No.

中南米地域
南米における経済連携の現況と経済協力の課題
（プロジェクト研究）
ファイナルレポート
【付属資料】

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付属資料１：　南米各国の基礎経済データ

【アルゼンチン】

項目		単位	1994年	1995年	1996年	1997年	1998年	1999年	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年
GDP		十億米ドル	257.4	258.0	272.1	292.9	298.9	283.5	284.2	268.7	102.0	129.6	153.0
GDP年成長率		%	5.8	-2.8	5.5	8.1	3.9	-3.4	-0.8	-4.4	-10.9	8.8	9.0
1人当たりGNI		米ドル	7,580	7,360	7,730	8,140	8,020	7,570	7,470	7,010	4,050	3,670	3,580
産業別付加価値構成比（対GDP）													
	農業	%	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	11	11	10
	工業	%	29	28	29	30	29	28	28	27	32	35	36
	サービス業	%	65	66	65	65	65	67	67	68	57	54	54
産業別付加価値年成長率													
	農業	%	7.5	5.6	-1.2	0.5	8.7	2.5	-1.8	1.1	-2.3	6.9	-1.5
	工業	%	5.7	-5.7	6.5	9.9	3.4	-6.6	-3.4	-6.5	-13.8	16.5	13.3
	サービス業	%	6.3	-1.9	5.5	7.7	4.7	-1.6	0.5	-4.0	-9.2	4.2	6.8
製造業付加価値額		十億米ドル	45.9	44.5	47.7	53.4	53.3	48.1	46.9	43.2	20.8	29.1	34.1
製造業付加価値比率（対GDP）		%	19	19	19	20	19	18	18	17	22	24	24
製造業付加価値年成長率		%	4.5	-7.2	6.5	9.2	1.8	-7.9	-3.8	-7.4	-11.0	16.0	11.9
業種別構成比（対製造業付加価値）													
	食品、飲料、タバコ	%	29	31	30	26	25	28	..	..	..	..	..
	繊維製品、衣料	%	8	8	7	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
	機械、輸送機器	%	17	13	15	15	15	12	..	..	..	..	..
	化学製品	%	11	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	その他製品	%	35	36	36	53	54	54	..	..	..	..	..
商品貿易（対GDP）		%	14	16	17	19	19	17	18	17	34	33	37
商品輸出		百万米ドル	15,659	20,967	23,811	26,370	26,441	23,333	26,341	26,543	25,650	29,566	34,453
輸出構成比（対商品輸出総額）													
	食品	%	52	50	52	49	51	49	44	44	46	50	48
	農産品原料	%	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	燃料	%	10	10	13	12	9	12	18	17	17	17	16
	鉱石･金属	%	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
	工業製品	%	33	34	30	34	35	32	32	33	31	27	29
商品輸入		百万米ドル	21,527	20,122	23,762	30,450	31,404	25,508	25,154	20,320	8,990	13,834	22,320
輸入構成比（対商品輸入総額）													
	食品	%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	4	2
	農産品原料	%	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
	燃料	%	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	3
	鉱石･金属	%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
	工業製品	%	88	86	87	88	89	89	87	86	84	86	91
外国直接投資純流入（対GDP）		%	1.4	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.4	8.5	3.7	0.8	2.1	1.3	2.7
対外債務残高		百万米ドル	74,846	98,482	111,085	128,156	141,411	145,657	147,403	154,050	149,890	166,086	169,247
名目為替レート（対米ドル、期中平均）			0.999	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	3.063	2.901	2.923
消費者物価年インフレ率		%	4.2	3.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	-1.2	-0.9	-1.1	25.9	13.4	4.4
失業率		%	12.1	6.7	17.2	14.9	12.8	14.1	15.0	17.4	19.6	15.6	..
1日1ドル以下の人口比		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	..
ジニ係数			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.8	..
出生時平均余命		歳	..	72.8	..	73.2	..	..	73.8	..	74.3	74.5	74.6
成人識字率（15歳以上人口比）		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.2

【ボリビア】

項目		単位	1994年	1995年	1996年	1997年	1998年	1999年	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年
GDP		十億米ドル	6.0	6.7	7.4	7.9	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.8
GDP年成長率		%	4.7	4.7	4.4	5.0	5.0	0.4	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.8	3.6
1人当たりGNI		米ドル	830	860	920	970	1,000	990	1,000	960	930	920	960
産業別付加価値構成比（対GDP）													
	農業	%	17	17	16	17	15	15	15	15	15	15	16
	工業	%	32	33	32	31	30	29	30	29	29	29	31
	サービス業	%	51	50	51	52	55	56	55	56	56	55	54
産業別付加価値年成長率													
	農業	%	6.7	1.4	6.7	4.6	-4.4	2.5	3.5	3.5	0.5	8.1	0.3
	工業	%	4.7	7.0	3.1	3.7	7.1	-2.0	2.4	0.2	3.0	0.6	5.8
	サービス業	%	4.1	3.5	4.7	5.8	5.7	3.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.1
製造業付加価値額		十億米ドル	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
製造業付加価値比率（対GDP）		%	19	19	19	17	16	15	15	15	15	15	14
製造業付加価値年成長率		%	5.4	6.8	4.9	2.0	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.7	0.7	3.6	5.1
業種別構成比（対製造業付加価値）													
	食品、飲料、タバコ	%	34	35	29	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	繊維製品、衣料	%	5	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	機械、輸送機器	%	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	化学製品	%	3	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	その他製品	%	57	55	62	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
商品貿易（対GDP）		%	37	38	37	38	36	34	36	37	39	40	45
商品輸出		百万米ドル	1,032	1,100	1,137	1,167	1,104	1,051	1,230	1,285	1,299	1,573	2,129
輸出構成比（対商品輸出総額）													
	食品	%	23	21	29	32	30	26	30	31	32	31	27
	農産品原料	%	10	10	10	10	6	4	3	3	2	2	2
	燃料	%	11	15	13	9	8	6	13	24	25	31	38
	鉱石･金属	%	32	35	32	33	26	23	25	20	19	19	19
	工業製品	%	25	19	16	16	30	41	29	22	16	17	14
商品輸入		百万米ドル	1,209	1,424	1,635	1,851	1,983	1,755	1,830	1,708	1,770	1,630	1,842
輸入構成比（対商品輸入総額）													
	食品	%	10	10	11	9	8	10	14	15	13	13	12
	農産品原料	%	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
	燃料	%	5	5	3	8	5	4	5	7	5	7	7
	鉱石･金属	%	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	工業製品	%	80	82	83	81	86	84	79	76	79	77	79
外国直接投資純流入（対GDP）		%	2.2	5.9	6.4	9.2	11.2	12.2	8.8	8.7	8.5	2.4	1.3
対外債務残高		百万米ドル	4,877	5,272	5,192	5,234	5,613	5,546	5,782	4,687	5,000	5,675	6,096
名目為替レート（対米ドル、期中平均）			4.621	4.800	5.075	5.254	5.510	5.812	6.184	6.607	7.170	7.659	7.936
消費者物価年インフレ率		%	7.9	10.2	12.4	4.7	7.7	2.2	4.6	1.6	0.9	3.3	4.4
失業率		%	3.1	3.7	5.2	2.1	..	..	4.5	5.2	5.5	..	..
1日1ドル以下の人口比		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.2	..	..
ジニ係数			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.1	..	..
出生時平均余命		歳	..	61.2	..	62.0	..	..	63.1	..	63.8	64.2	64.5
成人識字率（15歳以上人口比）		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.7

【ブラジル】

項目	単位	1994年	1995年	1996年	1997年	1998年	1999年	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年
GDP	十億米ドル	546.2	704.2	774.9	807.7	787.7	536.6	601.7	508.4	460.8	505.7	604.0
GDP年成長率	%	5.9	4.2	2.7	3.3	0.1	0.8	4.4	1.3	1.9	0.5	4.9
1人当たりGNI	米ドル	3,070	3,650	4,260	4,670	4,530	3,830	3,590	3,040	2,790	2,680	3,000
産業別付加価値構成比（対GDP）												
農業	%	10	9	8	8	8	7	7	8	9	10	10
工業	%	40	37	29	30	29	27	28	38	38	40	40
サービス業	%	50	54	62	62	63	65	65	54	53	50	50
産業別付加価値年成長率												
農業	%	5.5	4.1	4.1	1.9	0.0	8.3	2.1	5.8	5.0	5.5	5.3
工業	%	6.7	1.9	3.7	5.5	-1.3	-2.2	4.8	-0.5	2.6	0.7	6.2
サービス業	%	5.2	5.7	2.1	3.5	0.8	1.6	4.5	1.7	0.9	-1.9	-5.6
製造業付加価値額	十億米ドル	108.8	140.2	151.4	134.8	117.3	73.6	79.8	61.8	53.0	53.1	56.6
製造業付加価値比率（対GDP）	%	24	24	23	20	17	17	17	14	13	12	11
製造業付加価値年成長率	%	5.5	1.7	1.1	3.6	-3.3	-1.6	5.5	0.7	3.6	1.1	7.7
業種別構成比（対製造業付加価値）												
食品、飲料、タバコ	%	16	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
繊維製品、衣料	%	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
機械、輸送機器	%	25	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
化学製品	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
その他製品	%	49	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
商品貿易（対GDP）	%	15	14	14	15	14	19	19	23	24	24	27
商品輸出	百万米ドル	43,545	46,506	47,747	52,994	51,140	48,011	55,086	58,223	60,362	73,084	96,475
輸出構成比（対商品輸出総額）												
食品	%	29	29	30	31	30	29	23	28	28	29	28
農産品原料	%	3	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4
燃料	%	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	5	5
鉱石･金属	%	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	8	9	8	9
工業製品	%	55	54	54	54	55	54	59	54	53	52	54
商品輸入	百万米ドル	35,997	53,783	56,947	64,996	60,600	51,671	58,631	58,351	49,599	50,706	65,921
輸入構成比（対商品輸入総額）												
食品	%	11	11	11	9	10	8	7	6	7	7	5
農産品原料	%	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
燃料	%	15	12	13	12	9	11	15	14	15	16	19
鉱石･金属	%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
工業製品	%	68	71	70	74	76	76	73	75	73	72	70
外国直接投資純流入（対GDP）	%	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.0	1.6
対外債務残高	百万米ドル	152,430	160,515	181,338	198,040	241,655	245,210	243,428	231,085	233,107	236,583	222,026
名目為替レート（対米ドル、期中平均）		0.639	0.918	1.005	1.078	1.161	1.815	1.830	2.358	2.921	3.077	2.925
消費者物価年インフレ率	%	2075.9	66.0	15.8	6.9	3.2	4.9	7.0	6.8	8.4	14.7	6.6
失業率	%	..	6	6.8	7.7	8.9	9.6	..	9.3	9.2	9.7	..
1日1ドル以下の人口比	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	..
ジニ係数		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.0	..
出生時平均余命	歳	..	68.1	..	68.9	..	..	69.7	..	70.3	70.6	70.9
成人識字率（15歳以上人口比）	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.6

【チリ】

項目	単位	1994年	1995年	1996年	1997年	1998年	1999年	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年
GDP	十億米ドル	50.9	65.2	68.6	82.8	79.4	73.0	75.8	68.6	67.3	73.4	94.1
GDP年成長率	%	5.7	10.6	7.4	6.6	3.2	-0.8	4.5	3.4	2.2	3.7	6.1
1人当たりGNI	米ドル	3,370	3,990	4,500	5,050	5,080	4,950	4,860	4,590	4,350	4,390	5,220
産業別付加価値構成比（対GDP）												
農業	%	9	9	9	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
工業	%	36	35	35	40	37	37	38	39	40	41	45
サービス業	%	55	55	56	55	58	58	57	57	56	55	52
産業別付加価値年成長率												
農業	%	6.0	5.2	1.3	-31.7	7.8	-3.2	7.5	-9.8	6.3	2.1	-4.3
工業	%	4.5	8.4	6.6	22.9	-4.0	-0.6	7.4	5.6	2.9	8.3	16.2
サービス業	%	5.4	10.2	7.7	4.3	6.9	0.2	2.3	3.4	1.0	2.2	0.3
製造業付加価値額	十億米ドル	8.5	10.6	10.8	14.4	13.5	12.7	13.4	12.6	12.3	13.2	16.1
製造業付加価値比率（対GDP）	%	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	19
製造業付加価値年成長率	%	4.1	7.5	3.2	19.0	1.1	1.0	6.0	8.2	1.7	1.4	1.2
業種別構成比（対製造業付加価値）												
食品、飲料、タバコ	%	29	29	31	32	32	32	32	25	25	24	..
繊維製品、衣料	%	7	7	6	5	4	4	4	19	18	19	..
機械、輸送機器	%	5	5	5	6	4	5	5	11	12	12	..
化学製品	%	11	10	10	12	10	13	14	8	8	9	..
その他製品	%	48	50	48	44	50	46	45	37	37	36	..
商品貿易（対GDP）	%	46	49	52	47	46	45	50	52	52	56	60
商品輸出	百万米ドル	11,604	16,024	16,627	17,902	16,323	17,162	19,210	18,272	18,180	21,524	32,025
輸出構成比（対商品輸出総額）												
食品	%	27	24	28	25	29	28	25	26	28	28	21
農産品原料	%	11	12	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	8
燃料	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
鉱石･金属	%	43	48	46	48	43	43	45	41	41	42	54
工業製品	%	17	13	15	16	17	17	16	18	17	16	13
商品輸入	百万米ドル	11,820	15,900	19,199	20,822	19,880	15,988	18,507	17,429	17,091	19,381	24,871
輸入構成比（対商品輸入総額）												
食品	%	7	7	7	7	7	9	7	7	8	8	7
農産品原料	%	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
燃料	%	10	9	11	10	9	13	18	17	16	19	21
鉱石･金属	%	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
工業製品	%	78	79	78	79	81	75	71	73	73	70	68
外国直接投資純流入（対GDP）	%	5.1	4.5	7.0	6.4	5.8	12.0	6.4	6.1	3.8	6.0	8.1
対外債務残高	百万米ドル	22,155	22,038	27,459	27,044	33,695	34,815	37,289	38,631	41,219	43,308	44,058
名目為替レート（対米ドル、期中平均）		420	397	412	419	460	509	535	635	689	691	609
消費者物価年インフレ率	%	11.4	8.2	7.4	6.1	5.1	3.3	3.8	3.6	2.5	2.8	1.1
失業率	%	5.9	4.7	5.4	5.3	7.2	8.9	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.4	..
1日1ドル以下の人口比	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..	..	..
ジニ係数		..	..	..	..	..	..	57.1	..	..	..	..
出生時平均余命	歳	..	75.1	..	75.7	..	..	76.9	..	77.7	77.9	78.0
成人識字率（15歳以上人口比）	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.7

【コロンビア】

項目		単位	1994年	1995年	1996年	1997年	1998年	1999年	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年
GDP		十億米ドル	81.7	92.5	97.1	106.7	98.5	86.3	83.8	82.0	81.7	80.1	97.7
GDP年成長率		%	5.8	5.2	2.1	3.4	0.6	-4.2	2.9	1.5	1.9	4.1	4.1
1人当たりGNI		米ドル	1,690	2,080	2,400	2,510	2,420	2,190	2,060	1,930	1,840	1,850	2,020
産業別付加価値構成比（対GDP）													
	農業	%	16	15	14	14	14	14	13	12	12	12	11
	工業	%	31	32	31	29	28	29	28	27	28	29	31
	サービス業	%	52	53	55	57	57	57	59	60	60	59	58
産業別付加価値年成長率													
	農業	%	-22.4	3.7	-1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	-4.2	-0.5	0.7	2.5	1.5
	工業	%	8.2	5.4	-2.5	1.4	0.7	-7.3	-4.8	0.4	3.1	6.4	4.7
	サービス業	%	4.4	5.6	5.9	5.4	1.1	-2.1	9.1	2.0	1.7	3.3	4.1
製造業付加価値額		十億米ドル	12.2	13.5	13.9	14.6	13.8	11.9	11.3	10.8	10.8	10.4	12.7
製造業付加価値比率（対GDP）		%	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14
製造業付加価値年成長率		%	-21.8	5.5	-1.4	0.5	-0.2	-8.6	3.2	1.2	1.9	3.5	4.2
業種別構成比（対製造業付加価値）													
	食品、飲料、タバコ	%	31	30	31	30	32	33	..	18	21	20	..
	繊維製品、衣料	%	12	11	11	11	10	9	..	5	4	5	..
	機械、輸送機器	%	8	8	7	8	7	5	..	4	4	5	..
	化学製品	%	16	16	15	16	17	17	..	..	..	7	..
	その他製品	%	33	34	35	35	34	35	..	73	71	63	..
商品貿易（対GDP）		%	25	26	25	25	26	26	29	31	30	33	34
商品輸出		百万米ドル	8,419	10,056	10,587	11,522	10,852	11,576	13,040	12,290	11,911	12,671	16,224
輸出構成比（対商品輸出総額）													
	食品	%	38	31	27	32	32	24	19	18	19	18	17
	農産品原料	%	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5
	燃料	%	22	28	36	31	30	40	43	36	36	39	38
	鉱石・金属	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	工業製品	%	33	35	30	31	32	30	32	39	38	36	38
商品輸入		百万米ドル	11,882	13,853	13,683	15,378	14,635	10,659	11,539	12,834	12,738	13,892	16,746
輸入構成比（対商品輸入総額）													
	食品	%	9	9	13	11	12	13	12	12	12	11	11
	農産品原料	%	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
	燃料	%	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
	鉱石・金属	%	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	工業製品	%	78	78	78	79	79	79	80	81	82	81	82
外国直接投資純流入（対GDP）		%	1.8	1.0	3.2	5.2	2.9	1.7	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.2	3.1
対外債務残高		百万米ドル	21,940	25,048	28,900	31,941	33,083	34,424	33,933	36,248	33,204	36,997	37,732
名目為替レート（対米ドル、期中平均）			845	913	1,037	1,141	1,426	1,756	2,088	2,300	2,504	2,878	2,629
消費者物価年インフレ率		%	23.8	21.0	20.2	18.5	18.7	10.9	9.2	8.0	6.3	7.1	5.9
失業率		%	8.3	8.7	11.8	12.0	15.0	20.0	20.5	14.7	15.7	14.2	..
1日1ドル以下の人口比		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	..
ジニ係数			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.6	..
出生時平均余命		歳	..	69.8	..	70.7	..	..	71.6	..	72.2	72.4	72.6
成人識字率（15歳以上人口比）		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.8

【エクアドル】

項目		単位	1994年	1995年	1996年	1997年	1998年	1999年	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年
GDP		十億米ドル	18.6	20.2	21.3	23.6	23.3	16.7	15.9	21.0	24.3	27.2	30.3
GDP年成長率		%	4.7	1.8	2.4	4.1	2.1	-6.3	2.8	5.1	3.4	2.7	6.9
1人当たりGNI		米ドル	1,350	1,590	1,730	1,840	1,820	1,500	1,340	1,380	1,530	1,850	2,210
産業別付加価値構成比（対GDP）													
	農業	%	17	17	16	16	14	12	11	9	9	8	7
	工業	%	26	25	26	24	23	29	35	29	28	29	31
	サービス業	%	57	58	58	60	63	60	55	62	63	64	62
産業別付加価値年成長率													
	農業	%	7.1	3.7	7.6	10.0	-3.0	9.1	-0.1	0.7	7.2	1.5	0.6
	工業	%	8.6	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.3	-10.0	0.8	5.1	0.9	5.3	13.8
	サービス業	%	1.6	2.4	3.1	4.8	3.6	-6.5	4.7	6.0	4.3	1.3	3.8
製造業付加価値額		十億米ドル	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
製造業付加価値比率（対GDP）		%	15	14	14	13	13	14	14	12	11	11	10
製造業付加価値年成長率		%	2.9	2.6	5.0	5.5	5.5	-5.2	-6.8	2.9	0.7	3.1	2.6
業種別構成比（対製造業付加価値）													
	食品、飲料、タバコ	%	15	26	26	46	22	38	14	12	11	35	..
	繊維製品、衣料	%	4	7	6	4	3	6	2	2	3	12	..
	機械、輸送機器	%	3	4	4	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	..
	化学製品	%	31	4	7	5	3	4	1	0	1	6	..
	その他製品	%	47	59	56	41	69	50	84	86	85	46	..
商品貿易（対GDP）		%	40	42	42	43	42	45	54	48	47	46	51
商品輸出		百万米ドル	3,819	4,307	4,900	5,264	4,203	4,451	4,927	4,678	5,042	6,039	7,634
輸出構成比（対商品輸出総額）													
	食品	%	55	53	51	58	63	53	37	42	43	41	31
	農産品原料	%	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	6	7	6	5
	燃料	%	35	36	36	30	21	33	49	40	40	42	54
	鉱石・金属	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	工業製品	%	8	8	9	9	10	9	10	12	10	11	9
商品輸入		百万米ドル	3,622	4,152	3,934	4,954	5,576	3,017	3,721	5,363	6,431	6,535	7,861
輸入構成比（対商品輸入総額）													
	食品	%	6	8	10	9	12	11	9	8	9	9	9
	農産品原料	%	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	1
	燃料	%	3	6	4	8	5	7	7	4	4	7	7
	鉱石・金属	%	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
	工業製品	%	87	82	81	78	76	76	77	81	84	82	81
外国直接投資純流入（対GDP）		%	3.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.7	3.9	4.5	6.3	5.2	5.7	3.8
対外債務残高		百万米ドル	15,061	13,994	14,495	15,419	15,640	16,257	13,717	14,481	16,452	16,864	16,868
名目為替レート（対米ドル、期中平均）			2,197	2,565	3,190	3,998	5,447	11,787	24,988	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
消費者物価年インフレ率		%	27.4	22.9	24.4	30.6	36.1	52.2	96.1	37.7	12.5	7.9	2.7
失業率		%	7.1	6.9	10.4	9.2	11.5	14.0	9.0	10.7	9.1	11.4	..
1日1ドル以下の人口比		%	..	..	..	..	15.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
ジニ係数			..	..	..	..	43.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
出生時平均余命		歳	..	71.4	..	72.3	..	..	73.4	..	74.2	74.3	74.5
成人識字率（15歳以上人口比）		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91.0

【パラグアイ】

項目	単位	1994年	1995年	1996年	1997年	1998年	1999年	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年
GDP	十億米ドル	7.9	9.0	9.6	9.6	8.6	7.7	7.7	6.8	5.5	6.0	7.3
GDP年成長率	%	3.1	4.7	1.3	2.6	-0.4	0.5	-0.3	2.7	-2.3	2.6	4.0
1人当たりGNI	米ドル	1,630	1,790	1,900	1,920	1,750	1,590	1,460	1,340	1,120	1,070	1,140
産業別付加価値構成比 (対GDP)												
農業	%	24	25	25	24	24	22	20	21	24	27	27
工業	%	26	26	26	27	27	26	26	27	25	24	24
サービス業	%	51	49	48	49	49	52	54	51	51	49	49
産業別付加価値年成長率												
農業	%	-0.6	7.5	1.3	5.8	0.2	3.2	-4.7	2.2	7.4	9.5	3.0
工業	%	7.1	5.9	0.6	0.4	1.2	3.9	2.8	2.5	-9.9	-0.3	4.0
サービス業	%	3.1	2.6	1.6	2.0	-1.6	-2.9	0.6	3.0	-3.5	-0.4	3.3
製造業付加価値額	十億米ドル	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0
製造業付加価値比率 (対GDP)	%	15	15	15	15	15	14	13	14	14	14	14
製造業付加価値年成長率	%	1.5	4.0	-2.3	-1.1	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.5	-4.3	-1.0	3.8
業種別構成比 (対製造業付加価値)												
食品、飲料、タバコ	%	53	51	50	49	46	45	51	49	45	48	..
繊維製品、衣料	%	13	16	16	15	15	15	13	16	18	16	..
機械、輸送機器	%	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	..
化学製品	%	6	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	..
その他製品	%	27	26	28	30	33	33	31	30	32	31	..
商品貿易 (対GDP)	%	41	45	44	47	45	34	40	46	47	52	58
商品輸出	百万米ドル	816	919	1,044	1,089	1,014	741	869	990	951	1,242	1,626
輸出構成比 (対商品輸出総額)												
食品	%	53	44	58	72	73	70	65	69	75	77	75
農産品原料	%	25	36	24	13	13	14	15	14	9	9	12
燃料	%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
鉱石･金属	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
工業製品	%	21	19	17	15	14	15	19	16	15	14	13
商品輸入	百万米ドル	2,370	3,144	3,204	3,403	2,897	1,906	2,193	2,182	1,672	1,865	2,652
輸入構成比 (対商品輸入総額)												
食品	%	14	19	21	20	22	17	17	14	12	..	9
農産品原料	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	..	1
燃料	%	8	7	8	10	7	12	14	16	17	..	16
鉱石･金属	%	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1
工業製品	%	76	74	67	69	70	70	68	68	69	..	74
外国直接投資純流入 (対GDP)	%	1.7	1.1	1.5	2.5	4.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.3
対外債務残高	百万米ドル	2,105	2,574	2,566	2,461	2,793	3,383	3,090	2,810	2,958	3,202	3,433
名目為替レート (対米ドル、期中平均)		1,905	1,963	2,057	2,178	2,727	3,119	3,486	4,106	5,716	6,424	5,975
消費者物価年インフレ率	%	20.6	13.4	9.8	7.0	11.5	6.8	9.0	7.3	10.5	14.2	4.3
失業率	%	4.4	..	8.2	5.4	5.3	6.6	..	7.6	..	..	..
1日1ドル以下の人口比	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.4	..	..
ジニ係数		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57.8	..	..
出生時平均余命	歳	..	69.2	..	69.7	..	..	70.4	..	70.8	71.0	71.2
成人識字率 (15歳以上人口比)	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

【ペルー】

項目	単位	1994年	1995年	1996年	1997年	1998年	1999年	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年
GDP	十億米ドル	44.9	53.6	55.8	59.1	56.6	51.3	53.1	53.7	56.5	60.8	68.6
GDP年成長率	%	12.8	8.6	2.5	6.8	-0.7	0.9	2.9	0.2	4.9	4.0	4.8
1人当たりGNI	米ドル	1,800	2,030	2,220	2,370	2,220	2,090	2,050	1,970	2,020	2,150	2,360
産業別付加価値構成比 (対GDP)												
農業	%	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
工業	%	31	31	30	31	30	29	30	29	30	30	30
サービス業	%	60	60	60	60	61	61	60	60	60	60	60
産業別付加価値年成長率												
農業	%	13.8	7.5	4.5	5.0	-0.3	11.0	6.8	-0.1	6.0	1.5	2.0
工業	%	18.3	7.2	1.5	8.4	-0.7	-0.1	-5.1	0.7	6.6	5.4	6.2
サービス業	%	9.6	8.6	3.0	6.0	-0.9	0.8	6.4	0.1	4.0	3.1	3.5
製造業付加価値額	十億米ドル	7.2	8.1	8.3	8.8	8.1	7.2	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.6	9.7
製造業付加価値比率 (対GDP)	%	18	17	17	17	16	15	16	16	16	15	16
製造業付加価値年成長率	%	16.7	5.5	1.5	5.3	-3.5	-0.7	5.8	0.7	4.0	2.1	3.0
業種別構成比 (対製造業付加価値)												
食品、飲料、タバコ	%	26	28	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
繊維製品、衣料	%	8	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
機械、輸送機器	%	6	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
化学製品	%	9	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
その他製品	%	52	48	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
商品貿易 (対GDP)	%	22.6676	24.5306	24.8038	26.0952	24.6862	26.3233	27.207	26.6937	26.9357	28.6226	32.9967
商品輸出	百万米ドル	4,554	5,575	5,897	6,841	5,757	6,113	7,028	7,013	7,723	8,986	12,547
輸出構成比 (対商品輸出総額)												
食品	%	35	31	32	35	26	30	30	31	30	27	24
農産品原料	%	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
燃料	%	4	5	7	7	5	5	7	7	8	10	6
鉱石･金属	%	43	46	42	39	42	40	39	37	38	38	47
工業製品	%	15	15	16	17	24	21	20	22	21	22	20
商品輸入	百万米ドル	5,626	7,584	7,947	8,588	8,220	7,404	7,415	7,316	7,493	8,414	10,101
輸入構成比 (対商品輸入総額)												
食品	%	18	14	17	14	16	15	12	13	13	13	13
農産品原料	%	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
燃料	%	7	9	10	10	8	10	16	13	14	17	19
鉱石･金属	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
工業製品	%	73	75	71	73	73	73	70	71	70	67	66
外国直接投資純流入 (対GDP)	%	7.3	4.8	6.2	3.6	2.9	3.8	1.5	2.1	3.8	2.2	2.6
対外債務残高	百万米ドル	26,510	30,833	28,959	29,653	30,506	29,180	28,661	27,560	28,047	29,822	31,296
名目為替レート (対米ドル、期中平均)		2.195	2.253	2.453	2.664	2.930	3.383	3.490	3.507	3.517	3.479	3.413
消費者物価年インフレ率	%	23.7	11.1	11.5	8.6	7.2	3.5	3.8	2.0	0.2	2.3	3.7
失業率	%	8.9	7	7.1	7.7	7.8	8	7.3	7.9	9.7	10.3	..
1日1ドル以下の人口比	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.5	..	..
ジニ係数		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54.6	..	..
出生時平均余命	歳	..	67.7	..	68.3	..	..	69.2	..	69.8	70.1	70.4
成人識字率 (15歳以上人口比)	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87.7

【ウルグアイ】

項目	単位	1994年	1995年	1996年	1997年	1998年	1999年	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年
GDP	十億米ドル	16.4	18.3	20.3	21.8	22.1	21.2	20.7	18.6	12.3	11.2	13.2
GDP年成長率	%	7.3	-1.4	5.6	5.0	4.5	-2.8	-1.4	-3.4	-11.0	2.5	11.9
1人当たりGNI	米ドル	4,860	5,230	5,910	6,440	6,570	6,300	6,150	5,660	4,370	3,780	3,900
産業別付加価値構成比（対GDP）												
農業	%	8	8	8	7	7	5	6	6	9	12	11
工業	%	27	28	28	28	28	26	26	25	25	26	29
サービス業	%	65	64	64	65	65	68	68	69	66	62	60
産業別付加価値年成長率												
農業	%	11.8	5.5	9.4	-6.1	5.2	-7.5	-3.0	-7.1	5.1	14.4	9.2
工業	%	3.6	-2.5	3.3	5.7	4.8	-5.0	-2.3	-6.1	-12.8	0.7	16.5
サービス業	%	8.2	-2.2	5.8	7.0	4.3	-1.1	-0.8	-1.7	-12.8	1.1	10.2
製造業付加価値額	十億米ドル	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.8
製造業付加価値比率（対GDP）	%	18	19	19	18	18	16	16	15	16	18	21
製造業付加価値年成長率	%	4.0	-2.8	4.0	5.9	2.3	-8.4	-2.1	-7.6	-13.9	4.6	21.8
業種別構成比（対製造業付加価値）												
食品、飲料、タバコ	%	45	40	40	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
繊維製品、衣料	%	15	13	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
機械、輸送機器	%	6	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
化学製品	%	10	10	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
その他製品	%	24	32	34	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
商品貿易（対GDP）	%	29	27	28	30	30	26	28	28	31	39	46
商品輸出	百万米ドル	1,913	2,106	2,397	2,726	2,771	2,237	2,295	2,060	1,861	2,198	2,950
輸出構成比（対商品輸出総額）												
食品	%	41	44	47	49	51	51	47	45	49	53	55
農産品原料	%	15	15	15	13	9	9	9	11	13	11	8
燃料	%	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	4
鉱石･金属	%	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
工業製品	%	43	39	36	37	39	38	42	42	37	34	32
商品輸入	百万米ドル	2,786	2,867	3,323	3,727	3,811	3,357	3,466	3,061	1,964	2,190	3,114
輸入構成比（対商品輸入総額）												
食品	%	11	10	11	10	11	11	11	11	14	13	9
農産品原料	%	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	4
燃料	%	8	10	11	9	6	11	15	12	15	22	24
鉱石･金属	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
工業製品	%	77	74	74	76	79	74	69	72	65	59	62
外国直接投資純流入（対GDP）	%	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	3.7	2.4
対外債務残高	百万米ドル	5,075	5,318	5,885	6,679	7,572	7,479	8,147	9,664	10,608	11,467	12,376
名目為替レート（対米ドル、期中平均）		5.044	6.349	7.972	9.442	10.472	11.339	12.100	13.319	21.257	28.209	28.704
消費者物価年インフレ率	%	44.7	42.2	28.3	19.8	10.8	5.7	4.8	4.4	14.0	19.4	9.2
失業率	%	9.2	10.2	11.9	11.4	10.0	11.3	13.6	15.2	17.0	16.8	..
1日1ドル以下の人口比	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	..
ジニ係数		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.9	..
出生時平均余命	歳	..	73.4	73.5	73.7	74.0	74.2	74.9	74.9	74.8	74.9	75.2
成人識字率（15歳以上人口比）	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

【ベネズエラ】

項目	単位	1994年	1995年	1996年	1997年	1998年	1999年	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年
GDP	十億米ドル	56.5	74.9	68.3	85.8	91.3	98.0	117.1	122.9	92.9	83.4	110.1
GDP年成長率	%	-2.3	4.0	-0.2	6.4	0.3	-6.0	3.7	3.4	-8.9	-7.7	17.9
1人当たりGNI	米ドル	2,640	2,930	2,980	3,370	3,360	3,550	4,100	4,580	3,970	3,470	4,030
産業別付加価値構成比（対GDP）												
農業	%	5	6	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	..
工業	%	44	41	49	51	44	46	50	46	50	52	..
サービス業	%	51	53	46	44	50	50	46	49	46	44	..
産業別付加価値年成長率												
農業	%	-1.1	-0.5	2.0	-1.8	3.5	1.9	6.5	2.0	-0.8	-1.8	-0.1
工業	%	-1.3	5.4	2.3	-2.4	-0.3	-8.4	3.8	3.2	-11.8	-10.0	18.8
サービス業	%	-2.7	2.1	-2.7	-0.1	-0.1	-4.8	3.4	2.8	-3.8	-3.4	16.7
製造業付加価値額	十億米ドル	7.9	10.7	8.8	18.1	17.4	17.3	21.7	20.9	15.3	14.3	
製造業付加価値比率（対GDP）	%	15	15	14	23	21	19	20	18	18	18	..
製造業付加価値年成長率	%	-3.4	6.9	-5.2	42.5	-1.7	-7.3	4.8	0.3	-13.7	-7.6	25.9
業種別構成比（対製造業付加価値）												
食品、飲料、タバコ	%	22	20	23	7	22	28	..	28	..	28	..
繊維製品、衣料	%	5	4	5	3	2	1	..	5	..	5	..
機械、輸送機器	%	10	10	10	10	..	8	..	6	..	4	..
化学製品	%	11	12	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
その他製品	%	53	52	48	69	76	64	..	62	..	64	..
商品貿易（対GDP）	%	45	42	48	42	36	35	41	36	42	40	45
商品輸出	百万米ドル	16,089	18,457	23,060	21,624	17,193	20,190	31,802	25,353	25,890	23,990	34,210
輸出構成比（対商品輸出総額）												
食品	%	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	1
農産品原料	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
燃料	%	77	77	81	79	72	81	86	83	80	82	85
鉱石･金属	%	6	6	4	4	6	4	3	4	4	4	3
工業製品	%	14	14	12	14	19	12	9	11	14	13	12
商品輸入	百万米ドル	9,187	12,649	9,880	14,606	15,817	14,064	16,213	18,323	12,963	9,256	14,995
輸入構成比（対商品輸入総額）												
食品	%	13	14	16	11	12	13	12	11	13	17	15
農産品原料	%	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
燃料	%	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	4	2	2	1
鉱石･金属	%	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
工業製品	%	79	77	77	81	82	81	81	82	82	77	80
外国直接投資純流入（対GDP）	%	1.4	1.3	3.2	7.2	5.5	2.9	4.0	3.0	0.8	3.2	1.4
対外債務残高	百万米ドル	36,851	35,538	34,490	35,718	37,752	37,576	38,152	36,038	33,987	34,830	35,570
名目為替レート（対米ドル、期中平均）		149	177	417	489	548	606	680	724	1,161	1,607	1,891
消費者物価年インフレ率	%	60.8	59.9	99.9	50.0	35.8	23.6	16.2	12.5	22.4	31.1	21.8
失業率	%	8.7	10.3	11.8	11.36	11.15	14.9	13.9	13.2	15.8	16.8	..
1日1ドル以下の人口比	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.3	..	..	..	..
ジニ係数		..	..	..	..	..	..	44.1	..	..	..	..
出生時平均余命	歳	72.1	72.2	72.4	72.6	72.7	72.9	73.3	73.4	73.6	73.7	73.7
成人識字率（15歳以上人口比）	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.0

出所：World Bank, World Develoment Indicators Online
IMF, International Financial Statistics Yearbook

付属資料 2：　南米地域統合に関わる各国貿易、投資データ

2-1 アンデス 4 ヵ国及びパラグアイ間貿易の推移（百万ドル）

コロンビア輸出	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
対エクアドル	75	127	156	223	331	419	420	541	582	330	462	700	825	779	1,011
対ペルー	89	213	247	210	244	563	612	543	370	358	372	277	353	395	544
対ボリビア	5	9	16	18	23	24	30	46	46	40	39	42	39	36	60
対パラグアイ	—	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	5	3	3	5	1	1	2
合計	169	350	420	453	601	1,009	1,066	1,134	1,003	731	876	1,024	1,221	1,211	1,617

コロンビア輸入	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
対エクアドル	45	40	99	192	259	277	328	385	308	253	318	318	366	410	412
対ペルー	100	109	92	91	102	123	126	159	149	109	143	159	160	193	261
対ボリビア	6	27	55	43	50	70	74	83	128	209	205	131	137	198	n.a
対パラグアイ	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	3	45	71	66	67
合計	153	177	247	328	412	471	529	628	592	572	669	653	734	867	-

エクアドル輸出	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
対コロンビア	32	32	63	141	226	252	300	352	283	230	289	289	332	372	296
対ペルー	138	164	100	130	157	69	53	223	199	87	126	175	151	160	602
対ボリビア	—	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	8	6	5	7	7
対パラグアイ	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	1
合計	170	197	164	274	388	327	360	582	490	324	425	472	488	539	906

エクアドル輸入	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
対コロンビア	58	94	96	100	298	401	378	479	592	363	508	770	907	856	1,107
対ペルー	29	35	33	35	52	40	40	60	98	59	106	136	151	171	202
対ボリビア	—	1	1	—	—	3	6	3	16	79	7	11	3	4	41
対パラグアイ	—	—	7	—	—	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	28
合計	87	130	137	135	350	447	426	544	708	503	624	920	1,063	1,033	1,378

ペルー輸出	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
対コロンビア	95	106	88	86	101	121	121	155	143	104	145	151	158	189	262
対エクアドル	32	49	40	46	60	47	71	111	101	54	96	124	137	156	207
対ボリビア	20	22	34	63	60	77	102	111	105	100	95	99	88	88	131
対パラグアイ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-
合計	147	177	162	195	221	245	294	377	349	258	335	374	383	433	600

ペルー輸入	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
対コロンビア	72	190	304	210	238	589	556	348	256	312	343	288	330	368	504
対エクアドル	47	128	110	139	163	79	51	90	72	87	126	175	151	160	173
対ボリビア	62	19	32	43	57	112	126	130	107	68	49	62	69	76	112
対パラグアイ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	8	8	11	5	5	24	23
合計	181	337	446	392	458	780	733	568	435	467	518	525	555	628	812

ボリビア輸出	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
対コロンビア	4	28	25	37	59	64	116	88	87	135	196	190	139	180	154
対エクアドル	—	—	3	7	14	7	7	4	80	71	6	10	3	3	37
対ペルー	53	37	58	79	120	142	135	158	140	75	61	68	73	76	112
対パラグアイ	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	9
合計	58	56	87	127	194	216	260	252	309	283	265	273	217	261	312

ボリビア輸入	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
対コロンビア	4	11	11	17	23	23	32	40	46	40	48	47	42	40	65
対エクアドル	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	9	7	8	6	6	7	7
対ペルー	22	21	27	54	65	77	87	97	95	89	102	107	94	97	144
対パラグアイ	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	5	27	23	18	23	24
合計	32	37	40	74	92	105	125	148	152	141	185	173	160	167	240

パラグアイ輸出	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
対コロンビア	1	1	1	1	1	7	—	1	7	1	2	41	3	1	1
対エクアドル	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	7
対ペルー	4	4	5	5	—	3	11	15	8	8	11	8	17	17	19
対ボリビア	4	2	2	3	3	4	3	5	2	5	25	21	16	21	22
合計	9	7	9	9	4	15	15	23	19	16	41	72	38	41	49

パラグアイ輸入	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
対コロンビア	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	3	5	3	3	5	1	1	2
対エクアドル	—	—	—	1	1	18	18	24	15	8	10	12	-	-	-
対ペルー	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
対ボリビア	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	9
合計	2	2	3	6	6	25	23	30	23	14	16	20	4	4	12

注：　-　は1%未満
出所：　IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics

2-2 南米諸国の輸出額と構成比（百万ドル、%）

アルゼンチン輸出	1990	%	1995	%	2000	%	2004	%
米国	1,699	14	1,803	9	3,149	12	3,697	10
カナダ	81	1	80	-	272	1	222	1
メキシコ	321	3	278	1	326	1	1,108	3
ベネズエラ	144	1	360	2	218	1	404	1
コロンビア	73	1	232	1	131	-	293	1
エクアドル	42	-	84	-	63	-	254	1
ペルー	187	2	310	2	295	1	303	1
ボリビア	66	1	231	1	269	1	317	1
ブラジル	1,423	12	5,344	26	6,991	27	5,572	15
パラグアイ	147	1	575	3	596	2	619	2
ウルグアイ	263	2	603	3	824	3	714	2
チリ	462	4	1,403	7	2,674	10	3,775	10
〈以上計〉	4,908	24	11,303	56	15,809	60	17,258	48
日本	395	3	438	2	380	1	404	1
その他共計	12,353	100	20,363	100	26,341	100	36,305	100

ボリビア輸出	1990	%	1995	%	2000	%	2004	%
米国	185	31	310	27	354	24	248	14
カナダ	-	-	6	1	7	-	16	1
メキシコ	1	1	1	-	7	-	30	2
ベネズエラ	3	1	6	1	52	4	52	3
コロンビア	4	1	64	6	196	13	154	9
エクアドル	-	-	7	1	6	-	37	2
ペルー	53	9	142	12	61	4	112	6
アルゼンチン	236	39	134	12	61	4	27	2
ブラジル	78	13	20	2	166	11	713	40
パラグアイ	1	1	3	-	2	-	9	-
ウルグアイ	3	1	2	-	69	4	-	-
チリ	34	4	25	2	31	2	48	3
〈以上計〉	598	65	720	63	1,012	69	1,446	81
日本	3	1	4	-	3	-	80	4
その他共計	923	100	1,139	100	1,475	100	1,785	100

ブラジル輸出	1990	%	1995	%	2000	%	2004	%
米国	7,734	25	8,799	19	13,381	24	20,342	21
カナダ	523	2	461	1	566	1	1,199	1
メキシコ	505	2	496	1	1,711	3	3,948	4
ベネズエラ	268	1	481	1	751	1	1,465	1
コロンビア	163	-	457	1	515	1	1,038	1
エクアドル	126	-	208	-	133	-	493	1
ペルー	146	-	438	1	353	1	631	1
アルゼンチン	645	2	4,041	9	6,233	11	7,373	8
ボリビア	182	1	530	1	364	1	535	1
パラグアイ	380	1	1,301	3	832	1	872	1
ウルグアイ	295	1	812	2	779	1	667	1
チリ	484	2	1,210	3	1,246	2	2,546	3
〈以上計〉	11,452	36	19,232	41	26,864	48	41,109	42
日本	2,349	7	3,102	7-	2,472	4	2,768	3
その他共計	31,414	100	46,605	100	56,138	100	97,672	100

チリ輸出	1990	%	1995	%	2000	%	2004	%
米国	1,489	17	2,398	14	3,094	17	4,568	14
カナダ	56	1	96	1	227	1	779	2
メキシコ	58	1	132	1	809	4	1,307	4
ベネズエラ	36	-	135	1	228	1	273	1
コロンビア	80	1	189	1	238	1	309	1
エクアドル	41	-	124	1	153	1	323	1
ペルー	74	1	438	3	431	2	523	1
アルゼンチン	114	1	596	4	646	4	448	1
ブラジル	487	6	1,057	6	958	5	1,403	4
パラグアイ	24	-	23	-	37	-	34	-
ウルグアイ	27	-	56	-	63	-	67	-
ボリビア	73	1	197	1	165	1	139	-
〈以上計〉	2,485	29	5,441	33	7,049	38	10,173	31
日本	1,388	16	2,906	18	2,556	14	3,696	11
その他共計	8,631	100	16,538	100	18,310	100	32,548	100

コロンビア輸出	1990	%	1995	%	2000	%	2004	%
米国	3,007	45	3,365	34	6,635	51	7,042	42
カナダ	70	1	161	1	140	1	156	1
メキシコ	41	1	90	-	230	2	525	3
ベネズエラ	204	3	936	9	1,298	10	1,623	10
チリ	164	2	139	1	191	1	254	2
エクアドル	75	1	419	4	462	4	1,011	6
ペルー	89	1	563	6	373	3	544	3
アルゼンチン	27	-	61	-	56	-	36	-
ブラジル	30	-	104	1	283	2	141	1
パラグアイ	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	-
ウルグアイ	17	-	9	--	9	-	6	-
ボリビア	5	-	24	-	39	-	60	-
〈以上計〉	3,729	55	5,874	60	9,719	74	10,875	65
日本	259	4	364	4	230	2	262	2
その他共計	6,753	100	9,859	100	13,118	100	16,730	100

エクアドル輸出	1990	%	1995	%	2000	%	2004	%
米国	1,318	49	1,867	43	2,225	40	3,269	43
カナダ	7	-	18	-	82	1	29	-
メキシコ	11	-	54	1	75	1	40	-
ベネズエラ	18	1	34	1	102	2	118	2
チリ	78	3	194	4	231	4	123	2
コロンビア	32	1	252	6	289	5	296	4
ペルー	138	5	69	2	126	2	602	8
アルゼンチン	10	-	90	2	120	2	33	-
ブラジル	6	-	54	1	19	-	74	1
パラグアイ	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
ウルグアイ	-	-	8	-	10	-	1	-
ボリビア	-	-	4	-	8	-	7	-
〈以上計〉	1,618	60	2,646	61	3,289	59	4,593	60
日本	51	2	118	3	206	4	76	1
その他共計	2,714	100	4,358	100	5,592	100	7,630	100

パラグアイ輸出	1990	%	1995	%	2000	%	2004	%
米国	41	4	44	5	40	4	54	3
カナダ	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
メキシコ	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
ベネズエラ	1	-	22	2	9	1	9	-
チリ	30	3	31	3	61	6	29	2
コロンビア	1	-	7	1	2	-	1	-
ペルー	4	-	3	-	11	1	19	1
アルゼンチン	55	5	83	9	268	25	101	6
ブラジル	312	29	411	45	351	33	312	19
エクアドル	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	-
ウルグアイ	12	1	34	4	14	1	451	28
ボリビア	4	-	4	-	25	2	22	1
〈以上計〉	456	43	641	70	784	73	1,014	62
日本	3	-	1	-	19	2	18	1
その他共計	1,063	100	919	100	1,068	100	1,625	100

ペルー輸出	1990	%	1995	%	2000	%	2004	%
米国	732	22	956	17	1,906	28	3,682	30
カナダ	28	1	140	3	124	2	313	3
メキシコ	38	1	96	2	151	2	229	2
ベネズエラ	55	2	162		113	2	196	2
チリ	55	2	153	3	263	4	637	5
コロンビア	95	3	121	2	145	2	252	2
エクアドル	32	1	47	1	96	1	207	2
アルゼンチン	29	1	31	1	26	-	36	-
ブラジル	129	4	200	4	222	3	357	3
パラグアイ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ウルグアイ	3	-	3	-	4	-	8	-
ボリビア	20	1	77	1	95	1	131	1
〈以上計〉	1,161	35	1,986	36	3,145	45	6,048	49
日本	440	13	501	9	389	6	548	4
その他共計	3,276	100	5,513	100	6,920	100	12,468	100

ウルグアイ輸出	1990	%	1995	%	2000	%	2004	%
米国	164	9	126	6	192	8	565	17
カナダ	26	2	16	1	60	3	101	4
メキシコ	33	2	15	1	88	4	135	4
ベネズエラ	2	-	11	1	15	1	78	2
チリ	17	1	40	2	56	2	67	2
コロンビア	12	1	18	1	9	-	22	1
ペルー	9	1	37	2	18	1	58	2
アルゼンチン	82	5	268	13	411	18	203	6
ブラジル	506	29	702	33	530	23	522	16
パラグアイ	6	-	25	1	82	4	61	2
エクアドル	1	-	1	-	1	-	11	-
ボリビア	2	-	2	-	2	-	3	-
〈以上計〉	848	49	1,261	59	1,464	64	1,826	56
日本	21	1	19	1	35	2	57	2
その他共計	1,730	100	2,121	100	2,295	100	3,257	100

ベネズエラ輸出	1990	%	1995	%	2000	%	2004	%
米国	9,330	47	9,646	51	17,296	51	23,924	56
カナダ	476	2	216	1	400	1	1,014	2
メキシコ	180	1	178	1	335	1	916	2
エクアドル	79	-	215	1	232	1	509	1
チリ	177	1	139	1	181	1	157	-
コロンビア	376	2	1,423	7	887	3	983	2
ペルー	33	-	213	1	232	1	178	-
アルゼンチン	7	-	36	-	26	-	11	--
ブラジル	350	2	1,684	9	1,231	4	200	-
パラグアイ	1	-	1	-	2	-	6	-
ウルグアイ	5	-	17	-	1	-	1	-
ボリビア	1	-	9	-	2	-	6	-
〈以上計〉	11,017	55	13,777	72	20,825	61	27,905	65
日本	505	3	293	2	239	1	215	-
その他共計	20,015	100	19,093	100	34,000	100	43,023	100

注： - は1%未満

出所： IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook

2-3 南米諸国への直接投資の動向（百万ドル）

対アルゼンチン	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
世界計	4,431	2,793	3,635	5,609	6,949	9,160	7,291	23,988	10,418	2,166	775
チリ	501	317	190	784	913	578	327	-440	99	-119	-60
非特定南米	111	91	134	261	77	226	184	-73	13	-27	1,299

対ボリビア	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
世界計	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	427	854	1,026	1,010	822	832	1,044
アルゼンチン	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	7	95	221	106	8	100	31
ブラジル	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	38	68	35	139	40	72	182
チリ	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	27	23	23	21	3	5	5
コロンビア	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2	16	-	2	-	3	3
エクアドル	.n.a	.n.a	.n.a	.n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ペルー	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	12	7	21	28	6	6	6
ウルグアイ	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

対ブラジル	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
世界計	2,061	1,292	3,072	n.a	9,644	17,879	26,346	31,235	33,331	21,041	18,778
アルゼンチン	11	2	24	n.a	30	187	113	88	113	57	89
チリ	2	-	-	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	62	47
コロンビア	-	-	-	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
エクアドル	-	-	-	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
ペルー	-	-	-	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
パラグアイ	35	-	-6	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
ウルグアイ	23	2	17	n.a	81	56	81	41	200	181	238
ベネズエラ	7	1	-2	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	3	4

対チリ	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
世界計	999	1,734	2,521	3,040	4,821	5,229	5,972	9,065	2,977	4,847	3,322
アルゼンチン	12	49	63	42	97	60	97	47	82	27	9
ボリビア	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ブラジル	17	7	10	24	16	26	26	48	5	17	9
コロンビア	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-1	-19	-
ペルー	1	1	-	1	-	16	-	-	1-	-	-
ウルグアイ	6	4	26	12	17	9	15	4	2	-	-
ベネズエラ	1	6	5	13	19	11	1	8	-10	2	-

対コロンビア	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
世界計	289	392	802	1,321	1,880	2,932	4,186	4,002	273	2,336	535
アルゼンチン	1	6	5	3	3	1	5	-	-	2	1
ボリビア	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-2
ブラジル	-	7	11	14	22	13	9	-4	-14	-34	2
チリ	1	12	17	13	9	28	-16	132	17	3	-3
エクアドル	4	1	2	71	22	11	-38	18	-15	11	16
ペルー	2	2	2	1	-	10	-	15	23	1	-
ウルグアイ	-	5	1	2	27	5	-8	21	5	10	4
ベネズエラ	32	66	23	89	24	-56	43	42	-8	-6	1
パラグアイ	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

対エクアドル	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
世界計	178	474	576	452	500	724	870	648	720	1,330	1,275
アルゼンチン	-	-	4	5	14	31	28	88	25	64	58
ブラジル	1	1	7	28	9	6	6	14	11	-	2
チリ	-	1	11	17	11	14	13	7	7	22	20
コロンビア	-	3	6	10	3	11	15	1	-	1	5
エクアドル	-	-	-	-	-	7-	-	-	-	-	-
ペルー	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
ウルグアイ	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ベネズエラ	-	1	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	2

対パラグアイ	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
世界計	117	70	123	147	140	226	333	87	112	75	n.a
アルゼンチン	3	3	3	15	21	26	63	32	10	21	n.a
ブラジル	47	32	35	47	7	18	52	-10	23	23	n.a
チリ	-	-	-	13	22	3	1	-1	-3	-4	n.a
コロンビア	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	n.a
エクアドル	-	-	37	-	-	--	-	--	-	-	n.a
ウルグアイ	-	1	1	11	6	17	9	8	13	24	n.a

対ペルー	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
世界計	167	138	2,810	609	1,177	1,043	795	1,399	1,433	696	669
アルゼンチン	-	-	4	3	74	20	37	-79	-	--	-
ボリビア	-	-	-1	4	-	-2	-	-	-	-	-
ブラジル	-	1	1	13	18	1	1	15	-	-20	-24
チリ	1	38	144	24	63	20	47	100	21	119	33
コロンビア	1	2	1	16	7	3	33	9	-	7	114
エクアドル	-	4	4	-	6	7-	-	10	4	-	-
ペルー	2	1	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
ウルグアイ	16	4	2	-	19	15	29	8	8	24	-1
ベネズエラ	2	3	-2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

対ベネズエラ	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
世界計	1,937	418	813	985	2,183	5,536	4,495	3,290	4,464	3,448	1,368
アルゼンチン	-	1	25	70	136	303	228	213	25	64	-37
ブラジル	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-1	-1	-
チリ	-	-	4	10	17	208	4	34	-15	3	-3
コロンビア	-	5	-	-	-	109	40	9	-20	2	6
エクアドル	-	-	-	-	-	-5	68	6	1	3	-3

出所：　UNCTAD Website

付属資料 3： 再委託調査報告書 A

Final Report

Survey A:

Survey on Economies and Industries in 10 Main Countries in South America

Consultants: Ricardo Bebczuk and Daniel Berrettoni (Argentina)[1]

Date: 8 September 2006

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A-1. Prospects of national economies in countries in South America

The South American block comprises countries of disparate economic size (see Table 1). Brazil´s GDP is the biggest one, exceeding by 60 times the smallest country (Bolivia) and three times the second one (Argentina). Map 57 allows a visual comparison among South American countries.

The two most critical macroeconomic indicators (growth and inflation) displayed pronounced variability in the long run and particularly since the 1990s (see Table 2 and 3). This instability recognizes at least three widely accepted roots: (i) The lack of fiscal discipline, which caused fiscal deficits to be monetized or to be financed with external indebtedness, paving the way for prolonged inflationary episodes and external and financial crises; (ii) The dependency on volatile international prices, especially those of commodities that are both exported and domestically consumed; and (iii) The internal and external lack of credibility of domestic policies, which induced recurrent speculative attacks on the domestic currency and banks whenever macroeconomic disequilibria were perceived on the part of investors.

However, since the 1990s, and as a result of a social consensus about the need to stop chronic inflation, there has been a move toward a more stringent fiscal stance that bore fruit so far. Inflation rates have declined to below 30% in all cases and some have converged to international rates. Although fiscal crises have taken place anyway in some countries (like Argentina), the situation was controlled afterwards.

Our baseline projections for growth and inflation over 2007-2020 are shown in the table below. These forecasts are to be taken cautiously as long-run forecasting is always subject to wide confidence intervals, especially in countries that have been systematically hit by internal and external shocks that can push the countries away from the predicted path.[2] Beyond the particular predicted values, we visualize a scenario of good growth and inflation prospects as far as no radical disturbances appear in the horizon.

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[2] This partly explains why, to our knowledge, no published analysis exists providing forecasts beyond 1-2 years ahead.

South America: Growth and Inflation Projections, 2007-2020

Country	Projected Annual Growth, 2007-2020	Projected Annual Inflation, 2007-2020
Argentina	5.0	11.0
Bolivia	3.5	5.0
Brazil	2.8	8.0
Chile	6.0	3.5
Colombia	3.5	7.0
Ecuador	3.0	4.0
Paraguay	2.5	9.0
Peru	3.5	3.0
Uruguay	3.5	8.0
Venezuela	4.0	19.0

Source: World Economic Outlook 2006 (IMF) and own estimations.

Investment rates in South America are low for international standards (see Table 4). The average investment rate was 18.4% in 1990-2003; Chile is the only country with an investment rate consistently over 20%, with an average of 23%. This pale performance characterized the region even during the growing years of the last decade. Our expectation is for this trend to continue, yet slight improvements could be registered if stability and growth –the basic prerequisites for investment- is not threatened in the medium run. The average saving rate is even lower (16.7%), and the gap between investment and saving has obviously been covered by foreign saving –the only structurally surplus country is Venezuela (see Tables 5 and 6). However, we decidedly believe that no significant capital inflows can be expected on a sustainable basis, as economic history repeatedly shows that indebtedness processes has been followed, more sooner than later, by external crises and countervailing surpluses. The weak accumulation of capital can act as a barrier to further growth, a fact that was contemplated in the previous projections. Nevertheless, moderate growth rates can be attained as far as firms rely on technological progress and labor. A more rapid GDP expansion, on the other hand, may create capital stock bottlenecks.

Trade openness is also relatively low (see Tables 7, 8 and 9). Chile is the most open country in the region with an Exports to GDP coefficient of 30.7% in 1990-2003. The overall trend for the region shown no definite trend since the 1990s but rather a decrease in the mid-1990s and a recovery of initial levels since the early 2000s. We do not expect but a marginal increase in export coefficients in the following decade or so. The basis for this forecast is threefold: (a) Openness in the long run depends upon structural factors impossible or unlikely to change, such as country size, resource abundance, technology, transportation costs, and the like; (b) In the short run, exports and imports are highly linked to the business cycle, and the trade balance is a clearly countercyclical variable. This means that crisis countries like Argentina and Uruguay may eventually stabilize in export and trade balances well below those reached after 2002. The same is prone to be observed in countries enjoying abnormally high terms of trade, like Venezuela. Regarding the real exchange rate, we believe that this price effect is less relevant than the income effect previously discussed, and that it is unlikely that even a devaluated real exchange rate will be sufficient to alter permanently trade decisions without any change in the underlying fundamentals mentioned in (a) above. Furthermore, it is difficult to accept that these small and open economies will be able to manipulate the real exchange rate for extended periods of time. Since exporters are aware of the intrinsic instability of a misaligned real exchange rate, they are unlikely to utterly modify their investment and production decisions; and (c) Even though there are several trade liberalization proposals under way (see Survey B), the major tariff and non-tariff barriers have been removed since the early 1990s, without causing significant increases in overall trade levels.

In Tables 7A, 7B and 7C we present the breakdown of exports by sector of origin. Beyond the clear predominance of raw and manufactured primary products over the whole period, some noticeable changes are detected in various products. However, these changes are due in some cases to abrupt price movements by which some products gain participation at the expense of others, but are most likely to revert to previous weights once such windfalls vanish. This certainly makes it difficult to make a trend forecast. In other cases, there exists more structural driving forces, such as the fierce external competition in the textile industry, which has been inducing a shrinkage in export participation in most countries.

Moving on to the productive and employment structure, South American countries share a somewhat similar distribution between agriculture, industry, and services (see

Tables 10 through 15). Agriculture only represents about 11% of GDP (with Paraguay being the only outlier with 24%), industry 32%, and services 57%. The low participation of agriculture and the heavy fraction of services resembles more the typical structure of a developed nation rather than a developing country. Employment distribution is akin to that of GDP, with the exception that industrial labor falls to 26% and services labor climbs to 66% -this reflects the usually claimed relatively lower productivity in the services sector.

A-2. Current Status and Prospects of Major Industries in South America

This section of the survey heavily relies on statistical data, which is presented in tables and is also displayed in country maps to allow for a visual, user-friendly understanding. Since most of this information is self-explanatory, our remarks will only be aimed to underline major stylized facts and to offer an interpretation to puzzling findings, leaving the reader to guide himself through the maps and tables for more details. Maps and tables are in the same order as they are introduced below.

For expositional clarity, we distinguish henceforth the following sections: 1. Geographic distribution of aggregate GDP and employment; 2. Sectoral distribution of national GDP and employment; 3. Geographic distribution of sectoral GDP and employment; and 4. Characterizing the manufacturing sector in South America.

1. Geographic distribution of aggregate GDP and employment in Argentina, Brazil and Chile

Based on the Tables 16 through 47, national Maps 1-6 and South American Map 58, the following trends concerning geographic dispersion of GDP can be highlighted:

a. *In all three countries, economic activity is geographically concentrated*. By identifying the provinces that jointly generate at least 70% of national GDP in 2002 or 2003 (whichever the latest available information), we find that: (i) In Argentina, 5 out of the 24 provinces (Province of Buenos Aires, City of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Sante Fe, and Mendoza) produce 73.7% of national GDP; (ii) In Brazil, 6 out of the 27 states (Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, and Bahia) explain 72.6% of GDP; and (iii) In Chile, 4 out of the 13 regions (Santiago, Region VIII of Bio Bio, Region V of Valparaiso, and Region II of Antofagasta) concentrate 74.4% of total production.

b. *The top producing state in each of these countries agglutinates no less than 30% of total*. Province of Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo and Santiago produce 31.9%, 33.3% and 47.8% of total GDP.

c. *These concentration patterns appear to be a structural characteristic rather than a recent phenomenon*. This conclusion comes from the fact that, looking at the situation in 1995 (Argentina) and 1997 (Brazil and Chile), the proportion of GDP of the set of states discussed in (a) above were similar to those in 2002 and 2003: 76.2% in Argentina, 76.4% in Brazil and 75.3% in Chile. For over time comparison purposes, Tables 27 A through 27 E compile national information at the three available dates for each country.

d. *Employment figures replicate the GDP concentration map*. Information from the Population Census in Argentina reveals that the City of Buenos Aires, and the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Cordoba and Mendoza account for 77.8% of total workers in the country in 1991 and for 73.6% in 2001. In the case of Brazil, there only exists labor survey for a few big agglomerates (Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, Salvador, and Recife) since 2002. For such year, and the available subsample, 77.7% lived in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte, with this figure climbing to 80% in early 2006. Finally, 4 regions (Santiago, VIII, VII, and V) of Chile concentrate 70.2% of workers in 1997 and 71.1% in 2005.

2. Sectoral distribution of national GDP and employment in Argentina, Brazil and Chile

In what follows, we discuss some salient trends in the allocation of national GDP by economic activity in Argentina, Chile and Brazil. For over time comparison purposes, we focus on years 1995 and 2002 for Argentina, and 1997 and 2003 for Brazil and Chile. The complete statistics (including the year 2000 as well) appear in Tables 48 through 65. We draw some stylized facts common to all three economies, which reinforces our previous statements for Section A.1:

a. *The production of services largely exceeds that of goods*. For the latest date available, the joint value added of the agriculture, fishing, mining, and manufacturing sectors (which we define, following standard practices, as Goods, as opposed to Services) amounts to 23.9%, 42.4% and 32.7% of total GDP in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, respectively.

b. *The contribution of agricultural activities is strikingly low*. The countries under study have a medium to low per capita income and a relative abundance of natural resources, which leads to predict a prevalence of primary activities. However, Agriculture explains only 5.8% in Argentina, 10.4% in Brazil and 5% in Chile. Of course, agricultural inputs are used in manufacturing activities, but even the latter (which include non-agricultural manufactures as well) have a rather modest weight in Argentina (14.8%) and Chile (17.6%), and a more significant role in Brazil (27.9%).

c. *The value added by the different services varies moderately across countries*. Even though there are noticeable discrepancies in the contribution of some services (for instance, Public administration is around 15% in Brazil, but is below 6% in Argentina and Chile), in most of them their fractions are somewhat similar. Particularly, Wholesale and retail trade, Real state and Financial services hold high and comparable proportions of GDP.

d. *The contribution of each sector is rather stable over time*. In spite of profound structural reforms and chronic macroeconomic instability (especially in Argentina and Brazil), sectoral participations does not appear to vary much over time. By looking at the relative proportions in the 1990s and the early 2000s, we observe few remarkable changes. In Argentina, the main change took place in Manufacturing (-1.9 percentage points); in Brazil, in Agriculture (+3.3) and Real state (-3.3); and, in Chile, again in Manufacturing (-1.5).

e. *Employment keeps track of GDP*. According to the information on Argentina (2001) and Chile (2005), the share of employment in Goods sectors are 20.1% and 27.4%, which are similar to the share of such sectors in GDP, as seen in (a) above.

3. Geographic distribution of sectoral GDP and employment in Argentina, Brazil and Chile

Tables 33 through 50 and Maps 7 through 33 reveal the following country-specific locational pattern of economic activities:

a. *Argentina*. Referring to data for 2002, we find that: Agricultural activities are mainly concentrated in three provinces: Buenos Aires (27.5%), Cordoba (16.8%) and Santa Fe (15%); Mining in Neuquen (36.4%), Santa Cruz (23.4%) and Chubut (11.9%); Manufacturing in Province of Buenos Aires (43.5%), City of Buenos Aires (17.3%), Santa Fe (8.5%) and Cordoba (7.2%); and Services in Province of Buenos Aires (31.4%), City of Buenos Aires (25.1%) and Cordoba (7.7%).

b. *Brazil*. From data for 2003, it is seen that: Agriculture is lead by Sao Paulo(23.5%), Rio Grande do Sul (14.8%) and Parana (12%); Mining by Rio de Janeiro (77.3%); Manufacturing by Sao Paulo (39.9%), Rio Grande do Sul (10%), Minas Gerais (9.1%), and Rio de Janeiro (7.6%); and Services by Sao Paulo (31.6%), Rio de Janeiro (12%) and Minas Gerais (10.1%).

c. *Chile*. Again with information for 2003, the highest contribution to national Agricultural output comes from Regions VI (20.1%), Santiago (14.6%), VII (13.4%), VIII (13.3%), V (11.3%) and X (10.6%); to Mining, from Regions II (57.9%), I (9.4%) and III (8.6%; to Manufacturing, from Santiago (49%), and Regions VIII (17.5%) and V (11.3%).

Based on the data described so far, our projection is that no major changes should be expected in the next 10-15 years in terms of relative allocations of economic activities and geographical distribution. Insisting on a previous contention, this should come as no surprise, as the development of activities and regions depend on structural factors that are beyond the influence of economic policies. This does not mean that this can change over the very long run provided profound and persistent domestic and external shocks affect the economy, but we do not visualize them in the near future in South America – as a matter of fact, there are few successful radical structural reforms around the world in the last half century. Reinforcing the point, it is important to recall that even the structural reforms put in place in most countries over the 1990s –possibly the deepest and broadest process in the last four decades- did not seem to have had a visible impact at the activity and geographical levels, as our earlier analysis patently reveals. Since our expectation is that, in view of the failed experience of the last decade, no new thorough reform programs will be implemented for a while, the activity and geographic map in the following years will look mostly the same as it does now.

4. Major Industries in South America

Based on ECLAC´s PADI (*Programa de Analisis de la Dinamica Industrial*) database, Tables 66 through 73 describe 3-digit industrial structure in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela (no information is available for Ecuador and Paraguay). The tables include information on gross output, value added, employment, gross margin, wages, exports, and imports. For each country, data is reported for 1995, and for the latest year available (which varies from 2001 to 2004, except for Venezuela, where information is only available for 1995). An array of performance indicators are constructed for each country, namely: percentage participation in total manufacturing output and value added, annual growth, profitability, average wage, and export and import coefficients.

Based on such tables, we will discuss the prospects of the two key variables of interest: output and exports. To this end and to make the presentation easier to follow, our arguments will revolve in country tables that exploit the information from Tables 51 through 73. In particular, we will show, for each country, the ranking of the top 10 (out of 28) sectors by production and exports in the latest (varying from 2001 to 2004 according to the country) and the earliest year (1995), as well as the share that these sectors have in total industrial production and exports. Table 74 through 81 display the figures for Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, respectively.

The first feature to call attention to is that there seems to be some similarity in productive structures across the 8 countries. For instance, Food is not only present within the top 10 producing group, but in all cases is the top 1; Oil Refinery Products is also a common top 10, although its position varies from second to seventh; Textiles and Beverages, with 7 presences, and Chemical and Iron and Steel Products, with 5, are other cases in point. The same applies to exports: Food is again the main exporting sector in all countries; Chemical Products, Oil Refinery Products and Transport Equipment appear in 6 out of the 7 countries with export information; and Paper and Celulose and Clothing in 4 of them. Also, in all countries, production and exports are quite concentrated, with the top 10 sectors accounting for no less than 75% of total in both cases.

The production ranking dynamics confirm our previous findings. Moreover, the top 10 producing sectors in the 2000s were the same top 10 sectors in 1995 in Bolivia, Chile and Peru, while in the other countries only one sector left the top 10 in that period, indicating that productive structures are very persistent over time. As for exports, it can be observed that, on average, 7 out of the top 10 exporting sectors in the 2000s are simultaneously part of the top 10 producers.

In line with our overall analysis, the projected scenario for the following decade or so is that the current production and export patterns will continue to prevail, unless extremely powerful and persistent shocks push these countries away from their long run structural configuration.

Table 89

Argentina: Top Producing and Exporting Industrial Sectors

Sector	Gross Output			Exports
	2004	1995	Change	2004
Ranking				
Food	**1**	1	0	1
Iron and steel	**2**	2	0	5
Chemical products	**3**	4	1	4
Transport equipment	**4**	3	-1	3
Beverages	**5**	5	0	11
Other chemical products	**6**	8	2	7
Oil refinery products	**7**	7	0	2
Non iron metals	**8**	11	3	9
Paper and celulose	**9**	9	0	10
Textiles	**10**	6	-4	12
Ranking of other top 10 producers in 1995:				
Metal products	11	10	-1	
Ranking of other top 10 exporters in 2004:				
Leather products				6
Non electric machinery				8
Shares				
Share of 10 top producers in 2004 (in %)	**84.63**	85.05		86.37
Share of 10 top producers in 1995 (in %)		**85.74**		
Share of 10 top exporters in 2004 (in %)				**90.66**

Source: Own elaboration based on PADI database, ECLAC.

Table 90

Bolivia: Top Producing and Exporting Industrial Sectors

Sector	**Gross Output**			**Exports**
	2001	1995	Change	2001
Food	**1**	2	1	1
Oil refinery products	**2**	3	1	10
Other manufactures	**3**	1	-2	4
Beverages	**4**	4	0	19
Other chemical products	**5**	7	2	18
Other non metallic minerals	**6**	5	-1	22
Non ferrous metals	**7**	8	1	2
Printing and publishing	**8**	9	1	24
Plastic products	**9**	10	1	20
Textiles	**10**	6	-4	11
Ranking of other top 10 producers in 1995:				
Ranking of other top 10 exporters in 2001:				
Non electric machinery				3
Wood products				5
Clothing				6
Leather products				7
Scientific instruments				8
Transport equipment				9
Shares				
Share of 10 top producers in 2001 (in %)	**93.07**	91.57		71.04
Share of 10 top producers in 1995 (in %)		**91.57**		
Share of 10 top exporters in 2001 (in %)				**91.92**

Source: Own elaboration based on PADI database, ECLAC.

Table 91

Brazil: Top Producing and Exporting Industrial Sectors

Sector	Gross Output			Exports
	2002	1995	Change	2002
Food	**1**	1	0	1
Electric machinery	**2**	2	0	6
Non electric machinery	**3**	3	0	3
Chemical products	**4**	6	2	5
Iron and steel	**5**	4	-1	4
Transport equipment	**6**	5	-1	2
Oil refinery products	**7**	7	0	7
Textiles	**8**	8	0	14
Other chemical products	**9**	10	1	13
Metal products	**10**	11	1	17
Ranking of other top 10 producers in 1995:				
Paper and celulose	12	9	-3	
Ranking of other top 10 exporters in 2002:				
Paper and celulose				8
Non iron metals				10
Wood products				9
Shares				
Share of 10 top producers in 2002 (in %)	**80.02**	76.35		76.10
Share of 10 top producers in 1995 (in %)		**80.00**		
Share of 10 top exporters in 2002 (in %)				**82.98**

Source: Own elaboration based on PADI database, ECLAC.

Table 92

Chile: Top Producing and Exporting Industrial Sectors

Sector	Gross Output			Exports
	2002	1995	Change	2002
Food	**1**	1	0	2
Oil refinery products	**2**	4	2	8
Non iron metals	**3**	2	-1	1
Other chemical products	**4**	3	-1	9
Metal products	**5**	6	1	14
Chemical products	**6**	10	4	4
Paper and celulose	**7**	5	-2	3
Iron and steel	**8**	8	0	11
Beverages	**9**	7	-2	6
Non electric machinery	**10**	9	-1	10
Ranking of other top 10 producers in 1995:				
Ranking of other top 10 exporters in 2002:				
Wood products				5
Transport equipment				7
Shares				
Share of 10 top producers in 2002 (in %)	**79.81**	76.41		85.55
Share of 10 top producers in 1995 (in %)		**76.41**		
Share of 10 top exporters in 2002 (in %)				**93.39**

Source: Own elaboration based on PADI database, ECLAC.

Table 93

Colombia: Top Producing and Exporting Industrial Sectors

Sector	Gross Output			Exports
	2002	1995	Change	2002
Food	**1**	1	0	1
Transport equipment	**2**	6	4	7
Paper and celulose	**3**	7	4	8
Textiles	**4**	4	0	10
Oil refinery products	**5**	8	3	3
Chemical products	**6**	5	-1	2
Other chemical products	**7**	3	-4	4
Beverages	**8**	2	-6	26
Iron and steel	**9**	13	4	6
Plastic products	**10**	10	0	18
Ranking of other top 10 producers in 1995:				
Metal products	12	9	-3	
Ranking of other top 10 exporters in 2002:				
Clothing				5
Other manufactures				9
Shares				
Share of 10 top producers in 2002 (in %)	**79.89**	74.63		64.72
Share of 10 top producers in 1995 (in %)		**75.42**		
Share of 10 top exporters in 2002 (in %)				**74.51**

Source: Own elaboration based on PADI database, ECLAC.

Table 94

Paraguay: Top Producing and Exporting Industrial Sectors

Sector	Gross Output		
	2004	1995	Change
Food	**1**	1	0
Textiles	**2**	2	0
Beverages and Tobacco	**3**	4	1
Oil refinery products	**4**	5	1
Wood products	**5**	3	-2
Other manufactures	**6**	8	2
Other non metallic minerals	**7**	6	-1
Chemical products	**8**	7	-1
Transport equipment	**9**	9	0
Paper and celulose	**10**	12	2
Ranking of other top 10 producers in 1995:			
Leather products	11	10	1
Shares			
Share of 10 top producers in 2004 (in %)	**91.39**	90.92	
Share of 10 top producers in 1995 (in %)		**91.42**	

Source: Own elaboration based on Central Bank of Paraguay.

Table 95

Peru: Top Producing and Exporting Industrial Sectors

Sector	Gross Output			Exports
	2002	1995	Change	2002
Food	**1**	1	0	2
Oil refinery products	**2**	2	0	4
Other non metallic minerals	**3**	3	0	13
Non iron metals	**4**	6	2	1
Wood products	**5**	7	2	7
Textiles	**6**	5	-1	6
Other chemical products	**7**	4	-3	10
Furniture	**8**	10	2	19
Beverages	**9**	8	-1	23
Iron and steel	**10**	9	-1	12
Ranking of other top 10 producers in 1995:				
Ranking of other top 10 exporters in 2002:				
Clothing				3
Chemical products				5
Other manufactures				8
Plastic products				9
Shares				
Share of 10 top producers in 2002 (in %)	**77.8**	77.39		91.20
Share of 10 top producers in 1995 (in %)		**77.39**		
Share of 10 top exporters in 2002 (in %)				**97.85**

Source: Own elaboration based on PADI database, ECLAC.

Table 96

Uruguay: Top Producing and Exporting Industrial Sectors

Sector	Gross Output			Exports
	2002	1995	Change	2002
Food	**1**	1	0	1
Beverages	**2**	2	0	6
Oil refinery products	**3**	4	1	18
Leather products	**4**	6	2	2
Tobacco	**5**	10	5	10
Other chemical products	**6**	3	-3	9
Electric machinery	**7**	13	6	23
Textiles	**8**	5	-3	3
Plastic products	**9**	7	-2	11
Printing and publishing	**10**	9	-1	20
Ranking of other top 10 producers in 1995:				
Clothing	16	8	-8	
Ranking of other top 10 exporters in 2002:				
Transport equipment				4
Chemical products				5
Clothing				7
Paper and celulose				8
Shares				
Share of 10 top producers in 2002 (in %)	**85.18**	81.11		76.81
Share of 10 top producers in 1995 (in %)		**81.86**		
Share of 10 top exporters in 2002 (in %)				**87.53**

Source: Own elaboration based on PADI database, ECLAC.

An additional examination of the data was done to compare the most dynamic sectors in terms of average annual rate of growth of Gross Output. To this end, we classified the sectors according to this variable and reproduce the top 10 sectors in each countries in Table 97. We were interested in identifying, based on the available information coverage: (a) Clear-cut differences in the top 10 sectoral composition between bigger countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia) and smaller countries (Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay), and (b) Clear-cut differences between consumption-led (such as Food, Beverage, Clothing, Tobacco) and capital-led industries. From Table 97, the conclusion is that the recent industrial growth appears to be driven in general by capital-led goods rather than consumption-led goods, although the latter are in the top 10 list in all countries but Argentina, with Tobacco and Food ranking high in several countries. No categoric difference can be established between bigger and smaller countries. It can be noticed that the capital-led sectors are in many cases intensive in natural resources, as expected in this set of countries.

Table 97

Top Ten Sectors by Annual Rate of Growth

Bigger Countries			
Argentina	**Brazil**	**Chile**	**Colombia**
Leather products	Oil and coal	Oil refinery products	Non iron metals
Non iron metals	Chemical products	Glass	Tobacco
Plastic products	Food	Chemical products	Transport equipment
Chemical products	Rubber products	Oil and coal	Food
Oil and coal	Printing and publishing	Transport equipment	Scientific instruments
Wood products	Wood products	Wood products	Clothing
Printing and publishing	Non electric machinery	Other chemical products	Oil refinery products
Footwear	Furniture	Iron and steel	Iron and steel
Glass	Other chemical products	Plastic products	Paper and celulose
Iron and steel	Electric machinery	Rubber products	Plastic products

Smaller Countries		
Bolivia	**Peru**	**Uruguay**
Other chemical products	Wood products	Tobacco
Rubber products	Furniture	Oil and coal
Food	Printing and publishing	Electric machinery
Clothing	Plastic products	Paper and celulose
Oil refinery products	Paper and celulose	Oil refinery products
Printing and publishing	Glass	Leather products
Plastic products	Rubber products	Food
Leather products	Ceramics	Transport equipment
Glass	Chemical products	Chemical products
Non ferrous metals	Tobacco	Other non metallic minerals

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

5. Some Reflections on Export, Industrial and Within and Between Country Integration Policies in South America

Our previous analysis has clearly shown that the export performance of South American countries has been rather disappointing since the 1990s. In spite of overall favorable conditions in terms of stability, growth, labor costs and terms of trade, exports did not seem to have taken off as desired. This applies to both large and small countries in the region. In the latter group, only Peru has witnessed a sluggish increase in the Exports to GDP ratio, but starting with a very low initial level of about 13% in the 1990s. Bolivia and Paraguay do not show any clear pattern, while Ecuador displays an erratic yet downward trend.

The causes of this anemic export behavior are not difficult to identify. In the first place, there are structural conditioning characteristics, such as natural resource endowments and distance to global trade centers. These features are unable to be changed by policy measures. For instance, the concentration in primary products with weakening international demand and unstable prices cannot be easily reverted. In the second place, there are other crucial variables likely to influence international competitiveness -which, after all, is the ultimate reason why these countries have failed to reach a deeper trade integration with the rest of the world. In this second group, we must include the endowment of skilled and educated labor, the quality and cost of the infrastructure (utilities, roads, ports), and the entrepreneurship environment.

Given this set of presumable causes of low competitiveness and exports, one wonders what can and should be done from the government side to lift the current obstacles. Promoting universal literacy and primary education, massive secondary education, and a better matched between superior education and the productive country needs is a goal with broad positive implications not only for trade but for the economic and social country landscape. In the specific trade case, a more skilled labor force is needed to jump from basic to manufactured products with higher value added. South America has made a substantial progress over the last few decades, but it is still a fact that in the poorer and smaller economies there is much room to making progress in the education and labor training field. The infrastructure has also significantly improved since the 1990s, mainly owing to the privatization and deregulation process. Even though this meant that subsidized utilities were no longer available to some extent (some public control over these prices are still in place in many countries), services became much more efficient and widespread. Most likely the chief constraint to export growth comes from the entrepreneurship environment, loosely understood as the conditions under which a potential exporter can do business, provided he or she has detected an internationally competititve product to work on. There exists ample consensus in that such environment is underdeveloped in South America, and particularly more so in the smaller countries. This assessment is commonly based on the following: (a) It is quite costly and cumbersome to establish a new formal business, driving many investors to remain in the underground economy, which certainly curtails their export potential. This problem is sometimes magnified by ilicit official activities (bribery and corruption) and steep costs of formally hiring workers; (b) Credit from the bank and capital markets is not usually available to start-ups lacking collateral and track record; (c) Relative prices are very volatile, hindering a reliable long-term planning and, even worse, discouraging expectedly profitable projects; and (d) Limited official assistance in terms of world promotion of local production (as well as the upgrading of marketing, packaging and quality standards), and of technical support and information for potential entrepreneurs.

It is hard to recommend bullet-proof policy options. One alternative that can and should be pursued is to overcome the problem described in item (d) of the previous paragraph. This would not involve high fiscal costs and could be implemented within a short period of time. Of course, this sort of microeconomic, fine-tuning intervention requires a previous careful assessment to determine what is the problem, what can be gained by alleviating it and how can be solved. In light of the ongoing official practices of recollection and disclosure of information in most countries, this appears as an additional obstacle that should be addressed in the short run. In any case, we doubt that this kind of assistance will translate, by itself, into much higher exports and manufacturing production if not accompanied by other supporting mechanisms. Of vital importance is to strenghten the institutional framework and to ensure that the historical macroeconomic volatility is credibly eradicated for good. This is not short of a monumental task, which additionally will take at least a decade of adequate macroeconomic and institutional functioning, so as to defuse the social distrust in this kind of political initiatives.

Another avenue is to put in place an active government involvement in which authorities pick winners and strongly support their production and export activity. In this case, a thorough export and industrial policy would be developed. Advocates of this strategy may argue that supporting incipient and dynamic industries with high value added can be socially rewarding, as national income would eventually increased in response to the higher efficiency and better economic performance. Nevertheless, mounting arguments on the contrary may also be presented: (a) This strategy has clearly high fiscal costs. Granting subsidies to the chosen sectors (tax exemptions, soft loans, and so on) imply a higher fiscal deficit or low surplus. In countries (and this again applies especially to the smaller ones) with pronounced social problems, such as poverty, inadequate education levels and insecurity, it is not obvious that subsidizing a particular sector (exporters) is the best way to go in view of the multiple and conflicting goals at hand. Political and social unrest would probably ensue. Reinforcing this argument, most of these countries are highly indebted and need external financing. Since the investor confidence rests on how solid the fiscal stance is, new sources of government expenditure will negatively perceived in financial markets –let us recall that export-led strategies tend to be successful only in the medium run, while costs are afforded in the short run. If this ends up being the catalyst of a financial crisis, the net social benefit will be by all means negative; (b) This policy creates incentives for moral hazard on the part of their beneficiaries. This means that some entrepreneurs may apply for a subsidy without any intention to devote the funding to the productive uses determined in the program. To prevent this from happening, government controls must be part of the design. This in turn strongly suggests the need to have highly qualified, motivated and corruption-free officials to enforce the controls. Unfortunately, these requisites are rarely met in South America; (c) Even without these caveats, it is difficult and risky to pick future winners. International markets permanently evolve, and it is a fact that promising sectors in the past often did not deliver on their promises.

We are inclined to believe that an effective, targeted government intervention is akin to wishful thinking without the proper macrofoundations. Both the private and the public sector in South America seem to have understood that badly designed schemes are bound to fail. This is the lesson learned after the import substitution program in place, with varying intensity in most South American countries, between the 1950s and the 1980s. The strategy aimed to reduce import dependency by subsidizing domestic production for local use and partly for export. The resulting budgetary effort proved to be ineffective, as the protection against foreign competition and the access to generous subsidy packages discourage the search for efficiency and instead fostered corruption and resource misallocation. The social reaction to this state of affairs was the abandonment of the import substitution strategy since the late 1980s and early 1990s, with the government playing from then on a marginal role as a supporter of private export and industrial projects. Even though most countries have public development banks, tight financial constraints prevent them to offer massive below-market credit assistance. This is especially so in the smaller countries, which depend to a great extent on bilateral and multilateral international lines to instrument these schemes; in these countries, no sector or region targeted programs exist at all. It is also not unusual to find tax reimbursement programs, whereby the government eliminate distortive taxes conspiring against the company´s international competitiveness.

In sum, export, industrial and regional promotion policies should be tackled as part of a broader integral approach that should not disregard the institutional and macroeconomic framework as its first and crucial element. This is the milestone to conduct, afterwards, more focused and effective policies. Unfortunately, South America has not yet reached such stage in its development process. Nevertheless, the progress made in the last 15 years allows some room for optimism if one considers a sufficiently long time horizon.

The difficulties faced by export policies are, of course, shared by industrial promotion as a whole, be it directed to export markets or to meet domestic consumption and investment demand. Ideally, export policies should allow local producers to avoid the concentration on basic, low value added products. On the contrary, financial and technical assistance would be welcome as a way to diversify production and exports into goods and services with a higher technological content that are likely to be more competitive and differentiated from a price-setting point of view. While it is not worth to fight against comparative advantage and relative resource abundance, these features should be exploited to improve trade and industrial performance by incorporating higher value added to those products that are intrinsically competitive.

The regional dimension offers similar challenges. All the countries in the region present a strong productive concentration in few districts, including the capital city and its surroundings. Even though some raw inputs may be produced in peripheral regions of the country, processing and manufacturing is mostly done in or around the big cities. This is explained not only by lower transportation costs but also by the availability of skilled labor supply and other services. With the exception of few clusters spread around the country, the production tends to concentrate in at most a handful of big cities. Natural economic forces are unlikely to break this pattern. It is true that increasing congestion and pollution problems in these big cities coupled by raising labor costs may be forces against it. However, it must be reminded that, as far as migration is not restricted, some people will always move from poor, distant location to the capital and the other major urban places, where not only there is a more active labor market but also a better and more varied supply of education, health and entertainment services –in this sense, labor costs will self-regulate. Put in other words, economies of scale and agglomeration work against a more even distribution of activities and employment across each country. Cultural factors also play a role: while in some countries, people migrates to different locations in the country, it is much less likely that Latin Americans move to any other place but the biggest cities. Even though it is unlikely that large industrial activities will massively move from big to small cities, some populations at the interior of each country can grow, avoiding the exodus to the big cities and even attracting new residents, once their local production expands toward national and international markets. Direct public interventions can also be used, but they have to be extremely appealing for firms and workers to undo the benefits of concentration. Besides, strict controls should exist to limit moral hazard –as a matter of fact, regional equalization was a component of the failed industrial policies in Latin America.

Regional trade agreements have the well-known benefit of moving the country closer to free trade, but their effect on export, industrial and regional promotion are somewhat ambiguous. The final outcome depend on the mix of productive activities and their relative efficiency in each country member. For instance, opening up to a new regional partner with similar comparative advantages may contribute to the collapse of some domestic sectors while boosting others. This tension is reflected in regional negotiations, where countries from time to time ask for special protection of the most vulnerable industries. An overall examination of the intrarregional trade arrangements since the 1990s did not have so far a noticeable effect on the export and industrial performance of each country, but of course they generated resource reallocations guided by comparative advantage.

Perhaps intrarregional integration delivers more perceptible results in the case of small national economies whose borders are prosperous states of big economies. As trade links intensify as a result of the removal of commercial barriers, the ability to export competitive products allows small and typically volatile countries to diversify away nation-wide shocks. One illustrative case is Paraguay and its big neighboring Brazilian states Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná (which, by the way, have displayed a better growth performance than the Brazilian economy as a whole during the period under analysis). With freer trade, the Paraguayan economy will be able to benefit from a more fluid trade with these states, with benefits being greater when the latter go through an expansion phase. Of course, the dark side of this heightened interdependence shows up during contractionary business cycles. A good example in this sense is the deep recession affecting the Uruguayan economy during the Argentine financial crisis of 2001-2002. In any of these cases, statistical and econometric work is needed to establish the actual sensitivity of GDP to the business cycle in the neighboring states, after all other influences on GDP are taken into account.

Table 1

Total GDP: South American Countries, 1990-2003
In current PPP international trillion dollars

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	234.0	11.5	781.6	62.2	168.8	29.3	16.0	68.2	18.2	93.4
1991	269.2	12.5	816.0	69.4	177.4	31.3	17.6	74.8	19.2	104.9
1992	304.4	12.8	827.6	78.8	190.1	31.8	18.2	73.6	21.1	115.1
1993	327.8	13.7	893.1	85.6	197.3	31.8	19.1	79.3	22.1	118.1
1994	354.9	14.6	958.2	93.5	209.8	33.8	19.9	91.2	24.3	118.0
1995	353.2	15.6	1017.8	104.6	225.1	34.9	21.3	100.8	24.4	124.3
1996	380.6	16.4	1065.1	114.2	235.1	36.5	22.0	104.5	26.2	126.1
1997	418.8	17.6	1123.6	124.3	247.5	38.5	23.2	113.0	28.0	137.2
1998	441.3	18.6	1140.9	129.4	250.5	40.0	23.4	114.1	29.5	138.6
1999	433.2	19.0	1165.2	129.6	243.4	39.2	23.8	117.3	29.2	130.8
2000	439.3	19.9	1253.0	139.9	258.6	41.6	24.3	122.7	29.3	136.9
2001	431.0	20.7	1310.1	147.9	269.6	43.6	25.5	125.2	29.2	145.2
2002	404.4	21.6	1356.9	152.9	279.7	45.3	25.4	134.0	26.1	135.9
2003	445.1	22.8	1375.8	162.1	298.8	47.4	26.4	142.8	28.0	126.3
AVERAGE	374.1	17.0	1077.5	113.9	232.3	37.5	21.9	104.4	25.4	125.0

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 2

Real GDP Growth: South American Countries, 1990-2003
In %

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	-2.4	4.6	-4.3	3.7	6.0	2.7	3.1	-5.1	0.3	6.5
1991	12.7	5.3	1.3	8.0	2.3	5.2	2.5	2.2	3.5	9.7
1992	11.9	1.6	-0.5	12.3	5.0	1.5	1.8	-0.4	7.9	6.1
1993	5.9	4.3	4.9	7.0	2.4	0.3	4.1	4.8	2.7	0.3
1994	5.8	4.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	4.7	3.1	12.8	7.3	-2.3
1995	-2.8	4.7	4.2	10.6	5.2	1.8	4.7	8.6	-1.4	4.0
1996	5.5	4.4	2.7	7.4	2.1	2.4	1.3	2.5	5.6	-0.2
1997	8.1	5.0	3.3	7.4	3.4	4.1	2.6	6.8	5.0	6.4
1998	3.9	5.0	0.1	3.9	0.6	2.1	-0.4	-0.6	4.5	0.2
1999	-3.4	0.4	0.8	-1.1	-4.2	-6.3	0.5	0.9	-2.8	-6.1
2000	-0.8	2.3	4.4	4.4	2.9	2.8	-0.3	2.8	-1.4	3.2
2001	-4.4	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.4	5.1	2.7	0.2	-3.4	2.8
2002	-10.9	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.9	3.4	-2.3	4.9	-11.0	-8.9
2003	8.8	2.5	-0.2	3.3	3.9	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.5	-9.4
AVERAGE	2.7	3.5	1.8	5.5	2.8	2.3	1.8	3.1	1.4	0.9

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 3

Annual Inflation Rate: South American Countries, 1990-2003
In %

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	2,314.0	17.1	2,947.7	26.0	29.1	48.5	37.3	7,481.7	112.5	40.7
1991	171.7	21.4	432.8	21.8	30.4	48.8	24.2	409.5	102.0	34.2
1992	24.9	12.1	951.6	15.4	27.0	54.3	15.2	73.5	68.5	31.4
1993	10.6	8.5	1,928.0	12.7	22.6	45.0	18.2	48.6	54.1	38.1
1994	4.2	7.9	2,075.9	11.4	23.8	27.4	20.6	23.7	44.7	60.8
1995	3.4	10.2	66.0	8.2	21.0	22.9	13.4	11.1	42.2	59.9
1996	0.2	12.4	15.8	7.4	20.2	24.4	9.8	11.5	28.3	99.9
1997	0.5	4.7	6.9	6.1	18.5	30.6	7.0	8.6	19.8	50.0
1998	0.9	7.7	3.2	5.1	18.7	36.1	11.5	7.2	10.8	35.8
1999	-1.2	2.2	4.9	3.3	10.9	52.2	6.8	3.5	5.7	23.6
2000	-0.9	4.6	7.0	3.8	9.2	96.1	9.0	3.8	4.8	16.2
2001	-1.1	1.6	6.8	3.6	8.0	37.7	7.3	2.0	4.4	12.5
2002	25.9	0.9	8.4	2.5	6.3	12.5	10.5	0.2	14.0	22.4
2003	13.4	3.3	14.7	2.8	7.1	7.9	14.2	2.3	19.4	31.1
AVERAGE	183.3	8.2	605.0	9.3	18.1	38.9	14.6	577.7	37.9	39.8

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 4

Gross Fixed Investment Rate: South American Countries, 1990-2003
In % of GDP

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	n.a.	12.6	20.7	23.1	16.6	18.1	22.0	16.1	12.1	14.1
1991	n.a.	14.5	18.1	19.9	15.0	19.1	23.7	16.6	13.4	18.2
1992	n.a.	16.3	18.4	22.4	15.1	19.2	21.9	16.5	14.2	21.5
1993	19.1	16.7	19.3	24.9	18.9	19.0	22.0	18.3	14.8	20.0
1994	19.9	14.9	20.7	23.3	23.3	19.0	22.5	21.2	14.5	17.6
1995	17.9	15.5	20.5	23.9	22.4	18.8	23.1	24.1	13.5	16.5
1996	18.1	16.2	19.1	24.9	21.6	18.1	22.6	22.5	14.0	15.8
1997	19.4	19.0	19.5	25.5	20.2	17.9	22.7	23.8	14.4	18.7
1998	19.9	23.2	19.6	26.0	18.9	19.9	22.1	23.5	15.2	19.0
1999	18.0	19.1	19.3	21.1	13.2	17.0	22.1	21.7	14.5	15.7
2000	16.2	17.9	21.8	21.0	12.6	20.5	20.9	20.3	13.2	14.2
2001	14.2	14.5	20.6	21.4	14.1	21.6	18.8	18.5	12.5	16.4
2002	12.0	15.9	19.0	20.6	14.3	22.8	18.2	17.7	10.1	14.4
2003	15.1	13.2	16.8	22.8	14.2	22.8	19.0	17.9	9.7	10.4
AVERAGE	17.3	16.4	19.5	22.9	17.2	19.5	21.5	19.9	13.3	16.6

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 5

Gross Saving Rate: South American Countries, 1990-2003
In % of GDP

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	n.a.	8.5	19.8	21.5	17.9	14.6	29.4	10.7	14.1	31.2
1991	n.a.	9.6	17.8	19.7	20.7	12.8	25.1	12.2	13.8	21.4
1992	n.a.	6.9	20.0	20.1	16.9	18.1	21.0	11.2	14.1	15.3
1993	15.6	7.8	19.3	19.2	15.1	13.3	22.9	11.3	13.1	16.7
1994	15.6	13.3	20.5	20.2	18.8	14.1	19.0	15.2	12.0	22.0
1995	15.9	11.0	18.0	21.8	17.5	13.9	22.0	15.5	12.4	19.1
1996	15.6	11.0	16.1	20.4	16.8	17.9	18.9	15.9	12.8	28.4
1997	15.2	12.0	15.7	20.6	14.8	16.0	15.9	18.1	13.1	22.9
1998	15.1	15.3	15.3	20.6	14.0	10.9	20.2	17.7	13.0	14.4
1999	13.8	13.2	14.5	21.2	14.0	22.5	20.0	18.8	12.1	17.8
2000	13.0	12.6	17.8	19.8	13.4	26.3	17.2	17.4	10.4	24.0
2001	12.7	11.1	16.0	19.8	12.8	18.3	14.9	16.4	9.9	17.9
2002	20.9	11.4	17.3	19.2	12.6	17.2	19.5	15.7	12.7	22.3
2003	21.2	13.7	17.6	22.0	12.7	21.1	21.4	16.2	10.1	23.9
AVERAGE	15.9	11.2	17.6	20.4	15.6	16.9	20.5	15.2	12.4	21.2

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 6

Current Account: South American Countries, 1990-2003
In % of GDP

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	3.2	-4.1	-0.8	-1.6	1.3	-3.5	7.4	-5.4	2.0	17.0
1991	-0.3	-4.9	-0.4	-0.3	5.7	-6.2	1.4	-4.4	0.4	3.2
1992	-2.5	-9.5	1.6	-2.3	1.8	-1.0	-0.9	-5.2	-0.1	-6.2
1993	-3.4	-8.8	0.0	-5.7	-3.8	-5.6	0.9	-7.1	-1.6	-3.3
1994	-4.3	-1.5	-0.2	-3.1	-4.5	-4.8	-3.5	-6.0	-2.5	4.3
1995	-2.0	-4.5	-2.6	-2.1	-4.9	-4.9	-1.0	-8.6	-1.1	2.6
1996	-2.5	-5.1	-3.0	-4.5	-4.8	-0.3	-3.7	-6.5	-1.1	12.6
1997	-4.2	-7.0	-3.8	-4.9	-5.4	-1.9	-6.8	-5.7	-1.3	4.2
1998	-4.9	-7.8	-4.3	-5.4	-4.9	-9.0	-1.9	-5.8	-2.1	-4.6
1999	-4.2	-5.9	-4.8	0.1	0.8	5.5	-2.1	-2.8	-2.4	2.0
2000	-3.2	-5.3	-4.0	-1.2	0.9	5.8	-3.8	-2.9	-2.8	9.8
2001	-1.4	-3.4	-4.6	-1.7	-1.4	-3.3	-3.9	-2.2	-2.6	1.6
2002	9.0	-4.5	-1.7	-1.3	-1.7	-5.6	1.3	-2.0	2.6	8.0
2003	6.0	0.5	0.8	-0.8	-1.5	-1.7	2.4	-1.8	0.5	13.5
AVERAGE	-1.1	-5.1	-2.0	-2.5	-1.6	-2.6	-1.0	-4.7	-0.9	4.6

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 7

Exports: South American Countries, 1990-2003
In % of GDP

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	10.4	22.8	8.2	34.6	20.6	33.0	33.2	15.8	23.5	39.5
1991	7.7	21.5	8.7	33.2	21.3	35.4	30.2	12.2	20.7	31.4
1992	6.6	20.0	10.9	30.7	17.7	36.0	28.1	12.5	20.4	26.4
1993	6.9	19.1	10.5	27.5	16.4	25.1	36.9	12.5	19.1	27.0
1994	7.5	21.7	9.5	29.3	15.0	24.6	34.2	12.8	19.8	30.9
1995	9.6	22.6	7.7	30.5	14.5	25.7	34.8	12.5	19.0	27.1
1996	10.4	22.6	7.1	28.7	15.2	26.4	28.8	13.1	19.7	36.5
1997	10.5	21.1	7.5	28.1	14.8	25.6	27.2	14.2	20.5	28.4
1998	10.4	19.7	7.3	26.7	15.0	21.5	28.2	13.3	19.9	19.9
1999	9.8	16.9	10.4	26.9	18.3	31.5	23.0	14.8	18.0	21.6
2000	10.9	17.9	10.7	29.8	21.5	37.1	20.8	16.1	19.3	28.4
2001	11.5	19.7	13.2	34.7	20.8	26.7	19.5	16.0	18.3	22.3
2002	27.7	21.9	15.5	33.1	19.8	24.0	30.7	16.5	22.0	29.3
2003	25.0	23.7	16.9	35.7	21.4	23.8	32.3	17.7	25.6	30.6
AVERAGE	11.8	20.8	10.3	30.7	18.0	28.3	29.1	14.3	20.4	28.5

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 7A

Export Product Structure: South American Countries, selected years 1993-2004

Sections of the Harmonized System	**Argentina**			**Brazil**			**Paraguay**		
	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04
Live animals and Products of animal origin	10	8	7	3	3	6	8	8	9
Agricultural products	19	19	17	8	9	9	28	44	30
Oils	10	9	9	2	1	2	7	6	5
Food, beverages and tobacco	14	14	16	16	14	12	8	12	10
Minerals	10	12	19	7	7	11	0	0	0
Chemical products	5	6	6	5	6	5	2	2	2
Plastics and rubber	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	1	3
Skins and leathers	6	4	3	1	1	2	7	5	21
Wood and coal	0	0	1	2	3	3	9	8	4
Paper and paperboard	2	2	1	5	4	3	0	0	4
Textiles	4	2	1	3	2	2	26	12	11
Footwear	1	0	0	4	3	2	0	0	0
Stone manufactures, ceramics and glass	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Pearls, precious stones and metals	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Metals	5	5	5	16	11	11	2	1	1
Electrical equipment	5	4	3	12	13	12	0	1	0
Transport equipment	6	10	6	8	13	13	0	0	0
Optical instruments	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Arms and ammunition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Own elaboration based on COMTRADE. International Trade Center. WTO-UNCTAD.

Table 7B

Export Product Structure: South American Countries, selected years 1993-2004

Sections of the Harmonized System	Bolivia			Colombia			Ecuador			Peru		
	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04
Live animals and Products of animal origin	0	0	1	3	2	2	18	16	6	4	3	2
Agricultural products	10	9	6	31	23	15	28	29	24	7	7	6
Oils	2	6	7	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1
Food, beverages and tobacco	7	11	15	6	5	5	9	11	12	19	14	12
Minerals	31	25	46	23	37	38	34	34	48	18	15	23
Chemical products	0	1	1	4	8	6	1	1	1	2	3	2
Plastics and rubber	0	0	0	4	4	5	0	1	1	0	1	1
Skins and leathers	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood and coal	7	4	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1
Paper and paperboard	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Textils	4	4	3	9	6	7	1	1	1	9	10	9
Footwear	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stone manufactures, ceramics and glass	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1
Pearls, precious stones and metals	22	12	7	6	1	4	2	0	0	12	23	23
Metals	11	5	5	3	4	6	1	1	1	24	20	15
Electrical equipment	1	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transport equipment	1	15	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Optical instruments	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arms and ammunition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Works of art, collectors pieces and antique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Own elaboration based on COMTRADE. International Trade Center. WTO-UNCTAD.

Table 7C

Export Product Structure: South American Countries, selected years 1993-2004

Sections of the Harmonized System	Uruguay			Chile			Venezuela		
	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04
Live animals and Products of animal origin	26	30	33	6	8	9	1	1	0
Agricultural products	14	14	16	10	10	9	1	1	0
Oils	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food, beverages and tobacco	3	5	4	10	10	8	1	1	1
Minerals	1	1	3	14	15	20	77	77	83
Chemical products	4	4	4	4	5	6	3	4	3
Plastics and rubber	3	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	1
Skins and leathers	12	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood and coal	1	2	3	6	5	6	0	0	0
Paper and paperboard	1	3	2	9	7	6	1	1	0
Textils	20	12	10	1	1	1	0	0	0
Footwear	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stone manufactures, ceramics and glass	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Pearls, precious stones and metals	0	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	0
Metals	1	1	1	31	30	30	9	9	8
Electrical equipment	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Transport equipment	7	6	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
Optical instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arms and ammunition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Own elaboration based on COMTRADE. International Trade Center. WTO-UNCTAD.

Table 8

Imports: South American Countries, 1990-2003
In % of GDP

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	4.6	23.9	7.0	31.4	14.8	32.0	39.5	13.8	18.1	20.2
1991	6.1	27.0	7.9	28.7	13.9	32.0	38.2	14.5	17.9	26.2
1992	8.1	29.1	8.4	29.3	15.8	31.2	38.6	15.5	19.6	28.9
1993	9.3	28.4	9.1	29.9	18.8	26.7	47.9	16.3	19.6	27.2
1994	10.6	27.2	9.2	28.0	20.9	26.4	52.8	16.2	20.4	22.3
1995	10.1	27.2	9.5	28.7	21.0	28.3	51.2	18.2	19.1	21.8
1996	11.1	27.3	9.2	30.9	20.8	24.1	45.0	18.1	19.9	21.3
1997	12.8	29.4	10.1	30.9	20.8	25.7	43.4	18.6	20.5	21.7
1998	12.9	32.6	9.9	31.5	20.9	28.4	45.1	18.6	20.6	21.1
1999	11.5	27.3	12.0	25.2	17.8	25.0	36.7	17.1	19.3	16.4
2000	11.5	27.4	12.2	28.8	19.4	31.0	34.2	18.0	21.0	16.3
2001	10.2	25.5	14.2	32.7	21.6	31.4	33.9	17.7	20.0	17.5
2002	12.8	26.9	13.4	30.8	21.3	31.4	43.6	17.3	20.0	16.5
2003	14.2	25.1	13.1	32.6	22.5	28.8	46.7	17.6	23.2	15.0
AVERAGE	10.4	27.4	10.4	29.9	19.3	28.7	42.6	17.0	19.9	20.9

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 9

Trade Balance: South American Countries, 1990-2003
In % of GDP

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	5.7	-1.1	1.2	3.3	5.7	1.0	-6.2	1.9	5.4	19.3
1991	1.6	-5.5	0.8	4.5	7.4	3.4	-8.0	-2.3	2.8	5.1
1992	-1.5	-9.0	2.5	1.4	2.0	4.8	-10.5	-3.0	0.8	-2.6
1993	-2.4	-9.3	1.4	-2.4	-2.3	-1.6	-10.9	-3.9	-0.4	-0.2
1994	-3.1	-5.5	0.4	1.3	-5.9	-1.7	-18.6	-3.4	-0.6	8.6
1995	-0.4	-4.6	-1.8	1.8	-6.4	-2.5	-16.4	-5.7	-0.1	5.3
1996	-0.7	-4.7	-2.1	-2.2	-5.6	2.3	-16.2	-5.0	-0.2	15.2
1997	-2.2	-8.2	-2.6	-2.7	-5.9	-0.1	-16.2	-4.4	0.0	6.7
1998	-2.5	-12.9	-2.6	-4.8	-5.9	-6.9	-16.9	-5.4	-0.7	-1.2
1999	-1.7	-10.4	-1.6	1.7	0.5	6.6	-13.7	-2.3	-1.3	5.3
2000	-0.6	-9.5	-1.5	1.0	2.1	6.1	-13.4	-1.9	-1.7	12.1
2001	1.3	-5.8	-1.0	2.0	-0.7	-4.7	-14.5	-1.7	-1.7	4.8
2002	14.9	-5.0	2.1	2.3	-1.5	-7.5	-12.9	-0.8	2.0	12.8
2003	10.8	-1.4	3.7	3.1	-1.1	-5.1	-14.5	0.1	2.4	15.6
AVERAGE	1.4	-6.6	-0.1	0.7	-1.3	-0.4	-13.5	-2.7	0.5	7.6

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 10

Value Added in Agriculture: South American Countries, 1990-2003
In % of GDP

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	8.1	16.7	8.1	8.7	16.7	13.3	27.8	8.5	9.2	5.5
1991	6.7	17.1	7.8	9.9	17.4	14.4	26.6	8.4	8.5	5.6
1992	6.0	16.0	7.7	9.9	15.8	12.8	24.5	8.5	8.8	5.4
1993	5.6	16.3	7.6	9.2	13.9	19.7	24.5	9.0	7.4	5.5
1994	5.5	17.1	9.9	9.4	16.1	16.8	23.7	9.2	7.9	5.3
1995	5.8	16.9	9.0	9.2	15.3	16.7	24.8	8.8	8.6	5.5
1996	6.1	16.4	8.3	9.0	13.8	15.6	25.4	9.3	8.0	4.5
1997	5.7	17.2	7.9	8.4	13.7	15.8	24.5	9.2	7.5	4.4
1998	5.7	14.7	8.4	8.5	14.3	13.8	24.3	9.2	7.0	5.1
1999	4.8	15.1	7.2	8.4	14.0	11.7	21.9	10.1	5.6	4.9
2000	5.1	14.9	7.3	8.5	14.0	10.6	20.4	10.5	6.2	4.2
2001	4.9	15.2	6.2	8.8	14.0	9.0	21.4	10.4	6.1	4.5
2002	10.8	14.6	5.8	8.8	13.6	9.0	23.6	10.5	9.3	4.3
2003	11.1	14.9	5.8	8.8	12.3	7.7	27.2	10.3	12.8	4.5
AVERAGE	6.6	15.9	7.6	9.0	14.6	13.4	24.3	9.4	8.1	4.9

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 11

Value Added in Industry: South American Countries, 1990-2003
In % of GDP

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	36.0	34.8	38.7	41.5	37.9	37.7	25.2	27.4	34.6	60.6
1991	32.7	33.7	36.2	40.1	37.1	36.4	25.3	25.8	35.5	56.4
1992	30.7	33.6	38.7	38.1	35.0	39.6	25.9	26.6	32.8	54.4
1993	29.7	31.9	41.6	35.8	36.0	28.5	25.8	27.9	29.7	51.6
1994	29.0	31.6	40.0	35.6	31.4	26.3	25.6	29.1	28.0	44.1
1995	28.4	33.1	36.7	35.3	31.7	24.9	25.9	29.0	28.9	41.3
1996	28.8	32.3	29.4	35.2	30.8	26.5	26.5	30.6	28.5	49.1
1997	29.5	30.6	29.7	35.1	29.4	24.4	26.7	31.1	28.2	43.1
1998	29.0	30.4	28.8	33.8	28.4	22.9	27.0	31.1	28.6	35.3
1999	28.3	28.6	27.5	34.6	28.6	28.8	26.0	30.6	27.4	35.6
2000	28.1	30.0	28.0	34.6	30.3	34.7	26.1	28.2	27.2	40.5
2001	27.0	29.0	22.2	34.3	30.0	29.4	27.5	28.3	26.4	35.5
2002	32.4	29.5	20.6	34.3	30.3	28.3	25.1	28.8	26.7	39.5
2003	34.8	30.1	19.1	34.3	29.4	28.7	24.2	29.3	27.3	41.1
AVERAGE	30.3	31.4	31.2	35.9	31.9	29.8	25.9	28.8	29.3	44.9

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 12

Value Added in Services: South American Countries, 1990-2003

In % of GDP

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	55.9	48.5	53.2	49.8	45.4	49.0	47.0	64.1	56.1	34.0
1991	60.6	49.3	56.1	50.0	45.4	49.3	48.2	65.7	56.0	38.0
1992	63.3	50.4	53.6	52.0	49.3	47.6	49.6	64.9	58.4	40.2
1993	64.7	51.8	50.8	55.0	50.1	51.8	49.7	63.1	63.0	42.9
1994	65.5	51.3	50.2	55.0	52.5	56.9	50.6	61.7	64.1	50.6
1995	65.8	50.0	54.3	55.5	53.0	58.4	49.3	62.2	62.5	53.2
1996	65.1	51.3	62.3	55.8	55.4	57.9	48.2	60.1	63.4	46.4
1997	64.8	52.2	62.4	56.5	56.9	59.8	48.9	59.8	64.2	52.4
1998	65.3	55.0	62.8	57.7	57.4	63.3	48.8	59.7	64.5	59.6
1999	66.9	56.2	65.3	57.0	57.4	59.5	52.1	59.3	67.0	59.4
2000	66.9	55.2	64.7	56.8	55.6	54.6	53.5	61.3	66.6	55.4
2001	68.1	55.8	71.6	56.9	56.0	61.6	51.1	61.2	67.5	59.9
2002	56.8	55.9	73.5	56.9	56.1	62.6	51.3	60.7	64.0	56.2
2003	54.1	55.1	75.1	56.9	58.3	63.6	48.5	60.4	59.9	54.4
AVERAGE	63.1	52.7	61.1	55.1	53.5	56.8	49.8	61.7	62.7	50.2

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 13

Employment in Agriculture: South American Countries, 1990-2003

In % of total employment

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	n.a.	1.2	22.8	19.3	1.4	6.9	2.1	1.2	n.a.	13.4
1991	0.3	1.8	n.a.	19.1	1.3	7.4	1.2	0.9	n.a.	12.6
1992	0.4	2.1	28.3	18.0	1.4	6.6	1.9	0.8	4.5	11.8
1993	0.5	1.9	27.4	16.6	1.1	7.3	1.6	0.7	3.9	11.3
1994	0.5	1.6	n.a.	16.2	1.3	7.0	3.8	0.4	4.3	13.8
1995	0.6	2.2	26.1	15.7	1.0	6.2	40.1	1.1	4.8	13.5
1996	0.8	5.3	24.4	15.4	1.2	6.6	5.2	6.0	n.a.	13.5
1997	0.8	5.7	24.2	14.4	1.0	6.8	n.a.	7.6	n.a.	10.8
1998	0.8	n.a.	23.4	14.4	1.0	7.3	28.7	5.3	3.9	10.0
1999	0.7	3.8	24.2	14.4	1.1	7.5	30.4	5.8	3.9	10.2
2000	0.7	4.9	n.a.	14.4	1.1	8.5	n.a.	6.8	4.1	10.6
2001	0.4	n.a.	20.6	13.6	22.2	7.7	31.9	8.8	4.2	9.6
2002	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2003	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
AVERAGE	0.6	3.1	24.6	15.8	2.9	7.2	14.7	3.8	4.2	11.8

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 14

Employment in Industry: South American Countries, 1990-2003
In % of total employment

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	n.a.	25.1	22.7	25.2	30.9	26.8	27.6	27.3	33.0	25.3
1991	32.7	29.4	n.a.	26.3	30.6	25.1	26.3	24.5	33.0	26.0
1992	32.1	31.4	20.4	26.5	30.9	24.3	26.9	23.6	29.6	26.6
1993	29.5	28.2	20.7	27.2	31.4	24.9	25.8	24.4	29.3	26.3
1994	28.5	29.6	n.a.	26.1	31.4	22.8	26.9	26.2	28.0	23.5
1995	27.0	28.7	19.6	26.1	31.5	21.9	16.7	25.6	26.7	23.5
1996	24.9	28.3	19.9	26.6	29.8	21.6	22.0	21.5	n.a.	22.3
1997	25.4	29.7	20.0	27.3	27.6	22.3	n.a.	20.8	n.a.	23.8
1998	24.8	n.a.	20.1	25.5	26.7	21.4	18.2	20.2	24.7	24.3
1999	23.6	28.2	19.3	23.4	24.1	23.4	18.1	18.7	25.2	22.7
2000	22.7	28.2	n.a.	23.4	25.5	23.9	n.a.	18.8	24.7	22.8
2001	22.9	n.a.	20.0	23.9	18.4	24.3	16.9	17.9	23.8	22.1
2002	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2003	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
AVERAGE	26.7	28.7	20.3	25.5	28.2	23.6	22.5	22.5	27.8	24.1

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 15

Employment in Services: South American Countries, 1990-2003
In % of total employment

Year	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
1990	n.a.	72.8	54.5	55.5	67.7	66.3	70.3	71.5	67.0	61.2
1991	66.2	68.5	n.a.	54.6	67.9	67.4	72.5	74.6	66.9	61.3
1992	66.7	65.8	51.4	54.9	65.4	69.1	71.2	75.6	65.9	61.6
1993	69.3	69.8	51.9	56.2	67.3	67.7	72.6	74.9	66.7	62.4
1994	70.6	68.6	n.a.	57.7	67.2	70.2	69.2	73.3	67.8	62.0
1995	71.9	68.7	54.3	58.2	67.4	71.9	43.2	73.3	68.6	62.8
1996	73.9	66.4	55.7	58.0	68.9	71.8	72.8	72.5	n.a.	64.0
1997	73.2	64.5	55.8	58.3	71.1	70.8	n.a.	71.6	n.a.	65.1
1998	74.0	n.a.	56.5	60.0	72.3	71.2	53.1	74.5	71.4	65.5
1999	75.5	67.9	56.5	62.1	74.5	69.1	51.4	75.5	71.0	67.0
2000	76.2	66.8	n.a.	62.2	73.3	67.6	n.a.	74.4	71.3	66.5
2001	76.3	n.a.	59.2	62.5	59.4	67.5	51.2	73.3	72.0	68.2
2002	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2003	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
AVERAGE	72.2	68.0	55.1	58.7	68.5	69.2	62.7	73.8	68.9	64.0

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Table 16

Argentina: GDP by Province (1995)

Million pesos of 1993

Provinces	*GDP by provinces*
Buenos Aires	73,973,961
Catamarca	1,140,104
Chaco	3,226,550
Chubut	3,179,078
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	54,041,963
Córdoba	17,661,239
Corrientes	2,530,765
Entre Ríos	5,145,687
Formosa	1,315,697
Jujuy	2,074,261
La Pampa	1,906,984
La Rioja	1,189,430
Mendoza	8,519,561
Misiones	2,945,718
Neuquén	4,142,444
Río Negro	3,287,275
Salta	3,308,375
San Juan	2,360,431
San Luis	2,237,014
Santa Cruz	2,667,435
Santa Fe	17,877,167
Santiago del Estero	2,059,514
Tierra del Fuego	1,507,266
Tucumán	4,548,551
Total(*)	**225,565,340**

(*) Includes GDP undistributed by province

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xs

Table 17

Argentina: GDP in % by Province (1995)

Provinces	***% GDP by provinces***
Buenos Aires	32.795
Catamarca	0.505
Chaco	1.430
Chubut	1.409
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	23.958
Córdoba	7.830
Corrientes	1.122
Entre Ríos	2.281
Formosa	0.583
Jujuy	0.920
La Pampa	0.845
La Rioja	0.527
Mendoza	3.777
Misiones	1.306
Neuquén	1.836
Río Negro	1.457
Salta	1.467
San Juan	1.046
San Luis	0.992
Santa Cruz	1.183
Santa Fe	7.925
Santiago del Estero	0.913
Tierra del Fuego	0.668
Tucumán	2.017
Total(*)	**100.0**

(*) Includes GDP undistributed by province

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xs

Table 18

Argentina:GDP by Province (2000)

Million pesos of 1993

Provinces	*GDP by provinces*
Buenos Aires	85,164,469
Catamarca	1,547,129
Chaco	3,426,479
Chubut	3,662,073
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	65,379,974
Córdoba	20,288,989
Corrientes	2,700,454
Entre Ríos	5,786,505
Formosa	1,378,293
Jujuy	2,174,895
La Pampa	2,218,942
La Rioja	1,331,182
Mendoza	9,509,714
Misiones	3,505,098
Neuquén	4,976,956
Río Negro	3,784,731
Salta	3,731,688
San Juan	2,493,752
San Luis	2,443,512
Santa Cruz	2,369,402
Santa Fe	19,464,075
Santiago del Estero	2,280,692
Tierra del Fuego	1,721,213
Tucumán	5,004,106
Total(*)	**259,207,168**

(*) Includes GDP undistributed by province

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xs

Table 19

Argentina: GDP in % by Province (2000)

Provinces	*% GDP by provinces*
Buenos Aires	32.856
Catamarca	0.597
Chaco	1.322
Chubut	1.413
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	25.223
Córdoba	7.827
Corrientes	1.042
Entre Ríos	2.232
Formosa	0.532
Jujuy	0.839
La Pampa	0.856
La Rioja	0.514
Mendoza	3.669
Misiones	1.352
Neuquén	1.920
Río Negro	1.460
Salta	1.440
San Juan	0.962
San Luis	0.943
Santa Cruz	0.914
Santa Fe	7.509
Santiago del Estero	0.880
Tierra del Fuego	0.664
Tucumán	1.931
Total(*)	**100.0**

(*) Includes GDP undistributed by province

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xs

Table 20

Argentina: GDP by Province (2002)

Million pesos of 1993

Provinces	*GDP by provinces*
Buenos Aires	92,305,888
Catamarca	1,624,307
Chaco	3,991,299
Chubut	5,984,455
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	63,169,364
Córdoba	22,780,693
Corrientes	3,169,635
Entre Ríos	6,500,854
Formosa	1,663,979
Jujuy	2,572,026
La Pampa	2,875,719
La Rioja	1,461,489
Mendoza	12,646,386
Misiones	3,897,398
Neuquén	10,243,873
Río Negro	4,402,555
Salta	4,754,828
San Juan	2,948,383
San Luis	2,928,352
Santa Cruz	5,554,448
Santa Fe	22,612,912
Santiago del Estero	2,475,239
Tierra del Fuego	2,302,531
Tucumán	5,382,328
Total(*)	**289,700,347**

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xs

Table 21

Argentina: GDP in % by Province (2002)

Provinces	*% GDP by provinces*
Buenos Aires	31.863
Catamarca	0.561
Chaco	1.378
Chubut	2.066
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	21.805
Córdoba	7.864
Corrientes	1.094
Entre Ríos	2.244
Formosa	0.574
Jujuy	0.888
La Pampa	0.993
La Rioja	0.504
Mendoza	4.365
Misiones	1.345
Neuquén	3.536
Río Negro	1.520
Salta	1.641
San Juan	1.018
San Luis	1.011
Santa Cruz	1.917
Santa Fe	7.806
Santiago del Estero	0.854
Tierra del Fuego	0.795
Tucumán	1.858
Total(*)	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xs

Table 22

Brazil: GDP by State (1997)

Million reales of 1997

Regions	*GDP by regions*
Rondônia	4,387,369
Acre	1,327,178
Amazonas	14,336,388
Roraima	845,963
Pará	14,295,967
Amapá	1,487,494
Tocantins	1,848,107
Maranhão	7,248,431
Piauí	4,213,005
Ceará	16,440,997
Rio Grande do Norte	7,345,490
Paraíba	7,287,419
Pernambuco	23,115,112
Alagoas	5,517,950
Sergipe	4,689,516
Bahia	38,096,477
Minas Gerais	87,197,000
Espírito Santo	16,198,000
Rio de Janeiro	154,284,420
São Paulo	308,893,000
Paraná	52,428,167
Santa Catarina	33,854,217
Rio Grande do Sul	67,797,920
Mato Grosso do Sul	8,438,394
Mato Grosso	9,532,723
Goiás	15,413,355
Distrito Federal	21,049,385
Total	**927,569,446**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 23

Brazil: GDP in % by State (1997)

Regions	***% GDP by regions***
Rondônia	0.473
Acre	0.143
Amazonas	1.546
Roraima	0.091
Pará	1.541
Amapá	0.160
Tocantins	0.199
Maranhão	0.781
Piauí	0.454
Ceará	1.772
Rio Grande do Norte	0.792
Paraíba	0.786
Pernambuco	2.492
Alagoas	0.595
Sergipe	0.506
Bahia	4.107
Minas Gerais	9.401
Espírito Santo	1.746
Rio de Janeiro	16.633
São Paulo	33.301
Paraná	5.652
Santa Catarina	3.650
Rio Grande do Sul	7.309
Mato Grosso do Sul	0.910
Mato Grosso	1.028
Goiás	1.662
Distrito Federal	2.269
Total	**100.0**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 24

Brazil: GDP by State (2000)

Million reales of 1997

Regions	***GDP by regions***
Rondônia	5,094,828
Acre	1,535,031
Amazonas	16,581,656
Roraima	979,430
Pará	16,567,975
Amapá	1,723,896
Tocantins	2,143,965
Maranhão	8,048,867
Piauí	4,668,886
Ceará	18,220,042
Rio Grande do Norte	8,140,329
Paraíba	8,084,059
Pernambuco	25,565,219
Alagoas	6,133,436
Sergipe	5,191,767
Bahia	42,218,816
Minas Gerais	93,000,175
Espírito Santo	18,859,495
Rio de Janeiro	120,896,003
São Paulo	324,823,931
Paraná	57,786,440
Santa Catarina	37,239,713
Rio Grande do Sul	74,652,363
Mato Grosso do Sul	10,400,194
Mato Grosso	11,760,687
Goiás	18,996,728
Distrito Federal	25,943,051
Total	**965,256,983**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 25

Brazil: GDP in % by State (2000)

Regions	***% GDP by regions***
Rondônia	0.528
Acre	0.159
Amazonas	1.718
Roraima	0.101
Pará	1.716
Amapá	0.179
Tocantins	0.222
Maranhão	0.834
Piauí	0.484
Ceará	1.888
Rio Grande do Norte	0.843
Paraíba	0.838
Pernambuco	2.649
Alagoas	0.635
Sergipe	0.538
Bahia	4.374
Minas Gerais	9.635
Espírito Santo	1.954
Rio de Janeiro	12.525
São Paulo	33.652
Paraná	5.987
Santa Catarina	3.858
Rio Grande do Sul	7.734
Mato Grosso do Sul	1.077
Mato Grosso	1.218
Goiás	1.968
Distrito Federal	2.688
Total	**100.0**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 26

Brazil: GDP by State (2003)

Million reales of 1997

Regions	***GDP by regions***
Rondônia	5,651,642
Acre	1,789,688
Amazonas	18,473,438
Roraima	1,102,839
Pará	19,231,782
Amapá	2,031,521
Tocantins	2,755,454
Maranhão	9,196,245
Piauí	4,831,578
Ceará	18,711,737
Rio Grande do Norte	9,015,865
Paraíba	9,016,713
Pernambuco	27,819,762
Alagoas	6,804,243
Sergipe	7,727,676
Bahia	48,164,045
Minas Gerais	95,151,735
Espírito Santo	19,096,162
Rio de Janeiro	125,326,838
São Paulo	325,402,663
Paraná	65,170,167
Santa Catarina	40,995,467
Rio Grande do Sul	84,371,035
Mato Grosso do Sul	12,487,657
Mato Grosso	14,857,330
Goiás	24,223,662
Distrito Federal	24,877,067
Total	**1,024,284,011**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística

(http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 27

Brazil: GDP in % by State (2003)

Regions	*% GDP by regions*
Rondônia	0.552
Acre	0.175
Amazonas	1.804
Roraima	0.108
Pará	1.878
Amapá	0.198
Tocantins	0.269
Maranhão	0.898
Piauí	0.472
Ceará	1.827
Rio Grande do Norte	0.880
Paraíba	0.880
Pernambuco	2.716
Alagoas	0.664
Sergipe	0.754
Bahia	4.702
Minas Gerais	9.290
Espírito Santo	1.864
Rio de Janeiro	12.236
São Paulo	31.769
Paraná	6.363
Santa Catarina	4.002
Rio Grande do Sul	8.237
Mato Grosso do Sul	1.219
Mato Grosso	1.451
Goiás	2.365
Distrito Federal	2.429
Total	**100.0**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 27A

Argentina: GDP by Province

Million pesos of 1993

Province	*1995*	*2000*	*2002*
Buenos Aires	73,973,961	85,164,469	92,305,888
Catamarca	1,140,104	1,547,129	1,624,307
Chaco	3,226,550	3,426,479	3,991,299
Chubut	3,179,078	3,662,073	5,984,455
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	54,041,963	65,379,974	63,169,364
Córdoba	17,661,239	20,288,989	22,780,693
Corrientes	2,530,765	2,700,454	3,169,635
Entre Ríos	5,145,687	5,786,505	6,500,854
Formosa	1,315,697	1,378,293	1,663,979
Jujuy	2,074,261	2,174,895	2,572,026
La Pampa	1,906,984	2,218,942	2,875,719
La Rioja	1,189,430	1,331,182	1,461,489
Mendoza	8,519,561	9,509,714	12,646,386
Misiones	2,945,718	3,505,098	3,897,398
Neuquén	4,142,444	4,976,956	10,243,873
Río Negro	**3,287,275**	3,784,731	4,402,555
Salta	3,308,375	3,731,688	4,754,828
San Juan	2,360,431	2,493,752	2,948,383
San Luis	2,237,014	2,443,512	2,928,352
Santa Cruz	2,667,435	2,369,402	5,554,448
Santa Fe	17,877,167	19,464,075	22,612,912
Santiago del Estero	2,059,514	2,280,692	2,475,239
Tierra del Fuego	1,507,266	1,721,213	2,302,531
Tucumán	4,548,551	5,004,106	5,382,328
Total(*)	**225,565,340**	**259,207,168**	**289,700,347**

(*) Includes GDP undistributed by province

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe

(http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-

bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xsl&base=/tpl/top-bottom.xsl)

Table 27 B

Argentina: GDP by Province

In % of total

Provinces	***1995***	***2000***	***2002***
Buenos Aires	32.795	32.856	31.863
Catamarca	0.505	0.597	0.561
Chaco	1.430	1.322	1.378
Chubut	1.409	1.413	2.066
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	23.958	25.223	21.805
Córdoba	7.830	7.827	7.864
Corrientes	1.122	1.042	1.094
Entre Ríos	2.281	2.232	2.244
Formosa	0.583	0.532	0.574
Jujuy	0.920	0.839	0.888
La Pampa	0.845	0.856	0.993
La Rioja	0.527	0.514	0.504
Mendoza	3.777	3.669	4.365
Misiones	1.306	1.352	1.345
Neuquén	1.836	1.920	3.536
Río Negro	1.457	1.460	1.520
Salta	1.467	1.440	1.641
San Juan	1.046	0.962	1.018
San Luis	0.992	0.943	1.011
Santa Cruz	1.183	0.914	1.917
Santa Fe	7.925	7.509	7.806
Santiago del Estero	0.913	0.880	0.854
Tierra del Fuego	0.668	0.664	0.795
Tucumán	2.017	1.931	1.858
Total(*)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(*) Includes GDP undistributed by province

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xsl&base=/tpl/top-bottom.xsl)

Table 27 C

Brazil: GDP by State
Million reales of 1997

Regions	***1997***	***2000***	***2003***
Rondônia	4,387,369	5,094,828	5,651,642
Acre	1,327,178	1,535,031	1,789,688
Amazonas	14,336,388	16,581,656	18,473,438
Roraima	845,963	979,430	1,102,839
Pará	14,295,967	16,567,975	19,231,782
Amapá	1,487,494	1,723,896	2,031,521
Tocantins	1,848,107	2,143,965	2,755,454
Maranhão	7,248,431	8,048,867	9,196,245
Piauí	4,213,005	4,668,886	4,831,578
Ceará	16,440,997	18,220,042	18,711,737
Rio Grande do Norte	7,345,490	8,140,329	9,015,865
Paraíba	7,287,419	8,084,059	9,016,713
Pernambuco	23,115,112	25,565,219	27,819,762
Alagoas	5,517,950	6,133,436	6,804,243
Sergipe	4,689,516	5,191,767	7,727,676
Bahia	38,096,477	42,218,816	48,164,045
Minas Gerais	87,197,000	93,000,175	95,151,735
Espírito Santo	16,198,000	18,859,495	19,096,162
Rio de Janeiro	154,284,420	120,896,003	125,326,838
São Paulo	308,893,000	324,823,931	325,402,663
Paraná	52,428,167	57,786,440	65,170,167
Santa Catarina	33,854,217	37,239,713	40,995,467
Rio Grande do Sul	67,797,920	74,652,363	84,371,035
Mato Grosso do Sul	8,438,394	10,400,194	12,487,657
Mato Grosso	9,532,723	11,760,687	14,857,330
Goiás	15,413,355	18,996,728	24,223,662
Distrito Federal	21,049,385	25,943,051	24,877,067
Total	**927,569,446**	**965,256,983**	**1,024,284,011**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística

(http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 27 D

Brazil: GDP by State
In % of total

Regions	***1997***	***2000***	***2003***
Rondônia	0.473	0.528	0.552
Acre	0.143	0.159	0.175
Amazonas	1.546	1.718	1.804
Roraima	0.091	0.101	0.108
Pará	1.541	1.716	1.878
Amapá	0.160	0.179	0.198
Tocantins	0.199	0.222	0.269
Maranhão	0.781	0.834	0.898
Piauí	0.454	0.484	0.472
Ceará	1.772	1.888	1.827
Rio Grande do Norte	0.792	0.843	0.880
Paraíba	0.786	0.838	0.880
Pernambuco	2.492	2.649	2.716
Alagoas	0.595	0.635	0.664
Sergipe	0.506	0.538	0.754
Bahia	4.107	4.374	4.702
Minas Gerais	9.401	9.635	9.290
Espírito Santo	1.746	1.954	1.864
Rio de Janeiro	16.633	12.525	12.236
São Paulo	33.301	33.652	31.769
Paraná	5.652	5.987	6.363
Santa Catarina	3.650	3.858	4.002
Rio Grande do Sul	7.309	7.734	8.237
Mato Grosso do Sul	0.910	1.077	1.219
Mato Grosso	1.028	1.218	1.451
Goiás	1.662	1.968	2.365
Distrito Federal	2.269	2.688	2.429
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística

(http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 27 E

Chile: GDP by Region

Million pesos of 1996

Regions	*1997*	*2000*	*2003*
Región I Tarapacá	1,030,040	1,127,226	1,282,330
Región II Antofagasta	2,180,219	2,364,831	2,783,064
Región III Atacama	624,214	641,406	658,387
Región IV Coquimbo	621,919	808,604	833,625
Región V Valparaiso	2,665,348	2,925,515	3,146,202
Santiago	14,824,797	15,460,202	16,790,574
Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	1,236,781	1,413,408	1,541,692
Región VII Maule	1,097,957	1,220,088	1,333,671
Región VIII Bio Bio	2,920,144	3,027,910	3,428,271
Región IX La Araucanía	823,111	896,264	928,449
Región X Los Lagos	1,395,171	1,573,873	1,730,374
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	156,021	176,601	212,481
gión XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chil	422,651	436,440	485,043
Total	**29,998,373**	**32,072,368**	**35,154,163**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 27 E

Chile: GDP by Region

In % of total

Regions	*1997*	*2000*	*2003*
Región I Tarapacá	3.434	3.515	3.648
Región II Antofagasta	7.268	7.373	7.917
Región III Atacama	2.081	2.000	1.873
Región IV Coquimbo	2.073	2.521	2.371
Región V Valparaiso	8.885	9.122	8.950
Santiago	49.419	48.204	47.763
Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	4.123	4.407	4.386
Región VII Maule	3.660	3.804	3.794
Región VIII Bio Bio	9.734	9.441	9.752
Región IX La Araucanía	2.744	2.795	2.641
Región X Los Lagos	4.651	4.907	4.922
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	0.520	0.551	0.604
Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	1.409	1.361	1.380
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 28

Chile: GDP by Region (1997)

Million pesos of 1996

Regions	**GDP by Regions**
Región I Tarapacá	1,030,040
Región II Antofagasta	2,180,219
Región III Atacama	624,214
Región IV Coquimbo	621,919
Región V Valparaiso	2,665,348
Santiago	14,824,797
Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	1,236,781
Región VII Maule	1,097,957
Región VIII Bio Bio	2,920,144
Región IX La Araucanía	823,111
Región X Los Lagos	1,395,171
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	156,021
Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	422,651
Total	**29,998,373**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística

(http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 29

Chile: GDP in % by Region (1997)

Regions	**% GDP by Regions**
Región I Tarapacá	3.434
Región II Antofagasta	7.268
Región III Atacama	2.081
Región IV Coquimbo	2.073
Región V Valparaiso	8.885
Santiago	49.419
Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	4.123
Región VII Maule	3.660
Región VIII Bio Bio	9.734
Región IX La Araucanía	2.744
Región X Los Lagos	4.651
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	0.520
Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	1.409
Total	**100.0**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística

(http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 30

Chile: GDP by Region (2000)

Million pesos of 1996

Regions	GDP by Regions
Región I Tarapacá	1,127,226
Región II Antofagasta	2,364,831
Región III Atacama	641,406
Región IV Coquimbo	808,604
Región V Valparaiso	2,925,515
Santiago	15,460,202
Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	1,413,408
Región VII Maule	1,220,088
Región VIII Bio Bio	3,027,910
Región IX La Araucanía	896,264
Región X Los Lagos	1,573,873
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	176,601
Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	436,440
Total	**32,072,368**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística

(http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 31

Chile: GDP in % by Region (2000)

Regions	% GDP by Regions
Región I Tarapacá	3.515
Región II Antofagasta	7.373
Región III Atacama	2.000
Región IV Coquimbo	2.521
Región V Valparaiso	9.122
Santiago	48.204
Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	4.407
Región VII Maule	3.804
Región VIII Bio Bio	9.441
Región IX La Araucanía	2.795
Región X Los Lagos	4.907
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	0.551
Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	1.361
Total	**100.0**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística

(http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 32

Chile: GDP by Region (2003)

Million pesos of 1996

Regions	GDP by Regions
Región I Tarapacá	1,282,330
Región II Antofagasta	2,783,064
Región III Atacama	658,387
Región IV Coquimbo	833,625
Región V Valparaiso	3,146,202
Santiago	16,790,574
Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	1,541,692
Región VII Maule	1,333,671
Región VIII Bio Bio	3,428,271
Región IX La Araucanía	928,449
Región X Los Lagos	1,730,374
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	212,481
Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	485,043
Total	**35,154,163**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística

(http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 33

Chile: GDP in % by Region (2003)

Regions	% GDP by Regions
Región I Tarapacá	3.648
Región II Antofagasta	7.917
Región III Atacama	1.873
Región IV Coquimbo	2.371
Región V Valparaiso	8.950
Santiago	47.763
Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	4.386
Región VII Maule	3.794
Región VIII Bio Bio	9.752
Región IX La Araucanía	2.641
Región X Los Lagos	4.922
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	0.604
Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	1.380
Total	**100.0**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística

(http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 34

Argentina: Workers by Province (1991)

Provinces	*Workers by Province*
Buenos Aires	4,127,508
Catamarca	65,838
Chaco	169,859
Chubut	149,376
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	2,849,833
Córdoba	1,042,044
Corrientes	167,367
Entre Ríos	284,828
Formosa	75,434
Jujuy	111,982
La Pampa	122,048
La Rioja	64,467
Mendoza	459,687
Misiones	174,140
Neuquén	156,009
Río Negro	172,483
Salta	186,952
San Juan	123,249
San Luis	146,792
Santa Cruz	90,589
Santa Fe	1,034,356
Santiago del Estero	117,360
Tierra del Fuego	75,198
Tucumán	254,275
Total	**12,221,674**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos

(http://www.indec.gov.ar/nuevaweb/cuadros/4/condact3.xls)

Table 35

Argentina: Workers in % by Province (1991)

Provinces	***% Workers by Province***
Buenos Aires	33.772
Catamarca	0.539
Chaco	1.390
Chubut	1.222
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	23.318
Córdoba	8.526
Corrientes	1.369
Entre Ríos	2.331
Formosa	0.617
Jujuy	0.916
La Pampa	0.999
La Rioja	0.527
Mendoza	3.761
Misiones	1.425
Neuquén	1.276
Río Negro	1.411
Salta	1.530
San Juan	1.008
San Luis	1.201
Santa Cruz	0.741
Santa Fe	8.463
Santiago del Estero	0.960
Tierra del Fuego	0.615
Tucumán	2.081
Total	**100.0**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos

(http://www.indec.gov.ar/nuevaweb/cuadros/4/condact3.xls)

Table 36

Argentina: Workers by Province (2001)

Provinces	*Workers by Provinces*
Buenos Aires	3,457,505
Catamarca	55,084
Chaco	174,861
Chubut	205,786
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	2,024,020
Córdoba	871,751
Corrientes	132,696
Entre Ríos	264,196
Formosa	77,476
Jujuy	105,356
La Pampa	113,093
La Rioja	56,921
Mendoza	460,697
Misiones	156,567
Neuquén	283,195
Río Negro	156,052
Salta	185,692
San Juan	118,089
San Luis	97,746
Santa Cruz	165,034
Santa Fe	893,656
Santiago del Estero	109,692
Tierra del Fuego	85,448
Tucumán	226,233
Total	**10,476,846**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos

(http://www.indec.gov.ar/nuevaweb/cuadros/4/condact3.xls)

Table 37

Argentina: Workers by province (2001)

Provinces	***% Workers by Provinces***
Buenos Aires	33.001
Catamarca	0.526
Chaco	1.669
Chubut	1.964
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	19.319
Córdoba	8.321
Corrientes	1.267
Entre Ríos	2.522
Formosa	0.739
Jujuy	1.006
La Pampa	1.079
La Rioja	0.543
Mendoza	4.397
Misiones	1.494
Neuquén	2.703
Río Negro	1.489
Salta	1.772
San Juan	1.127
San Luis	0.933
Santa Cruz	1.575
Santa Fe	8.530
Santiago del Estero	1.047
Tierra del Fuego	0.816
Tucumán	2.159
Total	**100.0**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos

(http://www.indec.gov.ar/nuevaweb/cuadros/4/condact3.xls)

Table 38

Brazil: Workers by State (2002)

Regions	Workers by Regions
Recife	1,196,000
Salvador	1,195,000
Belo Horizonte	1,740,000
Rio de Janeiro	4,501,000
San Paulo	7,247,000
Porto Alegre	1,482,000
Total Workers	**17,361,000**

Source: Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. Diretoria de Pesquisas. Coordenação de Contas Nacionais (ftp://ftp.ibge.gov.br/Contas_Regionais/2003/)

Table 39

Brazil: Workers in % by State (2002)

Regions	% Workers by Regions
Recife	6.889
Salvador	6.883
Belo Horizonte	10.022
Rio de Janeiro	25.926
San Paulo	41.743
Porto Alegre	8.536
Total Workers	**100.0**

Source: Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. Diretoria de Pesquisas. Coordenação de Contas Nacionais (ftp://ftp.ibge.gov.br/Contas_Regionais/2003/)

Table 40

Brazil: Workers by State (2006)

Regions	Workers by Regions
Recife	1,273,000
Salvador	1,406,000
Belo Horizonte	2,120,000
Rio de Janeiro	4,974,000
San Paulo	8,442,000
Porto Alegre	1,714,000
Total Workers	**19,929,000**

Source: Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. Diretoria de Pesquisas. Coordenação de Contas Nacionais (ftp://ftp.ibge.gov.br/Contas_Regionais/2003/)

Table 41

Brazil: Workers in % by State (2006)

Regions	% Workers by Regions
Recife	6.388
Salvador	7.055
Belo Horizonte	10.638
Rio de Janeiro	24.959
San Paulo	42.360
Porto Alegre	8.601
Total Workers	**100.0**

Source: Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. Diretoria de Pesquisas. Coordenação de Contas Nacionais (ftp://ftp.ibge.gov.br/Contas_Regionais/2003/)

Table 42

Chile: Workers by Region (1997)

Regions	Workers by Regions
Región I Tarapacá	148,570
Región II Antofagasta	158,640
Región III Atacama	99,190
Región IV Coquimbo	196,260
Región V Valparaiso	511,790
Santiago	2,312,800
Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	274,700
Región VII Maule	329,410
Región VIII Bio Bio	634,370
Región IX La Araucanía	265,700
Región X Los Lagos	369,650
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	37,110
Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	60,240
Total	**5,398,430**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/estadisticas_laborales/empleo/series_estadisticas/rama.php)

Table 43

Chile: Workers in % by Region (1997)

Regions	% Workers by Regions
Región I Tarapacá	2.752
Región II Antofagasta	2.939
Región III Atacama	1.837
Región IV Coquimbo	3.636
Región V Valparaiso	9.480
Santiago	42.842
Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	5.089
Región VII Maule	6.102
Región VIII Bio Bio	11.751
Región IX La Araucanía	4.922
Región X Los Lagos	6.847
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	0.687
Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	1.116
Total	**100.0**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/estadisticas_laborales/empleo/series_estadisticas/rama.php)

Table 44

Chile: Workers by Region (2001)

Regions	Workers by Regions
Región I Tarapacá	143,710
Región II Antofagasta	160,330
Región III Atacama	100,650
Región IV Coquimbo	198,890
Región V Valparaiso	519,530
Santiago	2,352,780
Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	288,100
Región VII Maule	321,520
Región VIII Bio Bio	636,860
Región IX La Araucanía	270,780
Región X Los Lagos	371,900
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	37,530
Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	60,360
Total	**5,462,940**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística

(http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/estadisticas_laborales/empleo/series_estadisticas/rama.php)

Table 45

Chile: Workers in % by Region (2001)

Regions	% Workers by Regions
Región I Tarapacá	2.631
Región II Antofagasta	2.935
Región III Atacama	1.842
Región IV Coquimbo	3.641
Región V Valparaiso	9.510
Santiago	43.068
Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	5.274
Región VII Maule	5.885
Región VIII Bio Bio	11.658
Región IX La Araucanía	4.957
Región X Los Lagos	6.808
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	0.687
Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	1.105
Total	**100.0**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística

(http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/estadisticas_laborales/empleo/series_estadisticas/rama.php)

Table 46

Chile: Workers by Region (2001)

Regions	Workers by Regions
Región I Tarapacá	143,710
Región II Antofagasta	160,330
Región III Atacama	100,650
Región IV Coquimbo	198,890
Región V Valparaiso	519,530
Santiago	2,352,780
Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	288,100
Región VII Maule	321,520
Región VIII Bio Bio	636,860
Región IX La Araucanía	270,780
Región X Los Lagos	371,900
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	37,530
Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	60,360
Total	**5,462,940**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/estadisticas_laborales/empleo/series_estadisticas/rama.php)

Table 47

Chile: Workers in % by Region (2001)

Regions	% Workers by Regions
Región I Tarapacá	2.631
Región II Antofagasta	2.935
Región III Atacama	1.842
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Región X Los Lagos	6.808
Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	0.687
Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	1.105
Total	**100.0**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/estadisticas_laborales/empleo/series_estadisticas/rama.php)

Table 48

Argentina: GDP by Activity and Province (1995)

Million pesos of 1993

Activity/Province	**Total**	Buenos Aires	Catamarca	Chaco	Chubut	Ciudad de Buenos Aires	Córdoba	Corrientes	Entre Ríos	Formosa	Jujuy	La Pampa	La Rioja
A Agriculture and forestry	**8,536,065**	3,871,037	67,913	536,608	76,374	107,844	1,891,793	406,573	774,584	141,870	168,006	436,587	56,876
B Fishing	**264,166**	178,318	0	0	77,331	8,517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Mining	**1,389,977**	86,915	6,629	2,762	483,469	658,044	26,536	2,094	18,197	27,045	21,383	55,725	1,178
D Manufacturing	**29,656,070**	16,819,719	189,324	343,146	403,555	7,668,536	2,657,731	268,092	577,240	79,211	327,405	106,667	215,443
E Electricity, gas and water	**3,369,832**	1,347,835	27,266	69,750	103,819	771,186	599,653	68,065	242,168	16,369	58,684	32,553	32,483
F Construction	**9,157,492**	5,131,034	105,708	158,858	224,367	1,707,131	945,742	172,114	223,528	146,522	136,199	133,730	72,559
G Trade	**25,203,077**	12,233,793	130,430	507,819	428,385	7,260,060	2,905,358	319,102	626,827	157,778	285,864	237,104	110,558
H Restaurant and hotels	**4,576,903**	1,554,168	21,824	37,690	57,318	2,163,138	476,983	45,504	120,063	15,131	43,384	22,513	19,187
I Transportation and storage	**13,697,301**	5,382,518	50,487	196,510	213,454	5,726,016	1,234,151	166,383	381,067	52,216	93,472	149,543	51,485
J Financial services	**9,268,947**	1,640,925	22,045	69,863	70,619	6,498,140	611,216	57,243	136,473	28,308	45,628	69,812	18,676
K Real state services	**28,675,604**	13,285,130	94,759	357,906	301,028	10,019,739	2,914,147	296,287	663,442	116,928	231,202	270,391	124,646
L Public Administration	**9,744,781**	2,830,745	170,806	320,496	287,805	3,671,061	915,824	226,971	509,591	193,081	249,221	142,113	227,067
M Education	**7,225,501**	3,251,012	102,360	218,809	192,003	1,720,917	695,051	170,053	313,402	149,577	185,966	103,618	122,734
N Social and health services	**6,609,397**	2,570,114	61,349	166,500	128,690	2,464,522	621,049	116,348	203,758	68,558	89,052	60,137	59,320
O Other services	**10,010,608**	3,790,698	89,205	239,833	130,862	3,597,112	1,166,006	215,934	355,347	123,103	138,795	86,493	77,220
GDP(*)	**225,565,340**	**73,973,961**	**1,140,104**	**3,226,550**	**3,179,078**	**54,041,963**	**17,661,239**	**2,530,765**	**5,145,687**	**1,315,697**	**2,074,261**	**1,906,984**	**1,189,430**

Activity/Province	Mendoza	Misiones	Neuquén	Río Negro	Salta	San Juan	San Luis	Santa Cruz	Santa Fe	Santiago del Estero	Tierra del Fuego	Tucumán
A Agriculture and forestry	884,598	318,493	50,783	234,750	319,846	237,896	87,011	37,604	2,041,403	280,802	11,164	360,896
B Fishing	0	0	0	17,787	0	0	0	88,208	0	0	45,508	0
C Mining	433,489	1,419	1,225,054	123,640	89,824	14,305	8,435	1,298,219	6,421	3,070	131,652	2,623
D Manufacturing	1,396,345	365,886	157,815	243,307	328,826	377,399	1,125,755	72,806	2,944,948	130,256	260,269	585,437
E Electricity, gas and water	236,233	145,841	377,995	267,532	108,001	61,606	22,292	61,363	479,522	52,373	22,993	94,340
F Construction	568,422	221,978	251,685	268,779	253,240	152,931	95,303	71,988	1,109,794	167,960	78,139	302,167
G Trade	1,125,951	402,659	420,315	556,008	556,968	334,641	166,830	176,866	2,840,039	321,997	186,429	759,639
H Restaurant and hotels	170,603	66,739	70,790	101,439	79,438	34,332	26,960	39,331	330,435	61,428	33,261	112,341
I Transportation and storage	643,572	222,474	192,352	209,165	185,400	140,697	104,549	151,719	1,503,291	114,711	107,831	274,359
J Financial services	258,387	64,345	98,182	84,308	70,050	64,638	27,012	52,797	556,134	38,571	42,555	133,236
K Real state services	1,222,052	397,609	393,327	402,234	379,331	281,573	248,345	139,623	2,595,992	218,139	125,128	509,158
L Public Administration	490,040	206,349	305,131	254,853	296,647	228,151	119,184	191,012	926,033	221,735	220,974	449,240
M Education	420,100	198,589	273,759	205,979	272,836	186,862	93,263	149,779	699,706	189,594	150,452	322,708
N Social and health services	273,817	92,748	155,715	147,538	137,735	105,676	40,093	72,403	710,127	92,870	43,495	181,176
O Other services	395,953	240,588	169,540	169,955	230,232	139,724	71,982	63,717	1,133,322	166,009	47,418	416,145
GDP(*)	**8,519,561**	**2,945,718**	**4,142,444**	**3,287,275**	**3,308,375**	**2,360,431**	**2,237,014**	**2,667,435**	**17,877,167**	**2,059,514**	**1,507,266**	**4,548,551**

(*) Includes GDP undistributed by province

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe
(http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xsl&base=/tpl/top-bottom.xsl)

Table 49

Argentina: GDP by Activity and Province (1995)

In % of Sectoral GDP

Activity/Province	**Total**	Buenos Aires	Catamarca	Chaco	Chubut	Ciudad de Buenos Aires	Córdoba	Corrientes	Entre Ríos	Formosa	Jujuy	La Pampa	La Rioja
A Agriculture and forestry	**100.0**	45.349	0.796	6.286	0.895	1.263	22.162	4.763	9.074	1.662	1.968	5.115	0.666
B Fishing	**100.0**	67.502	0.000	0.000	29.274	3.224	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
C Mining	**100.0**	6.253	0.477	0.199	34.783	47.342	1.909	0.151	1.309	1.946	1.538	4.009	0.085
D Manufacturing	**100.0**	56.716	0.638	1.157	1.361	25.858	8.962	0.904	1.946	0.267	1.104	0.360	0.726
E Electricity, gas and water	**100.0**	39.997	0.809	2.070	3.081	22.885	17.795	2.020	7.186	0.486	1.741	0.966	0.964
F Construction	**100.0**	56.031	1.154	1.735	2.450	18.642	10.328	1.879	2.441	1.600	1.487	1.460	0.792
G Trade	**100.0**	48.541	0.518	2.015	1.700	28.806	11.528	1.266	2.487	0.626	1.134	0.941	0.439
H Restaurant and hotels	**100.0**	33.957	0.477	0.823	1.252	47.262	10.422	0.994	2.623	0.331	0.948	0.492	0.419
I Transportation and storage	**100.0**	39.296	0.369	1.435	1.558	41.804	9.010	1.215	2.782	0.381	0.682	1.092	0.376
J Financial services	**100.0**	17.703	0.238	0.754	0.762	70.107	6.594	0.618	1.472	0.305	0.492	0.753	0.201
K Real state services	**100.0**	46.329	0.330	1.248	1.050	34.942	10.162	1.033	2.314	0.408	0.806	0.943	0.435
L Public Administration	**100.0**	29.049	1.753	3.289	2.953	37.672	9.398	2.329	5.229	1.981	2.557	1.458	2.330
M Education	**100.0**	44.994	1.417	3.028	2.657	23.817	9.619	2.354	4.337	2.070	2.574	1.434	1.699
N Social and health services	**100.0**	38.886	0.928	2.519	1.947	37.288	9.396	1.760	3.083	1.037	1.347	0.910	0.898
O Other services	**100.0**	37.867	0.891	2.396	1.307	35.933	11.648	2.157	3.550	1.230	1.386	0.864	0.771
GDP(*)	**100.0**	**32.795**	**0.505**	**1.430**	**1.409**	**23.958**	**7.830**	**1.122**	**2.281**	**0.583**	**0.920**	**0.845**	**0.527**

Activity/Province	Mendoza	Misiones	Neuquén	Río Negro	Salta	San Juan	San Luis	Santa Cruz	Santa Fe	Santiago del Estero	Tierra del Fuego	Tucumán
A Agriculture and forestry	10.363	3.731	0.595	2.750	3.747	2.787	1.019	0.441	23.915	3.290	0.131	4.228
B Fishing	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.733	0.000	0.000	0.000	33.391	0.000	0.000	17.227	0.000
C Mining	31.187	0.102	88.135	8.895	6.462	1.029	0.607	93.399	0.462	0.221	9.471	0.189
D Manufacturing	4.708	1.234	0.532	0.820	1.109	1.273	3.796	0.246	9.930	0.439	0.878	1.974
E Electricity, gas and water	7.010	4.328	11.217	7.939	3.205	1.828	0.662	1.821	14.230	1.554	0.682	2.800
F Construction	6.207	2.424	2.748	2.935	2.765	1.670	1.041	0.786	12.119	1.834	0.853	3.300
G Trade	4.468	1.598	1.668	2.206	2.210	1.328	0.662	0.702	11.269	1.278	0.740	3.014
H Restaurant and hotels	3.727	1.458	1.547	2.216	1.736	0.750	0.589	0.859	7.220	1.342	0.727	2.455
I Transportation and storage	4.699	1.624	1.404	1.527	1.354	1.027	0.763	1.108	10.975	0.837	0.787	2.003
J Financial services	2.788	0.694	1.059	0.910	0.756	0.697	0.291	0.570	6.000	0.416	0.459	1.437
K Real state services	4.262	1.387	1.372	1.403	1.323	0.982	0.866	0.487	9.053	0.761	0.436	1.776
L Public Administration	5.029	2.118	3.131	2.615	3.044	2.341	1.223	1.960	9.503	2.275	2.268	4.610
M Education	5.814	2.748	3.789	2.851	3.776	2.586	1.291	2.073	9.684	2.624	2.082	4.466
N Social and health services	4.143	1.403	2.356	2.232	2.084	1.599	0.607	1.095	10.744	1.405	0.658	2.741
O Other services	3.955	2.403	1.694	1.698	2.300	1.396	0.719	0.636	11.321	1.658	0.474	4.157
GDP(*)	**3.777**	**1.306**	**1.836**	**1.457**	**1.467**	**1.046**	**0.992**	**1.183**	**7.925**	**0.913**	**0.668**	**2.017**

(*) Includes GDP undistributed by province

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe

(http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xsl&base=/tpl/top-bottom.xsl)

Table 50

Argentina: GDP by Activity and Province (2000)

Million pesos of 1993

Activity/Province	**Total**	Buenos Aires	Catamarca	Chaco	Chubut	Ciudad de Buenos Aires	Córdoba	Corrientes	Entre Ríos	Formosa	Jujuy	La Pampa	La Rioja
A Agriculture and forestry	**9,585,394**	4,246,335	69,607	473,472	79,795	187,472	2,505,900	377,809	801,742	115,977	197,952	468,323	61,011
B Fishing	**297,778**	143,284	0	0	144,315	10,178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Mining	**1,804,965**	47,313	365,932	1,488	640,443	594,467	42,455	1,385	18,107	12,661	16,639	62,015	2,060
D Manufacturing	**30,162,955**	17,247,122	184,483	244,572	371,257	7,683,352	2,769,623	272,063	635,956	86,776	335,372	110,932	221,448
E Electricity, gas and water	**4,471,735**	1,803,752	37,074	92,654	139,624	972,940	812,402	92,424	333,069	21,909	78,141	43,704	44,042
F Construction	**11,782,711**	6,852,734	105,377	191,271	240,156	1,990,244	1,329,096	203,839	267,536	175,845	151,738	166,110	108,766
G Trade	**27,652,073**	13,545,502	144,785	557,406	471,806	7,755,507	3,243,615	356,512	697,895	174,838	317,998	263,753	122,456
H Restaurant and hotels	**5,930,560**	2,086,607	26,853	49,631	77,785	2,710,535	639,699	60,890	144,728	20,492	59,166	29,538	24,637
I Transportation and storage	**17,571,509**	7,763,320	78,853	258,753	327,203	6,181,989	1,708,328	225,199	515,473	76,581	135,318	219,372	81,120
J Financial services	**15,801,573**	2,093,194	17,782	92,416	77,759	12,639,194	538,732	50,073	138,664	14,263	30,043	76,806	32,646
K Real state services	**31,756,600**	13,481,208	122,716	419,165	338,230	12,183,858	3,173,541	360,550	779,555	126,084	277,840	369,040	124,811
L Public Administration	**10,047,904**	3,514,095	155,894	370,756	291,991	3,341,378	921,435	199,791	513,215	187,585	193,652	142,891	215,221
M Education	**8,748,646**	4,745,799	89,638	240,749	171,571	1,989,313	578,277	138,132	290,177	150,130	128,338	93,529	132,991
N Social and health services	**7,870,441**	3,189,995	44,738	168,471	141,350	2,952,578	689,880	119,157	242,642	77,675	97,229	74,199	72,528
O Other services	**15,283,826**	**4,404,209**	**103,397**	**265,675**	**148,787**	**4,186,971**	**1,336,006**	**242,630**	**407,744**	**137,476**	**155,468**	**98,729**	**87,446**
GDP(*)	**195,059,382**	**85,164,469**	**1,547,129**	**3,426,479**	**3,662,073**	**65,379,974**	**20,288,989**	**2,700,454**	**5,786,505**	**1,378,293**	**2,174,895**	**2,218,942**	**1,331,182**

Activity/Province	Mendoza	Misiones	Neuquén	Río Negro	Salta	San Juan	San Luis	Santa Cruz	Santa Fe	Santiago del Estero	Tierra del Fuego	Tucumán
A Agriculture and forestry	677,011	368,594	44,674	214,701	396,022	263,857	105,221	31,139	2,169,485	314,103	11,318	441,933
B Fishing	0	0	0	6,061	0	0	0	71,042	0	0	55,208	0
C Mining	379,385	1,195	1,555,661	241,646	174,084	9,583	11,502	875,575	4,629	2,468	177,043	7,440
D Manufacturing	1,562,066	434,408	161,001	265,319	386,003	413,101	1,208,968	63,819	3,133,989	136,129	375,986	619,150
E Electricity, gas and water	318,878	199,930	518,776	366,938	145,199	82,047	31,109	81,659	651,469	70,474	30,981	127,134
F Construction	563,444	293,793	317,303	316,458	371,540	161,919	127,987	101,542	1,004,500	159,700	88,253	327,150
G Trade	1,249,720	445,814	466,882	618,972	618,423	369,344	171,387	195,388	3,162,100	358,275	206,446	852,080
H Restaurant and hotels	222,757	83,036	94,473	124,112	99,651	43,141	36,232	47,887	455,732	72,489	42,037	148,974
I Transportation and storage	893,396	296,526	292,033	355,038	262,065	198,022	118,441	214,488	1,983,570	152,210	156,359	385,112
J Financial services	217,415	61,619	84,818	64,401	89,785	51,706	44,697	26,458	475,129	49,692	41,529	132,329
K Real state services	1,556,336	462,974	437,866	510,904	410,274	327,013	302,541	135,298	2,559,185	259,905	131,609	596,322
L Public Administration	483,879	237,382	353,025	186,261	231,201	184,103	95,025	190,358	1,011,553	217,472	179,727	432,662
M Education	653,099	182,152	261,900	163,298	169,195	120,621	66,973	171,888	745,644	197,323	122,568	247,781
N Social and health services	288,310	172,238	192,722	150,624	124,498	109,325	35,496	87,469	808,653	106,966	46,679	196,470
O Other services	**444,019**	**265,439**	**195,822**	**199,999**	**253,747**	**159,971**	**87,935**	**75,393**	**1,298,438**	**183,486**	**55,470**	**489,570**
GDP(*)	**9,509,714**	**3,505,098**	**4,976,956**	**3,784,731**	**3,731,688**	**2,493,752**	**2,443,512**	**2,369,402**	**19,464,075**	**2,280,692**	**1,721,213**	**5,004,106**

(*) Includes GDP undistributed by province

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe
(http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xsl&base=/tpl/top-bottom.xsl)

Table 51

Argentina: GDP by Activity and Province (2000)

In % of Sectoral GDP

Activity/Province	**Total**	Buenos Aires	Catamarca	Chaco	Chubut	Ciudad de Buenos Aires	Córdoba	Corrientes	Entre Ríos	Formosa	Jujuy	La Pampa	La Rioja
A Agriculture and forestry	**100.0**	44.300	0.726	4.940	0.832	1.956	26.143	3.942	8.364	1.210	2.065	4.886	0.636
B Fishing	**100.0**	48.118	0.000	0.000	48.464	3.418	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
C Mining	**100.0**	2.621	20.274	0.082	35.482	32.935	2.352	0.077	1.003	0.701	0.922	3.436	0.114
D Manufacturing	**100.0**	57.180	0.612	0.811	1.231	25.473	9.182	0.902	2.108	0.288	1.112	0.368	0.734
E Electricity, gas and water	**100.0**	40.337	0.829	2.072	3.122	21.758	18.167	2.067	7.448	0.490	1.747	0.977	0.985
F Construction	**100.0**	58.159	0.894	1.623	2.038	16.891	11.280	1.730	2.271	1.492	1.288	1.410	0.923
G Trade	**100.0**	48.985	0.524	2.016	1.706	28.047	11.730	1.289	2.524	0.632	1.150	0.954	0.443
H Restaurant and hotels	**100.0**	35.184	0.453	0.837	1.312	45.705	10.786	1.027	2.440	0.346	0.998	0.498	0.415
I Transportation and storage	**100.0**	44.181	0.449	1.473	1.862	35.182	9.722	1.282	2.934	0.436	0.770	1.248	0.462
J Financial services	**100.0**	13.247	0.113	0.585	0.492	79.987	3.409	0.317	0.878	0.090	0.190	0.486	0.207
K Real state services	**100.0**	42.452	0.386	1.320	1.065	38.366	9.993	1.135	2.455	0.397	0.875	1.162	0.393
L Public Administration	**100.0**	34.973	1.552	3.690	2.906	33.254	9.170	1.988	5.108	1.867	1.927	1.422	2.142
M Education	**100.0**	54.246	1.025	2.752	1.961	22.739	6.610	1.579	3.317	1.716	1.467	1.069	1.520
N Social and health services	**100.0**	40.531	0.568	2.141	1.796	37.515	8.765	1.514	3.083	0.987	1.235	0.943	0.922
O Other services	**100.0**	28.816	0.677	1.738	0.973	27.395	8.741	1.587	2.668	0.899	1.017	0.646	0.572
GDP(*)	**100.0**	**43.661**	**0.793**	**1.757**	**1.877**	**33.518**	**10.401**	**1.384**	**2.967**	**0.707**	**1.115**	**1.138**	**0.682**

Activity/Province	Mendoza	Misiones	Neuquén	Río Negro	Salta	San Juan	San Luis	Santa Cruz	Santa Fe	Santiago del Estero	Tierra del Fuego	Tucumán
A Agriculture and forestry	7.063	3.845	0.466	2.240	4.132	2.753	1.098	0.325	22.633	3.277	0.118	4.610
B Fishing	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.035	0.000	0.000	0.000	23.857	0.000	0.000	18.540	0.000
C Mining	21.019	0.066	86.188	13.388	9.645	0.531	0.637	48.509	0.256	0.137	9.809	0.412
D Manufacturing	5.179	1.440	0.534	0.880	1.280	1.370	4.008	0.212	10.390	0.451	1.247	2.053
E Electricity, gas and water	7.131	4.471	11.601	8.206	3.247	1.835	0.696	1.826	14.569	1.576	0.693	2.843
F Construction	4.782	2.493	2.693	2.686	3.153	1.374	1.086	0.862	8.525	1.355	0.749	2.777
G Trade	4.519	1.612	1.688	2.238	2.236	1.336	0.620	0.707	11.435	1.296	0.747	3.081
H Restaurant and hotels	3.756	1.400	1.593	2.093	1.680	0.727	0.611	0.807	7.684	1.222	0.709	2.512
I Transportation and storage	5.084	1.688	1.662	2.021	1.491	1.127	0.674	1.221	11.289	0.866	0.890	2.192
J Financial services	1.376	0.390	0.537	0.408	0.568	0.327	0.283	0.167	3.007	0.314	0.263	0.837
K Real state services	4.901	1.458	1.379	1.609	1.292	1.030	0.953	0.426	8.059	0.818	0.414	1.878
L Public Administration	4.816	2.363	3.513	1.854	2.301	1.832	0.946	1.895	10.067	2.164	1.789	4.306
M Education	7.465	2.082	2.994	1.867	1.934	1.379	0.766	1.965	8.523	2.255	1.401	2.832
N Social and health services	3.663	2.188	2.449	1.914	1.582	1.389	0.451	1.111	10.275	1.359	0.593	2.496
O Other services	2.905	1.737	1.281	1.309	1.660	1.047	0.575	0.493	8.496	1.201	0.363	3.203
GDP(*)	**4.875**	**1.797**	**2.552**	**1.940**	**1.913**	**1.278**	**1.253**	**1.215**	**9.979**	**1.169**	**0.882**	**2.565**

(*) Includes GDP undistributed by province

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe

(http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xsl&base=/tpl/top-bottom.xsl)

Table 52

Argentina: GDP by Activity and Province (2002)

Million pesos of 1993

	Activity/Province	**Total**	Buenos Aires	Catamarca	Chaco	Chubut	Ciudad de Buenos Aires	Córdoba	Corrientes	Entre Ríos	Formosa	Jujuy	La Pampa	La Rioja
A	Agriculture and forestry	**10,744,394**	4,602,409	73,079	551,519	130,398	181,133	2,813,651	443,450	900,718	140,017	234,097	606,940	66,983
B	Fishing	**400,970**	155,299	0	0	235,836	9,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Mining	**2,245,393**	51,280	384,187	1,733	1,046,594	574,367	47,669	1,626	20,342	15,286	19,677	80,371	2,261
D	Manufacturing	**32,234,028**	18,693,370	193,686	284,887	606,698	7,423,564	3,109,762	319,332	714,466	104,762	396,611	143,766	243,125
E	Electricity, gas and water	**4,888,762**	1,955,005	38,923	107,927	228,169	940,043	912,174	108,482	374,187	26,450	92,410	56,640	48,354
F	Construction	**12,834,774**	7,427,366	110,634	222,800	392,456	1,922,950	1,492,323	239,254	300,564	212,294	179,445	215,276	119,413
G	Trade	**29,654,815**	14,681,352	152,007	649,289	771,012	7,493,280	3,641,965	418,453	784,051	211,078	376,064	341,821	134,443
H	Restaurant and hotels	**6,205,947**	2,261,578	28,192	57,812	127,115	2,618,887	718,261	71,470	162,595	24,739	69,969	38,281	27,049
I	Transportation and storage	**18,693,580**	8,414,308	82,786	301,406	534,706	5,972,965	1,918,129	264,325	579,109	92,455	160,027	284,303	89,061
J	Financial services	**15,741,529**	2,268,718	18,669	107,650	127,071	12,211,841	604,894	58,773	155,783	17,220	35,529	99,539	35,842
K	Real state services	**33,511,754**	14,611,667	128,838	488,261	552,725	11,771,901	3,563,286	423,193	875,792	152,218	328,573	478,271	137,029
L	Public Administration	**10,832,498**	3,808,768	163,671	431,872	477,163	3,228,400	1,034,598	234,503	576,572	226,467	229,012	185,185	236,288
M	Education	**9,458,397**	5,143,755	94,110	280,434	280,377	1,922,051	649,295	162,131	326,000	181,248	151,773	121,213	146,010
N	Social and health services	**8,356,044**	3,457,490	46,970	196,242	230,990	2,852,746	774,605	139,860	272,596	93,775	114,983	96,161	79,627
O	Other services	**16,921,130**	4,773,522	108,555	309,469	243,143	4,045,402	1,500,082	284,785	458,081	165,971	183,856	127,952	96,006
	GDP(*)	**208,099,708**	**92,305,888**	**1,624,307**	**3,991,299**	**5,984,455**	**63,169,364**	**22,780,693**	**3,169,635**	**6,500,854**	**1,663,979**	**2,572,026**	**2,875,719**	**1,461,489**

	Activity/Province	Mendoza	Misiones	Neuquén	Río Negro	Salta	San Juan	San Luis	Santa Cruz	Santa Fe	Santiago del Estero	Tierra del Fuego	Tucumán
A	Agriculture and forestry	900,315	409,848	91,950	249,749	504,602	311,960	126,098	72,996	2,520,457	340,897	15,141	475,335
B	Fishing	0	0	0	7,050	0	0	0	166,539	0	0	73,854	0
C	Mining	504,521	1,328	3,201,957	281,092	221,814	11,330	13,784	2,052,558	5,378	2,679	236,836	8,002
D	Manufacturing	2,077,296	483,028	331,382	308,630	491,836	488,413	1,448,851	149,607	3,640,996	147,741	502,971	665,947
E	Electricity, gas and water	424,056	222,306	1,067,776	426,837	185,010	97,005	37,281	191,427	756,862	76,486	41,445	136,743
F	Construction	749,290	326,675	653,092	368,117	473,408	191,438	153,382	238,039	1,167,005	173,322	118,059	351,877
G	Trade	1,661,926	495,710	960,965	720,013	787,980	436,678	205,393	458,036	3,673,655	388,836	276,171	916,482
H	Restaurant and hotels	296,231	92,329	194,450	144,373	126,973	51,006	43,421	112,258	529,459	78,673	56,234	160,233
I	Transportation and storage	1,188,073	329,714	601,081	412,995	333,916	234,123	141,942	502,812	2,304,466	165,194	209,167	414,219
J	Financial services	289,127	68,516	174,577	74,914	114,402	61,132	53,566	62,024	551,993	53,931	55,555	142,330
K	Real state services	2,069,676	514,791	901,243	594,305	522,762	386,630	362,571	317,171	2,973,201	282,075	176,058	641,394
L	Public Administration	643,481	263,950	726,618	216,666	294,591	217,666	113,880	446,245	1,175,199	236,023	240,427	465,363
M	Education	868,517	202,539	539,058	189,955	215,584	142,611	80,261	402,947	866,272	214,155	163,964	266,509
N	Social and health services	383,405	191,515	396,672	175,212	158,632	129,256	42,539	205,048	939,474	116,091	62,444	211,320
O	Other services	590,473	295,147	403,053	232,647	323,319	189,134	105,383	176,740	1,508,495	199,138	74,204	526,573
	GDP(*)	**12,646,386**	**3,897,398**	**10,243,873**	**4,402,555**	**4,754,828**	**2,948,383**	**2,928,352**	**5,554,448**	**22,612,912**	**2,475,239**	**2,302,531**	**5,382,328**

(*) Includes GDP undistributed by province

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe

(http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xsl&base=/tpl/top-bottom.xsl)

Table 53

Argentina: GDP by Activity and Province (2002)

In % of Sectoral GDP

	Activity/Province	**Total**	Buenos Aires	Catamarca	Chaco	Chubut	Ciudad de Buenos Aires	Córdoba	Corrientes	Entre Ríos	Formosa	Jujuy	La Pampa	La Rioja
A	Agriculture and forestry	**100.0**	42.835	0.680	5.133	1.214	1.686	26.187	4.127	8.383	1.303	2.179	5.649	0.623
B	Fishing	**100.0**	38.731	0.000	0.000	58.816	2.453	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
C	Mining	**100.0**	2.284	17.110	0.077	46.611	25.580	2.123	0.072	0.906	0.681	0.876	3.579	0.101
D	Manufacturing	**100.0**	57.993	0.601	0.884	1.882	23.030	9.647	0.991	2.216	0.325	1.230	0.446	0.754
E	Electricity, gas and water	**100.0**	39.990	0.796	2.208	4.667	19.229	18.659	2.219	7.654	0.541	1.890	1.159	0.989
F	Construction	**100.0**	57.869	0.862	1.736	3.058	14.982	11.627	1.864	2.342	1.654	1.398	1.677	0.930
G	Trade	**100.0**	49.507	0.513	2.189	2.600	25.268	12.281	1.411	2.644	0.712	1.268	1.153	0.453
H	Restaurant and hotels	**100.0**	36.442	0.454	0.932	2.048	42.200	11.574	1.152	2.620	0.399	1.127	0.617	0.436
I	Transportation and storage	**100.0**	45.012	0.443	1.612	2.860	31.952	10.261	1.414	3.098	0.495	0.856	1.521	0.476
J	Financial services	**100.0**	14.412	0.119	0.684	0.807	77.577	3.843	0.373	0.990	0.109	0.226	0.632	0.228
K	Real state services	**100.0**	43.602	0.384	1.457	1.649	35.128	10.633	1.263	2.613	0.454	0.980	1.427	0.409
L	Public Administration	**100.0**	35.161	1.511	3.987	4.405	29.803	9.551	2.165	5.323	2.091	2.114	1.710	2.181
M	Education	**100.0**	54.383	0.995	2.965	2.964	20.321	6.865	1.714	3.447	1.916	1.605	1.282	1.544
N	Social and health services	**100.0**	41.377	0.562	2.348	2.764	34.140	9.270	1.674	3.262	1.122	1.376	1.151	0.953
O	Other services	**100.0**	28.210	0.642	1.829	1.437	23.907	8.865	1.683	2.707	0.981	1.087	0.756	0.567
	GDP(*)	**100.0**	44.357	0.781	1.918	2.876	30.355	10.947	1.523	3.124	0.800	1.236	1.382	0.702

	Activity/Province	Mendoza	Misiones	Neuquén	Río Negro	Salta	San Juan	San Luis	Santa Cruz	Santa Fe	Santiago del Estero	Tierra del Fuego	Tucumán
A	Agriculture and forestry	8.379	3.815	0.856	2.324	4.696	2.903	1.174	0.679	23.458	3.173	0.141	4.424
B	Fishing	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.758	0.000	0.000	0.000	41.534	0.000	0.000	18.419	0.000
C	Mining	22.469	0.059	142.601	12.519	9.879	0.505	0.614	91.412	0.240	0.119	10.548	0.356
D	Manufacturing	6.444	1.499	1.028	0.957	1.526	1.515	4.495	0.464	11.296	0.458	1.560	2.066
E	Electricity, gas and water	8.674	4.547	21.841	8.731	3.784	1.984	0.763	3.916	15.482	1.565	0.848	2.797
F	Construction	5.838	2.545	5.088	2.868	3.688	1.492	1.195	1.855	9.093	1.350	0.920	2.742
G	Trade	5.604	1.672	3.241	2.428	2.657	1.473	0.693	1.545	12.388	1.311	0.931	3.090
H	Restaurant and hotels	4.773	1.488	3.133	2.326	2.046	0.822	0.700	1.809	8.531	1.268	0.906	2.582
I	Transportation and storage	6.356	1.764	3.215	2.209	1.786	1.252	0.759	2.690	12.328	0.884	1.119	2.216
J	Financial services	1.837	0.435	1.109	0.476	0.727	0.388	0.340	0.394	3.507	0.343	0.353	0.904
K	Real state services	6.176	1.536	2.689	1.773	1.560	1.154	1.082	0.946	8.872	0.842	0.525	1.914
L	Public Administration	5.940	2.437	6.708	2.000	2.720	2.009	1.051	4.120	10.849	2.179	2.220	4.296
M	Education	9.182	2.141	5.699	2.008	2.279	1.508	0.849	4.260	9.159	2.264	1.734	2.818
N	Social and health services	4.588	2.292	4.747	2.097	1.898	1.547	0.509	2.454	11.243	1.389	0.747	2.529
O	Other services	3.490	1.744	2.382	1.375	1.911	1.118	0.623	1.044	8.915	1.177	0.439	3.112
	GDP(*)	6.077	1.873	4.923	2.116	2.285	1.417	1.407	2.669	10.866	1.189	1.106	2.586

(*) Includes GDP undistributed by province

Source: Ministerio de Economía de la República Argentina and Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe

(http://www.mecon.gov.ar/peconomica/ and http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/de/noticias/paginas/7/8597/P8597.xml&xsl=/de/tpl/p18f.xsl&base=/tpl/top-bottom.xsl)

Table 54

Brazil: GDP by Activity and State (1997)

Million Reales of 1997

Activity/State	Total	Rondônia	Acre	Amazonas	Roraima	Pará	Amapá	Tocantins	Maranhão	Piauí	Ceará	Rio Grande do Norte	Paraíba	Pernambuco
Agriculture and forestry	**65,716,176**	725,367	63,577	329,079	36,340	3,302,368	68,425	260,844	1,220,177	438,153	1,002,901	190,983	926,429	1,960,863
Mining	**34,030,522**	43,962	0	701,081	0	586,135	55,037	0	0	0	213,733	1,094,478	0	23,069
Manufacturing	**233,091,488**	400,051	124,506	6,438,498	6,761	2,072,915	23,800	149,847	1,074,918	446,579	2,844,292	683,131	1,349,522	3,875,588
Electricity, gas and water	**31,244,187**	43,962	18,543	400,618	15,212	157,256	14,875	5,550	137,996	109,538	460,348	286,474	124,010	461,379
Construction	**80,234,401**	624,255	128,479	1,244,776	48,172	1,586,852	35,700	221,995	501,144	539,265	2,745,646	998,987	722,177	2,837,484
Trade	**69,027,988**	391,258	91,392	815,543	87,892	886,350	300,474	157,246	595,563	265,419	1,282,398	345,238	437,683	2,768,277
Restaurants and Hotels	**14,837,867**	57,150	22,517	186,001	14,367	100,072	49,087	25,899	72,630	46,343	427,466	102,837	58,358	576,724
Transportation and storage	**19,373,709**	79,131	42,385	372,002	5,071	300,215	75,862	92,498	428,514	134,816	378,143	198,328	196,957	599,793
Communication	**24,417,920**	105,508	41,060	171,693	25,354	271,623	31,237	49,949	203,363	143,242	493,230	183,637	204,252	576,724
Financial services	**48,139,184**	70,339	26,491	200,309	16,902	385,991	23,800	85,098	225,152	130,603	575,435	190,983	196,957	715,138
Real state services	**120,810,306**	408,843	88,743	1,201,853	69,300	1,329,525	111,562	123,947	551,985	480,283	1,578,336	778,622	656,524	2,260,759
Public administration	**143,296,672**	1,178,171	585,442	1,530,932	453,828	2,573,274	602,435	512,438	1,779,425	1,268,115	3,649,901	1,990,628	2,108,172	5,121,312
Health and education	**24,572,732**	114,300	54,306	243,232	31,269	385,991	52,062	109,147	348,622	151,668	509,671	242,401	204,252	622,862
Other services	**18,776,294**	145,073	39,736	500,772	35,495	357,399	43,137	53,649	108,944	58,982	279,497	**58,764**	**102,126**	**715,138**
GDP	**927,569,446**	**4,387,369**	**1,327,178**	**14,336,388**	**845,963**	**14,295,967**	**1,487,494**	**1,848,107**	**7,248,431**	**4,213,005**	**16,440,997**	**7,345,490**	**7,287,419**	**23,115,112**

Activity/State	Alagoas	Sergipe	Bahia	Minas Gerais	Espírito Santo	Rio de Janeiro	São Paulo	Paraná	Santa Catarina	Rio Grande do Sul	Mato Grosso do Sul	Mato Grosso	Goiás	Distrito Federal
Agriculture and forestry	570,059	356,047	4,076,323	7,411,745	1,425,424	1,078,882	12,664,613	7,182,659	4,662,557	8,059,893	2,394,110	2,554,770	2,648,449	105,142
Mining	0	491,907	533,351	1,656,743	210,574	28,050,932	0	0	33,787	67,730	25,290	181,122	61,592	0
Manufacturing	1,001,754	876,063	9,752,698	20,840,083	3,822,728	26,355,546	98,227,974	12,530,332	12,906,498	22,350,963	1,011,596	943,740	2,371,285	609,822
Electricity, gas and water	110,691	60,903	1,371,473	4,185,456	242,970	5,394,410	11,120,148	3,198,118	1,182,533	1,286,874	143,309	190,654	415,745	105,142
Construction	487,041	318,569	4,000,130	11,161,216	1,749,384	10,942,946	22,549,189	5,924,383	2,331,278	4,063,811	851,426	734,020	2,171,112	714,964
Trade	464,903	341,993	3,238,201	6,801,366	1,538,810	8,631,112	23,475,868	3,827,256	1,959,625	6,434,368	758,697	1,153,459	1,262,632	714,964
Restaurants and Hotels	71,949	51,533	838,122	1,395,152	242,970	2,774,304	4,633,395	629,138	777,093	880,492	210,749	209,720	215,571	168,227
Transportation and storage	94,087	117,121	685,737	2,267,122	1,020,474	2,620,193	5,868,967	1,100,991	574,373	1,083,683	244,469	200,187	277,163	315,425
Communication	171,571	98,381	838,122	2,092,728	372,554	3,853,300	10,502,362	996,135	608,160	1,151,413	210,749	181,122	461,939	378,510
Financial services	177,106	178,024	1,180,991	2,877,501	550,732	6,935,985	23,166,975	2,411,696	946,026	2,641,477	244,469	324,113	569,724	3,091,168
Real state services	592,197	393,526	4,076,323	9,417,276	1,814,176	20,962,360	51,894,024	7,025,374	2,838,078	8,059,893	505,798	533,832	1,185,643	1,871,524
Public administration	1,494,330	1,199,317	5,409,700	13,166,747	2,381,106	28,977,568	31,198,193	5,452,529	3,750,317	9,008,115	1,289,784	1,744,488	2,463,673	12,406,730
Health and education	166,037	140,545	990,508	2,179,925	421,148	3,545,151	8,340,111	1,467,989	946,026	1,625,525	269,759	352,711	615,918	441,595
Other services	**116,226**	65,588	1,104,798	1,743,940	404,950	4,161,731	5,251,181	681,566	337,866	1,083,683	278,189	**228,785**	**692,908**	**126,170**
GDP	**5,517,950**	**4,689,516**	**38,096,477**	**87,197,000**	**16,198,000**	**154,284,420**	**308,893,000**	**52,428,167**	**33,854,217**	**67,797,920**	**8,438,394**	**9,532,723**	**15,413,355**	**21,049,385**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 55

Brazil: GDP by Activity and State (1997)

In % of Sectoral GDP

Activity/State	Total	Rondônia	Acre	Amazonas	Roraima	Pará	Amapá	Tocantins	Maranhão	Piauí	Ceará	Rio Grande do Norte	Paraíba	Pernambuco
Agriculture and forestry	**100.0**	1.104	0.097	0.501	0.055	5.025	0.104	0.397	1.857	0.667	1.526	0.291	1.410	2.984
Mining	**100.0**	0.129	0.000	2.060	0.000	1.722	0.162	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.628	3.216	0.000	0.068
Manufacturing	**100.0**	0.172	0.053	2.762	0.003	0.889	0.010	0.064	0.461	0.192	1.220	0.293	0.579	1.663
Electricity, gas and water	**100.0**	0.141	0.059	1.282	0.049	0.503	0.048	0.018	0.442	0.351	1.473	0.917	0.397	1.477
Construction	**100.0**	0.778	0.160	1.551	0.060	1.978	0.044	0.277	0.625	0.672	3.422	1.245	0.900	3.536
Trade	**100.0**	0.567	0.132	1.181	0.127	1.284	0.435	0.228	0.863	0.385	1.858	0.500	0.634	4.010
Restaurants and Hotels	**100.0**	0.385	0.152	1.254	0.097	0.674	0.331	0.175	0.489	0.312	2.881	0.693	0.393	3.887
Transportation and storage	**100.0**	0.408	0.219	1.920	0.026	1.550	0.392	0.477	2.212	0.696	1.952	1.024	1.017	3.096
Communication	**100.0**	0.432	0.168	0.703	0.104	1.112	0.128	0.205	0.833	0.587	2.020	0.752	0.836	2.362
Financial services	**100.0**	0.146	0.055	0.416	0.035	0.802	0.049	0.177	0.468	0.271	1.195	0.397	0.409	1.486
Real state services	**100.0**	0.338	0.073	0.995	0.057	1.101	0.092	0.103	0.457	0.398	1.306	0.644	0.543	1.871
Public administration	**100.0**	0.822	0.409	1.068	0.317	1.796	0.420	0.358	1.242	0.885	2.547	1.389	1.471	3.574
Health and education	**100.0**	0.465	0.221	0.990	0.127	1.571	0.212	0.444	1.419	0.617	2.074	0.986	0.831	2.535
Other services	**100.0**	0.773	0.212	2.667	0.189	1.903	0.230	0.286	0.580	0.314	1.489	0.313	0.544	3.809
GDP	**100.0**	**0.473**	**0.143**	**1.546**	**0.091**	**1.541**	**0.160**	**0.199**	**0.781**	**0.454**	**1.772**	**0.792**	**0.786**	**2.492**

Activity/State	Alagoas	Sergipe	Bahia	Minas Gerais	Espírito Santo	Rio de Janeiro	São Paulo	Paraná	Santa Catarina	Rio Grande do Sul	Mato Grosso do Sul	Mato Grosso	Goiás	Distrito Federal
Agriculture and forestry	0.867	0.542	6.203	11.278	2.169	1.642	19.272	10.930	7.095	12.265	3.643	3.888	4.030	0.160
Mining	0.000	1.445	1.567	4.868	0.619	82.429	0.000	0.000	0.099	0.199	0.074	0.532	0.181	0.000
Manufacturing	0.430	0.376	4.184	8.941	1.640	11.307	42.141	5.376	5.537	9.589	0.434	0.405	1.017	0.262
Electricity, gas and water	0.354	0.195	4.390	13.396	0.778	17.265	35.591	10.236	3.785	4.119	0.459	0.610	1.331	0.337
Construction	0.607	0.397	4.986	13.911	2.180	13.639	28.104	7.384	2.906	5.065	1.061	0.915	2.706	0.891
Trade	0.673	0.495	4.691	9.853	2.229	12.504	34.009	5.544	2.839	9.321	1.099	1.671	1.829	1.036
Restaurants and Hotels	0.485	0.347	5.649	9.403	1.637	18.697	31.227	4.240	5.237	5.934	1.420	1.413	1.453	1.134
Transportation and storage	0.486	0.605	3.540	11.702	5.267	13.524	30.293	5.683	2.965	5.594	1.262	1.033	1.431	1.628
Communication	0.703	0.403	3.432	8.570	1.526	15.781	43.011	4.080	2.491	4.715	0.863	0.742	1.892	1.550
Financial services	0.368	0.370	2.453	5.977	1.144	14.408	48.125	5.010	1.965	5.487	0.508	0.673	1.183	6.421
Real state services	0.490	0.326	3.374	7.795	1.502	17.351	42.955	5.815	2.349	6.672	0.419	0.442	0.981	1.549
Public administration	1.043	0.837	3.775	9.188	1.662	20.222	21.772	3.805	2.617	6.286	0.900	1.217	1.719	8.658
Health and education	0.676	0.572	4.031	8.871	1.714	14.427	33.941	5.974	3.850	6.615	1.098	1.435	2.507	1.797
Other services	0.619	0.349	5.884	9.288	2.157	22.165	27.967	3.630	1.799	5.772	1.482	1.218	3.690	0.672
GDP	**0.595**	**0.506**	**4.107**	**9.401**	**1.746**	**16.633**	**33.301**	**5.652**	**3.650**	**7.309**	**0.910**	**1.028**	**1.662**	**2.269**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 56

Brazil: GDP by Activity and State (2000)

Million Reales of 1997

Activity/State	Total	Rondônia	Acre	Amazonas	Roraima	Pará	Amapá	Tocantins	Maranhão	Piauí	Ceará	Rio Grande do Norte	Paraíba	Pernambuco
Agriculture and forestry	**72,565,732**	813,005	71,605	380,237	42,073	3,827,202	79,299	302,602	1,354,919	485,564	1,111,423	211,649	1,027,703	2,168,706
Mining	**28,648,898**	49,273	0	810,071	0	679,287	63,784	0	0	0	236,861	1,212,909	0	25,514
Manufacturing	**244,240,626**	448,384	140,226	7,439,427	7,828	2,402,356	27,582	173,835	1,193,619	494,902	3,152,067	757,051	1,497,048	4,286,384
Electricity, gas and water	**32,181,304**	49,273	20,885	462,898	17,612	182,248	17,239	6,438	153,235	121,391	510,161	317,473	137,567	510,284
Construction	**84,355,694**	699,677	144,702	1,438,289	55,772	1,839,045	41,374	257,533	556,485	597,617	3,042,747	1,107,085	801,123	3,138,245
Trade	**72,683,921**	438,530	102,932	942,327	101,759	1,027,214	348,227	182,419	661,330	294,140	1,421,163	382,595	485,529	3,061,703
Restaurants and Hotels	**15,338,468**	64,055	25,360	214,917	16,634	115,976	56,889	30,046	80,650	51,358	473,721	113,965	64,737	637,855
Transportation and storage	**20,403,608**	88,691	47,737	429,834	5,871	347,927	87,919	107,306	475,835	149,404	419,061	219,789	218,488	663,369
Communication	**25,311,672**	118,255	46,245	198,385	29,354	314,792	36,202	57,945	225,820	158,742	546,601	203,508	226,580	637,855
Financial services	**50,217,003**	78,837	29,835	231,449	19,569	447,335	27,582	98,721	250,015	144,735	637,701	211,649	218,488	790,940
Real state services	**124,380,295**	458,239	99,949	1,388,693	80,233	1,540,822	129,292	143,789	612,940	532,253	1,749,124	862,875	728,294	2,500,391
Public administration	**149,619,610**	1,320,516	659,362	1,768,930	525,428	2,982,235	698,178	594,473	1,975,924	1,405,335	4,044,849	2,206,029	2,338,632	5,664,150
Health and education	**25,765,705**	128,110	61,163	281,045	36,203	447,335	60,336	126,621	387,120	168,080	564,821	268,631	226,580	688,883
Other services	**19,544,446**	339,984	85,031	595,154	41,095	414,199	49,993	62,237	120,975	65,364	309,741	65,123	113,290	790,940
GDP	**965,256,983**	**5,094,828**	**1,535,031**	**16,581,656**	**979,430**	**16,567,975**	**1,723,896**	**2,143,965**	**8,048,867**	**4,668,886**	**18,220,042**	**8,140,329**	**8,084,059**	**25,565,219**

Activity/State	Alagoas	Sergipe	Bahia	Minas Gerais	Espírito Santo	Rio de Janeiro	São Paulo	Paraná	Santa Catarina	Rio Grande do Sul	Mato Grosso do Sul	Mato Grosso	Goiás	Distrito Federal
Agriculture and forestry	633,645	394,180	4,517,413	7,905,015	1,659,636	845,427	13,317,781	7,916,742	5,128,823	8,874,756	2,950,704	3,151,864	3,264,173	129,586
Mining	0	544,591	591,063	1,767,003	245,173	21,981,091	0	0	37,165	74,578	31,169	223,453	75,911	0
Manufacturing	1,113,492	969,891	10,808,017	22,227,042	4,450,841	20,652,564	103,294,010	13,810,959	14,197,176	24,610,669	1,246,776	1,164,308	2,922,574	751,597
Electricity, gas and water	123,038	67,426	1,519,877	4,464,008	282,892	4,227,133	11,693,662	3,524,973	1,300,788	1,416,978	176,627	235,214	512,399	129,586
Construction	541,367	352,687	4,432,976	11,904,022	2,036,826	8,575,041	23,712,147	6,529,868	2,564,411	4,474,667	1,049,370	905,573	2,675,863	881,183
Trade	516,759	378,620	3,588,599	7,254,014	1,791,652	6,763,413	24,686,619	4,218,410	2,155,592	7,084,890	935,082	1,423,043	1,556,176	881,183
Restaurants and Hotels	79,975	57,052	928,814	1,488,003	282,892	2,173,954	4,872,359	693,437	854,804	969,511	259,745	258,735	265,689	207,337
Transportation and storage	104,582	129,665	759,939	2,418,005	1,188,148	2,053,179	6,171,655	1,213,515	631,811	1,193,245	301,304	246,974	341,600	388,757
Communication	190,709	108,918	928,814	2,232,004	433,768	3,019,381	11,044,014	1,097,942	668,977	1,267,822	259,745	223,453	569,333	466,508
Financial services	196,861	197,090	1,308,783	3,069,006	641,223	5,434,885	24,361,795	2,658,176	1,040,631	2,908,534	301,304	399,863	702,177	3,809,819
Real state services	658,252	435,673	4,517,413	10,044,019	2,112,263	16,425,431	54,570,420	7,743,383	3,121,892	8,874,756	623,388	658,598	1,461,287	2,306,625
Public administration	1,661,011	1,327,765	5,995,072	14,043,026	2,772,346	22,705,743	32,807,217	6,009,790	4,125,357	9,918,845	1,589,640	2,152,206	3,036,440	15,291,109
Health and education	184,557	155,597	1,097,689	2,325,004	490,347	2,777,830	8,770,246	1,618,020	1,040,631	1,789,867	332,474	435,145	759,110	544,260
Other services	129,190	72,612	1,224,346	1,860,004	471,487	3,260,931	5,522,007	751,224	371,654	1,193,245	342,864	282,256	853,999	155,503
GDP	**6,133,436**	**5,191,767**	**42,218,816**	**93,000,175**	**18,859,495**	**120,896,003**	**324,823,931**	**57,786,440**	**37,239,713**	**74,652,363**	**10,400,194**	**11,760,687**	**18,996,728**	**25,943,051**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 57

Brazil: GDP by Activity and State (2000)

In % of Sectoral GDP

Activity/State	Total	Rondônia	Acre	Amazonas	Roraima	Pará	Amapá	Tocantins	Maranhão	Piauí	Ceará	Rio Grande do Norte	Paraíba	Pernambuco
Agriculture and forestry	**100.0**	1.120	0.099	0.524	0.058	5.274	0.109	0.417	1.867	0.669	1.532	0.292	1.416	2.989
Mining	**100.0**	0.172	0.000	2.828	0.000	2.371	0.223	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.827	4.234	0.000	0.089
Manufacturing	**100.0**	0.184	0.057	3.046	0.003	0.984	0.011	0.071	0.489	0.203	1.291	0.310	0.613	1.755
Electricity, gas and water	**100.0**	0.153	0.065	1.438	0.055	0.566	0.054	0.020	0.476	0.377	1.585	0.987	0.427	1.586
Construction	**100.0**	0.829	0.172	1.705	0.066	2.180	0.049	0.305	0.660	0.708	3.607	1.312	0.950	3.720
Trade	**100.0**	0.603	0.142	1.296	0.140	1.413	0.479	0.251	0.910	0.405	1.955	0.526	0.668	4.212
Restaurants and Hotels	**100.0**	0.418	0.165	1.401	0.108	0.756	0.371	0.196	0.526	0.335	3.088	0.743	0.422	4.159
Transportation and storage	**100.0**	0.435	0.234	2.107	0.029	1.705	0.431	0.526	2.332	0.732	2.054	1.077	1.071	3.251
Communication	**100.0**	0.467	0.183	0.784	0.116	1.244	0.143	0.229	0.892	0.627	2.159	0.804	0.895	2.520
Financial services	**100.0**	0.157	0.059	0.461	0.039	0.891	0.055	0.197	0.498	0.288	1.270	0.421	0.435	1.575
Real state services	**100.0**	0.368	0.080	1.116	0.065	1.239	0.104	0.116	0.493	0.428	1.406	0.694	0.586	2.010
Public administration	**100.0**	0.883	0.441	1.182	0.351	1.993	0.467	0.397	1.321	0.939	2.703	1.474	1.563	3.786
Health and education	**100.0**	0.497	0.237	1.091	0.141	1.736	0.234	0.491	1.502	0.652	2.192	1.043	0.879	2.674
Other services	**100.0**	1.740	0.435	3.045	0.210	2.119	0.256	0.318	0.619	0.334	1.585	0.333	0.580	4.047
GDP	**100.0**	**0.528**	**0.159**	**1.718**	**0.101**	**1.716**	**0.179**	**0.222**	**0.834**	**0.484**	**1.888**	**0.843**	**0.838**	**2.649**

Activity/State	Alagoas	Sergipe	Bahia	Minas Gerais	Espírito Santo	Rio de Janeiro	São Paulo	Paraná	Santa Catarina	Rio Grande do Sul	Mato Grosso do Sul	Mato Grosso	Goiás	Distrito Federal
Agriculture and forestry	0.873	0.543	6.225	10.894	2.287	1.165	18.353	10.910	7.068	12.230	4.066	4.343	4.498	0.179
Mining	0.000	1.901	2.063	6.168	0.856	76.726	0.000	0.000	0.130	0.260	0.109	0.780	0.265	0.000
Manufacturing	0.456	0.397	4.425	9.100	1.822	8.456	42.292	5.655	5.813	10.076	0.510	0.477	1.197	0.308
Electricity, gas and water	0.382	0.210	4.723	13.871	0.879	13.135	36.337	10.953	4.042	4.403	0.549	0.731	1.592	0.403
Construction	0.642	0.418	5.255	14.112	2.415	10.165	28.110	7.741	3.040	5.305	1.244	1.074	3.172	1.045
Trade	0.711	0.521	4.937	9.980	2.465	9.305	33.964	5.804	2.966	9.748	1.287	1.958	2.141	1.212
Restaurants and Hotels	0.521	0.372	6.055	9.701	1.844	14.173	31.766	4.521	5.573	6.321	1.693	1.687	1.732	1.352
Transportation and storage	0.513	0.635	3.725	11.851	5.823	10.063	30.248	5.948	3.097	5.848	1.477	1.210	1.674	1.905
Communication	0.753	0.430	3.670	8.818	1.714	11.929	43.632	4.338	2.643	5.009	1.026	0.883	2.249	1.843
Financial services	0.392	0.392	2.606	6.111	1.277	10.823	48.513	5.293	2.072	5.792	0.600	0.796	1.398	7.587
Real state services	0.529	0.350	3.632	8.075	1.698	13.206	43.874	6.226	2.510	7.135	0.501	0.530	1.175	1.854
Public administration	1.110	0.887	4.007	9.386	1.853	15.176	21.927	4.017	2.757	6.629	1.062	1.438	2.029	10.220
Health and education	0.716	0.604	4.260	9.024	1.903	10.781	34.038	6.280	4.039	6.947	1.290	1.689	2.946	2.112
Other services	0.661	0.372	6.264	9.517	2.412	16.685	28.254	3.844	1.902	6.105	1.754	1.444	4.370	0.796
GDP	**0.635**	**0.538**	**4.374**	**9.635**	**1.954**	**12.525**	**33.652**	**5.987**	**3.858**	**7.734**	**1.077**	**1.218**	**1.968**	**2.688**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 58

Brazil: GDP by Activity and State (2003)

Million Reales of 1997

Activity/State	Total	Rondônia	Acre	Amazonas	Roraima	Pará	Amapá	Tocantins	Maranhão	Piauí	Ceará	Rio Grande do Norte	Paraíba	Pernambuco
Agriculture and forestry	**106,769,717**	1,045,358	105,486	794,358	37,534	4,538,701	77,121	405,457	1,868,706	583,454	1,234,975	513,904	1,092,114	2,726,337
Mining	**41,975,295**	447,212	0	1,052,986	0	673,112	71,032	0	0	0	261,964	1,415,491	0	27,820
Manufacturing	**285,407,908**	654,048	320,034	9,513,821	6,624	3,365,562	28,413	215,141	1,712,214	723,290	3,630,077	1,235,173	2,012,740	5,536,133
Electricity, gas and water	**35,527,610**	83,852	26,819	147,788	20,975	846,198	32,472	60,681	248,547	168,768	748,469	414,730	514,467	723,314
Construction	**70,171,071**	911,194	151,972	1,607,189	65,133	1,884,715	46,678	493,720	441,862	429,152	2,357,679	946,666	640,827	2,670,697
Trade	**71,197,949**	39,131	114,426	960,619	107,082	1,096,212	468,812	190,317	754,847	332,713	1,553,074	396,698	424,210	3,505,290
Restaurants and Hotels	**13,424,979**	39,131	17,879	184,734	14,351	96,159	50,737	33,099	73,644	38,575	467,793	81,143	45,129	612,035
Transportation and storage	**20,059,076**	106,213	46,485	332,522	5,520	423,099	103,504	143,427	460,273	154,302	467,793	225,397	243,695	695,494
Communication	**24,001,998**	106,213	42,910	258,628	30,910	384,636	38,560	93,779	276,164	159,124	542,640	252,444	243,695	695,494
Financial services	**65,882,146**	139,754	55,425	258,628	55,197	480,795	38,560	129,636	312,985	197,699	1,141,416	288,508	306,875	1,001,511
Real state services	**99,560,360**	402,491	76,880	646,570	72,860	1,307,761	176,566	115,845	478,683	318,248	1,384,669	694,222	595,699	2,003,023
Public administration	**149,608,730**	1,397,538	741,979	1,958,184	619,312	3,384,794	795,561	695,069	2,108,048	1,499,621	4,135,294	2,281,014	2,563,310	6,259,446
Health and education	**21,281,702**	117,393	46,485	221,681	30,910	384,636	52,767	115,845	340,602	159,124	467,793	198,349	225,643	500,756
Other services	**19,415,470**	**162,114**	**42,910**	**535,730**	**36,430**	**365,404**	**50,737**	**63,439**	**119,671**	**67,507**	**318,100**	**72,127**	**108,309**	**862,413**
GDP	**1,024,284,011**	**5,651,642**	**1,789,688**	**18,473,438**	**1,102,839**	**19,231,782**	**2,031,521**	**2,755,454**	**9,196,245**	**4,831,578**	**18,711,737**	**9,015,865**	**9,016,713**	**27,819,762**

Activity/State	Alagoas	Sergipe	Bahia	Minas Gerais	Espírito Santo	Rio de Janeiro	São Paulo	Paraná	Santa Catarina	Rio Grande do Sul	Mato Grosso do Sul	Mato Grosso	Goiás	Distrito Federal
Agriculture and forestry	503,011	562,433	5,538,865	7,516,987	686,775	751,961	25,081,086	12,838,523	6,921,313	15,761,622	4,695,359	5,404,019	5,310,292	173,966
Mining	0	1,587,140	1,541,249	1,712,731	381,542	32,459,651	0	0	0	84,287	37,463	148,871	72,744	0
Manufacturing	1,882,893	1,140,275	15,894,135	26,071,575	6,047,436	21,556,216	114,004,937	17,204,924	15,767,487	28,488,921	1,348,667	1,741,791	4,510,111	795,271
Electricity, gas and water	217,518	1,232,730	1,733,906	3,996,373	209,848	4,261,113	10,423,309	3,454,019	1,965,817	1,517,161	212,290	342,403	1,576,114	347,931
Construction	414,644	285,069	3,515,975	9,324,870	1,755,092	7,394,283	18,240,790	5,278,783	2,375,362	3,877,190	1,036,476	878,339	2,376,295	770,419
Trade	570,985	408,342	3,130,663	8,183,049	1,678,783	6,266,342	20,846,617	5,278,783	2,006,771	7,754,381	936,574	1,503,598	1,770,097	919,532
Restaurants and Hotels	61,177	46,227	770,625	1,236,973	248,002	1,754,576	4,234,469	716,872	819,090	842,867	249,753	297,742	218,231	173,966
Transportation and storage	115,557	100,159	915,117	2,378,793	1,087,394	2,381,210	4,885,926	1,368,573	696,227	1,348,588	299,704	238,194	363,719	472,192
Communication	203,923	154,091	1,107,773	2,569,097	572,313	2,506,537	8,468,938	1,238,233	860,045	1,348,588	299,704	372,178	703,189	472,192
Financial services	251,505	261,955	1,541,249	4,281,828	724,929	6,767,649	32,898,568	3,649,529	1,474,362	3,961,477	474,531	640,145	1,018,412	3,529,015
Real state services	482,619	339,001	3,901,288	9,705,477	1,926,786	13,284,645	41,693,234	5,604,634	2,743,952	7,164,374	611,895	655,033	1,285,139	1,888,768
Public administration	1,787,728	1,386,821	6,405,818	14,177,608	2,842,486	20,678,928	32,572,839	6,191,166	3,972,588	9,440,116	1,573,445	2,009,759	3,467,451	14,662,807
Health and education	169,936	146,387	915,117	1,998,186	419,696	2,255,883	6,840,296	1,433,744	941,954	1,517,161	287,216	342,403	654,694	497,044
Other services	**142,746**	**77,046**	**1,252,265**	**1,998,186**	**515,081**	**3,007,844**	**5,211,654**	**912,382**	**450,500**	**1,264,301**	**424,580**	**282,855**	**897,173**	**173,966**
GDP	**6,804,243**	**7,727,676**	**48,164,045**	**95,151,735**	**19,096,162**	**125,326,838**	**325,402,663**	**65,170,167**	**40,995,467**	**84,371,035**	**12,487,657**	**14,857,330**	**24,223,662**	**24,877,067**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 59

Brazil: GDP by Activity and State (2003)

In % of Sectoral GDP

Activity/State	Total	Rondônia	Acre	Amazonas	Roraima	Pará	Amapá	Tocantins	Maranhão	Piauí	Ceará	Rio Grande do Norte	Paraíba	Pernambuco
Agriculture and forestry	**100.0**	0.979	0.099	0.744	0.035	4.251	0.072	0.380	1.750	0.546	1.157	0.481	1.023	2.553
Mining	**100.0**	1.065	0.000	2.509	0.000	1.604	0.169	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.624	3.372	0.000	0.066
Manufacturing	**100.0**	0.229	0.112	3.333	0.002	1.179	0.010	0.075	0.600	0.253	1.272	0.433	0.705	1.940
Electricity, gas and water	**100.0**	0.236	0.075	0.416	0.059	2.382	0.091	0.171	0.700	0.475	2.107	1.167	1.448	2.036
Construction	**100.0**	1.299	0.217	2.290	0.093	2.686	0.067	0.704	0.630	0.612	3.360	1.349	0.913	3.806
Trade	**100.0**	0.055	0.161	1.349	0.150	1.540	0.658	0.267	1.060	0.467	2.181	0.557	0.596	4.923
Restaurants and Hotels	**100.0**	0.291	0.133	1.376	0.107	0.716	0.378	0.247	0.549	0.287	3.485	0.604	0.336	4.559
Transportation and storage	**100.0**	0.530	0.232	1.658	0.028	2.109	0.516	0.715	2.295	0.769	2.332	1.124	1.215	3.467
Communication	**100.0**	0.443	0.179	1.078	0.129	1.603	0.161	0.391	1.151	0.663	2.261	1.052	1.015	2.898
Financial services	**100.0**	0.212	0.084	0.393	0.084	0.730	0.059	0.197	0.475	0.300	1.733	0.438	0.466	1.520
Real state services	**100.0**	0.404	0.077	0.649	0.073	1.314	0.177	0.116	0.481	0.320	1.391	0.697	0.598	2.012
Public administration	**100.0**	0.934	0.496	1.309	0.414	2.262	0.532	0.465	1.409	1.002	2.764	1.525	1.713	4.184
Health and education	**100.0**	0.552	0.218	1.042	0.145	1.807	0.248	0.544	1.600	0.748	2.198	0.932	1.060	2.353
Other services	**100.0**	0.835	0.221	2.759	0.188	1.882	0.261	0.327	0.616	0.348	1.638	0.371	0.558	4.442
GDP	**100.0**	**0.552**	**0.175**	**1.804**	**0.108**	**1.878**	**0.198**	**0.269**	**0.898**	**0.472**	**1.827**	**0.880**	**0.880**	**2.716**

Activity/State	Alagoas	Sergipe	Bahia	Minas Gerais	Espírito Santo	Rio de Janeiro	São Paulo	Paraná	Santa Catarina	Rio Grande do Sul	Mato Grosso do Sul	Mato Grosso	Goiás	Distrito Federal
Agriculture and forestry	0.471	0.527	5.188	7.040	0.643	0.704	23.491	12.024	6.482	14.762	4.398	5.061	4.974	0.163
Mining	0.000	3.781	3.672	4.080	0.909	77.330	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.201	0.089	0.355	0.173	0.000
Manufacturing	0.660	0.400	5.569	9.135	2.119	7.553	39.945	6.028	5.525	9.982	0.473	0.610	1.580	0.279
Electricity, gas and water	0.612	3.470	4.880	11.249	0.591	11.994	29.339	9.722	5.533	4.270	0.598	0.964	4.436	0.979
Construction	0.591	0.406	5.011	13.289	2.501	10.538	25.995	7.523	3.385	5.525	1.477	1.252	3.386	1.098
Trade	0.802	0.574	4.397	11.493	2.358	8.801	29.280	7.414	2.819	10.891	1.315	2.112	2.486	1.292
Restaurants and Hotels	0.456	0.344	5.740	9.214	1.847	13.069	31.542	5.340	6.101	6.278	1.860	2.218	1.626	1.296
Transportation and storage	0.576	0.499	4.562	11.859	5.421	11.871	24.358	6.823	3.471	6.723	1.494	1.187	1.813	2.354
Communication	0.850	0.642	4.615	10.704	2.384	10.443	35.284	5.159	3.583	5.619	1.249	1.551	2.930	1.967
Financial services	0.382	0.398	2.339	6.499	1.100	10.272	49.935	5.539	2.238	6.013	0.720	0.972	1.546	5.357
Real state services	0.485	0.340	3.919	9.748	1.935	13.343	41.877	5.629	2.756	7.196	0.615	0.658	1.291	1.897
Public administration	1.195	0.927	4.282	9.476	1.900	13.822	21.772	4.138	2.655	6.310	1.052	1.343	2.318	9.801
Health and education	0.799	0.688	4.300	9.389	1.972	10.600	32.142	6.737	4.426	7.129	1.350	1.609	3.076	2.336
Other services	0.735	0.397	6.450	10.292	2.653	15.492	26.843	4.699	2.320	6.512	2.187	1.457	4.621	0.896
GDP	**0.664**	**0.754**	**4.702**	**9.290**	**1.864**	**12.236**	**31.769**	**6.363**	**4.002**	**8.237**	**1.219**	**1.451**	**2.365**	**2.429**

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (http://www.ibge.com.br/home/estatistica/economia/contasregionais/2003/contasregionais2003.pdf).

Table 60

Chile: GDP by Activity and Region (1997)

Million pesos of 1996

Activity/State	Total	Región I Tarapacá	Región II Antofagasta	Región III Atacama	Región IV Coquimbo	Región V Valparaiso	Santiago
Agriculture and Forestry	**411,790**	11,679	1,534	26,177	58,925	111,337	202,138
Fishing	**93,319**	24,065	11,338	10,509	14,425	32,907	75
Mining	**2,084,992**	107,087	1,358,888	270,953	63,830	113,633	170,601
Manufacturing	**4,091,277**	212,032	99,881	19,296	56,970	571,083	3,132,015
Electricity, Gas and Water	**486,084**	16,050	106,055	41,006	17,319	90,884	214,770
Construction	**2,178,240**	147,655	173,897	49,843	124,124	352,032	1,330,689
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	**3,075,346**	196,490	56,308	48,914	46,132	202,956	2,524,546
Transportation and Communication Services	**1,754,625**	72,362	74,283	28,597	35,191	341,574	1,202,618
Financial Services	**3,494,947**	51,208	70,946	29,045	51,226	184,429	3,108,093
Real State Services	**1,772,496**	58,091	79,357	42,034	63,319	227,668	1,302,027
Personal Services	**2,581,265**	83,676	123,361	45,439	78,369	320,764	1,929,656
Public Administration	**872,746**	64,518	42,028	18,903	26,233	172,595	548,469
GDP (*)	**21,946,537**	**1,030,040**	**2,180,219**	**624,214**	**621,919**	**2,665,348**	**14,824,797**

Activity/State	Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	Región VII Maule	Región VIII Bio Bio	Región IX La Araucanía	Región X Los Lagos	Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena
Agriculture and Forestry	242,346	176,089	204,639	120,913	172,978	8,582	8,132
Fishing	364	1,859	89,711	454	163,602	23,501	46,609
Mining	172,577	1,671	5,084	685	2,205	2,314	55,537
Manufacturing	208,456	187,132	866,039	92,252	208,135	7,228	66,548
Electricity, Gas and Water	60,171	154,840	176,011	15,478	57,894	3,503	9,014
Construction	174,867	114,916	281,480	136,509	162,218	25,209	20,804
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	80,044	92,806	245,942	82,204	119,595	8,999	34,935
Transportation and Communication Services	50,074	65,746	166,708	44,342	91,274	10,540	38,722
Financial Services	58,658	81,033	229,309	67,836	85,063	10,661	26,967
Real State Services	85,413	81,161	231,381	97,354	134,540	10,952	30,090
Personal Services	90,357	119,654	367,326	133,490	163,635	20,358	39,097
Public Administration	31,370	40,194	103,521	50,506	60,374	26,684	54,126
GDP (*)	**1,236,781**	**1,097,957**	**2,920,144**	**823,111**	**1,395,171**	**156,021**	**422,651**

(*) Net of banking imputations.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 61

Chile: GDP by Activity and Region (1997)

In % of Sectoral GDP

Activity/State	Total	Región I Tarapacá	Región II Antofagasta	Región III Atacama	Región IV Coquimbo	Región V Valparaiso	Santiago
Agriculture and Forestry	**100.0**	2.836	0.373	6.357	14.309	27.037	49.088
Fishing	**100.0**	25.788	12.150	11.261	15.458	35.263	0.080
Mining	**100.0**	5.136	65.175	12.995	3.061	5.450	8.182
Manufacturing	**100.0**	5.183	2.441	0.472	1.392	13.959	76.553
Electricity, Gas and Water	**100.0**	3.302	21.818	8.436	3.563	18.697	44.184
Construction	**100.0**	6.779	7.983	2.288	5.698	16.161	61.090
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	**100.0**	6.389	1.831	1.591	1.500	6.599	82.090
Transportation and Communication Services	**100.0**	4.124	4.234	1.630	2.006	19.467	68.540
Financial Services	**100.0**	1.465	2.030	0.831	1.466	5.277	88.931
Real State Services	**100.0**	3.277	4.477	2.371	3.572	12.844	73.457
Personal Services	**100.0**	3.242	4.779	1.760	3.036	12.427	74.756
Public Administration	**100.0**	7.393	4.816	2.166	3.006	19.776	62.844
GDP (*)	**100.0**	**4.693**	**9.934**	**2.844**	**2.834**	**12.145**	**67.550**

Activity/State	Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	Región VII Maule	Región VIII Bio Bio	Región IX La Araucanía	Región X Los Lagos	Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena
Agriculture and Forestry	58.9	42.762	49.695	29.363	42.006	2.084	1.975
Fishing	0.4	1.992	96.134	0.487	175.315	25.184	49.946
Mining	8.3	0.080	0.244	0.033	0.106	0.111	2.664
Manufacturing	5.1	4.574	21.168	2.255	5.087	0.177	1.627
Electricity, Gas and Water	12.4	31.855	36.210	3.184	11.910	0.721	1.854
Construction	8.0	5.276	12.922	6.267	7.447	1.157	0.955
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	2.6	3.018	7.997	2.673	3.889	0.293	1.136
Transportation and Communication Services	2.9	3.747	9.501	2.527	5.202	0.601	2.207
Financial Services	1.7	2.319	6.561	1.941	2.434	0.305	0.772
Real State Services	4.8	4.579	13.054	5.492	7.590	0.618	1.698
Personal Services	3.5	4.635	14.230	5.171	6.339	0.789	1.515
Public Administration	3.6	4.605	11.862	5.787	6.918	3.057	6.202
GDP (*)	**5.6**	**5.003**	**13.306**	**3.751**	**6.357**	**0.711**	**1.926**

(*) Net of banking imputations.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 62

Chile: GDP by Activity and Region (2000)

Million pesos of 1996

Activity/State	Total	Región I Tarapacá	Región II Antofagasta	Región III Atacama	Región IV Coquimbo	Región V Valparaiso	Santiago
Agriculture and Forestry	**486,680**	12,275	1,608	28,532	73,059	157,537	213,671
Fishing	**64,412**	19,546	10,497	9,538	11,722	13,109	0
Mining	**2,639,402**	282,538	1,541,386	289,954	197,689	143,960	183,876
Manufacturing	**4,064,557**	174,248	103,191	15,079	58,340	656,731	3,056,968
Electricity, Gas and Water	**583,694**	30,176	109,682	41,448	18,064	127,644	256,681
Construction	**1,768,264**	67,330	141,352	48,047	130,158	290,228	1,091,149
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	**3,152,675**	196,794	53,387	45,715	49,693	218,564	2,588,521
Transportation and Communication Services	**2,027,882**	79,811	83,575	25,989	42,326	397,270	1,398,911
Financial Services	**3,884,395**	53,051	74,540	30,066	58,525	198,959	3,469,253
Real State Services	**1,935,361**	63,787	86,230	46,230	69,357	246,644	1,423,112
Personal Services	**2,829,623**	91,131	132,831	47,568	87,801	347,960	2,122,332
Public Administration	**905,246**	71,092	43,914	19,693	26,827	183,469	560,251
GDP (*)	**23,327,784**	**1,127,226**	**2,364,831**	**641,406**	**808,604**	**2,925,515**	**15,460,202**

Activity/State	Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	Región VII Maule	Región VIII Bio Bio	Región IX La Araucanía	Región X Los Lagos	Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena
Agriculture and Forestry	281,398	199,754	204,591	123,888	172,785	8,754	8,065
Fishing	597	2,920	76,612	250	237,151	30,351	42,184
Mining	181,930	925	5,024	721	2,326	1,326	41,959
Manufacturing	238,540	233,544	903,375	91,938	222,094	7,417	78,782
Electricity, Gas and Water	57,285	151,138	172,336	17,403	53,133	4,099	9,692
Construction	238,735	133,133	271,637	167,068	188,261	28,876	24,966
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	95,327	105,830	254,260	83,815	124,538	10,054	36,292
Transportation and Communication Services	52,057	74,581	205,038	52,946	122,896	14,347	43,848
Financial Services	62,984	81,029	237,472	71,129	92,056	11,152	27,647
Real State Services	93,316	87,639	250,555	105,782	145,943	12,010	32,242
Personal Services	97,470	127,797	384,151	146,482	176,734	22,007	41,288
Public Administration	32,425	42,114	110,392	54,233	62,140	28,664	57,311
GDP (*)	**1,413,408**	**1,220,088**	**3,027,910**	**896,264**	**1,573,873**	**176,601**	**436,440**

(*) Net of banking imputations.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 63

Chile: GDP by Activity and Region (2000)

In % of Sectoral GDP

Activity/State	**Total**	**Región I Tarapacá**	**Región II Antofagasta**	**Región III Atacama**	**Región IV Coquimbo**	**Región V Valparaiso**	**Santiago**
Agriculture and Forestry	**100.0**	2.522	0.330	5.863	15.012	32.370	43.904
Fishing	**100.0**	30.346	16.297	14.808	18.199	20.351	0.000
Mining	**100.0**	10.705	58.399	10.986	7.490	5.454	6.967
Manufacturing	**100.0**	4.287	2.539	0.371	1.435	16.157	75.210
Electricity, Gas and Water	**100.0**	5.170	18.791	7.101	3.095	21.868	43.975
Construction	**100.0**	3.808	7.994	2.717	7.361	16.413	61.707
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	**100.0**	6.242	1.693	1.450	1.576	6.933	82.106
Transportation and Communication Services	**100.0**	3.936	4.121	1.282	2.087	19.590	68.984
Financial Services	**100.0**	1.366	1.919	0.774	1.507	5.122	89.313
Real State Services	**100.0**	3.296	4.456	2.389	3.584	12.744	73.532
Personal Services	**100.0**	3.221	4.694	1.681	3.103	12.297	75.004
Public Administration	**100.0**	7.853	4.851	2.175	2.964	20.267	61.889
GDP (*)	**100.0**	**4.832**	**10.137**	**2.750**	**3.466**	**12.541**	**66.274**

Activity/State	**Región VI Libertador O'Higgins**	**Región VII Maule**	**Región VIII Bio Bio**	**Región IX La Araucanía**	**Región X Los Lagos**	**Región XI Aisén del General del Campo**	**Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena**
Agriculture and Forestry	57.820	41.044	42.038	25.456	35.503	1.799	1.657
Fishing	0.926	4.533	118.940	0.388	368.177	47.120	65.491
Mining	6.893	0.035	0.190	0.027	0.088	0.050	1.590
Manufacturing	5.869	5.746	22.226	2.262	5.464	0.182	1.938
Electricity, Gas and Water	9.814	25.893	29.525	2.982	9.103	0.702	1.661
Construction	13.501	7.529	15.362	9.448	10.647	1.633	1.412
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	3.024	3.357	8.065	2.659	3.950	0.319	1.151
Transportation and Communication Services	2.567	3.678	10.111	2.611	6.060	0.707	2.162
Financial Services	1.621	2.086	6.113	1.831	2.370	0.287	0.712
Real State Services	4.822	4.528	12.946	5.466	7.541	0.621	1.666
Personal Services	3.445	4.516	13.576	5.177	6.246	0.778	1.459
Public Administration	3.582	4.652	12.195	5.991	6.864	3.166	6.331
GDP (*)	**6.059**	**5.230**	**12.980**	**3.842**	**6.747**	**0.757**	**1.871**

(*) Net of banking imputations.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 64

Chile: GDP by Activity and Region (2003)

Million pesos of 1996

Activity/State	**Total**	**Región I Tarapacá**	**Región II Antofagasta**	**Región III Atacama**	**Región IV Coquimbo**	**Región V Valparaiso**	**Santiago**
Agriculture and Forestry	**580,971**	12,854	1,787	31,021	82,427	197,640	255,244
Fishing	**74,987**	21,853	10,191	18,579	19,386	4,979	0
Mining	**2,841,552**	289,564	1,778,078	262,392	198,738	119,275	193,505
Manufacturing	**4,109,298**	178,098	112,336	17,990	66,683	701,726	3,032,464
Electricity, Gas and Water	**629,389**	20,860	132,734	48,993	19,764	127,724	279,314
Construction	**2,129,996**	141,488	249,202	54,897	89,900	294,506	1,300,003
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	**3,407,315**	243,152	59,451	48,737	55,790	232,608	2,767,578
Transportation and Communication Services	**2,455,005**	87,987	95,884	28,657	46,071	485,126	1,711,280
Financial Services	**4,309,291**	57,285	76,361	30,650	65,100	200,429	3,879,466
Real State Services	**2,065,538**	68,393	91,766	49,674	74,057	261,138	1,520,508
Personal Services	**3,053,569**	98,656	145,873	53,208	102,792	386,811	2,266,228
Public Administration	**957,413**	75,817	48,552	20,908	27,737	188,570	595,829
GDP (*)	**25,494,182**	**1,282,330**	**2,783,064**	**658,387**	**833,625**	**3,146,202**	**16,790,574**

Activity/State	**Región VI Libertador O'Higgins**	**Región VII Maule**	**Región VIII Bio Bio**	**Región IX La Araucanía**	**Región X Los Lagos**	**Región XI Aisén del General del Campo**	**Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena**
Agriculture and Forestry	351,070	233,661	232,214	147,853	185,261	8,229	7,711
Fishing	557	2,546	73,602	415	296,415	51,048	40,805
Mining	167,969	1,224	5,738	670	2,098	3,066	46,326
Manufacturing	255,923	287,330	1,085,081	96,273	258,126	7,859	84,174
Electricity, Gas and Water	52,539	158,868	213,459	19,601	58,428	4,645	10,324
Construction	252,725	101,720	291,441	115,823	169,755	30,886	48,158
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	106,358	115,594	284,838	96,224	135,750	10,176	39,004
Transportation and Communication Services	62,967	86,612	237,648	62,738	132,334	16,961	49,392
Financial Services	67,603	86,059	252,793	71,580	97,886	12,109	28,572
Real State Services	99,257	92,027	264,686	111,716	154,209	12,832	33,750
Personal Services	109,051	146,545	420,127	167,477	200,866	26,491	43,536
Public Administration	34,666	44,073	113,530	56,654	67,304	30,722	61,051
GDP (*)	**1,541,692**	**1,333,671**	**3,428,271**	**928,449**	**1,730,374**	**212,481**	**485,043**

(*) Net of banking imputations.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 65

Chile: GDP by Activity and Region (2003)

In % of Sectoral GDP

Activity/State	Total	Región I Tarapacá	Región II Antofagasta	Región III Atacama	Región IV Coquimbo	Región V Valparaiso	Santiago
Agriculture and Forestry	**100.0**	2.212	0.308	5.339	14.188	34.019	43.934
Fishing	**100.0**	29.142	13.590	24.776	25.853	6.639	0.000
Mining	**100.0**	10.190	62.574	9.234	6.994	4.198	6.810
Manufacturing	**100.0**	4.334	2.734	0.438	1.623	17.077	73.795
Electricity, Gas and Water	**100.0**	3.314	21.089	7.784	3.140	20.293	44.379
Construction	**100.0**	6.643	11.700	2.577	4.221	13.827	61.033
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	**100.0**	7.136	1.745	1.430	1.637	6.827	81.225
Transportation and Communication Services	**100.0**	3.584	3.906	1.167	1.877	19.761	69.706
Financial Services	**100.0**	1.329	1.772	0.711	1.511	4.651	90.026
Real State Services	**100.0**	3.311	4.443	2.405	3.585	12.643	73.613
Personal Services	**100.0**	3.231	4.777	1.742	3.366	12.667	74.216
Public Administration	**100.0**	7.919	5.071	2.184	2.897	19.696	62.233
GDP (*)	**100.0**	**5.030**	**10.916**	**2.582**	**3.270**	**12.341**	**65.860**

Activity/State	Región VI Libertador O'Higgins	Región VII Maule	Región VIII Bio Bio	Región IX La Araucanía	Región X Los Lagos	Región XI Aisén del General del Campo	Región XII Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena
Agriculture and Forestry	60.428	40.219	39.970	25.449	31.888	1.416	1.327
Fishing	0.742	3.395	98.153	0.553	395.287	68.076	54.416
Mining	5.911	0.043	0.202	0.024	0.074	0.108	1.630
Manufacturing	6.228	6.992	26.405	2.343	6.281	0.191	2.048
Electricity, Gas and Water	8.348	25.242	33.915	3.114	9.283	0.738	1.640
Construction	11.865	4.776	13.683	5.438	7.970	1.450	2.261
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	3.121	3.393	8.360	2.824	3.984	0.299	1.145
Transportation and Communication Services	2.565	3.528	9.680	2.556	5.390	0.691	2.012
Financial Services	1.569	1.997	5.866	1.661	2.272	0.281	0.663
Real State Services	4.805	4.455	12.814	5.409	7.466	0.621	1.634
Personal Services	3.571	4.799	13.759	5.485	6.578	0.868	1.426
Public Administration	3.621	4.603	11.858	5.917	7.030	3.209	6.377
GDP (*)	**6.047**	**5.231**	**13.447**	**3.642**	**6.787**	**0.833**	**1.903**

(*) Net of banking imputations.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (http://www.ine.cl/ine/canales/chile_estadistico/territorio/iner/2005/iner05.php)

Table 66

Argentina: Main Industrial Indicators (1995)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of workers-)

Sector	Gross Output	Value Added	Gross Margin	Employment	Wages	Exports	Imports
Food	28558.8	7948.2	7428.6	187686	519.7	5765.3	721.3
Beverages	4226.7	1679.1	1564.6	36929	114.4	174.8	78.0
Tobacco	643.5	559.4	538.2	3361	21.1	21.6	1.7
Textiles	4211.8	1800.4	1695.6	33525	104.9	398.7	424.8
Clothing	353.3	175.1	148.5	10321	26.6	189.2	222.9
Leather products	381.6	99.1	89.4	5103	9.8	997.5	47.3
Footwear	149.5	69.9	58.6	5474	11.3	66.4	79.7
Wood products	304.4	140.4	111.2	26306	29.2	28.9	167.8
Furniture	317.8	181.4	152.6	12089	28.7	52.6	78.3
Paper and celulose	2983.9	881.6	791.3	22305	90.3	308.9	735.4
Printing and publishing	691.6	344.4	201.1	22850	143.3	116.6	159.3
Chemical products	4249.1	1072.1	955.8	20514	116.3	950.9	2765.4
Other chemical products	3380.4	1344.9	1150.1	25858	194.8	429.5	964.8
Oil refinery products	3480.3	1700.4	1655.4	6950	45.1	496.7	525.4
Oil and coal	163.3	68.8	65.0	802	3.8	7.7	29.2
Rubber products	1052.9	477.2	429.0	14180	48.2	115.2	215.2
Plastic products	376.8	168.3	145.8	15278	22.5	73.2	379.3
Ceramics	107.5	58.4	42.3	4240	16.1	4.4	27.8
Glass	440.4	182.5	160.0	6138	22.6	61.6	104.9
Other non metallic minerals	847.9	403.8	253.8	48287	150.0	53.1	119.7
Iron and steel	6870.0	2021.8	1885.3	20209	136.5	743.5	528.2
Non iron metals	2097.9	223.4	193.8	3848	29.6	318.3	250.7
Metal products	2626.8	1129.3	970.7	45526	158.6	160.6	659.1
Non electric machinery	1414.3	617.2	564.8	21238	52.4	621.6	3705.3
Electric machinery	1421.2	520.9	462.2	14017	58.7	220.6	2498.1
Transport equipment	5278.9	1636.6	1305.3	64043	331.4	1430.5	2695.9
Scientific instruments	60.3	33.7	25.5	3166	8.2	168.3	493.6
Other manufactures	129.3	46.6	32.8	5784	13.8	164.8	388.3
TOTAL	**76819.6**	**25584.9**	**23077.2**	**686027**	**2507.7**	**14140.8**	**19067.1**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 67

Argentina: Main Industrial Indicators (2004)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of workers-)

Sector	Gross Output	Value Added	Gross Margin	Employment	Wages	Exports	Imports
Food	28558.8	7948.2	7428.6	187686	519.7	5765.3	721.3
Beverages	4226.7	1679.1	1564.6	36929	114.4	174.8	78.0
Tobacco	643.5	559.4	538.2	3361	21.1	21.6	1.7
Textiles	4211.8	1800.4	1695.6	33525	104.9	398.7	424.8
Clothing	353.3	175.1	148.5	10321	26.6	189.2	222.9
Leather products	381.6	99.1	89.4	5103	9.8	997.5	47.3
Footwear	149.5	69.9	58.6	5474	11.3	66.4	79.7
Wood products	304.4	140.4	111.2	26306	29.2	28.9	167.8
Furniture	317.8	181.4	152.6	12089	28.7	52.6	78.3
Paper and celulose	2983.9	881.6	791.3	22305	90.3	308.9	735.4
Printing and publishing	691.6	344.4	201.1	22850	143.3	116.6	159.3
Chemical products	4249.1	1072.1	955.8	20514	116.3	950.9	2765.4
Other chemical products	3380.4	1344.9	1150.1	25858	194.8	429.5	964.8
Oil refinery products	3480.3	1700.4	1655.4	6950	45.1	496.7	525.4
Oil and coal	163.3	68.8	65.0	802	3.8	7.7	29.2
Rubber products	1052.9	477.2	429.0	14180	48.2	115.2	215.2
Plastic products	376.8	168.3	145.8	15278	22.5	73.2	379.3
Ceramics	107.5	58.4	42.3	4240	16.1	4.4	27.8
Glass	440.4	182.5	160.0	6138	22.6	61.6	104.9
Other non metallic minerals	847.9	403.8	253.8	48287	150.0	53.1	119.7
Iron and steel	6870.0	2021.8	1885.3	20209	136.5	743.5	528.2
Non iron metals	2097.9	223.4	193.8	3848	29.6	318.3	250.7
Metal products	2626.8	1129.3	970.7	45526	158.6	160.6	659.1
Non electric machinery	1414.3	617.2	564.8	21238	52.4	621.6	3705.3
Electric machinery	1421.2	520.9	462.2	14017	58.7	220.6	2498.1
Transport equipment	5278.9	1636.6	1305.3	64043	331.4	1430.5	2695.9
Scientific instruments	60.3	33.7	25.5	3166	8.2	168.3	493.6
Other manufactures	129.3	46.6	32.8	5784	13.8	164.8	388.3
TOTAL	**76819.6**	**25584.9**	**23077.2**	**686027**	**2507.7**	**14140.8**	**19067.1**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 68

Argentina: Main Industrial Indicators

Ratios

Sector	**Gross Output** **% of total** 2004	**Value Added** **% of total** 2004	**Gross Output** **Annual growth (%)** 1995-2004	**Value Added** **Annual growth (%)** 1995-2004	**Profitability** **(GM/GO) in %** 2004	**Average** **Wage** 2004
Food	31.15	30.22	-1.77	0.50	32.64	2183.84
Beverages	5.67	6.65	0.53	0.96	39.36	3072.32
Tobacco	0.92	1.95	1.20	-0.49	73.31	2442.30
Textiles	3.09	4.22	-6.18	-4.86	46.06	1993.59
Clothing	0.36	0.51	-2.41	-2.39	44.19	2514.94
Leather products	0.92	0.63	6.99	6.15	22.96	1176.81
Footwear	0.26	0.35	3.43	3.52	43.22	1837.78
Wood products	0.58	0.74	4.46	4.09	40.40	868.75
Furniture	0.31	0.46	-3.10	-3.92	44.24	2487.27
Paper and celulose	4.24	3.35	1.17	0.49	26.31	3226.76
Printing and publishing	1.20	1.49	3.43	1.95	32.52	6212.09
Chemical products	8.70	5.46	5.24	3.76	21.23	3550.94
Other chemical products	5.10	5.62	1.83	1.55	35.27	5998.97
Oil refinery products	4.76	7.17	0.74	1.66	52.34	4436.37
Oil and coal	0.31	0.46	4.50	6.67	50.60	2181.55
Rubber products	1.32	2.41	-0.24	3.68	61.84	2682.21
Plastic products	0.78	0.77	5.31	2.50	32.36	978.06
Ceramics	0.14	0.17	-0.05	-2.19	35.81	3393.05
Glass	0.75	0.91	3.18	3.48	39.48	3960.72
Other non metallic minerals	0.87	1.21	-2.42	-2.19	34.53	2970.64
Iron and steel	10.70	9.38	2.20	2.71	29.82	5064.02
Non iron metals	4.52	1.27	5.79	4.97	9.29	6210.46
Metal products	2.50	3.09	-3.28	-3.14	38.98	2714.68
Non electric machinery	2.12	2.91	1.75	2.89	46.10	2086.24
Electric machinery	1.83	2.12	0.10	1.24	38.25	3723.37
Transport equipment	6.71	6.24	-0.06	0.53	29.14	5328.52
Scientific instruments	0.08	0.10	0.05	-2.30	32.89	3246.30
Other manufactures	0.13	0.15	-3.01	-1.36	29.31	3086.14
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**0.20**	**0.81**	**33.14**	**2984.66**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 69

Bolivia: Main Industrial Indicators (1995)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of work

Sector	Gross Output	Value Added	Gross Margin	Employment	Wages	Exports	Imports
Food	676.7	224.3	187.8	7773	36.5	131.4	69.5
Beverages	233.1	135.8	107.3	3843	28.5	3.7	6.3
Tobacco	30.1	11.1	10.1	150	1.0	3.2	0.5
Textiles	75.5	32.7	24.1	3111	8.6	1.5	33.9
Clothing	23.8	8.2	4.6	1510	3.6	18.3	6.8
Leather products	26.8	7.3	5.3	877	2.0	9.6	2.3
Footwear	17.6	9.7	7.2	767	2.5	1.1	4.9
Wood products	42.4	16.0	9.1	2448	6.9	75.7	0.9
Furniture	6.5	2.1	-0.9	1650	2.9	3.1	4.9
Paper and celulose	14.1	4.2	-1.3	1228	5.5	3.0	38.2
Printing and publishing	49.7	18.3	11.1	1931	7.3	0.3	11.2
Chemical products	8.7	4.3	3.0	245	1.3	11.8	134.2
Other chemical products	74.3	38.4	28.6	1744	9.8	1.1	69.4
Oil refinery products	502.1	430.7	422.1	709	8.5	12.1	63.7
Rubber products	0.7	0.4	0.2	53	0.2	0.1	16.2
Plastic products	43.0	16.2	12.3	1382	4.0	0.4	19.3
Glass	12.3	6.4	4.9	320	1.5	2.1	10.8
Other non metallic minerals	92.9	51.2	36.6	2650	14.6	0.2	8.6
Iron and steel	6.6	3.2	2.8	181	0.4	0.0	62.7
Non ferrous metals	60.4	15.9	11.4	814	4.5	258.9	18.5
Metal products	23.8	9.0	5.9	1076	3.1	1.0	42.9
Non electric machinery	3.1	1.5	1.1	200	0.4	14.1	218.8
Electric machinery	7.9	4.3	3.7	281	0.6	1.3	116.2
Transport equipment	5.8	1.7	0.8	345	0.9	22.8	310.5
Scientific instruments	4.9	1.2	1.0	83	0.2	2.0	17.9
Other manufactures	746.4	117.2	115.9	519	1.3	92.1	14.6
TOTAL	**2789.2**	**1171.2**	**1014.6**	**35889**	**156.5**	**671.0**	**1307.5**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 70

Bolivia: Main Industrial Indicators (2001)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of workers

Sector	Gross Output	Value Added	Gross Margin	Employment	Wages	Exports	Imports
Food	1351.4	374.7	330.4	8372	44.3	343.0	141.9
Beverages	268.1	147.8	115.1	3895	32.7	2.4	13.8
Tobacco	25.4	10.0	8.2	115	1.8	1.7	0.7
Textiles	53.8	20.7	13.4	2454	7.3	12.4	65.0
Clothing	44.1	11.1	2.8	2855	8.3	28.8	20.1
Leather products	36.4	9.3	7.2	668	2.0	21.3	3.1
Footwear	15.7	6.5	3.5	575	3.1	0.3	14.7
Wood products	39.8	14.6	11.0	1914	3.6	40.5	2.5
Furniture	5.0	2.1	-0.8	1130	2.8	10.1	6.5
Paper and celulose	16.5	7.0	1.6	1225	5.3	2.9	60.2
Printing and publishing	71.3	30.1	16.2	2281	13.9	0.5	18.5
Chemical products	8.5	5.1	3.6	182	1.4	9.2	176.7
Other chemical products	231.1	80.6	67.0	2272	13.6	2.6	126.5
Oil refinery products	726.5	435.5	422.3	627	13.2	12.6	122.9
Rubber products	1.8	0.6	0.4	92	0.2	0.1	38.6
Plastic products	60.4	23.5	17.3	1423	6.2	2.2	31.5
Glass	16.2	6.1	5.4	165	0.7	0.8	15.7
Other non metallic mineral	90.4	46.8	32.0	2572	14.7	1.6	10.2
Iron and steel	7.0	2.5	2.1	165	0.4	4.0	102.1
Non ferrous metals	76.7	12.4	11.8	149	0.6	149.4	16.0
Metal products	15.7	6.5	3.8	830	2.8	4.6	51.6
Non electric machinery	2.1	1.1	1.0	121	0.2	63.1	256.4
Electric machinery	5.1	3.1	2.3	245	0.8	10.5	145.5
Transport equipment	2.5	1.2	0.5	314	0.7	19.1	89.9
Scientific instruments	2.1	0.9	0.5	75	0.3	19.4	28.1
Other manufactures	346.1	64.5	62.1	722	2.4	53.2	31.0
TOTAL	**3519.6**	**1323.9**	**1140.6**	**35439**	**183.4**	**816.2**	**1594.1**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 71

Bolivia: Main Industrial Indicators

Ratios

Sector	Gross Output % of total 2001	Value Added % of total 2001	Gross Output Annual growth (%) 1995-2001	Value Added Annual growth (%) 1995-2001	Profitability (GM/GO) in % 2001	Average Wage 2001
Food	38.40	28.30	11.53	8.56	24.45	5291.4
Beverages	7.62	11.16	2.33	1.41	42.94	8392.8
Tobacco	0.72	0.76	-2.83	-1.75	32.19	15913.0
Textiles	1.53	1.56	-5.64	-7.66	24.82	2982.9
Clothing	1.25	0.84	10.31	5.08	6.35	2900.2
Leather products	1.03	0.70	5.09	4.04	19.89	3024.0
Footwear	0.45	0.49	-1.89	-6.65	22.01	5339.1
Wood products	1.13	1.10	-1.07	-1.48	27.66	1880.9
Furniture	0.14	0.15	-4.30	0.00	-15.40	2495.6
Paper and celulose	0.47	0.52	2.60	8.28	9.95	4334.7
Printing and publishing	2.03	2.27	6.01	8.27	22.71	6093.8
Chemical products	0.24	0.38	-0.51	2.64	42.72	7912.1
Other chemical products	6.57	6.09	18.91	12.38	28.98	5994.7
Oil refinery products	20.64	32.89	6.16	0.19	58.13	21068.6
Rubber products	0.05	0.05	16.22	6.37	24.44	2065.2
Plastic products	1.72	1.77	5.66	6.14	28.57	4357.0
Glass	0.46	0.46	4.62	-0.94	33.25	4121.2
Other non metallic minerals	2.57	3.53	-0.46	-1.52	35.42	5730.9
Iron and steel	0.20	0.19	1.13	-4.26	29.49	2484.8
Non ferrous metals	2.18	0.93	3.99	-4.23	15.32	4161.1
Metal products	0.45	0.49	-6.97	-5.28	24.09	3337.3
Non electric machinery	0.06	0.08	-6.44	-5.17	45.24	1239.7
Electric machinery	0.14	0.23	-7.36	-5.28	45.69	3224.5
Transport equipment	0.07	0.09	-13.85	-5.31	18.11	2356.7
Scientific instruments	0.06	0.06	-14.39	-5.27	26.34	4133.3
Other manufactures	9.83	4.87	-12.81	-9.96	17.95	3268.7
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**3.88**	**2.04**	**32.41**	**5174.0**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 72

Brazil: Main Industrial Indicators (1995)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of workers-)

Sector	Gross Output	Value Added	Gross Margin	Employment	Wages	Exports	Imports
Food	24963.0	10311.3	8941.5	672140	1369.7	8637.2	3412.9
Beverages	2042.0	1307.8	1073.7	79975	234.2	98.3	525.9
Tobacco	1151.6	480.9	361.1	18670	119.8	406.4	10.4
Textiles	9963.2	4882.5	4263.5	289455	619.0	1037.6	1375.3
Clothing	4003.0	2291.7	1978.8	216445	312.9	301.3	363.0
Leather products	508.6	215.9	153.3	38103	62.6	674.9	244.2
Footwear	1913.0	1015.2	794.1	140002	221.1	1371.9	166.2
Wood products	860.6	462.2	266.7	142090	195.5	967.5	63.5
Furniture	1010.0	536.4	312.3	137400	224.0	315.1	97.7
Paper and celulose	7627.4	3956.1	3519.6	111981	436.5	2787.3	1181.9
Printing and publishing	4531.1	3121.5	2636.6	157377	484.9	41.7	339.0
Chemical products	12675.2	5776.7	5017.7	125728	759.0	2686.2	6902.8
Other chemical products	6933.8	4256.1	3412.8	187173	843.3	773.7	1748.6
Oil refinery products	11109.2	6721.2	6516.1	20853	205.1	358.5	2384.5
Oil and coal	761.4	107.1	77.3	4990	29.8	10.5	254.8
Rubber products	2293.9	1169.7	869.5	74604	300.2	580.9	808.4
Plastic products	3343.1	1799.0	1450.0	145264	349.1	161.9	553.1
Ceramics	137.1	103.5	60.1	19568	43.4	74.4	46.1
Glass	510.0	311.4	202.4	25569	109.0	131.4	242.0
Other non metallic minerals	2695.5	1628.2	1124.0	258009	504.2	429.1	206.1
Iron and steel	14977.5	7441.5	6655.4	180203	786.1	4371.7	519.2
Non iron metals	4722.9	2077.4	1842.2	57666	235.3	2235.0	1056.7
Metal products	5737.7	3055.1	2371.4	247660	683.7	661.6	844.8
Non electric machinery	15447.4	9380.4	7286.2	445472	2094.2	3794.9	8466.8
Electric machinery	17387.5	8832.5	7747.1	250097	1085.5	1426.4	5845.9
Transport equipment	13928.3	7093.2	5307.7	350861	1785.5	3654.1	6672.0
Scientific instruments	1094.1	615.2	492.0	44305	123.2	195.7	1384.8
Other manufactures	2028.8	1417.7	1079.2	128377	338.5	279.9	640.2
TOTAL	**174356.5**	**90367.2**	**75812.2**	**4570034**	**14555.1**	**38465.2**	**46356.9**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 73

Brazil: Main Industrial Indicators (2002)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of workers-)

Sector	**Gross Output**	**Value Added**	**Gross Margin**	**Employment**	**Wages**	**Exports**	**Imports**
Food	38087.3	13248.7	11881.4	685831	1367.3	10407.3	1224.3
Beverages	1822.5	896.0	699.1	75685	196.9	33.4	306.8
Tobacco	568.1	262.7	178.3	17860	84.4	30.5	4.6
Textiles	11831.1	4726.2	4363.5	178516	362.6	844.6	822.7
Clothing	3753.3	1565.0	1363.0	157785	202.0	224.6	153.5
Leather products	621.3	199.2	132.6	46364	66.6	1117.6	178.1
Footwear	1542.7	740.6	561.7	125604	178.9	1313.6	38.2
Wood products	1227.9	586.3	407.3	133316	179.0	1608.9	53.5
Furniture	1417.9	571.9	352.4	116046	219.5	530.1	115.8
Paper and celulose	6483.1	3276.4	2859.8	104025	416.6	2106.5	652.9
Printing and publishing	6575.4	4310.4	3866.8	137864	443.6	61.3	149.5
Chemical products	20273.7	5842.1	5132.4	112478	709.7	3055.0	7441.7
Other chemical products	9439.3	4539.3	3635.2	179333	904.1	884.1	2846.7
Oil refinery products	14459.8	8197.6	8021.7	19503	175.9	2177.8	2397.2
Oil and coal	1381.9	137.0	111.9	4668	25.1	27.2	242.1
Rubber products	3408.7	1495.0	1273.6	51713	221.4	638.1	637.3
Plastic products	4065.7	1551.3	1271.8	120813	279.4	328.1	463.9
Ceramics	167.6	108.2	67.7	17777	40.5	56.4	28.3
Glass	615.7	317.2	217.1	23228	100.1	188.6	178.9
Other non metallic miner	3070.3	1762.7	1267.1	234396	495.6	660.0	190.7
Iron and steel	18570.8	7699.6	7017.5	150995	682.1	3945.5	677.5
Non iron metals	6104.1	2391.0	2207.9	48319	183.1	1958.0	918.4
Metal products	6828.8	3155.1	2575.3	218489	579.8	620.0	858.8
Non electric machinery	21975.9	9964.0	8499.4	353816	1464.7	4050.7	7764.4
Electric machinery	23223.0	9863.5	9023.3	185829	840.1	3032.8	7281.5
Transport equipment	18198.9	7843.3	6438.9	274802	1404.4	7776.5	4383.9
Scientific instruments	1008.7	546.2	445.0	26580	101.3	335.3	1633.2
Other manufactures	1841.5	1024.3	758.2	81357	266.1	336.8	342.6
TOTAL	**228564.8**	**96820.6**	**84630.0**	**3882992**	**12190.6**	**48349.2**	**41986.8**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 74

Brazil: Main Industrial Indicators
Ratios

Sector	**Gross Output**	**Value Added**	**Gross Output**	**Value Added**	**Profitability**	**Average**
	% of total	**% of total**	**Annual growth (%)**	**Annual growth (%)**	**(GM/GO) in %**	**Wage**
	2002	2002	1995-2002	1995-2002	2002	2002
Food	16.66	13.68	6.04	3.58	31.20	1993.68
Beverages	0.80	0.93	-1.62	-5.40	38.36	2601.31
Tobacco	0.25	0.27	-10.09	-8.64	31.39	4723.96
Textiles	5.18	4.88	2.45	-0.46	36.88	2031.41
Clothing	1.64	1.62	-0.92	-5.45	36.32	1280.22
Leather products	0.27	0.21	2.86	-1.16	21.34	1435.60
Footwear	0.67	0.76	-3.07	-4.51	36.41	1424.32
Wood products	0.54	0.61	5.08	3.40	33.17	1342.75
Furniture	0.62	0.59	4.85	0.92	24.86	1891.49
Paper and celulose	2.84	3.38	-2.32	-2.69	44.11	4004.71
Printing and publishing	2.88	4.45	5.32	4.61	58.81	3217.37
Chemical products	8.87	6.03	6.71	0.16	25.32	6309.59
Other chemical products	4.13	4.69	4.41	0.92	38.51	5041.68
Oil refinery products	6.33	8.47	3.77	2.84	55.48	9016.56
Oil and coal	0.60	0.14	8.52	3.52	8.10	5374.89
Rubber products	1.49	1.54	5.66	3.51	37.36	4281.13
Plastic products	1.78	1.60	2.80	-2.12	31.28	2312.91
Ceramics	0.07	0.11	2.87	0.63	40.36	2278.22
Glass	0.27	0.33	2.69	0.26	35.27	4307.30
Other non metallic minerals	1.34	1.82	1.86	1.13	41.27	2114.33
Iron and steel	8.12	7.95	3.07	0.49	37.79	4517.57
Non iron metals	2.67	2.47	3.66	2.01	36.17	3788.36
Metal products	2.99	3.26	2.49	0.46	37.71	2653.82
Non electric machinery	9.61	10.29	5.04	0.86	38.68	4139.61
Electric machinery	10.16	10.19	4.13	1.58	38.86	4521.04
Transport equipment	7.96	8.10	3.82	1.44	35.38	5110.55
Scientific instruments	0.44	0.56	-1.16	-1.70	44.11	3809.26
Other manufactures	0.81	1.06	-1.38	-4.64	41.17	3270.40
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**3.87**	**0.99**	**37.03**	**3139.48**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 75

Chile: Main Industrial Indicators (1995)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of workers-)

Sector	Gross Output	Value Added	Gross Margin	Employment	Wages	Exports	Imports
Food	6165.8	2421.7	2051.9	113760	369.8	1661.5	618.7
Beverages	994.3	531.2	472.6	12193	58.6	205.5	33.8
Tobacco	318.0	277.8	272.4	578	5.4	1.0	5.2
Textiles	694.6	311.7	225.1	27154	86.6	95.2	499.4
Clothing	400.2	195.0	129.0	23518	66.0	65.9	288.8
Leather products	85.6	34.9	24.5	2995	10.4	16.2	56.8
Footwear	259.8	132.4	94.6	13659	37.8	24.4	106.1
Wood products	564.4	218.0	139.2	28685	78.8	393.5	55.2
Furniture	185.7	84.3	56.0	9838	28.3	38.1	39.4
Paper and celulose	1323.0	735.2	654.3	13391	80.9	1505.2	400.6
Printing and publishing	612.3	388.8	301.3	14477	87.5	132.6	84.4
Chemical products	753.2	351.6	313.9	5590	37.6	468.7	1410.4
Other chemical products	1618.2	905.8	769.3	20546	136.5	74.1	479.2
Oil refinery products	1604.4	601.7	580.4	1352	21.3	28.3	223.6
Oil and coal	161.6	70.3	63.2	1217	7.1	0.8	8.9
Rubber products	144.0	68.1	42.1	5134	26.0	70.5	208.9
Plastic products	550.0	243.2	167.0	19951	76.2	39.1	187.9
Ceramics	38.9	19.3	10.7	2995	8.6	12.5	27.5
Glass	133.0	81.5	69.8	2498	11.7	8.5	108.7
Other non metallic minerals	737.3	390.4	332.6	10828	57.8	8.6	96.9
Iron and steel	885.1	342.8	299.9	6702	42.9	99.2	552.4
Non iron metals	3259.8	1069.5	986.4	9777	83.1	5314.2	140.7
Metal products	1198.5	509.9	394.2	31687	115.7	70.8	521.5
Non electric machinery	815.0	362.8	282.7	15776	80.0	99.2	2900.1
Electric machinery	249.9	135.0	106.4	5548	28.6	35.4	1282.8
Transport equipment	539.5	154.8	101.4	13223	53.4	149.5	2005.6
Scientific instruments	31.5	18.0	13.8	1028	4.2	6.0	302.5
Other manufactures	41.2	21.6	13.2	2852	8.4	43.4	276.9
TOTAL	**24364.9**	**10677.1**	**8968.3**	**416952**	**1708.9**	**10667.7**	**12922.8**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 76

Chile: Main Industrial Indicators (2002)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of workers-)

Sector	Gross Output	Value Added	Gross Margin	Employment	Wages	Exports	Imports
Food	6516.5	2659.6	2214.6	106295	445.0	1321.0	856.9
Beverages	1027.5	633.1	522.1	15461	111.0	631.3	40.2
Tobacco	371.2	344.5	340.5	451	4.0	10.3	3.2
Textiles	538.5	213.2	163.8	15471	49.4	90.4	363.5
Clothing	191.9	76.7	13.2	12596	63.5	31.5	488.9
Leather products	60.2	18.5	7.8	1629	10.7	24.1	54.7
Footwear	177.6	75.3	49.1	7400	26.3	5.0	123.2
Wood products	736.5	318.8	243.7	21527	75.2	834.8	95.2
Furniture	161.5	71.7	40.5	6256	31.2	57.4	63.6
Paper and celulose	1170.5	616.1	516.2	9659	99.9	1204.4	355.8
Printing and publishing	510.3	312.0	226.2	11141	85.8	51.4	67.0
Chemical products	1203.6	516.3	446.4	6312	69.9	931.7	1364.3
Other chemical products	2010.5	1156.3	961.3	20698	194.9	143.8	691.1
Oil refinery products	4492.2	744.0	728.7	1213	15.4	188.4	416.1
Oil and coal	212.2	72.6	61.1	819	11.6	2.4	26.3
Rubber products	168.2	75.8	55.6	3998	20.2	86.1	240.3
Plastic products	660.0	373.8	299.1	16007	74.7	54.9	270.3
Ceramics	33.4	18.9	6.3	1924	12.6	14.6	30.0
Glass	236.5	126.3	111.8	2119	14.5	24.2	75.4
Other non metallic minerals	761.5	459.2	394.9	9731	64.3	13.2	123.8
Iron and steel	1086.3	398.5	319.4	5075	79.1	106.6	401.5
Non iron metals	3375.8	1077.4	815.9	12476	261.5	5093.3	121.9
Metal products	1281.6	599.2	515.3	27065	83.8	76.9	452.8
Non electric machinery	817.2	388.6	344.8	8771	43.7	141.6	2387.7
Electric machinery	224.9	89.5	53.4	3865	36.1	46.3	1426.0
Transport equipment	705.6	207.5	173.6	8596	33.9	250.6	1625.3
Scientific instruments	27.4	10.3	1.9	1044	8.4	9.7	289.2
Other manufactures	36.3	18.5	6.5	1842	11.9	55.4	243.2
TOTAL	**28795.4**	**11672.1**	**9633.6**	**339441**	**2038.5**	**11501.2**	**12697.2**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 77

Chile: Main Industrial Indicators
Ratios

Sector	**Gross Output** **% of total** 2002	**Value Added** **% of total** 2002	**Gross Output** **Annual growth (%)** 1995-2002	**Value Added** **Annual growth (%)** 1995-2002	**Profitability** **(GM/GO) in %** 2002	**Average** **Wage** 2002
Food	22.6	22.8	0.8	1.3	34.0	4186.6
Beverages	3.6	5.4	0.5	2.5	50.8	7176.1
Tobacco	1.3	3.0	2.2	3.1	91.7	8913.5
Textiles	1.9	1.8	-3.6	-5.4	30.4	3189.8
Clothing	0.7	0.7	-10.5	-13.3	6.9	5041.3
Leather products	0.2	0.2	-5.0	-9.1	12.9	6562.3
Footwear	0.6	0.6	-5.4	-8.1	27.6	3548.6
Wood products	2.6	2.7	3.8	5.4	33.1	3491.9
Furniture	0.6	0.6	-2.0	-2.3	25.1	4987.2
Paper and celulose	4.1	5.3	-1.7	-2.5	44.1	10345.8
Printing and publishing	1.8	2.7	-2.6	-3.1	44.3	7700.4
Chemical products	4.2	4.4	6.7	5.5	37.1	11078.9
Other chemical products	7.0	9.9	3.1	3.5	47.8	9416.9
Oil refinery products	15.6	6.4	14.7	3.0	16.2	12671.1
Oil and coal	0.7	0.6	3.9	0.5	28.8	14127.0
Rubber products	0.6	0.6	2.2	1.5	33.0	5047.5
Plastic products	2.3	3.2	2.6	6.1	45.3	4667.3
Ceramics	0.1	0.2	-2.2	-0.3	18.8	6548.9
Glass	0.8	1.1	8.2	6.3	47.3	6838.1
Other non metallic minerals	2.6	3.9	0.5	2.3	51.9	6604.7
Iron and steel	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.2	29.4	15590.1
Non iron metals	11.7	9.2	0.5	0.1	24.2	20962.6
Metal products	4.5	5.1	1.0	2.3	40.2	3097.4
Non electric machinery	2.8	3.3	0.0	1.0	42.2	4986.9
Electric machinery	0.8	0.8	-1.5	-5.9	23.7	9348.0
Transport equipment	2.5	1.8	3.8	4.2	24.6	3941.4
Scientific instruments	0.1	0.1	-2.0	-8.0	7.0	8055.6
Other manufactures	0.1	0.2	-1.8	-2.2	18.0	6482.1
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2.4**	**1.3**	**33.5**	**6005.5**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 78

Colombia: Main Industrial Indicators (1995)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of workers-)

Sector	**Gross Output**	**Value Added**	**Gross Margin**	**Employment**	**Wages**	**Exports**	**Imports**
Food	5584.7	2206.1	1967.1	87546	239.0	597.1	577.4
Beverages	2344.0	926.0	839.1	23406	86.8	11.6	66.4
Tobacco	165.8	65.5	58.8	1960	6.7	0.2	8.1
Textiles	1821.8	719.7	588.6	50161	131.1	277.4	380.2
Clothing	620.6	245.2	175.9	30080	69.3	549.7	82.2
Leather products	208.6	82.4	69.5	5291	12.9	170.6	33.9
Footwear	140.6	55.6	30.9	14130	24.6	41.4	20.2
Wood products	174.7	69.0	53.5	7084	15.5	14.4	33.8
Furniture	98.9	39.1	23.6	6601	15.5	14.1	33.4
Paper and celulose	1686.7	666.3	622.0	12014	44.3	116.8	420.9
Printing and publishing	533.1	210.6	151.9	20592	58.7	137.6	95.7
Chemical products	1770.6	699.5	628.9	13211	70.6	615.9	2073.2
Other chemical products	2066.9	816.5	690.8	31626	125.7	207.3	559.1
Oil refinery products	1328.5	524.8	499.5	4590	25.2	288.9	389.2
Oil and coal	120.9	47.8	45.2	1069	2.6	8.6	19.0
Rubber products	338.5	133.7	105.2	5560	28.5	37.1	165.7
Plastic products	891.6	352.2	282.3	28058	69.9	69.9	112.4
Ceramics	207.2	81.9	64.6	5793	17.2	21.8	18.1
Glass	289.3	114.3	94.4	5866	19.9	35.0	84.8
Other non metallic minerals	870.7	343.9	278.1	23209	65.9	79.7	88.7
Iron and steel	858.5	339.1	302.6	8809	36.5	217.2	765.5
Non iron metals	184.4	72.8	65.5	1956	7.4	225.0	267.7
Metal products	1072.5	423.7	345.5	24833	78.2	106.8	288.1
Non electric machinery	879.0	347.2	301.0	18989	46.2	89.6	2388.2
Electric machinery	614.0	242.6	177.0	19444	65.5	78.9	1401.3
Transport equipment	1736.6	686.0	599.5	20151	86.5	86.7	2077.8
Scientific instruments	107.0	42.3	32.6	3548	9.7	24.3	319.0
Other manufactures	204.1	80.6	59.7	7889	20.9	523.5	181.6
TOTAL	**26919.5**	**10634.0**	**9153.2**	**483466**	**1480.8**	**4647.1**	**12951.4**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 79

Colombia: Main Industrial Indicators (2002)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of worl

Sector	Gross Output	Value Added	Gross Margin	:mploymen	Wages	Exports	Imports
Food	7279.3	2176.7	1895.6	60031	281.1	720.6	665.5
Beverages	1206.5	728.7	663.8	9487	64.9	29.1	41.4
Tobacco	242.1	118.1	112.8	875	5.3	40.3	34.1
Textiles	1716.5	722.6	610.7	26873	111.9	199.2	526.5
Clothing	798.1	351.0	234.5	27299	116.5	524.2	77.0
Leather products	226.7	88.2	78.0	2652	10.2	128.2	34.8
Footwear	81.8	34.5	18.6	4722	15.9	16.9	36.7
Wood products	66.3	28.6	19.5	2630	9.0	33.2	24.6
Furniture	30.6	13.3	-8.6	6283	21.9	45.8	17.6
Paper and celulose	1955.3	739.2	660.3	12079	78.8	212.2	384.4
Printing and publishing	312.8	158.4	85.0	14352	73.5	159.0	76.5
Chemical products	1598.8	598.7	560.3	5534	38.4	696.3	1987.8
Other chemical products	1431.9	680.0	507.5	26309	172.5	611.6	913.7
Oil refinery products	1628.4	654.4	627.4	2787	27.0	685.3	166.7
Oil and coal	100.4	40.1	37.2	777	2.9	18.6	24.4
Rubber products	178.9	75.2	57.6	2700	17.6	67.2	210.8
Plastic products	999.6	388.0	306.6	19428	81.4	99.7	171.5
Ceramics	193.7	113.9	100.3	2531	13.7	38.4	17.3
Glass	207.1	102.9	85.8	2890	17.1	92.6	66.0
Other non metallic minerals	330.9	200.4	150.9	11535	49.5	158.2	50.6
Iron and steel	1022.4	440.3	401.1	6309	39.2	382.5	430.5
Non iron metals	431.0	66.5	60.0	1235	6.5	186.7	214.8
Metal products	737.7	300.3	253.1	10996	47.2	153.4	236.7
Non electric machinery	580.1	253.2	221.6	10689	31.6	133.4	1676.3
Electric machinery	554.7	231.3	179.6	9025	51.7	146.6	1186.2
Transport equipment	2523.0	615.0	566.7	8476	48.3	375.4	1848.9
Scientific instruments	138.7	64.3	57.9	1681	6.4	32.9	344.9
Other manufactures	164.7	71.1	42.7	5876	28.4	211.7	189.0
TOTAL	**26737.8**	**10054.7**	**8586.4**	**296062**	**1468.3**	**6199.2**	**11655.2**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 80

Colombia: Main Industrial Indicators
Ratios

Sector	Gross Output % of total 2002	Value Added % of total 2002	Gross Output Annual growth (%) 1995-2002	Value Added Annual growth (%) 1995-2002	Profitability (GM/GO) in % 2002	Average Wage 2002
Food	27.2	21.6	3.8	-0.2	26.0	4683.1
Beverages	4.5	7.2	-9.5	-3.4	55.0	6838.8
Tobacco	0.9	1.2	5.4	8.4	46.6	6045.7
Textiles	6.4	7.2	-0.9	0.1	35.6	4164.4
Clothing	3.0	3.5	3.6	5.1	29.4	4268.3
Leather products	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	34.4	3857.5
Footwear	0.3	0.3	-7.7	-6.8	22.8	3356.6
Wood products	0.2	0.3	-13.8	-12.6	29.5	3429.7
Furniture	0.1	0.1	-16.8	-15.4	-28.2	3492.0
Paper and celulose	7.3	7.4	2.1	1.5	33.8	6527.0
Printing and publishing	1.2	1.6	-7.6	-4.1	27.2	5119.1
Chemical products	6.0	6.0	-1.5	-2.2	35.0	6929.9
Other chemical products	5.4	6.8	-5.2	-2.6	35.4	6557.1
Oil refinery products	6.1	6.5	2.9	3.2	38.5	9673.5
Oil and coal	0.4	0.4	-2.7	-2.5	37.0	3758.0
Rubber products	0.7	0.7	-9.1	-8.2	32.2	6518.5
Plastic products	3.7	3.9	1.6	1.4	30.7	4189.3
Ceramics	0.7	1.1	-1.0	4.7	51.7	5408.9
Glass	0.8	1.0	-4.8	-1.5	41.4	5920.4
Other non metallic minerals	1.2	2.0	-13.8	-7.7	45.6	4293.0
Iron and steel	3.8	4.4	2.5	3.7	39.2	6210.2
Non iron metals	1.6	0.7	12.1	-1.3	13.9	5238.9
Metal products	2.8	3.0	-5.3	-4.9	34.3	4288.8
Non electric machinery	2.2	2.5	-5.9	-4.5	38.2	2953.5
Electric machinery	2.1	2.3	-1.5	-0.7	32.4	5730.7
Transport equipment	9.4	6.1	5.3	-1.6	22.5	5698.4
Scientific instruments	0.5	0.6	3.7	6.0	41.8	3813.2
Other manufactures	0.6	0.7	-3.1	-1.8	25.9	4828.1
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**-0.1**	**-0.8**	**32.1**	**4959.5**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 81

Peru: Main Industrial Indicators (1995)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of workers-)

Sector	Gross Output	Value Added	Gross Margin	Employment	Wages	Exports	Imports
Food	4311.5	1091.9	1006.2	92616	85.7	1043.4	570.1
Beverages	526.5	334.7	321.5	14973	13.2	1.7	51.9
Tobacco	55.8	27.9	27.5	463	0.5	0.0	1.8
Textiles	913.8	321.2	304.4	43861	16.8	193.8	142.9
Clothing	439.7	165.4	143.1	68856	22.3	202.0	36.0
Leather products	35.1	12.4	9.9	6429	2.5	3.9	14.2
Footwear	93.7	30.8	20.4	20960	10.4	1.1	27.3
Wood products	539.1	295.0	278.2	46379	16.8	14.6	13.8
Furniture	480.8	165.0	159.8	18058	5.2	1.8	16.1
Paper and celulose	243.0	67.2	63.4	5797	3.8	11.3	243.6
Printing and publishing	341.0	187.8	179.4	27046	8.4	3.9	48.9
Chemical products	305.2	55.3	52.1	4053	3.2	119.2	689.5
Other chemical products	953.7	310.2	297.5	19650	12.8	43.3	346.2
Oil refinery products	2027.2	458.6	450.6	2032	8.0	127.9	293.6
Rubber products	60.6	21.4	18.7	3875	2.7	3.2	102.2
Plastic products	252.6	75.3	71.2	10177	4.1	6.1	109.1
Ceramics	170.7	102.6	101.8	2733	0.8	3.5	12.2
Glass	62.6	38.5	38.2	1545	0.3	3.4	76.0
Other non metallic minerals	975.2	514.5	505.7	25819	8.8	15.8	68.2
Iron and steel	515.7	154.7	141.1	7940	13.7	10.5	326.2
Non iron metals	870.1	289.8	262.5	9286	27.3	1860.8	41.2
Metal products	254.6	86.5	75.6	36905	10.9	26.8	225.9
Non electric machinery	141.6	89.7	86.2	12741	3.6	17.9	1134.6
Electric machinery	295.6	135.2	130.5	7641	4.7	7.6	809.0
Transport equipment	316.4	173.5	168.9	9901	4.6	5.4	978.2
Other manufactures	472.0	303.6	289.6	36192	14.0	115.6	135.7
TOTAL	**15653.7**	**5508.7**	**5203.5**	**535928**	**305.2**	**3846.4**	**6707.0**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 82

Peru: Main Industrial Indicators (2002)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of workers-)

Sector	Gross Output	Value Added	Gross Margin	Employment	Wages	Exports	Imports
Food	4812.9	1228.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1194.0	570.7
Beverages	671.5	430.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.7	37.9
Tobacco	83.7	36.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.8	5.2
Textiles	1123.9	396.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	125.8	193.5
Clothing	544.7	205.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	530.0	90.2
Leather products	14.6	5.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.7	15.2
Footwear	40.6	13.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.4	25.5
Wood products	1159.6	439.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	103.1	22.5
Furniture	1015.2	551.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.4	20.3
Paper and celulose	432.8	120.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.7	260.7
Printing and publishing	648.2	358.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39.7	56.9
Chemical products	457.8	82.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	141.6	803.8
Other chemical products	1034.7	343.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53.7	503.7
Oil refinery products	2014.8	455.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	309.6	273.4
Rubber products	106.1	29.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26.5	140.4
Plastic products	472.4	149.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56.2	115.9
Ceramics	272.5	212.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.8	13.2
Glass	110.2	65.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.5	62.6
Other non metallic minerals	1289.0	619.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37.9	35.4
Iron and steel	654.5	211.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40.0	395.3
Non iron metals	1227.6	415.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2683.2	37.4
Metal products	364.8	127.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.6	192.5
Non electric machinery	70.1	46.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42.7	1020.0
Electric machinery	195.6	94.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.9	612.8
Transport equipment	91.4	49.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26.2	442.3
Other manufactures	362.9	238.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71.0	144.1
TOTAL	**19271.8**	**6927.5**	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	**5613.7**	**6244.4**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 83

Peru: Main Industrial Indicators
Ratios

Sector	**Gross Output** **% of total** 2002	**Value Added** **% of total** 2002	**Gross Output** **Annual growth (%)** 1995-2002	**Value Added** **Annual growth (%)** 1995-2002	**Profitability** **(GM/GO) in %** 2002	**Average** **Wage** 2002
Food	25.0	17.7	1.6	1.7	n.a.	n.a.
Beverages	3.5	6.2	3.5	3.6	n.a.	n.a.
Tobacco	0.4	0.5	5.8	3.7	n.a.	n.a.
Textiles	5.8	5.7	3.0	3.0	n.a.	n.a.
Clothing	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	n.a.	n.a.
Leather products	0.1	0.1	-12.5	-12.4	n.a.	n.a.
Footwear	0.2	0.2	-12.0	-11.9	n.a.	n.a.
Wood products	6.0	6.3	10.9	5.7	n.a.	n.a.
Furniture	5.3	8.0	10.7	17.2	n.a.	n.a.
Paper and celulose	2.2	1.7	8.2	8.4	n.a.	n.a.
Printing and publishing	3.4	5.2	9.2	9.2	n.a.	n.a.
Chemical products	2.4	1.2	5.8	5.7	n.a.	n.a.
Other chemical products	5.4	5.0	1.2	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
Oil refinery products	10.5	6.6	-0.1	-0.1	n.a.	n.a.
Rubber products	0.6	0.4	8.0	4.7	n.a.	n.a.
Plastic products	2.5	2.2	8.9	9.8	n.a.	n.a.
Ceramics	1.4	3.1	6.7	10.4	n.a.	n.a.
Glass	0.6	0.9	8.1	7.6	n.a.	n.a.
Other non metallic minerals	6.7	8.9	4.0	2.7	n.a.	n.a.
Iron and steel	3.4	3.1	3.4	4.5	n.a.	n.a.
Non iron metals	6.4	6.0	4.9	5.1	n.a.	n.a.
Metal products	1.9	1.8	5.1	5.6	n.a.	n.a.
Non electric machinery	0.4	0.7	-10.0	-9.5	n.a.	n.a.
Electric machinery	1.0	1.4	-5.9	-5.2	n.a.	n.a.
Transport equipment	0.5	0.7	-17.7	-17.8	n.a.	n.a.
Other manufactures	1.9	3.4	-3.8	-3.4	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**3.0**	**3.3**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 84

Uruguay: Main Industrial Indicators (1995)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of workers-)

Sector	**Gross Output**	**Value Added**	**Gross Margin**	**Employment**	**Wages**	**Exports**	**Imports**
Food	1510.6	419.3	n.a.	36820	n.a.	585.0	182.1
Beverages	360.7	189.4	n.a.	4232	n.a.	62.4	23.6
Tobacco	110.1	84.3	n.a.	468	n.a.	1.7	0.6
Textiles	232.4	80.4	n.a.	9659	n.a.	313.5	92.7
Clothing	123.0	44.5	n.a.	9919	n.a.	130.8	43.8
Leather products	145.6	41.2	n.a.	2755	n.a.	189.0	36.9
Footwear	17.4	5.5	n.a.	2329	n.a.	15.1	20.4
Wood products	18.5	8.3	n.a.	1118	n.a.	5.5	23.8
Furniture	17.7	8.9	n.a.	2068	n.a.	13.0	21.0
Paper and celulose	76.2	31.6	n.a.	2289	n.a.	28.1	91.6
Printing and publishing	119.7	58.4	n.a.	5809	n.a.	4.4	6.9
Chemical products	99.5	35.2	n.a.	1152	n.a.	68.5	299.4
Other chemical products	265.8	118.7	n.a.	4800	n.a.	49.2	158.4
Oil refinery products	244.6	130.9	n.a.	976	n.a.	18.8	103.3
Oil and coal	2.2	1.0	n.a.	108	n.a.	0.0	3.8
Rubber products	24.5	13.5	n.a.	1584	n.a.	35.2	31.8
Plastic products	139.0	54.5	n.a.	4179	n.a.	10.6	53.8
Ceramics	26.3	14.6	n.a.	1522	n.a.	6.6	4.1
Glass	9.1	4.7	n.a.	585	n.a.	8.9	24.8
Other non metallic minerals	57.0	28.0	n.a.	3675	n.a.	12.7	29.8
Iron and steel	28.9	11.7	n.a.	859	n.a.	12.3	70.3
Non iron metals	15.8	5.9	n.a.	178	n.a.	14.9	25.8
Metal products	94.7	44.3	n.a.	6375	n.a.	5.7	68.0
Non electric machinery	38.7	21.6	n.a.	1912	n.a.	13.4	372.7
Electric machinery	93.2	41.3	n.a.	2238	n.a.	16.8	247.4
Transport equipment	61.9	30.5	n.a.	2356	n.a.	95.5	369.5
Scientific instruments	20.5	9.8	n.a.	1034	n.a.	4.0	52.9
Other manufactures	18.6	9.5	n.a.	1395	n.a.	6.7	43.2
TOTAL	**3972.0**	**1547.4**	**n.a.**	**112393**	**n.a.**	**1728.3**	**2502.3**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 85

Uruguay: Main Industrial Indicators (2001 and 2002)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of workers-)

Sector	Gross Output	Value Added	Gross Margin	Employment	Wages	Exports	Imports
Food	1704.1	434.1	n.a.	29603	n.a.	602.6	156.0
Beverages	364.7	175.8	n.a.	1861	n.a.	53.8	14.4
Tobacco	176.7	124.2	n.a.	537	n.a.	39.7	4.8
Textiles	137.2	43.6	n.a.	3674	n.a.	190.8	43.2
Clothing	43.6	14.5	n.a.	2381	n.a.	49.8	33.2
Leather products	184.1	47.8	n.a.	2164	n.a.	220.8	48.6
Footwear	2.0	0.6	n.a.	381	n.a.	0.8	11.4
Wood products	16.2	6.7	n.a.	568	n.a.	9.6	11.3
Furniture	15.8	7.3	n.a.	1177	n.a.	18.8	13.2
Paper and celulose	99.6	37.9	n.a.	1280	n.a.	45.3	75.6
Printing and publishing	114.9	51.5	n.a.	3251	n.a.	7.9	7.0
Chemical products	105.5	34.2	n.a.	630	n.a.	63.5	276.4
Other chemical products	166.4	68.2	n.a.	3215	n.a.	42.5	163.1
Oil refinery products	317.1	155.8	n.a.	606	n.a.	9.9	92.9
Oil and coal	3.4	1.4	n.a.	43	n.a.	0.6	4.0
Rubber products	5.9	3.0	n.a.	164	n.a.	27.7	21.5
Plastic products	124.8	44.9	n.a.	2587	n.a.	32.2	42.0
Ceramics	22.1	11.3	n.a.	834	n.a.	2.5	1.8
Glass	6.0	2.8	n.a.	232	n.a.	1.5	14.3
Other non metallic minerals	60.4	27.2	n.a.	2488	n.a.	13.0	12.2
Iron and steel	18.6	6.9	n.a.	638	n.a.	12.5	36.1
Non iron metals	16.1	5.5	n.a.	98	n.a.	27.8	8.3
Metal products	49.5	21.3	n.a.	2607	n.a.	2.5	40.4
Non electric machinery	32.2	16.5	n.a.	603	n.a.	12.0	190.5
Electric machinery	141.5	57.6	n.a.	893	n.a.	4.6	105.3
Transport equipment	69.0	31.2	n.a.	1467	n.a.	64.3	96.1
Scientific instruments	16.4	7.2	n.a.	454	n.a.	6.2	37.3
Other manufactures	14.8	6.9	n.a.	555	n.a.	5.4	26.2
TOTAL	**4028.6**	**1445.8**	**n.a.**	**64992**	**n.a.**	**1568.7**	**1586.8**

(*) All data for 2001 except for exports and imports for 2002.

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 86

Uruguay: Main Industrial Indicators
Ratios

Sector	Gross Output % of total 2001	Value Added % of total 2001	Gross Output Annual growth (%) 1995-2001	Value Added Annual growth (%) 1995-2001	Profitability (GM/GO) in % 2001	Average Wage 2001
Food	42.30	30.03	2.01	0.58	n.a.	n.a.
Beverages	9.05	12.16	0.18	-1.24	n.a.	n.a.
Tobacco	4.39	8.59	7.89	6.46	n.a.	n.a.
Textiles	3.41	3.01	-8.78	-10.20	n.a.	n.a.
Clothing	1.08	1.00	-17.27	-18.71	n.a.	n.a.
Leather products	4.57	3.31	3.91	2.48	n.a.	n.a.
Footwear	0.05	0.04	-35.75	-37.24	n.a.	n.a.
Wood products	0.40	0.46	-2.22	-3.63	n.a.	n.a.
Furniture	0.39	0.50	-1.91	-3.34	n.a.	n.a.
Paper and celulose	2.47	2.62	4.45	3.03	n.a.	n.a.
Printing and publishing	2.85	3.56	-0.68	-2.11	n.a.	n.a.
Chemical products	2.62	2.37	0.97	-0.46	n.a.	n.a.
Other chemical products	4.13	4.72	-7.80	-9.23	n.a.	n.a.
Oil refinery products	7.87	10.78	4.33	2.90	n.a.	n.a.
Oil and coal	0.08	0.10	7.38	6.01	n.a.	n.a.
Rubber products	0.15	0.21	-23.60	-25.04	n.a.	n.a.
Plastic products	3.10	3.11	-1.80	-3.23	n.a.	n.a.
Ceramics	0.55	0.78	-2.95	-4.38	n.a.	n.a.
Glass	0.15	0.20	-6.95	-8.36	n.a.	n.a.
Other non metallic minerals	1.50	1.88	0.97	-0.47	n.a.	n.a.
Iron and steel	0.46	0.48	-7.28	-8.71	n.a.	n.a.
Non iron metals	0.40	0.38	0.31	-1.12	n.a.	n.a.
Metal products	1.23	1.47	-10.80	-12.24	n.a.	n.a.
Non electric machinery	0.80	1.14	-3.04	-4.47	n.a.	n.a.
Electric machinery	3.51	3.98	6.96	5.53	n.a.	n.a.
Transport equipment	1.71	2.16	1.82	0.39	n.a.	n.a.
Scientific instruments	0.41	0.50	-3.70	-5.12	n.a.	n.a.
Other manufactures	0.37	0.48	-3.88	-5.32	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**0.24**	**-1.13**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 87

Venezuela: Main Industrial Indicators (1995)

In millions of 1985 U.S. dollars (except exports and import -in current dollars- and employment -in number of workers-)

Sector	Gross Output	Value Added	Gross Margin	Employment	Wages	Exports	Imports
Food	8703.7	2316.0	1962.1	90868	353.9	215.8	784.7
Beverages	3140.6	1584.7	1496.6	14980	88.0	86.2	131.9
Tobacco	1103.6	711.6	689.0	3179	22.6	75.6	0.9
Textiles	1325.9	434.9	362.1	19668	72.8	62.5	246.7
Clothing	722.0	228.3	157.1	22445	71.2	3.9	275.3
Leather products	187.6	44.3	32.9	3603	11.5	36.8	51.4
Footwear	978.7	386.8	343.1	14903	43.7	7.1	33.7
Wood products	182.1	61.8	43.2	6984	18.5	8.5	30.8
Furniture	469.9	160.5	121.8	13049	38.7	5.0	22.7
Paper and celulose	1404.2	474.4	409.5	12315	64.9	110.7	493.5
Printing and publishing	1744.7	762.1	680.3	16723	81.8	13.4	74.4
Chemical products	3197.5	1197.4	1028.5	11648	168.9	775.7	1294.0
Other chemical products	2683.3	1021.6	846.7	26683	174.9	94.0	523.5
Oil refinery products	8427.3	6070.6	5983.4	7884	87.3	5865.5	105.6
Oil and coal	53.2	11.2	7.2	1231	4.0	3.6	57.4
Rubber products	757.7	333.6	290.1	6919	43.5	42.4	133.9
Plastic products	1302.2	400.2	310.1	22088	90.1	32.9	102.0
Ceramics	117.9	59.3	33.9	5585	25.4	13.6	17.3
Glass	590.8	283.2	238.6	7164	44.6	60.0	39.0
Other non metallic minerals	1759.0	734.9	652.7	17673	82.2	125.7	74.8
Iron and steel	2921.8	933.7	646.3	24297	287.4	630.6	477.4
Non iron metals	2887.6	877.9	796.2	12570	81.7	1112.0	273.3
Metal products	2241.2	802.7	677.5	28258	125.1	82.2	284.4
Non electric machinery	854.3	301.7	242.0	14790	59.7	39.2	1920.7
Electric machinery	923.0	301.3	239.3	12023	61.9	54.4	831.8
Transport equipment	3841.0	1382.8	1278.4	19008	104.4	442.9	1214.7
Scientific instruments	462.5	130.2	116.0	2715	14.3	5.7	251.4
Other manufactures	305.2	111.8	92.3	5019	19.5	14.0	143.8
TOTAL	**53288.3**	**22119.2**	**19776.8**	**444272**	**2342.5**	**10019.5**	**9891.0**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Table 88

Venezuela: Main Industrial Indicators
Ratios

Sector	**Gross Output**	**Value Added**	**Gross Output**	**Value Added**	**Profitability**	**Average**	**Exports**	**Imports**
	% of total	**% of total**	**Annual growth (%)**	**Annual growth (%)**	**(GM/GO) in %**	**Wage**	**to GO (%)**	**to GO (%)**
	1995	1995	1995-2001	1995-2001	2001	2001	1995	1995
Food	16.33	10.47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.48	9.02
Beverages	5.89	7.16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.74	4.20
Tobacco	2.07	3.22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.85	0.08
Textiles	2.49	1.97	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.71	18.61
Clothing	1.35	1.03	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.54	38.13
Leather products	0.35	0.20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.59	27.38
Footwear	1.84	1.75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.73	3.44
Wood products	0.34	0.28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.64	16.93
Furniture	0.88	0.73	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.05	4.84
Paper and celulose	2.64	2.14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.88	35.14
Printing and publishing	3.27	3.45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.77	4.27
Chemical products	6.00	5.41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24.26	40.47
Other chemical products	5.04	4.62	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.50	19.51
Oil refinery products	15.81	27.45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	69.60	1.25
Oil and coal	0.10	0.05	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.69	107.93
Rubber products	1.42	1.51	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.60	17.68
Plastic products	2.44	1.81	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.53	7.84
Ceramics	0.22	0.27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.50	14.69
Glass	1.11	1.28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.15	6.59
Other non metallic minerals	3.30	3.32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.15	4.25
Iron and steel	5.48	4.22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21.58	16.34
Non iron metals	5.42	3.97	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38.51	9.47
Metal products	4.21	3.63	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.67	12.69
Non electric machinery	1.60	1.36	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.58	224.82
Electric machinery	1.73	1.36	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.89	90.13
Transport equipment	7.21	6.25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.53	31.62
Scientific instruments	0.87	0.59	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.24	54.35
Other manufactures	0.57	0.51	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.60	47.12
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**18.80**	**18.56**

Source: PADI (Programa de Análisis de la Dinámica Industrial) Database, ECLAC, UN.

Map 1
Provincial GDP in Argentina: Total
Circle size proportional to actual size

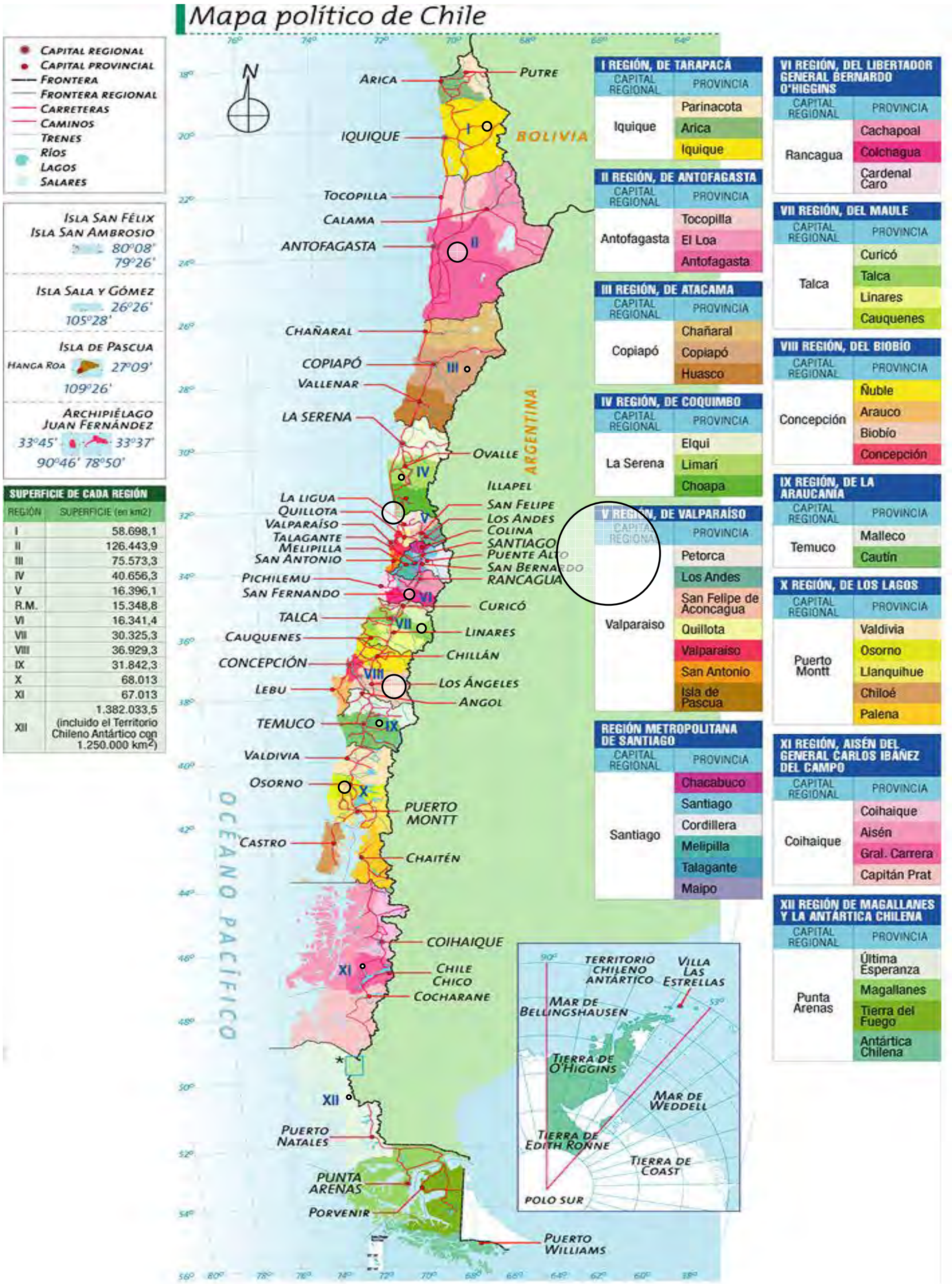
Total GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ 289,700.35 millions.

Map 2
State GDP in Brazil: Total
Circle size proportional to actual size

Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ 1,024,284 millions.

Map 3
Regional GDP in Chile: Total
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003: Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ 35,154 millions



SUPERFICIE DE CADA REGIÓN

REGIÓN	SUPERFICIE (en km2)
I	58.698,1
II	126.443,9
III	75.573,3
IV	40.656,3
V	16.396,1
R.M.	15.348,8
VI	16.341,4
VII	30.325,3
VIII	36.929,3
IX	31.842,3
X	68.013
XI	67.013
XII	1.382.033,5 (incluido el Territorio Chileno Antártico con 1.250.000 km^2)

I REGIÓN, DE TARAPACÁ

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Iquique	Parinacota
	Arica
	Iquique

II REGIÓN, DE ANTOFAGASTA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Antofagasta	Tocopilla
	El Loa
	Antofagasta

III REGIÓN, DE ATACAMA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Copiapó	Chañaral
	Copiapó
	Huasco

IV REGIÓN, DE COQUIMBO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
La Serena	Elqui
	Limarí
	Choapa

V REGIÓN, DE VALPARAÍSO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Valparaiso	Petorca
	Los Andes
	San Felipe de Aconcagua
	Quillota
	Valparaiso
	San Antonio
	Isla de Pascua

REGIÓN METROPOLITANA DE SANTIAGO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Santiago	Chacabuco
	Santiago
	Cordillera
	Melipilla
	Talagante
	Maipo

VI REGIÓN, DEL LIBERTADOR GENERAL BERNARDO O'HIGGINS

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Rancagua	Cachapoal
	Colchagua
	Cardenal Caro

VII REGIÓN, DEL MAULE

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Talca	Curicó
	Talca
	Linares
	Cauquenes

VIII REGIÓN, DEL BIOBÍO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Concepción	Ñuble
	Arauco
	Biobío
	Concepción

IX REGIÓN, DE LA ARAUCANÍA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Temuco	Malleco
	Cautín

X REGIÓN, DE LOS LAGOS

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Puerto Montt	Valdivia
	Osorno
	Llanquihue
	Chiloé
	Palena

XI REGIÓN, AISÉN DEL GENERAL CARLOS IBÁÑEZ DEL CAMPO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Coihaique	Coihaique
	Aisén
	Gral. Carrera
	Capitán Prat

XII REGIÓN DE MAGALLANES Y LA ANTÁRTICA CHILENA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Punta Arenas	Última Esperanza
	Magallanes
	Tierra del Fuego
	Antártica Chilena

Map 4
Workers by Province in Argentina
Circle size proportional to actual size

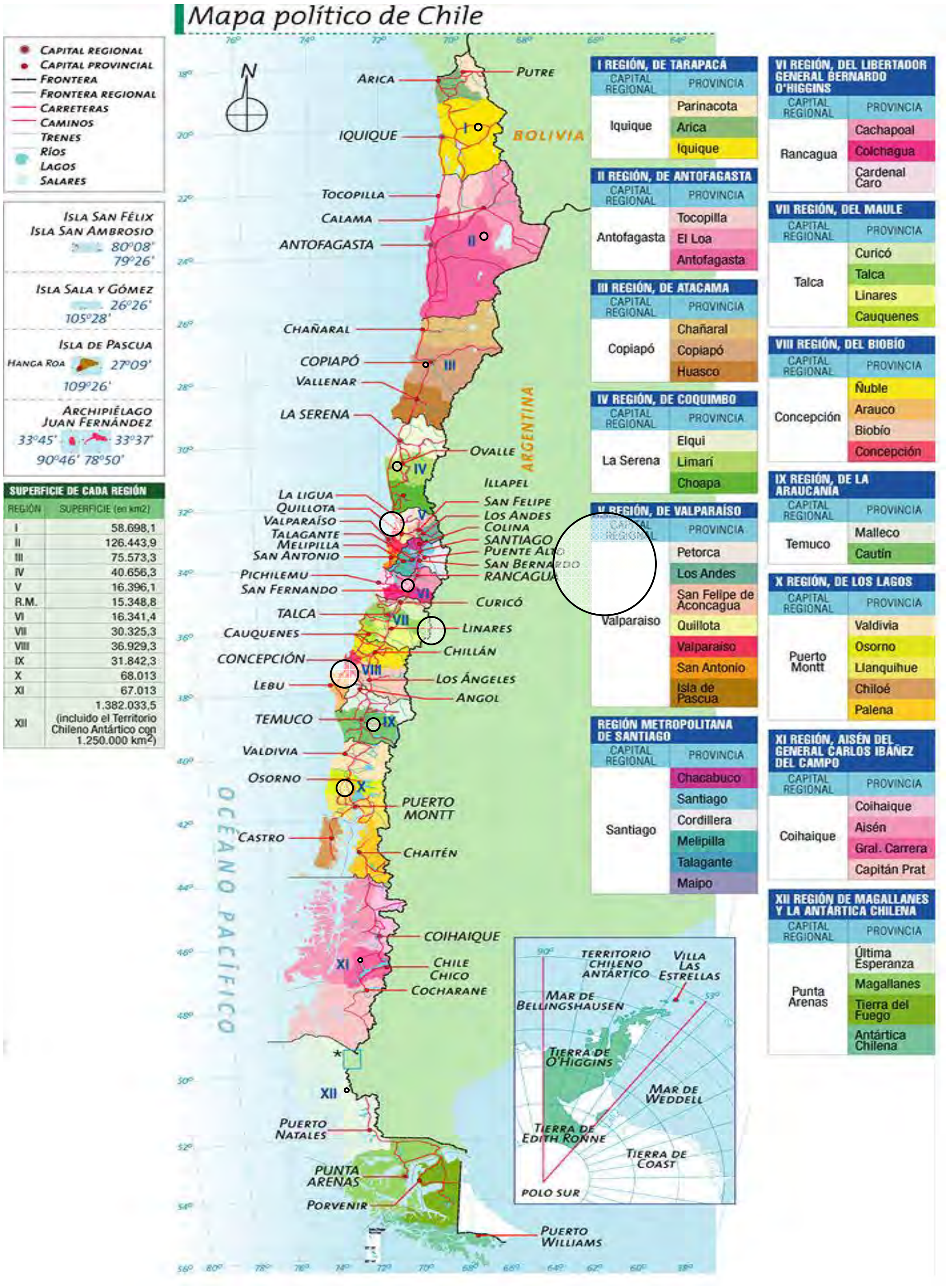
The figure corresponds to 2001: Total workers in 2001: 10,904,153

Map 5
Workers by State in Brazil
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2006: Total workers of these 6 regions in 2006: 19,929,000

Map 6
Workers by Province in Chile
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2005: Total workers in 2005: 6,297,430



Map 7
Provincial GDP in Argentina: Agriculture

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2002:
Total GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ 289,700 millions
Sector national GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ **17,412.15** millions

Map 8
Provincial GDP in Argentina: Construction
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2002:
Total GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ 289,700 millions
Sector national GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ **17,798** millions

Map 9
Provincial GDP in Argentina: Electricity, gas and water

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2002:
Total GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ 289,700 millions
Sector national GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ **8,552** millions

Map 10
Provincial GDP in Argentina: Financial services
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2002:
Total GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ 289,700millions
Sector national GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ **17,443**millions

Map 11

Provincial GDP in Argentina: Manufacturing

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2002:
Total GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ 289,700 millions
Sector national GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ **42,970** millions

Map 12

Provincial GDP in Argentina: Mining

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2002:
Total GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ 289,700 millions
Sector national GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ **8,786** millions

Map 13
Provincial GDP in Argentina: Other services
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2002:
Total GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ 289,700 millions
Sector national GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ **110,684** millions

Map 14
Provincial GDP in Argentina: Public Administration
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2002:
Total GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ 289,700 millions
Sector national GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ **15,872** millions

Map 15

Provincial GDP in Argentina: Trade and hotel services

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2002:
Total GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ 289,700 millions
Sector national GDP in 2002 (in constant pesos of 1993): $ **48,728** millions

Map 16
State GDP in Brazil: Agriculture

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ 1,024,284 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ **106,769** millions

Map 17
State GDP in Brazil: Construction
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ 1,024,284 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ **70,171** millions

Map 18
State GDP in Brazil: Electricity, Gas and Water
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ 1,024,284 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ **35,527** millions

Map 19
State GDP in Brazil: Financial services
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ 1,024,284 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ **65,882** millions

Map 20
State GDP in Brazil: Manufacturing
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ 1,024,284 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ **285,407** millions

Map 21
State GDP in Brazil: Mining
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ 1,024,284 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ **41,975** millions

Map 22

State GDP in Brazil: Other services

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ 1,024,284 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ **184,318** millions

Map 23
State GDP in Brazil: Public Administration
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ 1,024,284 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ **149,608** millions

Map 24

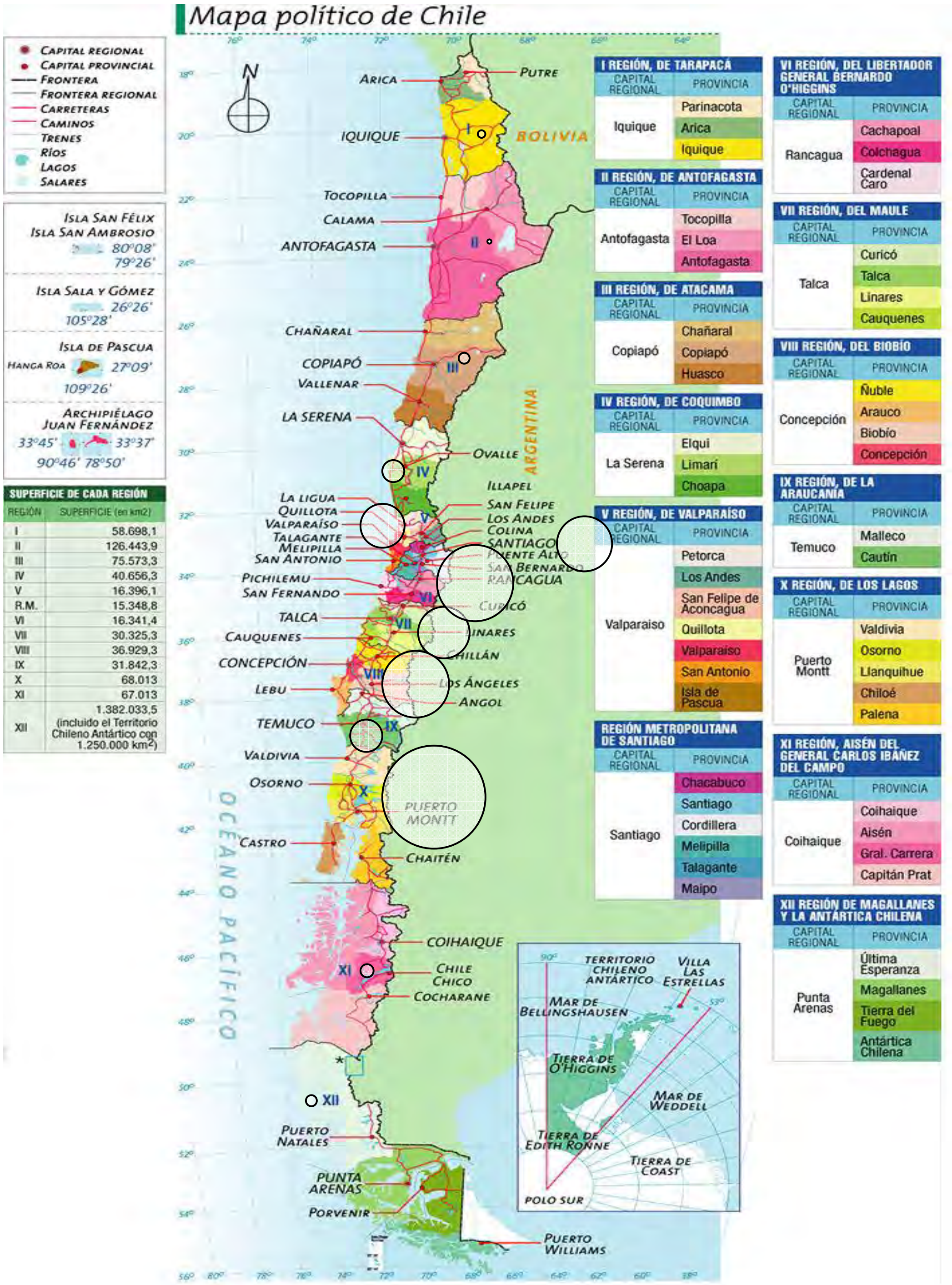
State GDP in Brazil: Trade and other service

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ 1,024,284 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1997): $ **84622** millions

Map 25
Regional GDP in Chile: Agriculture
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ 35,154 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ **2,287** millions



SUPERFICIE DE CADA REGIÓN

REGIÓN	SUPERFICIE (en km2)
I	58.698,1
II	126.443,9
III	75.573,3
IV	40.656,3
V	16.396,1
R.M.	15.348,8
VI	16.341,4
VII	30.325,3
VIII	36.929,3
IX	31.842,3
X	68.013
XI	67.013
XII	1.382.033,5 (incluido el Territorio Chileno Antártico con 1.250.000 km²)

I REGIÓN, DE TARAPACÁ

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Iquique	Parinacota
	Arica
	Iquique

II REGIÓN, DE ANTOFAGASTA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Antofagasta	Tocopilla
	El Loa
	Antofagasta

III REGIÓN, DE ATACAMA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Copiapó	Chañaral
	Copiapó
	Huasco

IV REGIÓN, DE COQUIMBO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
La Serena	Elqui
	Limarí
	Choapa

V REGIÓN, DE VALPARAÍSO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Valparaíso	Petorca
	Los Andes
	San Felipe de Aconcagua
	Quillota
	Valparaíso
	San Antonio
	Isla de Pascua

REGIÓN METROPOLITANA DE SANTIAGO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
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	Santiago
	Cordillera
	Melipilla
	Talagante
	Maipo

VI REGIÓN, DEL LIBERTADOR GENERAL BERNARDO O'HIGGINS

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VII REGIÓN, DEL MAULE

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
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	Talca
	Linares
	Cauquenes

VIII REGIÓN, DEL BIOBÍO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Concepción	Ñuble
	Arauco
	Biobío
	Concepción

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Temuco	Malleco
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CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
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	Osorno
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	Chiloé
	Palena

XI REGIÓN, AISÉN DEL GENERAL CARLOS IBAÑEZ DEL CAMPO

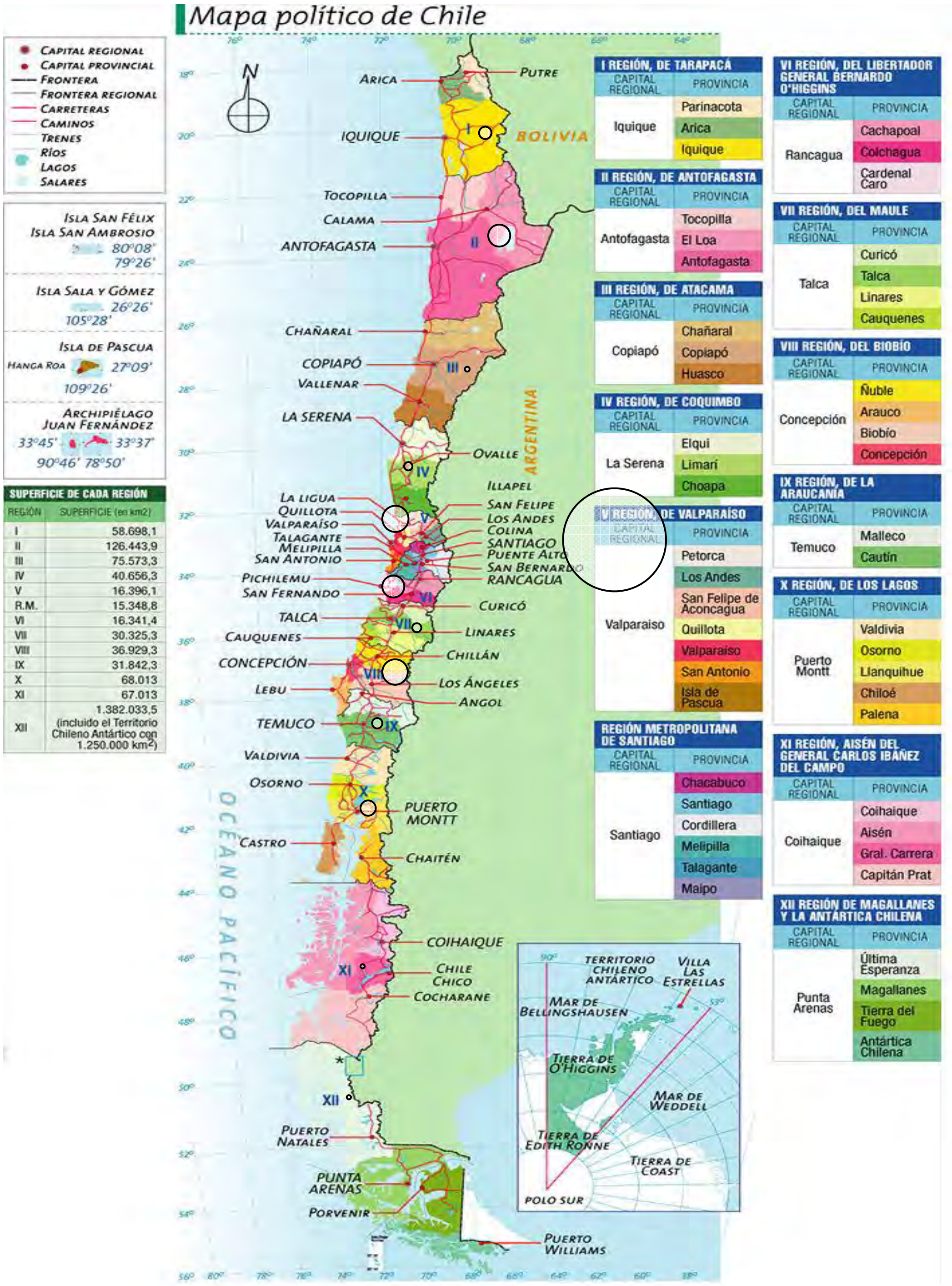
CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Coihaique	Coihaique
	Aisén
	Gral. Carrera
	Capitán Prat

XII REGIÓN DE MAGALLANES Y LA ANTÁRTICA CHILENA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Punta Arenas	Última Esperanza
	Magallanes
	Tierra del Fuego
	Antártica Chilena

Map 26
Regional GDP in Chile: Construction
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ 35,154 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ **3,140** millions



SUPERFICIE DE CADA REGIÓN	
REGIÓN	SUPERFICIE (en km2)
I	58.698,1
II	126.443,9
III	75.573,3
IV	40.656,3
V	16.396,1
R.M.	15.348,8
VI	16.341,4
VII	30.325,3
VIII	36.929,3
IX	31.842,3
X	68.013
XI	67.013
XII	1.382.033,5 (incluido el Territorio Chileno Antártico con 1.250.000 km2)

I REGIÓN, DE TARAPACÁ

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Iquique	Parinacota
	Arica
	Iquique

II REGIÓN, DE ANTOFAGASTA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Antofagasta	Tocopilla
	El Loa
	Antofagasta

III REGIÓN, DE ATACAMA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Copiapó	Chañaral
	Copiapó
	Huasco

IV REGIÓN, DE COQUIMBO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
La Serena	Elqui
	Limarí
	Choapa

V REGIÓN, DE VALPARAÍSO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Valparaíso	Petorca
	Los Andes
	San Felipe de Aconcagua
	Quillota
	Valparaíso
	San Antonio
	Isla de Pascua

REGIÓN METROPOLITANA DE SANTIAGO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Santiago	Chacabuco
	Santiago
	Cordillera
	Melipilla
	Talagante
	Maipo

VI REGIÓN, DEL LIBERTADOR GENERAL BERNARDO O'HIGGINS

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Rancagua	Cachapoal
	Colchagua
	Cardenal Caro

VII REGIÓN, DEL MAULE

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Talca	Curicó
	Talca
	Linares
	Cauquenes

VIII REGIÓN, DEL BIOBÍO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Concepción	Ñuble
	Arauco
	Biobío
	Concepción

IX REGIÓN, DE LA ARAUCANÍA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Temuco	Malleco
	Cautín

X REGIÓN, DE LOS LAGOS

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Puerto Montt	Valdivia
	Osorno
	Llanquihue
	Chiloé
	Palena

XI REGIÓN, AISÉN DEL GENERAL CARLOS IBÁÑEZ DEL CAMPO

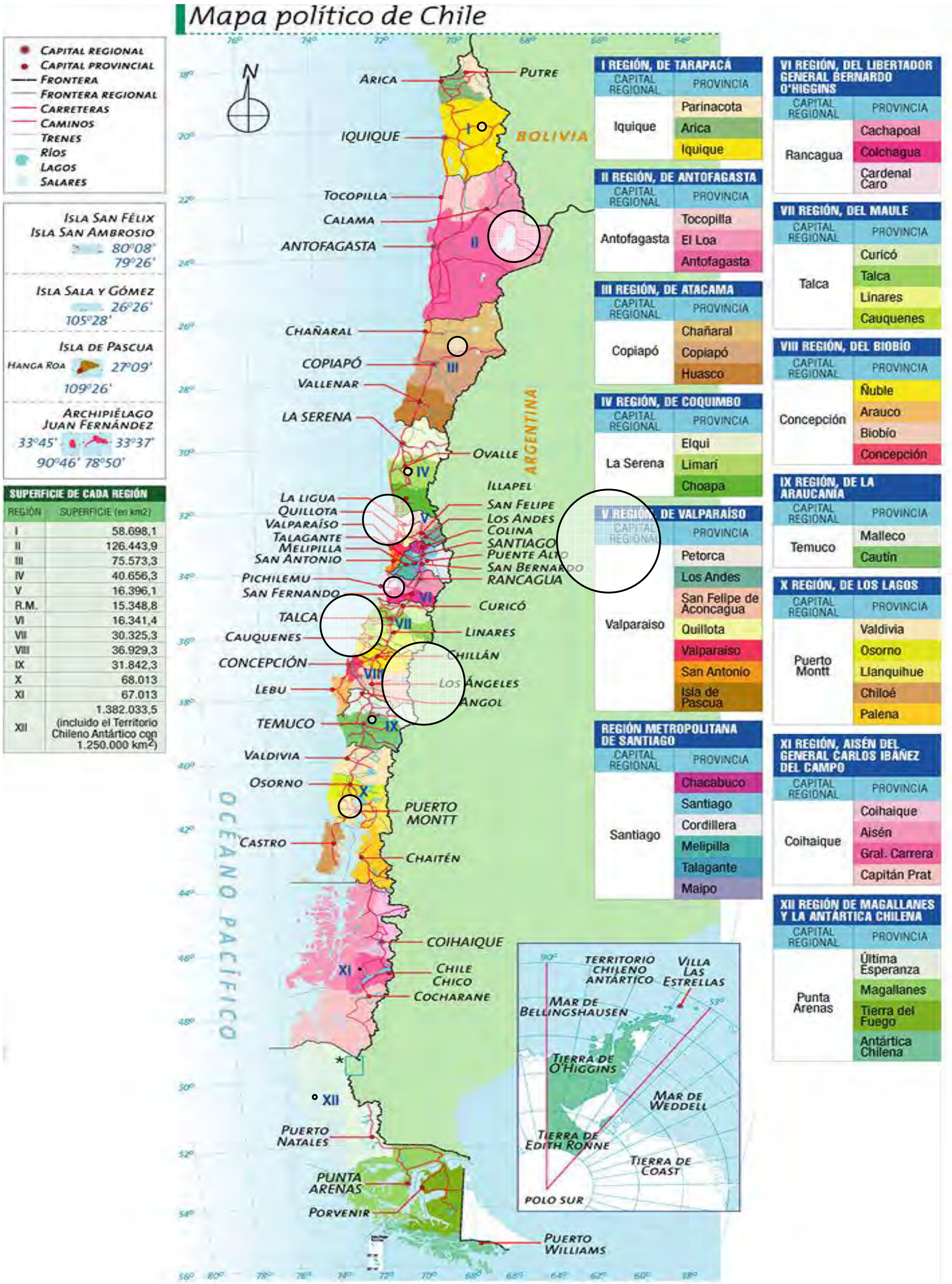
CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Coihaique	Coihaique
	Aisén
	Gral. Carrera
	Capitán Prat

XII REGIÓN DE MAGALLANES Y LA ANTÁRTICA CHILENA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Punta Arenas	Última Esperanza
	Magallanes
	Tierra del Fuego
	Antártica Chilena

Map 27
Regional GDP in Chile: Electricity, Gas and Water
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ 35,154 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ **1,147** millions

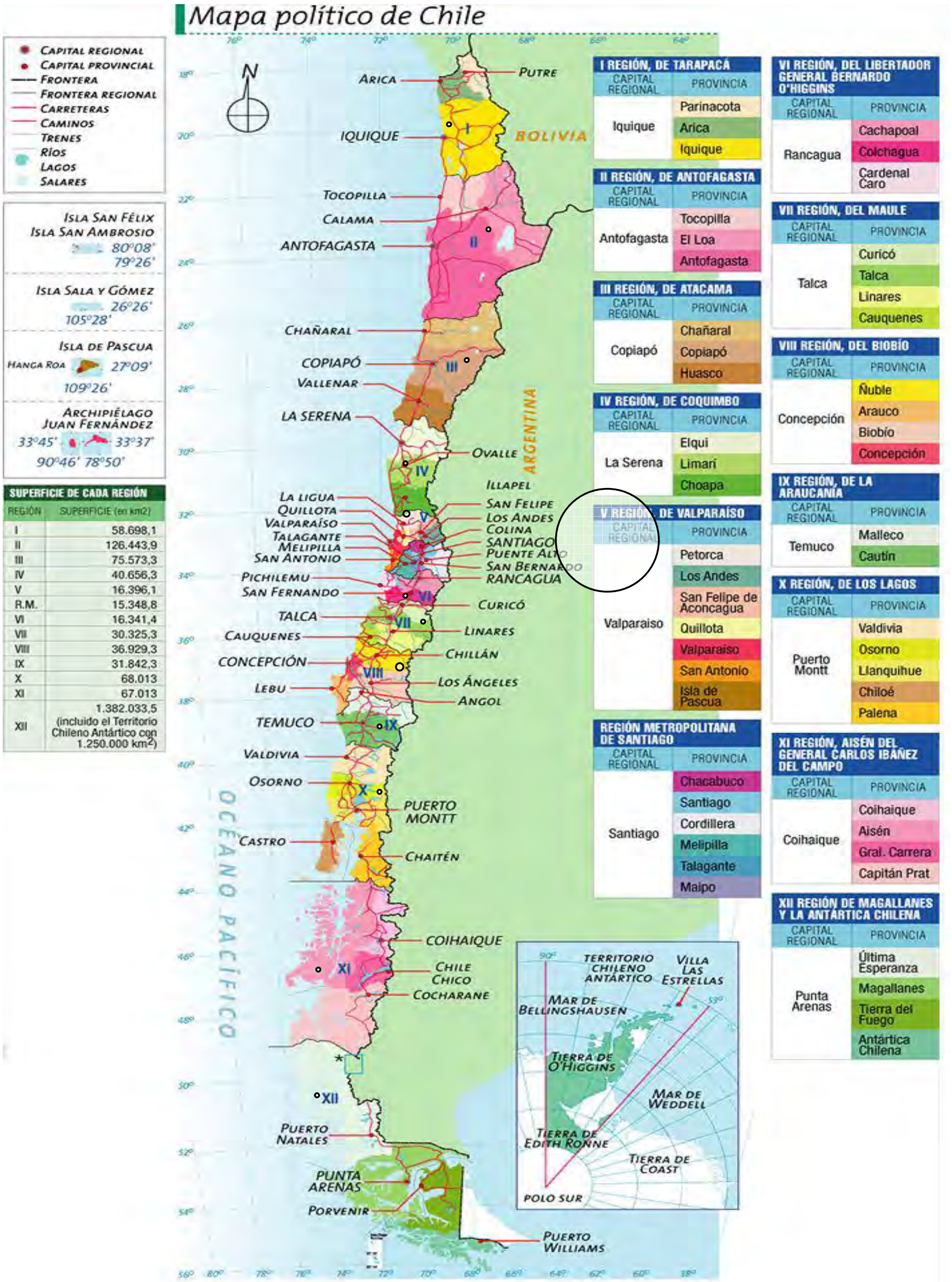


Map 28

Regional GDP in Chile: Financial services

Circle size proportional to actual size

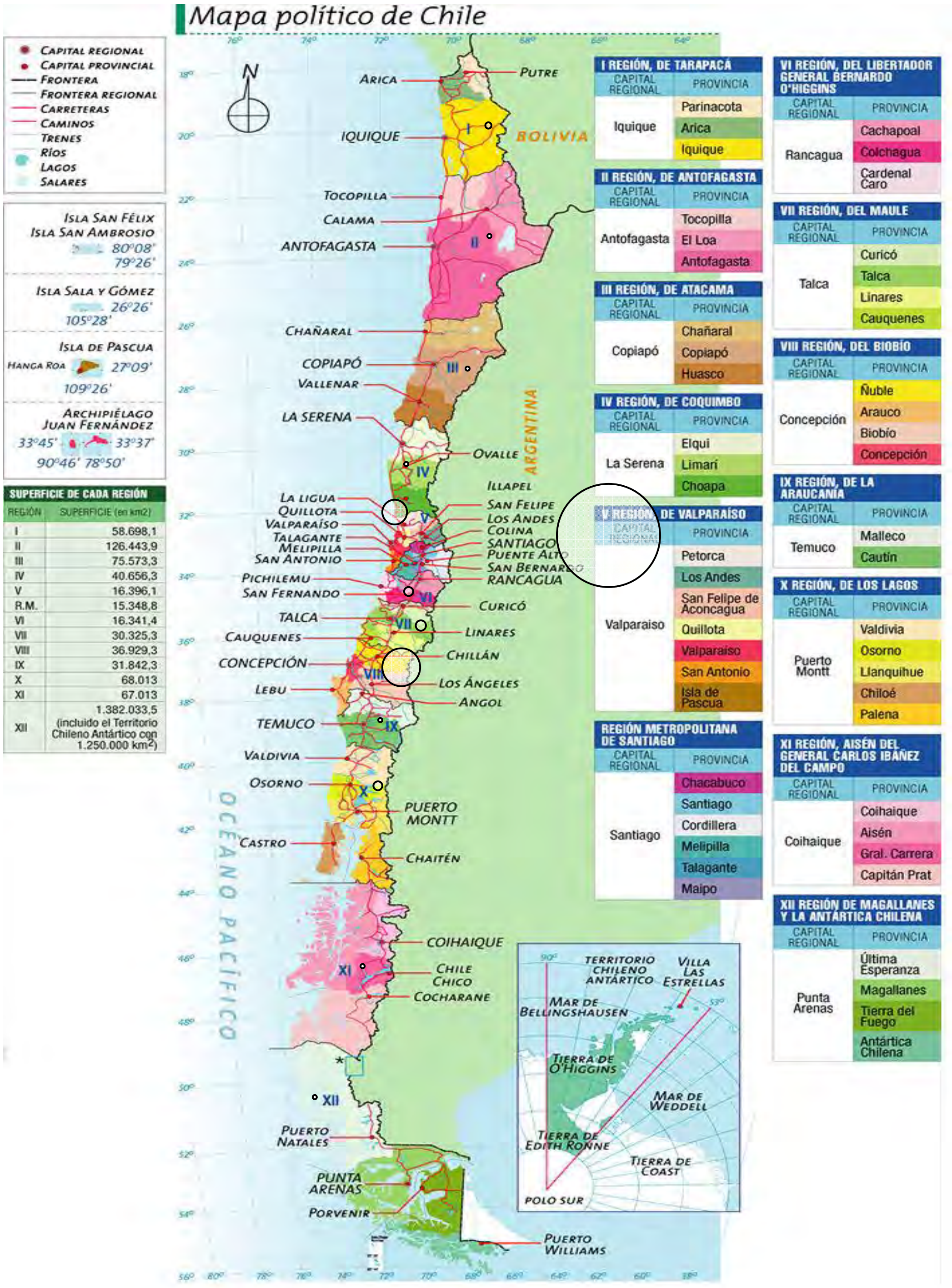
The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ 35,154 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ **4,925** millions



REGIÓN	SUPERFICIE (en km2)
I	58.698,1
II	126.443,9
III	75.573,3
IV	40.656,3
V	16.396,1
R.M.	15.348,8
VI	16.341,4
VII	30.325,3
VIII	36.929,3
IX	31.842,3
X	68.013
XI	67.013
XII	1.382.033,5 (incluido el Territorio Chileno Antártico con 1.250.000 km2)

Map 29
Regional GDP in Chile: Manufacturing
Circle size proportional to actual size

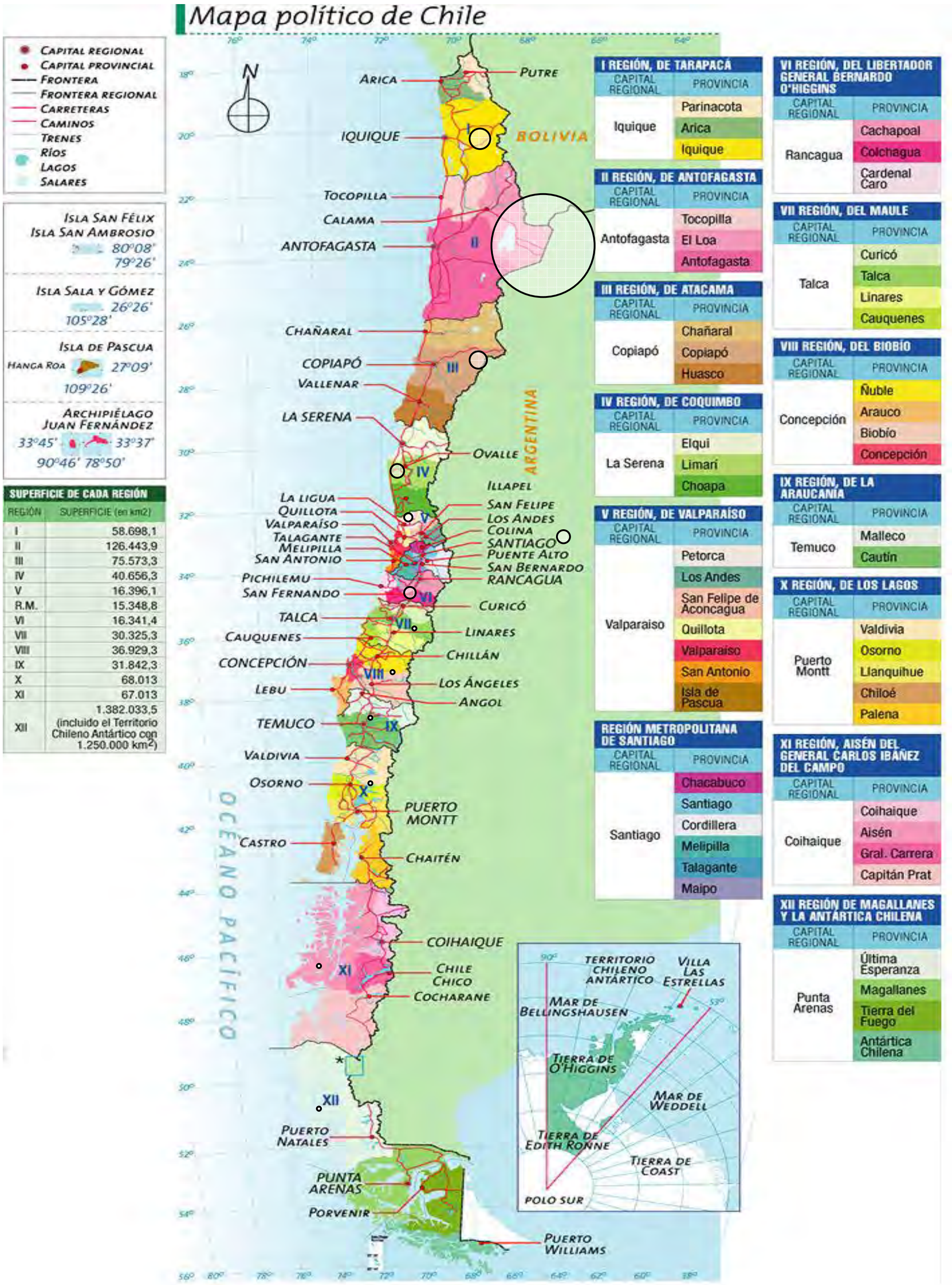
The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ 35,154 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ **6,184** millions



Map 30
Regional GDP in Chile: Mining

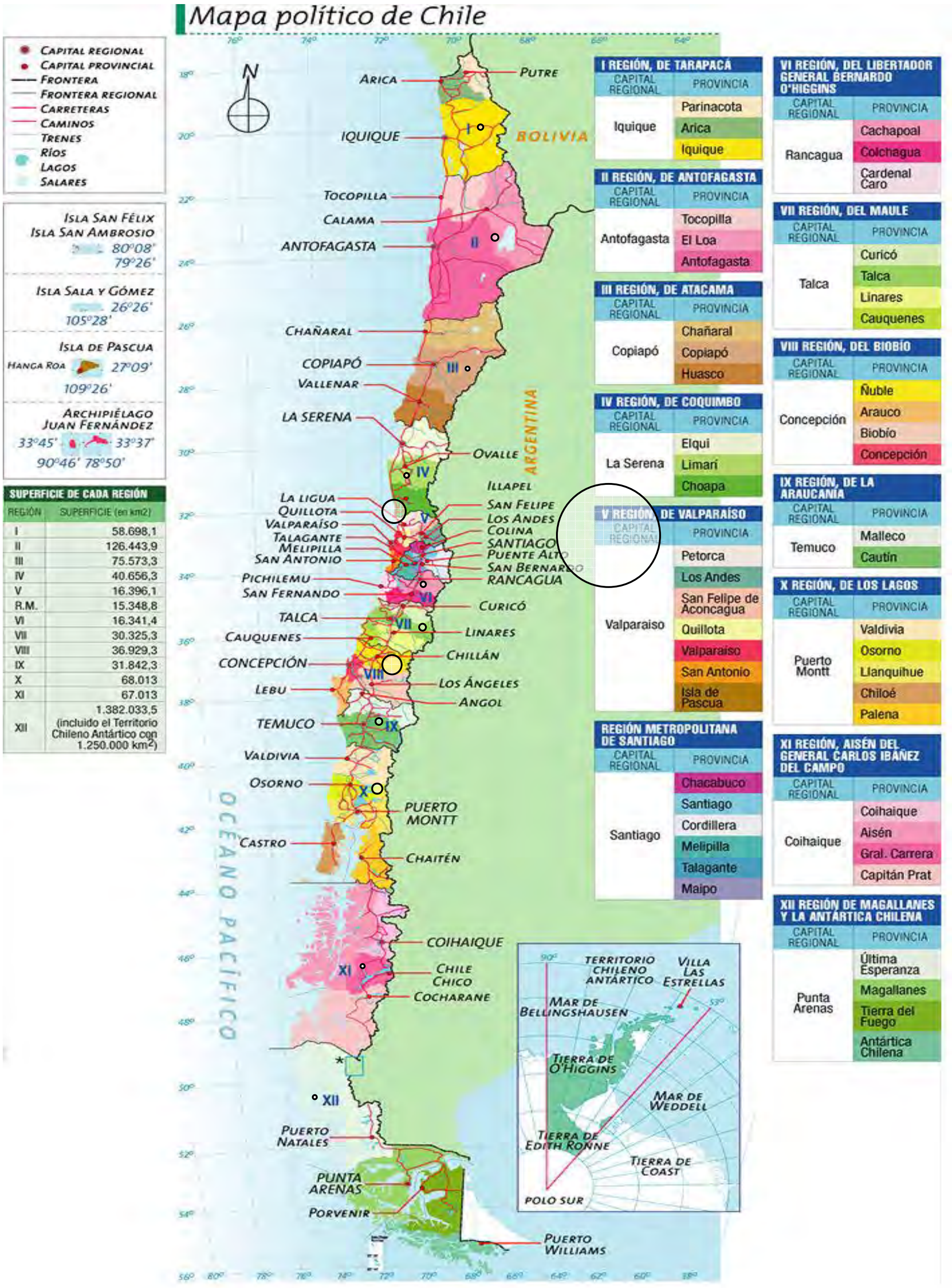
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ 35,154 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ **3,068** millions



Map 31
Regional GDP in Chile: Other services
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ 35,154 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ **10,105** millions



SUPERFICIE DE CADA REGIÓN

REGIÓN	SUPERFICIE (en km2)
I	58.698,1
II	126.443,9
III	75.573,3
IV	40.656,3
V	16.396,1
R.M.	15.348,8
VI	16.341,4
VII	30.325,3
VIII	36.929,3
IX	31.842,3
X	68.013
XI	67.013
XII	1.382.033,5 (incluido el Territorio Chileno Antártico con 1.250.000 km²)

I REGIÓN, DE TARAPACÁ

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Iquique	Parinacota Arica Iquique

II REGIÓN, DE ANTOFAGASTA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Antofagasta	Tocopilla El Loa Antofagasta

III REGIÓN, DE ATACAMA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Copiapó	Chañaral Copiapó Huasco

IV REGIÓN, DE COQUIMBO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
La Serena	Elqui Limarí Choapa

V REGIÓN, DE VALPARAÍSO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Valparaíso	Petorca Los Andes San Felipe de Aconcagua Quillota Valparaíso San Antonio Isla de Pascua

REGIÓN METROPOLITANA DE SANTIAGO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Santiago	Chacabuco Santiago Cordillera Melipilla Talagante Maipo

VI REGIÓN, DEL LIBERTADOR GENERAL BERNARDO O'HIGGINS

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Rancagua	Cachapoal Colchagua Cardenal Caro

VII REGIÓN, DEL MAULE

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Talca	Curicó Talca Linares Cauquenes

VIII REGIÓN, DEL BIOBÍO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Concepción	Ñuble Arauco Biobío Concepción

IX REGIÓN, DE LA ARAUCANÍA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Temuco	Malleco Cautín

X REGIÓN, DE LOS LAGOS

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Puerto Montt	Valdivia Osorno Llanquihue Chiloé Palena

XI REGIÓN, AISÉN DEL GENERAL CARLOS IBÁÑEZ DEL CAMPO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Coihaique	Coihaique Aisén Gral. Carrera Capitán Prat

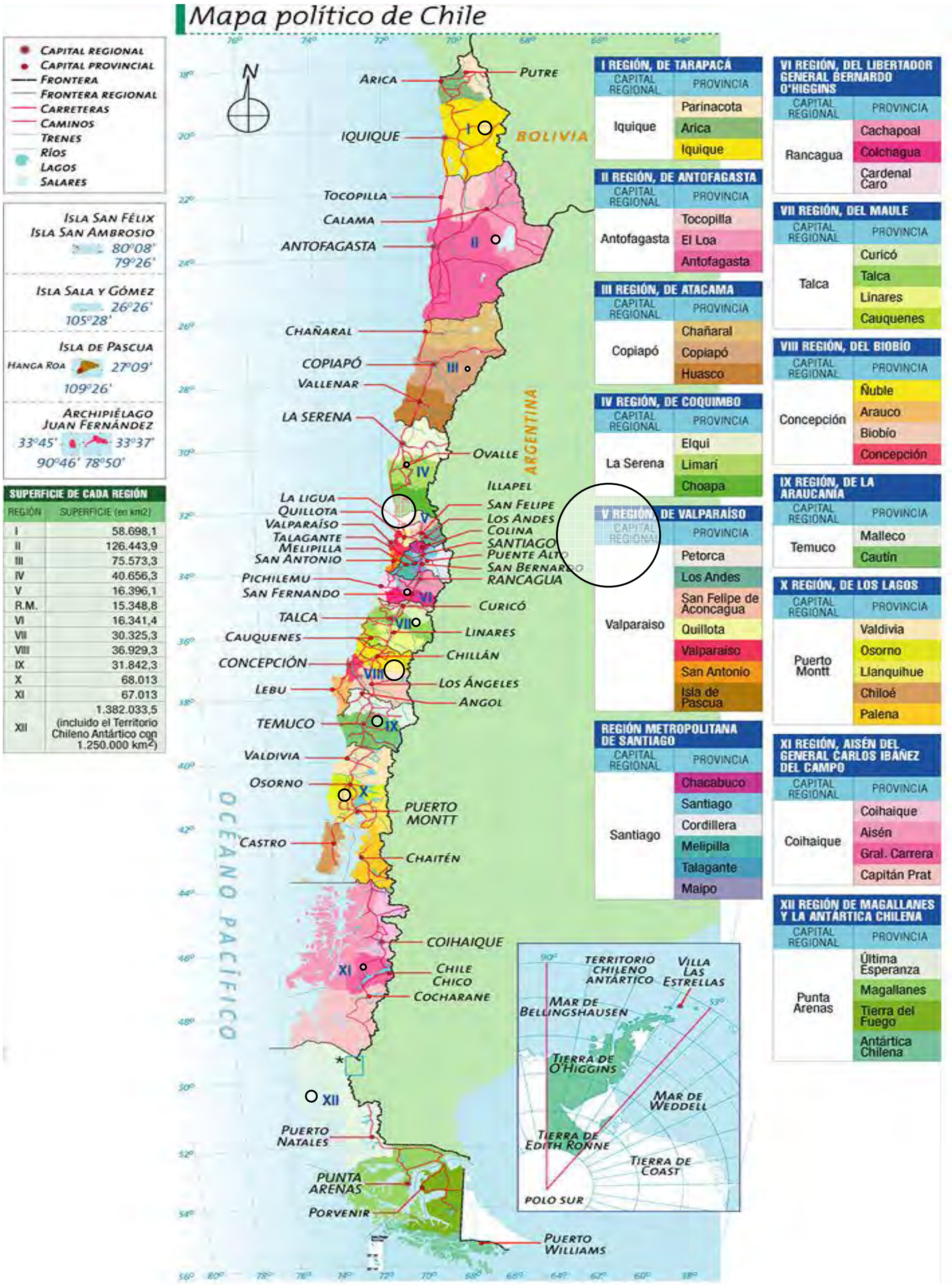
XII REGIÓN DE MAGALLANES Y LA ANTÁRTICA CHILENA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Punta Arenas	Última Esperanza Magallanes Tierra del Fuego Antártica Chilena

Map 32
Regional GDP in Chile: Public Administration

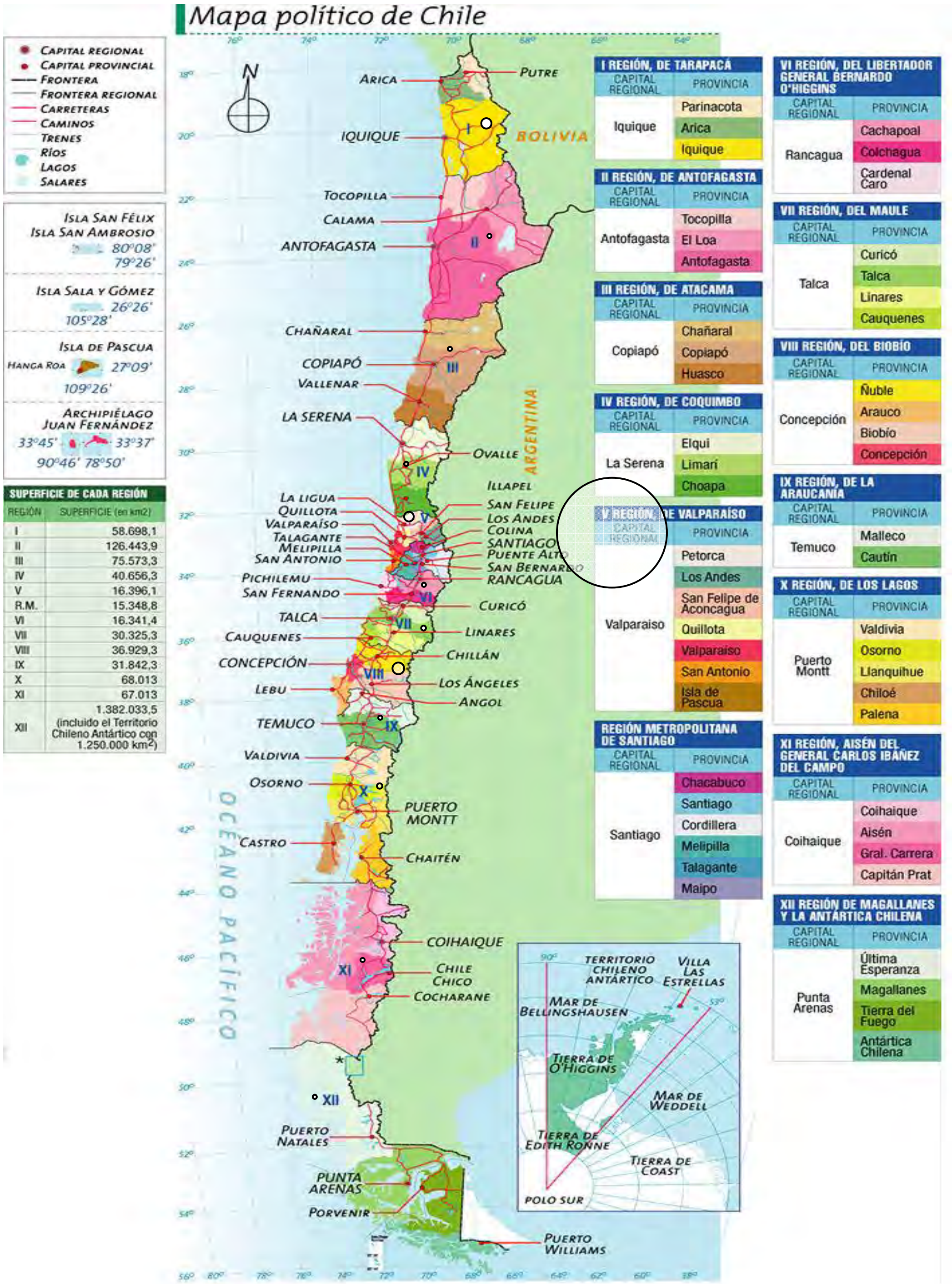
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ 35,154 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ **1,365** millions



Map 33
Regional GDP in Chile: Trade & hotel services
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2003:
Total GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ 35,154 millions
Sector national GDP in 2003 (in constant pesos of 1996): $ **4,195** millions



Map 34
Agriculture workers by Province in Argentina
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2001:
Total workers in 2001: 10,904,153
Sector national workers in 2001: 910,996

Map 35
Common, Social and Personals services workers by Province in Argentina
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2001:
Total workers in 2001: 10,904,153
Sector national workers in 2001: 3,731,729

Map 36
Construction workers by Province in Argentina
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2001:
Total workers in 2001: 10,904,153
Sector national workers in 2001: 638,564

Map 37

Electricity, Gas and Water workers by Province in Argentina

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2001:
Total workers in 2001: 10,904,153
Sector national workers in 2001: 90,166

Map 38
Financial services workers by Province in Argentina

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2001:
Total workers in 2001: 10,904,153
Sector national workers in 2001: 898,266

Map 39

Manufacturing workers by Province in Argentina

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2001:
Total workers in 2001: 10,904,153
Sector national workers in 2001: 1,238,502

Map 40
Mining workers by Province in Argentina
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2001:
Total workers in 2001: 10,904,153
Sector national workers in 2001: 37,982

Map 41
Trade, Restaurants and Hotel Services workers by Province in Argentina

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2001:
Total workers in 2001: 10,904,153
Sector national workers in 2001: 2,213,067

Map 42
Transport, Storage and Communication Services workers by Province in Argentina
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2001:
Total workers in 2001: 10,904,153
Sector national workers in 2001: 717,574

Map 43
Agriculture workers by State in Brazil
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2006:
Total workers of these 6 regions in 2006: 19,929,000
Sector these 6 regions workers in 2006: 3,497,000

Map 44
Construction workers by State in Brazil
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2006:
Total workers of these 6 regions in 2006: 19,929,000
Sector these 6 regions workers in 2006: 1,443,000

Map 45
Financial Services workers by State in Brazil
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2006:
Total workers of these 6 regions in 2006: 19,929,000
Sector these 6 regions workers in 2006: 2,842,000

Map 46

Other Services workers by State in Brazil

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2006:
Total workers of these 6 regions in 2006: 19,929,000
Sector these 6 regions workers in 2006: 4,982,000

Map 47
Public Administration workers by State in Brazil
Circle size proportional to actual size

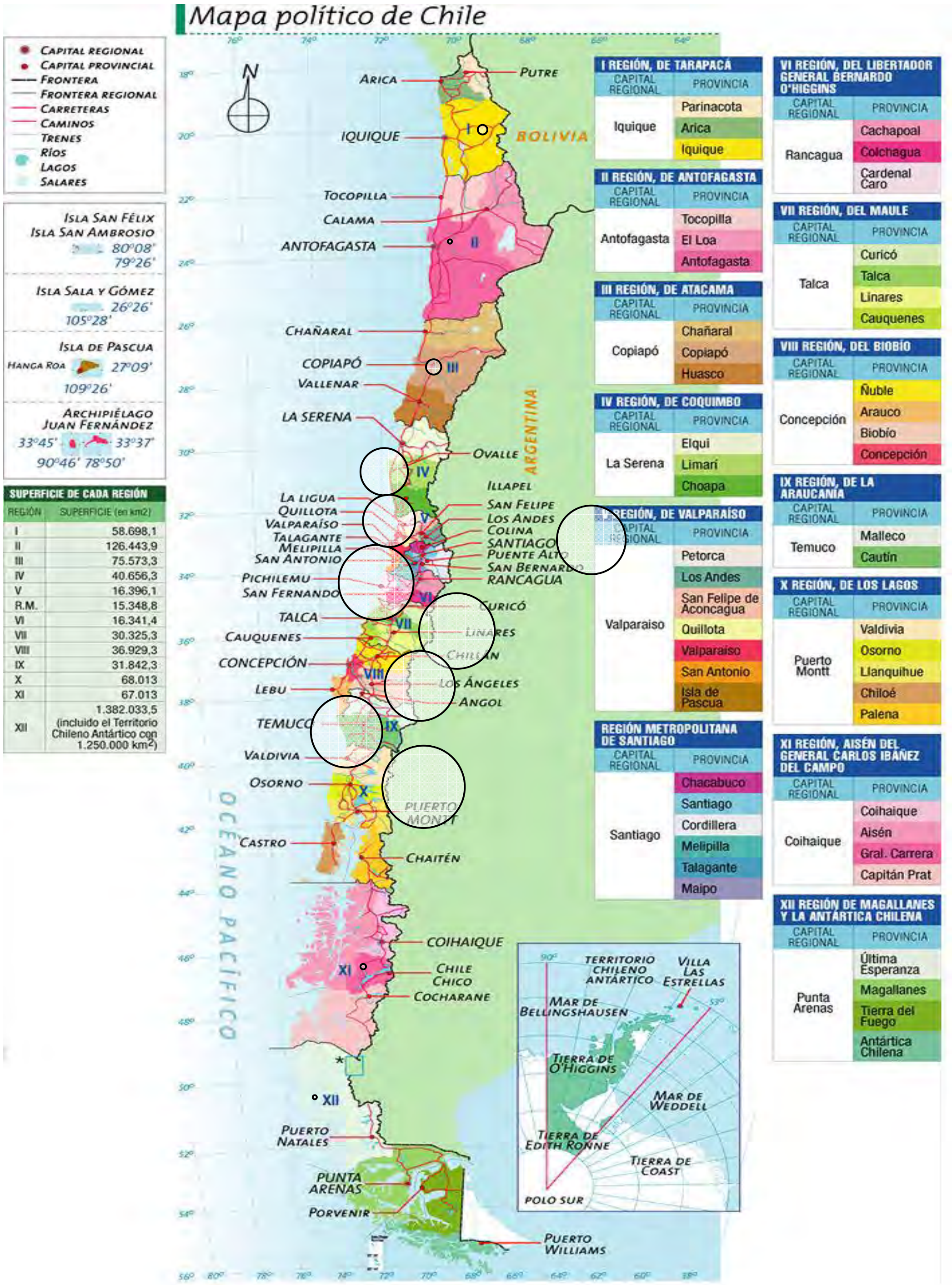
The figure corresponds to 2006:
Total workers of these 6 regions in 2006: 19,929,000
Sector these 6 regions workers in 2006: 3,191,000

Map 48
Trade workers by State in Brazil
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2006:
Total workers of these 6 regions in 2006: 19,929,000
Sector these 6 regions workers in 2006: 3,855,000

Map 49
Agriculture workers by Province in Chile
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2005:
Total workers in 2005: 6,297,430
Sector national workers in 2005: 802,040



SUPERFICIE DE CADA REGIÓN

REGIÓN	SUPERFICIE (en km2)
I	58.698,1
II	126.443,9
III	75.573,3
IV	40.656,3
V	16.396,1
R.M.	15.348,8
VI	16.341,4
VII	30.325,3
VIII	36.929,3
IX	31.842,3
X	68.013
XI	67.013
XII	1.382.033,5 (incluido el Territorio Chileno Antártico con 1.250.000 km²)

I REGIÓN, DE TARAPACÁ

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Iquique	Parinacota
	Arica
	Iquique

II REGIÓN, DE ANTOFAGASTA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Antofagasta	Tocopilla
	El Loa
	Antofagasta

III REGIÓN, DE ATACAMA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Copiapó	Chañaral
	Copiapó
	Huasco

IV REGIÓN, DE COQUIMBO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
La Serena	Elqui
	Limarí
	Choapa

V REGIÓN, DE VALPARAÍSO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Valparaiso	Petorca
	Los Andes
	San Felipe de Aconcagua
	Quillota
	Valparaiso
	San Antonio
	Isla de Pascua

REGIÓN METROPOLITANA DE SANTIAGO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Santiago	Chacabuco
	Santiago
	Cordillera
	Melipilla
	Talagante
	Maipo

VI REGIÓN, DEL LIBERTADOR GENERAL BERNARDO O'HIGGINS

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Rancagua	Cachapoal
	Colchagua
	Cardenal Caro

VII REGIÓN, DEL MAULE

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Talca	Curicó
	Talca
	Linares
	Cauquenes

VIII REGIÓN, DEL BIOBÍO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Concepción	Ñuble
	Arauco
	Biobío
	Concepción

IX REGIÓN, DE LA ARAUCANÍA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Temuco	Malleco
	Cautín

X REGIÓN, DE LOS LAGOS

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Puerto Montt	Valdivia
	Osorno
	Llanquihue
	Chiloé
	Palena

XI REGIÓN, AISÉN DEL GENERAL CARLOS IBÁÑEZ DEL CAMPO

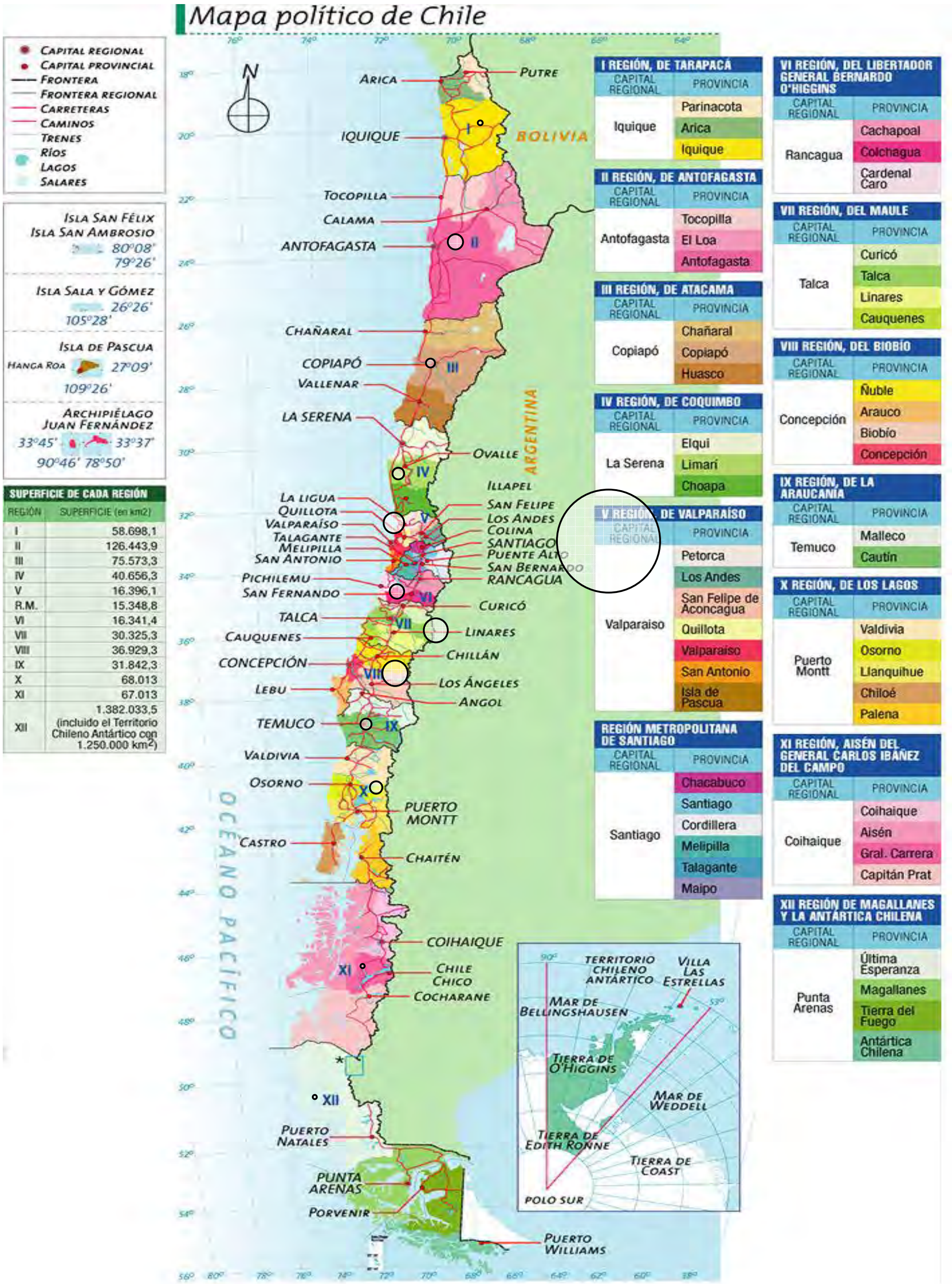
CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Coihaique	Coihaique
	Aisén
	Gral. Carrera
	Capitán Prat

XII REGIÓN DE MAGALLANES Y LA ANTÁRTICA CHILENA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Punta Arenas	Última Esperanza
	Magallanes
	Tierra del Fuego
	Antártica Chilena

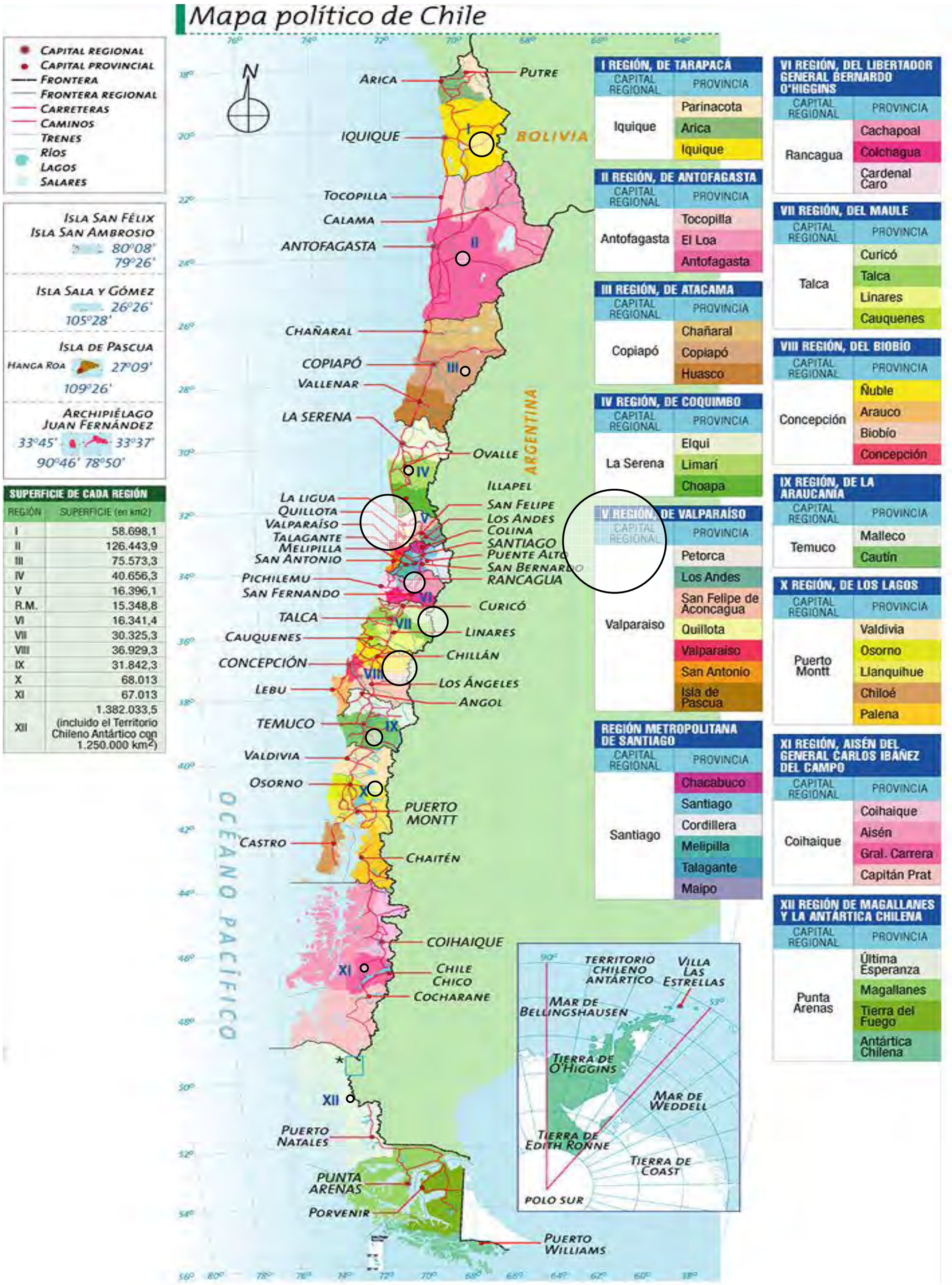
Map 50
Construction workers by Province in Chile
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2005:
Total workers in 2005: 6,297,430
Sector national workers in 2005: 489,760



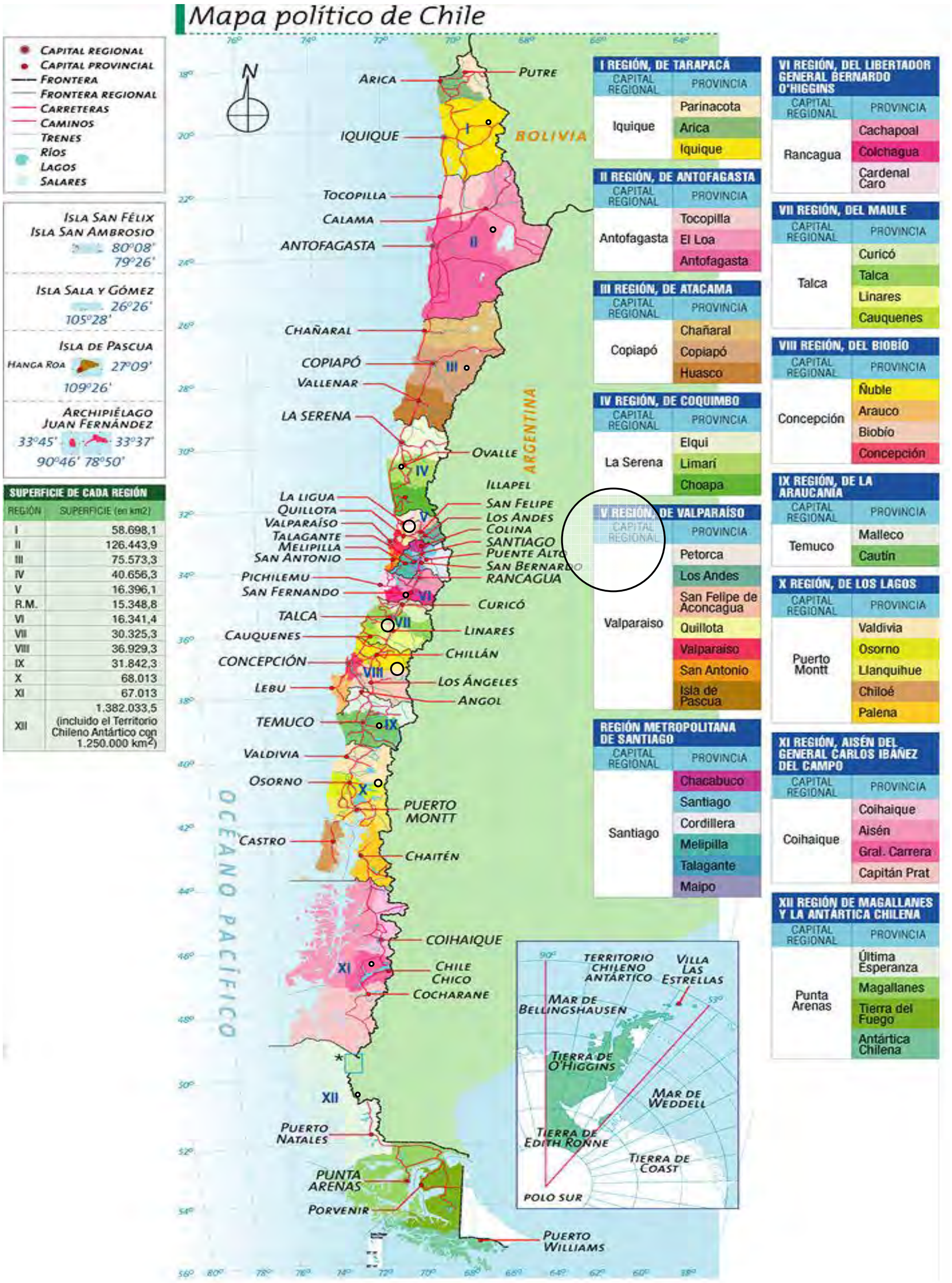
Map 51
Electricity, Gas and Water workers by Province in Chile
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2005:
Total workers in 2005: 6,297,430
Sector national workers in 2005: 33,900



Map 52
Financial services workers by Province in Chile
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2005:
Total workers in 2005: 6,297,430
Sector national workers in 2005: 542,760



SUPERFICIE DE CADA REGIÓN

REGIÓN	SUPERFICIE (en km2)
I	58.698,1
II	126.443,9
III	75.573,3
IV	40.656,3
V	16.396,1
R.M.	15.348,8
VI	16.341,4
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VIII	36.929,3
IX	31.842,3
X	68.013
XI	67.013
XII	1.382.033,5 (incluido el Territorio Chileno Antártico con 1.250.000 km2)

I REGIÓN, DE TARAPACÁ

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Iquique	Parinacota Arica Iquique

II REGIÓN, DE ANTOFAGASTA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Antofagasta	Tocopilla El Loa Antofagasta

III REGIÓN, DE ATACAMA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Copiapó	Chañaral Copiapó Huasco

IV REGIÓN, DE COQUIMBO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
La Serena	Elqui Limarí Choapa

V REGIÓN, DE VALPARAÍSO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Valparaíso	Petorca Los Andes San Felipe de Aconcagua Quillota Valparaíso San Antonio Isla de Pascua

REGIÓN METROPOLITANA DE SANTIAGO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Santiago	Chacabuco Santiago Cordillera Melipilla Talagante Maipo

VI REGIÓN, DEL LIBERTADOR GENERAL BERNARDO O'HIGGINS

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Rancagua	Cachapoal Colchagua Cardenal Caro

VII REGIÓN, DEL MAULE

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Talca	Curicó Talca Linares Cauquenes

VIII REGIÓN, DEL BIOBÍO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Concepción	Ñuble Arauco Biobío Concepción

IX REGIÓN, DE LA ARAUCANÍA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Temuco	Malleco Cautín

X REGIÓN, DE LOS LAGOS

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Puerto Montt	Valdivia Osorno Llanquihue Chiloé Palena

XI REGIÓN, AISÉN DEL GENERAL CARLOS IBÁÑEZ DEL CAMPO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Coihaique	Coihaique Aisén Gral. Carrera Capitán Prat

XII REGIÓN DE MAGALLANES Y LA ANTÁRTICA CHILENA

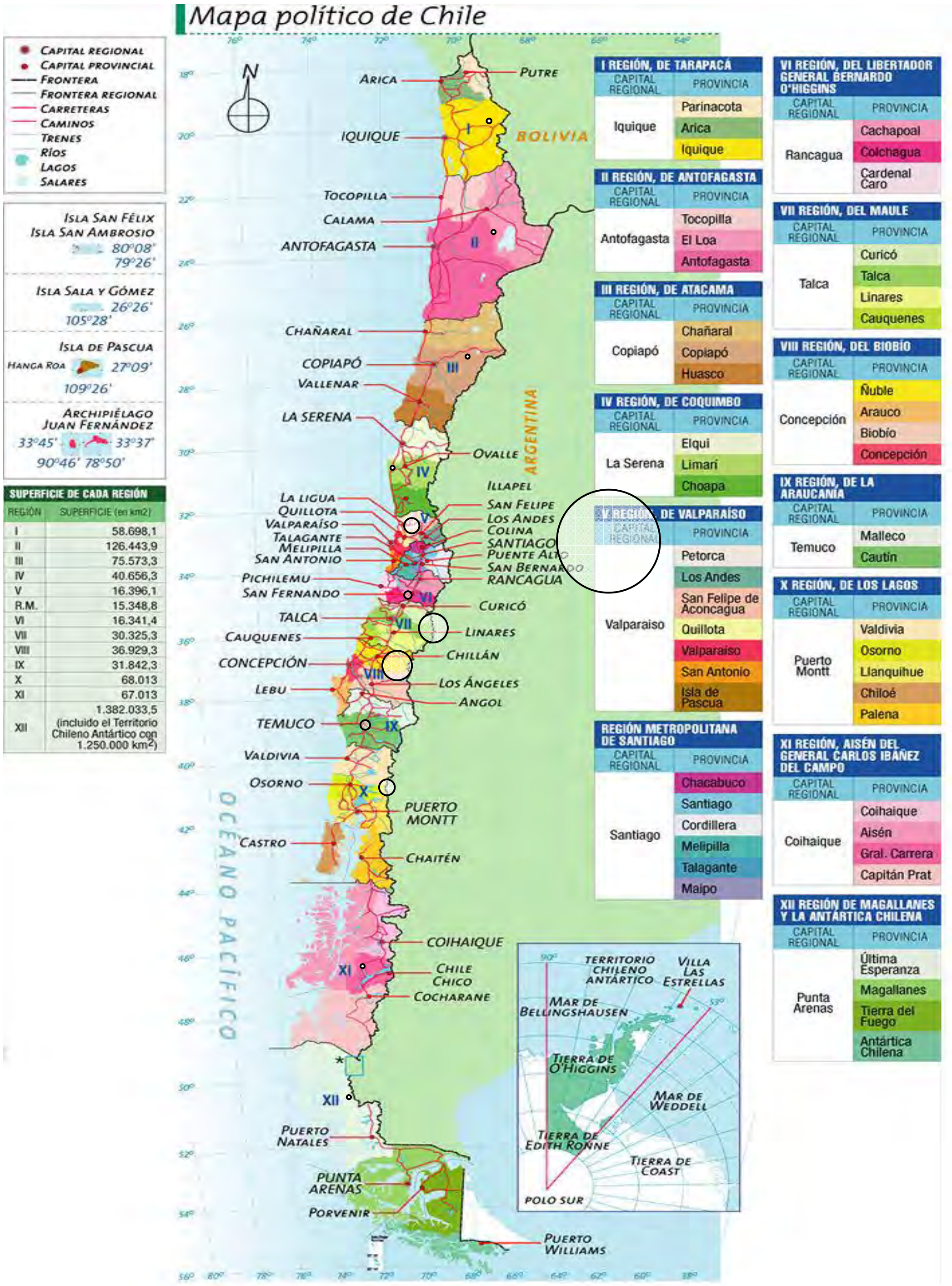
CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Punta Arenas	Última Esperanza Magallanes Tierra del Fuego Antártica Chilena

Map 53

Manufacturing workers by Province in Chile

Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2005:
Total workers in 2005: 6,297,430
Sector national workers in 2003: 843,740



SUPERFICIE DE CADA REGIÓN	
REGIÓN	SUPERFICIE (en km2)
I	58.698,1
II	126.443,9
III	75.573,3
IV	40.656,3
V	16.396,1
R.M.	15.348,8
VI	16.341,4
VII	30.325,3
VIII	36.929,3
IX	31.842,3
X	68.013
XI	67.013
XII	1.382.033,5 (incluido el Territorio Chileno Antártico con 1.250.000 km²)

I REGIÓN, DE TARAPACÁ

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Iquique	Parinacota
	Arica
	Iquique

II REGIÓN, DE ANTOFAGASTA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Antofagasta	Tocopilla
	El Loa
	Antofagasta

III REGIÓN, DE ATACAMA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Copiapó	Chañaral
	Copiapó
	Huasco

IV REGIÓN, DE COQUIMBO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
La Serena	Elqui
	Limarí
	Choapa

V REGIÓN, DE VALPARAÍSO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Valparaiso	Petorca
	Los Andes
	San Felipe de Aconcagua
	Quillota
	Valparaiso
	San Antonio
	Isla de Pascua

REGIÓN METROPOLITANA DE SANTIAGO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Santiago	Chacabuco
	Santiago
	Cordillera
	Melipilla
	Talagante
	Maipo

VI REGIÓN, DEL LIBERTADOR GENERAL BERNARDO O'HIGGINS

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Rancagua	Cachapoal
	Colchagua
	Cardenal Caro

VII REGIÓN, DEL MAULE

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Talca	Curicó
	Talca
	Linares
	Cauquenes

VIII REGIÓN, DEL BIOBÍO

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Concepción	Ñuble
	Arauco
	Biobío
	Concepción

IX REGIÓN, DE LA ARAUCANÍA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Temuco	Malleco
	Cautín

X REGIÓN, DE LOS LAGOS

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Puerto Montt	Valdivia
	Osorno
	Llanquihue
	Chiloé
	Palena

XI REGIÓN, AISÉN DEL GENERAL CARLOS IBÁÑEZ DEL CAMPO

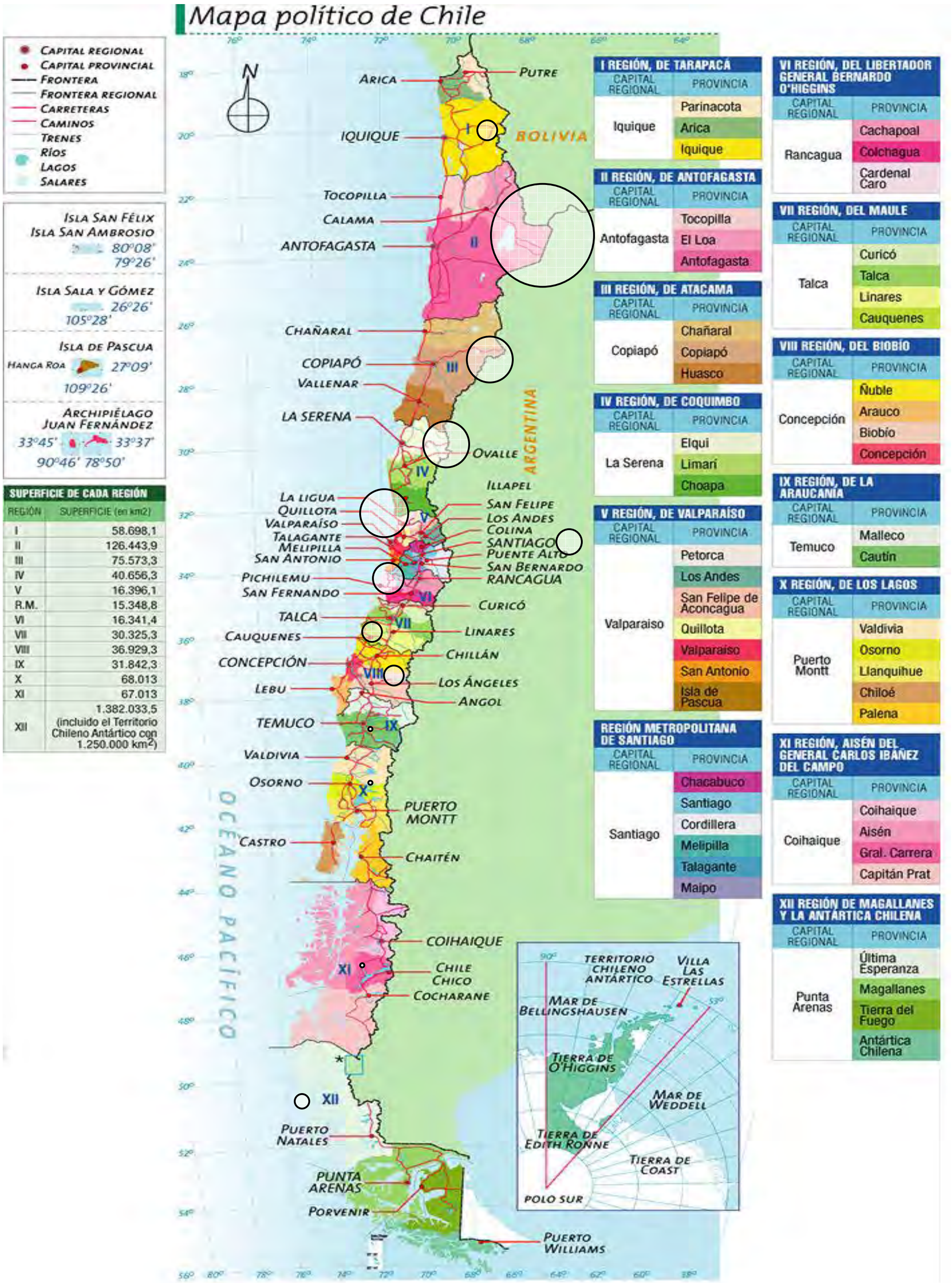
CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Coihaique	Coihaique
	Aisén
	Gral. Carrera
	Capitán Prat

XII REGIÓN DE MAGALLANES Y LA ANTÁRTICA CHILENA

CAPITAL REGIONAL	PROVINCIA
Punta Arenas	Última Esperanza
	Magallanes
	Tierra del Fuego
	Antártica Chilena

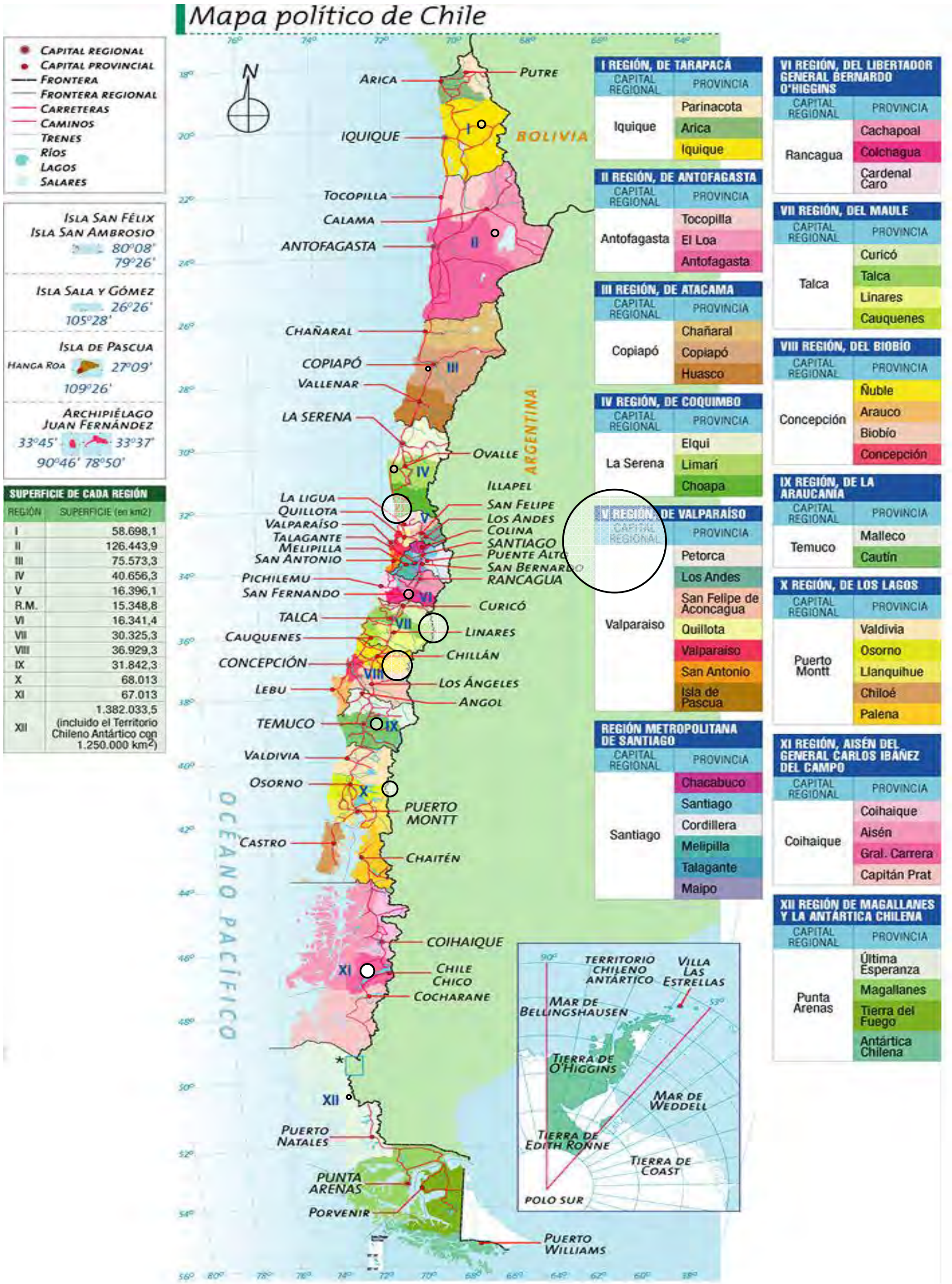
Map 54
Mining workers by Province in Chile
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2005:
Total workers in 2005: 6,297430
Sector national workers in 2005: 81,110



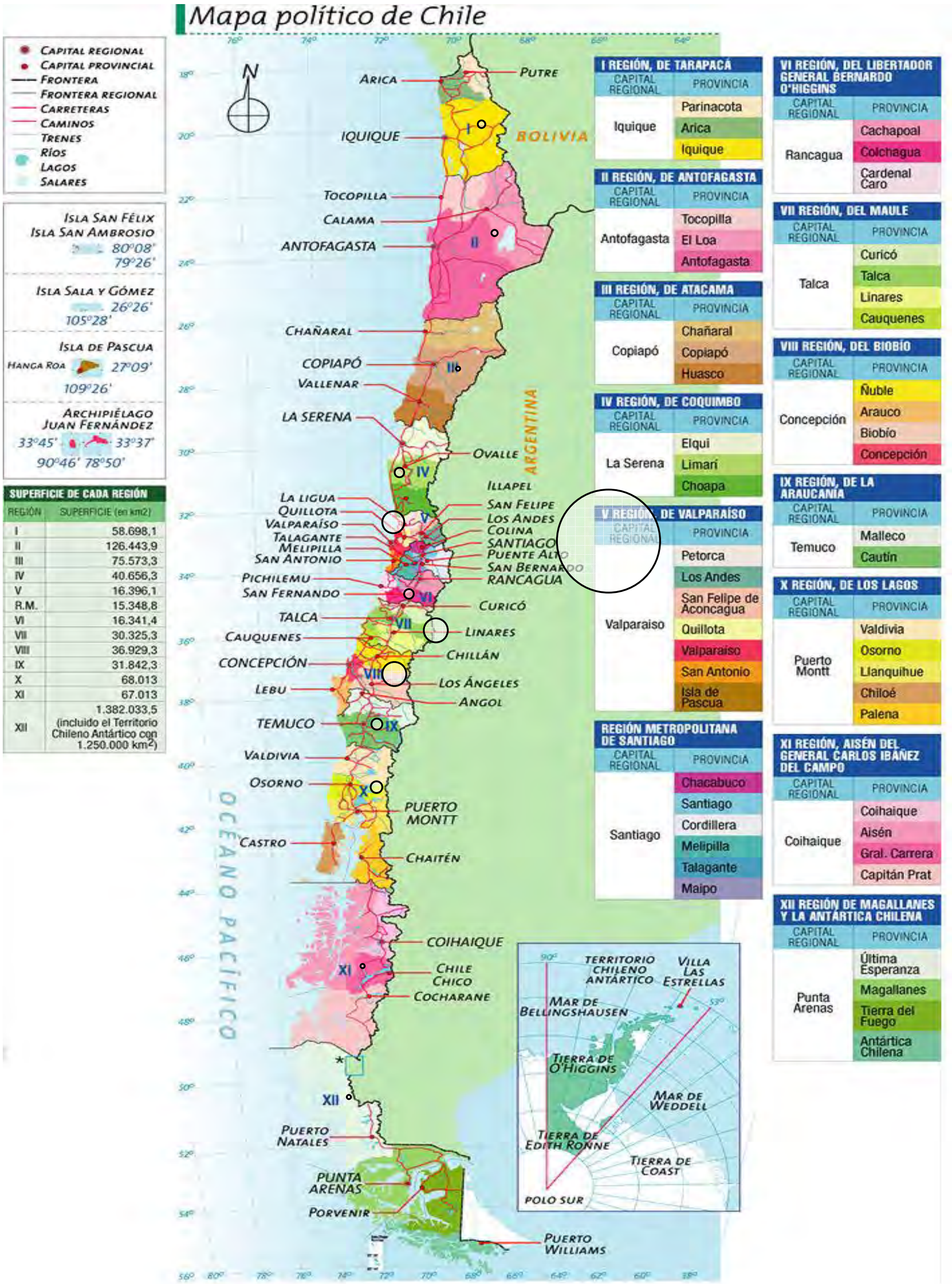
Map 55
Other services workers by Province in Chile
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2005:
Total workers in 2005: 6,297,430
Sector national workers in 2005: 2,296,000



Map 56
Trade workers by Province in Chile
Circle size proportional to actual size

The figure corresponds to 2005:
Total workers in 2005: 6,297,430
Sector national workers in 2005: 1,208,120



Map 57
National 2003 GDP in South America

Circle size proportional to actual size

Map 58
GDP by province as a percentage of total GDP in Argentina, Brazil and Chile

Circle size proportional to actual size

付属資料 3： 再委託調査報告書 B

Final Report

Survey B:

Regional integration and external relationship in South America[*]

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B-1. Current Status and Prospects of Regional Integration in South America

(1) Main indicators and characterization of regional economic integration initiatives in South America

Size of the economy, market, population, trade

Table 1: GDP, population, GDP per capita and trade of South American economies

Country/region	GDP current prices - million of dollars	GDP per capita current prices dollars	GDP PPP - million dollars	GDP per capita PPP dollars	Population millions	Exports - million dollars	Imports - million dollars	Exports % of GDP	Imports %of GDP
Argentina	181.619	4.802	533.722	14.112	37,8	40.106	28.689	22,1	15,8
Brazil	792.683	4.316	1.576.728	8.584	183,7	118.309	73.524	14,9	9,3
Paraguay	7.247	1.165	28.342	4.555	6,2	1.688	3.251	23,3	44,9
Uruguay	15.926	3.901	34.305	8.404	4,1	3.405	3.879	21,4	24,4
Mercosur	**997.475**	**4.303**	**2.173.097**	**9.375**	**232**	**163.507**	**109.343**	**16,4**	**11,0**
Bolivia	9.650	1.058	25.684	2.817	9,1	2.752	2.343	28,5	24,3
Colombia	122.269	2.742	337.286	7.565	44,6	21.190	21.204	17,3	17,3
Ecuador	33.062	2.502	57.039	4.316	13,2	10.100	9.609	30,5	29,1
Peru	78.576	2.812	167.212	5.983	27,9	17.247	12.084	21,9	15,4
Venezuela	132.848	5.026	163.503	6.186	26,4	12.313	21.846	9,3	16,4
Andean Community	**376.405**	**3.103**	**750.724**	**6.189**	**121**	**63.602**	**67.086**	**16,9**	**17,8**
Chile	**113.956**	**7.040**	**193.213**	**11.937**	**16,2**	**39.536**	**30.394**	**34,7**	**26,7**
South America	**1.487.836**	**4.029**	**3.117.034**	**8.441**	**369**	**266.646**	**206.824**	**17,9**	**13,9**
Americas	16.042.732	18.743	n.a.	n.a.	856	1.761.350	2.480.769	11,0	15,5
World	44.433.002	7.084	61.078.260	9.737	6.273	12.640.600	12.558.500	28,4	28,3

Source: Own elaboration based on National Institutes of Statistics, National Central Banks and International Monetary Fund

Table 1 shows global indicators of size and trade for the ten South American economies for the year 2005. In that year, South America's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached 1.487 billon dollars, representing 9,2% and only 3,3% of the Americas and the World GDPs, respectively. Brazilian economy participates with more than half the size of South American GDP[1].

During the same period the ten countries exported almost 267 billion dollars and imported 207 billion. South American trade (exports + imports) represents almost 3,8% and 11,1% of Americas and World Trade, respectively. Distribution of trade within South America is more balanced than GDP´s participation, given than Brazilian economy participles with 40,5% of the aggregated trade of the sub region.

South American GDP per capita is below World average when considering both current dollars and Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). According to this indicator, the richest countries of the sub region are Chile and Argentina. Which of these economies come first depends on the measure that is considered: current dollars (Chile) or PPP dollars

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[1] 53% or 50,5% if current dollars or Purchasing Power Parity dollars, respectively, is considered.

(Argentina). Both measures show bigger GDP per capita for Mercosur compare with Andean Community.

The degree of openness (the proportion of exports plus imports over GDP) show that Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador are the more integrated economies of South America, with ratios of 68%, 61% and 60%, respectively. In the opposite side are Brazil (24%) and Venezuela (26%).

Chile is the country with the biggest export/GDP ratio (almost 35%) whereas Paraguay presents the biggest import/GDP ratio (44%).

Institutional mechanisms and arrangements for decision making

Trade liberalization in Latin America in the context of the World Trade Organization as well as integration trough regional agreements has challenged national institutions and, in some cases, lead to their strengthening and reform (BID, 2006).

Both in the Andean Community as well as in Mercosur, member countries always had as a final target the establishment of a common market. However, in their origin there is a considerable conceptual difference in the type of institutional arrangements both blocs choused to reach their goals. While Andean countries established institutional frameworks with some degree of supranationality, Mercosur, instead is an example of minimalist institutionalism[2], where big countries are not interested in giving up trade an economic policy to supranational institutions that could limit its power for decision-making.

Andean Community[3]

Andean Integration System (SAI, in Spanish) is composed by a set of bodies and supranational institutions. Among the most important ones, it comprises the Andean Presidential Council, which is at the top of the system, the Andean Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers; the Andean Community Commission, the Andean Community General Secretariat, the Andean Community Court of Justice and the Andean Parliament. Prior to the establishment of the SAI, these bodies operated independently without interaction among them. The Tujillo Protocol, signed in 1996, established a mechanism to improve internal coordination, which consists in a meeting of representatives of the institutions that comprise the SAI under the direction of the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers.

Andean Presidential Council

This is the highest-level body of the Andean Integration System (SAI). It is responsible for issuing guidelines about different spheres of Andean sub regional integration, which are then implemented by the bodies and institutions of the System. The Council is comprised by the Presidents of the Member Countries and it has a Chairman who represents the Andean Community at the highest political level and holds that position for a period of one calendar year, after which it is rotated successively. The body meets regularly once a year and may meet in special session any time it considers it advisable.

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[2] The maximalist or supranational model generally comprises sub regional organizations with powers that go beyond those of the member states. Instead, the minimalist model is based on a structure where decision and coordination is exclusively intergovernmental and, so, it does not include supranational institutions.

[3] This part is based on Andean Community's website and BID-INTAL (2002).

Among its main functions, the Council defines sub regional integration policy: it considers and promotes actions on matters of interest to the sub region and evaluates the course and results of the integration process.

Andean Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers

This is the political leadership body. It comprises the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member Countries, and is responsible for ensuring that the objectives of Andean sub regional integration are attained.

This body makes and carries out the Andean Community's foreign policy, signs conventions and agreements on global foreign policy and cooperation issues with third countries, groups of countries or international organizations. It also coordinates the joint position of the Member Countries in international forums and negotiations on matters within its sphere of responsibility.

The Council expresses its will through Declarations and Decisions. The Declarations are statements that are non-binding, while the Decisions are legally binding. Both must be adopted by consensus.

Meeting in Enlarged Session, the Council makes preparations for the meetings of the Andean Presidents, elects and, when appropriate, removes the Secretary General, evaluates the performance of the General Secretariat. The Council also considers the initiatives and proposals submitted to it by the Member Countries or the General Secretariat.

Andean Community Commission

This is the main policy-making body of the Andean Integration System, made up of a plenipotentiary representative from each Member Country of the Andean Community. Its legislative role, expressed through the adoption of Decisions, is share with the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers.

At the request of a Member Country or of the General Secretariat, the Commission's Chairman is empowered to call the Commission to meet as an Enlarged Commission, in order to address sectoral issues, consider provisions for coordinating the development plans and harmonizing the economic policies of the Member Countries.

The Commission makes, implements and evaluates Andean sub regional integration policy in the areas of trade and investment; adopts the necessary measures for attaining the objectives of the Cartagena Agreement and for implementing the Guidelines of the Andean Presidential Council. It also coordinates the joint position of the Member Countries in international forums and negotiations.

Andean Community General Secretariat

This is the executive body of the Andean Community. This body is under the direction of a Secretary General, elected by consensus of the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers. The General Secretariat formulates draft decisions and proposes them to the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers and to the Commission. It also pass on initiatives and suggestions to that Council meeting in enlarged session, in order to contribute to or hasten compliance with the Cartagena Agreement.

The Secretariat manages the sub regional integration process, resolves issues submitted for its consideration; ensures that Community commitments are fulfilled, and maintains on-going links with the Member Countries and working relations with the executive bodies of other regional integration and cooperation organizations.

Andean Community Court of Justice

This is the judicial body of the Andean Community, which is comprised of five Judges, each representing one Andean Member Country, and has territorial jurisdiction in the five countries, with permanent headquarters in Quito, Ecuador.

The Court ensures the legality of Community provisions through nullity actions, interprets Andean Community laws to ensure that they are applied uniformly in the territories of the Member Countries, and it also settles disputes.

In August 1999, this institution was assigned new spheres of competence, including Appeals for Omission or Inaction, Arbitration and Labor Jurisdiction.

Andean Parliament

This is the deliberate body of the SAI. Its representatives are chosen by the National Congresses and in the near future will be elected through direct, universal vote, as stipulated in the Additional Protocol to the Constitutive Treaty, signed in April 1997. The representatives of Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru are now being elected directly by the people of those countries.

As a legislative institution, the Parliament put forward to the bodies of the SAI provisions of common interest. It also promotes the harmonization of Member Country legislation and coordinates the relationship with congresses of the Andean countries and extra-bloc countries.

Other institutions

The Andean Community also showed progress in creating financial institutions, such as the Andean Development Corporation (CAF, in Spanish) in order to finance development projects and the Latin American Reserve Fund[4] (FLAR, in Spanish) that is used for balance of payments assistance.

Mercosur

The present organic structure of Mercosur was mostly defined in the Ouro Preto Protocol, in December 1994. The most important institutions are the Common Market Council, the Common Market Group, the Mercosur Trade Commission, the Mercosur Secretary, the Economic and Social Consultancy Forum and the Joint Parliamentary Commission.

Common Market Council

It is the highest level body and it is in charge of the political conduction of the process, decision-taking as well as responsible for the accomplishment of the strategically targets emerging from the Asunción Treaty and the Ouro Preto Protocol. The Council is comprised by the ministers of Foreign Affairs and Economy from the four members and meet twice a year, with the presence of the Heads of State.

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[4] Formerly known as Andean Reserve Fund.

In the practice, the Council has delegated many of its attributions to the Common Market Group.

Common Market Group

It is an executive body which function is to make regulations on the decisions of the Council and to manage the sub regional integration process. This body is comprised by four regular members and four substitute members from each partner, belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economy and the Central Bank. It is also responsible for the negotiation with third countries/regions on behalf of the Council.

The Common Market Group, in order to accomplished its responsibilities, lead technical and discussion groups from very different disciplines, composed by officials from the four country members.

Mercosur Trade Commission

It is the body responsible for the effective application of the agreed common trade policy instruments and for the administration of matters related with intra-bloc trade. It is in the sphere of this institution where consultation procedures and claims for the resolution of conflicts and disputes are developed.

Among its functions, the Trade Commission should inform the Common Market Group about the evolution and application of the different policies agreed. This institution also proposes modifications to existing norms and the convenience to create new rules.

Mercosur Secretary

Until 2003, the main responsibility of this body was exclusively administrative. In 2003, a Technical Advisory Sector was incorporated, integrated by four consultants elected by contest, each one from a different country member. The Mercosur Secretary is located at Montevideo and it is the only body of Mercosur that counts with communitary budget and with a group of officials with full time dedication.

Economic and Social Consultancy Forum

It is comprised by representative members from different economic and social sectors from the four partners. It has only consultation functions giving recommendations to the Common Market Group.

Joint Parliamentary Commission

It is comprised by a maximum of sixty-four congress representatives (sixteen each of each country member), elected by their respective Congresses. It is an advisory body which function is to respond to requests from the executive institutions of Mercosur and to give opinions or new norms to be consider by them.

In December 2005, it was approved the Protocol that creates the Mercosur Parliament.

The Common Market Council approved, at the end of 2005, the creation of a high-level group to elaborate a proposal in order to achieve and institutional reform of Mercosur[5].

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[5] Decision CMC 21/05

Scope and coverage of each regional integration agreement

Table 2 shows a synthesis of the scope and coverage of Mercosur and the Andean Community. A broader treatment of the different issues is made along section B-1 of the present Survey.

Table 2: Scope and coverage of Mercosur and Andean Community

	Mercosur	**Andean Community**
Intra-bloc tariffs	Exceptions to intra-zone trade (sugar and automotive sectors)	100% of trade with zero tariff since January 2006
Common external tariff	Perforations asociated with exceptions (telecommunicatios, capital goods and informatic), especial trade regimes, specific tariffs, preferential agreements and trade defense practices.	Peru outside CET. Rest of countries with CET for 62% of tariff lines. Perforations due to the Agriculture regime
Rules of origin	General rule and specific requirements for some products in chemicals, steel, informatic and telecommunications.More flexible regime applied for Paraguay	General rule applicable across the board for all tariff items
Agriculture	No Special Regime	Common Agriculture Policy including a System of Price Bands
Automotive sector	Adoption of a Common Policy for the Automotive Sector has been continiously posponed. New agreement until June 2008	Complementary Agreement between Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela
SPS	Lack of harmonization (national legislation apply)	Progress towards harmonization in phytosanitary and zoosanitary legislation through the Andean Agriculture Health System
TBT		Important steps towards a harmonized structure of technical regulation
Trade Defense	Harmonization in safeguards (forbiden in intra-bloc trade). Lack of harmonization in dumping and countervailing measures.	Provisions exist on dumping, subsidies and safeguards
Dispute Settlement	Trend towards instutionalization - Permanent Tribunal of Revision started working in 2004	Supranational Tribunal
Services	Deeper commitments than those in WTO. Specific commitments that differ for each country	General provisions. Specific agreements for transportation, tourism and telecommunication
Investment	Lack of harmonization	Regime for Common Treatment of Foreign Capital and Trade Marks, Patents. Licensing Agreements and Royalties
Intellectual property	Harmonization of norms related with trademarks and origin denominations	Common Industrial Property Regime
Policy disparities	Harmonization of some indicators. There is no macroeconmic convergence targets	Convergence macroeconomic targets were established
SDT	Longer terms for compliance with common obligations for Paraguay and Uruguay. Structural funds. More flexibility in rules of origin for Paraguay	Cartagena Agreement affords Special and Diferential Treatment for Bolivia and Ecuador

Source: Own elaboration

The rest of the sub-section deals with different initiatives of integrations among different regions and countries within South America.

Mercosur-Andean Community

In April 1998 a framework agreement was signed for the creation of a free trade area between Mercosur and the Andean Community. In order to reach this goal they agreed in a two-stage process for negotiations (BID-INTAL, 2004). The first would entail the conclusion of the fixed tariff preferences agreement on the basis of a historical patrimony[6] at the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI, in Spanish). The second stage would consist of negotiating a free trade accord and it was supposed to come into force in January 2000. However, due to different reasons (mainly related with macroeconomic crisis in the region), Mercosur and Andean countries could not accomplish with these deadlines.

Despite the deadlines were not met, negotiations went on and in 1999 Brazil signed with the Andean countries a Partial Scope and Economic Complementarity Agreement No 39. One year later Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela signed the Partial Scope and Economic Complementarity Agreement No 48. The other Mercosur members also concluded tariff preferences agreements with the Andean countries.

Negotiations continue until the end of 2003, when the four Mercosur countries and three Andean countries (Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela) signed the Economic Complementarity Agreement No 59 (ACE 59 in Spanish) in the ALADI framework.

Negotiations were not confined to the liberalization of trade in goods among member parties, but they also sought to prepare the ground for a series of complementary measures, including the Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA)[7].

The schedule for tariff reduction established that 80% of trade is duty-free at the moment the agreement entered into force; the other 20% (called "sensitive products") to be liberalized in ten years time. Sensitive products include textiles and paper in the case of Mercosur and agricultural goods (mainly wheat, soya and automobiles), in the case of Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

Less developed economies received special treatment, meaning that tariff-reduction schedules (that are bilateral) should take into account the asymmetries among the participating countries, both in terms of the deadlines as well as the pace of tariff-reduction for all tariff items.

There is no agreement in some issues, like intellectual property, investment and government procurement.

At the beginning of 2005, ACE 59 came into force. This means that the four members of Mercosur and the three Andean countries started progressively to reduce tariffs on reciprocal trade.

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[6] Cover the goods subject to the mutual, bilateral and partial preferences granted by all countries from both blocs in the ALADI framework.

[7] See Section B-1 (3), Infrastructure.

ACE 59 replaced previous bilateral agreements in the framework of the LAIA. The new agreements include linear and automatic tariff reduction timeframes (at 10 years and 15 for sensitive products) until reaching a 100% tariff preference.

Although the agreement is Bi-regional, including certain common rules and disciplines, the annexes with the explicit commitments are bilateral. Thus, trade liberalization programs and specific rules of origin differ and are difficult to interpret. In many cases, temporary rules of origin were established for different products, leaving it up to the Agreement Administrative Commission to establish specific rules (BID-INTAL, 2006).

Mercosur-Peru

In 2003, Mercosur and Peru signed the Economic Complementarity Agreement No58 (ACE 58, in Spanish), a free trade agreement that by which Peru became the third associate member of Mercosur[8]. However, there is an important difference with the agreements signed with Bolivia and Chile. In the case of the ACE 58, the parties make provision for the asymmetries and sensitivities of the least developed countries. There are two different rates for gradually reducing tariffs between Mercosur members and Peru. In the case of Peru's trade with Paraguay and Uruguay, the pace is faster. Instead, tariffs are reduced more slowly for Peruvian trade with Argentina and Brazil.

The agreement also include a safeguard mechanism in the form of quotas or a rise in tariffs for about 300 agricultural products in the case of an abrupt increase in Peruvian imports from Argentina and Brazil[9].

Peru also imposed rules of origin in order to curb imports of textile products that incorporate raw materials of Asian origin.

In market access, the ACE 58 makes provision for the elimination of tariffs, within a period of 10 years, on about 85% of the items traded between Mercosur countries and Peru. The other 15% correspond to sensitive products. In this case, the liberalization period will be 13 years for Uruguay and Paraguay and 15 years for Argentina and Brazil.

In order to reach an understanding, it was decided a series of "evolutionary clauses" to open future negotiations in matters were there was no consensus such as rules of origin and free zones. Issues that are still under discussion include sanitary and phitosanitary measures, rules of origin, subsidies, dispute settlement and technical rules and regulations.

Mercosur-Chile

In 1996, Mercosur and Chile signed the Partial Scope Economic Complementation Agreement No.35 (ACE 35, in Spanish). In 2002, negotiations allowed the incorporation of new products to the ACE 35 (such as chemicals, petrochemicals and pharmaceutical products) and also the incorporation of the automotive sector, including auto parts. Argentina and Chile agreed on a 100% preference for bilateral trade in vehicles, trucks and buses, with increasing quotas, until reaching free trade for the sector in 2006.

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[8] Chile and Bolivia became associate members in 1996. The category of associate members means that those countries should adhere to the "Declaration of Democratic Compromise in Mercosur, signed in 1996. They can also participate in the meetings of the institutional bodies of Mercosur and in the Forum of Consultation and Political Coordination in order to deal with common issues

[9] The mechanism is not automatic but should follow the regular procedures for this kind of measure such as to demonstrate serious harm to local producers as a consequence of the rise in imports.

By 2006 between 93% and 96% of tariffs lines are already liberalized (see table 3). For sensitive products liberalization will take place in 2014. Those products are mainly machines, transport material and food in the case of Mercosur and Vegetal oil, food and transport material in the case of Chile.

The agreement also incorporated a commitment to negotiate services (at present Mercosur and Chile are at the third round of negotiations). It also included physical integration.

Table 3: Percentage of tariff lines already liberalized at the year 2006

Chile-Venezuela (1993)		**MERCOSUR-Bolivia (1997)**	
Chile-Venezuela	96,6	Argentina-Bolivia	97,1
Venezuela-Chile	95,7	Bolivia-Argentina	92,2
		Brasil-Bolivia	97,1
Chile-Colombia (1994)		Bolivia-Brasil	92,2
Chile-Colombia	91,3	Uruguay-Bolivia	97,1
Colombia-Chile	91,3	Bolivia -Uruguay	92,2
		Paraguay-Bolivia	97,1
Chile-Ecuador (1995)		Bolivia -Paraguay	92,3
Chile-Ecuador	96,4		
Ecuador-Chile	96,1	**MCS-CAN (Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela) (2004)**	
		Argentina-Colombia	12,4
MERCOSUR (1995)		Argentina-Ecuador	13,4
Argentina-MERCOSUR	99,9	Argentina-Venezuela	12,3
Brasil-Argentina	99,9	Brasil-Colombia	23,2
Paraguay-MERCOSUR	99,9	Brasil-Ecuador	16,3
Uruguay-MERCOSUR	99,9	Brasil-Venezuela	21,3
		Colombia-Argentina	10,7
MERCOSUR-Chile (1996)		Colombia-Brasil	25,6
Argentina-Chile	94,7	Ecuador-Argentina	21,6
Chile-Argentina	95,0	Ecuador-Brasil	22,0
Brasil-Chile	94,7	Venezuela-Argentina	9,0
Chile-Brasil	97,6	Venezuela-Brasil	10,9
Uruguay-Chile	94,8		
Chile-Uruguay	95,4		
Paraguay-Chile	95,0		
Chile-Paraguay	93,5		

Note: The country named in first place is the one that grants the concession. For example, in the Agreement Mercosur-Chile, in 94,7% of the tariff lines Argentina grants a 100% preference to Chile in the year 2006.

Source: Own elaboration and BID (2001)

Table 3 shows the percentage of tariff that already entre with 100% preference among South American partners (the country that appears first is the one who makes the concesion). Agreements that involved Mercosur and/or the Andean Community are a framework but concesions are made explicit in bilateral lists. For example: Argentina can liberalized more rapidly certain tariffs to Ecuador compare to the pace of liberalization granted to Venezuela.

(2) Trade liberalization: tariff and non-tariff barriers

Trade liberalization was probably the most consistent policy in Latin America regarding the late twentieth century.

In the late eighties and early nineties the region adopted unilateral changes in market access that lead the average tariff from 40% in the mid eighties to 10% in 2000 (BID, 2000). This process of unilateral opening consolidated during the Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations, where the percentage of bound tariffs of Latin American countries went from 38% to 100% (BID, 2001).

Besides, unilateral liberalization and participation in multilateral negotiations took place at a moment where a great number of free trade agreements were proliferating in the Americas (BID, 2001)

It is important to point out the relationship between the regional agreements and the evolution of multilateral negotiations (BID, 2002). In fact, the Uruguay Round and the consequent reduction in tariffs helped to reach preliminary agreement on common external tariffs in Mercosur as well as in the Andean Community.

Regarding South American countries, different integration policies were observed. Chile undertook integration policy based on multiple trade agreements with most of its trade partners. Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay choused to integrate a custom union (Mercosur). Finally, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and Bolivia, gave form to the Andean Community, though the last country followed a negotiation strategy similar to the one of Chile. There where also important differences in relation to the participation in the negotiations towards the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).

All of the integration initiatives where South American countries were involved are part of what is known as “new regionalism”. Despite common factors, since the beginning, each bloc/country had its own way to reach its targets based on different mechanisms for market liberalization, rules of origin, institutions, etc.. This section describes those initiatives with special emphasis on Mercosur and the Andean Community.

Tariffs in South American countries

Table 4 shows the tariff structure for the ten South American countries under analysis. Except for Chile, with a tariff average of 6%, the mean for the other countries are between 8,9% and 12,2%.

Chile shows the least degree of dispersion in tariffs due to the fact that the great majority of the tariff lines are in 6%. Bolivia also has a quite uniform tariff structure, with a low level of dispersion, while Paraguay and Uruguay show the highest levels among the ten countries.

Except for Brazil and Argentina, all countries have, in average, higher tariffs for agricultural products. This difference is greater for Andean countries. In the case of Colombia, the difference with the mean for non-agricultural products is more than 5 percentage points.

Table 4: Tariff structure*

All products	Tariff frequency						Simple Average	Max	Coefficient of Variation **	Quotas
	0	0-10	10-20	20-30	>30	Total				
Mercosur										
Argentina	710	3589	5426	4	54	9783	10,6	35,0	62,7	-
Brazil	702	3460	5463	68	57	9750	10,9	55,0	62,1	2
Paraguay	1368	4382	3933	67	-	9750	8,9	30,0	76,5	-
Uruguay	1366	3994	4364	23	3	9750	9,1	55,0	77,2	-
Andean Community										
Bolivia	303	6380	-	-	-	6683	9,3	10,0	24,3	-
Colombia	425	3017	3217	4	34	6697	11,7	80,0	63,7	258
Ecuador	203	3565	2922	-	-	6690	11,4	20,0	55,3	17
Perú	98	2891	3701	-	-	6690	9,8	20,0	58,1	-
Venezuela	38	3326	3288	92	13	6757	12,2	35,0	51,9	164
Chile	95	7808	-	-	-	7903	5,9	6,0	11,0	1

Agricultural products	Tariff frequency						Simple Average	Max	Coefficient of Variation**	Quotas
	0	0-10	10-20	20-30	>30	Total				
Mercosur										
Argentina	80	566	310	-	-	956	9,9	20,0	51,2	-
Brazil	79	565	297	11	3	955	10,1	55,0	56,5	2
Paraguay	79	573	298	5	-	955	9,9	30,0	51,8	-
Uruguay	82	568	294	8	3	955	10,0	55,0	55,3	-
Andean Community										
Bolivia	-	893	-	-	-	893	10,0	10,0	2,4	-
Colombia	-	267	603	-	23	893	16,1	80,0	64,8	241
Ecuador	20	270	603	-	-	893	14,4	20,0	38,8	17
Perú	59	95	739	-	-	893	13,4	20,0	46,1	-
Venezuela	-	275	604	-	-	879	14,7	20,0	36,5	163
Chile	-	1060	-	-	-	1060	6,0	6,0	0,0	1

Non agricultural products	Tariff frequency						Simple Average	Max	Coefficient of Variation**	Quotas
	0	0-10	10-20	20-30	>30	Total				
Mercosur										
Argentina	630	3023	5116	4	54	8827	10,7	35,0	63,6	-
Brazil	623	2895	5167	56	54	8795	11,0	35,0	62,5	-
Paraguay	1289	3809	3635	62	-	8795	8,8	28,0	79,1	-
Uruguay	1284	3426	4070	15	-	8795	9,0	23,0	79,6	-
Andean Community										
Bolivia	303	5487	-	-	-	5790	9,2	10,0	26,2	-
Colombia	425	2750	2614	4	11	5804	11,0	35,0	60,0	17
Ecuador	183	3295	2319	-	-	5797	10,9	20,0	57,4	-
Perú	39	2796	2962	-	-	5797	9,2	20,0	58,5	-
Venezuela	38	3051	2684	92	13	5878	11,8	35,0	53,9	1
Chile	95	6748	-	-	-	6843	5,9	6,0	11,9	-

* Applied Most Favoured Nation Tariffs ** Standard deviation/simple average

Sources:

For Argentina, Federal Administration of Public Incomes (AFIP).

For the rest of Mercosur countries, it was used the information provided by each country for the negotiation Mercosur-Korea.

For Chile, Andean Community and quotas, WTO.

For Mercosur countries data is for 2005, for Colombia and Peru 2004, for Chile and Venezuela 2003 and for the other counries, 2002

The tariffs for agricultural products in the case of Chile and Andean countries (except for Bolivia that do not use this system) do not take into account the effects of the Price Band System. This mechanism implies tariff levels that in the case of Chile can reach 35% for products like wheat and flour wheat depending on the level of international prices.

It is also important to mention the presence of tariff quotas in Colombia and Venezuela, especially for agricultural products.

Mercosur

Mercosur was created by the Treaty of Asuncion in 1991. The main goal was the achievement of a common market by the end of December 1994. The Common Market should imply (Bouzas, 2001):

- Free circulation of goods, services and production factors
- A Common External Tariff (CET) and common trade policies in relation to extra-bloc countries
- Coordination of macroeconomic as well as sectoral policies
- Harmonization of legislation in order to strengthen integration

However, during the transition period, and especially since 1992, the four partners recognized that the accomplishment of a common market would demand more time.

In 1994, in Ouro Preto the Common Market Council adopted a series of decisions that, in part, affected some of the original compromises, especially referring to free trade. So, with Ouro Preto, some of the Mercosur trade goals changed substantially (Peña, 2006):

- The compromise to eliminate non-tariff barriers by December 1994 was weakened.
- The time framework for trade liberalization was changed. Two especial regimes for the Automotive and the Sugar sector were agreed.
- The Common External Tariff was approved, including lists of exceptions.
- Export incentives were disciplined and the rules of origin regime was approved
- The Mercosur Customs Code was approved, though it did not enter in practice

After Ouro Preto, little progress was reached in the development of a custom union and some of the original targets, especially referring to macroeconomic coordination, the establishment of a common custom regime, competition defense regime and disciplines to trade and investment incentives (Peña, 2006).

Intra-tariffs

As a Custom Union, intra-Mercosur trade should be already liberalized. However, exceptions still remain.

The most important ones are the Automobile Sector and Sugar. Mercosur countries have not yet achieved an agreement to apply a common regime and to liberalize trade in both sectors. The original compromise was to apply a common regime in 2000 and 2001, respectively (Bouzas, 2001).

In March 2000 Argentina and Brazil negotiated the Mercosur Common Automotive Policy. Both countries agreed a transitional regime with regulated trade until the end of December 2005, after which date free trade would be adopted

The system of intra-Mercosur trade during the transition period provided for balanced trade under free trade conditions, while a growing margin of (potential) imbalance (called “flex”) was agreed The rule established that the maximum diversion of imbalance would progressively increase from 1,6 in 2001, to 2, 2,2, 2,4 and 2,6 in the following years. This would mean that the amount of dollars of Argentinean imports from Brazil allowed with zero tariff for each dollar exported by Argentina to Brazil would increase from 1,6 in 2001 to 2,6 in 2005 allowing a wider margin of imbalance in the automotive trade. The same coefficient was applied to Brazilian exports to Argentina.

At the same time, a minimum sub regional content on part and pieces and limits on support and sectoral promotion measures were agreed. The Protocol of the Mercosur Common Automotive Policy was formalized when Paraguay and Uruguay were incorporated to the agreement, at the end of 2001.

After Argentina´s devaluation (early 2002), this country demanded for an expansion of the flex, due to the need to sell to Brazil, considering the depressed Argentinean market.

In June 2006 Argentina and Brazil reached a new Agreement in the automotive sector that will be put in practice for two years starting in July 2006. The agreement establishes that the new “flex” will be reduced from 2,96 to 2,1 in the first twelve months and to 1,95 in the last twelve months. This means a more protective intra-trade regime because it reduces the margin of trade imbalance.

Since the very beginning, the sugar sector was excluded from the Customs Union. In 1994, an Ad hoc group was created with the aim of defining a transition regime towards the Common External Tariff and free intra trade. However, there were no definitions and imports of sugar face a tariff of 20% among Mercosur countries.

Common External Tariff

The Common External Tariff (CET) was approved by Ouro Preto Protocol (December, 1994), where the majority of the tariff lines were harmonized. However, four lists of exceptions to the CET remained:

- The first contained the products that were at the “Adapting Regime” to the customs union
- The second one refer to National Lists of Exceptions, that could include until 300 products for Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay and 399 items in the case of Paraguay[10].
- Lists of Capital Goods, with an automatic and linear convergence process to the CET by January 2001 for Argentina and Brazil and January 2006 for Paraguay and Uruguay.
- Lists of Information Technology and Telecommunications Goods, with an automatic and linear convergence process to the CET by January 2006 for the four countries.

So, the Custom Union was supposed to enter in force by January 2006 with no exceptions to the CET. However, the targets were unfulfilled and, at the same time, especial trade regimes that produce more exceptions to the CET also remain.

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[10] In the case of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay there should match the CET by January 2001 and for Paraguay by January 2006.

For different reasons, the four Mercosur members took unilateral measures (that later on were revalidated by the partners) that lead to significant deviations to what was agreed at Ouro Preto (Red Mercosur, 2006).

At the end of 2003 a series of measures were approved in relation to the exceptions to the CET. Some of these measures where revisited again at the end of December 2005. With the exception of bilateral preferences granted by Mercosur members to third countries, the more important ones are:

- Postpone until December 2008 the lists of National Exceptions, which include 100 tariff lines.
- Paraguay and Uruguay were allowed to make a list of 150 and 125 tariff lines, respectively, of additional exceptions to the CET until December 2010.
- Paraguay was allowed to keep the exceptions to the lists of 399 tariff lines until December 2010.
- Paraguay was authorized until December 2010, to keep its import regime for raw materials for a set of items, applying a tariff of 2%.
- Postpone until December 2010 the possibility of using drawback and temporary admission for intra-zone trade.
- Paraguay and Uruguay were authorized to apply until 2010, an additional tariff of 2% for extra-zone imports of a list of agricultural inputs.
- Authorize each member country to apply until December 2008 a zero tariff to a list of items of Information Technology and Telecommunications goods.
- Authorize Paraguay and Uruguay to apply until 2010 a 2% tariff to the extra-bloc imports to and additional list of information technology and telecommunications goods.
- Authorize each member country to keep the import regimes of Capital goods until December 2008.
- Authorize Paraguay and Uruguay to apply until December 2010 a tariff of 2% to extra-zone imports of Capital goods.

The three first items are classified, according to the section of the Harmonized System in Table 5.

As regards Common Special Import Regimes, in the year 2000, Mercosur countries committed to eliminate all special unilateral import customs regimes by January 2006. However, as it was expressed, the Common Market Council decided in December 2005[11], that mechanisms such as draw back and temporary admission for intra zone trade will be admitted until December 2010

So, Mercosur members have been very discretional in relation to the common external policy leading to continuous deviations from what was previously agreed. In fact, Mercosur is an imperfect custom union where it is difficult to know exactly which are the costs of trade deviation as well as the level of effective protection in the bloc (Red Mercosur, 2006).

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[11] Decisión 33/05

Table 5: Lists of National Exceptions to CET in Mercosur

Number of tariff lines Classified by Section of the Harmonized System

	Number of tariff lines			
Section of the HS	**Argentina**	**Brasil**	**Paraguay**	**Uruguay**
Animal products	-	11	-	-
Vegetable products	2	2	3	7
Edible oils	-	-	-	9
Prepared foodstuffs	1	3	20	13
Mineral products	-	1	-	-
Chemical products	38	42	290	56
Plastic	6	3	29	39
Fur and skins	-	-	2	-
Wood products	2	-	-	13
Cellulose products	-	-	26	14
Textiles	3	2	103	20
Misc/manufactures	-	6	9	-
Stone & ceramics	3	-	11	1
Semi-precious	-	-	1	1
Base metals	24	17	55	33
Machinery/mech.	16	3	66	6
Vehicles	5	-	3	-
Precision	-	10	24	5
Beds/bedding	-	-	26	1
Total	100	100	668	218

Source:Own elaboration based on official Lists from the Secretary of Mercosur

Finally, in December 2005 the Common Market Council approved the elimination of the double levying of the CET in Mercosur[12]. Before this measure only goods originating in Mercosur (and that comply with the rules of origin) could circulate freely within the customs union. All other goods not complying with Mercosur rules of origin had to pay the CET again when crossing another national border inside the bloc, a fact the is contrary to the nature of a customs union.

The Common Market Council also agreed that no later than 2008, Member States should approve and bring into effect Mercosur Customs Code, the on-line interconnection of

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[12] Decision 37/05.

customs administration information technology systems and the mechanism for distributing customs revenue.

So, in the present context there are five type mechanisms that explain differences between national tariff and CET in Mercosur countries:

- Lists of exceptions (Average tariffs for Information Technology and Telecommunications, and Capital Goods)
- Special trade regimes
- Specific tariffs
- Preferential agreements with extra-bloc countries/regions
- Trade defense practices

Special trade regimes and preferential trade agreements are generally associated with exoneration of tariffs so they imply deviations below the common external tariff. Instead, specific tariffs and trade defense practices lead to national tariffs above the CET. Finally, lists of exceptions can lead to deviations in both ways. (Red Mercosur, 2006)

Non trade barriers

All non-tariff barriers (NTBs)[13] were supposed to be eliminated by the end of December 1994. However, due to the lack of procedures and time framework, the elimination of NTBs was continuously postponed. In some case, this purpose could not be reached because restrictions were part of legal or constitutional norms (Magariños, 2001).

Process towards harmonization of non-tariff barriers has been delayed, in part due to the lack of a compulsory deadline to incorporate norms to internal legislation. There have been problems mainly in food products and pharmaceutical products (Bouzas, 2001).

In June 2005 the Common Market Group established a mechanism for an urgent solution to specific problems in market access due to non-tariff restrictions via the adoption of trade facilitation measures[14]. These particular situations will be studied by the Mercosur Trade Commission’s National Coordinators.

Special and Differential Treatment

Traditionally, Mercosur measures related with Special and Differential Treatment have been characterized by the granting of longer deadlines for compliance with common obligations and by more flexibility in the application of certain commitments for the smaller countries (Paraguay and Uruguay), as it is evident from the exceptions to the common external tariff pointed out previously. However, in the long term, rules applied in the same way for all members.

This view relatively changed in 2003 when the Common Market Council approved several measures related with special treatment that lead the creation of a High Level Group (called GAN in Spanish) in order to identify initiatives and programs to promote

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[13] Except for those destinated to protect people’s life and health, animals and vegetables, historical and artistic patrimony and that forbids trade of weapons, nuclear materials.

[14] Resolution 21/05.

competitiveness and structural convergence as well as proposed formulas for its funding. The GAN continued working until June 2005, when the Common Market Council approved the creation of the Mercosur Fund for Structural Convergence (Fondo para la Convergencia Estructural del Mercosur or FOCEM, in Spanish), with an annual budget of US$ 100 million.

The member's contribution is related with historical composition of Mercosur GDP: Brazil 70%, Argentina 27%, Uruguay 2% and Paraguay 1%. At the same time, it had been stipulated that 48% of the funds would be distributed to projects presented by Paraguay, 32% to Uruguayan projects, 10% each to Argentinean and Brazil projects.

FOCEM will finance programs to promote structural convergences, develop competitiveness, promote social cohesion and to support the institutions and the strengthening of the integration process.

Finally, as it was stipulated, the GAN presented a FOCEM Regulation Project to the Common Market Council, that was approved in December 2005[15].

Andean Community

The Andean Community was created in 1969 when the Cartagena Agreement (or Andean Pact) was signed between Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru. Venezuela joined the group in 1973, while Chile withdrew in 1976. The initial goal was to establish a custom union within 10 years and, despite that objective has not been fully achieved, Andean countries have made significant progress in the sub regional economic process, such as intra-bloc liberalization, common external tariff, institutional development, harmonization of policies, agricultural regime, etc..

In 1997, the Sucre Protocol added three new chapters to the Cartagena agreement, referring to Foreign Relations, Trade in Services and Associate Members.

Intra-bloc tariffs

In January 1993, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela completed the market deregulation by eliminating tariffs in goods and, so, the free trade area among these four countries came into full operation.

In 1997, Peru reached an Agreement with the other four Andean members in order to fully incorporate the country into the Andean Free Trade Area[16]. A tariff elimination schedule was established that was supposed to become fully effective in 2005.

In June 2002, the Andean Presidential Council reaffirmed its commitment to reach a sub regional common market at the Declaration of Santa Cruz, which established the necessary steps still pending to perfect the custom union. The first part of that Declaration contains guidelines to conclude the free trade zone.

One year later, in June 2003, the Andean Presidential Council, through the Declaration of Quirama, set out guidelines in relation to the harmonization of customs regulations and special sectoral policies.

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[15] Decision 24/05.

[16] Decision 414.

According with the Declaration of Santa Cruz, the pending lists of exceptions that existed among Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela were eliminated. So, since 1993 trade among these four countries faces zero tariffs.

Finally, on January 1st 2006 the Andean free trade zone was completed when Peru finished its incorporation to the free trade area. That means that all products traded among Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela that accomplished with origin requirements, can circulate freely, without paying taxes.

Common external tariff

In November 1994, Decision 370 established a CET (5%, 10%, 15% and 20%) for all Andean countries, with the exception of Peru, that applied its national tariff.

Declaration of Santa Cruz, in January 2002, established a new CET for all country members, with a general structure of four tiers (0%, 5%, 10% and 20%)[17]. Within this structure, Bolivia is excepted to apply the 20% level. Also, countries are free to apply a 0% tariff to capital goods it does not produce. Finally, Ecuador was authorized to gradually reduce its customs tariffs on raw materials and inputs not produce in the Andean Community. The same declaration reveals Peru's political decision to end its self-exclusion from the Common External Tariff mechanism.

In October 2002, a new structure was introduced[18], using the same four tiers, for 62% of the tariff universe, which was supposed to be applied until January 2004. In relation to the other 38%, it was established that Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela continue applying the same tariff structure created by Decision 370 and whereas Peru continue applying its national tariffs. It also considered an exception for Bolivia that was able to apply 10% to the tariff lines in the 20% tier.

As Andean countries were not able to agree on the 38% of the tariff lines excluded (in fact, they even disagree on a number of products included in the represented by the 62%), the Andean Commission decided to postpone the CET, various times during 2004 and 2005. The last decision postponed it until January 2006.

Since the beginning of the year 2006, status quo prevailed

Venezuela's withdrawal from the Andean Community

On 22 April, 2006, the General Secretariat of the Andean Community (CAN) received a letter from Venezuela's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alí Rodríguez Araque, stating the official decision of his government to make an allegation against the Cartagena Agreement.

Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs also gives the reasons for the government's decision. The text states that "recent negotiations and the signing of the Free Trade Agreements by Colombia and Peru with the United States of America have set up a new legal body which intends to integrate FTA rules into the Andean Community, de facto changing its nature and original principles".

The decision of making an allegation against the Agreement is governed by article 135 of the Cartagena Agreement, which states that the CAN member country wishing to file an allegation "should communicate this to the Committee. From that time onwards, the

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[17] The main difference with decisión 370 is the elimination of the 15% tier.

[18] Decision 535.

country will no longer have the rights and obligations of a Member, with the exception of the advantages granted in accordance with the Sub-region's Liberalization Program which will remain in force for a term of five years as of the date of the allegation". This term can be reduced in duly grounded cases by decision of the Commission and at the request of the interested country.

Special Sectoral Programs

Agricultural Development Program

With the aim of attaining a Common Agricultural Policy, Andean countries have adopted a program that comprises three elements: the Andean System of Price Bands (ASPB), the Andean Agricultural Health System and the production chains to develop the sub regional agricultural sector.

The ASPB is a trigger mechanism designed to stabilize import prices for a group of agricultural products, characterized by considerable international price instability. Stabilization is achieved by increasing the ad valorem tariff when international price falls below the floor, and reducing the tariff down to zero when price rises above the ceiling (BID-INTAL, 2004). This means that the price band mechanism converts the tariff into a variable adjusted automatically to offset fluctuations in international prices. At generating variable tariffs, the ASPB mechanism is responsible of perforations in the common external tariffs.

The ASPB is applied only by Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela. Peru has its own system of agricultural price bands while Bolivia does not apply at all this mechanism.

The main difference between the ASPB and the Peruvian mechanism is that the latter includes only 45 tariff subheadings while the former counts with 144. Another significant difference is that the Peruvian system has a more simple methodology for calculating the bands.

Despite Declaration of Santa Cruz in 2002 tried to correct the above situation, when the Andean Presidential Council agreed for the adoption of an Andean Common Agricultural Policy, the date for entering in practice of a new ASPB is still unspecified. Given the different WTO bound tariffs (higher in Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela than in Peru), the differences must be settled in order to complete the Andean Free Trade Area for the agricultural sector (BID-INTAL, 2005).

Regarding the other two elements for the adoption of the Common Andean Agricultural Policy, there has been progress. The Andean Agricultural Health System[19] established the legal framework for the implementation of sanitary and phitosanitary measures for intra-bloc as well as trade with third countries in plant, vegetables, animals and derivate products. The Decision also incorporates the multilateral disciplines on Sanitary and Phitosanitary Measures.

Finally, in relation to the Ad Hoc groups established by agribusiness chains, the formation of the Coffee Ad Hoc Group created in 2003, the "Andean Program of a Sustainable, Competitive and Integrated Coffee Chain", aims at promoting Andean coffee market positioning and diversifying coffee production systems (BID-INTAL, 2005).

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[19] Regulated by Decisión 515. March 2002.

Automotive Regime

Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela signed the Complementary Agreement in the Automotive Sector at the end of 1993. In 1999 there was an updated of the agreement, with a life of ten years, where the three countries aimed to increase their global automotive production from 220 to about 500 thousand units annually within ten years.

The agreement essentially administrates trade between Colombia and Venezuela. The participation of exports to the sub region in total export of the three countries that signed the agreement is close to 100%. Trade in these products takes place among Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, as Bolivia and Peru satisfy their demands with extra-bloc imports (BID-INTAL, 2004).

The new agreement keeps the common external tariff in 35% for light vehicles, that is, those with a maximum capacity of 16 persons and 4,5 tons of weight. For heavy vehicles, the CET is 15% for Colombia and Venezuela and 10% for Ecuador.

Harmonization of trade disciplines

Trade defense

Actions against extra-bloc countries increase protection above CET, increasing regional preferences.

Since the mid-nineties, Argentina and Brazil have been very active in the application of antidumping measures. Both countries represented 70% of the antidumping initiations of South American countries between January 1995 and December 2005.

Table 6: Antidumping initiations by South American countries

January 1995-December 2005

	Reporting member									
Exporting Country	**Argentina**	**Brazil**	**Paraguay**	**Uruguay**	**Chile**	**Colombia**	**Ecuador**	**Peru**	**Venezuela**	**Total**
Argentina	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	7	1	**17**
Brazil	34	0	0	1	4	0	0	5	0	**44**
Chile	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	**18**
Uruguay	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Colombia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**2**
Paraguay	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
Venezuela	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
South America	44	14	1	3	4	0	0	21	3	90
Others	160	108	0	3	10	27	1	39	28	376
Total	**204**	**122**	**1**	**6**	**14**	**27**	**1**	**60**	**31**	**466**

Source: Own elaboration based on Red Mercosur and WTO

From 1995 to 2005, the antidumping measures of Mercosur were applied mainly to China, Brazil and the United States. Brazil's position is explained by its main Mercosur partner, Argentina, as it is evident from table 6. If the value of imports is considered, Brazil comes first in the Argentina's ranking.

From a sectoral point of view, Argentina's antidumping measures are concentrated on Basic metals and their manufactures, Machinery and Electrical Equipment and, in a lesser extent, Chemical and Plastic products.

In Brazilian antidumping measures, Chemical products, Plastic products and Basic metals and their manufactures are the sectors at the top of the ranking, representing about 70% of the antidumping initiations.

During January 1995-December 2005 there were 14 countervailing initiations that had a South American country as a reporting member. European Community comes first in the ranking of exporting countries, with 6 initiations by South America, half of them from Argentina. At the same time, there were three cases applied to South American countries: Peru to Argentina and Brazil and Venezuela to Chile.

Table 7: Countervailing initiations by South American countries

January 1995-December 2005

	Reporting member					
Exporting Country	**Argentina**	**Brazil**	**Chile**	**Peru**	**Venezuela**	**Totals**
European Community	3	0	1	1	1	6
India	0	2	0	0	0	2
Argentina	0	0	0	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chile	0	0	0	0	1	1
Czech Republic	0	0	1	0	0	1
Poland	0	0	1	0	0	1
United States	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	3	2	4	3	2	14

Source: Own elaboration based on WTO

Between 1995 and 2004, South American countries applied safeguards in 34 opportunities. The majority of these cases took place between 1999 and 2004. No cases were observed in 2005 and the first months of 2006.

Chile and Ecuador are the leading countries applying safeguards with 10 and 7 cases each.

Table 8: Safeguards applied by reporting member – South America

1995-2006

Reporting Member	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Argentina	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Brazil	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chile	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	10
Colombia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	7
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Total	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**8**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**34**

Source: WTO

Harmonization of trade defense mechanisms in Mercosur

Trade defense practices are another exception to the Mercosur custom union. These practices are still applied between Mercosur members in the case of antidumping and countervailing duties.

Mercosur Agreement on Safeguards was approved in 1996. This agreement rules the safeguard measures against imports coming from countries other than Mercosur members, given that safeguards applied to intra-bloc trade are not allowed[20]. Common policy allows the implementation of these types of measures by Mercosur in the name of a Member Party. That means that no new restrictions are applied in each of the Mercosur members, while small partners keep the right to activate safeguards against third countries when domestic production face serious damage. Without this alternative, the reference would be Mercosur total production, and so only big partners (mainly Brazil) would be able to reach the required proportion in total domestic production to apply these measures (Red Mercosur, 2006).

Antidumping measures and countervailing measures have not been harmonized in Mercosur, and there are two main reasons that explain this fact. First, as experience has shown, Mercosur members wanted to keep the right to applied antidumping duties to protect their industry from intra-bloc imports. Second, the change from the national legislation to common norms would mean to increase standards in order to apply these types of measures (Red Mercosur, 2006).

In the case of the multilateral legislation against “unfair” practices it does not exist the possibility to restrict the measure to a specific territory of the custom union. The multilateral rule established that to open an investigation, the production that supposedly suffered the damage should represent ideally 50% of the production of the custom union and never less that 25%. In the practice, this would mean that only Brazil, and in exceptional cases Argentina, would be able to apply these measures.

Finally, new disciplines for rules and procedures related with anti-dumping and countervailing duties in intra-bloc trade have been established in 2002[21]. These disciplines established mechanisms in relation to: i) the information exchange before an investigation is initiated; ii) measure of the damage caused by the imports that are object of dumping or subsidized; iii) way in which the measure should be apply; iv) duration of the anti-dumping or countervailing duty and v) monitoring by Mercosur institutions.

Despite the commented progress, at present, Mercosur countries still applied their national legislation against unfair practices.

Dispute settlement

Before the nineties, problems related with interpretation or unacomplishement of obligations related with integration agreements in Latin America were usually resolved by the same affected parties. So, dispute settlement mechanisms were originally conceived as processes of political consultations between the interested parties and not as a process of adjudging (BID, 2002).

The evolution of the dispute settlement mechanisms in Latin America in the nineties reflected the changes observed in the multilateral negotiations during the Uruguay Round. The Dispute Settlement Understanding, that became effective with the creation of the WTO in 1995, introduced two main characteristics: that the rulings of the ad-hoc groups are automatically adopted (unless there is consensus to reject a ruling) and the creation of an Appellate Body.

Though there exist many reciprocal trade agreements in the region, only Mercosur and the Andean Community utilize dispute settlement procedures in a regular way. BID (2002)

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[20] Asuncion Treatment, Annex IV.

[21] Decisión No 13/2002.

shows that the Andean Community had used this mechanism more frequently than Mercosur[22].

Mercosur

As a result of the experience in implementing the dispute settlement mechanism established in the Protocol of Brasilia, and with the intention to move towards a more institutionalized procedure, in February 2002 Mercosur members signed the Protocol of Olives.

Though it makes different types of innovations, the Protocol of Olives did not change the philosophical and practical basis of dispute settlement in Mercosur (BID-INTAL, 2003). One of the differences is that, in contrast with its predecessor, the only mandatory stage is that of direct negotiations among the member states involved, while the Common Market Group intervention becomes optional, enabling to shortening the timetable for moving to the arbitration stage.

Since January 2004, the System of Dispute Settlement in Mercosur is regulated by the Protocol of Olivos. This is probably the most important institutional achievement of Mercosur in the last years.

Apart, from shortening the time for the procedures, there are three major differences in relation to the Protocol of Brasilia (Pena and Rozemberg, 2005).

- The Protocol of Olivos contains explicit procedures in relation to the necessity of electing a forum in which conflicts should be solved. For example, is a dispute meets the condition for the submission to both the Mercosur and the WTO dispute settlement mechanism, the complainant state must choose one of these mechanisms, thereby automatically (and definitively) excluding itself from the other forum.
- The second crucial aspect is the strengthening of the mechanisms to make compulsory the final decision as well as the measures that can guarantee compliance with rulings or recommendations. Although the Protocol of Brasilia had already established the principle of the binding nature of decisions, and provided for the adoption of temporary compensatory measures in the case of non-compliance (for example, suspension of concessions), the Protocol of Olivos develops its own mechanisms to ensure compliance, and also provides that adoption of these types of retaliatory measures do not exempt the member party from its obligation to comply with provisions of decisions. However, it was not possible to find a solution to the fact that this retaliatory principle affects principally smaller countries (BID-INTAL, 2003).
- Finally, one of the most important innovations of the Protocol of Olivos was the creation of the Permanent Review Tribunal, the main body of the System of Dispute Settlement in the bloc, and Ad-hoc tribunals.

The Permanent Review Tribunal started working in August 2004 and is located in Asuncion (Paraguay). It comprises five panelists, whom have from two to three years term, and it is assisted by a Technical Secretary. This body was created to serve as a sort of body for the review of arbitration decisions; this means that, since the Protocol of Olivos,

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[22] An even more than in NAFTA.

the decisions of the Ad-hoc tribunals may be subject to motion of clarification or motion of review (BID-INTAL, 2003).

Another important modification, related to the historical difficulties of enforcement of arbitration decisions, is the establishment of a post-decision monitoring authority, to which recourse may be had in cases of partial or total failure to comply on the part of the state against which complaint was brought (BID-INTAL, 2003).

The Protocol also contains provisions for future establishment of expeditious mechanisms for the resolution of disputes on technical aspects that are regulated through common trade policy instruments.

The Ad-Hoc Tribunals are composed by lists of panelists that each country member has to deliver to the Secretary of Mercosur.

Under the Brasilia's Protocol, there were ten rulings and only one corresponding to the Olivos Protocol (table 9). Argentina and Uruguay were the leading countries in making complaints, with four cases each, whereas Brazil was the responding country in five of the eleven cases.

As it is observed, in most of the cases, the ruling has favored the country that made the complaint.

Table 9: Dispute Settlement Mechanism of Mercosur: Rulings

Year	Country making complaint	Responding country	Subject	Final Decision
Brasilia´s Protocol				
1999	Argentina	Brazil	Implementation of restrictive measures to reciprocal trade of dairy products and others	Yes
1999	Argentina	Brazil	Subsidies to Production and exports of pork meat	Mostly denied
2000	Brazil	Argentina	Safeguard measures on textile products	Yes
2001	Brazil	Argentina	Anti-Dumping Measures on import of poultry originating in Brazil.	No
2001	Uruguay	Argentina	Restrictive measures on imports of bicycles from Uruguay	Parcialy aproved
2002	Uruguay	Brazil	Restrictive measures on imports of remolded pneumatic tyres from Uruguay	Yes
2002	Argentina	Brazil	Restrictive measures to phitosanitary products in Brazilian market.	Yes
2002	Paraguay	Uruguay	Specific Internal tax on cigars	Yes
2003	Argentina	Uruguay	Incompatibility of wool industrialization incentives with Mercosur law	Yes
2005	Uruguay	Brazil	Controversy on Restrictive and discriminatory measures on tobacco trade	Brazil quit
Olivos Protocol				
2005	Uruguay	Argentina	Restrictive measures on imports of remolded pneumatic tyres from Uruguay	Yes

Source: Own elaboration based on MERCOSUR Secretariat

The Trade Commission has also the responsibility of a mechanism of Consultation, to attend differences coming from trade flows. The use of this mechanism does not impede any member country to recourse, anytime, to the Procedure of Settlement Disputes. Between 1995 and early 2006, 515 Consultations have been presented, with a clear declination in the last years (see table 10)

Table 10: Mechanism of Consultation in Mercosur

Year	Number of consultations
1995	128
1996	84
1997	71
1998	32
1999	39
2000	54
2001	42
2002	17
2003	21
2004	11
2005	13
2006	3
Total	515

Source: Own elaboration base on information from the Mercosur Trade Commision

Consultations deal mainly with non-tariff barriers (like sanitary and phitosanitary measures, import licenses), but there is also related with rules of origin, unilateral modifications in tariffs, trade disciplines, etc. The most affected sector is agro-food and the countries that make a more intensive use of this procedure are Argentina and Brazil.

Table 11a briefly describes the consultations made by Mercosur member from 2004 to 2006 and Table 11b gives more details about those products affected by Non-tariff barriers. Finally, the box gives three examples of consultations made by Paraguay in the last three years (also taken from table 11a).

Table 11a: Consultations from 2004 to 2006

Consultation	Issue	From	To
2006	Origin of carpet elaborated by Brazilian firm Beaulieu "Industria de Carpetes Ltda"	Bra	Arg
2006	Application of Internal Specific Tax to imports of natural juice.	Pry	Ury
2006	Rules of origin on thelephones and videophones	Bra	Arg
2005	Discriminatory application of the tax to industrial products to some alcoholics beverages	Arg	Bra
2005	Technical rules on identity quality of wheat flour.	Arg	Bra
2005	Tariff preferencies on printed circuits	Bra	Pry
2005	Incorporation of MERCOSUR wine sector rules to Brazilian law.	Arg	Bra
2005	Certification of BSE on daity products	Bra	Arg
2005	Exports of Ciclohexano From Uruguay to Brazil with certificate of origin issued in Argentina.	Ury	Arg Bra
2005	Brazilian legislation applied to natural juice exported by Paraguay.	Pry	Bra
2005	Argentinian resolution about identification of textil products from Uruguay	Ury	Arg
2005	Consideration of PISy COFINS tax rates as fiscal credit	Arg	Bra
2005	Evaluation of GMOs proceedings	Arg	Bra
2005	Specific Veterinarian Register claim by Argentinian Sanitarian authority	Ury	Arg
2005	Tax for licenses to be processed-National Institute of Industrial Technology	Bra	Arg
2004	Market acces barriers of animal feeding products	Arg	Bra
2004	Prohibition to exports of Brazilian melons	Bra	Arg
2004	Market acces barriers of Argentinian packed salt in Uruguay market.	Arg	Ury
2004	Trade and transit of Paraguayan soy bean	Pry	Bra
2004	Suspension of imports of medicines produced by Libra S.A laboratory	Uru	Bra
2004	Paraguayan exports of PET (polyethylene terephthalate)	Pry	Bra

Source: Own elaboration based on information of Mercosur trade commission

The rulings adopted both by the Permanent Tribunal of Revision and the Ad-hoc Tribunals are compulsory for the members involved in the controversy. Instead, the consultation opinions are not compulsory neither entailing.

Table 11b: Consultations about products affected by Non Tariff Barriers*

Year	Product	Non Tariff Barrier	From	To
2006	Carpets	Invalidation of the certificates of origin	Bra	Arg
2006	Natural Juice	Unequal treatment and lack of transparency	Pry	Ury
2006	Telephones and Videophones	Aplication of a norm of origin	Bra	Arg
2005	Alcoholic beverages	Lack of equal treatment. Discriminatory application of the tax of industrial products to some alcoholic beverages	Arg	Bra
2005	Wheat flour	Technical rules of identity and quality for the clasification of wheat flour does not respect previously agreed norms of Mercosur	Arg	Bra
2005	Wine	Lack of transparency	Arg	Bra
2005	Dairy products	Certification of BSE	Bra	Arg
2005	Natural Juice	Lack of transparency in the application of norms	Pry	Bra
2005	Textil Products	Argentina demands identification of textil products to avoid ilegal commercialization	Pry	Bra
2005	Veterinarian products	Request of veterinarian register	Ury	Arg
2005	Automotive Industry	Differences in the treatment of incentives	Bra	Arg
2005	Genetically Modified Organisms	Evaluation of proceedings	Arg	Bra
2004	Animal Feeding products	Consultation of Argentina for the interruption of trade due to the demand from Brazilian authorities of a certificate of products free of genetically modified ingredients	Arg	Bra
2004	Melons	Phitosanitary barrier	Bra	Arg
2004	Salt	Lack of transparency in technical barriers	Arg	Bra
2004	Soy bean	Norms that affect entrance, commercialization and transit	Pry	Bra
2004	Medicines	Uruguay ask for an explanation about the reasons to make inspections following Brazilian internal norms instead of Mercosur procedures	Uru	Bra

* This table complements information in table 11a

Source: Own elaboration based on information of Mercosur Trade Commission

Box: Three cases of consultations initiated by Paraguay

1. Application of an internal specific tax to imports of natural juice

Paraguay asserts that the way of calculating the incidence of the tax is discriminatory and contradicts the Asuncion Treaty. Although the aliquot is the same both for national and foreign products, the estimation of the taxable base is discriminatory because it is established through a weight mechanism that considers as a base the price applied to the national product of greater category, multiplying it by a fixed coefficient that establishes not equal treatment with the equivalent national product. According to the Paraguayan position, the application of the tax violates the principle of equal treatment, asking for the elimination of the measure applied by Uruguay to imports of natural juice from Paraguay.

2. Trade and transit of Paraguayan Soy bean

Paraguay´s position is that the norms for commercialization of soy bean and those that forbidden the cultivation, manipulation, imports, industrialization and commercialization of organisms genetically modified, put obstacles to the entrance, the transit and commercialization of Paraguayan Soy bean in Brazilian territory.

The government of Paraguay formulates the following observations and consultations:

- If the norms established by Brazil accomplish the prescription in relation to notifications established in WTO agreements, in relation to the period for consultations in the project phase and the prudential period between the publication of the sanitary and phitosanitary norm and its entry in force, in order to allow exporters to adapt their products and its methods of production to the norms.
- If the laws that establish those measures exclude Mercosur countries from their application.
- If Brazil considers that those norms are compatible with the free circulation of goods, established in the Asuncion Treaty.

3. Brazilian legislation applied to natural juice exported by Paraguay

The Brazilian Decree that rule the production and inspection of beverages in general established that, for custom transit and fiscal purposes three samples will be taken and in the case of analysis for control, one sample. In this sense, and in relation to that legislation, Paraguay ask for clarification of the scope and interpretation of “representative sample”.

Brazilian norms also establish that for the purpose of custom transit of the merchandise, the importer can be named faithful depositary. Paraguay asks for an explanation about the procedure to be faithful depositary.

In sum, Paraguay claims that there is a lack of transparency in the application of the norm.

According to the Olivos Protocol before the finalization of the process of convergence of the CET, country members will revise the present system in order to adopt a Permanent System of Dispute Settlement to the common market, as it is established in the Asuncion Treaty.

In December 2005, the Common Market Council approved the rules procedures of Permanent Tribunal of Revision[23].

Andean Community

The Andean community has partial and complete provisions in areas like dumping, subsidies, safeguards and free competition[24].

Table 12: Anti-dumping, Subsidy and Safeguard cases brought before the Andean Court of Justice -1991-2005

	Origin of Product	Country making complaint	Final Decisions
Anti-dumping 1991-2005			
Bolivia	1	0	yes = 8
Colombia	10	5	No = 9
Ecuador	2	3	Investigation terminated by country making complaint= 3
Peru	0	8	
Venezuela	5	5	Pending = 1
Other	4	-	
Total cases	**22**	**21**	
Subsidies 1992-2005			
Colombia	-	2	Yes = 0
Peru	-	1	No = 1
Venezuela	2	-	Investigation terminated by country making complaint = 2
India	1	-	
Total cases	**3**		
Safeguards 1991-2005			
Bolivia	5	2	Yes = 9
Colombia	6	13	No = 26
Ecuador	9	13	Duties Suspended = 5
Peru	2	6	
Venezuela	4	6	
All	25		
Total cases	**51**	**40**	

Sorce: Own elaboration base on Intal (2004) and Andean Community website

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[23] Decision 30/05

[24] Decision 456 when products are affected by dumping and subsidies of the Andean region; Decision 283, when products are affected by dumping or subsidies of third country origin.

Dispute Settlement is one of the areas were Andean countries have made institutional progress. The party considered to be affected can recourse to the Andean Court of Justice. The General Secretariat is the body responsible for administrative investigation and that determines responsibilities for failure to comply with the Andean Community's legal system.

From 1991 to 2005, the Andean Secretariat investigated 21 dumping cases, where two of them are related to third countries. During the same period, the body investigated 40 cases involving safeguards, where in just 9 cases the ruling favored the country making the complaint. Finally, there were just 3 cases related with the application of subsidies.

In the majority of the cases, trade defense mechanism was used to restrict intra-zone trade of products belonging to the oilseed chain. As it is apparent from the previous table, all Andean members had made use of these types of measures. The usual argument is that they have to face the distortions produced by the non-uniform application of the common external tariff as well as by the lack of harmonization within the bloc relating to the Andean price-band system and special trade regimes[25] (BID-INTAL, 2004)

Technical barriers to trade

Mercosur

Though Mercosur strictly complies with World Trade Organization obligations, norms referring to technical barriers to trade have not been harmonized yet. The Common Market Group counts with a sub-group which job is to eliminate technical obstacles to trade. The sectors with have observed more progress in harmonization are Food Industry, Automotive industry and Toys.

Andean Community

In June 2003, the Andean Community Commission adopted Decision 562 on the "Directives for the preparation, adoption and application of Technical Regulations in Andean Community Member Countries and at Community level" that is based on the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

Decision 562 promotes a harmonized structure of the national technical regulations issued by each Member Country and by the Andean Community Commission, allowing any interested party to find out the compulsory technical requirements products covered by the technical regulations must meet.

It also provides for notification and counter notification procedures, allowing Member Countries to find out about, comment on, or object to any draft technical regulations other Member Countries intend to issue. Furthermore, it facilitates the harmonization of national technical regulations.

This Community legislation was updated through Decision 615 creating the Andean Community System on Technical Notification and Regulation (SIRT), made up of the five Member Country Focal Points and that of the Community in the Andean Community General Secretariat.

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[25] Temporary admission, inward processing and drawback.

The Andean Community has a quality system that contributes to more free-flowing intraCommunity trade by removing unnecessary technical obstacles. This system also contributes to improve the quality of the goods and services that are produced in the Andean sub region.

The Andean System of Standardization, Accreditation, Testing, Certification, Technical Regulations and Metrology was created in 1995[26]and perfected in 1997[27].

The application of these Community provisions is also intended to strengthen institutions in the Member Countries that are responsible for ensuring the fulfillment of the conformity evaluation provisions, technical regulations, and procedures of the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Technical Obstacles to Trade.

The Andean Quality System covers all of the elements of the quality infrastructure: standardization, accreditation, testing, certification, technical regulations, and metrology for all of the sub region's products and services, except for those having to do with phytosanitary and zoo sanitary matters.

The aim of the Andean Standardization Network's (ASN) is to establish "Andean standards" for the products that are marketed in the sub region, by harmonizing the standards in effect in each country or adopting international standards considered to be of interest to the sub region.

The Andean Standardization Network Regulations stipulate the guidelines to be followed for the adoption, harmonization, preparation, publication, and dissemination of Andean standards.

Sanitary and Phitosanitary Measures

Mercosur

There exists a Sub-group of work, depending on the Common Market Group, dedicated to harmonize sanitary and phitosanitary norms and to eliminate non tariff restrictions affecting intra-zone trade of animals, vegetables, their products and sub products.

In 1996, the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary Measures of the WTO has been incorporated to Mercosur norms. Despite the progress, sanitary and phitosanitary norms in Mercosur are not harmonized yet.

Andean Community

Sanitary measures include zoo sanitary norms applied to intra-bloc and extra-bloc trade of animal species and its products, as well as the norms related with food innocuousness.

Among the achievements of the Andean Community in this field is worthy to mention: the creation of the Andean System of Agro Sanitation, the Andean Sub regional Program for the Eradication of the Foot and Mouth Disease for the period 2002-2009, and the creation of norms for registering, control, commercialization and use of veterinarian products for the prevention of damages to health and the environment.

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26 Decision 376.

[27] Decisión 419.

In animal sanitation, zoo sanitary requirements have been harmonized for the totality of domestic animals (and its products). There is also a Catalog of plagues and diseases of animals which existence has not been proved in the sub region and that produce considerable damage in the agriculture production. Using this Catalog as a base, imports from third countries that are able to propagate those plagues and diseases are forbidden.

Phitosanitary measures include those apply to international trade of agricultural products, with the aim to avoid inflows of exotic plagues as well as dissemination of existing plagues in the sub region.

A set of norms on phitosanitary requirements for 31 agricultural products have been harmonized which priority was established according with their priority in intra-bloc trade as well as trade with third countries.

(3) Trade liberalization: non trade related issues

Services

Mercosur

The Treaty of Asuncion established free trade in services, but this goal did not specify any specific timeline.

At the end of 1997, Mercosur partners signed the Protocol of Montevideo in trade in services with the aim to reach total liberalization of trade in services in the bloc over a 10-year period. It was agreed that specific commitments to liberalization would be established through successive negotiating rounds.

The Protocol was mainly inspired by the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GTAS)[28], defining a framework of intra-bloc negotiations that will permit countries to present offers of trade liberalization in the sector. This instrument provided that each member immediately and unconditionally grant Most Favored Nation status to the other partners' service providers, national treatment and market access benefits being limited to the sectors and benefit types defined in national lists of specific commitments negotiated annually.

In the annual negotiating rounds it was taken a positive list approach, designed to increase transparency and consolidate the status quo of the restrictions on Mercosur trade in services. Rounds' main goal is the progressive incorporation of sectors activities and modes of providing services in the Liberalization Program, as well as an increase in the level of specific commitments.

Each member state's initial lists of specific commitment, that were fixed in 1998, were based on the commitments agreed by Mercosur members at the WTO, with some minor differences, such as the inclusion of information services by Brazil.

The list of initial commitments include offers for the following sectors (BID-INTAL, 1998):

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[28] One difficulty in this area is the different degree of commitments each Mercosur country adopted in the GATS. In this sense, Argentina committed itself to a bigger degree of openness than Brazil did.

Argentina: professional services and other services provided to companies; communication services[29]; construction and engineering services; distribution services; financial services; tourism services and other vacation related services; and transportation services.

Brazil: professional services and other services provided to companies; communication services; construction and engineering services; financial services; tourism services and other vacation related services; and transportation services.

Paraguay: telecommunication services; financial services; tourism services and other vacation related services; and transportation services.

Uruguay: professional services and other services provided to companies; communication services; financial services; and sports, cultural and entertainment services.

National lists contain horizontal commitments, applicable to all sectors, details of the offers by sectors and sub-sectors, limitations of access to national markets, limitations to national treatment and the presentation of additional commitments. The lists of specific commitments have to be incorporated into national legal frameworks according to local procedures.

The Mercosur Visa was finally agreed in December 2002. According to the Agreement on Residence for Nationals of the Mercosur Member countries, immigrants from one country of the region who acquire a temporary or permanent visa in another Mercosur member will receive the same treatment as the country's nationals, including in the labor field (BID-INTAL, 2004).

The 5th Round of the Services Group focused in the restrictions on the movement of persons providing services via the harmonization of the categories used in the lists of commitments (business persons, intracorporate transfers, foreign company representatives). Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay also agreed to incorporate the category professionals and specialized technicians.

At the end of 2005, Brazil incorporated the Protocol of Montevideo to domestic law. Argentina and Uruguay already did it in 2002 and 2004, respectively. With the ratification of the three countries, the Protocol has already come into force. The initial specific lists also came into force.

In maritime transport services, there is a bilateral agreement between Argentina and Brazil that established that cargo is reserved to firms from one of these countries than can operate with their own ships or with rented ones.

In July 2006 the Mercosur Council approved the results of the 6th Round of the Services Group, which increases transparency and improve market access conditions in services trade. There were also steps for the harmonization of norms that facililitates trade in services, both for firms and also in the movement of persons. This decision has to be incorporated to Mercosur members' national legislation in order to be operative.

Andean Community

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[29] In this case the offer is conditioned to the approval by the National Congress and ratification by the Executive.

In 1998 the Andean Commission established the general framework of principles and provisions for liberalizing trade in trade in service sectors[30], with the exception of that related with government functions and air transportation. The aim was also to diversify the supply of services through the progressive elimination of restrictive measures that affect national treatment and market access (BID-INTAL, 2002).

Referring to sectoral developments, provisions on tourism and telecommunications were adopted in 1999, which add to transportation provisions adopted earlier. Others are in the process of adoption such as financial services and recognition of professional licenses.

The liberalization process established in Community provisions is based on an inventory in which each member include its national measures that affect the principles of market access and national treatment, with the aim to gradually and progressively phase out those measures in annual rounds.

Bolivia and Ecuador were afforded special treatment, as established in the Cartagena Agreement that gives them longer deadlines to fulfill their obligations and affording them temporary exceptions.

Apart from the general provisions, specific agreements have been concluded for transportation, tourism and telecommunications.

In the nineties, Andean countries made some efforts in order to gradually deregulate transportation services. In maritime transportation, the elimination of reserved cargo; in air transportation, the application of the open skies policy; in ground transportation, principles of freedom of operation (BID-NTAL, 2002). Specific provisions are in place for all modes of transportation, including multimode.

In the area of maritime transportation the reserved cargo was eliminated at a sub regional level, thus reducing freight costs significantly and increasing hold capacity for the trade in goods (BID-NTAL, 2002).

It was also established the open skies policy within the sub region. The Andean Community moved from exclusive rights to national airlines to provide international air service to these rights being enjoyed by a large number of companies, with free access to the market.

Referring to telecommunications, although the goal to deregulate all telecommunication services, except radio and television broadcasting, has not been accomplished; the Andean Committee of Telecommunication Authorities (CAATEL, in Spanish) approved the Strategic Plan for the Development of Andean Telecommunications for the 2001-2006 period. Long tem goal include the signing of regional integration agreements and the establishment of high-speed networks and satellite service infrastructure. Medium term objectives are related with promoting interconnection agreements in order to build the Andean network infrastructure and establishing cooperation mechanisms for education and training of human resources in the area (BID-INTAL, 2005).

Finally, the development and integration of tourism in the Andean Community considers three related issues: deregulation of tourism services, implementation of tourism projects

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[30] Decisión 439.

of Community interest and elimination of obstacles to intra-bloc flows of tourism. The Andean Committee of Tourism Authorities (CAATUR, in Spanish) has taken measures to eliminate the barriers to free market access and to national treatment of tourism services and services providers. In 2001, the Andean Commission approved a CAATUR's initiative that established national identification documents as the only requirement for intra-sub regional tourism.

Investment

Mercosur

In 1993, Mercosur members signed the Protocol of Colonia[31], which consisted in an agreement to promote and protect investments within the region. The four members agreed to grant investors in the region most favored nation status and to treat them as national investors. The Protocol prohibited the use of performance requirements and expropriation[32]. It also prohibited restrictions on the repatriation of capital and remittances of profits in convertible currency.

Mercosur countries also signed a Protocol on the Promotion and Protection of Investments from third countries, which was approved by the Mercosur Council in 1994[33].

Both Protocols have not been incorporated yet to the internal legislation of Mercosur countries.

Andean Community

The Andean Community has a Common Investment Regime[34] that guarantees foreign investors equal and non-discriminatory treatment and gives Member Countries the freedom to define their investment policies through their own national legislation.

The "Regime for the Common Treatment of Foreign Capital and Trademarks, Patents, Licensing Agreements and Royalties" was approved in 1991. Provisions grant foreign investors the same rights and obligations as Andean nationals, together with the right to transfer net profits abroad upon substantiation that they derive from investors' direct investment. It also eliminates all type of prior authorizations and opens the sub regional market to products produced by foreign companies provided they comply with the rules of origin.

It was also created a uniform regime for Andean Multinational Enterprises (AME), since 1991, and there exist a series of benefits to the formation for and incentives to the formation of AMEs. Andean Multinational Enterprises are defined as enterprises in which investors from two or more Andean Community countries own at least 60% of the equity capital. They and their branches receive national treatment as regards preferences and in government procurement. AMEs also enjoy access to export promotion mechanisms on

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[31] Decisión 11/93

[32] With the exception of reasons of public interest and with the payment of prompt, adequate and effective compensation.

[33] Decisión 11/94

[34] Decisión 291.

the same terms as national enterprises and they can also take advantage of special import-export regimes. They also have the right to establish branches in Member countries other than the country of domicile (BID-INTAL, 2002).

Foreign and sub regional investors in an AME have the right to transfer abroad all net profits and, regarding national taxation, they enjoy the same treatment as the one established for national enterprises.

In the successive coordination meetings held during the negotiations of the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA), Andean countries showed interest to advance in the topics related with investment, thus updating the sub-region regime in this issue (BID-INTAL, 2005).

With the aim to promote investments, with the support of UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) and competent Andean organizations, the Andean Investment Promotion Strategy was created.

Intellectual property

Mercosur

In 1995, Mercosur countries signed the Protocol of harmonization of norms related to Intellectual Property in Mercosur in trademarks and origin denominations. This Protocol entered in force in the year 2000.

Member parties are obliged to observe norms and principles of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Agreement on the trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS).

The Protocol also incorporates national treatment among Mercosur members.

Andean Community

In December 2000, the Andean Community's new Common Industrial Property System[35] entered into effect. This regime improved protection of intellectual property rights in the Andean countries, providing a more expeditious and transparent procedures for trademark registration and patent use. It also addresses precise aspects of invention patents, industrial designs, trademarks, appellations of origin as well as unfaith competition connected with industrial property.

The new system incorporates substantive aspects of the TRIPS, such as national treatment, most-favored nation treatment, layout designs of integrated circuits and the observation of national border measures for better control of smuggling.

Since its creation in the WTO, the five Andean countries belong to the Group of Like-minded mega diverse countries, a cooperation and consultation mechanism with the aim to promote common interests related with the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (BID-INTAL, 2005). Within this framework, in August 2002, the Andean

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[35] Decision 486.

countries signed the Cuzco Declaration on Access to Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights.

In 2003, the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources was assigned a permanent status and necessary steps were taking in order to get the technical support from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to make a regulatory proposal in order to strengthen the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous, Afro-American and local communities (BID-INTAL, 2005).

Structural and policy disparities[36]

Mercosur

In 2002, Mercosur countries agreed to set common targets for the fiscal balance, public debt and inflation. In order to harmonize statistics, a Macroeconomic Monitoring Group was created.

At the end of 2002, the Meeting of Ministers of Economy and Presidents of Central Banks reaffirmed the commitments with fiscal disciplines and the targets set in the Declaration of Florianópolis at the end of 2000[37].

Macroeconomic coordination featured among the priorities of the Mercosur Work Program 2004-2006, that established that the following matters should have been resolved by the end of 2004 (BID-INTAL, 2004). However, it seems that during 2005 and the first part of 2006 the issue was not at the agenda and the result is that there was no definition on macroeconomic convergence targets among Mercosur countries.

Andean Community

The Andean Community countries are working jointly to harmonize their macroeconomic policies, particularly their exchange, financial and fiscal policies. The CAN Advisory Council of Treasury or Finance Ministers, Central Bank Presidents and Economic Planning Officers has progressed in defining the convergence criteria on inflation, public debt and fiscal deficit.

In May 1999, Andean countries adopted the first criterion of convergence, that is the gradual attainment of single digit annual inflation rates.

The second convergence criterion was adopted in June 2001, establishing that the non-financial public sector deficit cannot exceed 3% of GDP. At the same time, the Permanent Technical Group was created in order to follow up inflation and fiscal convergence targets.

One year later, in April 2003, countries were committed to summit the Convergence Action Programs (CAP) to the General Secretariat. The CAP is a document that each country in

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[36] Survey B deal with structural disparities. The present Survey analyzes aspects related with macroeconomic policies.

[37] Flow fiscal variable (maximum variation of the consolidated public sector fiscal debt: 3% of GDP as of 2002), stock fiscal variable (maximum quarterly average of the consolidated public sector liquid debt: 40% for all countries as of 2010) and inflation (maximum annual change of the consumer price index or equivalent: 5% as of 2006).

the region is responsible for presenting at the beginning of the year, in order to evaluate the annual attainment of Community targets. It must be countersigned by both the Minister of Economy and the President of the Central Bank of each country for presentation to the Secretariat.

In May 2004, the Andean Community took important steps towards harmonizing macroeconomic policies, when the Regime to avoid Double Taxation and Prevent Tax Evasion was approved. In July of that same year, an agreement was reached on the Harmonization of Substantive and Procedural Aspects of Value-Added type Taxes and the Harmonization of Indirect Taxes, respectively.

Table 13: Degree of compliance in macroeconomic convergence targets

Andean Community - 2003

	Inflation (%)		Balance of NFPS (% of GDP)		Public Debt (% of GDP)	
	Effective	Target	Effective	Target	Effective	Target
Bolivia	3,94	5	7,9	-4	85,5	50
Colombia	6,49	5	3,3	-4	53,3	50
Ecuador	6,10	5	1,7	-4	54,0	50
Peru	2,50	5	-1,9	-4	47,5	50
Venezuela	n/a	5	-2	-4	47,2	50

Source: BID-INTAL (2005) based on CAN General Secretariat

Integration of productive processes

Mercosur

In order to facilitate the integration of regional productive chains, the Common Mercosur Council decided in 2005 to create a regime that enables the integration of productive processes undertaken in Mercosur members that use material from third countries. Good benefited by this regime may be sold at the member’s domestic market where the productive process is undertaken, exported to a Mercosur partner or exported outside the bloc.

Companies that are interested in making use of the benefits of this regime should present a project to the competent authority of each member that will then be analyzed and approved by the Common Mercosur Council.

Andean Community

The Andean Community has been heavily expediting the integration of the automotive sector by defining and approving a common policy for this sector.

The Industrial Complementarity Agreement in the Automotive Sector, by Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, was signed in November 1993 and brought it up to date in September 1999[38].

Infrastructure

The most important projects on physical integration in South America are developed under the Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA, in Spanish). IIRSA's main goal is to contribute to the creation of an integrated South American implementation of ten "Integration and Development Hubs"; this name refers to the fact that they include not only the development of physical infrastructure and related logistic operations, but also policy harmonization in relation to different ways and modalities of transportation, telecommunications, energy and border crossings, as well as the creation of economic interdependencies among the inland regions of the countries involved (BID-INTAL, 2005).

Operatively, IIRSA contemplates coordination mechanisms and information exchange among governments, the three regional multilateral financial institutions (IDB, CAF[39] and FONPLATA[40]) the private sector and the civil society.

IIRSA`s work is organized at three levels (BID-INTAL, 2006):

- Executive Steering Committee (ESC), composed by senior representatives appointed by South American countries.
- Executive Technical Groups (ETGs), made up of officials and experts appointed by South American countries. ETGs have to be constituted for each hub of integration and development and also for each of the integration processes that are approved by the ESC.
- Technical Coordinating Committee (TCC) that is composed by representatives from IDB, CAF and FONPLATA. Its main function is to coordinate the technical support for high priority areas established by the ESC. This organ has a permanent Secretariat at the headquarters of the Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean (INTAL) in Buenos Aires.

Initiatives in each of the twelve countries are structured around the National Coordinators, who are responsible for coordinating the participation of the different ministries and government organizations vinculated with IIRSA.

Among the basic lines of actions are (BID-INTAL, 2006): to design an integral vision of infrastructure; to develop projects within a strategic planning framework on the base of the identification of integration and regional development hubs; to harmonize policies, plans and regulatory and institutional frameworks between countries; to incorporate participation and consultation; and to develop regional mechanism for project programming, execution and management.

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[38] See "Special Sectoral Programs" in Section B-1 (2).

[39] Andean Development Corporation, created in 1968 as a development bank for Andean integration.

[40] Financial Fund for the Development of the River Plate Basin.

IIRSA has become a central authority for the construction of a common agenda of physical and integration projects in South America. Its has three main lines of action (BID-INTAL, 2006):

- Design a strategic vision for South American physical integration
- Identify the physical infrastructure requirements for each of the ten integration and development hubs linking up the South American continent
- Modernize and update the national regulatory systems governing the use of infrastructure and promote the harmonization of policies, plans and regulatory and institutional frameworks between countries.

IIRSA has developed regional diagnostic studies, and presented short, medium and long term lines of action for the following processes: Information and Communications Technology, Air Transport Operating Systems, Border Crossing Facilitation, Maritime Transport Operating Systems, Energy integration, Multimode Transport Operating Systems and Financing instruments.

Governments have designed a portfolio containing 335 transport, energy and telecommunications, infrastructure projects, with an estimated investment of more than 37 billion dollars (table 14).

Table 14: IIRSA Project Portfolio

Integration and Development Hub	Number of Groups	Number of Proyects	Estimated Investment (in Billions of US$)
Amazon Hub	6	44	2.000
Andean Hub	11	74	5.000
Guianese Shield Hub	4	32	370
Peru-Brazil-Bolivia Hub	3	18	11.600
Central Interoceanic Hub	5	44	3.300
Capricorn Hub	4	34	2.000
Southern Hub	2	21	1.100
MERCOSUR-Chile Hub	5	68	12.100
Total	**40**	**335**	**37.470**

No project portfolio has been designed yet for the Paraguay-Paraná Waterway and Southern Andean Hubs

Source:IIRSA

Integration and development Hubs

Source: IIRSA

In June 2005, at the 28th meeting of the Common Market Council, the presidents of Mercosur countries advocated the creation of financial mechanisms to encourage the development of the region's infrastructure and also agreed to support the development of the Central Bioceanic Corridor involving Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Besides, the presidents stressed their desire for the continued progress of physical and energy interconnection projects (BID-INTAL, 2006).

Table 15: IIRSA Projects

Strategic Projects for Integration & Development Hubs and Sectoral Information & Communications Technologies Processes

Nº	Projects	HUB	Millions of US$	Countries
🟨 1	Duplication of Route 14	MERCOSUR-Chile	370,0	AR (BR)
🟩 2	Remodeling of the Rio Branco-Montevideo-Colonia-Nueva Palmira Corridor	MERCOSUR-Chile	176,8	UY(AR-BR)
🟨 3	Building of the Jaguarão-Rio Branco International Bridge	MERCOSUR-Chile	12,0	BR-UY
🟩 4	Duplication of the Palhoça-Osorio Leg (Rodovia Mercosur)	MERCOSUR-Chile	800,0	BR (AR-UY)
🟦 5	Los Andes-Mendoza Railway Project	MERCOSUR-Chile	251,0	AR-CH
🟩 6	International Route 60-CH (Valparaíso-Los Andes Leg)	MERCOSUR-Chile	286,0	CH (AR)
🟨 7	Northeast Argentina Gas Pipeline	MERCOSUR-Chile	1.000,0	AR (BO)
🟨 8	Building of the Salvador Mazza-Yacuiba Binational Bridge	Capricorn	10,0	AR-BO
🟨 9	Presidente Franco-Porto Meira New Bridge and Border Center	Capricorn	55,0	PY-BR
🟩 10	Building of the Pailón-San José-Puerto Suárez Road	Central Interoceanic	435,3	BO (BR-CH-PE)
🟨 11	São Paulo Railway Ring (North and South Legs)	Central Interoceanic	300,0	BR
🟨 12	Infante Rivarola-Cañada Oruro Border Crossing	Central Interoceanic	1,2	BO-PY
🟦 13	Building of the Cañada Oruro-Villamontes-Tarija-Estación Abaroa Road (first stage)	Central Interoceanic	60,0	BO (PY)
🟩 14	Toledo-Pisiga Road	Central Interoceanic	76,0	BO (CH)
🟩 15	Rehabilitation of the Iquique-Colchane Road	Central Interoceanic	19,2	CH (BO)
🟨 16	Rehabilitation of the El Sillar Leg	Central Interoceanic	30,0	BO (BR-CH-PE)
🟨 17	Desaguadero Border Center	Andean	7,5	BO-PE
🟨 18	Cúcuta-San Antonio del Táchira Border Crossing	Andean	2,0	CO-VE
🟦 19	Recovering of Meta River Navigability	Andean	108,0	CO-VE
🟨 20	Pasto-Mocoa Road	Amazon	183,0	CO
🟩 21	Paita-Tarapoto-Yurimaguas Road, Ports and Logistic Centers	Amazon	338,0	PE (BR)
🟦 22	Lima-Tingo María-Pucallpa Road, Ports and Logistic Centers	Amazon	589,0	PE (BR)
🟨 23	Francisco de Orellana Port	Amazon	105,3	EC
🟩 24	Paving of the Iñapari-Puerto Maldonado-Inambari, Inambari-Juliaca / Inambari-Cusco Leg	Peru-Brazil-Bolivia	1.055,0	PE (BR)
🟩 25	Bridge over the Acre River	Peru-Brazil-Bolivia	12,0	BR-PE
🟨 26	Boa Vista-Bonfim-Lethem-Georgetown highway (first stage: studies)	Guianese Shield	3,3	GY-BR
🟩 27	Bridge over the Takutu River	Guianese Shield	10,0	GY-BR
🟨 28	Venezuela (Ciudad Guayana)-Guyana (Georgetown)-Suriname (Paramaribo) Road (first stage)	Guianese Shield	0,8	VE-GY-SU
🟨 29	Improvements in Nieuw Nickerie-Paramaribo-Albina Leg and International Bridge over the Marowijne River	Guianese Shield	105,0	SU-GY
🟨 30	Exports through Postal Services for SMEs	ITCs	1,2	All countries
🟨 31	Implementation of a Roaming Agreement in South America	ITCs	1,0	All countries
	Total		**6.403,6**	

🟨 In preparation

🟦 Biding/Concession

🟩 In execution

Source: IIRSA (Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infraestructure in South America

At the 6th IIRSA ESC meeting, at the end of 2004, member countries defined a group of 31 high priority projects for implementation during the 2005-2010 administration, representing alternatively financed investments of more than US$ 6.400 millions (table 15). The aim of the administration is to try to speed up results in physical integration projects.

With the aim to follow up of the South American physical infrastructure development, IIRSA has implemented the Strategic Management Information System (SIGE, in Spanish), a tool to support the strategic monitoring and management of the 31 projects on a real-time basis, including critical tasks, infrastructure goals, restriction management, funding sources, estimated investment, among others.

SIGE is an information system based running in a web-based environment, that uses the IT infrastructure of the Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean (INTAL) and organism at the Inter-American Development Bank, which is the host to the Secretary of IIRSA's Technical Coordination Committee (IIRSA's website).

The table contains the 31 projects comprised in the "Implementation Agenda based on Consensus 2005-2010", agreed upon by the countries on the basis of the results achieved during the territorial planning phase of the IIRSA Project Portfolio.

The map shows the geographical location of the selected projects:

(4) Evaluation of internationalization and enforcement of agreements in trade and non-trade related issues

Mercosur

Intergovernmental bodies were able to progress in the design of common policies that allow to put in practice of the custom union, but they started to face difficulties when their tasks became related with the application of norms (Pena and Rozemberg, 2005).

Mercosur specific institutional conception means that the “rules of the game” agreed at the sub regional level must be incorporated in the national legislation of each member party. This fact has led to numerous difficulties and. According to available statistics, only 38% of Mercosur provisions have been incorporated by the four member countries (BID-INTAL, 2003).

According to Pena and Rozemberg (2005), approximately 45% of the approved norms of Mercosur are not already in force.

Although there have been efforts of the technical groups of the different public sector agencies and by legislators of the four countries through the Joint Parliamentary Committee, it has been found that the facilitation of the legislative adjustment process is extremely complex (BID-INTAL, 2003).

Mercosur still lack a transparent and rapid mechanism to incorporate norms and make them operative. Ouro Preto Protocol does not foresee time terms to incorporate norms to internal legislation.

The situation about norms is even more serious is the following piece of information is considered (Peña, 2003):

- Norms corresponding to the Asuncion Treaty that are not accomplished, such as the impossibility of applying taxes to exports destinated to Mercosur countries.
- Complementary norms incorporated to Protocols not yet ratified. Example: Protocols of Montevideo and Colonia about foreign and intra-Mercosur investments[41].
- Procedures to incorporate legal norms to internal legislation that in some countries are contrary to constitutional rules.

Andean Community

In the case of the Andean Community, Decisions by the Andean Community Commission have internal legal force as soon as they become public, so there is no need of Parliamentary ratification.

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[41] See section B-1 (3) “Investment”

B-2 Relationships with External Regions and Countries

(1) Current status of negotiations between Mercosur/CAN and regional blocs and countries outside South America

FTAA negotiations

At the beginning of 2004 it was clear that the two-tier format agreed in the FTAA Trade Ministers meeting in 2003 in Miami would be inadequate to facilitate the necessary consensus to meat the deadline of January 2005 for the start of hemispheric integration. Thus, negotiations failed to define basic common rules for the 34 countries.

Although there was a minimum consensus to prioritize goods market access obligations, disagreements over the degree of ambition and the scope of certain other disciplines (services, intellectual property, other issues in agriculture) prevented to reach an agreement (BID-INTAL, 2006).

The stagnation of FTTA contrasts with the offensive attitude of the United States to reached bilateral agreements with different countries in the region. After according and FTA with Chile, the US closed the agreement with CAFTA and Dominican Republic, and recently signed FTA with Peru and Colombia.

Mercosur

Mercosur-European Union

In July 1999 the Inter-regional Framework Cooperation Agreement between Mercosur and the EU entered in force. The agreement’s most important goal was to prepare negotiations for the creation of a free trade area between the two blocs.

The two blocs first exchange liberalization lists in mid 2001, but both proposals were considered unsatisfactory. Both countries presented additional offers during 2003 but, though they made some progress in relation to the number of products included, they still were considered conservative by both sides.

Finally, in May and September 2004 both blocs tried to bring their positions closer, but again with negative results.

Shortly, Mercosur last offer, that included over 90% of trade, considered the immediate elimination for 12% of tariff lines and from 3 to 8 years complete liberalization of 30% of tariff lines. That proposal kept 821 lines (that is, 8,4% of tariff lines) unscheduled.

On the other hand, EU´s offer to Mercosur included the immediate liberalization of 34% of tariff lines and left unscheduled 435 positions. Besides, in 109 positions the EU offered fixed preferences and in 241 it offered quotas; these 340 tariff lines were mainly agricultural products.

In terms of trade, the EU offer immediately liberalization on 58% of Mercosur exports (which had already been liberalized in multilateral negotiations), 35% in 10 years term, 1% through fixed preferences and 5% with quotas (BID-INTAL, 2005).

Mercosur proposal left out about 10% of EU´s exports. At the same time, it offered immediately to liberalize 11% of EU’s exports, 61% at ten years with fixed preferences and quotas for the remainder (BID-INTAL, 2005).

Apart from market access issues, there were differences in services, investments, geographical indications and intellectual property, government procurement and rules of origin.

In the last two years, negotiation between both regional has not shown any important progress.

Mercosur-India

In march 2005, Mercosur and India signed a Fixed Preferences Agreement, which included annexes that contained lists of products, the rules of origin, a regime on safeguards and a dispute settlement mechanism.

The agreement consists in the granting of preferences on 450 positions. In the case of Mercosur exports, the agreement include products like wool, leather, chemical, some fruits, oil based products, steel piping and furniture. The preferences fluctuate between 10 and 100% and, in same cases, quotas applied.

Mercosur agreed to lower tariff to India in items like chemical products, pharmaceutical, textile machinery, electrical appliances, hand tolls.

Mercosur-South African Custom Union (SACU)

At the end of 2004, both blocs signed the Preferential Trade Agreement, that grants fixed preferential access (from 10% to 100%) to about 1000 products for each party.

Preferences offered by Mercosur include 752 tariff lines with a preference of 100%. Sectors included are mainly chemical and petrochemical, capital and information technology goods and agro products.

Preferences offered by SACU include 531 tariff lines with a preference of 100%, 161 with a preference of 50% and 103 with 25% and the rest with 10%. Products included correspond mainly to capital and information technology goods, chemical and petrochemical, agriculture and hand tools.

Mercosur-Mexico

In 2002, in the LAIA (Latin American Integration Agreement or ALADI, in Spanish) framework, Mercosur and Mexico signed the Economic Complementation Agreement 54 (ACE 54 in Spanish), which committed both parties to the creation of a Free Trade Area. It was also agreed that any preexisting agreement would be part of the ACE 54. Negotiation of lists of products between Mercosur members and Mexico are done at a bilateral level.

At the same time, the Economic Complementation Agreement 55 (ACE 55 in Spanish) was signed for the Automotive Sector. In the case of Brazil the agreement included auto parts. The automobile agreement included a quota of 50 thousand automobiles traded annually at zero tariffs between Argentina and Mexico.

Automobile trade between Mercosur countries and Mexico has been completely liberalized since May 2006.

In 2002, Brazil also signed with Mexico a bilateral complementation agreement that included reciprocal concessions by products, covering 800 tariff lines, half of them with a 100% preference. One third of the products negotiated were part of the chemical industry and the rest of them were electrical machinery, food and beverage, plastic products and optical and photographic instruments.

In 2005 it was agreed that negotiations would continue on the basis of goods, services and investment without included government procurement and intellectual property. It was also considered special and differential treatment for Paraguay.

It should be pointed out that Mexico already reached with Uruguay a more broaden agreement that provides for liberalization in services and that is more ambitious in investment. At the same time, trade in goods at the year 2006 is almost liberalized between both countries.

In may 2006 Argentina signed with Mexico an additional protocol to the Economic Complementation Agreement No 6 (ACE 6, in Spanish). This agreement implies reciprocal concessions for 1463 products, which will have free access in both markets in 10 years time. The negotiated products are chemical products, plastic and rubber products, and electrical and mechanical machinery. Only 7 agricultural products were included, despite Argentinean negotiators claimed for more.

Mercosur-Korea

Since 1997 Mercosur and Korea have a consultation and information mechanism. In October 2004 it was signed an agreement to carry out a feasibility study of the trade impact of a possible free trade area between Mercosur countries and Korea. In May 2005 the terms of reference of that study were agreed an one year later both parties concluded the work, that included general as well as partial equilibrium analysis, trade indicators and a survey of measures that affect trade.

(2) Analysis of bilateral agreements between South American countries and others outside the region

Andean Community

United States

Since 1991, under the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) the United States unilaterally granted tariff preferences to Andean countries. This program consisted in duty-free access to a set of products exported by Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela. The main goal of these unilateral concessions was to assist in a concerted fight against illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as terrorism.

ATPA had an expiration date (December 2001) that leads the four Andean countries to try not only to keep the existing preferences but also their extension to a bigger number of products. They also had the objective to incorporate Venezuela to the same regime of unilateral preferences.

The steps taken by the Andean countries were successful except for the inclusion of Venezuela. In August 2002, the United States renewed and expanded tariffs preferences to the four countries originally benefited with ATPA, through a new program known as Andean Trade Preferences Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA).

ATPDEA expanded the duty free entry benefit to a group of products including important manufactured exports for Andean Products, such as apparels. At the same time, the new group of products included a list of sensitive products for the USA, and whose entry free of duties will depend on the decision of the US President (BID-INTAL, 2005). Table … shows the main products. Third column represents those claimed by the Andean countries but that were excluded form the benefits of ATPDEA.

The General Secretariat of the Andean Community evaluated the utilization of the preferences by the Andean countries, concluding that the percentage of their total exports to the United Stated benefiting from those preferences increased from 18% in 2001, when ATPA was still effective, to around 50% in 2003.

Table 16 shows the Andean products, which had the greatest share of the APTDEA's benefit.

Table 16: Exports under APTDEA: Participation of selected products

Country and product	% participation
Bolivia	
Manufactures, wood and cork	11,1
Clothing and accesories	35,8
Colombia	
Animal or vegetable raw materials	12,3
Petroleum and derivatives	68,5
Clothing and accesories	8,3
Ecuador	
Animal or vegetable raw materials	7,5
Fish	2,6
Vegetables and fruits	3,3
Wood and cork manufactures	2,2
Petroleum and derivatives	81,9
Peru	
Non-ferrous metals	38,6
Vegetables and fruits	8,5
Clothing and accesories	37,3
Petroleum and derivatives	9,3

Source: Andean Community's General Secretariat

The important benefits that ATPDEA generated to the Andean countries have a qualification: Its expiration date, schedule for December 31, 2006. With these limitation, the Program does not provide a time horizon for promoting investment Andean countries need in order to generate new exports of improved quality and greater volume (BID-INTAL, 2005) These are the main economic reasons behind the efforts of Colombia and Peru, since 2002, to try to negotiate bilateral agreements with the United States.

Peru-United States and Colombia-United States[42]

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[42] Based on information from the website of the United States Representative.

The United States and Peru concluded negotiations on a bilateral free trade agreement on December, 2005.

Colombia concluded free trade negotiations with the United States and the end of February, 2006.

The main characteristics of both agreements are the following.

Over eighty percent of US exports of consumer and industrial products to Peru and Colombia will be duty-free immediately upon entry in force of the agreement and an additional seven percent will be duty free within five years.

Peru and Colombia will join the WTO`s information Technology Agreement (ITA), which removes tariff and non-tariff barriers to information technology products.

As it was said before, under the ATPDEA many products from Peru and Colombia already enter the United States duty-free. The agreement will make this regime permanent, providing certainty for business and investors, and will allow nearly all non-textile Peruvian and Colombian products to enter the United States duty-free immediately upon implementation of the agreement.

Textiles and apparel will be duty-free and quota-free immediately if the products meet the rules of origin. A special textile safeguard was introduced in order to provide temporary relief if imports prove to be damaging to domestic producers.

In relation to services, Peru and Colombia grant substantial market access across its entire services regime. A negative list approach is used. Both countries agreed to exceed its commitments already made at the multilateral level, and to dismantle significant services and investment barriers. For example, measures that require American firms to hire nationals rather than professionals from the U.S. as well as measures that require the purchase of local goods. Market access to services is supplemented by requirements for regulatory transparency.

Both agreements include new protections for investors from the United States, establishing a secure, predictable legal framework for American investors operating in Peru and Colombia. All forms of investment are protected, including enterprises, debt, concessions and similar contracts, and intellectual property. Investors from the U.S. enjoy in almost all circumstances the right to establish acquire and operate investments in Peru and Colombia on an equal footing with local investors. The investor protections are backed by a transparent, binding international arbitration mechanism.

Companies from the United States will be treated not less favorably than Peruvian/Colombian companies in all categories of intellectual property rights (IPR). At the same time, both agreements make a number of important improvements to IPR protections, such as the restoration of patent terms to compensate for delays in granting the original patent, consistent with the practice in the United States, and the introduction of tough penalties for piracy and counterfeiting.

Both Agreements grant new access to Government Procurement contracts. Suppliers from the United States are granted non-discriminatory rights to bid on contracts from Peruvian and Colombian government ministries, agencies and departments, excluding low-value contacts. Both agreements cover the purchases of most of central government entities, including public enterprises such as the oil companies of Peru and Colombia. In the case of Peru, purchases of its public health insurance agency, an important purchaser of pharmaceuticals, are also included.

In both cases, it is required transparency and efficiency in administering customs procedures, including rules of origin, that are designed to provide clarity, predictability and certainty to the private sector and customs administrations.

Labor and environmental obligations are part of the core text of both trade agreements, fully meeting the objectives set out by the Congress of the United States when it granted the Trade Promotion Authority.

Finally, core obligations, including labor and environmental provisions, are subject to the dispute settlement mechanism of the agreement. Dispute panel procedures set high standards of openness and transparency through open public hearings, public release of legal submissions by parties and opportunities for interested third parties to submit views. Emphasis is on promoting compliance through consultation and trade-enhancing remedies. An innovative enforcement mechanism includes penalties to enforce commercial, labor and environmental obligations of the trade agreement.

Chile

The Economic Complementation Agreements (ACE, in Spanish), signed in the ALADI framework, were the first model followed by Chile in its negotiations with other ALADI members (Saez, 2001). The ACEs have a simple structure and they adopt a set of general rules, limiting negotiations to the good sectors and incorporating an agenda for later negotiations, especially on services and investment. This type of framework included negotiations with Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mercosur, Peru and Venezuela (see Table 17).

In the case of Colombia (ACE 24) and Venezuela (ACE 23), the schedule for tariff liberalization in goods finished in January 1999, with Ecuador (ACE 32) in January 2000, with Peru (ACE 38) in January 2012 and with Mercosur (ACE 35) in January 2014.

Chile-Canada

The Free Trade Agreement between Chile and Canada, that included disciplines not previously treated in trade agreements signed by Chile, entered into force in 1997.

In market access, the Agreement provides for a program covering more than 92% of the products of Chile, with an immediate liberalization for more that 80% of bilateral trade. The rest of trade entered a time frame of 6 years. There is a list of exceptions, specifically for milk and poultry products.

In order to get preferential treatment, goods produced with non originating material are qualify as originating as long as they comply with specific origin requirements, consisting in a change of tariff classification, regional content value or a combination of both. The agreement establishes a self-certification system, which means that the appropriate certificate is issued by the producer or exporter of the goods. The agreement includes penal, civil and administrative sanctions to be applied for exporters that declare false origins.

Table 17: Chile’s Trade Agreements

Country or group of Countries	Type of Agreement	Signature Date	Effective Date
P4 (Chile, New Zealand, Singapur and Brunei)	EAA	July 2005	Parliamentary Proceeding pending
European Union	EAA	November 2002	February 2003
Bolivia	ECA Nº 22	April 1993	July 1993
Venezuela	ECA Nº 23	April 1993	July 1993
Colombia	ECA Nº 24	December 1993	January 1994
Ecuador	ECA Nº 32	December 1994	January 1995
MERCOSUR	ECA Nº 35	June 1996	October 1996
Peru	ECA Nº 38	June 1998	July 1998
Mexico	FTA	April 1998	August 1999
Canada	FTA	December 1996	July 1997
Republic of South Korea	FTA	February 2003	April 2004
EFTA	FTA	June 2003	December 2004
United States	FTA	June 2003	January 2004
Panamá	FTA	June 2006	
China	FTA	November 2005	
Central America	FTA	October 1999	
Costa Rica	FTA	October 1999	February 2002 (Bilateral Protocol)
El Salvador	FTA	October 1999	June 2002 (Bilateral Protocol)
Guatemala	FTA	October 1999	Bilateral under negotiation
Honduras	FTA	October 1999	Bilateral under negotiation
Nicaragua	FTA	October 1999	Bilateral under negotiation
Cuba	PSA	August 1998	Parliamentary Proceeding pending
India	PSA	March 2006	

Notes:

EAA: Economic Association Agreement

ECA: Economic Complementation Agreement

FTA: Free Trade Agreement

PSA: Partial Scope Agreement

Source: Direcon

Chile and Canada agreed a mutual exception of antidumping investigations and the application of anti-dumping duties for any product that is free of duties in both markets (Saez, 2001).

This agreement and the one with Mexico incorporated many provisions of the NAFTA agreement, especially when referring to investments, services and dispute settlement. The agreement with Canada did not incorporate intellectual property, technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phitosanitary measures, that later on were incorporated in the agreement with Mexico.

Chile-Mexico

Chile and Mexico negotiated a free trade agreement at the end of the nineties that replace the Economic Complementarity Agreement No 17 (ACE 17, in Spanish), subscribed in

1991. The new agreement, that was not negotiated under the Latin American Asociation of Free Trade (ALADI, in Spanish), came into effect on August 1999.

The Agreement between Chile and Mexico governs various disciplines, similar the one with Canada.

Large part of the tariff table has 100% tariff preference. Only 100 tariff lines are excepted (oil, products subject to the Chilean Price Band System and other agricultural products). Additionally, some goods are subject to quotas, such as not originating apples and some automobiles.

The agreement includes disciplines related with intellectual property, sanitary and phitosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade that were modeled according to WTO and NAFTA.

Both the agreement with Canada and Mexico are based, in great part, in the NAFTA framework, and practically replicate its text in relation to investments, services and dispute settlement.

Chile-USA

Chile and the United States signed a Free Trade Agreement that became effective in January 2004.

There are no exceptions in market access on goods. All tariffs and quotas eliminated. More that 85% of bilateral trade in consumer and industrial goods became duty-free immediately after the Agreement entry in force. Most of the remaining tariffs are eliminated within four years (USTR, 2002).

Chilean price bands, under which import duties on the same product may vary according to international price levels will be phase out. It is worth to mention that elimination of price band was not part of the EU or Canada free trade agreements with Chile.

US farmers are protected from sudden surges in imports from Chile trough an agricultural safeguard provision.

Chile accorded substantial market access across its entire services regime, subject to very few exceptions, a so-called “negative list” approach. Traditional market access to services is supplemented by strong and detailed disciplines on regulatory transparency. Regulatory authorities must use open and transparent administrative procedures. Market access commitments apply across a range of sectors, including but not limited to Computer and related services, Telecommunications services, Audiovisual services, Construction and Engineering, Tourism, Advertising, Express Delivery, Professional services, Distribution services, Adult education and training services and Environmental services.

In relation to Investment, the Agreement establishes secure, predictable legal framework for U.S, investors that operate in Chile. All forms of investment are protected, such as enterprise, debt, concessions, contracts and intellectual property. U.S. investors enjoy in almost all circumstances the right to establish, acquire and operate investments in Chile on an equal footing with Chilean investors. The Agreement prohibits and removes certain restrictions on U.S. investors, such as requirements to buy Chilean rather than U.S. inputs. These rights are protected by an effective and impartial procedure for dispute settlement that is fully transparent.

The chapter dedicated to Intellectual Property Rights establishes that protection of copyrights, patents, trademarks and trade secrets is state-of-the-art, going farther than previous free trade agreements.

On competition policy, Chile commits itself to maintain a competition law that prohibits anti-competitive business conduct. The Agreement also requires that Chile control and regulates state enterprises.

On Government Procurement, strong disciplines set precedent for Hemisphere. On this issue it is required that Chilean ministries, regional and municipal governments not discriminate against U.S. firms or in favor of Chilean firms, when making government purchases in excess of agreed monetary thresholds. The Agreement also imposes strong and transparent disciplines on procurement procedures, such as requiring timely and effective bid review procedures.

The Agreement fully meets environmental as well as labor objectives set out by the U.S. Congress on Trade Promotion Authority. Environmental and labor obligations are part of the core text of the trade agreement. The Agreement requires that parties shall effectively enforce their own domestic labor and environmental laws.

All core obligations of the Agreement, including labor and environmental provisions, are subject to the dispute settlement mechanism. Dispute panel procedures set high standards of openness and transparency (such as open public hearings and public release of legal submissions by parties). Anyway, emphasis is on promoting compliance through consultation. An innovative enforcement mechanism includes monetary penalties to enforce commercial, labor and environmental obligations of the trade agreement.

Chile-European Union

Negotiations on the EU-Chile Association Agreement started in April 2000 and were concluded two years later. The trade provisions of the agreement entered into force on an interim basis on 1 February 2003. This Association Agreement is based on three pillars: a political dialogue, co-operation and trade, thus covering the broad range of EU-Chile relations.

The trade part of this agreement has given the most innovative and ambitious results ever negotiated by the EU. The agreement covers all the areas of Chile-EU trade relationship, going well beyond the respective WTO commitments.

The Agreement covers a free trade area in goods, services and government procurement, liberalization of investment and capital flows, the protection of intellectual property rights, a co-operation for competition and an efficient and binding dispute settlement mechanism.

The free trade area in goods is underpinned by transparent and strong rules, including provisions which aim at the facilitation of trade in particular in the area of wines and spirits and sanitary and phytosanitary measures - for both areas specific agreements are annexed to the Association agreement, and also in the customs and related areas and standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures. The institutional arrangements included in the agreement will ensure that the implementation of the agreement is effectively carried out.

In relation to market access in goods, since the implementation of the agreement in February 2003, 75,7% of tariff items and 85% of total trade that Chile exports to the EU entered duty-free. These percentages will increase to 89,6% and 95,7%, respectively, at the beginning of 2007 (Rosales, 2002). Only 6% of the tariff lines were excepted from preferential access to the European market, mainly agricultural products.

The chapter on services also considers a progressive and reciprocal liberalization. However, sectors like audiovisual, air transport and national maritime transport are excluded from the agreement (Burguet and Ramos, 2003).

Most recently an additional Protocol has been added to the Agreement to take into account the enlargement of the European Union and so extend the full benefits of the agreement from the ten new EU Member States to Chile and vice versa.

Chile-Korea

The Free Trade Agreement between Chile and Korea came into effect in April 2004. Chile was the first non-Asian country that reached a FTA with an Asian nation (DIRECON).

The Agreement immediately liberalized 87% of the items that Chile exports to Korea. More than 93% of the items will be liberalized five years after implementation. Only 0,3% of Chilean exports was excepted from the Agreement.

In relation to Korean exports to Chile, the terms of the Agreement established that 41,4% of items was immediately liberalized, 76% at five years and 86% at ten years.

Chile-EFTA

In June 2003, Chile and the European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) signed a free trade agreement, which includes liberalization in goods and services. It also included a chapter on investment and common trade disciplines.

When the Agreement came into effect, in December 2005, 90% of the trade in goods between Chile and EFTA was liberalized.

Both parties also agreed to eliminate anti-dumping measures in bilateral trade.

Chile-India

Chile and India Signed a Partial Scope Agreement in March 2006. The Agreement includes fixed tariff preferences for 98% and 91% of the products exported by Chile and India, respectively, to the partner. Tariff preferences generally will reach 20%, except for some products where 10% and 50% will be applied.

Chile lowered the tariffs of 296 products from India, while this country did it so for 266 products from Chile.

Chilean products that were benefited by the Agreement include copper, wood pulp, wood boards, chemical and fertilizers, minerals, salmons.

Once the agreement if fully implemented, both countries could start negotiations in order to reach a free trade agreement, including the trade in goods, services and investments.

Chile-China

After a pre-feasibility analysis was done, Chile and China started negotiations at the end of 2004. In November 2005 both countries finally signed a free trade agreement.

Immediately liberalization for 92% of the Chilean exports to China was agreed. In the case of China, the figure is around 50% of the present trade. The rest of the product will be liberalized in a maximum of 10 years time, except for a list of excluded products that represent 1% of the Chilean exports and 3% of the China sells to Chile. Chile excluded 152 products.

It was agreed that tariff liberalization for products considered sensitive by China would be in 10 to 15 years time. These products include frozen salmon, grapes and apples.

Chilean sensitive list includes products like cement, some chemicals, certain products of the textile and clothing sector, which will be free of duties in 10 years time. Exceptions also included agricultural products such as those subject to price bands (wheat, flour and sugar), tires, metallurgical products and household appliances.

Both countries maintain their respective rights before the WTO in terms of safeguards and anti-dumping.

It was agreed to include an expedite mechanism on Dispute Settlement that will allow both parties to solve their trade differences within the FTA.

Chile-Japan

In the Japan-Chile Summit Meeting held in October 2002, President Ricardo Lagos Escobar of the Republic of Chile expressed his hope for concluding a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) to Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi of Japan.

At the end of 2004, both countries shared the view that both sides would launch the Joint Study Group composed of representatives from government, business and academic sectors of both countries in order to study the possibility of concluding an economic partnership agreement / free trade agreement (EPA/FTA).

The Joint Study Group on Japan-Chile EPA/FTA had four meeting during 2005, and finally recommended to the Leaders of both countries that the two countries should launch negotiations on the Japan-Chile EPA[43].

The two countries started the negotiating progress towards an Economic Association Agreement in February 2006.

In July 2006, Japan and Chile concluded their third round of negotiations on a bilateral free trade agreement after discussing liberalization of trade in farm and industrial goods and services as well as the text of an accord.

The next meeting will be held in Santiago de Chile, probably in August 2006.

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[43] Report of the Joint Study Group on Japan-Chile Economic Partnership Agreement / Free Trade Agreement. November 2005

(3) Evolution of trade between South American countries and external regions

Table 18 shows the evolution of intra and extra trade for Mercosur and the Andean Community, considering annual averages for trienniums, for the last two decades.

Table 18: Intra and extra regional trade

Million dollars

				Percentage change	
	1983-1985 Average	1993-1995 Average	2003-2005 Average	1983-85 vs 1993-95	1993-95 vs 2003-05
Mercosur					
Intra-Mercosur trade	1.987	11.150	15.821	461	42
Extra-Mercosur exports	32.164	51.514	118.056	60	129
Extra-Mercosur imports	17.768	47.164	74.185	165	57
Total trade	51.919	109.828	208.062	112	89
Andean Community					
Intra-Andean Community trade	1.179	3.650	7.613	210	109
Extra-Andean Community exports	23.666	30.270	56.445	28	86
Extra-Andean Community imports	14.842	28.779	45.144	94	57
Total trade	39.687	62.699	109.203	58	74

Intra-bloc trade in both cases consider an average of intra exports and intra imports

Source: Own elaboration based on National Institutes of Statistics, National Central Banks and Andean Community website.

Total trade in both cases showed a positive trend in the last twenty years. However, the difference in the values traded became bigger, as Mercosur total trade grew more rapidly than in the case of the Andean Community. In 1983-85, the value of total trade of the Andean Community represented 76% of the value traded by Mercosur countries. In 2003-05 this figure reduced to 52%.

Table … also shows that in both cases, intra-bloc trade grew rapidly between 1983-85 and 1993-95, especially in the case of Mercosur. Between those periods, intra-bloc trade, measured as a percentage of total trade, went from 4% to 10% in Mercosur and from 3% to 6% in the case of the Andean Community. However, whereas for the Andean Community this figure continued increasing to 7% in 2003-05, in the case of Mercosur the participation went down to 8% in the same period.

The two right columns of table 18 show that, in the last ten years, both for Mercosur and the Andean Community extra-bloc imports reduced its rate of growth whereas extra-bloc exports increased it. However, while in the period 1993-95/2003-05 extra-bloc imports grew at the same rate, there are important differences in the rates of expansion of extra-bloc exports. Between 1993-95 and 2003-05, Mercosur extra-bloc exports expanded at an annual average rate of 8,5% while in the case of the Andean Community that rate was 6,4%. The gap explains the differences in the expansion of the trade surplus during the period. While in the Andean Community the surplus with the Rest of the World went from

1,5 to 11 billion dollars, in the case of Mercosur the surplus increased from 4 to 44 billion dollars.

Main partners of South American countries

Exports

Table A.1 shows the evolution of exports to main partners for the ten Latin American countries. The figures show annual averages for different periods in the last twenty years. Based on this information, Table A.2 shows the share each partner represent in the exports of the ten countries.

In the last twenty years all countries increased their total exports. The more dynamic were Chile, with an 11% annual average export growth during the period, followed by Paraguay (8,3%), Colombia (8%) and Argentina (7,5%). The least dynamic was Venezuela with just 0,7% annual growth.

A general common trend is the fact that the EU lost participation.

Mercosur

In the case of Argentina, except for Japan, all export destinations showed a positive trend in the last ten years. Table A.2 shows that the participation of the EU, the main partner at the beginning of the eighties, went down from more than a quarter of Argentinean exports to 17% in the last three years. Though in the last twenty years Mercosur increased its participation in Argentinean exports, there was a decreasing trend in the last ten years. United States keeps its participation around 10% and Chile gained participation as well as Asian countries (except for Japan).

Brazilian exports showed a positive trend to all destinations, except for India. In table A.2 is possible to observe that the two more important destinations at the beginning of the eighties (the United States and the EU) lost importance in global exports. As in the case of Argentina, Mercosur had a positive trend for the whole period, but it lost participation in the last ten years. The rest of Latin American destinations increased their share, as well as China and ASEAN. Japan’s participation went from 6% to 3%.

Paraguayan exports are quite concentrated (Table A.2). Mercosur represents almost 56% of total exports, with a continuous increased during the period under analysis. The EU showed the opposite trend: from being the most important destination in the period 1983-1985, representing 42% of Paraguayan exports, its participation went down to only 6,5%. This is explained by an important decreased in the value of exports in the last ten years (Table A.1).

Uruguay is the only country of Mercosur with declining exports to their bloc partners, as Table A.1 shows for the periods 1993-1995 and 2003-2004. In the last ten years, Mercosur participation went from 45% to 28% (table A.2). Despite the declining trend, the bloc is still the main partner, followed by the EU, that had kept its share around 21/22%, and the United States, with an increasing participation, that reached around 17% in the last three years. In relative terms, Chile and Mexico, showed a considerable increased in Uruguayan’s export.

Andean Community

Bolivia is the only member of the Andean Community where the United States is not the main destination of exports. In the last ten years, Bolivia's exports increased strongly to the rest of the Andean Community and to Mercosur, whereas sells to the EU went down. Bolivia is also the only Andean country where Mercosur represent an important share of exports (36%)[44]. Both Mercosur and the Andean Community increased their participation in Bolivian exports in the last ten years (table A.2). At the same time, the share represented by the United States and EU suffered a considerable fall.

In the last ten years the more dynamic destinations for Colombia were Mexico, Chile, the Andean Community and the United States. As table A.2 shows, this last partner increased its participation from 37% to more than 44% of Colombia's exports in the period 2003-04, while the Andean Community became the second partner with 17%. At the same time, EU's participation lost 28 percentage points in the last twenty years.

The more dynamic partners for Ecuador were the European Union, the Andean Community and the United States (table A.1). As table A.2 shows, partner distribution in Ecuador's exports are quite similar to Colombia's case, with the United States as the most important destination (42%), followed by the Andean Community and the EU, with 15% each. However, the United States lost participation in the last twenty years, the opposite trend when comparing to Colombia.

All Peruvian export partners showed a considerable dynamism in the last twenty years (table A.1). As table A.2 shows, the most important partners of Peru are the United States, with a participation of 28%, and the EU, with almost 25%. Peru is the only Andean country where Asian countries have a representative participation in exports: China reached 9% and Japan more than 4% in the period 2003-04. Andean Community showed a positive trend in the last twenty years but it represented just 6% of Peruvian exports in 2003-04. Finally, Chile strongly increased its participation from 1,5% in 1983-85 to 5% in 2003-04.

Venezuela's most dynamic destinations where the United States, Mexico and ASEAN (table A.1). Among these partners only the former reached an important share in Venezuela's exports (65% in 2003). The other representative partner is the EU, with a share of 18%. Instead, South America participated with only 8% of Venezuela's exports in 2003.

Chile

All export destinations showed an important dynamism in the case of Chile (table A.1). The most important partner are the EU that, despite a declining trend had a participation of 24% in 2003-05, and the United States, with a share of 16% in the same years. At the same time, Chile is the South American country with the biggest participation of Asian countries in exports: Japan, despite a declining trend in the last ten years, participated with almost 12% and China reached almost 11%, for the 2003-05 period. Exports to the South American region represented around 12% of Chilean exports, the lowest participation except for Venezuela.

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[44] As it was mentioned, Bolivia has its trade with Mercosur almost liberalized, an important difference with the rest of Andean countries in order to analyze bilateral trade flows, at least in relative terms.

Imports

Tables A.3 shows the evolution of imports of the ten South American countries in the last twenty years. The countries with the greatest growth in imports were Chile (with an annual increase of 11% in the period under analysis), Paraguay (9,3%), Argentina (8,4%) and Peru (8,3%). The other side of the coin was Venezuela, which exports average annual growth was just 2,7%.

Table A.4 shows the participation of the most important partners in the imports of South American countries. Except for Brazil, traditional partners like the United States and the EU lost share in all countries between 1983-85 and 2003-04 (2003-05 for Argentina and Chile).

At the same time, between those periods, intra-bloc imports gained participation for all Mercosur and Andean countries, except for Colombia.

The ten South American countries showed a constant increase in the participation of China in their imports, though only in the case of Paraguay this participation reached two digits.

Mercosur

The most dynamic sources of Argentinean imports were Mercosur (with an annual average growth of 12% between 1983-85 and 2003-05), Chile, Mexico, China, ASEAN and India, though in the case of these Asian countries starting from very low levels. As table A.2 shows, Mercosur represented 37,3% of Argentinean imports in 2003-05, an increase of 18 percentage points since 1983-85. Other origins such as Andean Community, the United States, the EU and Japan lost share in Argentinean imports. China became the most important partner in Asia, with a participation of 6,7% in 2003-05.

Brazil increased its imports from every partner between 1983-85 and 2003-05 (Table A.3). The most important origins are the EU (with a participation of 25,3%), the United States (18,2%) and Mercosur (10,4). All these partners lost participation in the last ten years, while non-traditional partners like China and ASEAN countries have increased it.

Paraguayan most dynamic partners were Mercosur, the EU, China, Japan and ASEAN. Mercosur was the most representative in the period 2003-05, with 51% of Paraguay's imports, whereas China's and Japan's participations reached 15,7% and 10,7%, respectively, during the same period.

In the case of Uruguay, comparing 1983-85 and 2003-05, the most dynamic partners in the last twenty years were China, Chile, Mercosur, United States and EU. Except for China, Chile and ASEAN, imports from all other partners decreased from 1983-85 and 2003-05. Uruguay's most important partner is Mercosur with a participation of 45,7%, followed by the EU (12,3%) and the United States (7,4%).

Andean Community

Bolivia increased its imports from all of its most important partners between 1983-85 and 2003-05. Bolivia is the only Andean country in which Mercosur is and important partner, representing almost 41% of their imports. Other important partners are the United States (15,8%) and the Andean Community (10,6%).

Colombia increased its imports from all its main partners. As table A.4 shows, Colombia's most important partner is the United States, that reached almost 29% of its imports in

2003-05, followed by the EU (14,3%), Andean Community (almost 11%) and Mercosur (9,3%).

Ecuador, together with Peru, was the Andean countries with the biggest increase in intra-bloc imports during the twenty-year period. Precisely, the bloc is the most important partner, representing 23,5% of Ecuador's imports. Other important partners are the United States (17,7%), the EU (11,7%), Mercosur (10%) and China (8,2%).

In the case of Peru, as table A.4 shows, the most important partners are the Andean Community, with a participation of 20,5% in Peru's imports, and the United States, with a share of 19,2%. Other representative partners are Mercosur, with a participation of 13,7% and the EU, with almost 12%.

Venezuela's most important partner is the United States, which represents 32% of its imports. Other important partners are the EU (almost 19%), the Andean Community (13%) and Mercosur (10,5%).

Chile

Chile increased its imports from all of its main partners in the last twenty years. The most dynamic ones were Mercosur, China, Mexico, ASEAN and India. Table A.4 shows that the most important origin of its imports is Mercosur with a 31,4% share, followed by the EU (16,8%), the United States (15,2%) and China (8,4%). Mercosur and China showed a positive trend during the whole period, whereas the United States and the EU lost participation.

Main products traded by South American countries

Tables B.1 and B.2 show sectoral exports, classified according to Sections of the Harmonized System, for the ten South American countries, annual averages for the periods 1983-85, 1993-95 and 2002-04.

According with sectoral distribution of exports (table B.2), the ten countries can be divided in three groups:

- Agricultural exporters, which includes Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. In these three countries exports of agricultural products (primary and manufactured) represented around 50% of total exports in the period 2002-04. Among these countries, Argentina shares characteristics with the second group because 24% of its exports are minerals and metals. Instead, Paraguay and Uruguay have in common the considerable proportion of exports of Skins and leathers and Textiles.
- Mineral and metal exporters[45], composed by the five Andean countries and Chile. In the period 2002-04, exports of mineral and metals represented from around 50% of total exports (Colombia, Ecuador and Chile), to 95% in the case of Venezuela. Bolivia and Peru are in an intermediate position.
- Brazil, a country that differentiates from the other two groups, due to a lower participation of agricultural products (around 29% of total exports) and minerals and metals (23%) but also because Brazil is the South American country where industrial manufactures like Electrical equipment and Transport Equipment

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[45] Including Pearls, precious stones and metals.

represent a considerable proportion of total exports (25%). In the rest of the countries, these sections do not reach 10%.

Concentration by product

Table 19 shows levels of concentration of exports for the ten South American countries through the Herfindahl index[46], and the participation of the ten and fifty more important products in total exports for the periods 1993-95, 1998-2000 and 2002-04. The Herfindahl is calculated for the products at a subheading level, that is six digit of the Harmonized System.

Table 19: Indexes of export concentration

	Herfindal			**First 10 subheadings (1)**			**First 50 fist subheadings (2)**		
Country	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04
Argentina	2,2	2,5	3,1	40,9	42,3	47,0	66,5	66,7	69,9
Brazil	1,2	1,2	1,2	29,1	29,7	28,2	54,9	57,6	57,7
Paraguay	13,0	17,4	10,6	73,7	72,2	72,0	93,1	91,7	91,7
Uruguay	2,7	2,3	3,1	41,8	38,1	42,2	73,8	70,5	77,8
Bolivia	6,4	5,6	9,2	69,9	64,7	72,6	93,4	89,9	91,3
Colombia	7,8	10,4	5,9	62,5	64,2	56,7	78,1	78,3	74,0
Ecuador	18,5	17,6	22,3	83,7	80,5	81,0	93,4	91,6	91,3
Peru	6,0	6,5	7,0	61,7	60,8	61,9	87,9	83,1	84,7
Venezuela	30,4	46,5	66,7	83,9	82,5	88,1	91,5	91,1	94,2
Chile	7,1	8,1	8,4	56,0	54,0	55,9	79,9	78,4	80,5

Note: All three indicators are calculated on a subheading basis, that is, six digit level of the Harmonized System

(1) Measures percentage participation of first 10 subheadings in total exports

(2) Measures percentage participation of first 50 subheadings in total exports

Source: Own elaboration based on Comtrade

Venezuela shows the highest levels of export concentration, with an increasing trend in the whole period. The three indicators show the highest levels for the ten South American countries. The first ten subheadings (six-digits level of the Harmonized System) represent 88% of total exports.

Ecuador, Paraguay and Bolivia are also among the South American countries with the highest levels of concentration, though far from those shown by Venezuela. The Herfindahl index shows an increasing trend for Ecuador and Bolivia while Paraguay’s figures present more diversification in the last years. In the three cases, the ten first products exported (again at a subheading level) represent more than 70% of total exports.

The rest of Mercosur countries show the highest levels of product diversification among the ten South American countries. While Brazil shows stable figures, both for Argentina and Uruguay an increasing level of concentration is observed.

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[46] The Herfindahl index equals the sum of the squared proportional exposures to each sector and hence has a maximum of 1 when the country is completely focused on one sector, so lower values of the index indicate more diversification.

IED in South American countries

Table 20 shows the evolution of foreign direct investment in the ten South American countries. Except for Colombia and Ecuador, the rest of the countries show lower inflows of FDI in the period 2001-2005, compare with the period 1996-2000. This downward trend is evident in the case of Mercosur countries and, especially, Argentina, the only country together with Paraguay that showed lower amounts of FDI in relation to the levels observed at the beginning of the nineties.

Table 20: South America FID inflows: 1991-2005

In million dollars

	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2004	2005
Argentina	3.782	11.561	2.981	4.274	4.662
Brazil	2.477	24.824	16.481	18.146	15.066
Paraguay	104	185	54	70	70
Uruguay	83	187	368	332	600
Mercosur	*6.445*	*36.757*	*19.883*	*22.822*	*20.399*
Bolivia	158	780	271	63	-280
Colombia	912	3.081	3.946	3.117	10.192
Ecuador	368	692	1.370	1.160	1.530
Peru	1.304	2.001	1.794	1.816	2.519
Venezuela	943	4.192	2.320	1.518	2.957
Andean Community	*3.686*	*10.747*	*9.701*	*7.674*	*16.919*
Chile	1.666	5.667	5.088	7.173	7.209
South America	*11.797*	*53.171*	*34.672*	*37.669*	*44.526*

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Tables C.1 and C.2 in the Annex shows participation in Annual Foreign Direct Investment flows according to country of origin and sector, respectively.

(4) Trade and investment prospects

Multilateral negotiations, liberalization agreements within the South American region and free trade agreements with countries outside the region will imply a different international context for trade relations for the ten South American countries.

Multilateral negotiations will probably mean a step forward in trade liberalization in the coming years. This will have important effects on World trade. Especially important for the South American region, and mainly for Mercosur countries, is liberalization in Agriculture. This will mean better opportunities to increase exports, due to both volume and prices effects, and its dynamic effects on investment.

Agreements between South American countries already in force imply the elimination of trade barriers in the coming years and the opportunity to increase sub-regional trade. However, trade liberalization between some countries of the region and third countries (some of them, developed) will erode trade preferences with the consequently increase in the degree of competition for sub-regional partners. In this sense, it is important to pay attention to competition in sectors in which South American countries do not have international competitiveness, that generally are industrial manufactures.

Table 21 gives a general idea of the dependency that the ten South American countries have in the sub-region, when referring to exports of industrial manufactures.

As Table 21 shows, Colombia destinated more than one third of its exports of industrial manufactures to the rest of the Andean Community in 2004.

Table 21: Exports of Industrial manufactures by region

2004 – In million dollars

Country	Mercosur	AC	Chile	South America	Mexico	Rest of the World	World
Argentina	3.514	746	1.067	5.328	793	3.376	9.497
Brazil	7.976	3.576	1.888	13.440	3.580	35.754	52.774
Paraguay	85	18	5	108	3	42	153
Uruguay	386	15	32	433	46	204	684
Bolivia	21	32	13	66	9	347	422
Colombia	126	2.334	179	2.638	348	3.812	6.799
Ecuador	18	284	13	314	7	216	537
Peru	295	638	137	1.070	62	5.503	6.635
Venezuela	105	1.290	43	1.438	384	3.696	5.518
Chile	1.145	946	0	2.090	607	12.267	14.964

Source: Own elaboration based on Comtrade

Chile

Based on a broader based of FTA agreements around the World, Chile will consolidate its markets, with a diversification of destinations according to the great number of agreements it has signed or is already negotiating with different partners. Agreements with economies like the United States, the European Union, China and possibly Japan in the coming years, imply the opportunity to access to big markets in order to provide natural resource based products, mainly minerals and agricultural products.

With the increasing participation of Asian countries in total trade in the coming years, the increasing trend in Chilean export will be related with an increasing participation of the Asian countries in total sales.

Chilean exports will probably sustain the rhythm of increase in the last ten years, which is above 9% annually.

The sectors that probably will be more dynamic are Food and beverages since most of the agreements mean the elimination of non-tariff barriers in this type of products in very important markets. Thus, it is probably that exports of these products will grow above the 4% rate seen in the last ten years.

However, the most important items in Chilean exports will still be minerals and metals, taking into account important amounts of investment in the mineral sector. Information from Cochilco[47] estimates projects by 16 billion dollars for the period 2006-2010 , mainly in copper but also in gold, iron and non-metal minerals. The aggregate evolution of the Chilean exports depends on these products, due to their weight in total sales (they represent about half of total exports). Though exported volumes will continue increasing, export prices in these sectors depend crucially on the growth of the World economy.

Peru and Colombia

Peru and Colombia, countries that already signed a free trade agreement with the United States, will probably deepen its trade and investment relation with their partner of the North. Since preferential access to the US market will be permanent, an important difference with the APTDEA regime (see section B-2, Andean Community), investment is expected to increase in order to supply the U.S. demand.

In the case of Peru, the United States represent 29% of its total exports. Given the importance the United States for Metals and their manufactures and some textiles, products that represent one third and 7% of Peruvian exports, respectively, the agreement will help to sustain the export growth of this type of products.

The amount of investment expected in mineral projects for the period 2006-2010, about 10 billion dollars, allows to sustain the increase in Peruvian exports of minerals and metals in the coming years.

In the case of Colombia, the United States represents more than 40% of its exports in the last years. Given this weight in total exports, the mineral sector is the more important, but it is probable that the free trade agreement with the North American partner will help to diversify exports, with a greater participation of agricultural products, some textiles and also metal products.

At the same time, it is possible that exports to Venezuela suffer from more competition. This reasoning is based on the possibility that both Peru and Colombia lose preferential

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[47] Comisión Chilena del Cobre (Cochilco)

access to Venezuela[48] and the fact that Mercosur countries will receive preferential access in the Venezuelan market. In the case of Peru, Venezuela as a market is not relevant (it represents less than 2% of its exports) but Colombia destinates about 10% of its exports to the Venezuelan market. Especially important are its exports of automobiles to Venezuela, about two thirds of its total exports to the World.

Venezuela

Venezuela, will probably increased its trade with Mercosur if its entrance to Mercosur finally concretes. However, its main market will probably continue to be the United States, country that represent about % of its exports.

If Venezuela gets preferential access to Mercosur, exports of products like those related with energy could lead sales, but also metallic products (Iron, steel, aluminum) could get an important participation in sales.

In the case Venezuela loses its preferential access Andean countries, aggregate exports will no be affected much due to the low participation of the bloc in Venezuelan export (around 4%). However, some products like vehicles and some metals could be affected.

Mercosur

Mercosur countries, especially Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, are global traders whose trade perspectives depend crucially on the results of the present multilateral Round.

Assuming that will the Doha Round will imply a (partial) liberalization of Agriculture, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay will be the main winners among South American countries. It was already agreed the elimination of export subsidies. “Reasonable” changes in market access as well as in domestic support, would mean increasing prices and better opportunities for investment in those countries to take advantage of the new scenario in World agricultural markets.

Estimations related with the impact of the liberalization in Agriculture in trade vary according to the models used, assumptions made, year taken as a base for estimations, scenarios simulated (full liberalization vs. partial liberalization, etc. Table 22 shows some examples of studies related with the impact of agriculture liberalization on exports of Mercosur countries.

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[48] See section ...

Table 22: Impact on Mercosur countries from scenarios of multilateral liberalization

Paper	Escenario simulated	Impact on agricultural and food exports
Hertel and Keeney (2005) CGE model - static year base: 2001	Full liberalization in goods and services	Argentina: + US$ 1514 millions Brazil: + 8281 millions
Anderson, Martin and Van der Mensbrugghe (2005) CGE - dynamic year base: 2001	Full liberalization in goods	Argentina: + US$ 10400 millions Brazil: + 38000 millions
Diao, Díaz Bonilla, Robinson and Orden (2005) CGE model - static year base: 1997	Liberalization in Agriculture introduce changes in productivity	Argentina: + US$ 11000 millions Brazil: + US$ 8600 millions Uruguay: + 900 millions

Though estimations are not comparable and the results show very different impact, all of them show a positive impact on Agricultural exports. It is important to mention that two of these studies are based on static models and so they do not take into account the possible effects of expanding product capacity that would derive from a more favorable international scenario.

At the same time, the dynamism that is showing investment in mineral projects both in Argentina and Brazil[49] will mean that in the coming years these countries will increase its exports in products like gold and copper in the Argentinean case and iron, copper and nickel in the case of Brazil.

In relation to industrial manufacturing, real exchange rate appreciation in Brazil has affected the real profitability of exports. According to estimations by Funcex (Funcex, 2006), the most affected products are Electronic equipment (that suffered a decrease of 28% in its export profitability in 2005), Auto parts (-23%), Textiles (-18%), Wood and furniture (-17%), and a various important industrial manufactures that represented almost 38% of total exports in 2005. Table 23 shows industrial manufactured exports whose lost of profitability was above the average level for aggregate exports.

This fact can jeopardize the export performance for these sectors in the coming years (Prates, 2006) and, given their important weight in total exports, Brazilian aggregate export growth could be affected.

Funcex (2005) seems to agree with this vision. This source considers that in relation to the sustainability of export growth, two factors should be taken into account. The first one, the weight of the international conjuncture to explain recent rates of 20% growth in Brazilian exports, means that it will be very difficult to sustain those levels in case of World desaceleration. Second, that the strong exchange appreciation since 2004 affects export dynamism; the evidence of the recent Brazilian history shows that this variable is very

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[49] According to Cochilco, projected investment for the period 2006-2010 reaches more than 5 and 15 billion dollars, respectively, for Argentina and Brazil.

relevant. Consequently, export growth desaceleration is foreseeable, as econometric analysis, based on counter-factual exercises, shows (Funcex, 2005).

Table 23: Changes in the profitability of Brazilian manufactured exports

	% Change in rentability 2004 vs 2005	Value of exports billion dollars	Participation in total exports (%)
Autoparts	-22,9	10,7	9,0
Automoviles	-14,2	6,9	5,8
Machines and tractors	-17,2	6,5	5,5
Wood and furniture	-17,8	4,0	3,4
Electrical equipment	-28,1	3,7	3,1
Footwear, leather and furs	-12,8	3,5	3,0
Paper and woodpulp	-17,0	3,5	2,9
Electrical material	-14,5	2,8	2,4
Textiles	-18,3	1,9	1,6
Rubber	-14,2	1,1	0,9
Subtotal		**44,5**	**37,6**
Total exports	**-12,0**	**118,3**	**100,0**

Source: Own elaboration based on Funcex (2006).

At the same, time, Argentinean and Brazilian exports will suffer a more intense degree of competition in the South American market, taking account the aforementioned agreements Chile has signed with many extra-regional partners and the FTAs of Peru and Colombia with the United States. This is especially important for Argentina, which in the last years has increased its sales of industrial manufactures to South American countries, region that represents more than half of total exports of industrial manufactures.

In the case of Argentina, the most affected products exported to Colombia and Peru could be metal products as well as Mechanical machinery. In all these sectors Argentina does not have international competitiveness[50], and the more intense competition by developed countries, like the United States could affect sales to those markets.

Finally, exports to Mexico have been very dynamic, especially for the automotive sector since the agreements signed in the last years. The liberalization of this sector sin May 2006 will give another impulse to trade between Mexico and Mercosur countries. It will be important for bilateral trade if Argentina and Mexico are able to negotiate auto parts in the next future as Brazil and Mexico did it at the beginning of the decade.

In the case of Argentina the negotiation with Mexico during 2006 of 1,463 products, with a schedule of liberalization for the next 10 years at the most, means new opportunities to continue expanding trade between the two countries. The majority of those products are

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[50] Measure by the revealed comparative advantages, without considering sales to Mercosur, where Argentina has preferential access.

industrial manufactures such as chemical, plastics and their manufactures, electrical machinery equipment and mechanical machinery, tires, rubber and its manufactures, pharmaceutical products, etc.

A.1 South American Export Partners

Million of dollars

Reporter country	Period average	Partner countries											
		World	Mercosur	Andean Community	Chile	Mexico	United States	European Union*	Japan	China	Asean	India	Others
Argentina	1983-1985	8.113	615	380	150	153	869	2.071	336	295	105	86	3.053
	1993-1995	16.640	5.086	967	1.022	212	1.586	3.999	456	225	433	81	2.573
	2003-2005	34.741	6.658	1.648	3.949	991	3.804	6.011	337	2.764	1.313	622	6.643
Brazil	1983-1985	24.848	1.101	807	237	227	6.479	7.060	1.449	514	274	339	6.361
	1993-1995	42.869	5.821	1.845	1.107	847	8.447	11.768	2.663	935	1.405	355	7.675
	2003-2005	95.956	8.770	4.167	2.679	3.584	19.734	22.919	2.852	5.602	1.810	780	23.059
Paraguay	1983-1985	303	90	6	13	0	15	127	5	0	2	0	44
	1993-1995	820	413	18	35	3	51	218	1	0	3	0	77
	2003-2004	1.434	800	55	21	4	49	93	12	31	18	2	350
Uruguay	1983-1985	941	221	16	1	5	120	211	22	31	2	0	312
	1993-1995	1.888	851	56	44	34	135	394	18	109	14	3	231
	2003-2004	2.558	719	52	66	104	425	536	14	104	65	7	466
Bolivia	1983-1985	757	391	19	6	0	144	155	9	0	0	0	33
	1993-1995	1.038	176	183	20	7	302	290	3	0	2	0	54
	2003-2004	1.953	711	467	47	24	298	137	44	18	18	1	189
Colombia	1983-1985	3.311	55	189	16	12	1.045	1.401	147	0	3	6	437
	1993-1995	8.743	145	1.420	117	93	3.214	2.259	318	17	15	7	1.140
	2003-2004	14.911	151	2.571	221	442	6.601	2.100	232	110	38	7	2.438
Ecuador	1983-1985	2.564	12	87	37	1	1.536	95	35	0	0	0	761
	1993-1995	3.677	104	345	159	58	1.625	699	82	11	2	1	592
	2003-2004	6.822	81	1.032	95	44	2.858	1.022	81	32	4	12	1.561
Peru	1983-1985	3.042	82	150	45	13	987	538	245	16	8	7	953
	1993-1995	4.433	197	332	104	118	794	1.354	380	258	122	3	772
	2003-2004	10.592	331	672	525	169	2.961	2.617	471	955	98	34	1.759
Venezuela	1983-1985	14.791	425	272	216	12	6.253	3.058	501	0	21	6	4.026
	1993-1995	16.026	925	1.451	124	218	8.941	1.519	276	7	22	16	2.527
	2003***	17.038	277	1.091	71	376	11.075	3.136	135	165	209	4	497
Chile	1983-1985	3.772	318	166	n.a.	20	873	1.322	389	115	23	4	543
	1993-1995	12.209	1.416	806	n.a.	152	1.842	3.160	2.118	201	372	56	2.087
	2003-2005	29.840	1.882	1.612	n.a.	1.269	4.758	7.174	3.487	3.219	432	380	5.628

* European Union - 15

*** Not available full information of Venezuela's export partners in 2004

Source: National Institutes of Statistics, National Central Banks and Comtrade

A.2 South American Export Partners

Share in %

Reporter country	Period average	Partner countries										
		Mercosur	Andean Community	Chile	Mexico	United States	European Union*	Japan	China	Asean	India	Others
Argentina	1983-1985	7,6	4,7	1,8	1,9	10,7	25,5	4,1	3,6	1,3	1,1	37,6
	1993-1995	30,6	5,8	6,1	1,3	9,5	24,0	2,7	1,3	2,6	0,5	15,5
	2003-2005	19,2	4,7	11,4	2,9	10,9	17,3	1,0	8,0	3,8	1,8	19,1
Brazil	1983-1985	4,4	3,2	1,0	0,9	26,1	28,4	5,8	2,1	1,1	1,4	25,6
	1993-1995	13,6	4,3	2,6	2,0	19,7	27,5	6,2	2,2	3,3	0,8	17,9
	2003-2005	9,1	4,3	2,8	3,7	20,6	23,9	3,0	5,8	1,9	0,8	24,0
Paraguay	1983-1985	29,9	1,9	4,2	0,0	4,9	42,0	1,8	0,0	0,8	0,0	14,5
	1993-1995	50,4	2,2	4,3	0,3	6,3	26,5	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	9,4
	2003-2004	55,8	3,8	1,5	0,3	3,4	6,5	0,8	2,1	1,3	0,1	24,4
Uruguay	1983-1985	23,5	1,7	0,1	0,5	12,7	22,4	2,3	3,3	0,2	0,0	33,1
	1993-1995	45,1	2,9	2,4	1,8	7,2	20,8	0,9	5,8	0,7	0,2	12,2
	2003-2004	28,1	2,0	2,6	4,1	16,6	21,0	0,5	4,1	2,5	0,3	18,2
Bolivia	1983-1985	51,6	2,5	0,8	0,0	19,0	20,5	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,4
	1993-1995	17,0	17,6	1,9	0,7	29,1	27,9	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,0	5,2
	2003-2004	36,4	23,9	2,4	1,2	15,3	7,0	2,2	0,9	0,9	0,0	9,7
Colombia	1983-1985	1,7	5,7	0,5	0,4	31,6	42,3	4,4	0,0	0,1	0,2	13,2
	1993-1995	1,7	16,2	1,3	1,1	36,8	25,8	3,6	0,2	0,2	0,1	13,0
	2003-2004	1,0	17,2	1,5	3,0	44,3	14,1	1,6	0,7	0,3	0,0	16,3
Ecuador	1983-1985	0,5	3,4	1,5	0,0	59,9	3,7	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	29,7
	1993-1995	2,8	9,4	4,3	1,6	44,2	19,0	2,2	0,3	0,0	0,0	16,1
	2003-2004	1,2	15,1	1,4	0,6	41,9	15,0	1,2	0,5	0,1	0,2	22,9
Peru	1983-1985	2,7	4,9	1,5	0,4	32,4	17,7	8,0	0,5	0,3	0,2	31,3
	1993-1995	4,5	7,5	2,3	2,7	17,9	30,5	8,6	5,8	2,8	0,1	17,4
	2003-2004	3,1	6,3	5,0	1,6	28,0	24,7	4,4	9,0	0,9	0,3	16,6
Venezuela	1983-1985	2,9	1,8	1,5	0,1	42,3	20,7	3,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	27,2
	1993-1995	5,8	9,1	0,8	1,4	55,8	9,5	1,7	0,0	0,1	0,1	15,8
	2003***	1,6	6,4	0,4	2,2	65,0	18,4	0,8	1,0	1,2	0,0	2,9
Chile	1983-1985	8,4	4,4	n.a.	0,5	23,1	35,0	10,3	3,0	0,6	0,1	14,4
	1993-1995	11,6	6,6	n.a.	1,2	15,1	25,9	17,4	1,6	3,0	0,5	17,1
	2003-2005	6,3	5,4	n.a.	4,3	15,9	24,0	11,7	10,8	1,4	1,3	18,9

* European Union - 15

*** Not available full information of Venzuela's export partners in 2004

Source: National Institutes of Statistics, National Central Banks and Comtrade

A.3 South American Imports by partner

Million of dollars

Reporter country	Period average	Partner countries											
		World	Mercosur	Andean Community	Chile	Mexico	United States	European Union*	Japan	China	Asean	India	Others
Argentina	1983-1985	4.301	824	463	106	69	832	1.235	316	5	39	2	410
	1993-1995	18.994	4.469	333	509	293	3.901	5.613	912	654	321	57	1.933
	2003-2005	21.657	8.079	298	414	597	3.206	3.821	599	1.453	515	186	2.488
Brazil	1983-1985	14.166	626	585	202	573	2.409	2.027	555	430	121	1	6.637
	1993-1995	36.102	4.935	889	707	486	7.419	12.914	2.544	603	757	116	4.732
	2003-2005	61.514	6.376	1.523	1.296	693	11.189	15.585	2.932	3.737	1.944	748	15.491
Paraguay	1983-1985	544	270	0	4	0	43	97	41	1	0	0	86
	1993-1995	2.416	950	12	72	17	305	274	234	0	34	8	511
	2003-2004	3.097	1.584	23	38	17	111	205	330	486	47	17	239
Uruguay	1983-1985	726	214	10	3	39	57	123	13	1	3	1	262
	1993-1995	2.635	1.243	30	44	42	252	545	92	26	23	13	324
	2003-2004	2.654	1.213	16	50	25	196	326	35	129	17	18	630
Bolivia	1983-1985	546	188	21	19	13	124	100	44	1	0	0	35
	1993-1995	1.257	290	97	96	16	271	234	161	9	2	1	79
	2003-2004	1.786	725	188	117	35	282	152	94	96	9	9	79
Colombia	1983-1985	4.530	235	536	52	120	1.587	918	470	2	15	1	595
	1993-1995	11.883	694	1.560	135	370	3.937	2.281	1.159	88	93	23	1.542
	2003-2004	15.490	1.433	1.691	321	840	4.460	2.212	669	967	260	149	2.490
Ecuador	1983-1985	1.677	155	105	32	35	564	362	190	2	9	0	222
	1993-1995	3.457	234	466	75	123	1.017	624	407	13	11	3	484
	2003-2004	7.198	719	1.693	341	289	1.275	839	332	593	128	27	962
Peru	1983-1985	1.961	264	72	43	21	666	480	191	2	8	1	212
	1993-1995	5.814	704	785	219	172	1.582	962	451	147	68	15	707
	2003-2004	9.258	1.271	1.898	450	281	1.774	1.105	364	704	203	68	1.141
Venezuela	1983-1985	6.812	447	157	39	58	3.157	1.673	376	13	16	1	874
	1993-1995	10.032	632	689	86	251	4.500	2.035	595	3	62	13	1.165
	2003-2004	11.527	1.211	1.505	186	551	3.667	2.181	365	300	98	37	1.426
Chile	1983-1985	2.895	437	361	n.a.	18	702	652	221	15	10	1	479
	1993-1995	11.905	2.164	593	n.a.	358	2.969	2.605	968	294	199	23	1.733
	2003-2005	23.187	7.270	1.372	n.a.	620	3.532	3.886	817	1.942	363	102	3.283

* European Union - 15

Source: National Institutes of Statistics, National Central Banks and Comtrade

A.4 South American Imports by partner

Share in %

Reporter country	Period average	Partner countries										
		Mercosur	Andean Community	Chile	Mexico	United States	European Union*	Japan	China	Asean	India	Others
Argentina	1983-1985	19,2	10,8	2,5	1,6	19,3	28,7	7,4	0,1	0,9	0,0	9,5
	1993-1995	23,5	1,8	2,7	1,5	20,5	29,5	4,8	3,4	1,7	0,3	10,2
	2003-2005	37,3	1,4	1,9	2,8	14,8	17,6	2,8	6,7	2,4	0,9	11,5
Brazil	1983-1985	4,4	4,1	1,4	4,0	17,0	14,3	3,9	3,0	0,9	0,0	46,9
	1993-1995	13,7	2,5	2,0	1,3	20,5	35,8	7,0	1,7	2,1	0,3	13,1
	2003-2005	10,4	2,5	2,1	1,1	18,2	25,3	4,8	6,1	3,2	1,2	25,2
Paraguay	1983-1985	49,6	0,1	0,8	0,1	8,0	17,8	7,6	0,2	0,0	0,0	15,8
	1993-1995	39,3	0,5	3,0	0,7	12,6	11,3	9,7	0,0	1,4	0,3	21,1
	2003-2004	51,2	0,8	1,2	0,5	3,6	6,6	10,7	15,7	1,5	0,5	7,7
Uruguay	1983-1985	29,5	1,4	0,4	5,4	7,9	16,9	1,9	0,1	0,4	0,1	36,0
	1993-1995	47,2	1,1	1,7	1,6	9,6	20,7	3,5	1,0	0,9	0,5	12,3
	2003-2004	45,7	0,6	1,9	0,9	7,4	12,3	1,3	4,9	0,6	0,7	23,7
Bolivia	1983-1985	34,5	3,9	3,4	2,3	22,8	18,3	8,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	6,5
	1993-1995	23,0	7,7	7,6	1,3	21,6	18,6	12,8	0,8	0,1	0,1	6,3
	2003-2004	40,6	10,6	6,5	2,0	15,8	8,5	5,3	5,4	0,5	0,5	4,4
Colombia	1983-1985	5,2	11,8	1,2	2,7	35,0	20,3	10,4	0,0	0,3	0,0	13,1
	1993-1995	5,8	13,1	1,1	3,1	33,1	19,2	9,8	0,7	0,8	0,2	13,0
	2003-2004	9,3	10,9	2,1	5,4	28,8	14,3	4,3	6,2	1,7	1,0	16,1
Ecuador	1983-1985	9,2	6,3	1,9	2,1	33,6	21,6	11,4	0,1	0,6	0,0	13,2
	1993-1995	6,8	13,5	2,2	3,6	29,4	18,1	11,8	0,4	0,3	0,1	14,0
	2003-2004	10,0	23,5	4,7	4,0	17,7	11,7	4,6	8,2	1,8	0,4	13,4
Peru	1983-1985	13,5	3,7	2,2	1,1	34,0	24,5	9,8	0,1	0,4	0,0	10,8
	1993-1995	12,1	13,5	3,8	3,0	27,2	16,5	7,8	2,5	1,2	0,3	12,2
	2003-2004	13,7	20,5	4,9	3,0	19,2	11,9	3,9	7,6	2,2	0,7	12,3
Venezuela	1983-1985	6,6	2,3	0,6	0,9	46,3	24,6	5,5	0,2	0,2	0,0	12,8
	1993-1995	6,3	6,9	0,9	2,5	44,9	20,3	5,9	0,0	0,6	0,1	11,6
	2003-2004	10,5	13,1	1,6	4,8	31,8	18,9	3,2	2,6	0,8	0,3	12,4
Chile	1983-1985	15,1	12,5		0,6	24,2	22,5	7,6	0,5	0,4	0,0	16,5
	1993-1995	18,2	5,0		3,0	24,9	21,9	8,1	2,5	1,7	0,2	14,6
	2003-2005	31,4	5,9		2,7	15,2	16,8	3,5	8,4	1,6	0,4	14,2

* European Union - 15

Source: National Institutes of Statistics, National Central Banks and Comtrade

B.1 South American Exports by sector

Sections of the Harmonized System

	Argentina			**Brazil**			**Paraguay**			**Uruguay**			**Chile**		
Section	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04
Live animals and Products of animal origin	1.655	1.905	2.010	1.243	1.716	4.617	62	73	104	526	733	757	755	1.329	1.957
Agricultural products	3.100	4.515	4.951	3.218	4.611	6.933	233	383	345	276	350	368	1.163	1.589	2.035
Oils	1.570	2.248	2.691	877	742	1.262	56	54	57	9	13	16	49	16	25
Food, beverages and tobacco	2.356	3.480	4.714	6.759	7.031	9.208	63	102	113	66	128	98	1.253	1.557	1.812
Minerals	1.572	2.874	5.674	2.768	3.544	8.138	2	1	2	12	25	64	1.711	2.337	4.448
Chemical products	836	1.508	1.758	2.154	2.945	3.727	19	19	19	80	108	103	507	831	1.254
Plastics and rubber	307	580	930	1.378	1.545	2.104	1	5	31	69	94	110	107	188	285
Skins and leathers	912	871	830	531	745	1.231	60	44	235	231	244	266	11	23	29
Wood and coal	66	97	204	1.015	1.333	2.298	77	67	47	21	45	77	692	841	1.351
Paper and paperboard	255	393	403	2.051	2.254	2.637	3	4	46	29	68	52	1.050	1.160	1.314
Textils	645	572	407	1.409	1.116	1.640	216	103	124	407	297	229	160	158	145
Footwear	97	45	18	1.696	1.454	1.682	1	1	0	20	15	2	37	15	7
Stone manufactures, ceramics and glass	86	102	107	583	741	1.121	0	1	1	27	22	15	23	47	55
Pearls, precious stones and metals	109	82	126	352	538	610	0	0	0	3	22	24	446	397	392
Metals	892	1.239	1.612	6.517	5.740	8.178	17	9	9	24	31	32	3.670	4.710	6.717
Electrical equipment	868	1.087	949	5.086	6.402	9.065	3	6	4	29	44	24	128	248	238
Transport equipment	982	2.374	1.811	3.525	6.669	9.518	4	1	0	147	157	52	169	269	216
Optical instruments	126	82	98	252	424	397	0	1	0	4	6	7	8	10	14
Arms and ammunition	6	5	8	90	62	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	56	180	227	402	549	886	1	2	1	14	18	29	53	84	81
Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	0	5	2	30	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**16.496**	**24.242**	**29.530**	**41.937**	**50.162**	**75.391**	**819**	**875**	**1.142**	**1.995**	**2.421**	**2.326**	**11.992**	**15.811**	**22.376**

Source: Own elaboration based on

B.1 South American Exports by sector (continuation)

Sections of the Harmonized System

	Bolivia			**Colombia**			**Ecuador**			**Peru**			**Venezuela**		
Section	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04
Live animals and Products of animal origin	5	7	9	209	217	264	645	673	382	170	175	208	90	123	86
Agricultural products	98	127	108	2.598	2.570	2.045	1.006	1.240	1.478	344	425	585	134	163	56
Oils	21	89	131	14	70	91	12	22	46	81	61	103	6	9	5
Food, beverages and tobacco	73	157	272	472	624	734	319	491	751	928	841	1.155	263	257	172
Minerals	319	349	802	1.948	4.169	5.224	1.245	1.458	2.968	849	872	2.215	13.777	14.039	23.891
Chemical products	5	9	11	343	915	859	32	55	82	103	157	205	577	711	903
Plastics and rubber	0	2	3	315	404	659	15	51	54	9	45	118	207	344	221
Skins and leathers	13	16	23	163	125	147	3	3	5	6	9	27	37	23	30
Wood and coal	72	59	47	12	20	33	56	69	79	18	62	108	6	4	33
Paper and paperboard	3	4	2	223	283	412	12	16	26	10	30	68	102	105	54
Textils	37	55	52	781	720	931	50	64	76	435	610	874	73	67	47
Footwear	2	1	1	88	34	37	9	11	20	2	3	5	9	4	3
Stone manufactures, ceramics and glass	2	3	5	75	123	212	15	21	38	15	31	49	112	91	94
Pearls, precious stones and metals	231	164	130	540	127	548	76	15	22	593	1.362	2.233	206	105	58
Metals	113	69	82	264	423	841	33	38	58	1.159	1.182	1.477	1.640	1.640	2.423
Electrical equipment	13	41	41	168	270	374	20	31	48	24	66	77	97	148	228
Transport equipment	14	203	12	58	187	324	63	52	76	7	9	17	432	268	421
Optical instruments	2	10	10	18	23	31	1	1	2	3	27	6	7	11	31
Arms and ammunition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	3	17	16	50	94	132	12	20	19	5	19	27	17	18	17
Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Total	**1.027**	**1.381**	**1.756**	**8.339**	**11.400**	**13.906**	**3.622**	**4.332**	**6.229**	**4.762**	**5.986**	**9.558**	**17.793**	**18.130**	**28.775**

Source: Own elaboration based on

B.2 South American Exports by sector

Sections of the Harmonized System

Participation of each Section in total exports (%)

	Argentina			**Brazil**			**Paraguay**			**Uruguay**			**Chile**		
Sections of the Harmonized System	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04
Live animals and Products of animal origin	10	8	7	3	3	6	8	8	9	26	30	33	6	8	9
Agricultural products	19	19	17	8	9	9	28	44	30	14	14	16	10	10	9
Oils	10	9	9	2	1	2	7	6	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Food, beverages and tobacco	14	14	16	16	14	12	8	12	10	3	5	4	10	10	8
Minerals	10	12	19	7	7	11	0	0	0	1	1	3	14	15	20
Chemical products	5	6	6	5	6	5	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	5	6
Plastics and rubber	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	1	3	3	4	5	1	1	1
Skins and leathers	6	4	3	1	1	2	7	5	21	12	10	11	0	0	0
Wood and coal	0	0	1	2	3	3	9	8	4	1	2	3	6	5	6
Paper and paperboard	2	2	1	5	4	3	0	0	4	1	3	2	9	7	6
Textils	4	2	1	3	2	2	26	12	11	20	12	10	1	1	1
Footwear	1	0	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Stone manufactures, ceramics and glass	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Pearls, precious stones and metals	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	2
Metals	5	5	5	16	11	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	31	30	30
Electrical equipment	5	4	3	12	13	12	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	1
Transport equipment	6	10	6	8	13	13	0	0	0	7	6	2	1	2	1
Optical instruments	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arms and ammunition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Own elaboration based on

B.2 South American Exports by sector (continuation)

Sections of the Harmonized System

Participation of each Section in total exports (%)

	Bolivia			**Colombia**			**Ecuador**			**Peru**			**Venezuela**		
Sections of the Harmonized System	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04	1993-95	1998-2000	2002-04
Live animals and Products of animal origin	0	0	1	3	2	2	18	16	6	4	3	2	1	1	0
Agricultural products	10	9	6	31	23	15	28	29	24	7	7	6	1	1	0
Oils	2	6	7	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Food, beverages and tobacco	7	11	15	6	5	5	9	11	12	19	14	12	1	1	1
Minerals	31	25	46	23	37	38	34	34	48	18	15	23	77	77	83
Chemical products	0	1	1	4	8	6	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	4	3
Plastics and rubber	0	0	0	4	4	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1
Skins and leathers	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood and coal	7	4	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Paper and paperboard	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Textils	4	4	3	9	6	7	1	1	1	9	10	9	0	0	0
Footwear	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stone manufactures, ceramics and glass	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Pearls, precious stones and metals	22	12	7	6	1	4	2	0	0	12	23	23	1	1	0
Metals	11	5	5	3	4	6	1	1	1	24	20	15	9	9	8
Electrical equipment	1	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transport equipment	1	15	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Optical instruments	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arms and ammunition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Own elaboration based on

C.1 South America Main Investor Countries, 1996-2005

Percentage participation of FDI flows

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total accumulated
Argentina											
Spain	14,4	22,8	15,1	74,8	64,9	31,1	-13,9	-37,6	25,4		43,7
United States	31,5	33,6	18,5	15,7	11,0	1,0	18,8	-8,8	17,1		18,4
France	7,2	2,5	18,3	6,4	6,4	79,5	-18,7	-28,6	4,0		7,8
Netherlands	2,2	10,4	13,5	-0,2	0,7	6,4	-12,5	36,1	15,8		4,8
Italy	3,8	4,8	6,8	2,1	6,8	-6,0	-4,0	26,3	-0,3		3,8
Others	40,9	25,9	27,8	1,2	10,2	-12,0	130,3	112,6	38,0		21,5
Brazil											
United States	25,8	28,6	20,2	29,3	18,1	21,2	13,9	18,5	19,6	21,2	21,5
Spain	7,7	3,6	22,0	20,7	32,1	13,1	3,1	5,5	5,2	3,9	14,2
Netherlands	6,9	9,7	14,5	7,4	7,5	9,0	18,0	11,2	38,0	16,7	13,9
France	12,7	8,1	7,8	7,2	6,4	9,1	9,7	6,4	2,4	8,7	7,4
Portugal	2,6	4,4	7,5	8,7	8,4	8,0	5,4	1,6	2,8	1,2	5,8
Others	44,3	45,6	28,0	26,7	27,5	39,6	49,9	56,8	32,0	48,3	37,2
Paraguay											
United States	20,5	46,1	42,0	13,6	37,5	4,8	35,9	37,8			34,5
Argentina	13,3	11,1	16,7	21,8	7,4	12,5	8,2	9,9			11,2
Brazil	4,2	7,5	13,8	6,7	17,2	13,9	10,6	7,7			9,8
Netherlands	13,2	10,4	7,1	22,1	3,2	5,2	10,7	9,1			9,7
United Kingdom	9,1	1,6	1,5	0,1	3,4	4,2	4,6	4,7			3,9
Others	39,7	23,3	18,9	35,7	31,3	59,4	30,0	30,8			30,9
Bolivia											
United States	30,8	30,1	34,7	33,6	44,2	40,0	28,9	33,4			34,6
Argentina	1,6	11,1	21,5	10,5	9,7	11,4	3,1	3,6			10,0
Brazil	8,9	8,0	3,4	13,8	4,9	8,2	18,2	10,8			9,6
Italy	32,4	17,4	10,7	6,4	6,3	7,2	2,7	4,7			9,6
Spain	3,3	9,7	4,5	1,0	5,5	6,7	26,8	11,1			8,9
Others	23,0	23,7	25,2	34,7	29,4	26,5	20,3	36,4			27,3
Colombia											
United States	25,1	30,1	-3,1	20,4	43,5	22,5	-13,7	326,0	38,6		22,8
Spain	16,6	2,4	41,8	-2,1	-54,4	33,4	31,3	46,7	25,6		18,2
Netherlands	2,3	1,0	3,7	21,7	66,7	7,1	6,5	11,6	22,2		10,3
Panama	11,9	8,2	36,2	0,2	-198,9	4,6	-107,7	8,8	1,3		5,6
Germany	2,4	2,4	1,1	2,5	35,0	0,6	11,3	3,7	1,5		2,5
Others	41,7	55,9	20,3	57,3	208,1	31,8	172,3	-296,8	10,8		40,6
Ecuador											
United States	44,8	40,0	41,8	35,5	32,7	30,7	13,1	26,7	18,7		28,2
Canada	2,5	15,1	23,8	20,5	23,7	27,6	21,1	26,1	34,2		24,4
Italy	0,2	1,4	9,8	9,9	9,3	8,6	3,5	4,2	4,6		5,9
Spain	3,7	3,6	0,1	0,0	11,9	6,9	3,1	4,2	8,5		5,0
Argentina	2,8	4,2	3,2	13,5	3,5	4,6	1,3	2,1	1,6		3,8
Others	46,0	35,7	21,3	20,6	18,9	21,6	57,9	36,7	32,4		32,7
Peru											
United Kingdom	21,6	23,2	34,5	52,9	11,1	25,2	48,3	25,4	30,8		30,1
United States	31,9	25,0	21,7	18,7	8,1	-12,5	-19,7	21,3	35,3		14,4
Netherlands	4,0	14,3	1,9	7,8	15,6	33,2	29,2	19,1	25,8		14,2
Spain	18,6	-5,7	3,9	1,7	52,3	-3,7	6,1	1,4	0,0		12,9
Chile	5,3	2,1	5,9	7,1	1,4	16,9	4,7	2,3	0,0		5,2
Others	18,6	41,1	32,1	11,8	11,5	40,9	31,4	30,5	8,1		23,2
Venezuela											
United States	26,0	17,4	17,2	28,3	17,5	33,5	38,8	0,7	35,4	40,5	21,8
Spain	2,7	15,7	6,9	3,9	9,9	5,8	5,5	4,0	4,2	3,4	8,0
France	3,1	5,3	3,1	4,8	4,9	10,0	9,5	0,1	10,2	0,4	5,0
United Kingdom	3,8	8,9	3,2	6,6	0,4	1,8	2,2	0,5	0,0	0,3	3,7
Argentina	6,2	4,8	4,5	6,9	0,2	1,0	2,8	0,5	0,0	0,0	3,2
Others	58,2	47,9	65,1	49,5	67,1	47,9	41,2	94,2	50,2	55,4	58,3
Chile											
Spain	10,1	28,9	14,8	49,9	21,2	7,7	7,3	12,4	80,0		30,0
United States	47,2	17,3	23,2	15,8	26,1	36,2	16,3	29,0	2,3		22,5
Canada	12,1	20,3	16,5	5,0	24,5	2,8	27,0	14,6	7,3		12,7
United Kingdom	6,2	10,4	11,6	3,6	5,5	8,9	44,9	10,5	2,0		9,8
Australia	2,6	3,5	6,3	0,1	1,1	13,1	3,8	4,0	2,7		4,0
Others	21,8	19,6	27,6	25,6	21,6	31,3	0,7	29,5	5,7		21,0

Source: ECLAC.

C.2 South America FDI by sector, 1996-2005

Percentage participation of FDI flows

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total accumulated
Argentina											
Manufactures	39,9	36,1	15,7	8,1	14,3	2,3	46,0	69,3	28,6		20,7
Natural resources	24,9	1,9	18,2	74,4	26,3	41,5	52,7	-16,8	53,0		40,9
Services	30,2	53,4	50,0	13,1	45,6	58,2	-21,5	32,6	2,9		29,4
Others	5,0	8,6	16,1	4,4	13,8	-2,0	22,8	14,9	15,5		9,0
Brazil											
Manufactures	22,7	13,3	11,9	25,4	17,0	33,3	40,2	34,9	52,8	47,5	28,2
Natural resources	1,4	3,0	0,6	1,5	2,2	7,1	3,4	11,5	5,3	4,5	3,7
Services	75,9	83,7	87,5	73,1	80,9	59,6	56,4	53,6	41,9	48,0	68,1
Bolivia											
Manufactures	7,7	2,9	1,6	15,1	11,2	9,9	9,1	11,0			8,5
Natural resources	17,1	38,5	56,7	46,8	53,0	64,5	47,5	47,7			48,7
Services	75,2	58,6	41,7	38,2	35,8	25,5	43,4	41,4			42,9
Colombia											
Manufactures	24,4	16,6	11,6	36,5	82,2	5,9	17,7	0,3	14,0	18,9	19,3
Natural resources	32,3	32,1	18,5	3,4	29,6	10,0	2,7	-24,1	1,8	67,0	21,3
Services	43,2	51,3	69,9	60,1	-11,9	84,1	79,6	123,8	84,2	14,1	59,4
Ecuador											
Manufactures	4,7	6,2	3,5	1,2	1,3	4,4	4,4	4,6	3,2	3,0	3,8
Natural resources	61,4	77,6	88,3	93,3	94,7	85,6	84,5	56,4	81,4	93,4	80,7
Services	33,9	16,2	8,2	5,5	4,0	9,9	11,1	39,1	15,4	3,6	15,6
Peru											
Manufactures	27,9	19,6	16,4	9,2	4,8	22,9	19,3	5,1	0,5		15,0
Natural resources	11,1	8,5	20,2	21,0	2,5	0,7	0,4	0,5	6,3		9,6
Services	61,0	71,8	63,4	69,8	92,6	76,4	80,2	94,4	93,2		75,5
Venezuela											
Manufactures				49,3	33,6	38,4	40,7	14,0	84,5	50,6	40,2
Natural resources				3,2	0,7	0,1	1,3	1,4	0,1	0,0	0,9
Services				47,4	65,7	61,5	58,0	84,6	15,3	49,3	58,9
Chile											
Manufactures	19,0	12,0	8,8	9,0	7,9	16,1	6,2	18,2	8,5		11,2
Natural resources	22,6	33,8	41,9	15,0	11,6	23,0	59,3	31,4	7,0		25,6
Services	58,5	54,2	49,4	76,0	80,4	60,9	34,5	50,4	84,5		63,2

Source: ECLAC

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