

Figures

Figure 2.1	Average levels of democracy and the number of PTAs per country across seven regions.	<i>page</i> 17
Figure 2.2	Average GDP per capita and the design of PTAs across seven regions.	18
Figure 2.3	Percentage of agreements including trade-related and non-trade issues by LA.	21
Figure 2.4	Country-level heatmaps of PTA similarity.	28
Figure 3.1	Mean preferences for trade partners among Latin American citizens.	43
Figure 3.2	Reasons why trade with China is good.	47
Figure 3.3	Reasons why trade with China is bad.	48
Figure 3.4	Mean preferences for trade partners among Latin American legislators.	50
Figure 4.1	Gender provisions in trade agreements: regional trends.	59
Figure 4.2	Zooming into the South American approach.	64
Figure 6.1	Paperless and agricultural trade facilitation.	104
Figure 6.2	Climate policies in Latin America, 2000–2021..	107
Figure 6.3	Climate policies in Latin America by policy area, 2000–2021.	108
Figure 6.4	Digital policies in Latin America.	109
Figure 6.5	Digital policies in Latin America by policy area.	109
Figure 6.6	Digital and environmental provisions in PTAs.	111
Figure 6.7	Digital and environmental provisions in PTAs among Latin American countries.	111
Figure 6.8	Digital and environmental provisions in PTAs between Latin American and non-Latin American countries.	113
Figure 6.9	Environmental and ICT product categories across HS sections.	120

Figure 7.1	Domestic support measures of the AoA.	140
Figure 8.1	Content analysis of print media.	160
Figure 8.2	Positive and negative news concepts.	161
Figure 8.3	Print news media sentiment on PTAs.	162
Figure 8.4	Word cloud 1 – Concepts related to PTA.	163
Figure 8.5	Word cloud 2 – Concepts in the news regarding PTA.	163
Figure 8.6	Media analysis.	164
Figure 8.7	How important is a PTA for the following reasons?	167
Figure 8.8	Importance of PTAs on gender equality.	169
Figure 8.9	Perceptions on gender equality.	169
Figure 8.10	Importance of PTAs for the green economy by respondents' location.	170
Figure 8.11	Perceptions of the green economy.	171
Figure 9.1	Women's and men's participation in the Chilean labor force (ILO estimates). 1990–2021.	186
Figure 9.2	Women's participation in the workforce. Selected Latin American economies (ILO estimates). 1990/2021*	187
Figure 9.3	Women's participation in the services sector, as a share of total women's employment. Chile. 1991–2019.	188
Figure 9.4	Gaps in women's and men's labor participation (total and services). 1990–2021.	189
Figure 9.5	Synthetic control method results. (a) Women's labor participation, (b) women's services sector participation. (c) men's labor participation, (d) men's services sector participation, (e) gender gap in labor participation and (f) gender gap services' sector participation.	198
Figure 10.1	Warning labelling – Chile.	211
Figure 10.2	Warning labelling – Peru.	213
Figure 10.3	Warning labelling – Mexico.	215
Figure 10.4	Warning labelling in smaller packages.	216
Figure 10.5	Additional warning labelling – sweeteners.	216
Figure 10.6	Additional warning labelling – caffeine.	216
Figure 10.7	Positive labelling.	216
Figure 10.8	Warning labelling in Colombian law under Decree 810.	218
Figure 10.9	Positive labelling in Colombian law.	219
Figure 10.10	Warning labelling in Colombian law under Decree 2492.	220
Figure 11.1	IIAs signed by South American countries 1990–2022.	233
Figure 12.1	Latin America as a median case among the EEs in terms of protectionist measures.	264
Figure 12.2	Latin America exports and imports (1960–2019) in US\$ trillions.	265

Figure 12.3	The GVC participation index (% share in total gross exports, in 2015).	272
Figure 12.4	Mexico's export of intermediate, consumer capital goods between 2000 and 2018 (in thousands of dollars).	272
Figure 12.5	Share of Mexico's total exports affected by protectionism measures vs RoW exports to Mexico affected by protectionism measures (average 2009–2019).	274
Figure 12.6	Number of protectionist measures towards Mexico by close and not close trading partners.	274
Figure 12.7	Number of protectionist measures implemented by Mexico towards close and not close trading partners	275
Figure 12.8	Share of Mexico's exports impacted by GVC ties vs no GVCs ties.	275
Figure 12.9	Share of non-transparent protectionist interventions by Mexico towards close and not close trading partners (average 2009–2019).	276
Figure 12.10	Brazil's export of intermediate, consumer, and capital goods between 2000 and 2018 (in thousand US\$).	279
Figure 12.11	Share of Brazil's total exports affected vs world exports to Brazil affected by protectionist measures (average 2009–2019)	282
Figure 12.12	Brazil's number of protectionist measures implemented towards close and not close trading partners.	283
Figure 12.13	Number of protectionist measures towards Brazil by close and not close trading partners.	283
Figure 12.14	Share of protectionist interventions that use non-transparent measures by Brazil (MERCOSUR) towards close and not close trading partners (average 2009–2019).	284
Figure 12.15	Share of protectionist interventions that use non-transparent measures towards Brazil (MERCOSUR) by close and not close trading partners (average 2009–2019).	285
Figure 13.1	Brazil-China trade indicators. (a) Brazilian exports to and imports from China. (b) Export similarity index.	292
Figure 13.2	Chinese import (left) and export (right) shocks per worker by Brazilian microregions.	293
Figure 13.3	Average marginal effect of one-unit increase in import shock and export shock on the probability of seeing China as a risk.	299
Figure 13.A.1	Scatter plot of import and export trade shocks in Costa et al. (2016). Dotted lines represent the top quartile threshold.	306
Figure 13.A.2	Predicted probabilities for ChinaRisk and ChinaOpp from logistic models for import trade shocks conditioned on an individual's perception of China as a competitor.	309

