

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

**TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
(62nd session)**

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Item 6: Evolution of the international trading system and its trends from a development perspective

Speaker: Mr. Nanno Mulder

International Trade and Integration Division, UNECLAC

Connecting trade trends and policies with SDGs

In Latin America and the Caribbean



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Nanno Mulder

Chief, International Trade Unit
International Trade and Integration Division

Presentation

1. Difficult times for Latin American trade
2. Impact of trade on some SDGs
3. ECLAC activities to promote trade as an instrument for the SDGs



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1. Difficult times for Latin American trade

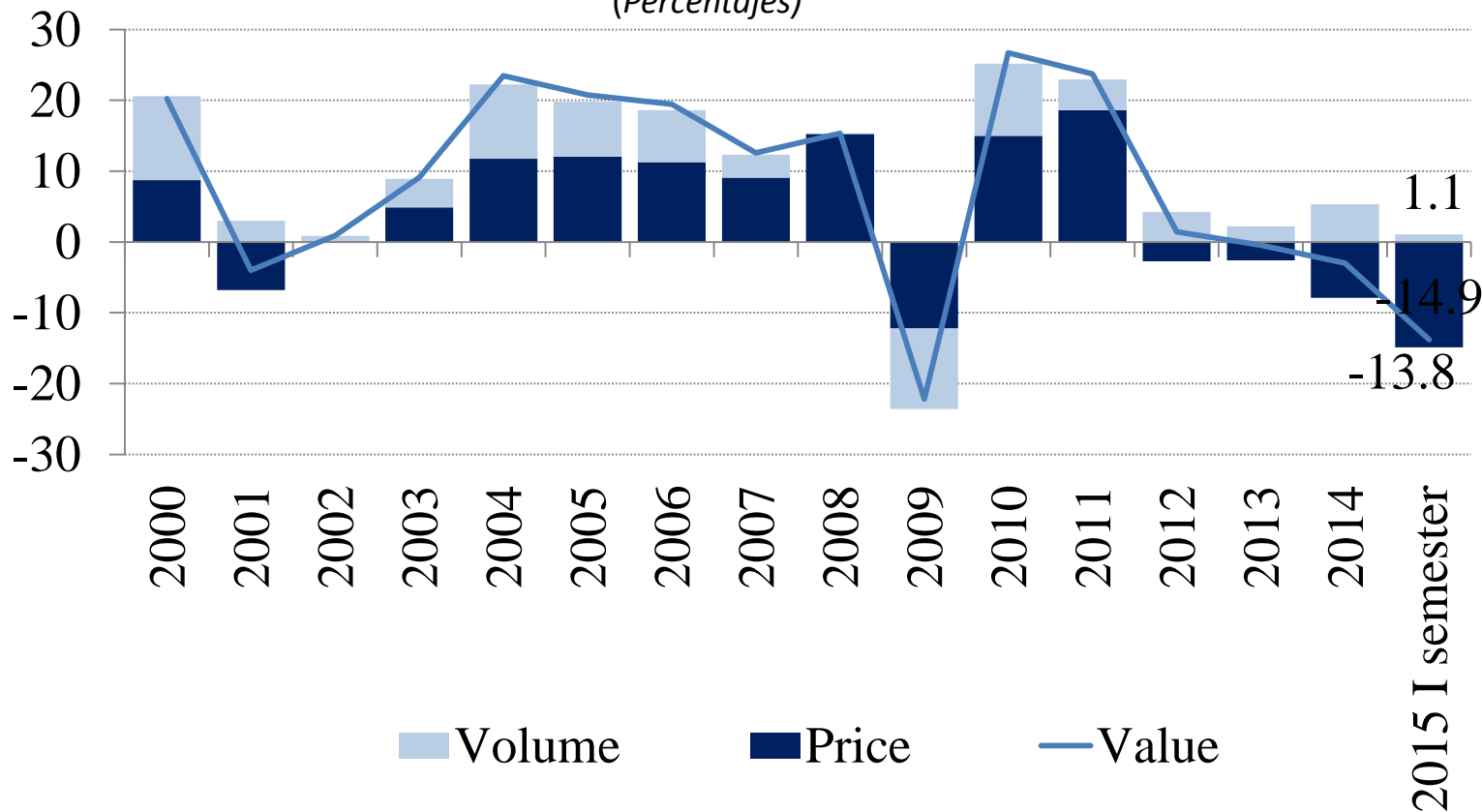


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The region suffers a sharp drop in the value of exports

LATIN AMERICA: ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF EXPORTS
(Porcentajes)



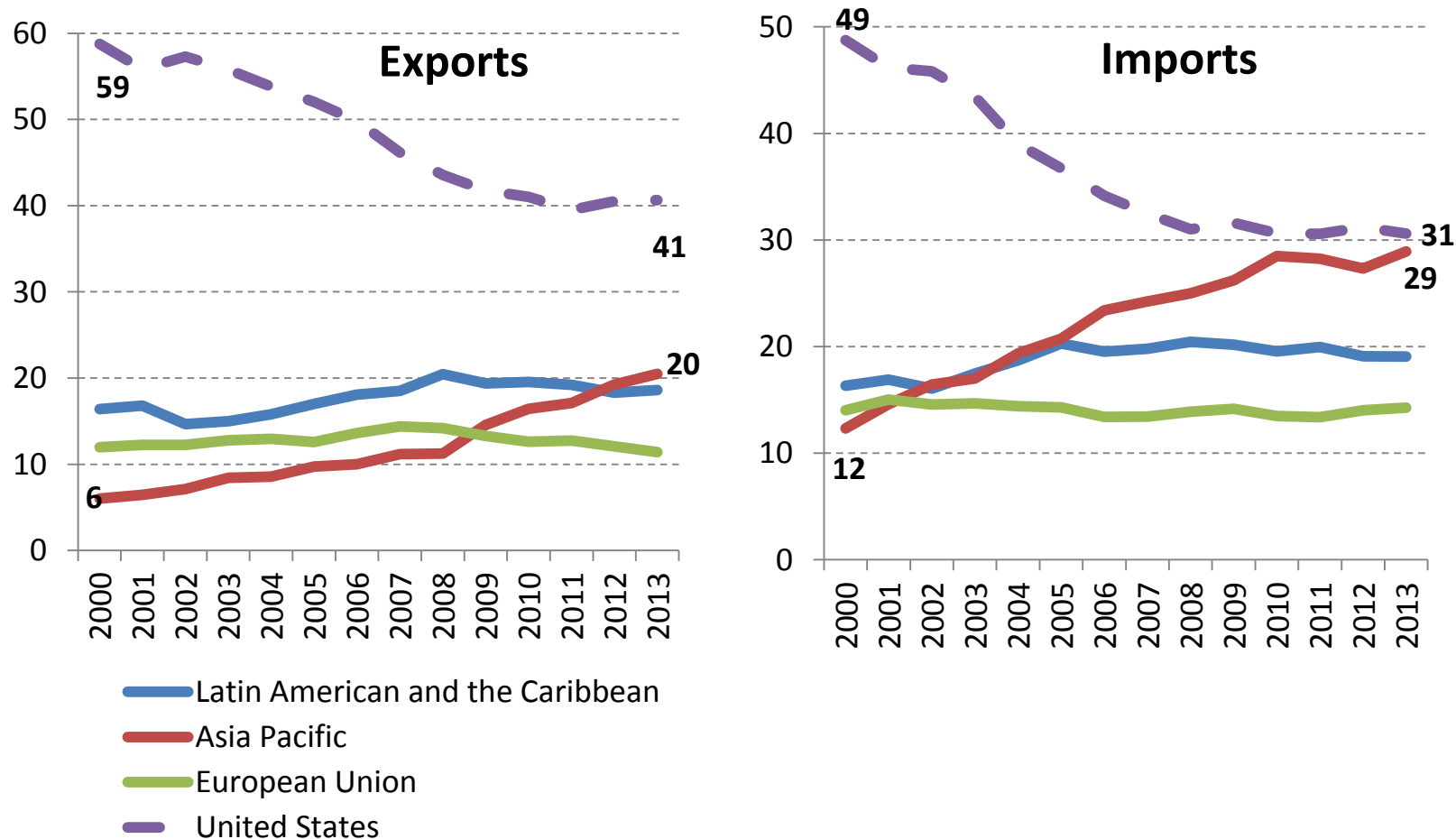
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Source: ECLAC on the basis of official national customs data.

Asia is now Latin America's second largest trading partner behind the United States

LAC total merchandise trade, 2000-2013
(share of selected partners in %)



Source: ECLAC, based on COMTRADE database.



2. Impact of trade on some SDGs



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Employment intensity of exports differs by destination market

SELECTED COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYMENT PER MILLION US\$ OF EXPORTS BY DESTINATION

Country	Year	Latin America & the Caribbean	United States	European Union (27)	China	Rest of Asia	Rest of the World	World
Argentina	2007	27	26	35	37	35	33	31
Brazil	2005	62	76	121	117	114	109	93
Chile	2003	52	82	46	31	50	49	53
Colombia	2005	81	99	131	89	132	125	100
Costa Rica	2011	32	38	51	26	29	43	37
Mexico	2003	28	26	22	23	29	21	25
Uruguay	2005	46	54	69	55	58	56	54

Sources: ECLAC on the basis of national input output tables.

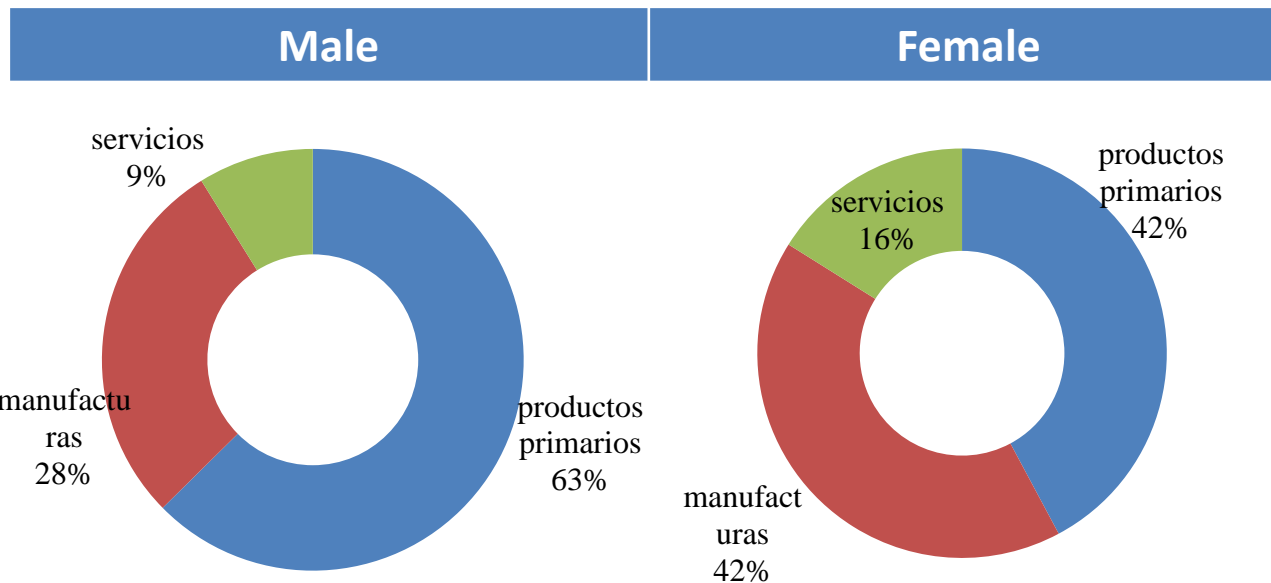


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Gender distribution by export sectors

ECUADOR: MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY EXPORT SECTOR, 2010



Sources: Source: ECLAC (2015), "Estimación de empleo directo e indirecto asociado a las exportaciones de Ecuador a la Unión Europea", on the basis of the United Nations COMTRADE database and national household survey.



Few firms concentrate LA exports to China

		To the world	To China
Concentration of export values	Five largest firms	33,4	57,4
	Ten largest firms	41,3	62,8
	Herfindahl-Hirschman concentration index (HHI firms)	0,1	0,4
Participation of SMEs	In the number of export firms	89,4	79,9
	In the value of exports	8,8	5,6

Sources: ECLAC on the basis of national micro customs data for 8 countries (Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Perú, Uruguay).

Note: SME exporters are those with sales below GDP per capita * 1000

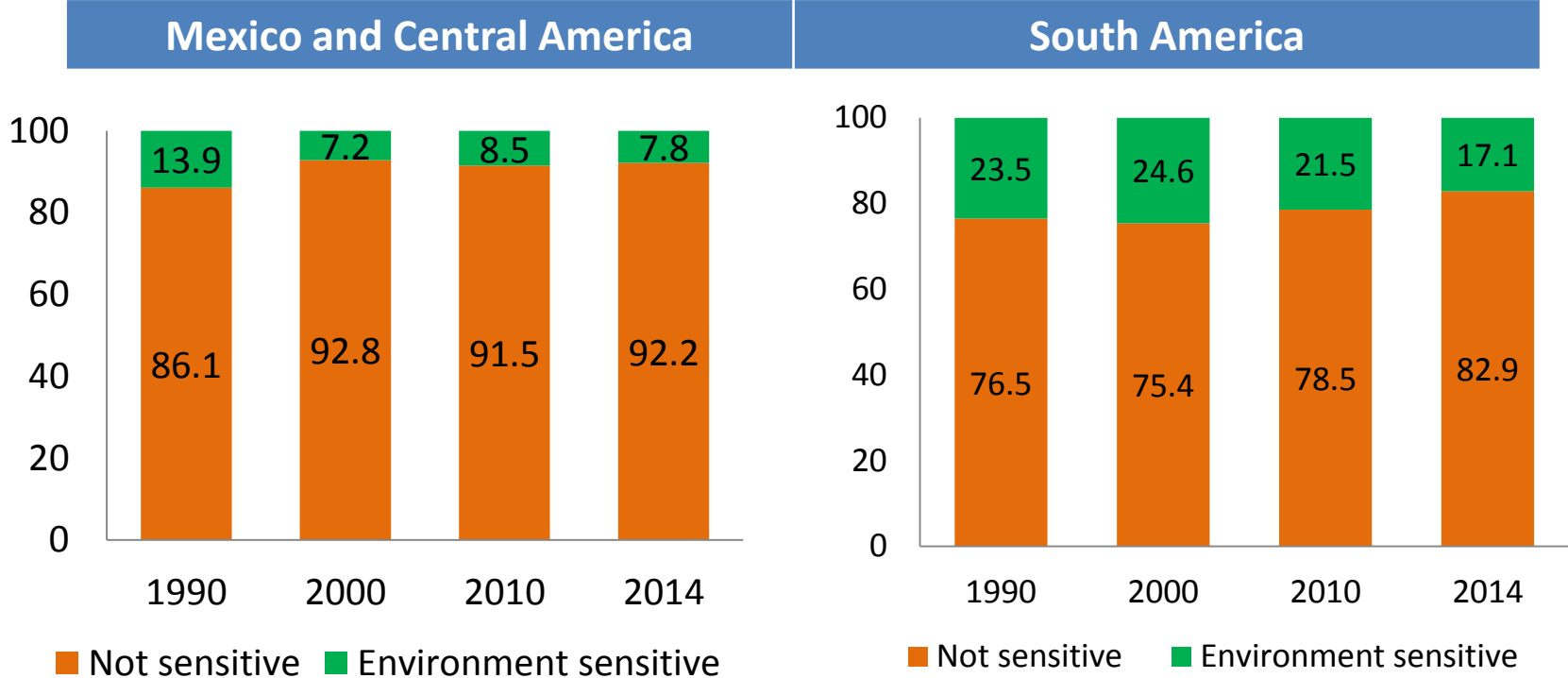


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Environment sensitive character of LA exports

MÉXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA vs. SOUTH AMERICA: SHARE OF ENVIRONMENT SENSITIVE EXPORTS



Sources: Source: ECLAC on the basis of the United Nations COMTRADE database.

Note: Environment sensitive sectors are those that spent most on pollution control and mitigation in the USA (1988).



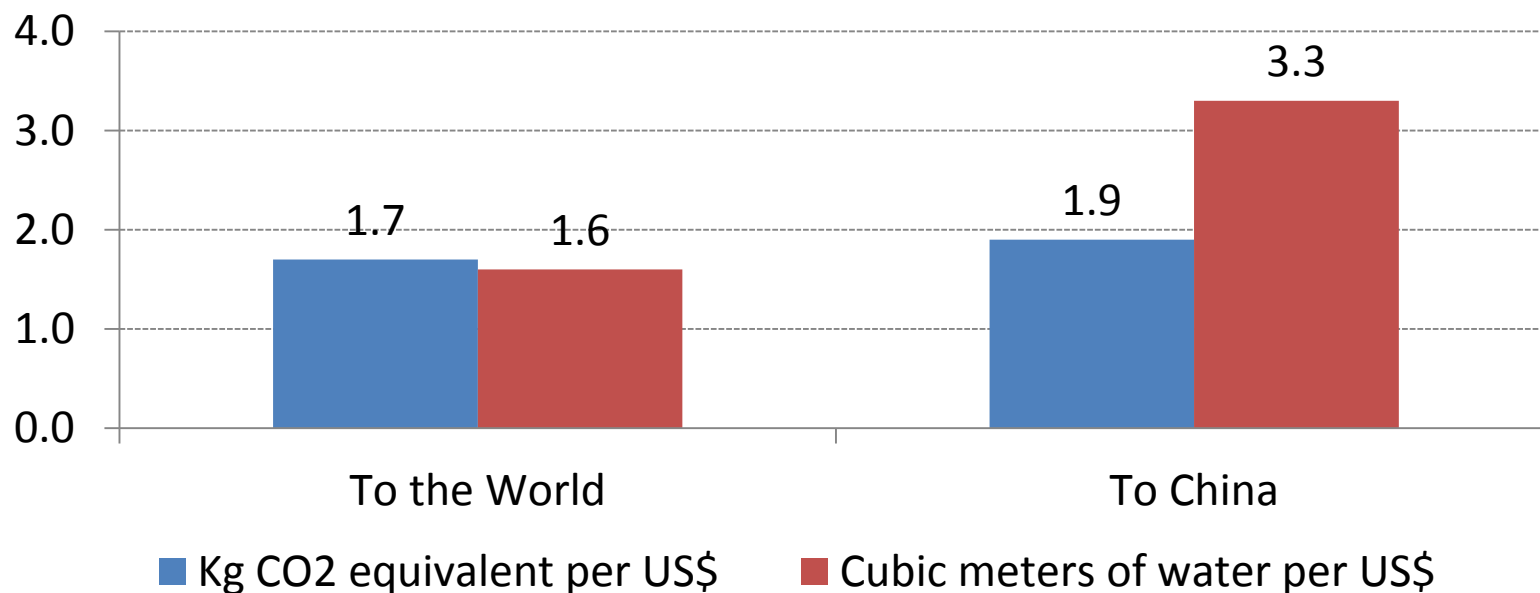
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LA Exports to China are environmentally sensitive

LATIN AMERICA: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF EXPORTS TO CHINA AND THE WORLD, 2004

(En porcentajes del PIB)



Sources: Gallagher, Ray, Lopez and Sanborn (2015), China in Latin America: Lessons for South-South Cooperation and Sustainable Development. Global Economic Governance Initiative, Global Economic Governance Initiative. Boston University, Centro de Investigación para la Transformación, Tufts University, and Universidad del Pacífico.



3. Examples of ECLAC activities that promote trade as an instrument for some SDGs



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Examples of ECLAC publications on Trade & SDGs



International trade and
inclusive development
Building synergies



Globalización, integración y comercio inclusivo en América Latina

Textos seleccionados 2010-2014

Oswaldo Rosales (compilador)



Examples of ECLAC publications on Trade & SDGs



Sostenibilidad ambiental y competitividad internacional

La huella de carbono de las exportaciones de alimentos

Alicia Frohmann
Sebastián Herreros
Nanno Mulder
Ximena Olmos



NACIONES UNIDAS



Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)



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ECLAC Project on SME internationalization

Motivation: Increase presence of SME in regional exports

Goal: Help export promotion agencies to *a)* identify export SMEs, *b)* promote SME innovation for exports, *c)* intermediate financial support

Countries: El Salvador, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Peru

Activities: Capacity-building through national workshops, international seminars, and country action plans

Pilot study: 40 speciality food SME exporters in 4 countries to USA

Period: 2013-2015



ECLAC Project on Carbon footprint of food exports

Motivation: Reduce carbon footprint in food export chain

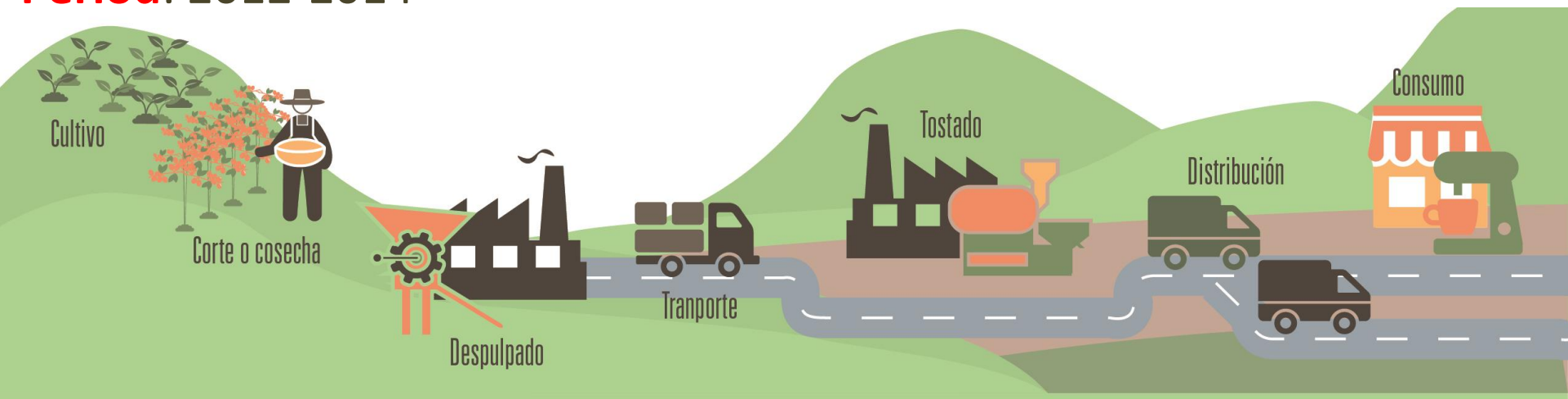
Goal: Help governments and food exporters to adapt to climate-change related standards (carbon footprint and ecolabeling)

Countries: Colombia, Dom. Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua

Activities: Capacity-building through national workshops, international seminars, and country action plans

Carbon footprint measurement of 7 export products (bananas, coffee, cocoa, palm oil, shrimp, stevia and goldenberry) in 45 firms in 5 countries.

Period: 2012-2014



LA producers help define EU environmental standards

- **EU Pilot Program** 2014-2016 for the definition of product environmental standards (PEFCR)
- **11 food products** (beer, coffee, dairy, animal feed, fish, beef, bottled water, pasta, pet food, olive oil and wine)
- All interested **stakeholders can participate** in definition of standards to be applied in EU market.
- **ECLAC coordinates participation** of coffee producers from the region in technical secretariat



Coffee Environmental Footprint Network: Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua and Peru



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www.eclac.org