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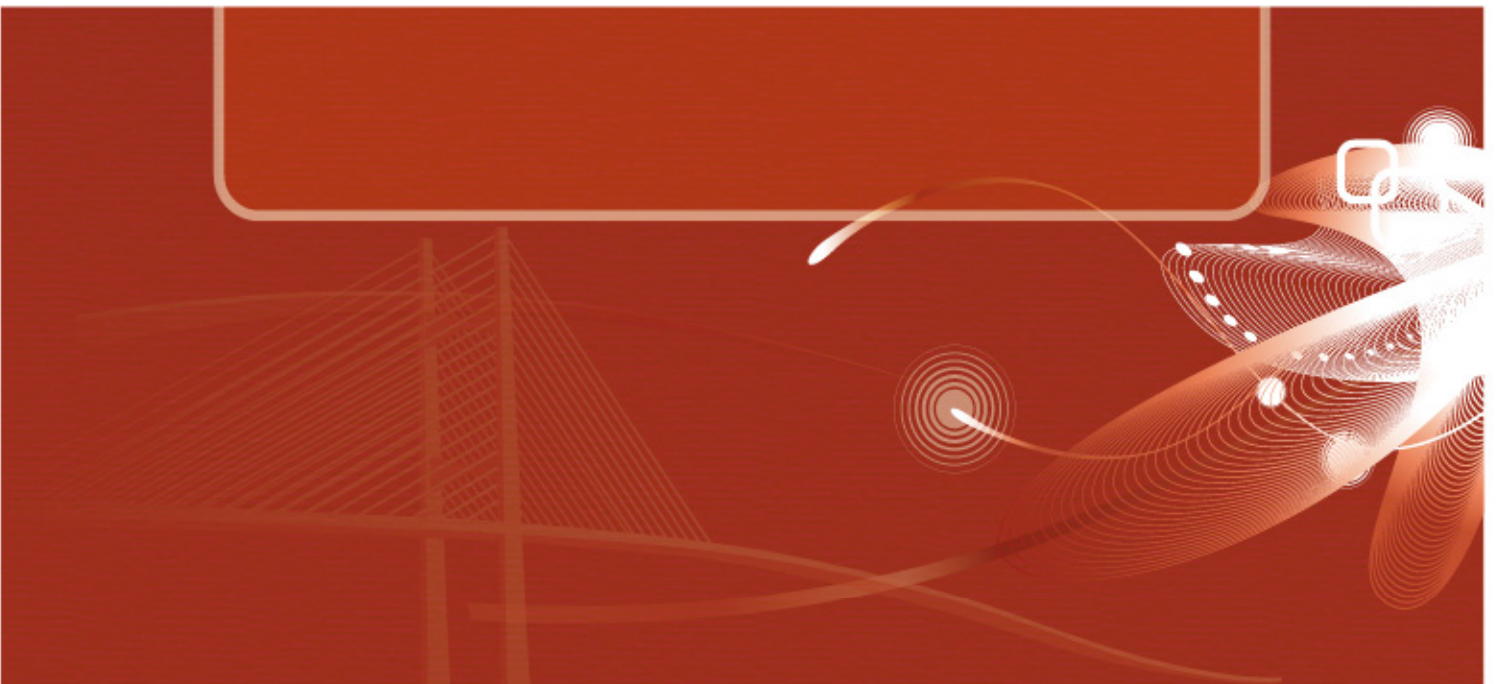
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Analysis Column





Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures: Opportunities and challenges for LAC

The main purpose of sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) is to protect the health of people and animals, and to preserve plant life,[1] thereby ensuring food safety and avoiding the spread of diseases and pests. While these are legitimate public policy objectives, SPS may be used for protectionist purposes, mainly affecting the agrifood sector. In this context, given the high share of agricultural products and food in exports from the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), compliance with SPS is a major challenge.

SPS are part of a large group of nontariff measures (NTM), the growing role of which runs counter to tariff cuts in the framework of multilateral and regional negotiations. While there are commitments to reduce NTM, their use has grown in the past 20 years, both in terms of products affected and countries that use them (WTO, 2012), which is in part a result of NTM being less transparent (their impact is less obvious) and harder to control than tariffs. According to UNCTAD (2013), the NTMs most commonly applied by high-income countries, affecting more products and a higher value of trade, are technical barriers to trade (TBT) and SPS.[2]


Hence the importance of international SPS regulation, which, although not new, was revived at the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Bali, December 2013.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) of 1947 authorized countries to adopt any measures necessary to protect the health and life of people and animals, or to preserve plants, provided they do not constitute a means of unjustifiable discrimination or a restriction on trade.

The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO), in force since 1995, upholds that objective and adds principles, included:

- Measures based on *scientific principles*.
- *Harmonization* with the international standards of the “three sister organizations”: the Joint Committee of the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), the FAO’s International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), and the International Office of Epizootics (IOE).[3]
- Arbitrary or unjustifiable *nondiscrimination* between domestic and foreign origin.
- *Equivalence*: achieving the same level of protection with different measures.
- *Regionalization*: the recognition of pest- or disease-free zones, which may be part or all of one or several countries.
- *Transparency*: requires the notification of new measures or modifications of existing ones affecting trade.

It is important to emphasize, in addition to those mentioned, the “precautionary principle” or precautionary approach (included in Article. 5.7 of the Agreement), which supports the adoption of temporary precautionary measures when scientific evidence is not sufficient for deciding on the safety of products or processes. Countries adopting SPS must obtain the additional information



needed for a more objective assessment of the risk so as to revise SPS “within a reasonable period of time.” The main problem entailed by this approach is the risk of its discretionary use for a long period, there being no consensus about what should be considered “a reasonable period of time.” The EU ban on imports of hormone-treated meat from United States, while not temporary, was based on this principle and sparked a case in the WTO’s Dispute Settlement Body. This issue is currently part of the negotiations of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP): United States is seeking to ensure that SPS should be based only on scientific evidence, while the EU is keeping to the precautionary principle.

The Agreement also provides technical assistance and differential treatment for developing countries (DGCs) to help them implement the Agreement and enjoy its benefits. For example, the joint initiative of the Standards and Trade Development Facility^[4] (STDF) is designed to help DGCs to strengthen their capacity to implement sanitary and phytosanitary standards and recommendations.

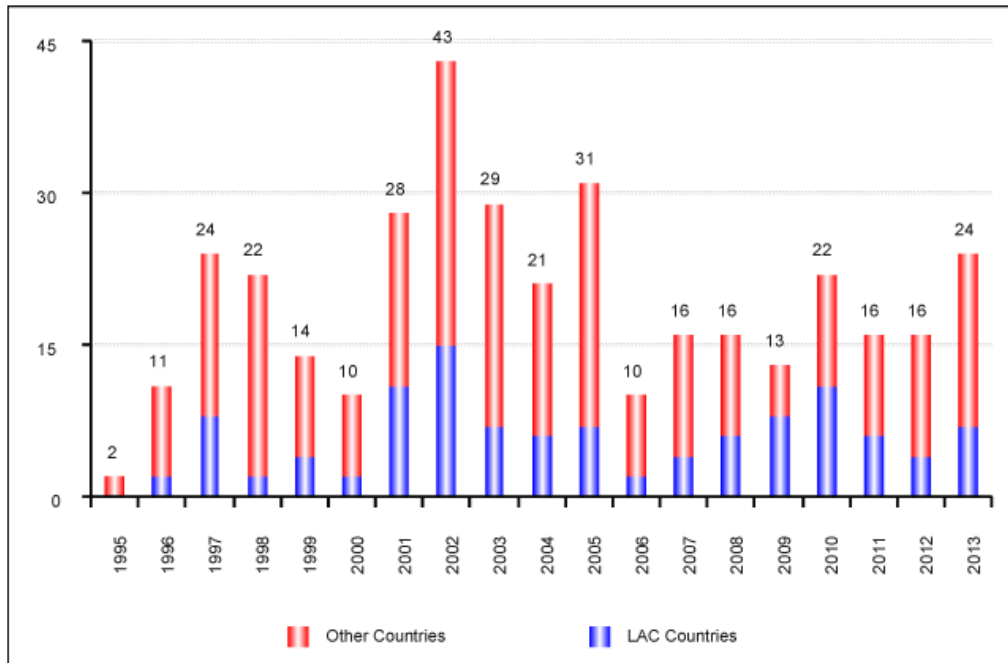
The so-called “Bali Package,” reached in December 2013, highlights the [Agreement on Trade Facilitation \(TF\)](#), which seeks to simplify customs procedures so that goods can cross borders more efficiently and reduce trade costs. This Agreement is related, among others, to the SPS Agreement, considering that the quarantine authorities apply the principles of this standard in the controls implemented at the border. A first assessment of both agreements might suggest that certain articles might be in conflict. For example, the TF Agreement argues that perishable goods (Art. 7.9) have to be released in the shortest possible time, which could limit countries’ right to take the necessary SPS. However, the WTO (2014) notes that this type of conflict is dealt with in the Final Provisions: “...nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as diminishing the rights and obligations of Members under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade and the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures” (Paragraph 6). The WTO work further argues that several articles in the TF and SPS Agreements point in the same direction. For example, the TF Agreement establishes that member countries should promptly, and in a manner that is nondiscriminatory and easily accessible, publish restrictions or prohibitions on imports, exports, or transit (Art. 1), reinforcing the principles of the SPS Agreement detailed above and the provisions of Annex C.

It should be noted that the WTO encourages countries to use international standards, guidelines, and recommendations, but each country maintains the sovereignty to implement the SPS it deems appropriate. In this regard, it is important to emphasize that the Agreement does not establish SPS, but guidelines for their use. The WTO’s SPS Committee is the forum for consultations and negotiations on specific measures affecting trade, and aims to ensure the implementation of the Agreement. In addition to the WTO member countries, the “three sister organizations” participate as observers.

Under the SPS Agreement, countries can express their concerns before the WTO over the requirements imposed by other member countries. Between 1995 and 2013, 368 specific trade concerns (PCEs) brought before the SPS Committee,^[5] 141 of which were reported as resolved and 31 as partially resolved, but no resolution has been reported for the remaining 196 PCEs.^[6] The active participation of DGCs bringing cases before the WTO should be noted. In particular, of the 368 concerns, 112 have been made by countries in LAC (Figure 1). The region’s countries to raise most PCEs in the period were Argentina (40), Brazil (28), Mexico (8), Ecuador (8), and Chile (7). The texts of each of these PCEs can be found in the [INTTradeBID SPS Module](#).

Figure 1: SPS. Specific Trade Concerns raised in the WTO

Total and numbers raised by countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)



Source: Based on WTO data (G/SPS/GEN/204/Rev.14).

A member country may also raise a dispute before the WTO Dispute Settlement Body if it feels it is being affected by the noncompliance with some principle of the Agreement. Since 1995, 41 disputes have been opened before the WTO over alleged sanitary barriers, and the countries most commonly featuring as respondents are the European Union (EU), United States, and Australia. Of the total number of disputes, were submitted by LAC countries (Table 1).[7]

**Table 1: Concerns of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)
over SPS Agreement raised before WTO Dispute Settlement Body**

	Complainant	Respondent	Product/Item	Year	State
1	Ecuador	Turkey	Fresh Fruits	2001	Difference resolved or completed
2	Nicaragua	Mexico	Black Beans	2003	Difference resolved or completed
3	Argentina	EU	Biotech Products	2003	Difference resolved or completed
4	Mexico	US	Country of origin labeling	2008	Procedure on current compliance
5	Argentina	US	Animal Products	2012	Special Group constituted
6	Argentina	US	Lemons	2012	At consultation stage

Source: WTO (Index of differences by Agreement).

In addition to the multilateral level, SPS are a key issue of regional and bilateral agreements and negotiations involving LAC countries. Several agreements include specific commitments on transparency and equivalence.[8] It is, in any case, important to note that the majority of regional agreements simply repeat the text of the SPS Agreement: the commitments do not go beyond those the countries have already made at the multilateral level. For LAC countries, the greatest advantage of FTAs in terms of agricultural trade liberalization lies in the tariff reductions (OECD, 2011). Some important challenges for LAC countries relate to:

- the requirement that the sanitary measure should grant the exporting country the same level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection and involve the same level of risk as those of the importing country;
- the higher standards required for the recognition of equivalency for sanitary and phytosanitary systems and results;

- mistrust of the phytozoosanitary systems of the least developed trading partners (WTO, 2004, and CODEX, 2003).

Other factors that make it difficult for DGCs to meet the high sanitary standards imposed by the more developed countries relate to the high investment needed in control infrastructure and equipment for the diagnosis of animal pests and diseases, and the technical training of the professionals involved (UNCTAD, 2013). In this sense, public-private partnerships can improve the ability to manage sanitary and phytosanitary risks, while improving market access. One report by the STDF and IDB (2012) highlights certain public-private partnerships in the region that have been successful in improving the SPS capacity of the health authorities involved, including:


- Bolivia's National Program to Eradicate Foot-and-Mouth Disease, which has brought the disease under control in some areas of the country;
- Chile's private laboratories network of the National Fisheries Service, which has enabled the country to meet international standards in fisheries products and achieve export to major markets;
- Argentina's Patagonian Zoophytosanitary Barrier Foundation (FUNBAPA), which has kept Patagonia disease- and pest-free.

Private Standards

It is important to note, on the other hand, the growing role of private standards and certification processes in the global food trade, which, unlike SPS, have voluntary compliance. These are measures promoted by private companies or groups of firms, the scope of which includes not just food safety, but also ethical, environmental, and social issues. In practice, they involve, on the one hand, major restrictions on market access, considering that in addition to complying with the official health requirements imposed by importing countries' governments, exporting companies have to comply with the standards required by the importing companies. However, on the other hand, this creates opportunities to win market niches that value the specialization, differentiation, and value added in the products (Salles Almeida, 2008).

According to a 2009 document of the WTO's SPS Committee, based on a questionnaire of member countries (WTO, 2009), the goods most affected by private standards are fresh products (fruits, vegetables, and meat) and the markets where they are most commonly used are Australia, Canada, Japan, the European Union, and United States. The bodies that make most use of them are retailers like supermarkets. Examples include *Nature's Choice*, a code of practice for farms supplying the Tesco supermarket chain, and GLOBALG.A.P., a voluntary certification program created by a consortium of major supermarket chains operating in the European Union.

It can be argued that both SPS and private standards pose not just a challenge, but an opportunity to consolidate and enhance market access inasmuch as the heightened requirements are associated with trade in higher value products (WTO, 2012). For example, complying with labeling requirements can increase consumers' willingness to pay, who view the uncertainty associated with a given product as less acute (UNCTAD, 2013). Delich & Lengyel (2014) argue that rather than a barrier to international trade, private standards constitute an opportunity to gain market access that has to be exploited. They point as an example to the creation of the Pro-Arroz Foundation in



Argentina, a public-private sector organization that has helped improve the rice varieties and the model of its production. Producers have differentiated their product by highlighting low use of herbicides, which has allowed them to develop their external sales and diversify export markets, thus reducing their dependence on the Brazilian market.

For Salles Almeida (2008), one of the strengths of LAC countries is that “traditional food production has developed along the lines of agricultural production systems with low agrochemical application, as against developed countries with extensive livestock farming, as in the case of Argentina and Brazil. These features conform to the precepts of good agricultural practices (GAPs) and encourage organic production. Another favorable factor is the high level of information at the institutional level in some major exporting countries concerning certain private standards, such as GAPs.” This work stresses “the commitment of a number of regional institutions in the dissemination of information in this area,” but also points out that the degree of information is not uniform across the region’s countries.

IDB actions

The IDB Group conducts many different initiatives for the development of SPS capacities in LAC, including the use of trade agreements and the improvement of border procedures.

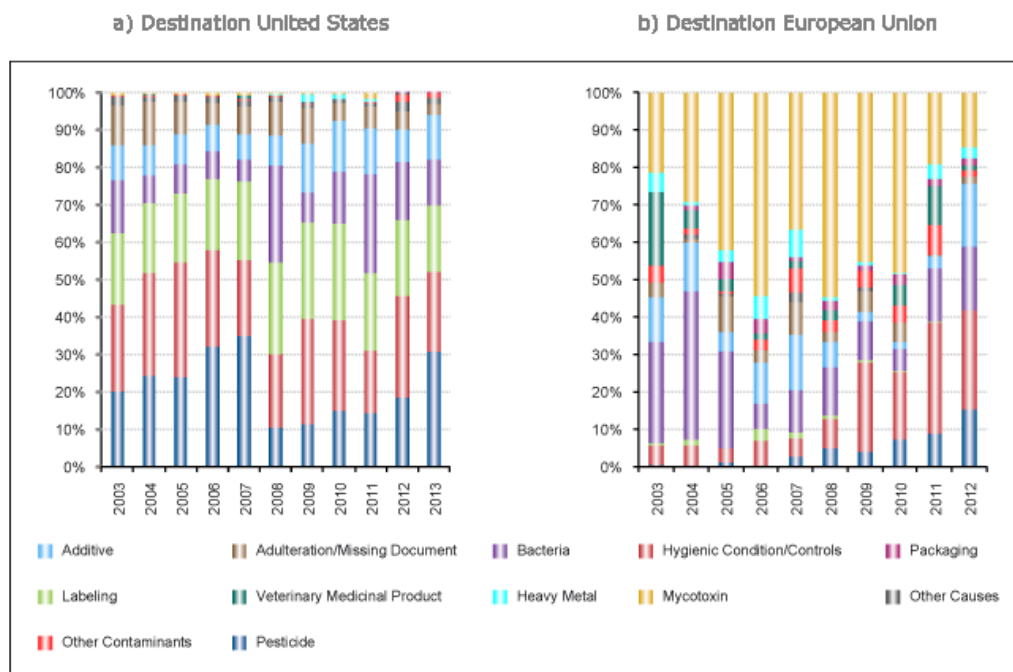
First, under the IDB-WTO Capacity Building Program highlights, there are courses and workshops for government officials in the region, taught by experts from both institutions in coordination with the “three sister organizations”: [Chile in 2012](#), [Barbados in 2011](#), [Peru in 2010](#), and [Paraguay in 2008](#).

Second, IDB provides loans and technical cooperations with SPS components, both national and regional, such as [FINPYME Export Plus](#), [Modernization of agricultural health and food safety public services](#) (Haiti), the [Agrifood Health and Safety Program](#) (Dominican Republic), to mention a few.

Third, IDB undertakes research and publications on SPS (see bibliography).

Fourth, it has developed [an SPS module](#) (see user guide in the bibliography). This system includes the various aspects covered in the SPS chapter of the [agreements](#) involving LAC countries (such as harmonization, equivalence, regionalization, risk assessment, transparency, mutual recognition, and technical cooperation); the STCs sent to the WTO’s SPS Committee involving countries in the region; and private standards and export guides. Also available for consultation are the [causes for regional exports being rejected at the border](#) by United States, the EU, and Australia. As shown in Figure 2, the major US import rejects from LAC in the last decade have been due to problems of hygiene, pesticides, and labeling. In contrast, the main causes of LAC imports rejected by the EU are mycotoxins,[9] bacteria, and hygiene.

Figure 2: SPS; Causes of exports from Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) rejected at border



Source: Based on INTradeBID data.

In summary, while they do have legitimate public policy objectives, SPS have been increasingly misused for protectionist purposes. This can be limited to the compliance with commitments in the framework of the WTO and with bilateral and regional trade agreements. From a regional perspective, SPS and private standards constitute a challenge to LAC: it is important for countries to improve their ability to comply with SPS requirements in order to take more advantage of trade agreements, and to maintain and expand access to intra- and extraregional food markets.

Databases

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Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). [“Integrated Database of Trade Disputes for Latin America and the Caribbean \(IDATD\).”](#)

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Woller T. 2010. [*Guía para la exportación de productos agrícolas y alimentos a la Unión Europea*](#). IDB-NT-112, Washington D.C.: IDB. May.

Related article

- IDB-INTAL. [“Seminar on sanitary and phytosanitary standards for Latin American countries,”](#) in: *INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 142*, May 2008.

[1] This article was prepared by IDB-INTAL Consultant Rosario Campos. We are grateful for the valuable feedback of VPC/VPC Operations Specialist Juliana Salles Almeida.

[2] TBT are technical regulations and industrial standards on products, for the protection of human health and safety, or the preservation of the environment. While, like SPS, they represent legitimate policy objectives, they may be used arbitrarily to restrict trade. See use of NTM in UNCTAD (2013). *Figure 3. Frequency index and coverage ratios by chapter (by region)*, p. 6.

[3] The Codex, created by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), produces codes of harmonized international food practices to protect public health. The IPPC is tasked with protecting cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. The IOE seeks to improve animal health.

[4] A joint initiative by the FAO, IPPC, World Bank, World Health Organization, and WTO.

[5] [G/SPS/GEN/204/Rev.14](#).

[6] Some of these concerns may have been resolved anyway, without notifying the SPS Committee.

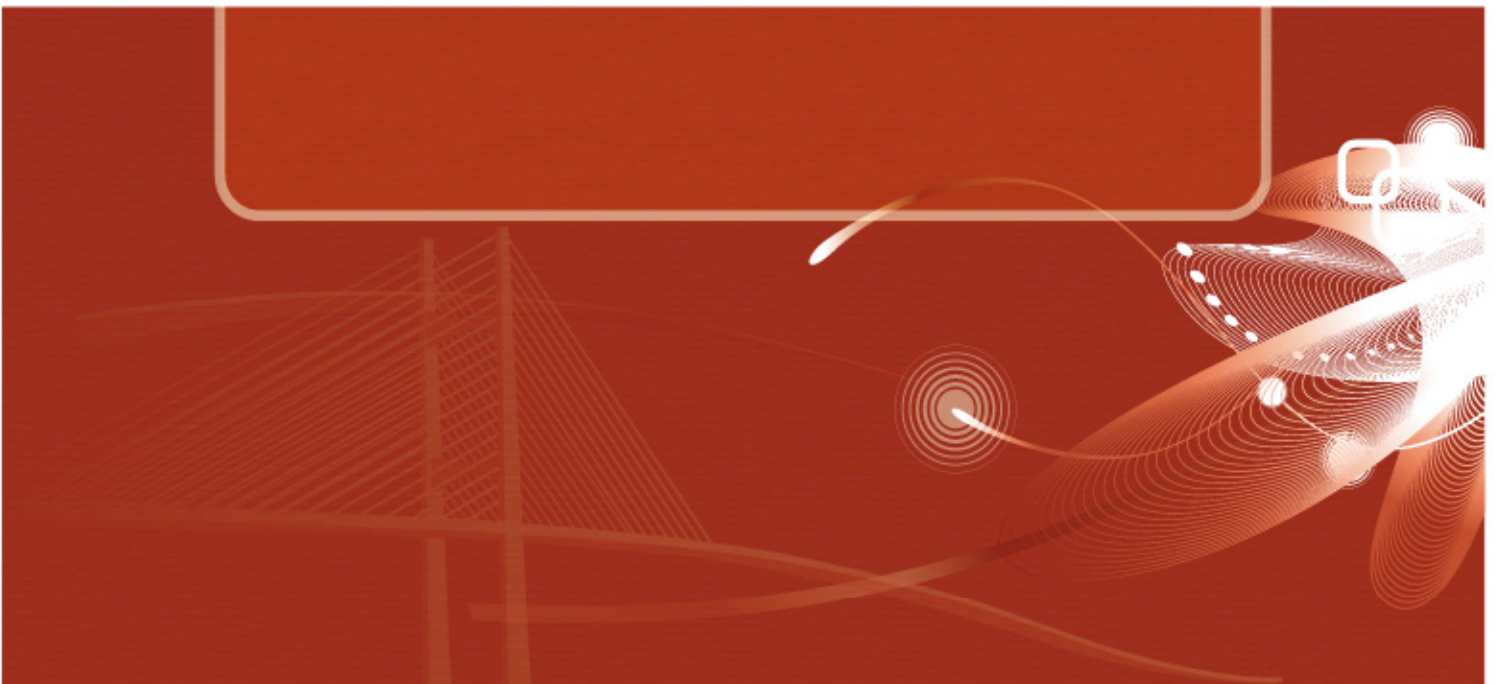
[7] ECLAC's Integrated Database of Trade Disputes for Latin America and the Caribbean (IDATD) provides detailed information both of the cases dealt with in the WTO and the other dispute settlement systems involving LAC countries. Available at: <http://badicc.eclac.cl/controversias/index.en.jsp>.

[8] The listing of SPS in FTAs is available at the [INTTradeBID SPS Module](#).

[9] Toxic substances produced by fungi.



Integration Blocs







Pacific Alliance

Preparations for Ninth Meeting of the Pacific Alliance

Looking ahead to the Ninth Meeting of the Pacific Alliance (PA) in Mexico in June, the [Twenty-Third Meeting of the High-Level Group \(GAN\)](#) and the Fifteenth Meeting of Working Groups were held in Lima, Peru, early April. In addition to making progress on the working agenda in the various technical groups, the Deputy Foreign Trade and Foreign Ministers met with representatives from nine Observer States to prioritize external relations. They also had meetings with IDB officials.



The Caribbean


The ACS Summit

During the Summit of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) held in Merida, Mexico, April 30, the Heads of State committed themselves in the [Declaration of Mérida](#) to working on four lines of action to strengthen cooperation and development in the Greater Caribbean. These are:

- The exchange of experiences for the establishment of a Platform of Territorial Information on the Greater Caribbean for disaster prevention.
- The implementation of a Geospatial Information System.
- Improvements in logistics and infrastructure in small ports in the region to increase the region's connectivity through the short sea shipping.
- The facilitation of trade through reforms to the countries' customs systems, which include the extension of the International Transit of Goods (TIM) procedure.

On this last point, the IDB President, Luis Alberto Moreno, attending the ACS Summit, raised the need to act in the short term, with pragmatic responses to overcome the barriers to integration in the Greater Caribbean. He underscored the importance of improving the flow of goods through reforms to the countries' customs systems and the implementation of trade facilitation programs like the [TIM](#). This project, which has been under way since 2009 in Mesoamerica and Mexico with IDB support, is a system of management and supervision of international customs movements based on the use of leading-edge technology, the elimination of the use of paper, and the harmonization of customs control procedures relating to plants and animal health services in order to reduce waiting times in customs.

Moreno also referred to the issue of energy and emphasized the importance of diversifying the subregion's production matrices through green energy and alternative uses, as well as a shift toward the increased use of natural gas, abundant in Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico. In relation to this issue, IDB is looking at the feasibility of establishing a commercial supply chain of natural gas in the Caribbean region, taking into special account Trinidad & Tobago's potential role as regional provider to other small regional economies.[1]



Related articles

- IDB-INTAL. “[Tuxtla 20 years on](#),” in: *INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 184*, December 2011.
- IDB-INTAL. “[IDB supports full implementation of Transit of Goods in Central America](#),” in: *INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 186*, February 2012.
- IDB-INTAL. “[5th Summit of the Heads of State and/or Government of the Association of Caribbean States](#),” in: *INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 201*, May 2013.

[1] See [RG-T2243: Natural Gas in the Caribbean - Feasibility Studies](#).



CARICOM and Mexico consolidate cooperation

The [Third Summit between CARICOM and Mexico](#) was held in the city of Mérida, Mexico, April 29. Previously held in 2010 and 2012, the Summit seeks to enhance the relationship of mutual cooperation between Mexico and the Caribbean countries.

During this last meeting, the Mexican President, Enrique Peña Nieto, announced joint assistance and cooperation programs with the Caribbean in three main areas: integrated natural disaster risk management, agricultural development, and scientific and technological cooperation.

First, President Peña Nieto stated that, with resources from the Infrastructure Fund for Mesoamerican and Caribbean Countries,[1] Mexico is to invest US\$14 million for the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility. These resources are aimed at expanding Caribbean countries' coverage and protection to include risks of excess rainfall, in addition to hurricanes and earthquakes. This will also lend countries liquidity while they wait to collect insurance to help them rebuild after the catastrophic tropical storms of 2013.

Second, there was a report on the establishment of an agricultural cooperation mechanism for the training of 140 Caribbean nationals in agriculture with the participation of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

Last was the presentation of the Technical-Scientific Cooperation Program 2014-2015 for teacher training in Spanish as a Second Language, statistics for public policy making and implementation, the incubation of technology-based enterprises, and prevention and treatment of noncommunicable diseases.

[1] The Infrastructure Fund for Mesoamerican and Caribbean Countries was established by Mexican President Felipe Calderón in the framework of the XIII Tuxtla Summit, held in Merida in December 2011. The Fund aims to support the economic, social, and institutional development of Mesoamerica and the Caribbean, and has the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI).



Central America

Harmonization of regulations, Panama's incorporation, and the Association Agreement: axes of Central American negotiations

The [second round of the Central American Customs Union](#) for the first semester of 2014, in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, April 21-25, addressed issues of trade facilitation, rules of origin, tariffs, and matters relating to the Association Agreement with the European Union. At the same time, a meeting of the Council of Ministers for Central American Economic Integration (COMIECO) was held that adopted a set of resolutions pertaining to:

- The adoption of regulations previously negotiated in the framework of the semiannual rounds;
- Panama's adaptation to certain Central American rules of origin and nomenclatures; and
- Certain tariff modifications.

The process of Panama's incorporation has been one of the main lines of work in the past semesters in the Central American economic integration system.

In matters relating to the Association Agreement with the European Union, the first Meeting of the Agreement's Association Council was confirmed for next June.



SICA proposes to create regional crisis room to tackle natural disasters

The meeting of the Foreign Ministers Council of the Central American Integration System (SICA) was held in Dominican Republic, April 23. The meeting discussed the creation of a regional crisis room to meet natural disasters such as hurricanes or earthquakes. The Ministers also assessed the progress and challenges of the Central American integration process.

For more information, click [here](#).

CAFTA: dispute settlement process initiated by Costa Rica

In recent months, Costa Rica has been visibly more active in the dispute settlement mechanism of the Free Trade Agreement between United States-Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade (CAFTA-DR).

At the start of April, the Costa Rican government submitted a request for consultations over the elimination of the quota on dehydrated ethanol by United States, which allowed Costa Rica free entry to the US market of 31 million gallons of the product. With the abolition of the quota, imports have to pay a 2.5% tariff. The US economy is the main market for Costa Rican ethanol, accounting for more than two thirds of its total external sales.

The consultation process will have a maximum period of 60 days to reach a solution before moving on to the next stage.

On the other hand, no settlement was reached after the consultation period with El Salvador arising from Costa Rica's complaint over the country's nonimplementation of preferences agreed in CAFTA-DR. The arbitration panel was formed accordingly, and the Costa Rican government formally submitted the claim May 12. According to the [Costa Rican Ministry of Foreign Trade](#), El Salvador is not applying preferential treatment to goods originating in Costa Rica, including special trade regimes.

As mentioned in [INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 210](#), the conflict has arisen over different interpretations of the provisions of CAFTA-DR in relation to products exported under free-trade zones.



Andean Community

Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile move toward regional electrical integration


Energy Ministers and Senior Energy Officials from Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru met April 25, in the framework of the Andean Electrical Interconnection System (SINEA) Initiative to evaluate progress toward the construction of a regional electricity market. As pointed out in [INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 204](#), SINEA presents two main objectives: to build infrastructure to enable regional electricity interconnection, and to create a supranational regulatory framework to facilitate electrical energy exchanges and transactions.

At the end of the meeting, the “[Lima Declaration for Andean Electrical Interconnection and Integration](#)” was presented, which agreed a Road Map laying down, as a first step, binational interconnection processes for the subsequent gradual adoption of a harmonization agreement that will enable a regional electricity market to take shape.

IDB, it should be noted, provides support for SINEA through the Technical Cooperation “[Support to the Andean Electric Interconnection Studies](#)” in order to:

- Establish the principles and guidelines needed for regulatory harmonization of the countries involved in the initiative;
- Identify and evaluate possible sustainable alternatives for Andean electrical interconnection; and
- Analyze options for Andean electrical interconnection in terms of costs, timeframes, and socioenvironmental requirements.

The Energy Division of IDB’s Infrastructure and Environment Department (INE/ENE) has technical responsibility for this program.



Related article

- IDB-INTAL. “[IDB and Andean energy interconnection](#),” in: *INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 204*, August 2013.

Latest developments in FOCEM projects

The authorities of the MERCOSUR Structural Convergence Fund (FOCEM) [submitted](#) to the Presiding Officers of the bloc's Parliament a report on the progress of FOCEM-financed projects. Since its launch in 2006, the FOCEM has received 50 projects, 37 of which are currently under way; of the remaining 13, 6 have been completed, 2 are at the technical analysis stage, 4 are with the Common Market Group (GMC), and one has been rescinded.

It is important to note that the FOCEM finances programs to promote structural convergence, develop competitiveness, enhance social cohesion, and support the functioning of the institutional structure and the strengthening of the integration process. Given the emphasis on the smaller economies, Paraguay and Uruguay receive most funds and have most projects under way (17 and 10 respectively), while Argentina and Brazil have 3 each, and 4 involve more than one country. While Venezuela does contribute to the FOCEM, it currently has no projects submitted or under way.

The countries contribute US\$127 million per annum, 55% of which comes from Brazil, 21% each from Argentina and Venezuela, 2% from Uruguay, and 1% from Paraguay. Additional voluntary contributions can also be made. So far US\$1.145 billion has been distributed, with almost 90% of the funds committed to project financing.

WTO establishes panel to review EU antidumping on Argentine biodiesel

At Argentina's request, the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) [established a special group](#), April 25, to examine the antidumping duties imposed by the European Union (EU) on Argentine biodiesel imports. This measure was put into effect by the EU on an interim basis as of May 2013. Saudi Arabia, Australia, China, United States, Malaysia, Norway, Russia, and Turkey joined as interested third parties.

[Argentina](#) feels that these measures are inconsistent with the WTO Antidumping Agreement and Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The biodiesel dispute is of great relevance to Argentina. This country is the world's second largest biodiesel producer after the EU and most of its output is exported, the EU being its main buyer, with biodiesel accounting for 13% of Argentine exports to the EU market.[1]

Argentina recently cut the export duty aliquot on biodiesel from 21.75% to 11%, while the Argentine Chamber of Deputies approved a draft bill exempting the product from domestic taxation as long as the EU restrictions persist. The measure has yet to be dealt with by the Argentine Senate.

Related articles

- IDB-INTAL. "[Active participation by LAC in WTO dispute settlement system in 2012](#)," in: *INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 197*, January 2013.
- IDB-INTAL. "[EU-Argentina biodiesel dispute](#)," in: *INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 202*, June 2013.

[1] Data for 2011, before the imposition of antidumping duties by the EU.

COSIPLAN facilitates analysis of progress in infrastructure projects

The meeting of the Executive Technical Groups (GTEs) of the Integration and Development Hubs to update the COSIPLAN Projects Portfolio and the Integration Priority Project Agenda (API) was held in Bogotá, Colombia, April 22-24, as part of the COSIPLAN-IIRSA Work Plan 2014.

The meeting's main objective was to facilitate the analysis of progress of the [projects in the COSIPLAN Portfolio Database and the API](#), while, at the same time, promoting a results-based project management approach. Evidence is thereby gathered on the extent to which projects' specific objectives and quantitative goals are being achieved, while improving the quality of the information gathered through the use of homogeneous technical information standards.

The countries agreed to move forward, on the one hand, with the results-based management agenda documenting completed projects' achievements, scope, total cost, financing, and execution time of the respective investments, and, on the other, with the streamlining of the portfolio through the elimination of nonpriority projects. It was also agreed to improve and update the information contained in individual project profiles, while also reporting the priority allocated in each country's national budget.

For more information on the results of the meeting, click [here](#).

Argentina and Chile relaunch Maipú Treaty

During a State visit, May 12, the Presidents of Argentina and Chile signed a [joint statement](#) relaunching the Maipú Integration and Cooperation Treaty. This agreement, along with its three supplementary protocols signed in 2009, include the formation of Binational Entities for feasibility studies and development of the projects “[Low-Level Tunnel-Central Trans-Andean Railway](#), [Agua Negra International Tunnel](#),” as part of the [Project Portfolio](#) of the South American Infrastructure and Planning Council (COSIPLAN) of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). They are currently at the preimplementation stage.[1]

The first project involves the construction of a railway tunnel joining Luján de Cuyo in Mendoza, Argentina, to Los Andes in Region V, Chile, with the aim of facilitating trade in goods within the region and with the rest of the world. The second project—also part of COSIPLAN’s [Integration Priority Project Agenda \(API\)](#)—consists of the construction of a tunnel for vehicular traffic at the Agua Negra border crossing, located in San Juan, Argentina, and Region IV, Chile, with the aim of promoting international trade and tourism.

In the joint statement, the leaders agreed a 90-day period to raise comments on the Final Report on the Feasibility Study for the first project, and the same 90-day deadline for completion of the legal procedures and instruments needed to call for bids to contract work on the second project. They also drew attention to the Border Crossings Master Plan and its investment schedule for the next few years, with the aim of improving territorial connectivity between the two countries, as well as the advisability of implementing integrated border controls to streamline its operations.

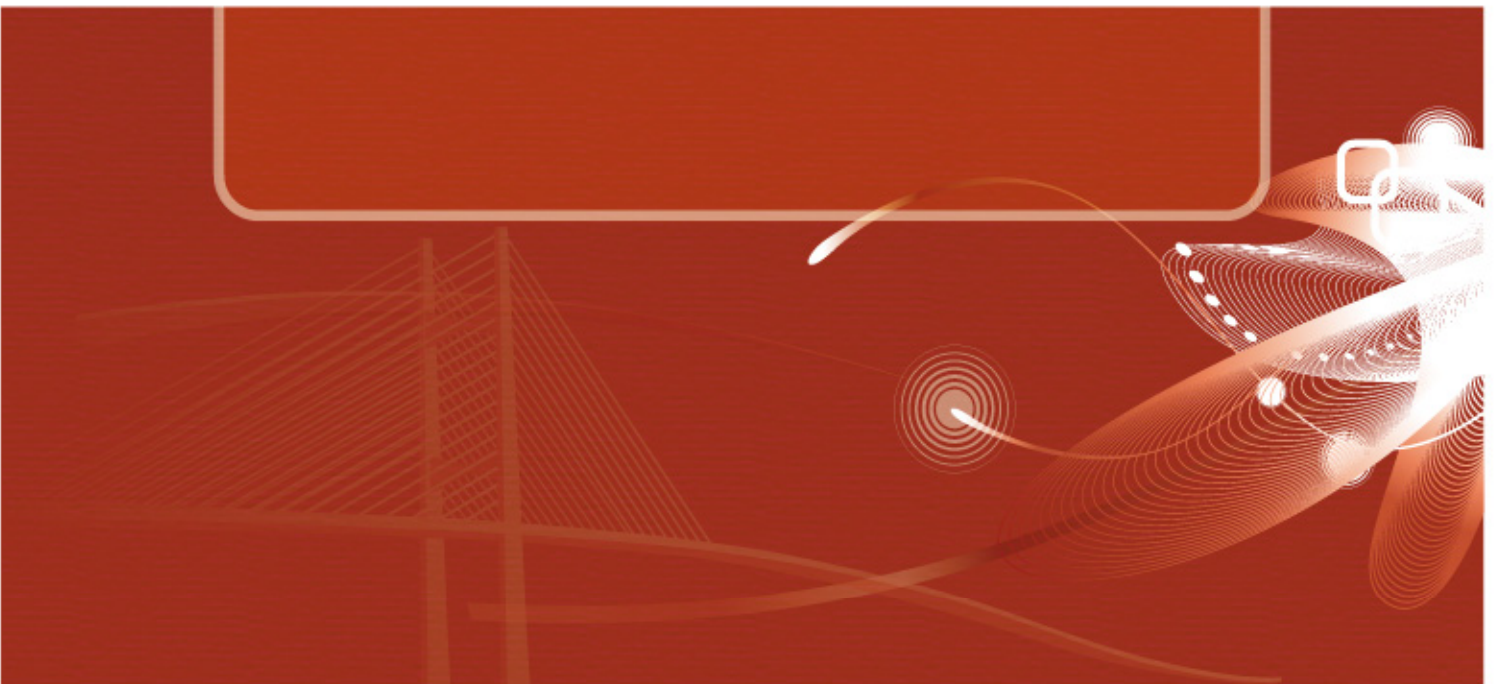
Related article

- IDB-INTAL. “[The Maipú Treaty between Chile and Argentina](#),” in: *INTAL Monthly Newsletter No. 159*, October 2009.

[1] <http://www.iirsa.org/proyectos/inicio.aspx>.



Integration and Trade Sector





Intra-South American trade: export patterns and intraindustry flows

Total South American exports over 2003-2011 rose by an annual cumulative average (c.a.) rate of 17.0%, outstripping the expansion of world trade (11.6% c.a.). Within South American exports, intraregional sales outperformed shipments to the rest of the world (19.0% and 16.6% c.a. respectively). This improved performance of intrazone trade was seen between 2004 and 2008, and was a widespread phenomenon across almost all of South America.

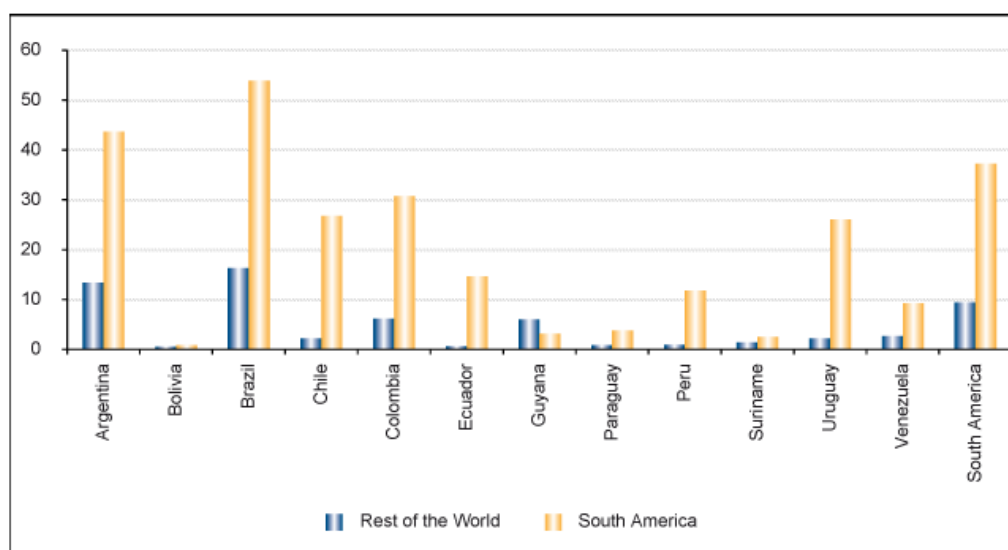
Numerous studies have examined South America's export performance during that boom, but most of them have concentrated on extrazone shipments, particularly in light of China's expanding role as a partner for the region. Intraregional trade in this stage, however, has been less explored. The technical note [*Intra-South American trade: export patterns and intraindustry flow*](#), prepared by Romina Gayá and Kathia Michalczewsky and recently published by the Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB-INTAL), seeks to contribute to this subject area. The study presents an overview of intra-South American trade patterns in the period 2003-2011 and examines in detail two-way or intraindustry trade, i.e. the simultaneous export and import of similar or differentiated goods that, with some level of aggregation, are grouped as the same activity.

The work highlights various characteristics of *trade patterns*. First is the high geographical concentration of trade deriving from the leading role of Brazil and the asymmetry with the rest of the region. Then there is the relevance of South America as an export destination for some of the smaller economies.

A third trait is the greater importance of manufacturing in exports to the region when compared with shipments to the rest of the world (Figure 1). Although the latter is widespread across South America, it is possible to identify two groups of countries according to the composition of their intraregional exports: on the one hand, those whose shipments show greater diversification (Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Uruguay) and, on the other, the economies whose sales are concentrated in a few commodities and their derivatives (Guyana, Paraguay, Bolivia, Suriname, Venezuela, and Ecuador). In any case, even in the economies in the first group, the contribution made by flows of natural resource-based products—primary and processed—to intraregional trade is striking. Curiously, this phenomenon is a little explored dimension of exchange within South America and one that is also analyzed in this paper.

Figure 1: Share of medium- and high-tech manufacturing in South American exports


As percentage. 2011 Data.



Notes: a/ The Suriname data are for 2010. SA: sum of the countries. Suriname not included, there being no data available for that country for 2011. Source: Gaya & Michalczewsky (2014).

The research in the second part focuses on *two-way trade*. The interest in the analysis of these kinds of flows lies in the fact that the gains from intraindustry exchange tend to be greater than those arising from trade in products of different activities, including benefits related to economies of scale,[1] technological externalities,[2] positive linkages with the rest of the economy, dynamic increasing returns (i.e. learning processes), incorporation of technology, etc. Two-way trade is, therefore, a trait of countries with some ability to innovate and differentiate products. The costs of the expansion of trade are also considered to be lower when flows intraindustry dominate because factorial mobility and wage flexibility are greater among similar activities.[3]

On the subject of two-way trade, the work makes two contributions: on the one hand, it looks at the intrasectoral flows of the twelve South American countries, both with each other and with the region as a whole; this distinguishes the study from previous efforts, which have concentrated on trade within an existing regional block in South America, or on the links of one country in particular. On the other hand, the document is not limited to intraindustry trade in manufacturing, but extends the analysis to two-way flows of natural resource-based products. This analysis is particularly relevant in the context of the creation of regional value chains, where some countries provide raw materials, which are then reimported in the form of processed goods.

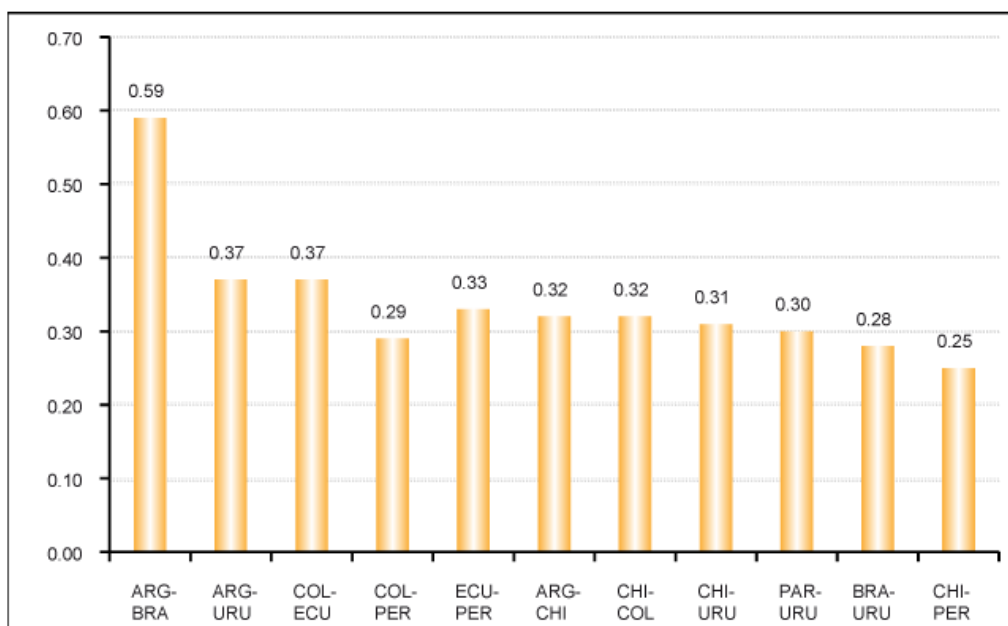


In sectoral terms, the research finds that intraindustry flows in South America are concentrated in a handful of manufacturing industries, namely the automotive, textiles and apparel, and chemicals and plastics.

Predictably, the most intense two-way trade is between countries with the most highly-developed manufacturing output: the Argentina-Brazil bilateral relationship sees the most relevant intraindustry flows (Figure 2). However, the study draws a more unexpected conclusion: the existence of such trade among other economies, such as Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Chile, and Uruguay. This is probably to be attributed to other factors important for trade, such as geographical proximity and the processes of regional integration. Another aspect of note is that Brazil does not exhibit high frequency of two-way trade, which is only significant in flows with Argentina and, to a lesser extent, Uruguay. This result reflects one of the aspects of the strong asymmetries of scale and complexity between South American countries' productive structures, and the consequent pattern of specialization that favors integration: Brazil mainly exports manufactured goods to the region's economies, and imports natural resource-based products based from its partners.


Figure 2: Intraindustry trade indexes (IGL) among South American countries (selected bilateral relations)

2003-2011 average



Notes: a/ Calculated with data from the groups in sections 5 to 8 of the SITC Rev. 4. Source: Gaya & Michalczewsky (2014).

As mentioned above, another contribution of this study is to identify two-way flows in activities based on natural resources and their derivatives. Intraindustry trade of this kind should point to the existence of certain regional value chains. Examples of this are the trade in cocoa and chocolate between Ecuador and Colombia, or in oil and fuels between Peru and Chile, as well as the regional development of the pulp industry, and paper and cardboard, also associated with foreign direct investment (FDI) flows.



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Scitovsky T. 1954. [*“Two Concepts of External Economies.”*](#) in: *The Journal of Political Economy*, 62(2), 143-151.

[1] Reduction in unit cost as output rises.

[2] When a firm's output depends not just on production factors used by the firm, but also on the level of production and use of the factors by other firms (Scitovsky 1954).

[3] See Lucangeli (2007).



IJI: Latest developments in trade negotiations and agreements

The [Legal Instruments of Integration \(IJI\)](#) database has been recently updated with the latest developments in 16 existing agreements and 8 trade agreement negotiations, 6 of which are complete and 2 are in the advanced stages.

The most relevant **updates of current trade agreements** include:

- The [Third CARICOM-Mexico Summit](#) was held in Merida, Mexico, to strengthen cooperation between Mexico and the Caribbean Community. [Agriculture](#) and disaster risk reduction were the central topics under discussion. This was also the setting for the [VI Summit of the Association of Caribbean States \(ACS\)](#), at which topics such as climate change, and trade and investment among member countries were discussed, and the [Declaration of Mérida](#) was signed.
- The [Investment Protection and Promotion Agreement](#) between Chile and the People's Republic of China was updated in order to protect investments in both countries with high international standards.
- Costa Rica and China held the [second meeting of the Free Trade Commission](#), the body responsible for administering the current Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the two countries. The meeting discussed issues of market access, rules of origin, intellectual property, and technical cooperation.

The highlights of the **concluded negotiations** were:

- The signing of an [FTA between Mexico and Panama](#) that brings the latter closer to membership of the Pacific Alliance (PA).
- Nicaragua and Cuba signed a [Partial Scope Agreement \(PSA\)](#) that will extend tariff preferences to stimulate trade in products and services.
- A meeting to implement the trade agreement between Colombia and Peru with the European Union, at which the [subcommittees for Government Procurement, and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures](#) were set up to continue the process of implementing the Trade Agreement, which has been applied on an interim basis since August 2013.



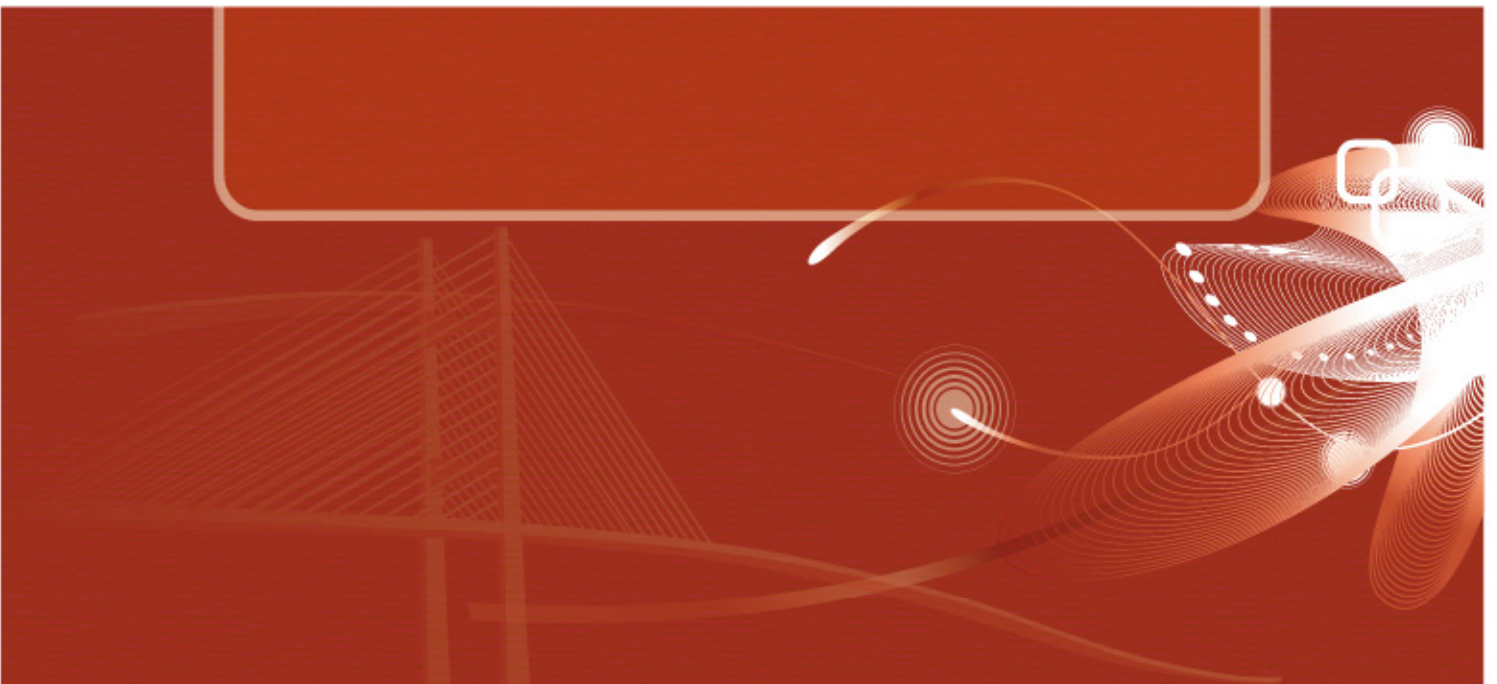
The highlights of the **advanced negotiations** include:

- The [Third Negotiating Round](#) toward the signing of: the Cooperation Agreement in the Tourism Sector; the Agreement on the Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments; and the Partial Scope Economic Complementation Agreement (PSECA) between El Salvador and Trinidad and Tobago.
- The XXIII Meeting of [High-Level Group](#) made up of the Deputy Foreign Trade and Foreign Ministers of the countries of the Pacific Alliance (PA) in order to review the progress of the technical groups at the bloc's XV meeting of Working Groups.

IJI is a compilation of normative texts, comments, and follow-up on the basic legal commitments of the various integration processes of Latin America and the Caribbean. For more information, visit the [IJI website](#).



Other IDB Activities







Report Positions Latin America and the Caribbean as the Next Global Breadbasket

Latin America and the Caribbean region can help feed a global population of nine billion people in 2050 provided the region implements key policy actions to bolster agricultural productivity, according to a new report released today by the Global Harvest Initiative (GHI) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). ([link](#))



IDB signs joint statement of Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has signed a joint statement, along with other multilateral institutions, governments, private sector entities and civil society organizations, aimed at pursuing inclusive and sustainable development worldwide.

The statement was released April 16 in Mexico City, at the conclusion of the First High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC). ([link](#))

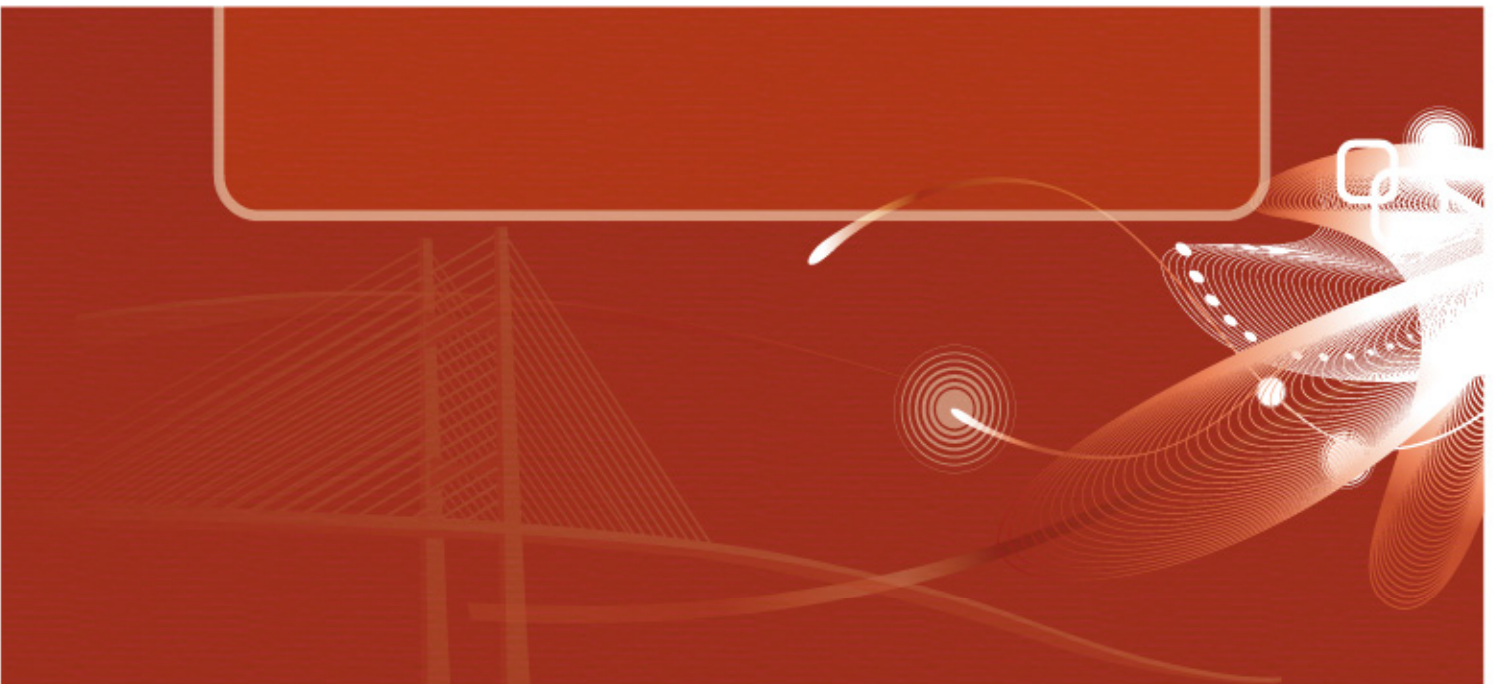


IDB to launch new online tool for agriculture policy analysis in Latin America and the Caribbean

The online tool enable policymakers to make informed decisions regarding prices and subsidies, and to plan for factors such as climate change that affect food security ([link](#)).



INTAL Documentation Center







Reviews

Flujos migratorios laborales intrarregionales: situación actual, retos y oportunidades en Centroamérica y República Dominicana: Informe regional. San José: IOM; ILO; SICA, November 2011 [188 pages.]

Accordance to this work, there is intense intraregional migration in Central America and Dominican Republic, a trend that has grown mainly in the last twenty years. The investigation provides an exhaustive profile of the migrants, using primary information based on a survey of migrant workers in the countries of destination. It also analyzes the legal regulations on labor migration and makes policy proposals to improve their treatment in the subregion's countries.

The study points out that migration flows are driven by poorly qualified workers having difficulty finding employment in their country of origin and seeking an improvement in their socioeconomic situation. Such intraregional flows are facilitated by the proximity of countries and common cultural, historical, and linguistic factors.


The major flows consist of Nicaraguans in Costa Rica, Central Americans in Belize and Guatemala, and Nicaraguans and Hondurans in El Salvador. Also highlighted are Nicaraguans in Panama and Haitians in Dominican Republic. The main activities in which migrants are inserted are agricultural exports, construction, tourism, domestic services, and elderly care.

The research emphasizes that, while these people do improve their income and can send remittances to their countries of origin, in many countries of destination labor rights, such as bonus payments, inscription in social security, and risk insurance, are not being complied with. In addition, while a residence document, work permit, or work authorization is needed to remain in the country of destination, few migrants have such documentation.

In this framework, the publication highlights the fact that intraregional labor migration takes place within a context of porous borders and, in practice, there is a marked integration of labor markets. Nevertheless, the state of irregularity of intraregional migrants still constitutes a factor of vulnerability.

The paper goes on to highlight various multilateral and subregional agreements and regulations on labor migration.

On the one hand, there are three international legal instruments that protect the rights of migrant



workers and their families: the United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and Conventions Nos. 97 and 143 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), which, among other things, set out the principles of nondiscrimination and respect for human rights of migrant workers. The document points out that, while the Convention has been ratified by Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, its principles have not been fully incorporated into national legislation in any of them. Nor have the main destinations of intraregional migration flows (Costa Rica, Panama, and Dominican Republic) yet ratified it. With the exception of Guatemala and Belize, the other countries have not ratified Convention No. 97, and none has ratified Convention No. 143.

On the other hand, where the regional and subregional regulatory framework is concerned, the work points out that, despite the fact that it does not constitute a labor market coordination mechanism, Agreement CA-4 between Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua has encouraged intraregional migration. This agreement includes aspects such as visa authorization, a common technological platform to manage migration flows, the harmonization of migration legislation, and the general mobility of foreigners across the territories of the constituent countries. The document urges a review of the CA-4 Agreement in order not only to ensure free movement, but to be able to respond to the needs of people moving about in search of job opportunities. Although the CA-4 facilitates movement across member countries, simplifying border procedures, it has no ties with labor issues such as the regularization of migrant workers, their access to labor migration documentation, or respect for labor migration regulations.

The research therefore argues that the pending issue from the point of view of integration is regionally oriented migration administration and management, given the lack of harmonization in the activities of the institutions responsible and the absence of verification, control, and monitoring of the respective agreements.

The publication summarizes several conclusions relevant for the design and implementation of public policies related to intraregional migration.

First, it proposes coordinating communication policies at subregional level so that migrants are aware of the social and labor rights in the countries of destination. Second, it highlights the need for a regional approach to the regularization of migration flows and the adoption of more effective measures in order to ensure respect for migrant workers' rights, including social security. Third, it suggests efforts be made to standardize labor migration procedures and formalities in the subregion. Fourth, it suggests using the existing regional mechanisms, such as the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Central American Parliament (PARLACEN) to give impetus to the international and regional legal framework on labor migration and the ratification of international instruments. Last, it stresses the importance of adopting a comprehensive migration policy in Central America to influence national migration policies.

In summary, the publication's value lies, on the one hand, in the primary information describing the situation of migrants in the subregion. On the other hand, it is interesting that policy recommendations make use of a regional approach. In this sense, it encourages subregional institutions to promote not just the harmonization of migration policies, but also the mutual recognition of labor rights, including social security.

Flujos migratorios laborales intrarregionales: situación actual, retos y oportunidades en Centroamérica y República Dominicana: Informe regional. (2011). San José: IOM; ILO; SICA. ([Link](#)).



Bibliographic alert

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Monthly Highlights

***Fondo Multilateral de Inversiones, FOMIN. (2014). Situación económica y envío de remesas de migrantes de América Latina y el Caribe en el periodo post-recesión. Washington: FOMIN.**



Autor inst.:Fondo Multilateral de Inversiones, FOMIN
Título:Situación económica y envío de remesas de migrantes de América Latina y el Caribe en el periodo post-recesión
Edición:Washington: FOMIN, abril 2014 [44 p.]
Temas:<REMESAS><MIGRACIONES><DESARROLLO SOCIAL><POBREZA><INCLUSION SOCIAL><MERCADO DE TRABAJO>
Geográficos:<AMERICA LATINA><CARIBE>

Resumen:Este informe analiza la posición financiera actual y el comportamiento del envío de remesas de personas migrantes que viven Estados Unidos dentro del contexto de la crisis económica 2008-2009. El informe se basa en resultados de la encuesta realizada a una muestra de 2.000 migrantes de América Latina y el Caribe que residen en cinco de las principales ciudades de Estados Unidos. Se incluyen comparaciones con encuestas similares realizadas en los años 2009 y 2010, las cuales caracterizaron la posición económica de los migrantes de América Latina y el Caribe durante el periodo de recesión. Los resultados revelan importantes matices en cuanto al bienestar económico de los migrantes y en relación con sus actividades transnacionales.

Nota de contenido:

Introducción [p. 08]

- Metodología de la encuesta [p. 11]
- Recuperación de la recesión [p. 13]
- Situación financiera de los migrantes de América Latina y el Caribe

[p. 20]

- Ahorros, endeudamiento y mitigación de riesgos [p. 30]
- Comportamiento de envío de remesas [p. 39]
- Explorando oportunidades para la inclusión financiera de los migrantes en EE.UU. [p. 41]

Conclusión

Accesos al documento: 336.71 / FOM-SIT / 2014

Documento Electrónico

[Versión en español](#). Si no pudo acceder haga click [aquí](#)

[English version](#). Si no pudo acceder haga click [aquí](#)

*Key Trends in International Merchandise Trade. (2014). Geneva: UNCTAD.



Título:Key Trends in International Merchandise Trade

Edición:Geneve: UNCTAD, 2014 [44 p.]

Temas:<COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL><ESTADISTICAS><RELACIONES COMERCIALES><EXPORTACIONES><DESARROLLO ECONOMICO><SEGURIDAD ECONOMICA><COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL><PAISES EN DESARROLLO><REGIONALISMO>

Geográficos:<AMERICA LATINA><ASIA><EUROPA>

Resumen:The purpose of this report is to provide some key trends in world trade in goods over the recent medium-term period. This report is intended as a monitoring exercise so as to provide interested readers with informative data and analysis on a regular basis. The report is organized in four parts. The first part presents broad statistics on international trade. The second section presents statistics on international trade disaggregated by broad product groups and economic sectors. The third section presents statistics related to bilateral trade flows and regional trade flows. The fourth part presents some of the commonly used indices related to international trade including diversification, intra industry trade, and sophistication of exports ...

Nota de contenido:

Part 1: OVERALL TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- World trade of developed countries and developing countries by income level
- World trade, by region Export and import growth, by region
- Export growth of major developing economies and growth gap
- Export growth of developed countries and growth gap
- Trade growth and GDP per capita

Part 2: INTERNATIONAL TRADE BY STAGE OF PROCESSING AND BY PRODUCT SECTOR

- World trade and export shares, by stage of processing Exports and imports, by region and by stage of processing
- Exports of intermediates, by region and regional orientation
- World trade, by broad product sectors
- Sectoral trade shares of developed and developing countries
- Sectoral export shares, by developing country region
- Sectoral export growth of developed and developing countries

Part 3: TRADE FLOWS AMONG/WITHIN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- Distribution of world trade between developed and developing countries
- Sectoral composition of trade of developed countries
- Sectoral composition of trade of developing countries
- Regional composition of South-South and South-East Asian trade
- Trade growth, by region and geographical orientation of flows
- Share of intraregional trade, by country
- Trade complementarity with regional partners
- Intraregional and extraregional trade growth, by region
- Matrix of share of world trade in 2011, by region and major economies
- Change in world trade shares, by country
- Change in world market share in four dynamic sectors, by country
- Share of trade with major economies, by country

Part 4: INTERNATIONAL TRADE INDICATORS AND INDICES

- Intensive and extensive margin of export growth, by region
- Export diversification, by region
- Export diversification of major developing economies
- Recommoditization and decommunitization
- Food security: Imports and exports and net food trade
- Change in export market share, by sector
- Export sophistication, by sector
- Export sophistication and economic development, by country
- Change in export sophistication and GDP per capita, by country
- Sophistication of exports, intraregional versus extraregional, by country
- Intra-industry trade and change in marginal intra-industry trade, by region

Accesos al documento:339.1 / UNCTAD-KEY / 2014

Documento Electrónico

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

*Albrieu, R., coord.; Rozenwurcel, G., coord.; López, A., coord.; Carciofi, R.; Fanelli, J.; Arellano, J.; Martínez Ortiz, A.; Costa Pinto, E.; Vaillant, M.; Rovira, F.; Fairlie Reinoso, A. y Cresta Arias, J. (2014). Los recursos naturales en la era China: Una oportunidad para América Latina?. Montevideo: Red Mercosur.



Autor:Albrieu, Ramiro, coord.; Rozenwurcel, Guillermo, coord.; López, Andrés, coord.; Carciofi, Ricardo; Fanelli, José; Arellano, José Pablo; Martínez Ortiz, Astrid; Costa Pinto, Eduardo; Vaillant, Marcel; Rovira, Flavia; Fairlie Reinoso, Alan; Cresta Arias, Juan


Título:Los recursos naturales en la era China: Una oportunidad para América Latina?

Edición:Montevideo: Red Mercosur, 2014 [p.v.]

Serie:Red Mercosur; 24

Temas:<DESARROLLO ECONOMICO><PAISES EN DESARROLLO><COOPERACION PARA EL DESARROLLO><BIENES PUBLICOS REGIONALES><RECURSOS NATURALES><DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE><INTEGRACION HEMISFERICA><REGIONALISMO><CRISIS><CRECIMIENTO ECONOMICO>
Geográficos:<AMERICA LATINA><CHINA>

Resumen:Asia emergente y China, se transformaron en el nuevo motor de crecimiento global. La crisis internacional, ha redefinido los costos y beneficios de la globalización para las economías de América Latina. El crecimiento económico, esquivo por décadas, ha regresado, y ello reabrió la agenda de cómo hacer al crecimiento sostenido e inclusivo. La nueva configuración global significó para la región un profundo cambio estructural. Sus bondades, amenazas y fricciones no se conocen con certeza, pese a estar en el centro del debate público. Este libro analiza el rol de los recursos naturales en América Latina en la era de China. Desde una perspectiva regional, se discute en la primera sección, la emergencia de China en la economía mundial, sus efectos sobre el comercio de América Latina y cuáles fueron los avances y retrocesos en materia de crecimiento, competitividad, inclusión social e infraestructura. En la segunda sección, se presta especial atención a las fricciones de la estructura productiva, indagando sobre los riesgos de primarización y las oportunidades de escalamiento e innovación en los sectores asociados a los recursos naturales. La tercera sección, estudia las inversiones directas de China en la región, tanto en países de matriz agropecuaria (como los que componen el Mercosur) como en aquellos especializados en minerales (Perú). Por último, se analizan los desafíos de movilización de recursos



para el desarrollo que enfrentan los países de la región, tanto en lo referido a la construcción institucional como al diseño de las políticas macroeconómicas.

Nota de contenido:

Introducción

Parte I: [El rol de China como motor del crecimiento mundial: repensando la agenda del desarrollo en América del Sur](#)

Parte II: [El desafío de evitar la primarización](#)

Parte III: [Inversiones extranjeras directas en recursos naturales: la conexión china](#)

Parte IV: [Mobilización de recursos para el desarrollo](#)

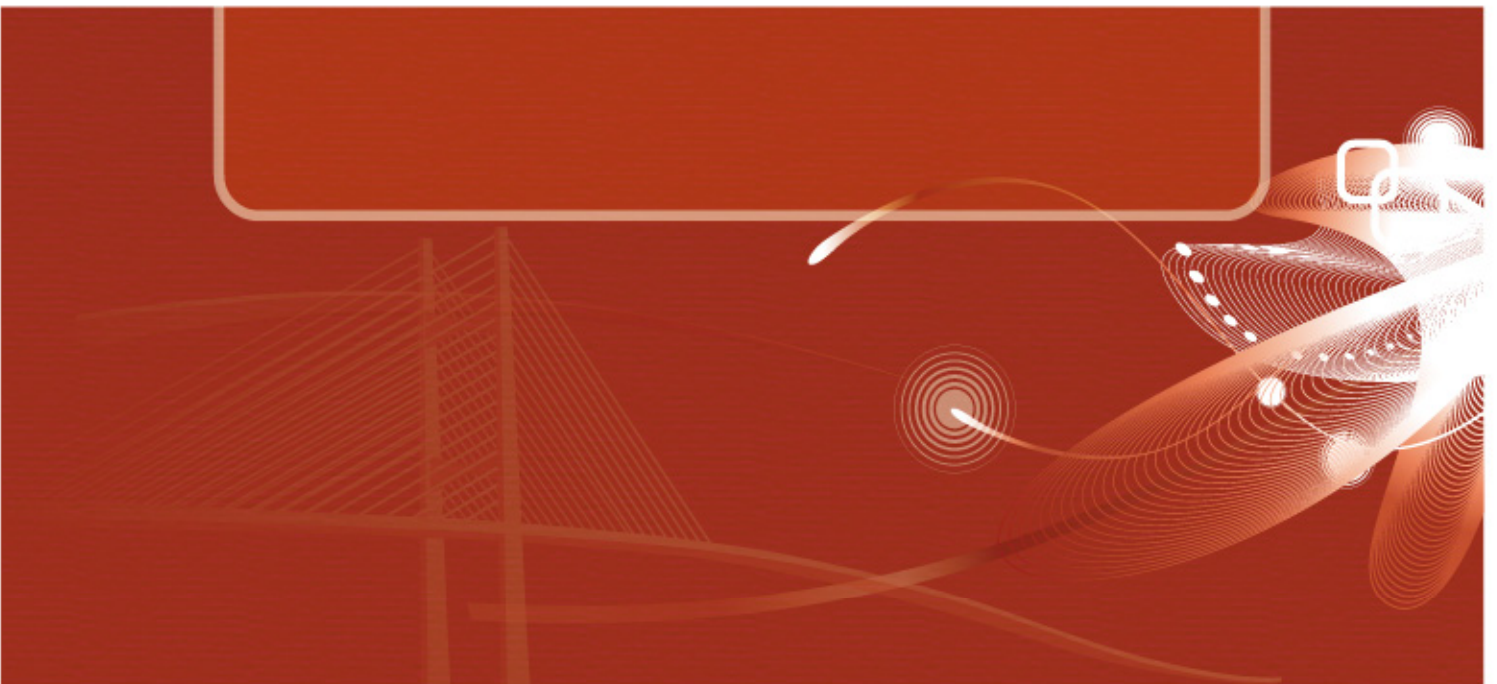
Accesos al documento: HM RED.MERCOSUR 24 [2014]

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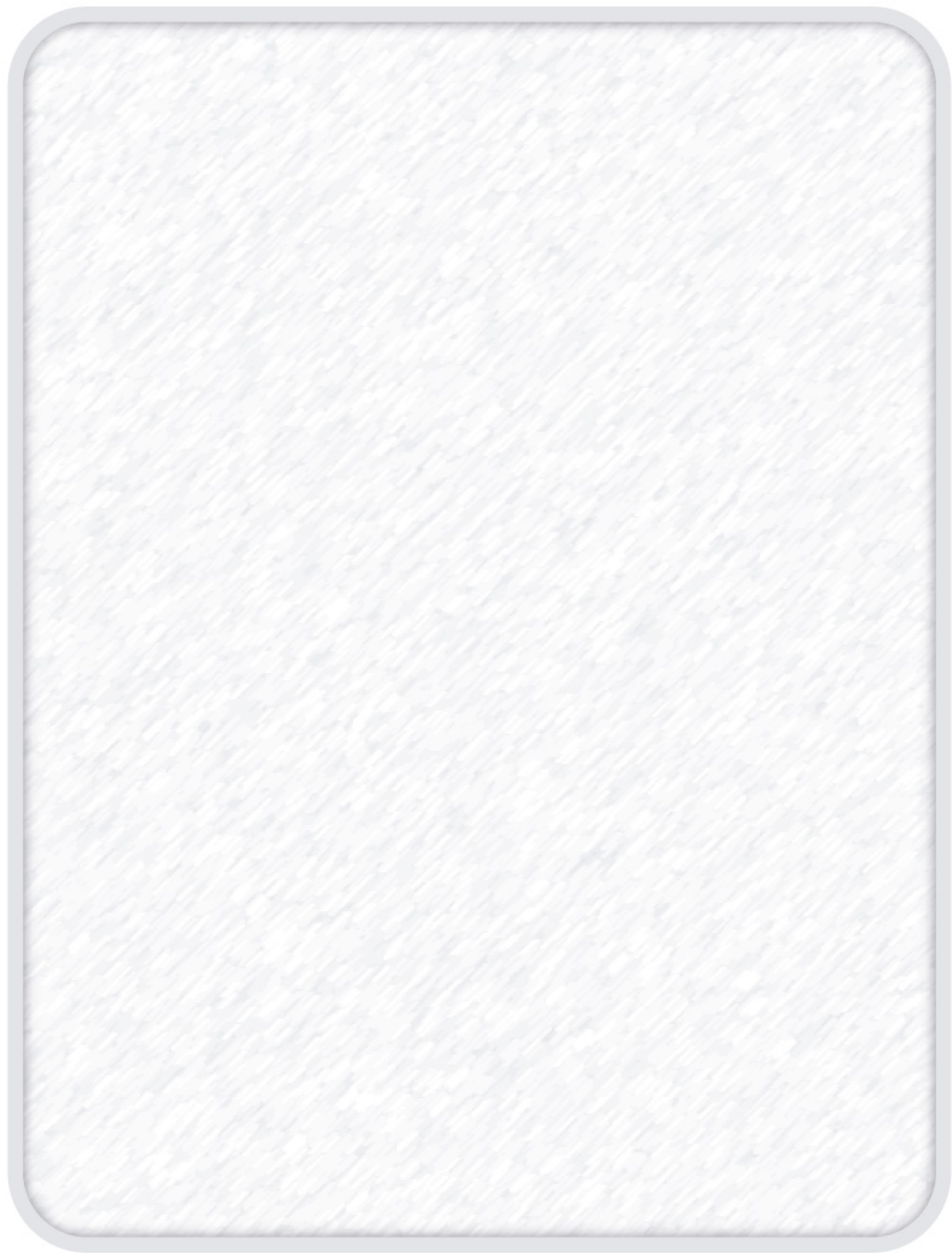
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