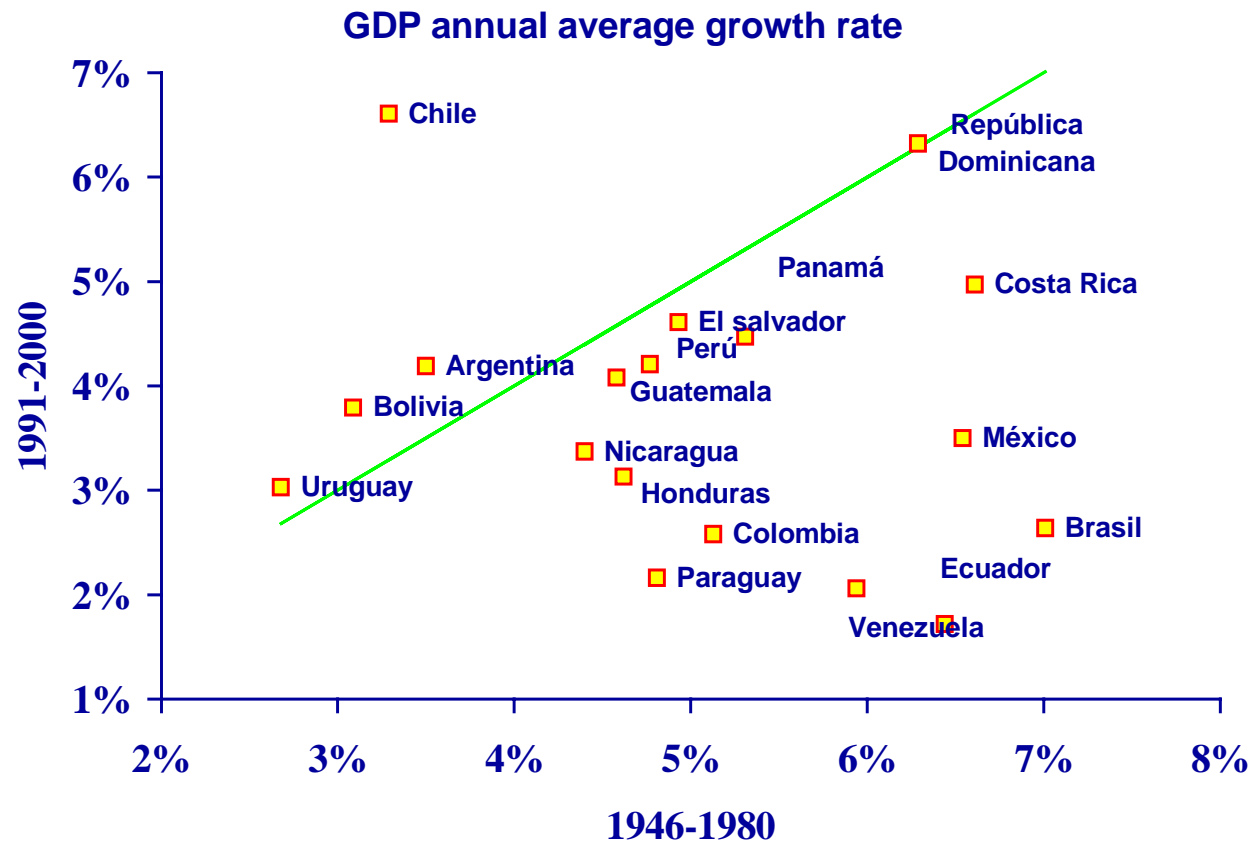
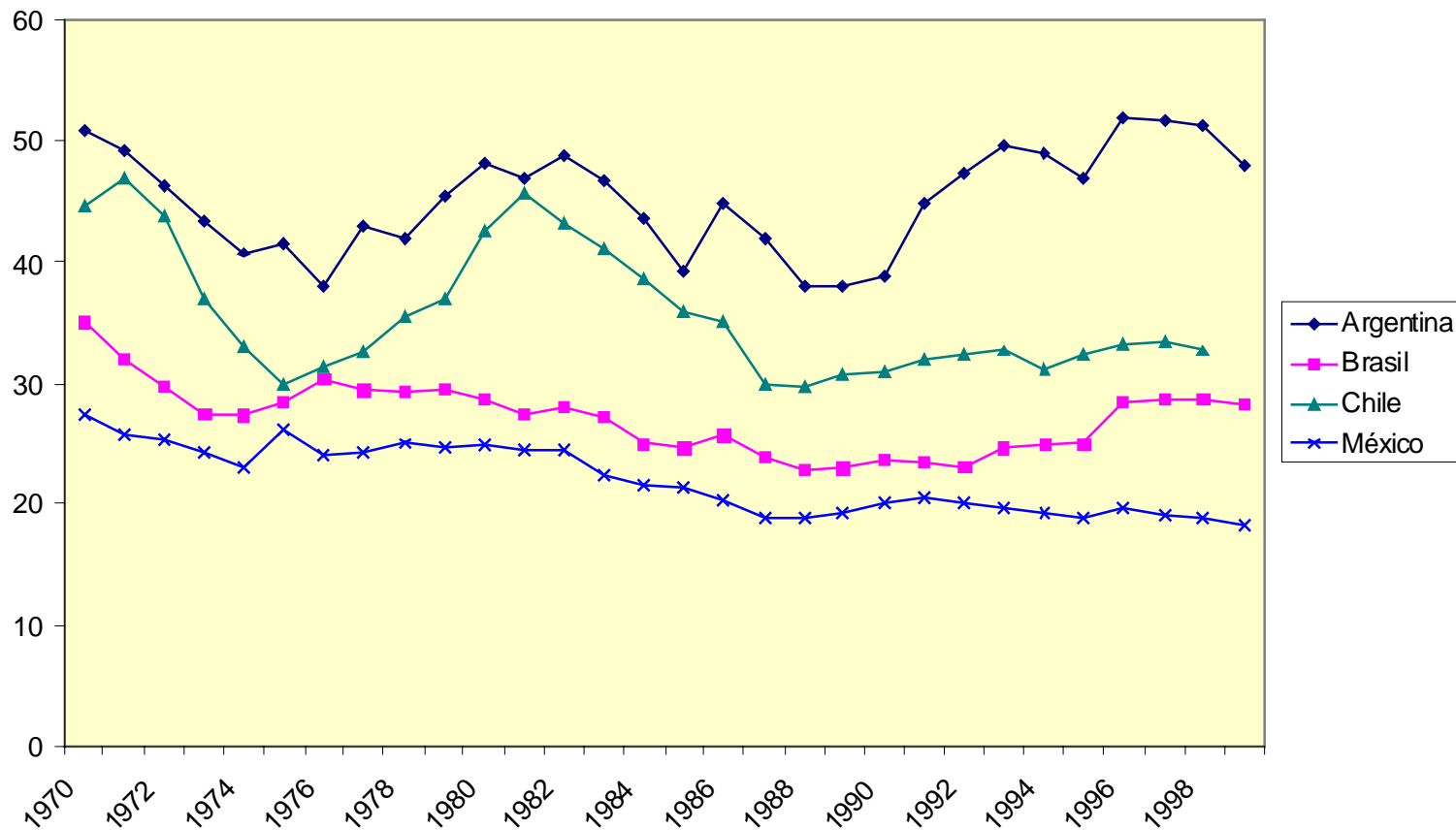


The majority of countries have been unable to recover the growth rates preceding the debt crisis



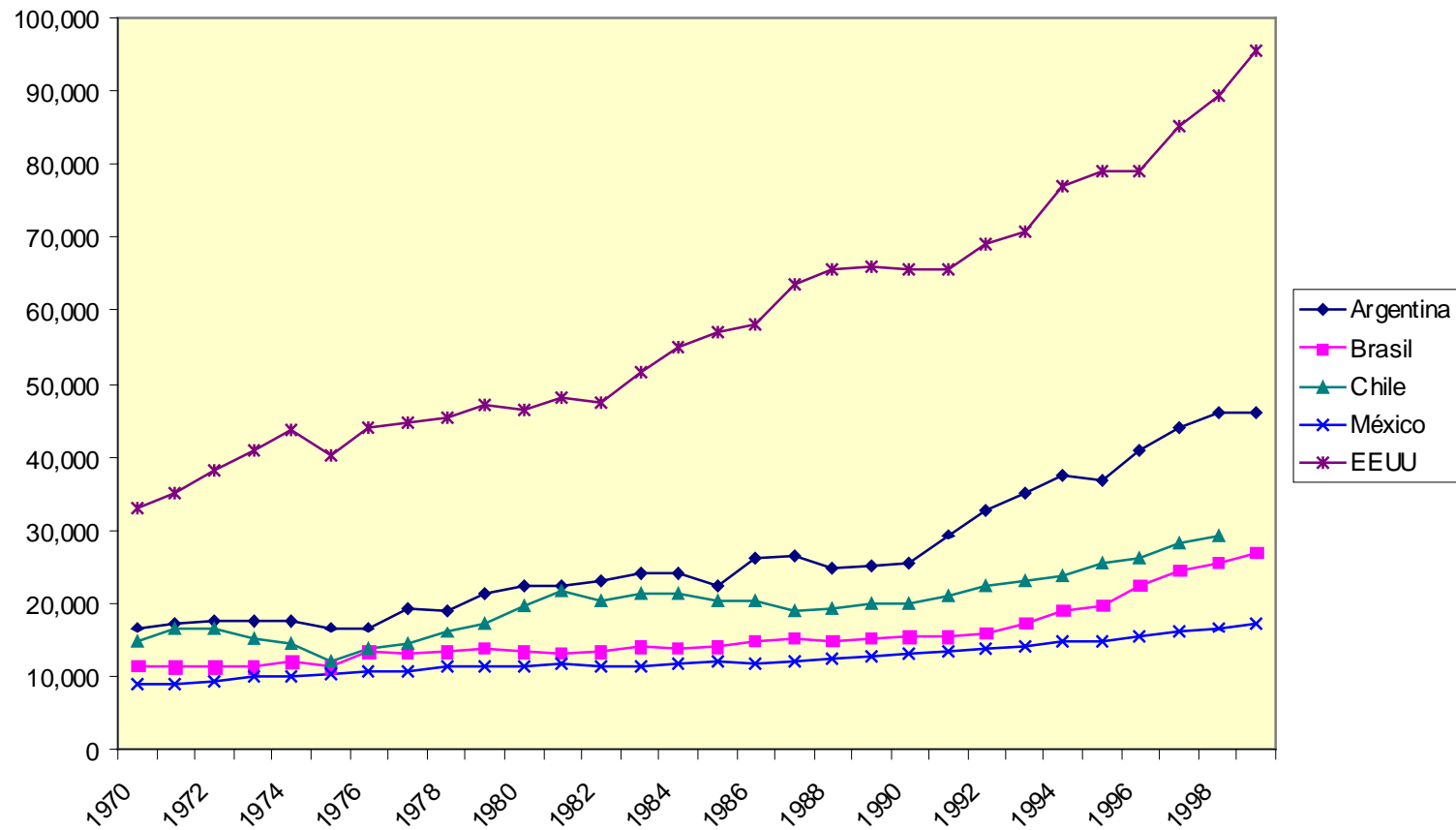
Source: ECLAC

Labor productivity in Latin America vis a vis USA (as share of USA productivity)



Source: Programme for the Analysis of Industrial Dynamics (PADI), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Santiago-Chile.

Labor productivity in Latin America vis a vis USA (dollars of 1985 per worker in a year)



Source: Programme for the Analysis of Industrial Dynamics (PADI), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Santiago-Chile.

$$\dot{y} = \frac{\Psi}{\varepsilon} \dot{E}$$

$$\psi = \dot{\pi}^* / \dot{\pi}, \text{ and } \varepsilon = \dot{M} / \dot{y},$$

where,

\dot{y} is the GDP growth rate,

ε is the income elasticity for imports,

\dot{M} is the import growth rate,

\dot{E} is the export growth rate,

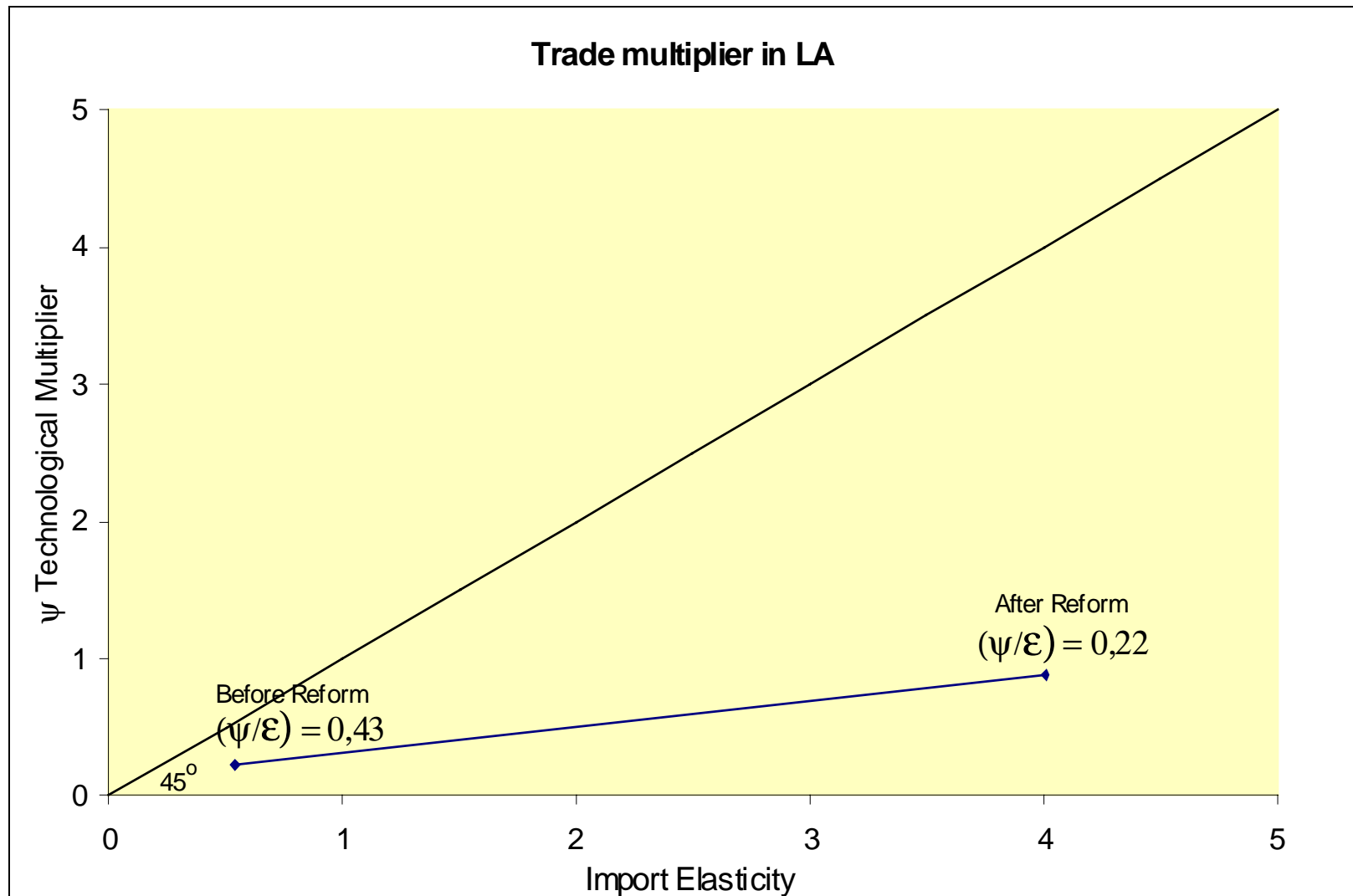
$\dot{\pi}^*$ is the productivity rate of growth of manufacturing sector in home country,

$\dot{\pi}$ is the productivity rate of growth of manufacturing sector in the technological frontier.

Source: M.Cimoli and N.Correa (2002) “Trade openness and technological gaps in Latin America: a low growth trap”, ECLAC-UN, Santiago-Chile. Note: Annual average growth rate are calculated with: $((\text{Last Year}/\text{First Year})^{1/(n-1)} - 1) * 100$.

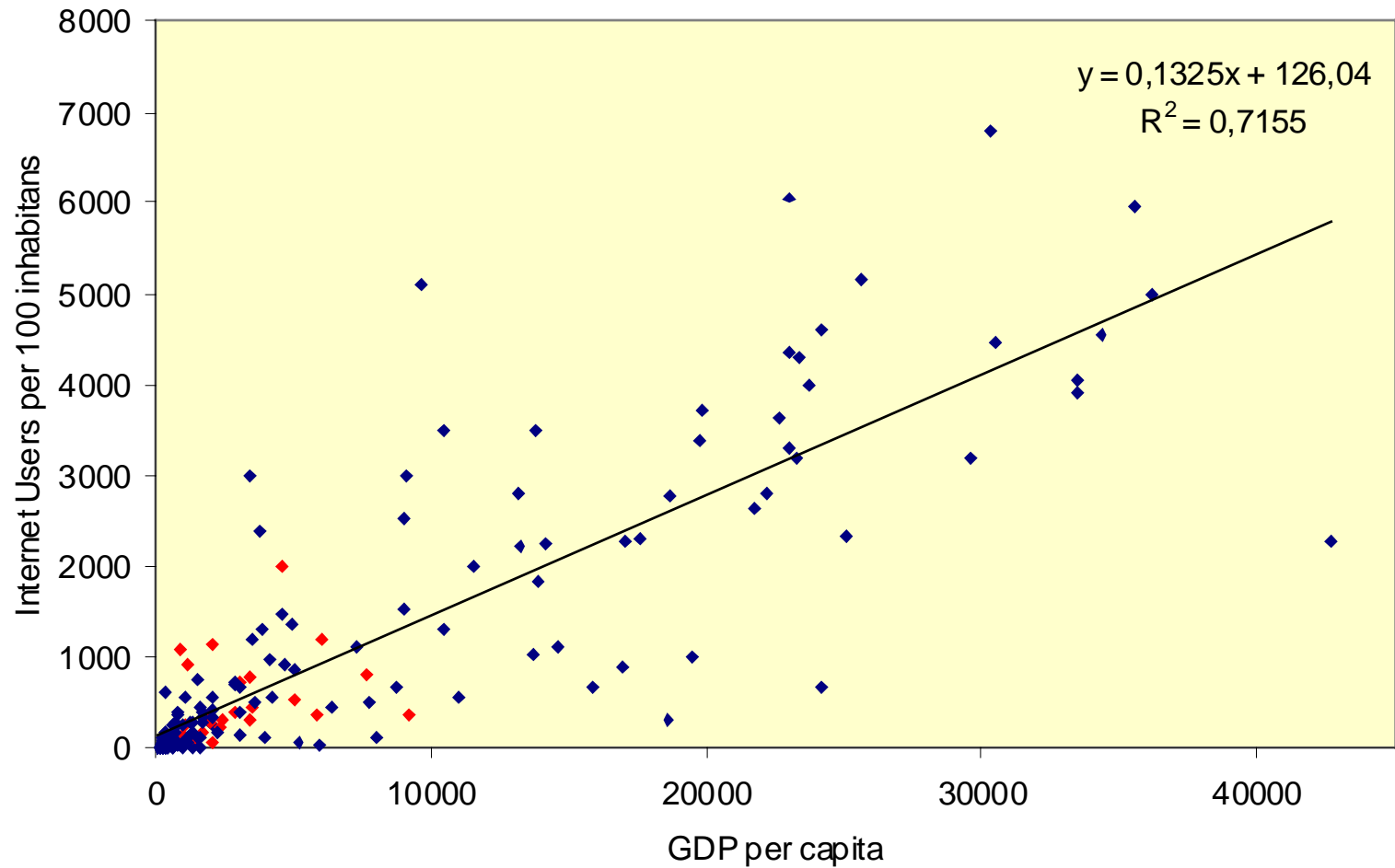
Patterns	Trade multiplier	Structural determinants
<i>Virtuous</i>	$\frac{\psi}{\varepsilon} > 1$	Income growth is faster than exports. The domestic capacity of reducing the gap in technology is more intense than the increase in income elasticity.
<i>Stable</i>	$\frac{\psi}{\varepsilon} = 1$	Income growth is the same than exports. The domestic capacity of reducing the gap in technology compensates the country requirement for imports.
<i>Vicious</i>	$\frac{\psi}{\varepsilon} < 1$	Income growth is less than exports. Poor capacity of reducing the gap in technology and high dynamism in import requirements.

Source: M.Cimoli and N.Correa (2002) “Trade openness and technological gaps in Latin America: a low growth trap”, ECLAC-UN, Santiago-Chile.

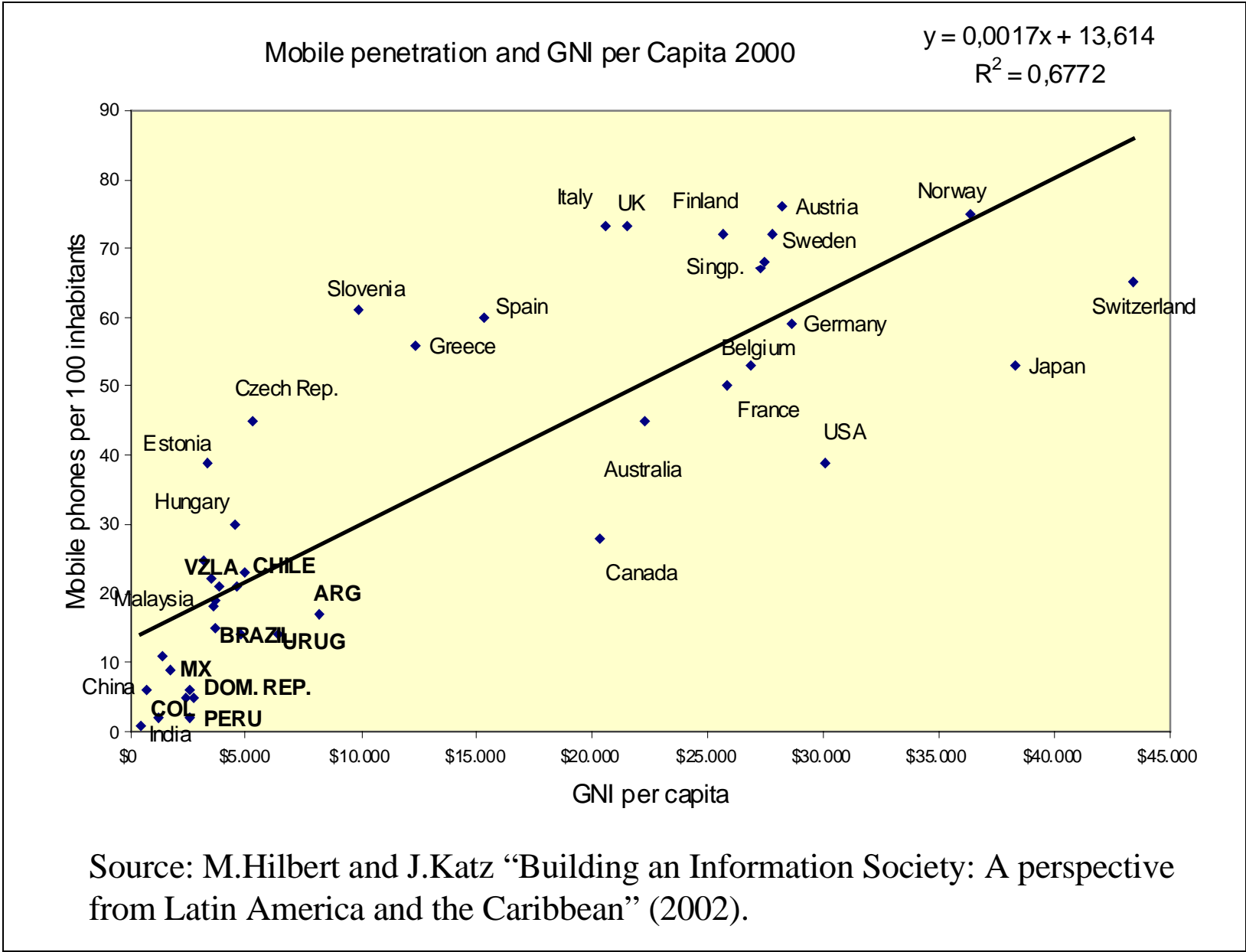


Source: M.Cimoli and N.Correa (2002) “Trade openness and technological gaps in Latin America: a low growth trap”, ECLAC-UN, Santiago-Chile. Note: Each point represent the before and after reform period; the value of each point is calculated with the unweight average.

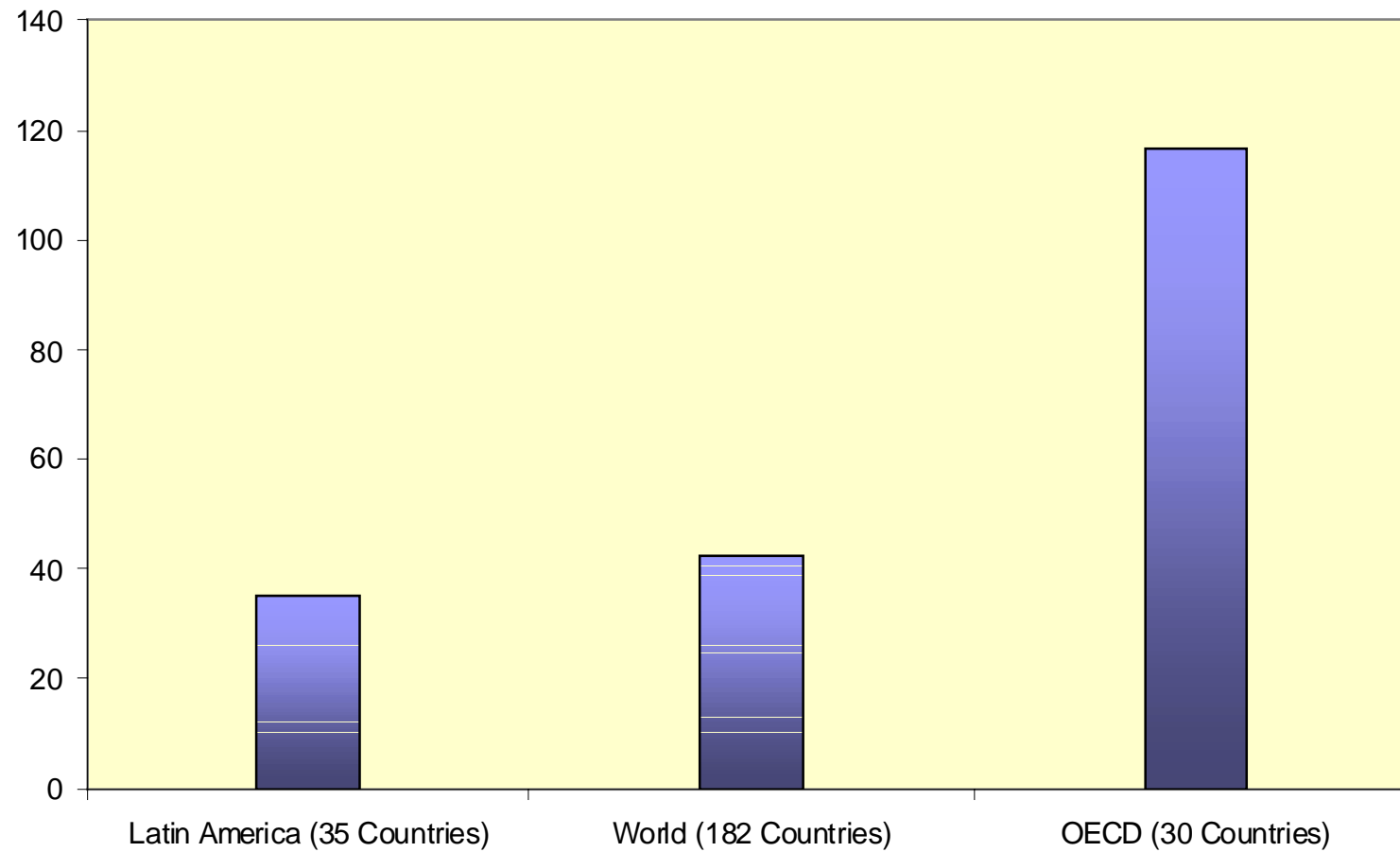
GDP per capita versus Internet Users (185 countries)



Source: Project database, on the basis of ITU (International Telecommunication Union) Statistics

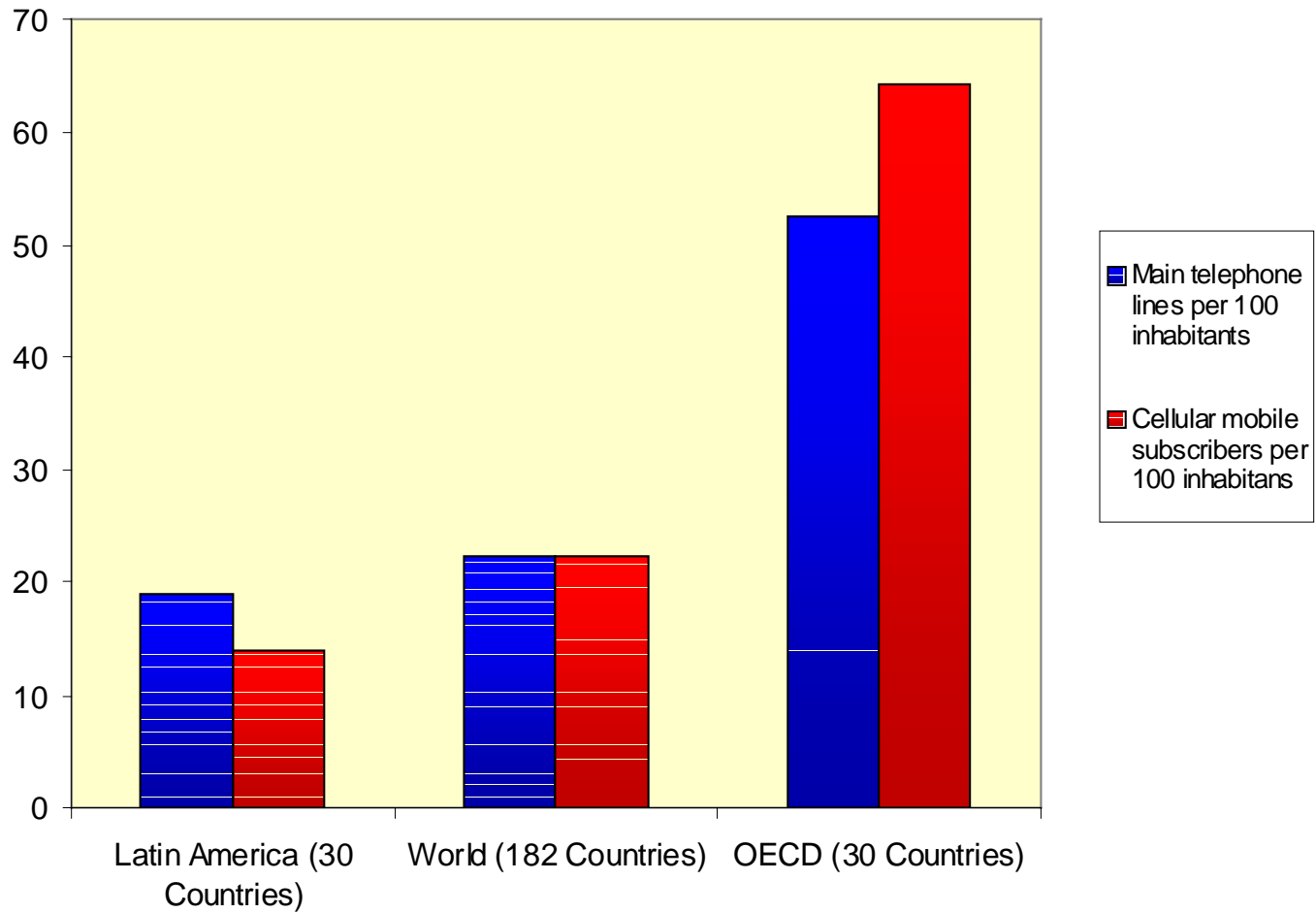


Total telephone subscribers (per 100 inhabitants, 2001)



Source: Project database, on the basis of ITU (International Telecommunication Union) Statistics

Main telephone lines and cellular mobile (2001)



Source: Project database, on the basis of ITU (International Telecommunication Union) Statistics