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February 2013

Monthly Newsletter
INTAL

Monthly Electronic Publication

 **IDB** Inter-American Development Bank



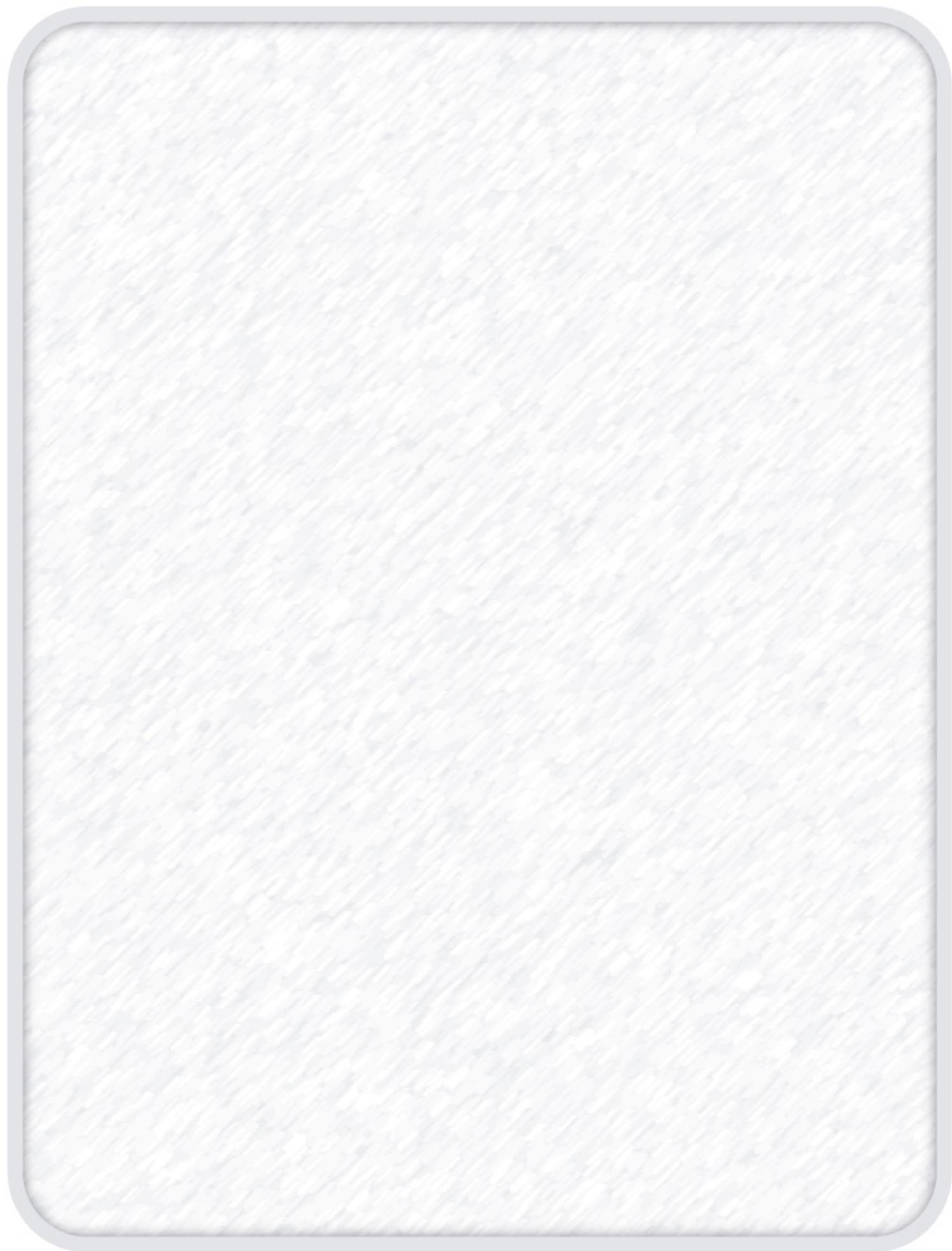


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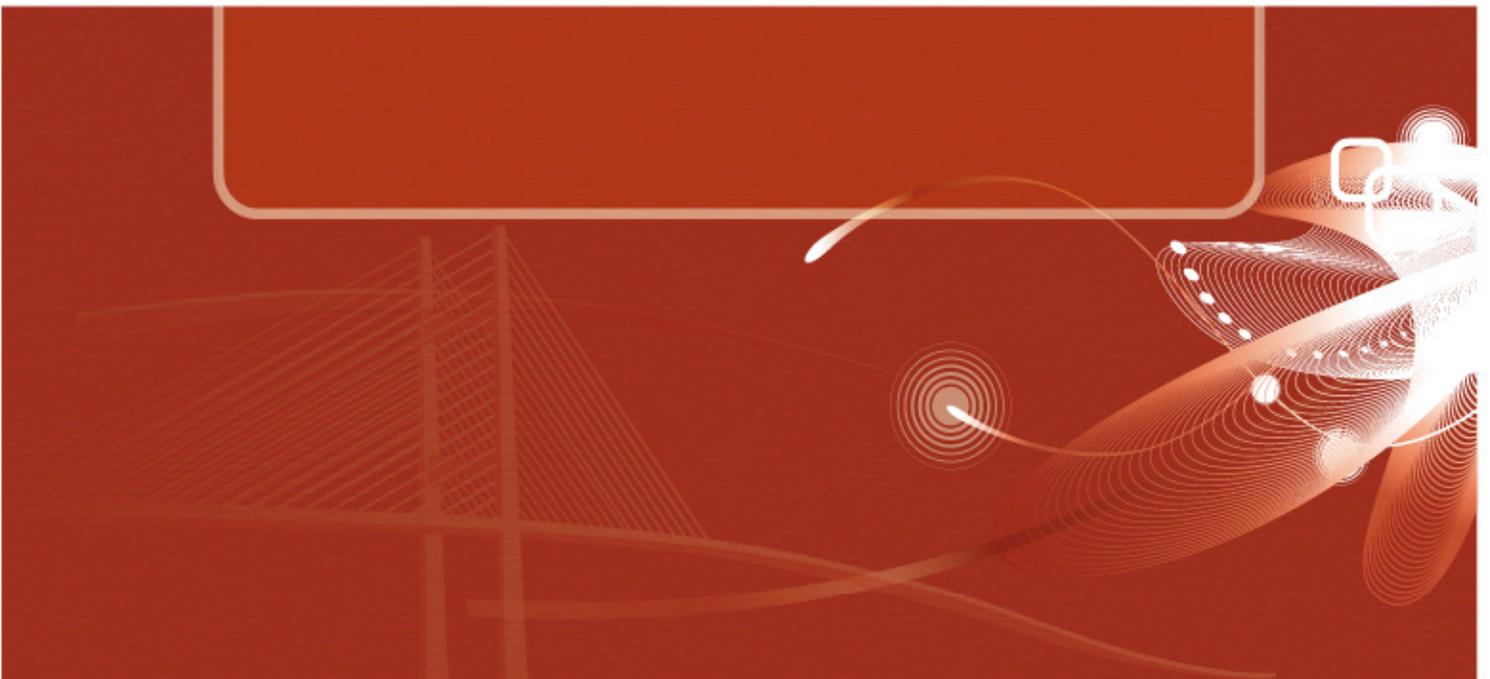
* Como mejorar la competitividad de las pymes en la Unión Europea y América latina y el Caribe = Building SME competitiveness in the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean = Como melhorar a competitividade das PME na União Europeia e na América Latina e Caribe. (2013). Santiago de Chile: CEPAL. 35

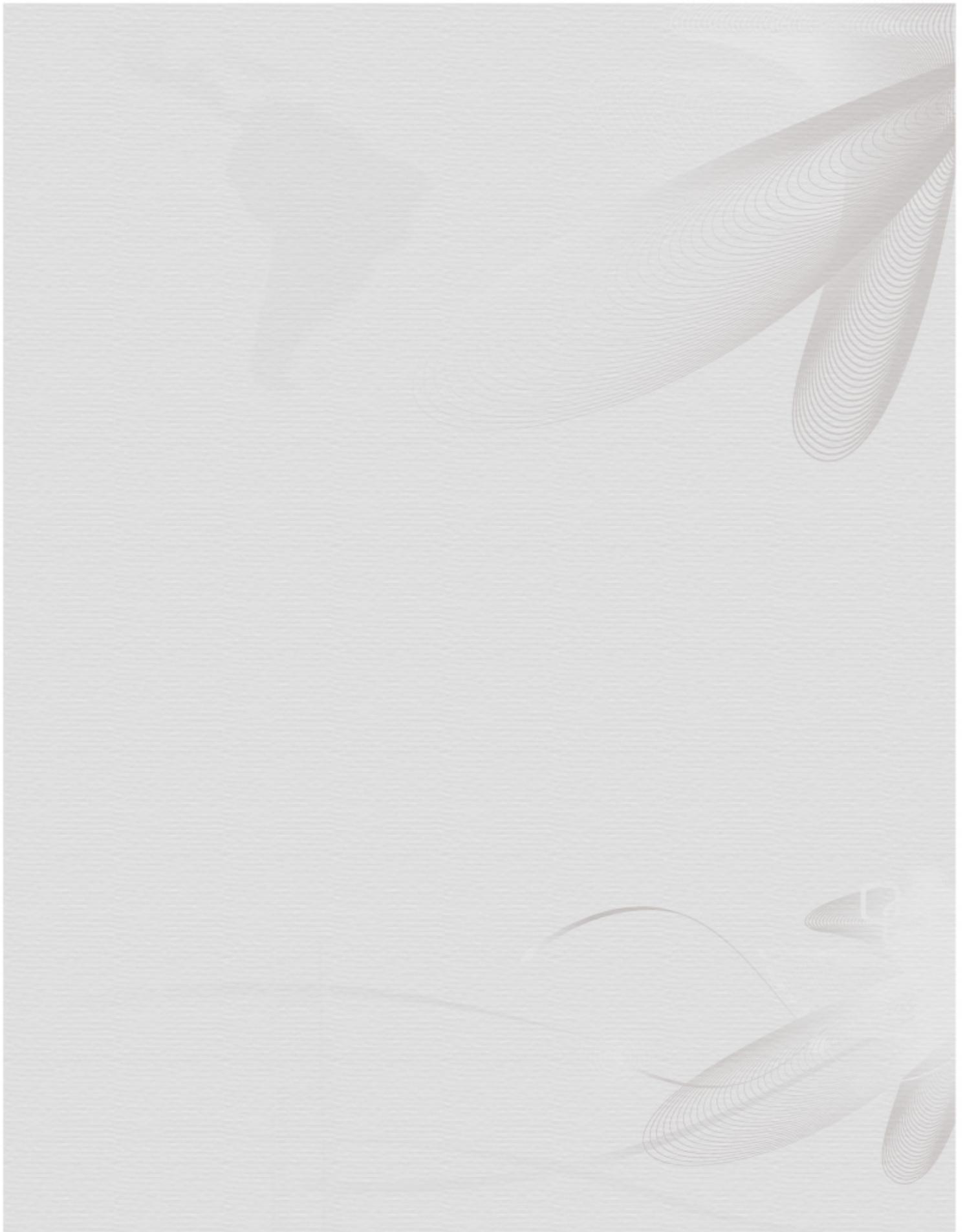
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Integration Blocs







The Caribbean

Second Annual Meeting of IDB's Caribbean Governors

The [Second Annual Meeting of the Governors of the Caribbean of the Inter-American Development Bank \(IDB\)](#) was held in Kingston, Jamaica, January 17-18, the [first meeting](#) having been held in Suriname, in February 2012.

[IDB is deeply committed to the development](#) of these countries: the Bank's active portfolio in the subregion amounts to US\$3,500 million and loans to the English-speaking Caribbean countries in 2011 stood at around US\$900 million. The programs financed are aimed at promoting sustainable energy and infrastructure, strengthening governance, fiscal reform and citizen security, as well as reforms in social sectors like health, housing, and education.

In the field of regional integration and the development of the private sector, the projects are focused on promoting trade and competitiveness.

The Bank is also helping these countries to cope with the effects of climate change, and provides support to promote environmental sustainability. Several new projects are seeking to improve disaster risk management and coastal infrastructure in the Caribbean in order to mitigate the effects of this global phenomenon.

To view the video, please click here: "[The IDB and the Caribbean: A Partnership for Development.](#)"

Caribbean Growth Forum: National Conferences

The Caribbean Growth Forum (CGF), a platform for dialogue to stimulate sustainable inclusive growth and job creation in the subregion, sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in conjunction with other international organizations, has been under way since June 2012. The dynamics of the CGF, which will last two years, are based on national-level meetings attended by representatives of the public and private sectors, the press, academia, and civil society. They exchange ideas on how to strengthen the business climate, improve education, increase the competitiveness and efficiency of infrastructure, and so on. This framework of discussion takes into account the islands' fragility, given their geographical disadvantages, the risk of natural disasters, the size of their economies, and the impossibility of accessing economies of scale, as well as their high vulnerability to external shocks.

In 2012, National Conferences were held in the Dominican Republic, Antigua & Barbuda, and Granada. Saint Lucia held the event last January, and Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, Dominica, Trinidad & Tobago, Belize, and Jamaica will do so for the rest of the year.

The first phase of the initiative is expected to be complete by June with the implementation of a plan of action for each of the fifteen countries taking part in the Forum, including policy recommendations.

More information [here](#).

View the video of the National Conference in Saint Lucia, January 22, at the following [link](#).

Related Articles

- IDB-INTAL. "[Caribbean Growth Forum](#)", *INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 191*, July 2012.

CARICOM at the CELAC Summit

The Heads of Government, Foreign Ministers, and Secretary General of the [Caribbean Community and Common Market \(CARICOM\)](#) took part in the [First Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States \(CELAC\)](#) in Santiago, Chile, January 27-28.

At the meeting, the CARICOM countries emphasized the importance of paying more attention to the vulnerabilities of small island states and reaffirmed its pledge to contribute to Haiti's development. The [Special Declaration on Small Island Developing States \(SIDS\)](#) recognizes the economies' specific characteristics. Against this background, the States were urged to support the sustainable development agenda through regional cooperation, pledging to follow up the Rio+20 Conference, a sustainable approach to climate change, disaster mitigation, and the full participation of these countries on the world stage.

The [Resolution on Special Cooperation with the Republic of Haiti](#) provides for joint cooperation with the Haitian Government toward comprehensive, sustainable development and to provide support in implementing the National Strategic Development Plan. The countries also ruled that the CELAC Pro Tempore Presidency (PPT) should report on collaboration and cooperation benefiting Haiti in order to harmonize actions, and recommended establishing tools to exchange information with other regional mechanisms.

During the Summit, [CARICOM became a full member of the Extended Troika](#) of CELAC. Hitherto the Troika had consisted of the State that held the CELAC's PPT; the predecessor in this role, and the State that would take over. From now on there will be an additional State represented by the one holding CARICOM's PPT. The Troika undertakes to assist the CELAC PPT in institutional, technical, and administrative support of the bloc.

A [CARIFORUM-EU high-level meeting](#) was also held in the framework of the CELAC to discuss issues relating to cooperation for development, investment, and the Agenda for Change submitted by the EU,[1] as well as the implementation of the Partnership Agreement signed by the two blocs in 2008. They also welcomed the adoption of the Joint EU-Caribbean Partnership Strategy and confirmed their commitment to deepening ties.

Last, CARICOM Secretary General Irwin LaRocque held two meetings, the first [with the Director General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization \(FAO\)](#) José Graziano da Silva. The meeting reviewed the progress in assistance to the Community in agriculture, food security, and sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and examined how the FAO can work to limit the impact of climate change on agriculture and food security in the Caribbean.

The second meeting, also attended by representatives of the Caribbean countries, aimed to discuss issues of cooperation in natural disaster management, sustainable agriculture, and food security with [the Chilean President](#), Sebastián Piñera.

[1] In October 2011, the European Commission presented the [Agenda for Change](#), which seeks a high impact policy on development concentrating on fewer sectors and on the neediest countries



Central America

SICA's twin pillars: democratic security and institutional strengthening

An [Extraordinary Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Central American Integration System \(SICA\)](#) was held in Santiago, Chile, January 27. Held as part of the CELAC-EU Summit, the meeting was attended by the respective presidents or their representatives. They highlighted the foreign ministers' instructions to devise a roadmap and proposals by May this year, ahead of a thorough reform of all SICA bodies, councils, and secretariats.

The occasion was also used by SICA members to hold a [meeting with EU representatives](#) that dealt with [matters of policy, economy, cooperation, security and regional integration](#), taking into account the [Partnership Agreement signed by the two blocs in June 2012](#) and [approved by the European Parliament](#) last December. There are still several steps remaining before it comes into force, including ratification by the Central American countries. So far only the parliaments of Nicaragua and Honduras have approved the agreement, in October and December 2012 respectively. The Summit also agreed to extend for five months the appointment of Dr. Alemán Gurdíán as SICA Secretary-General, whose mandate ended January 31, 2013.

For the first semester of 2013, under the pro tempore presidency (PPT) of Costa Rica, SICA's priorities focused on democratic security and the need for institutional strengthening, in line with the mandate of December's SICA Summit. Thus, the [SICA Secretariats defined the main lines of work](#) based on these priorities, promoting interinstitutional coordination among them, and with the PPT and the [Mesoamerica Project](#). In particular, January 14, the Council of Ministers for Central American Economic Integration (COMIECO) adopted the [action plan for the first semester of 2013](#). The structure of this Plan includes the implementation of regional commitments on the basis of the Partnership Agreement, Panama's incorporation in the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), trade facilitation, improved market access and deepening of technical regulations, as well as attention to trade conflicts and customs procedures.



MERCOSUR

New trade measures in MERCOSUR

Last month saw relevant developments in MERCOSUR's trade policy. In the case of Argentina two measures stand out: on the one hand, [the increase in the tariff on 100 imported products](#), mostly manufactured goods, including insecticides, tires, cork and wood products, footwear parts, jewelry, gas containers, agricultural machinery, tablets, tools and other metal goods, heating and cooling units, ovens, stoves and heaters, motorcycles, cables, etc. The hike in the aliquot to 35% - the ceiling consolidated with the World Trade Organization (WTO) – comes under Decision No. 39/11 of the Common Market Council (CMC), which at the end of 2011 authorized the MERCOSUR countries to raise import charges for one hundred products above the Common External Tariff (CET). By September 2012, only Brazil had launched such a measure.

On the other hand, Argentina decided to eliminate non-automatic import licensing (NAL) on approximately 600 products, including paper, household appliances, toys, shoes and shoe parts, motorcycles, textile products, miscellaneous manufacturing, metallurgical products, tires, screws, and automobiles and automobile parts. Despite the repeal of the licenses (instruments compatible with multilateral rules), [in the scope of the WTO](#), it was decided to set up a single panel to examine complaints by the European Union, United States, and Japan regarding Argentina over import restrictions in general. It also established another panel to analyze barriers to the entry of animals, meat, and other animal products from Argentina imposed by United States.

Brazil, for its part, reported that at least 80% of its manufacturing (rolling stock, functional and road infrastructure systems, stations, offices, etc.) and all its services (engineering, architecture, urban planning, landscaping, etc.) deployed in the urban mobility works of the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC 2), whose budget is approximately US\$ 16,000 million, [must be Brazilian in origin](#). It also decided [the temporary elimination of the tariff on imported wheat](#) (between April 1 and July 31 this year) in response falling production in Argentina, the main supplier of this cereal in the Brazilian market.

In intrabloc matters, the [Agreement between the Argentine Republic and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay for the Exchange of Tax Information and Method to Avoid Double Levying](#) came into force last February 7, the extension of the entry quotas on Argentine milk powder to the Brazilian market to 3600 tonnes per month, and the agreement between Uruguay and Venezuela whereby the

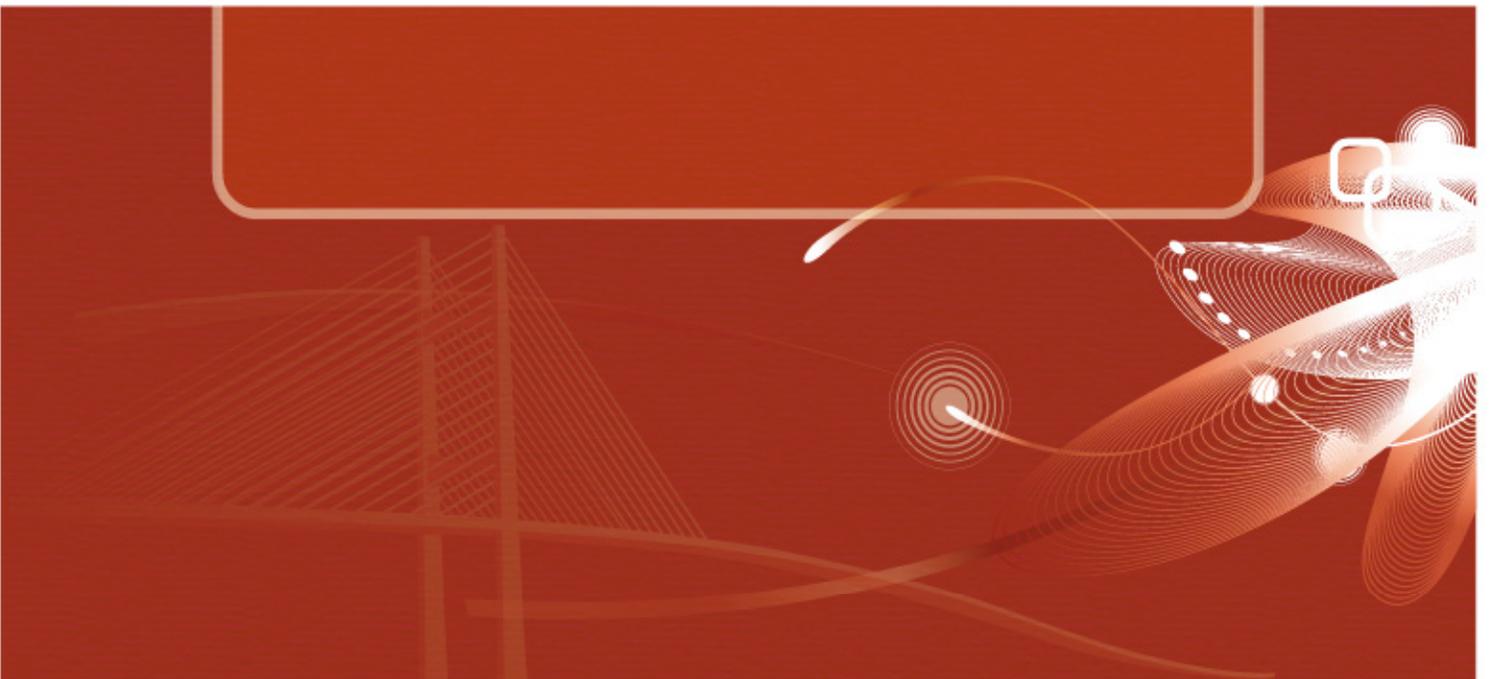
former will export 4500 tonnes per month of milk powder to the latter. Venezuela has also introduced a series of [modifications to the exchange rate system](#). On the one hand, the exchange rate with the US dollar rose has risen from 4.3 to 6.3 bolivars. On the other hand, it ordered the creation of the Higher Body for the Optimization of the Exchange Rate System, whose powers include setting priorities in the allocation of foreign currency, addressing imports needed to achieve budgetary targets, managing the supply of foreign currency, making non-traditional import and export policy proposals, and submitting projects to increase the inflow of foreign currency. The proportion of foreign currency that exporting companies must return to the Central Bank was also reduced from 70% to 60%. In external relations, a fresh [negotiating round](#) was held in Santiago, Chile, toward the signing of a MERCOSUR-EU Partnership Agreement. This stipulated that the exchange of offers – the first since the resumption of biregional talks in May 2010 – would take place no later than the last quarter of this year.

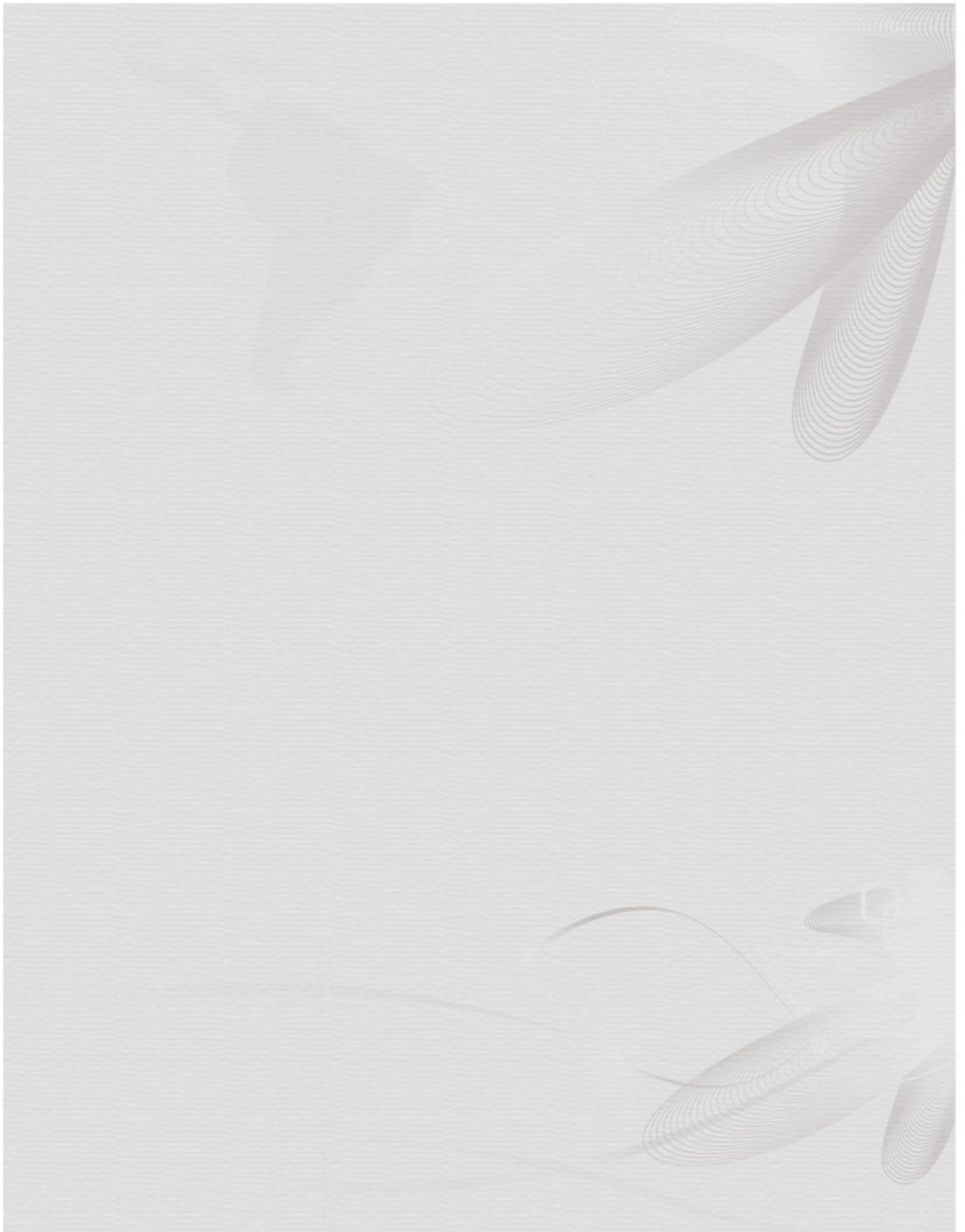
Related articles

- IDB-INTAL. "[Tariff hike in response to unstable international scene](#)", *INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 192*, September 2012.
- IDB-INTAL. "[Active trade policies in MERCOSUR countries in response to international slowdown](#)", *INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 188*, May 2012.
- IDB-INTAL. "[External context behind temporary exceptions to Common External Tariff](#)", *INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 185*, January 2012.



Regional And Global Overview





Trade's value added: a new approach to commerce

International trade has undergone profound changes over the past few decades. The reduction of barriers to trade, coupled with technological change, has favored the internationalization of production processes, where many previously non-tradable services also gained relevance. Indeed, trade in services grew 11.4-fold between 1980 and 2011, while trade in goods multiplied grew 9-fold.

Interdependence between countries through trade has grown significantly and today few products are made entirely in a single country, since the majority incorporate imported parts or services.[1] Any country's exports accordingly incorporate a greater proportion of foreign value added (VA) than in the past.

There is now a need to develop new methods for recording trade that provide more comprehensive tools for the analysis and formulation of policies, since traditional statistics calculate a single origin for goods (the country that exports the end product) without considering the VA previously imported by that country. For example, a cell phone exported by China to United States contains chips originating in Singapore, Bolivian precious metals, French software, and American graphic design, while also using foreign capital goods in its production. Similarly, the aforesaid components in turn contain imported value added from other sources, including China.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) recently presented an international trade [database](#) focusing on value added by each country in the production of its goods and services for export. This database contains estimates[2] for 40 countries (the OECD members, the BRICS group of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, and Indonesia) for the years 2005, 2008, and 2009, and has disaggregated information covering 18 activities.

Although logically, when looking at trade from this perspective, a country's total trade balance coincides with traditional measurements, there are significant changes in this measurement in terms of the bilateral result with each trading partner, or in the sectoral composition of the balance sheet.[3]

One of the most relevant global imbalances in the area of international trade is the US deficit with China. In terms of VA, however, the balance in favor of the Asian country in 2009 is 25% lower than with traditional measurements. This shows that many Chinese exports to the US market contain components and services from that source.

The database includes data from three Latin American economies (Brazil, Mexico, and Chile) which throw up some interesting findings using the VA approach.

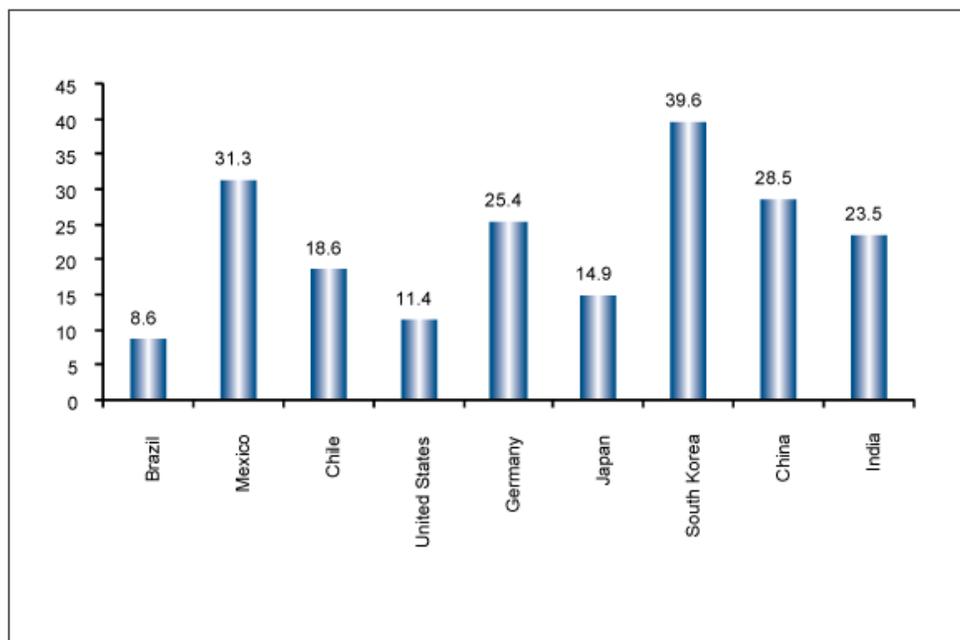
Of these three countries, foreign VA in Mexico represents a larger proportion of exports (almost one third), even higher than the average for the OECD, which is around 28%. This is to say that Mexican shipments abroad contain relatively few imported parts and services compared to those of other economies, due to the this country's high levels of integration in global value chains (GVCs), especially in the automotive and electronics industries. At the other extreme is Brazil, where foreign VA is equivalent to 8.6% of external sales, reflecting its relative specialization in the export of raw materials and its participation in the early stages of GVCs, as well as the existence of a more

diversified productive structure. Chile is in an intermediate position: imported VA represents 18.6% of its exports, which also reflects the importance of goods relating to the initial stages of GVCs in its export basket (Graph 1).

In regard to the change in the geographic composition of the trade balance, the recalculation for 2009 in terms of VA shows a reduction in Mexico's bilateral trade balance with its major trading partners (a surplus with United States and Canada, and a deficit with China and Japan). In particular, in Mexico's surplus relationship with United States, the data for this estimate is 74.1% lower than the traditional calculation. In Brazil's case, the surplus with United States is rising, while with China it is falling. For Chile, the estimate gives significant improvements in the trade result with United States and the rest of the world, and a deterioration in the balance with Canada, Korea, and Japan.

Graph 1: Foreign value added as percentage of exports

Selected economies. 2009. As percentage.



Source: OECD.

Though with widely differing proportions between Brazil, Chile, and Mexico, the sectors that show a higher share of foreign VA in exports are basically the same ones, since they are activities where the GVCs have a higher degree of internationalization: electrical and electronic equipment, chemicals and non-metallic minerals, transport, machinery and equipment, etc. (Table 1).

Table 1: Foreign value added as percentage of exports by sector

Brazil, Chile, and Mexico. 2009. As percentage.

Sector	Brazil	Chile	Mexico
Agriculture, hunting, fishing, and forestry	5.7	18.4	12.4
Mining and quarrying	7.7	10.1	5.5
Food, beverages, and tobacco	6.5	25.8	16.1
Textile, apparel, leather, and footwear	7.3	33.6	23.1
Wood, paper, publishing, and printing	7.1	22.2	19.6
Chemicals and non-metallic minerals	14.5	50.5	18.8
Basic metal industry and articles thereof	10.2	23.9	25.9
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	10.0	33.8	33.0
Electrical and electronic equipment	15.0	11.1	61.1
Transport equipment	14.3	32.2	34.5
Manufacturing n.e.c. and recycling	6.9	21.9	32.9
Electricity, gas, and water supply	5.3	9.5	20.8
Construction	5.3	n.d.	n.d.
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	3.5	18.3	7.5

Transport and storage, mail and telecommunications	5.2	45.6	9.7
Financial intermediation	3.5	5.1	7.3
Business services	4.0	9.7	7.9
Other services	4.8	8.0	7.4

Source: OECD.

The above changes in international trade pose new challenges of interpretation and trade policy-making. In this sense, the methodology proposed by the OECD and the WTO helps to draw some relevant conclusions.

On the one hand, it highlights the increasing interdependence between the economies in terms of trade, which increases the speed and intensity of transmission of shocks, both positive and negative, and accordingly requires mechanisms for closer cooperation.

On the other hand, it is evident that imports are key in the competitiveness of exports, and policies should therefore focus on improving infrastructure and logistics, as well as reducing barriers to trade in goods and services. This view contrasts with policies that seek to stimulate local production by providing protection from external competition, since access to inputs, services, and capital contributed by the rest of the world is crucial for the competitiveness of exports.

For more information on this subject, see the following video:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rzkk-Osk41u&feature=player_embedded

[1] For more information on the internationalization of production and global value chains, see INTAL's [Integration and Trade Journal No. 32](#).

[2] These estimates are due to the difficulties imposed by inconsistencies in the statistics provided by the various national sources, which have to be combined in order to obtain data that reflect the added value of trade.

[3] For example, if it is assumed that Country A exports goods wholly produced there for US\$100 to Country B and then Country B processes them in order to reexport them to Country C for US\$110, traditional statistics indicate that Country C has a deficit of US\$110 with Country B and registers no trade flows with Country A. The measurement in terms of AV, however, shows that the total deficit of US\$110 reflects a negative balance of US\$10 with Country B and of US\$100 with Country A.

“Resilient Dynamism”. New edition of the Davos Forum

The 43rd World Economic Forum was held in Davos, Switzerland, January 23-27. The event brought together more than 2500 representatives of governments, private sector, academia, and civil society under the theme “Resilient Dynamism”. The “resilience” emphasized an ability to adapt to changing contexts, cope with sudden shocks, and recover from them while pursuing crucial objectives.

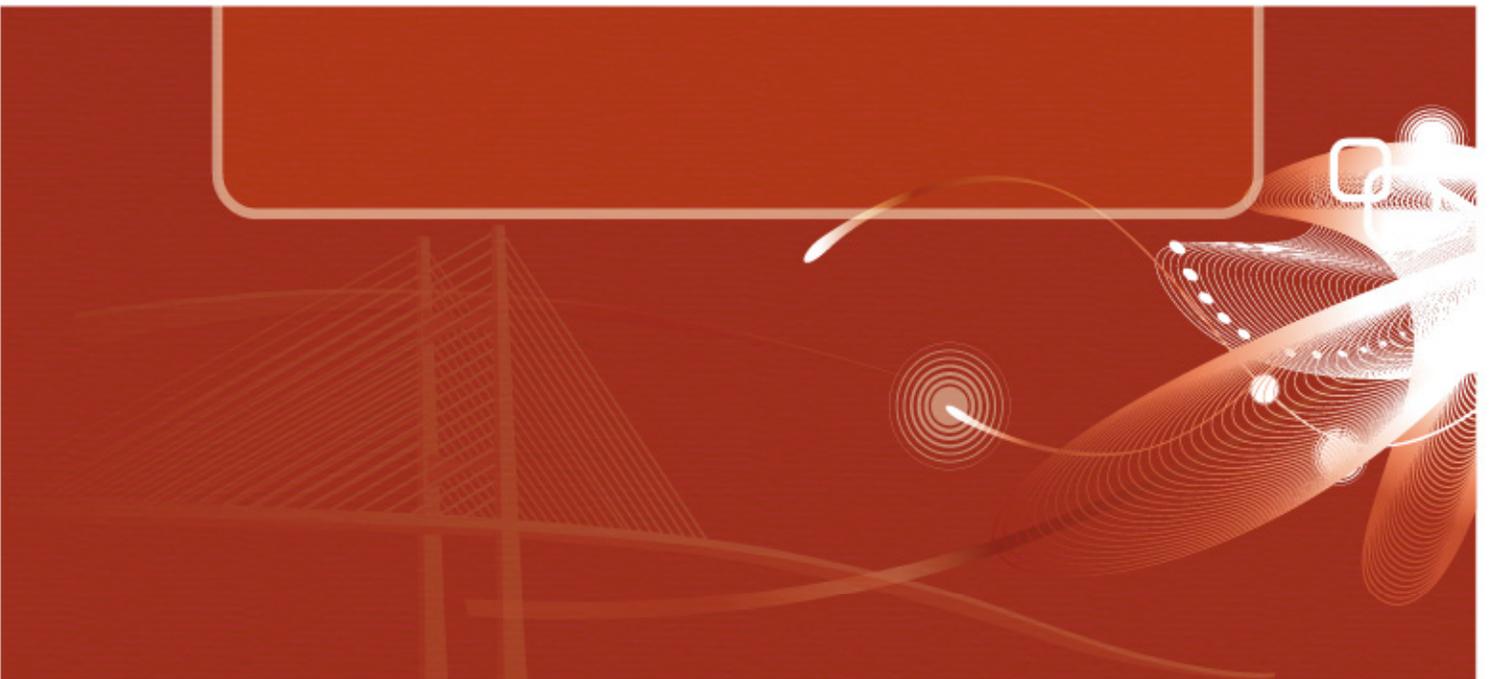
The Forum comprises leaders of various areas in joint activities that discuss global, regional, and industrial agendas. This year, the program was based on three thematic pillars: Leading through Adversity, Restoring Economic Dynamism, and Strengthening of Societal Resilience.

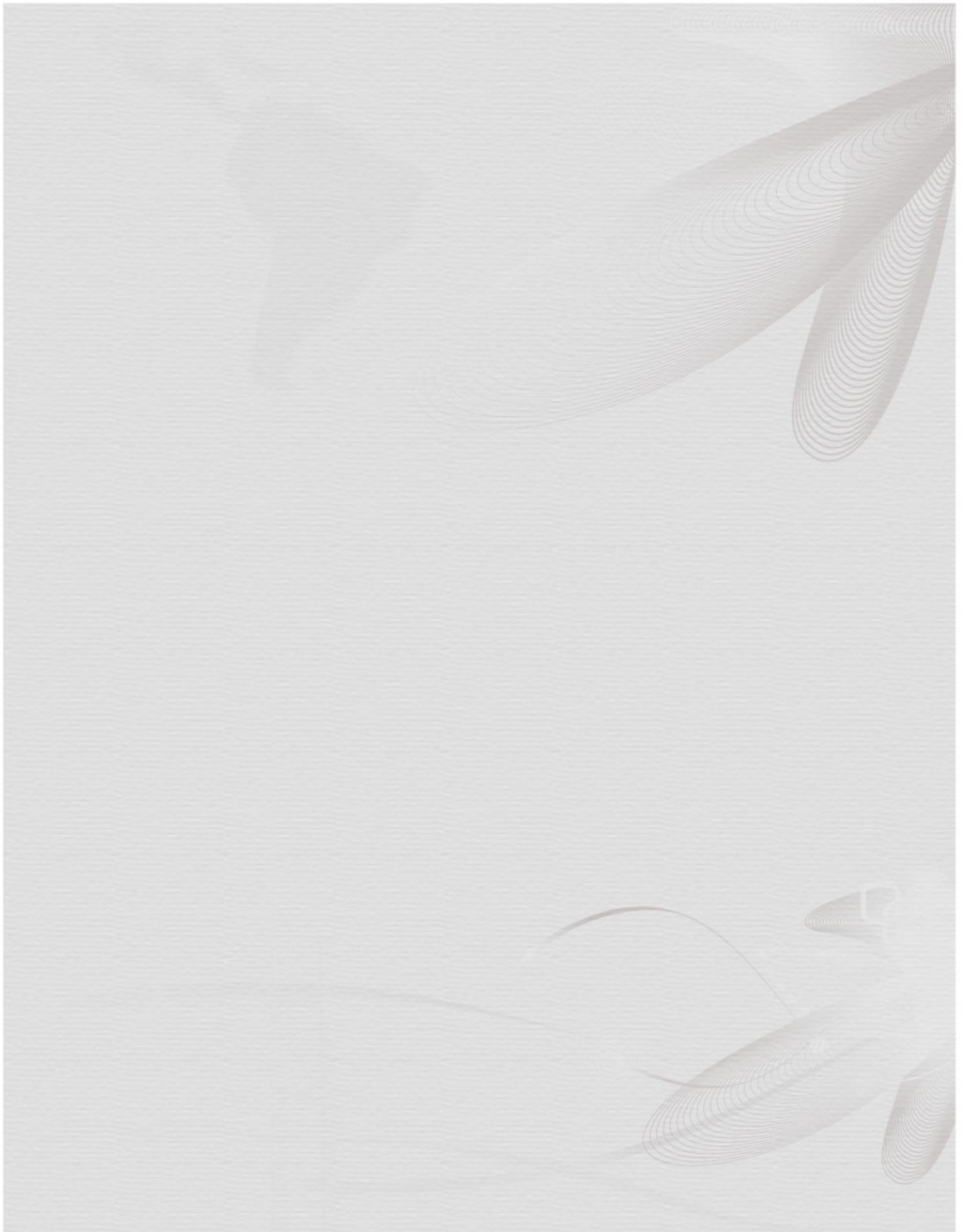
The President of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Luis Alberto Moreno, took part in two sessions of the forum: [the Latin American context](#) and [Scaling Social Innovation](#). The first of these dealt with the challenges and transformations shaping leadership in the region. The focal points of the discussion were terms of trade, implementing market-friendly policies, stimulating economic diversification, and Brazil’s possible switch to a more interventionist strategy. The session entitled *Scaling Social Innovation* looked at alternatives for social innovation models to achieve greater impact. On this subject, Moreno expressed the view that partnerships with private companies can give social innovation projects the scale needed to have a real impact. The IDB President mentioned examples in which the Bank created a partnership between agricultural producers and companies that raised farmers’ incomes while stimulating their country’s economies. He also stressed that many of the projects require patience and several sources of financing, which usually begin with loans from governments before attracting private capital or investors and becoming financially sustainable projects.

To view the video of the session *Scaling Social Innovation* click [here](#).



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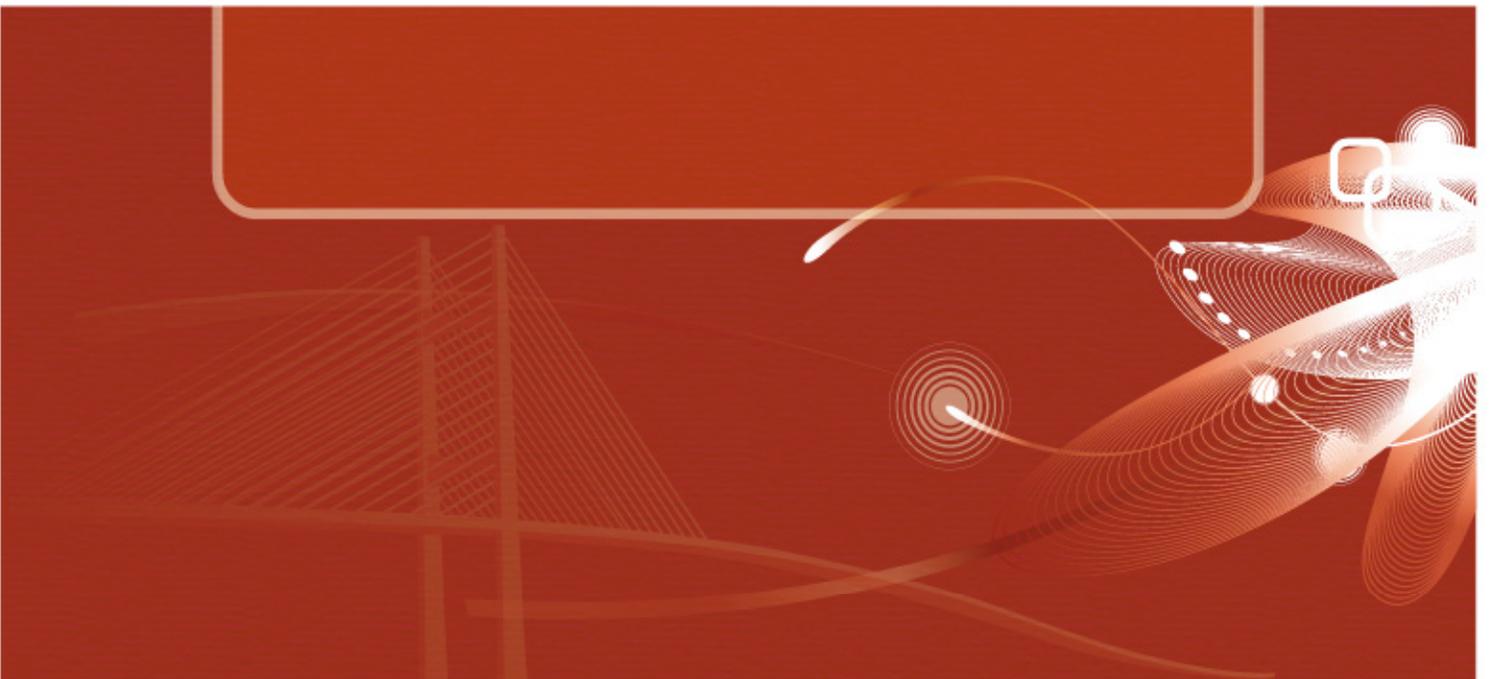


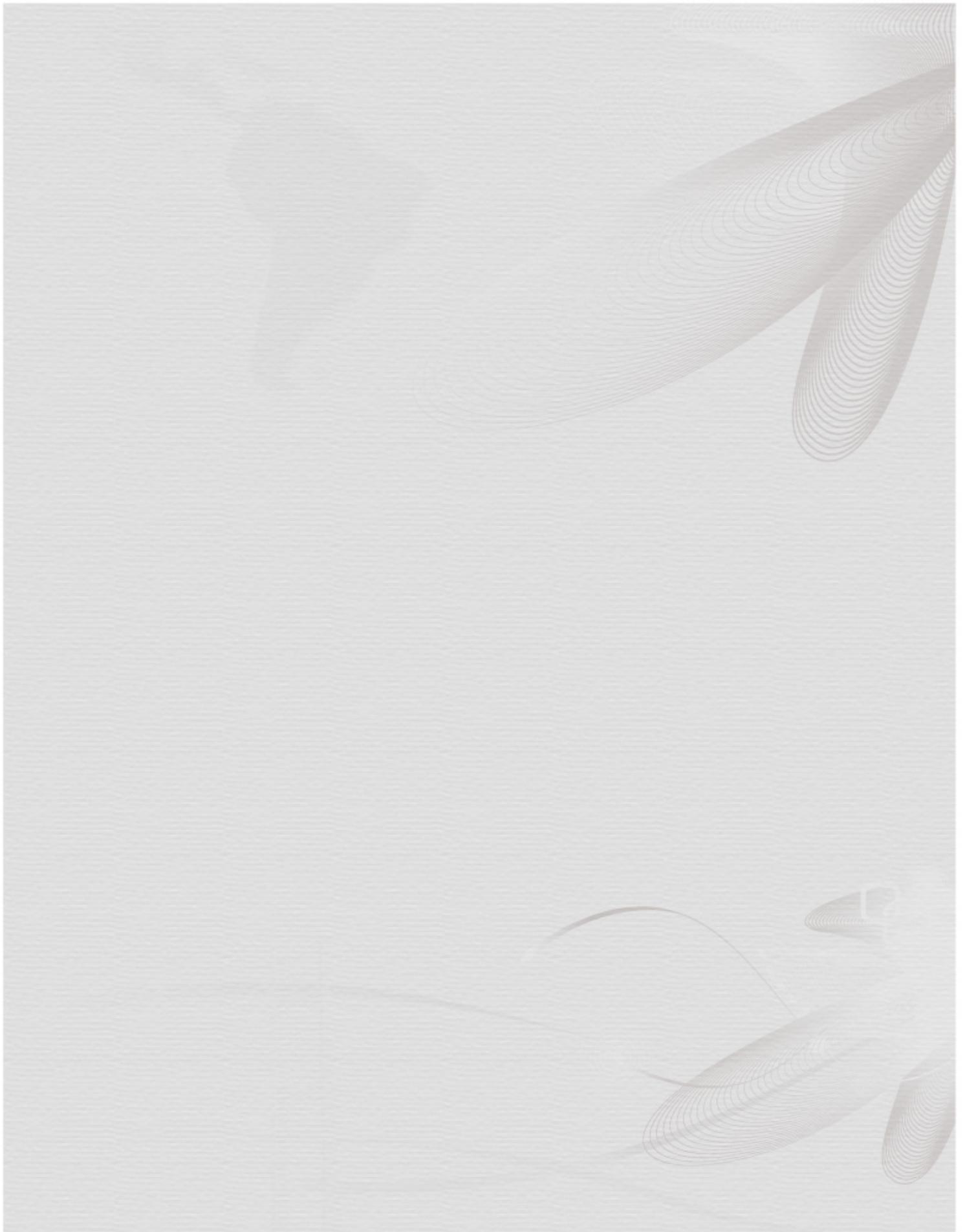
Integration and Trade Sector

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Reviews

Canuto, Otaviano, Matheus Cavallari, & José Guilherme Reis. Brazilian Exports: Climbing Down a Competitiveness Cliff. The World Bank: Washington, D.C., January 2013. Policy Research Working Paper 6302. 31 pages.

The loss of momentum and the recent trend toward the primarization of Brazilian exports have sparked significant debate in both academia and public policy. This study by the World Bank makes a valuable contribution to the discussion through a comprehensive analysis from a variety of viewpoints and indicators that help to identify the factors standing in the way of the expansion of Brazil's industrial output and exports.

The work first examines the evolution of Brazil's external sales over the last fifteen years: the composition, sophistication, and diversification of its products and destinations, and the dynamics of exporting firms, compared to global performance and that of other emerging economies. On one hand, the analysis is positive: Brazilian exports are fast-growing and diversified in terms of products and destinations (a significant potential for the continued expansion of shipments abroad), and there is a high survival rate among exporting companies.

On the other hand, the dynamism of Brazil's external sales is lower than that of many developing countries, and its export basket is increasingly concentrated in primary products. The authors stress that, while this is due in part to the performance of commodities, Brazilian products with high technological content have been lagging behind the rest of the world. Furthermore, Brazil is poorly integrated in global value chains (GVCs) and new exporting firms are small in number and falling, which may indicate low productivity and/or high export costs.

Second, the work looks at the factors behind the behavior of Brazilian exports in relation to a group of developed and developing countries, between 2005 and 2011, with an emphasis on the post-crisis phase (2009-2011). To this end, it applies a methodology developed by the World Bank that enables the variation in exports to be broken down into three effects: sectoral, geographical, and competitiveness. In Brazil's case, increased external sales were explained largely by sectoral issues (oil) and target markets (China). While the contribution of competitiveness was positive, it was the smallest of the emerging economies and was particularly low in the years following the crisis.

The document works on the assumption that the main difficulty of Brazilian industrial exports is linked to supply questions that reduce their competitiveness, and identifies the major contributory causes: although it recognizes that real currency appreciation, one of the main factors contributing to a loss of dynamism in external sales, commonly identified in works on the issue, has contributed to this problem, the authors emphasize that the most relevant factor – especially since 2010 – is the combination of low productivity growth with steep rises in labor costs.

The researchers emphasize that the wealth effect stemming from the improved terms of trade enables price rises in nontradables, giving them more power than the producers of traded goods in a bid to attract productive factors, and so raise the cost of labor throughout the economy and reduce industrial competitiveness. Other elements identified as obstacles to Brazilian export performance are the business climate and logistics costs, reflected in the country's low share in GVCs.

To summarize, this work makes a valuable contribution to the discussion of the problems of competitiveness of Brazilian exports by constructing various indicators that allow us to make an accurate diagnosis. The document is brief and does not enter into methodological issues, which could be useful for readers interested in the quantitative dimension of the issue.

It should be remembered that, while the analysis is limited to Brazil, the document's international comparison and the relevance of the issues it raises means that the lessons drawn from it are of interest to other Latin American economies. These include the importance of microeconomic reforms aimed at stimulating productivity in both industry and service providers, and at promoting investment and the development of human capital.

Other works on the recent performance of Brazilian exports

- Gayá, Romina & Kathia Michalczewsky. "[El salto exportador del MERCOSUR en 2003-2008, más allá del boom de las materias primas](#)". BID-INTAL: Technical Note No. 292. Buenos Aires, August 2011
- Iglesias, Roberto Magno & Sandra Polónia Rios. "[Desempenho das exportações brasileiras no pós-boom exportador: características e determinantes](#)". Latin American Trade Network (LATN). Working Paper No. 129. LATN: September 2010.
- Markwald, Ricardo & Fernando Ribeiro. "[Expansão das Exportações: Quais as alternativas?](#)", 2010.



Bibliographic alert

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Monthly Highlights

* Canuto, Otaviano; Cavallari, Matheus; Reis, José Guilherme (January 2013). **Brazilian Exports: Climbing down a Competitiveness Cliff**. Washington: World Bank (Policy Research Working Papers; 6302).



Autor:Canuto, Otaviano; Cavallari, Matheus; Reis, José Guilherme
Título:Brazilian Exports: Climbing Down a Competitiveness Cliff
Edición:Washington: World Bank, January 2013 [29 p.]
Serie:Policy Research Working Papers; 6302
Temas:<PRODUCTIVIDAD><COMPETITIVIDAD><CRECIMIENTO ECONOMICO><EXPORTACIONES><INGLES>
JEL:F14; O11; O24
Geográficos:<BRASIL>

Resumen:This note examines in detail Brazil's export performance over the past 15 years, focusing not only on growth and composition, but also on different performance dimensions, including diversification, sophistication, and firm dynamics. The analysis uses international comparisons to better situate the Brazilian performance, and explores different databases, including firm-level data recently published by the World Bank. The note uses a recent diagnostic toolkit developed by the World Bank in order to suggest some hypotheses about the factors that have been inhibiting exports and industrial production expansion. Among the latter, it is noted how service sectors, as the largest beneficiaries from favorable terms of trade, accommodated larger wage increases and exported cost pressures to other sectors of the economy. Furthermore, although a stronger currency can be appointed as one of the elements behind the lower competitiveness in Brazilian exports, sluggish productivity performance and a real wage uptrend explain a significant

part of the overall loss of competitiveness. This diagnostic reinforces the importance of resuming the agenda of microeconomic reforms, increasing the investment-to-gross domestic product ratio, and advancing toward better-skilled human capital.

Accesos al documento:
eHM BM-POL.RES-DT 6302 [2013]
Documento Electrónico

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* Rozas Balbontín, P.; Bonifaz, J. y Guerra-García, G. (2012). El financiamiento de la infraestructura: Propuestas para el desarrollo sostenible de una política sectorial. Santiago: CEPAL.



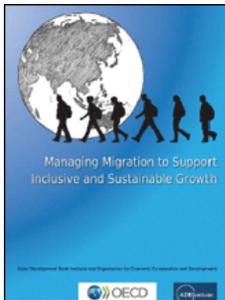
Autor:Rozas Balbontín, Patricio; Bonifaz, José Luis; Guerra-García, Gustavo
Título:El financiamiento de la infraestructura: Propuestas para el desarrollo sostenible de una política sectorial
Edición:Santiago: CEPAL, 2012 [322 p.]
ISBN:978-92-1-121784-1
Temas:<INFRAESTRUCTURA><PROYECTOS DE INFRAESTRUCTURA><INVERSIONES><DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE><ESPAÑOL (O CASTELLANO)>
Geográficos:<AMERICA LATINA>

Resumen:Esta publicación es el resultado de las iniciativas emprendidas por la Dirección de Planeamiento del Ministerio de Obras Públicas de Chile y la División de Recursos Naturales e Infraestructura de la CEPAL, en el marco del convenio de cooperación técnica que suscribieron dicho Ministerio y la CEPAL en 2006. El objetivo primordial de este trabajo es identificar los problemas derivados de la participación de los agentes privados en la implementación de los mecanismos de asociación público-privada y proponer un conjunto de recomendaciones orientadas a mejorar las sinergias que podrían lograrse con esta articulación. El estudio se refiere a los mecanismos de participación privada en el financiamiento de la infraestructura física de América Latina y el Caribe tendientes a contribuir a un desarrollo sostenible. Se trata de uno de los aspectos del desarrollo en que hay menos investigación empírica y cuya discusión por ende tiene menos fundamentos en hechos concretos. Su importancia radica en el enorme desafío que encaran los países de la región al enfrentar el progresivo rezago que se ha venido produciendo en la provisión de servicios de infraestructura (energía, agua y saneamiento, telecomunicaciones y transporte) respecto de la evolución de esta industria en los países desarrollados. Aún más preocupante es el rezago respecto de los países emergentes de industrialización tardía, como la República de Corea y otras economías de Asia sudoriental, que hace poco más de tres décadas exhibían niveles de provisión de servicios de infraestructura económica inferiores a varios países de América Latina y que hoy los superan ampliamente.

Accesos al documento:
eHM CEPAL-CUAD. [2012]
Documento Electrónico

[texto completo](#). Si no pudo acceder haga click [aqui](#)

* Managing Migration to Support Inclusive and Sustainable Growth. (2013). París: OCDE; ADBI.



Título:Managing Migration to Support Inclusive and Sustainable Growth

Edición:París: OCDE; ADBI, January 2013 [56 p.]

ISBN:978-4-89974-036-1

Temas:<MIGRACIONES><MIGRACIONES INTERNACIONALES><PAISES EN DESARROLLO><DESARROLLO ECONOMICO><DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE><INGLES>

Geográficos:<ASIA Y EL PACIFICO>

Resumen:Since 2011, ADBI and the OECD have held an annual Roundtable on Labor Migration in Asia. The success of these events reflects the realization that meeting challenges means reaching out to colleagues in other countries. This report builds on these round tables and aims to identify innovative models for managing new and emerging forms of labor migration. To that end, it also provides, for the first time in a single publication, a statistical overview of international migration in some Asian countries. These data -assembled from different sources, and still reflecting the partial coverage of the phenomenon in many countries- should help readers to understand the impact and role of international migration in Asia.

Accesos al documento:

E 338.11 / OCDE-MAN / 2013

Documento Electrónico

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* Como mejorar la competitividad de las pymes en la Unión Europea y America latina y el Caribe = Building SME competitiveness in the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean = Como melhorar a competitividade das PME na Uniao Europeia e na America Latina e Caribe. (2013). Santiago de Chile: CEPAL.



Título: Como mejorar la competitividad de las pymes en la Unión Europea y America latina y el Caribe = Building SME competitiveness in the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean = Como melhorar a competitividade das PME na Uniao Europeia e na America Latina e Caribe

Edición: Santiago de Chile: CEPAL, Enero de 2013 [39 p.]

Temas: <COMPETITIVIDAD><PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS EMPRESAS, PYMES><RELACIONES COMERCIALES><DESARROLLO ECONOMICO><DESARROLLO

INDUSTRIAL><PRODUCTIVIDAD><TECNOLOGIA><EMPRESAS><MERCADO DE TRABAJO><DIVERSIFICACION DE LAS EXPORTACIONES><ESPAÑOL (O CASTELLANO)><INGLÉS><PORTUGUÉS>

Geográficos: <AMÉRICA LATINA><CARIBE><EUROPA>

Resumen: Las pymes son agentes económicos que están llamados a jugar un papel renovado muy importante en la dinamización de las relaciones entre América Latina y el Caribe y la Unión Europea. Ambas regiones se encuentran estrechamente vinculadas desde el punto de vista económico, sobre todo a través del comercio y las inversiones directas, así como por el nutrido intercambio histórico de personas e ideas. Hoy el crecimiento de América Latina y el Caribe puede ser un aporte para la mitigación de los efectos de la crisis en Europa. La internacionalización de las pymes, además de contribuir a la generación de empleo y al incremento de los ingresos, brinda la posibilidad de agregar valor en origen e introducir mejoras en la producción que aumenten la participación de este tipo de agentes en los mercados, promoviendo un mayor dinamismo empresarial. Para ello es fundamental reducir las brechas de productividad incorporando tecnología, innovaciones y conocimiento a sus productos, así como impulsar mejoras en la gestión.

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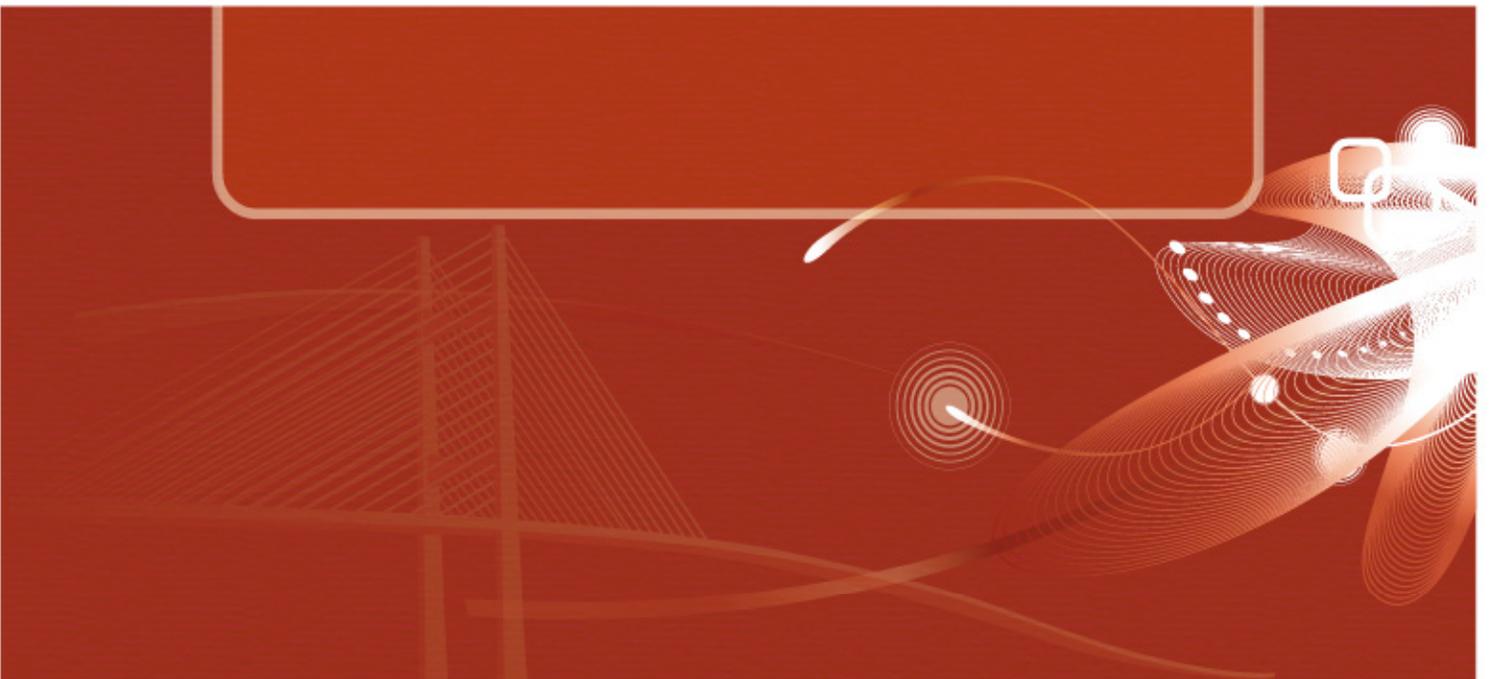
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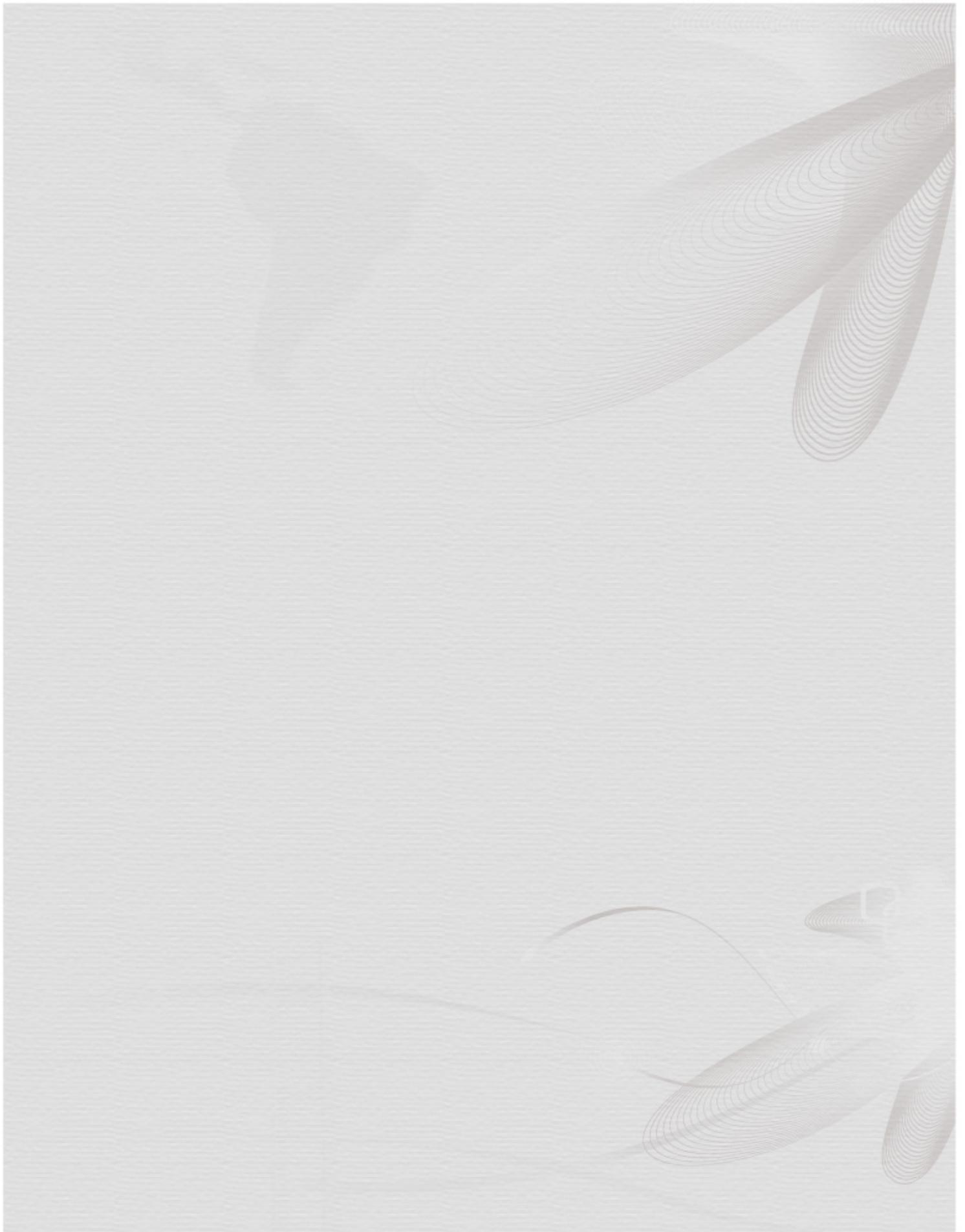
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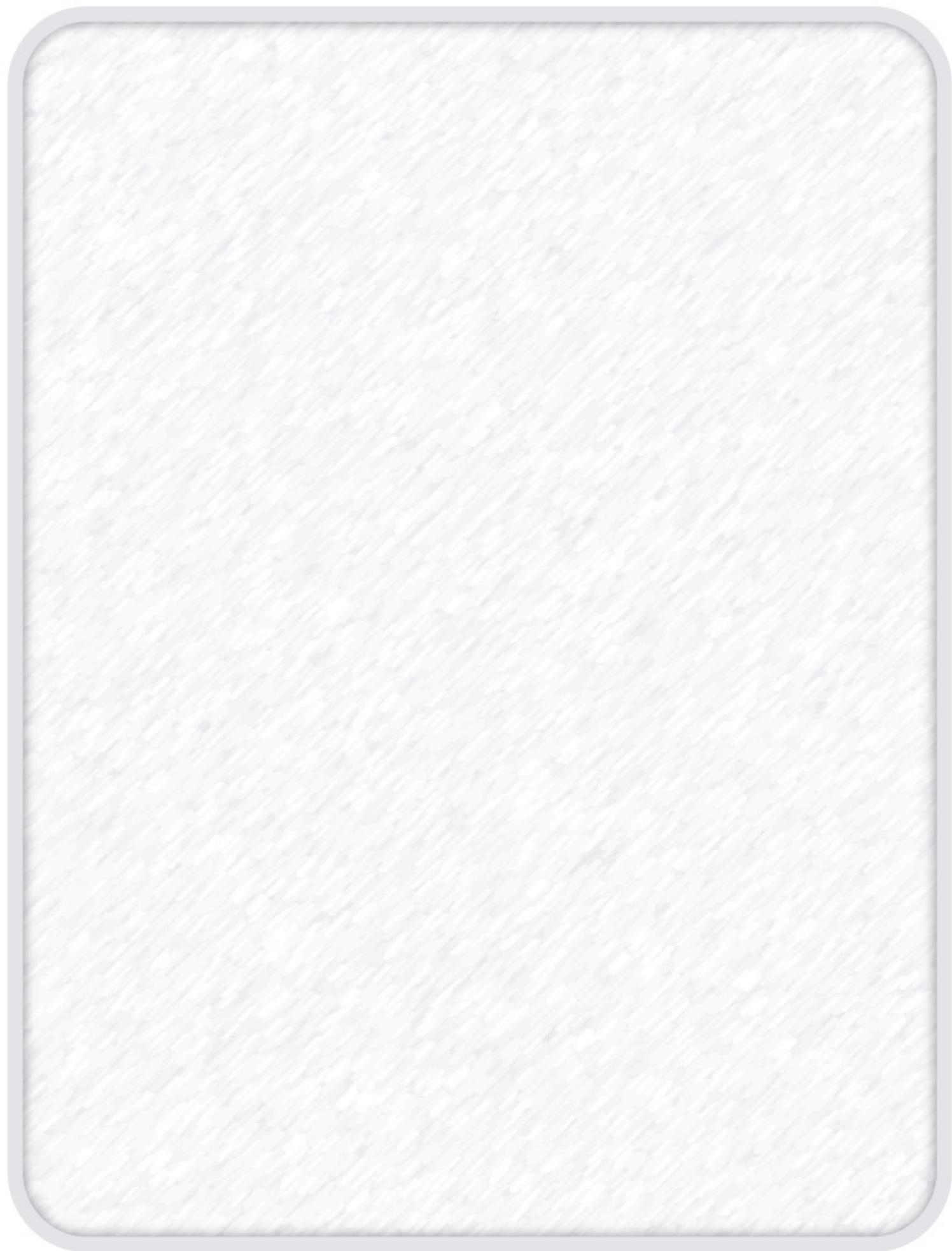
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