

Anexo A 070110 exportaciones de empresas de semillas de papa

Exportaciones Empresas 2017						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
CI DORADO LTDA	30	CANADÁ	CUNDINAMARCA	34.8	1.16	1.16
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						

Exportaciones Empresas 2018						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						

Exportaciones Empresas 2019						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
COMERCIALIZADORA SIEMBRA S A S	1300	ARUBA	BOGOTÁ	2062	1.586153846	1.586153846
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	100	ARUBA	SANTANDER	156	1.56	1.56
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	125	ARUBA	SANTANDER	195	1.56	1.56
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	100	ARUBA	SANTANDER	156	1.56	1.56
KINGFRUTS S.A.S.,	190	ARUBA	SANTANDER	380	2	2
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	150	ARUBA	SANTANDER	468	3.12	3.12
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	204	ARUBA	SANTANDER	156	0.764705882	0.764705882

Exportaciones Empresas 2020						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	204	ARUBA	SANTANDER	156	0.764705882	0.764705882
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	102	ARUBA	SANTANDER	156	1.529411765	1.529411765
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	170	ARUBA	SANTANDER	260	1.529411765	1.529411765
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	216	ARUBA	SANTANDER	301.2	1.394444444	1.394444444
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	34	ARUBA	SANTANDER	52	1.529411765	1.529411765
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	2	ARUBA	SANTANDER	52	26	26
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	51	ARUBA	SANTANDER	78	1.529411765	1.529411765
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	96	ARUBA	SANTANDER	104.25	1.0859375	1.0859375
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	96	ARUBA	SANTANDER	104.25	1.0859375	1.0859375
REYES CARRILLO DANIELA	102	ARUBA	SANTANDER	156	1.529411765	1.529411765

Exportaciones Empresas 2021						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
T&M IMPORTS AND EXPORTS S.A.S	210	ARUBA	SANTANDER	173.18	0.824666667	0.824666667
FRUTYSABOR S.A.S	1114.17	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	2239.5	2.010016425	2.010016425
T&M IMPORTS AND EXPORTS S.A.S	168	ARUBA	SANTANDER	131.64	0.783571429	0.783571429
T&M IMPORTS AND EXPORTS S.A.S	70	ARUBA	SANTANDER	52.8	0.754285714	0.754285714
T&M IMPORTS AND EXPORTS S.A.S	168	ARUBA	SANTANDER	129.5	0.770833333	0.770833333
INVERSIONES RODRIGUEZ RUIZ R-R S.A.S.	67750	ECUADOR	BOYACÁ	25040.4	0.3696	0.3696
T&M IMPORTS AND EXPORTS S.A.S	70	ARUBA	SANTANDER	56.35	0.805	0.805
T&M IMPORTS AND EXPORTS S.A.S	80	ARUBA	SANTANDER	79.25	0.990625	0.990625
INVERSIONES RODRIGUEZ RUIZ R-R S.A.S.	67750	ECUADOR	BOYACÁ	25040.4	0.3696	0.3696

Anexo B 071010 exportaciones de empresas de papas cocinadas a vapor o en agua, no cocinadas o congeladas

Exportaciones Empresas 2017						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
NATURANDINA S.A.S	3600	JAPÓN	VALLE DEL CAUCA	9972	2.77	2.77
NATURANDINA S.A.S	18000	JAPÓN	VALLE DEL CAUCA	49860	2.77	2.77
COMERCIALIZADORA INTERNACIONAL PRODUCTOS BASICOS IMPORT Y EX	1198.56	ESTADOS UNIDOS	RISARALDA	2918.3	2.434838473	2.434838473
LISTO Y FRESCO LTDA.	17434	ESTADOS UNIDOS	VALLE DEL CAUCA	41101.49	2.357547895	2.357547895
DELICIOSO COMESTIBLES FINOS LTDA	4358.4	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	8688	1.99339207	1.99339207
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	489.24	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	1314	2.685798381	2.685798381
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	1956.96	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	5544.03	2.832980746	2.832980746
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	1956.96	CANADÁ	ANTIOQUIA	5256.02	2.685808601	2.685808601
NATURANDINA S.A.S	14400	JAPÓN	VALLE DEL CAUCA	39888	2.77	2.77
NATURANDINA S.A.S	7200	JAPÓN	VALLE DEL CAUCA	19944	2.77	2.77

Exportaciones Empresas 2018						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
COMERCIALIZADORA INTERNACIONAL PRODUCTOS BASICOS IMPORT Y EX	163.44	ESTADOS UNIDOS	RISARALDA	421.8	2.580763583	2.580763583
COMERCIALIZADORA INTERNACIONAL PRODUCTOS BASICOS IMPORT Y EX	1416.48	ESTADOS UNIDOS	RISARALDA	3448.9	2.434838473	2.434838473
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	2	PUERTO RICO	ANTIOQUIA	6	3	3
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	1956.96	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	5454	2.786975717	2.786975717
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	978.48	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	2628	2.685798381	2.685798381
NATURANDINA S.A.S	21600	JAPÓN	BOGOTÁ	59832	2.77	2.77
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	978.48	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	2771.99	2.832955196	2.832955196
NATURAL FOODS ENTERPRISE S.A.S	8390	ESTADOS UNIDOS	VALLE DEL CAUCA	20512.8	2.444910608	2.444910608
COLOMBIANA AGRICOLA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.S	16732.62	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	38918	2.325876043	2.325876043
CONGELADOS TRUST S.A.S	495	MÉXICO	BOGOTÁ	649	1.311111111	1.311111111

Exportaciones Empresas 2019						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	1467.72	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	3941.99	2.685791568	2.685791568
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	978.48	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	2628	2.685798381	2.685798381
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	978.48	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ATLÁNTICO	2771.99	2.832955196	2.832955196
COMERCIALIZADORA INTERNACIONAL PRODUCTOS BASICOS IMPORT Y EX	1843.2	ESPAÑA (UE)	RISARALDA	5376	2.916666667	2.916666667
COMERCIALIZADORA INTERNACIONAL PRODUCTOS BASICOS IMPORT Y EX	1307.52	ESTADOS UNIDOS	RISARALDA	3183.6	2.434838473	2.434838473
DITEXCON S.A.S SOCIEDAD DE COMERCIALIZACION INTERNACIONAL C.	1089	CANADÁ	BOGOTÁ	2268.13	2.082764004	2.082764004
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	978.48	CHILE	ANTIOQUIA	2628	2.685798381	2.685798381
COLOMBIANA AGRICOLA DE ALIMENTOS S.A.S	339.59	MÉXICO	BOGOTÁ	935	2.75332018	2.75332018
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	2054.81	ESPAÑA (UE)	ANTIOQUIA	5947.21	2.894287063	2.894287063
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	489.24	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	1314	2.685798381	2.685798381

Exportaciones Empresas 2020						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	978.48	CHILE	ANTIOQUIA	2628	2.685798381	2.685798381
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	978.48	CANADÁ	ANTIOQUIA	2628.01	2.685808601	2.685808601
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	1956.96	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	5255.99	2.685793271	2.685793271
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	978.48	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	2682	2.740986019	2.740986019
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	1956.96	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	5453.99	2.786970607	2.786970607
LISTO Y FRESCO LTDA.	8199	ESTADOS UNIDOS	VALLE DEL CAUCA	19244.27	2.347148433	2.347148433
LISTO Y FRESCO LTDA.	1022	ESTADOS UNIDOS	VALLE DEL CAUCA	2619.34	2.56295499	2.56295499
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	978.48	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	2771.99	2.832955196	2.832955196
NATURANDINA S.A.S	21600	JAPÓN	VALLE DEL CAUCA	62856	2.91	2.91
NATURANDINA S.A.S	12	JAPÓN	VALLE DEL CAUCA	12	1	1

Exportaciones Empresas 2021						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
COMERCIALIZADORA INTERNACIONAL VALLEBONITO SAS	3024	ESPAÑA (UE)	BOGOTÁ	8272.89	2.735744048	2.735744048
LISTO Y FRESCO LTDA.	826	ESTADOS UNIDOS	VALLE DEL CAUCA	1587.24	1.921598063	1.921598063
LISTO Y FRESCO LTDA.	3305	ESTADOS UNIDOS	VALLE DEL CAUCA	6318.13	1.911688351	1.911688351
LISTO Y FRESCO LTDA.	10896	ESTADOS UNIDOS	VALLE DEL CAUCA	23520	2.158590308	2.158590308
LISTO Y FRESCO LTDA.	3509	ESTADOS UNIDOS	VALLE DEL CAUCA	7573.44	2.158290111	2.158290111
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	2935.44	ESPAÑA (UE)	ANTIOQUIA	7560.02	2.575429919	2.575429919
CI MIPYMES FRUCODE SAS	4794.24	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	9174	1.913546256	1.913546256
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	6164.42	ESPAÑA (UE)	ANTIOQUIA	16609.29	2.694380007	2.694380007
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	1956.96	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	5453.99	2.786970607	2.786970607
COMPAÑIA INTERNACIONAL AGROFRUT S.A.	5870.88	ESPAÑA (UE)	ANTIOQUIA	15120.05	2.575431622	2.575431622

Anexo B 071010 Importaciones de empresas de papas cocinadas a vapor o en agua, no cocinadas o congeladas

Importaciones Empresas 2017							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
CALYPSO DEL CARIBE S.A.	4320	4320	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	2816.79	0.652034722	0.652034722
CALYPSO DEL CARIBE S.A.	1080	1080	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	784.89	0.72675	0.72675

Importaciones Empresas 2018							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
CALYPSO DEL CARIBE S.A.	2160	2160	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	1580.14	0.731546296	0.731546296
CALYPSO DEL CARIBE S.A.	1080	1080	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	727.94	0.674018519	0.674018519

Importaciones Empresas 2019							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
CALYPSO DEL CARIBE S.A.	1080	1080	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	875.77	0.810898148	0.810898148
CALYPSO DEL CARIBE S.A.	2160	2160	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	1700.87	0.787439815	0.787439815

Importaciones Empresas 2020							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
CALYPSO DEL CARIBE S.A.	1080	1080	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	875.77	0.810898148	0.810898148
CALYPSO DEL CARIBE S.A.	2160	2160	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	1700.87	0.787439815	0.787439815

Importaciones Empresas 2021							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
CALYPSO DEL CARIBE S.A.	1080	1080	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	920.49	0.852305556	0.852305556
CALYPSO DEL CARIBE S.A.	1080	1080	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	921.01	0.852787037	0.852787037

Importaciones 2017						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
Pais	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precios de venta
United States of America	44521	33786	2	2	8.2	1318
Italy	46565	41182	19	8	8.5	1131
Malaysia	42227	26775	22	14	7.7	1148
United Kingdom	24170	24937	-40	26	5.2	1131
France	35759	26023	-1	-8	6.5	1328
Japan	34841	24462	-8	-10	6.4	1404
Belgium	27620	21057	9	-1	5.1	1312
Poland	18041	19476	-45	-53	3.3	926
Germany	20927	20659	13	14	3.8	1024
Canada	8913	8592	29	-21	1.6	1042

Importaciones 2017						
Principales importadores de América Latina						
Pais	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación en el total de importaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Precios de venta
Brazil	20324	7891	-23	-23	9	1309
Mexico	30055	22444	9	7	5.5	1339
Chile	8275	6994	-17	-7	-1.6	1249
Argentina	2722	2034	-29	-37	0.5	1338
Guatemala	192	583	12	12	0.2	1633
Peru	1951	802	-5	-16	0.2	1298
Paraguay	100	33	156	303	0	3030
Cuba	390	324	-4	-10	0.2	2747
Honduras	1030	801	9	13	0.2	1285
El Salvador	397	348	-11	-19	0.1	1141

Importaciones Empresas 2017							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidades	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
AMTEX S.A.	11250	11250	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	11925	1.06	1.06
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	1320	1320	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	1580.84	1.197606061	1.197606061
MERCANTIL CONTINENTAL S.A.S.	200	200	BÉLGICA (UE)	PAÍSES BAJOS (UE)	300	1.5	1.5
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	15840	15840	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	3918.59	1.20876389	1.20876389
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	606	606	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	1408.74	2.32135135	2.32135135
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	4320	4320	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	3903.46	0.903578704	0.903578704
AMTEX S.A.	24750	24750	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	27985.23	1.13909091	1.13909091
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	12960	12960	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	12093.83	0.93165895	0.93165895
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	16650	16650	BÉLGICA (UE)	PANAMA	23775.92	1.427981383	1.427981383
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	15840	15840	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	20598.62	1.30672055	1.30672055

Importaciones 2018						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
Pais	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precios de venta
United States of America	45217	34519	20	20	7.7	1310
Italy	52523	44535	-2	-10	9.5	1241
Malaysia	51605	41909	-5	-14	8.8	1231
United Kingdom	39023	31355	13	9	6.8	1260
France	35286	24996	5	2	6	1417
Japan	31942	22106	10	3	5.5	1445
Belgium	30131	20314	4	2	5.2	1439
Poland	9958	9072	123	137	1.7	1103
Germany	23900	23223	8	5	4	1016
Canada	11536	10386	57	32	2	1111

Importaciones 2018						
Principales importadores de América Latina						
Pais	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación en el total de importaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Precios de venta
Brazil	7921	6108	42	33	1.4	1297
Mexico	32063	24066	-2	N/A	5.6	1367
Chile	91656	7471	0	-15	1.7	1306
Argentina	1938	1289	-49	-55	0.3	1503
Guatemala	1068	602	3	3	0.2	1618
Peru	995	679	47	25	0.2	1465
Paraguay	256	133	53	77	0	295
Cuba	637	291	N/A	N/A	0.1	2945
Honduras	940	693	-44	-52	0.2	1386
El Salvador	354	281	95	45	0.1	1260

Importaciones Empresas 2018							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidades	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	3960	3960	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	4949.45	1.24981111	1.24981111
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	7260	7260	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	9173.31	1.26354132	1.26354132
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	15840	15840	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	2018.67	1.274852904	1.274852904
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	15180	15180	N/A	N/A	17882.793	1.17882793	1.17882793
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	15840	15840	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	25075.87	1.581072601	1.581072601
AMTEX S.A.	11250	11250	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	11935	1.06	1.06

Importaciones 2019						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
Pais	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precios de venta
United States of America	54740	41528	27	26	8.5	1304
Italy	54273	40090	-7	-3	8.5	1354
Malaysia	49256	30334	4	26	7.8	1319
United Kingdom	44724	34236	21	N/A	7	1306
France	36915	29432	15	16	5.8	1452
Japan	33204	22781	26	15	5.6	1549
Belgium	31271	21348	19	36	4.9	1465
Poland	22303	21468	-3	0	3.5	1039
Germany	25513	24418	-12	-9	4	1045
Canada	18123	12927	1	-4	2.9	1401

Importaciones 2019						
Principales importadores de América Latina						
Pais	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación en el total de importaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Precios de venta
Brazil	11216	8113	-35	-27	1.1	1382
Mexico	32327	No Quantity	-1	0	5.1	
Chile	9788	6335	-7	8	1.6	1545
Argentina	893	586	-25	-4	0.2	1695
Guatemala	1300	633	-7	-12	0.2	1738
Peru	1441	800	-12	-14	0.2	1719
Paraguay	390	236	27	40	0.1	1653
Cuba	235	105	N/A	N/A	0	2238
Honduras	326	333	50	65	0.1	1580
El Salvador	692	458	-23	-11	0.1	1696

Importaciones Empresas 2019							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidades	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	15840	15840	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	3488.28	1.57129798	1.57129798
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	15840	15840	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	24356.62	1.537665404	1.537665404
DELTAGEN SAS	0.5	0.5	ESPAÑA (UE)	ESPAÑA (UE)	0.06	0.12	0.12
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	15840	15840	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	23759.86	1.499991162	1.499991162

Importaciones 2020						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
Pais	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precios de venta
United States of America	68518	52210	16	14	9.9	1312
Italy	50404	38971	13	12	7.3	1297
Malaysia	51811	42015	-3	-6	7.4	1218
United Kingdom	53962	No Quantity	-9	N/A	7.8	
France	42962	29504	12	8	6.2	1443
Japan	44309	26109	-15	-13	6.4	1701
Belgium	37357	29095	-11	-6	5.4	1284
Poland	21538	21160	-27	-22	3.1	997
Germany	22531	22320	-21	-22	3.3	1009
Canada	18341	12431	6	4	2.7	1475

Importaciones 2020						
Principales importadores de América Latina						
Pais	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación en el total de importaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Precios de venta
Brazil	7270	5914	39	38	1.1	1229
Mexico	31792	No Quantity	-70	N/A	4.6	
Chile	9307	6827	-17	-19	1.3	1334
Argentina	747	562	44	51	0.1	1329
Guatemala	1018	507	-3	2	0.1	1828
Peru	1389	729	-28	-26	0.2	1768
Paraguay	495	331	86	91	0.1	1495
Cuba	185	132	N/A	N/A	0	1462
Honduras	790	551	10	9	0.1	1434
El Salvador	331	364	-27	-27	0.1	1464

Importaciones Empresas 2020							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidades	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
AMTEX S.A.	6750	6750	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	8107.25	1.201074074	1.201074074
AMTEX S.A.	9625	9625	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	7688.98	1.366467566	1.366467566

Importaciones 2021						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
Pais	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precios de venta
United States of America	79329	59388			11.2	1336
Italy	57160	43666			8.1	1309
Malaysia	49611	29601			7	1259
United Kingdom	49275	35591			7	1384
France	47754	31749			6.7	1504
Japan	37204	22592			5.3	1669
Belgium	33134	27469			4.7	1206
Poland	27450	26415			3.9	1039
Germany	27137	28374			3.8	959
Canada	19403	12889			2.7	1505

Importaciones 2021						
Principales importadores de América Latina						
Pais	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación en el total de importaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Precios de venta
Brazil	10111	8136			1.4	1243
Mexico	9645	6490			1.2	1486
Chile	7580	5113			1.1	1315
Argentina	1077	847			0.2	1272
Guatemala	984	589			0.1	1729
Peru	937	543			0.1	1207
Paraguay	821	633			0.1	1455
Cuba	911	296			0.1	3078
Honduras	867	599			0.1	1447
El Salvador	387	264			0.1	1466

Importaciones Empresas 2021							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidades	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
AMTEX S.A.	6750	6750	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	8552.25	1.267	1.267
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	15840	15840	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	21076.68	1.33098485	1.33098485
AMTEX S.A.	1125	1125	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	2121.69	1.96683556	1.96683556
AMTEX S.A.	6750	6750	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	6572.75	0.973740741	0.973740741
CALYPO DEL CARIBE S.A.	15840	15840	BÉLGICA (UE)	BÉLGICA (UE)	20537.59	1.296646025	

Exportaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor (USD Muestrales)	Volumen (toneladas)	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Volumen (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
Alemania	205807	201394	5	-6	53.3	775
Francia	64675	57068	-15	-7	20.9	619
Italia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reino Unido	15861	16033	17	7	5	604
Canadá	10879	10871	-6	-18	3	411
China (Hong Kong)	11424	10847	6	18	3	411
Estados Unidos	12879	10811	-26	-13	2.8	1031
India	1088	1087	-20	-20	0.2	68
Brasil	883	885	-47	-74	0.2	729
Malasia	458	454	5	-2	0.2	849

Exportaciones 2018						
Exportaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor (USD Muestrales)	Volumen (toneladas)	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Volumen (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
Alemania	205728	201212	-4	-11	53.2	782
Francia	64546	57018	-12	-20	21.4	718
Italia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reino Unido	15872	16024	20	7	6	618
Canadá	10875	10872	-7	-15	2.9	418
China (Hong Kong)	11423	11406	-9	-11	2.4	701
Estados Unidos	10885	10228	-27	-20	2	983
India	1229	1242	8	9	0.1	701
Brasil	222	222	-208	-20	0.1	706
Malasia	1287	1288	-12	-4	0.8	1000

Exportaciones 2019						
Exportaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor (USD Muestrales)	Volumen (toneladas)	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Volumen (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
Alemania	158677	158623	-23	-11	40.9	867
Francia	61643	58979	-23	-11	21.5	854
Italia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reino Unido	15283	14882	-8	-4	6.1	776
Canadá	10869	10827	-7	-9	2	411
China (Hong Kong)	10292	10225	-15	-7	2.6	700
Estados Unidos	10244	10219	-13	-6	2.4	1020
India	1458	14147	-17	-14	0.4	827
Brasil	462	467	-288	-20	0.1	200
Malasia	1282	1244	-25	-13	0.7	1020

Exportaciones 2020						
Exportaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor (USD Muestrales)	Volumen (toneladas)	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Volumen (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
Alemania	212462	204627	9	-39	54.5	854
Francia	64669	57124	-15	-11	21.9	678
Italia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reino Unido	15829	16171	9	20	5.6	706
Canadá	1028	10447	14	12	0.9	381
China (Hong Kong)	10474	10428	-8	-9	2.7	408
Estados Unidos	10880	10228	-20	-29	2.3	960
India	1088	10272	14	15	0.5	685
Brasil	1222	1208	-200	-20	0.5	100
Malasia	1287	1285	-12	-3	0.8	827

Exportaciones 2021						
Exportaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor (USD Muestrales)	Volumen (toneladas)	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Volumen (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
Alemania	189672	181618	-10	-40.1	46.1	728
Francia	60927	55078	-17	-17	17.7	577
Italia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reino Unido	15824	15818	-10	-10	6.1	627
Canadá	1028	10282	14	12	0.9	381
China (Hong Kong)	10474	10428	-8	-9	2.7	408
Estados Unidos	10880	10228	-20	-29	2.3	960
India	1088	10272	14	15	0.5	685
Brasil	1222	1208	-200	-20	0.5	100
Malasia	1287	1285	-12	-3	0.8	827

Exportaciones 2017						
Principales exportaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	Precio de venta
Guatemala	145	151	42	0	0	927
Bolivia	7	0	-605	0	0	0
Perú	106	43	47	0	0	2419
Costa Rica	46	21	-83	0	0	136
Guatemala (España)	0	0	292	0	0	0
Panamá	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	25	25	-100	0	0	0

Exportaciones 2018						
Principales exportaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	Precio de venta
Guatemala	13	17	128	0	0	930
Bolivia	1	1	-2000	0	0	1000
Perú	102	21	-14	0	0	228
Costa Rica	8	0	-100	0	0	287
Nicaragua	0	0	-14	0	0	84
Guatemala (España)	1	0	-100	0	0	0
Panamá	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0

Exportaciones 2019						
Principales exportaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	Precio de venta
Guatemala	125	134	40	0	0	1061
Bolivia	145	108	103	0	0	618
Perú	135	35	-7	0	0	2108
Costa Rica	4	0	-75	0	0	2000
Nicaragua	18	29	9	0	0	1172
Guatemala (España)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panamá	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0

Exportaciones 2020						
Principales exportaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	Precio de venta
Guatemala	11	10	-655	0	0	1100
Bolivia	410	640	-17	0.1	0	621
Perú	127	51	-23	0	0	2218
Costa Rica	8	4	-100	0	0	2100
Nicaragua	27	35	30	0	0	1028
Guatemala (España)	18	0	-78	0	0	156
Panamá	0	0	-100	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0

Exportaciones 2021						
Principales exportaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	Precio de venta
Guatemala	100	100	0	0	0	1000
Bolivia	172	280	0	0	0	650
Perú	150	33	0	0	0	1011
Costa Rica	70	0	0	0	0	850
Nicaragua	20	32	0	0	0	854
Guatemala (España)	18	0	0	0	0	100
Panamá	18	21	0	0	0	857
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Uruguay	1	1	0	0	0	1000
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0

Exportaciones Empresas 2017						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	Precio de venta
Guatemala	145	151	42	0	0	927
Bolivia	7	0	-605	0	0	0
Perú	106	43	47	0	0	2419
Costa Rica	46	21	-83	0	0	136
Guatemala (España)	0	0	292	0	0	0
Panamá	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	25	25	-100	0	0	0

Exportaciones Empresas 2018						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	Precio de venta
Guatemala	13	17	128	0	0	930
Bolivia	1	1	-2000	0	0	1000
Perú	102	21	-14	0	0	228
Costa Rica	8	0	-100	0	0	287
Nicaragua	0	0	-14	0	0	84
Guatemala (España)	1	0	-100	0	0	0
Panamá	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0

Exportaciones Empresas 2019						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	Precio de venta
Guatemala	125	134	40	0	0	1061
Bolivia	145	108	103	0	0	618
Perú	135	35	-7	0	0	2108
Costa Rica	4	0	-75	0	0	2000
Nicaragua	18	29	9	0	0	1172
Guatemala (España)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panamá	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0

Exportaciones Empresas 2020						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	Precio de venta
Guatemala	11	10	-655	0	0	1100
Bolivia	410	640	-17	0.1	0	621
Perú	127	51	-23	0	0	2218
Costa Rica	8	4	-100	0	0	2100
Nicaragua	27	35	30	0	0	1028
Guatemala (España)	18	0	-78	0	0	156
Panamá	0	0	-100	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0

Exportaciones Empresas 2021						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	Precio de venta
Guatemala	100	100	0	0	0	1000
Bolivia	172	280	0	0	0	650
Perú	150	33	0	0	0	1011
Costa Rica	70	0	0	0	0	850
Nicaragua	20	32	0	0	0	854
Guatemala (España)	18	0	0	0	0	100
Panamá	18	21	0	0	0	857
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Uruguay	1	1	0	0	0	1000
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0

Anexo D 110813 Importaciones de países y empresas almídon de papa

Importaciones 2017						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
United States of America	82570	108150	16	7	10.4	763
Netherlands	68667	100357	15	2	8.6	684
Korea, Republic of	58167	81670	-8	2	7.3	712
China	47848	62313	-14	-22	6	768
Germany	34326	49877	48	48	4.3	688
Belgium	30958	42551	20	43	3.9	727
United Kingdom	47984	67517	5	-4	6	711
Italy	29868	43812	13	-4	3.8	682
Taipei, Chinese	27472	39171	13	2	3.5	701
Spain	23453	33392	7	-6	3	702

Importaciones 2017						
Principales importadores de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación de importaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación importaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países
Mexico	23464	33850	13	5	3	693
Peru	13948	20448	28	-17	1	682
Argentina	4907	7048	15	7	0.6	686
Colombia	2719	4026	10	3	0.3	675
Costa Rica	2460	3383	-13	-17	0.3	724
Chile	1803	2125	-5	-10	0.2	848
Dominican Republic	743	1027	51	43	0.1	723
Honduras	1633	2299	0	-9	0.2	710
Brazil	1250	1615	0	2	0.2	774
Uruguay	1191	1790	14	8	0.1	665

Importaciones Empresas 2017							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
COMPANIA NACIONAL DE LEVADURAS LEVAPAN S.A.	20000	20000	ALEMANIA (UE)	PAISES BAJOS (UE)	15450	0.7725	0.7725
DISTRIBUIDORA E IMPORTADORA ALSEA COLOMBIA S A S	538 86	538 86	ESPAÑA (UE)	ESTADOS UNIDOS	1021.6	1.89584211	1.89584211
COMESTIBLES DAN S A	34500	34500	DINAMARCA (UE)	ESTADOS UNIDOS	20871.5	0.60470214	0.60470214
ALMORC LIMITADA	23500	23500	MEXICO	MEXICO	12925	0.55	0.55
QUIMICA AROMATICA ANDINA SAS	60000	60000	PAISES BAJOS (UE)	PAISES BAJOS (UE)	33347.4	0.55579	0.55579
QUIMITA S.A.S	21000	21000	POLONIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	12327	0.587	0.587
QUIMITA S.A.S	21000	21000	POLONIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	12327	0.587	0.587
QUIMITA S.A.S	30	30	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	6.42	0.214	0.214
ALMACENES EXITO S A	21975	21975	MEXICO	MEXICO	12568.56	0.6124548	0.6124548
MOPA - MERCADO OPORTUNIDADES PARA ALIMENTOS S.A.S	20000	20000	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	12640	0.632	0.632

Importaciones 2018						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
United States of America	96052	115890	11	0	10.9	829
Netherlands	79378	102156	-11	-11	9	777
Korea, Republic of	62530	83222	2	-5	7.1	751
Germany	39148	51139	-8	-27	0.9	842
Germany	50076	71639	-6	-17	5.7	699
Belgium	37099	60110	-54	-41	4.2	617
United Kingdom	50620	64866	27	11	5.7	780
Italy	33620	45584	22	12	3.8	738
Taipei, Chinese	31043	40073	-18	-33	3.5	775
Spain	25124	31519	-4	-14	2.8	797

Importaciones 2018						
Principales importadores de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación de importaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación importaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países
Mexico	26550	35530	-11	N/A	3	747
Peru	17811	23936	-3	-22	2	744
Argentina	5648	7530	-22	-39	0.6	750
Colombia	2978	4139	-8	-27	0.3	819
Costa Rica	2131	2806	33	-2	0.2	759
Chile	1707	1913	-24	-32	0.2	892
Dominican Republic	1125	1472	26	-15	0.1	784
Honduras	1631	2098	5	-22	0.2	777
Brazil	1254	1654	26	4	0.1	758
Uruguay	1356	1941	-13	-28	0.2	699

Importaciones Empresas 2018							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
COMESTIBLES DAN S A	20000	20000	ALEMANIA (UE)	PAISES BAJOS (UE)	13890	0.6945	0.6945
GASTRONOMIA ITALIANA EN COLOMBIA S.A.S.	199.58	199.58	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	363.55	1.82157308	1.82157308
GASTRONOMIA ITALIANA EN COLOMBIA S.A.S.	74.84	74.84	POLONIA (UE)	ESTADOS UNIDOS	136.53	1.821619455	1.821619455
AMTEX S.A.	199975	199975	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	140486.99	0.702522765	0.702522765
QUIMITA S.A.S	21000	21000	POLONIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	13464.15	0.64115	0.64115
QUIMITA S.A.S	21000	21000	POLONIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	13464.15	0.64115	0.64115
INGREDIENTES Y PRODUCTOS FUNCIONALES S. A.S.	42000	42000	POLONIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	27121.5	0.64575	0.64575
DISTRISERVICIOS GRAFICOS S.A.S.	460	460	JAPON	JAPON	1805.43	3.924847826	3.924847826
DISTRISERVICIOS GRAFICOS S.A.S.	20	20	JAPON	JAPON	77.85	3.8925	3.8925
INSALTEC SAS	44000	44000	POLONIA (UE)	PARAGUAY	29087.96	0.66109	0.66109

Importaciones 2019						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
United States of America	107066	116407	6	14	12.3	920
Netherlands	78617	90766	9	11	8.1	776
Korea, Republic of	63897	78678	13	20	7.3	812
China	31444	39039	19	44	3.6	1017
Germany	47151	59727	12	17	5.4	842
Belgium	17202	35500	-26	-7	2	485
United Kingdom	64087	73904	5	N/A	7.4	891
Honduras	40920	49020	-46	-17	4.7	808
Italy	35426	46597	21	39	2.9	953
Taipei, Chinese	25481	26727	21	21	2.9	953
Spain	24035	27141	4	0	2.8	886

Importaciones 2019						
Principales importadores de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación de importaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación importaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países
Mexico	23703	No Quantity	11	0	2.7	
Peru	12565	18691	-2	16	2	928
Argentina	4428	4602	-8	13	0.5	962
Colombia	2275	3034	-12	4	0.3	898
Costa Rica	2860	2759	33	-15	0.3	1036
Chile	1294	1304	-3	11	0.1	992
Dominican Republic	1414	1247	-13	15	0.2	1134
Honduras	1753	1664	-8	16	0.2	1042
Brazil	1979	1714	-22	-15	0.2	921
Uruguay	1177	1388	-13	0	0.1	848

Importaciones Empresas 2019							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
ALMORC LIMITADA	23500	23500	MEXICO	MEXICO	16875	0.718085106	0.718085106
QUIMITA S.A.S	33000	33000	POLONIA (UE)	PARAGUAY	23496	0.712	0.712
QUIMITA S.A.S	33000	33000	POLONIA (UE)	PARAGUAY	23496	0.712	0.712
ALMACENES EXITO S A	22000	22000	MEXICO	MEXICO	13862	0.63090909	0.63090909
COMESTIBLES DAN S A	20000	20000	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	16600	0.83	0.83
COMESTIBLES DAN S A	20000	20000	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	16600	0.83	0.83
GASTRONOMIA ITALIANA EN COLOMBIA S.A.S.	1646.54	1646.54	PAISES BAJOS (UE)	ESTADOS UNIDOS	2751.72	1.671213575	1.671213575
SABOR & TECNOLOGIA S.A.S.	88000	88000	MEXICO	MEXICO	62066	0.715645455	0.715645455
QUIMITA S.A.S	11000	11000	POLONIA (UE)	PARAGUAY	7777	0.707	0.707

Importaciones 2020						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
United States of America	113399	132740	8	18	12.7	854
Netherlands	84640	106153	-13	38	10.6	892
Korea, Republic of	72290	94617	-5	1	8.3	764
China	37895	44597	77	111	4.2	839
Germany	52900	69922	18	27	5.9	757
Belgium	12699	23912	299	178	1.4	386
United Kingdom	67381	No Quantity	-30	N/A	7.5	797
Honduras	34426	42381	5	18	3.9	812
Italy	36037	47161	13	35	3.4	828
Taipei, Chinese	25020	27077	-2	23	2.8	924

Importaciones 2020						
Principales importadores de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación de importaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación importaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países
Mexico	26400	No Quantity	-37	N/A	3	
Peru	17009	21695	-16	-1	1.9	784
Argentina	4063	5204	-2	12	0.5	783
Colombia	2405	3163	37	45	0.3	760
Costa Rica	1908	2338	14	19	0.2	816
Chile	1250	1453	40	49	0.1	860
Dominican Republic	1233	1435	43	51	0.1	859
Honduras	1582	1903	-11	-4	0.2	831
Brazil	1234	1458	4	30	0.1	846
Uruguay	1020	1390	23	42	0.1	734

Importaciones Empresas 2020							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
QUIMITA S.A.S	21000	21000	POLONIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	15183	0.723	0.723
QUIMITA S.A.S	21000	21000	POLONIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	15183	0.723	0.723
COMESTIBLES DAN S A	20000	20000	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	15140	0.757	0.757
COMESTIBLES DAN S A	20000	20000	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	15140	0.758	0.758
AMTEX S.A.	100000	100000	ALEMANIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	74800	0.748	0.748
QUIMITA S.A.S	21000	21000	POLONIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	15183	0.723	0.723
QUIMITA S.A.S	21000	21000	POLONIA (UE)	ALEMANIA (UE)	15183	0.723	0.723
SABOR & TECNOLOGIA S.A.S.	84000	84000	BRAZIL	BRAZIL	62916	0.749	0.749
GASTRONOMIA ITALIANA EN COLOMBIA S.A.S.	523.89	523.89	POLONIA (UE)	ESTADOS UNIDOS	2114.16	4.035503836	4.035503836
ALMACENES EXITO S A	22000	22000	MEXICO	MEXICO	15914	0.72386336	0.72386336

Importaciones 2021						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
United States of America	122944	156154			13	787
Netherlands	82179	146771			8.7	560
Korea, Republic of	68507	95994			7.2	714
China	46017	63986			7	703
Germany	62559	89022			6.6	703
Belgium	50643	91396			5.4</	

Anexo E 200520 exportaciones empresas papas preservadas (excepto en vinagre o ácido acético) o preparadas, excluyendo papa congelada

Exportaciones Empresas 2017						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
COMESTIBLES RICOS SOCIEDAD ANONIMA	405	ESPAÑA (UE)	BOGOTÁ	2810.97	6.940666667	6.940666667
C.I. IMPOREX CONTINENTAL BI S.A.S.	50	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	332.2	6.644	6.644
C.I. IMPOREX CONTINENTAL BI S.A.S.	24	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	165.63	6.90125	6.90125
YARAL GROUP C.I. SAS	72	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	1126.54	15.646388889	15.646388889
YARAL GROUP C.I. SAS	50.4	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	418.63	8.306150794	8.306150794
TWO WAY SOLUTIONS C.I. S.A.S.	8.4	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	75.81	9.025	9.025
TWO WAY SOLUTIONS C.I. S.A.S.	8.4	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	75.79	9.022619048	9.022619048
SAPIA C I SAS	1.11	COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	40.95	36.89189189	36.89189189
SAPIA C I SAS	3.07	COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	61.66	20.08469055	20.08469055
SAPIA C I SAS	15.65	COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	327.62	20.9342853	20.9342853

Exportaciones Empresas 2018						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
C.I. IMPOREX CONTINENTAL BI S.A.S.	57.5	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	380.65	6.62	6.62
COMESTIBLES RICOS SOCIEDAD ANONIMA	699.68	ESPAÑA (UE)	BOGOTÁ	3007.65	4.298607935	4.298607935
PROMOTORA DE COMERCIO SOCIAL	20.5	COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	220.41	10.75170732	10.75170732
PURO COLOMBIA SAS	570.06	CHILE	VALLE DEL CAUCA	1521	2.668140196	2.668140196
SAPIA C I SAS	8.86	COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	221.58	25.00902935	25.00902935
SAPIA C I SAS	2.24	COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	60.43	26.97767857	26.97767857
SAPIA C I SAS	0.75	COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	41.38	55.17333333	55.17333333
SAPIA C I SAS	0.98	COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	41.38	42.2244898	42.2244898
KELLOGG DE COLOMBIA S.A.	7999.98	PERU	BOGOTÁ	61356.76	7.669614174	7.669614174
TWO WAY SOLUTIONS C.I. S.A.S.	21	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	184.74	8.797142857	8.797142857

Exportaciones Empresas 2019						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
PASABOCAS PATTY S.A.S.	86.17	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	500.35	5.806545201	5.806545201
TWO WAY SOLUTIONS C.I. S.A.S.	19.2	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	182.34	9.496875	9.496875
C.I. IMPOREX CONTINENTAL BI S.A.S.	55	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	364.1	6.62	6.62
SAPIA C I SAS	1.8	COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	78.38	43.54444444	43.54444444
UNILEVER COLOMBIA SCC SAS	1729	ECUADOR	BOGOTÁ	3984.43	2.305804398	2.305804398
BOTANAS S.A.S.	2329.25	PANAMÁ	ANTIOQUIA	13651.46	5.865175486	5.865175486
LAMERICA CI SAS	169	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	1345	7.958579882	7.958579882
BOTANAS S.A.S.	2467.58	PANAMÁ	ANTIOQUIA	14911.4	6.042924647	6.042924647
SAPIA C I SAS	8.71	COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	196.47	22.55683123	22.55683123
SAPIA C I SAS	4.68	COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	58.94	12.59401709	12.59401709

Exportaciones Empresas 2020						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
COMESTIBLES RICOS SOCIEDAD ANONIMA	567	ESPAÑA (UE)	BOGOTÁ	4210.16	7.425326279	7.425326279
LAMERICA CI SAS	229.13	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	1347	5.878758783	5.878758783
LAMERICA CI SAS	25.2	AUSTRALIA	BOGOTÁ	266.05	10.55753968	10.55753968
OPERADOR LOGISTICO & FERIA INTERNACIONAL SAS	4	PANAMÁ	BOGOTÁ	52.8	13.2	13.2
TWO WAY SOLUTIONS C.I. S.A.S.	12	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	125.26	10.43833333	10.43833333
TWO WAY SOLUTIONS C.I. S.A.S.	108	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	798.34	7.392037037	7.392037037
C.I. IMPOREX CONTINENTAL BI S.A.S.	50	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	354.49	7.0898	7.0898
C.I. IMPOREX CONTINENTAL BI S.A.S.	75	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	521.23	6.951066667	6.951066667
SAPIA C I SAS	17.83	COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	82.48	4.625911385	4.625911385
SAPIA C I SAS	5.36	COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	32.99	6.154850746	6.154850746

Exportaciones Empresas 2021						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad
MARSAM BRANDS S.A.S.	3610	PANAMÁ	ANTIOQUIA	8622.55	2.388518006	2.388518006
COMESTIBLES RICOS SOCIEDAD ANONIMA	180	PUERTO RICO	BOGOTÁ	675	3.75	3.75
PEPSICO ALIMENTOS COLOMBIA LTDA	4135.04	PUERTO RICO	CUNDINAMARCA	13292	3.214479183	3.214479183
C.I. LATIN COMMERCE S.A.S	4	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	38.08	9.52	9.52
C.I. LATIN COMMERCE S.A.S	74.4	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	471.6	6.338709677	6.338709677
C.I. IMPOREX CONTINENTAL BI S.A.S.	133.48	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	991.8	7.430326641	7.430326641
TWO WAY SOLUTIONS C.I. S.A.S.	48	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	318.24	6.63	6.63
TWO WAY SOLUTIONS C.I. S.A.S.	21.3	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	200.22	9.4	9.4
CORPORACION MUNCHY S.A.S.	3043	VENEZUELA	CALDAS	13756	4.525	4.525
PURO COLOMBIA SAS	602.8	CHILE	VALLE DEL CAUCA	4070.97	6.753433975	6.753433975

Anexo E 200520 Importaciones empresas papa preservadas (excepto en vinagre o ácido acético) o preparadas, excluyendo papa congelada

Razon Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	Importaciones Empresas 2017		Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
			País de origen	País de compra			
ALMACENES EXITO S.A.	280.65	280.65	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	1548.17	5.516372726	5.516372726
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	72.56	72.56	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	391.03	5.426717639	5.426717639
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	120.81	120.81	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	629.56	5.128383412	5.128383412
ALMACENES EXITO S.A.	150	150	FRANCIA (UE)	FRANCIA (UE)	2674.03	1.782513133	1.782513133
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	36.28	36.28	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	196.82	5.425077963	5.425077963
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	108.84	108.84	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	590.44	5.424843807	5.424843807
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	39.23	39.23	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	216.03	5.425077963	5.425077963
UNILEVER COLOMBIA SCC SAS	2073.6	2073.6	MEXICO	SUIZA	5615.58	2.708130787	2.708130787
ALMACENES EXITO S.A.	305.15	305.15	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	2599.99	8.517089556	8.517089556
ALMACENES EXITO S.A.	50.21	50.21	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	52.640071991	10.480071991	10.480071991

Razon Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	Importaciones Empresas 2018		Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
			País de origen	País de compra			
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	146.94	146.94	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	1590.16	10.82183204	10.82183204
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	48.98	48.98	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	530.05	10.82176399	10.82176399
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	48.98	48.98	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	530.05	10.82176399	10.82176399
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	97.96	97.96	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	1060.11	10.82186607	10.82186607
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	48.98	48.98	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	530.05	10.82176399	10.82176399
HELLOGS DE COLOMBIA S.A.	3258.87	3258.87	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	33385.96	10.37889447	10.37889447
HELLOGS DE COLOMBIA S.A.	3290.11	3290.11	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	23471.64	7.133998559	7.133998559
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	97.96	97.96	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	1060.11	10.82186607	10.82186607
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	48.98	48.98	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	530.05	10.82176399	10.82176399
ALMACENES EXITO S.A.	150	150	ALEMANIA (UE)	FRANCIA (UE)	548.29	3.655266667	3.655266667

Razon Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	Importaciones Empresas 2019		Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
			País de origen	País de compra			
CONGELADOS AGRICOLAS S.A. - CONGELAGRO S.A.	19040	19040	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	30088.1	1.580257383	1.580257383
HELLOGS DE COLOMBIA S.A.	3384.6	3384.6	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	21551	6.395329465	6.395329465
HELLOGS DE COLOMBIA S.A.	3388.88	3388.88	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	22640.44	6.684748205	6.684748205
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	544.21	544.21	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	2938.8	5.385515984	5.385515984
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	242.08	242.08	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	1903.14	7.861510995	7.861510995
ALTRON COLOMBIA S.A.S.	456	456	POLONIA (UE)	POLONIA (UE)	2096.4	4.6	4.6
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	111.43	111.43	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	953.57	8.538621287	8.538621287
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	438.17	438.17	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	3649.94	8.329661246	8.329661246
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	391.05	391.05	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	2904.48	7.430275928	7.430275928
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	111.42	111.42	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	790.87	7.052114603	7.052114603

Razon Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	Importaciones Empresas 2020		Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
			País de origen	País de compra			
GESTION CARGO ZONA FRANCA S.A.S.	2542.96	2542.96	CHILE	CHILE	14987	5.893526551	5.893526551
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	751.46	751.46	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	4221.57	5.617930961	5.617930961
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	65.44	65.44	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	873.12	13.34228029	13.34228029
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	1413.54	1413.54	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	13096.9	9.265318684	9.265318684
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	456.05	456.05	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	3644.48	7.991404451	7.991404451
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	1115.38	1115.38	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	9644.14	8.64504406	8.64504406
HELLOGS DE COLOMBIA S.A.	13960.24	13960.24	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	60337.33	4.324893288	4.324893288
PEPICO ALIMENTOS COLOMBIA LTDA	8000	8000	ESPAÑA (UE)	ESPAÑA (UE)	25153.64	3.143955	3.143955
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	89.8	89.8	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	477.75	5.320155902	5.320155902
HELLOGS DE COLOMBIA S.A.	4393.09	4393.09	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	20377.84	4.638612002	4.638612002

Razon Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidad(es)	Peso en kilos netos	Importaciones Empresas 2021		Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
			País de origen	País de compra			
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	160.95	160.95	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	1027.95	6.358216299	6.358216299
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	773.14	773.14	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	3265.12	4.233193729	4.233193729
SUMBERGIA COMERCIAL S.A.S.	3074.4	3074.4	PANAMA	PANAMA	17397.52	5.65481289	5.65481289
PRICESMART COLOMBIA S.A.S.	424.47	424.47	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	1915.56	4.512827762	4.512827762
GESTION CARGO ZONA FRANCA S.A.S.	5762.4	5762.4	CHILE	CHILE	23461.2	4.071428571	4.071428571
HELLOGS DE COLOMBIA S.A.	4346.08	4346.08	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	21395.52	4.906580774	4.906580774
CONGELADOS AGRICOLAS S.A. - CONGELAGRO S.A.	19023.19	19023.19	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	36291.04	1.907728307	1.907728307
HELLOGS DE COLOMBIA S.A.	1961.6	1961.6	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	12843.13	6.537001426	6.537001426
HELLOGS DE COLOMBIA S.A.	4739.28	4739.28	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	21423.4	4.520313791	4.520313791

Exportaciones 2017						
Exportaciones del mundo (33 principales)						
País	Valor FOB (Miles de USD)	Volumen (Miles de toneladas)	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Central (%)	Participación en el Total	PreCIO de venta
Belgium	105544	218782	14	11	24.3	775
Netherlands	178603	315482	3	3	25.6	912
Canada	981779	194253	9	4	34.1	927
United States of America	1148888	896212	0	-2	55.4	1195
France	355054	338859	16	11	7	1037
Germany	260295	318827	9	6	3.8	837
Argentina	185103	187714	-10	-5	2.4	979
Poland	151611	180772	12	4	2.3	794
Egypt	14670	19103	-18	-17	0.8	935
China	148615	9688	4	17	0.2	1532

Exportaciones 2018						
Exportaciones del mundo (33 principales)						
País	Valor FOB (Miles de USD)	Volumen (Miles de toneladas)	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Central (%)	Participación en el Total	PreCIO de venta
Belgium	109770	217088	18	8	25.9	780
Netherlands	184933	320528	2	-6	26.8	918
Canada	107122	188066	6	-8	18.8	986
United States of America	1137771	178476	9	8	55.3	1185
France	402373	274924	4	0	5.4	1084
Germany	289683	289225	4	-3	3.9	854
Argentina	148380	166272	41	42	2	922
Poland	164888	189388	5	3	2.3	851
Egypt	46791	49119	-8	6	0.8	912
China	13821	8075	26	60	0.2	1488

Exportaciones 2019						
Exportaciones del mundo (33 principales)						
País	Valor FOB (Miles de USD)	Volumen (Miles de toneladas)	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Central (%)	Participación en el Total	PreCIO de venta
Belgium	217416	287714	-8	-3	27.7	812
Netherlands	180236	308054	-18	-16	23.9	953
Canada	104365	180827	-2	-5	13.5	1035
United States of America	1143872	185862	-18	-17	55.8	1172
France	422755	274887	-25	-22	5.4	1128
Germany	299848	283862	4	4	3.8	912
Argentina	20631	227880	21	-14	2.7	919
Poland	178817	205844	-19	-19	2.3	886
Egypt	66387	69123	-33	-29	0.8	927
China	17300	11289	132	184	0.2	1559

Exportaciones 2020						
Exportaciones del mundo (33 principales)						
País	Valor FOB (Miles de USD)	Volumen (Miles de toneladas)	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Central (%)	Participación en el Total	PreCIO de venta
Belgium	2008717	2195211	11	9	29.2	774
Netherlands	1488227	3158282	19	16	21.5	935
Canada	1046478	1814278	24	17	15.2	1030
United States of America	1023188	174921	-18	-18	34.7	1155
France	167817	283287	26	22	4.6	1086
Germany	283801	316221	17	10	4.1	895
Argentina	105889	187961	18	17	2.4	887
Poland	148880	168827	26	21	2.1	827
Egypt	46217	49221	-31	-33	0.6	888
China	40884	33621	36	43	0.4	1238

Exportaciones 2021						
Exportaciones del mundo (33 principales)						
País	Valor FOB (Miles de USD)	Volumen (Miles de toneladas)	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Central (%)	Participación en el Total	PreCIO de venta
Belgium	2222814	2812171	11	11	27.6	785
Netherlands	1762730	3825413	17	15	21.9	942
Canada	1248780	1876422	17	15	16.1	1086
United States of America	1189886	1834183	-16	-17	34.7	1150
France	400513	316241	14	11	4.1	1123
Germany	328621	348993	14	11	4.1	948
Argentina	195688	226274	18	17	2.4	922
Poland	183887	202823	23	23	2.3	898
Egypt	59683	65441	-21	-21	0.7	888
China	60024	42921	37	37	0.4	1544

Exportaciones 2017						
Principales exportaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	PreCIO de venta
Argentina	20102	188714	10	2.4	0	879
Brazil	2	1	3000	0	0	2000
Colombia	238	402	56	0	0	1500
Costarica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	151	309	21	0	0	1385
Dominican Republic	88	53	-25	0	0	1600
Peru	8	3	183	0	0	2627
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	11	6233	19	0	0	437
El Salvador	4	2	125	0	0	1333

Exportaciones 2018						
Principales exportaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	PreCIO de venta
Argentina	12102	102072	11	2	0	812
Brazil	12	41	212	0	0	1400
Colombia	237	321	15	0	0	2036
Costarica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	150	301	18	0	0	1333
Dominican Republic	86	44	-27	0	0	1500
Peru	25	11	47	0	0	1909
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	17	3889	4	0	0	428
El Salvador	9	50	484	0	0	800

Exportaciones 2019						
Principales exportaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	PreCIO de venta
Argentina	24102	227990	21	2.7	0	919
Brazil	200	92	218	0	0	2174
Colombia	263	355	64	0	0	2382
Costarica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	16	31	701	0	0	2573
Dominican Republic	79	41	-46	0	0	1285
Peru	84	52	-36	0	0	1615
Uruguay	1	0	0	0	0	1700
Trinidad and Tobago	18	1751	0	0	0	518
El Salvador	47	44	280	0	0	1123

Exportaciones 2020						
Principales exportaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	PreCIO de venta
Argentina	10102	187061	18	2.4	0	847
Brazil	616	477	127	0	0	639
Colombia	187	274	34	0	0	2179
Costarica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	299	422	38	0	0	709
Dominican Republic	115	69	-200	0	0	1142
Peru	4	2	3125	0	0	2000
Uruguay	108	72	-27	0	0	1500
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	31	1882	N/A	0	0	536
El Salvador	218	100	84	0	0	1120

Exportaciones 2021						
Principales exportaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Participación de exportaciones de América Latina en el mundo	Participación exportaciones en el total dentro de América Latina de los países	PreCIO de venta
Argentina	20102	228274	19	2.4	0	812
Brazil	2716	2107	0	0	0	1389
Colombia	483	303	0	0	0	2354
Costarica	414	200	0	0	0	2070
Guatemala	179	205	0	0	0	1385
Dominican Republic	129	84	0	0	0	1536
Peru	18	34	0	0	0	2000
Uruguay	17	92	0	0	0	1440
Trinidad and Tobago	18	91	0	0	0	1527
El Salvador	18	76	0	0	0	1485

Exportaciones Empresas 2017						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	PreCIO Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	PreCIO Unitario FOB (USD) Central
COMERCIALIZADORA INTERNACIONAL LAYMAR LIMITADA	70.80	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	84.4	11.7870258	11.7870258
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						

Exportaciones Empresas 2018						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	PreCIO Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	PreCIO Unitario FOB (USD) Central
PLANTASULT S.A.S	880	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	5438	2.10666827	2.10666827
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						

Exportaciones Empresas 2019						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	PreCIO Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	PreCIO Unitario FOB (USD) Central
COMERCIALIZADORA INTERNACIONAL LAYMAR LIMITADA	20.23	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	97.12	12.7407587	12.7407587
COMERCIALIZADORA INTERNACIONAL LAYMAR LIMITADA	12.08	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	61.7	7.981059629	7.981059629
COMERCIALIZADORA INTERNACIONAL LAYMAR LIMITADA	43.85	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	61.7	5.24	5.24
COMERCIALIZADORA INTERNACIONAL LAYMAR LIMITADA	63.85	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	108.38	12.72920495	12.72920495
CONGLADOS DE MA TERMA S.A.S	2387.1	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	5038	2.101706228	2.101706228
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						

Exportaciones Empresas 2020						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	PreCIO Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	PreCIO Unitario FOB (USD) Central
CONGLADOS DE MA TERMA S.A.S	4314.82	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ANTIOQUIA	8254.52	2.1488218	2.1488218
DELIFOOD GROUP SAS	6864.48	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	12287.82	1.79027865	1.79027865
COMERCIALIZADORA INTERNACIONAL LAYMAR LIMITADA	111.85	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	1242.21	11.10612427	11.10612427
FRUO S.A.	1292	CHILE	CALDEA	3254.89	2.519261706	2.519261706
INTERFOOD SAS- DR BORGELANDACION	3817	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	7084.13	1.879184259	1.879184259
INTERFOOD SAS- DR BORGELANDACION	1980	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	3816.8	1.927777778	1.927777778
NA						
NA						
NA						
NA						

Exportaciones Empresas 2021						
Razón social actual Exportador	Peso en kilos netos	País de Destino	Departamento Origen	Valor FOB (USD)	PreCIO Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	PreCIO Unitario FOB (USD) Central
PLANTASULT S.A.S	5451.5	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	14055	2.571271607	2.571271607
INTERFOOD SAS- DR BORGELANDACION	2084	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	8236.5	1.68153886	1.68153886
DELIFOOD & FROZEN GROUP ZONA FRANCA SAS	5451.4	ESTADOS UNIDOS	BOGOTÁ	11616.09</		

Anexo H 200410 Importaciones países y empresas papeas procesadas (sucato en víetra o ácido sulfúrico o propéanos, incluyendo papa congelada)

Importaciones 2017						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
United States of America	896203	956558	11	6	32.9	937
France	524789	597888	8	4	7.6	878
United Kingdom	584593	640803	8	2	8.4	913
Japan	426845	342963	5	3	6.2	1243
Germany	326370	291233	5	5	4.7	1340
Italy	277533	250842	7	0	4	1266
Brazil	332213	349112	-7	-4	4.8	952
Spain	222544	239920	7	0	3	994
Saudi Arabia	226441	239920	-18	-17	3.3	904
Netherlands	291245	309956	18	12	4.1	752
China	176477	157950	12	12	2.6	1337

Importaciones 2017						
Principales importaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total dentro de América Latina en el mundo	Participación en el total dentro de América Latina de los países
Brazil	332213	349112	-7	-4	4.8	
Mexico	176477	157950	12	12	2.6	
Chile	82354	288424	13	5	1.2	
Colombia	35242	39025	25	11	0.5	
Guatemala	23926	23623	20	8	0.4	
Panamá	22287	20415	3	2	0.3	
Dominican Republic	21553	22951	8	18	0.3	
Costa Rica	30793	20541	1	4	0.4	
Honduras	13819	16796	7	13	0.2	
Uruguay	21356	25051	4	7	0.3	

Importaciones Empresas 2017							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidades	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
FADEL LTDA	23200	25200	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	18621.09	0.73893243	0.73893243
GOMEZ RAMIREZ FERNANDO	21877.38	24677.38	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	26154.9	1.20652837	1.20652837
PEREZ LOPEZ WELFER JOHAN	24192	24192	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	17149.53	0.70889209	0.70889209
PEREZ LOPEZ WELFER JOHAN	23200	23200	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	14608.44	0.73843019	0.73843019
CALPISO DEL CAMBE S.A.	23200	23200	BÉLGICA (UR)	BÉLGICA (UR)	18824.17	0.86770519	0.86770519
CALPISO DEL CAMBE S.A.	20100	20100	BÉLGICA (UR)	BÉLGICA (UR)	15542.91	0.76475138	0.76475138
CALPISO DEL CAMBE S.A.	23200	23200	BÉLGICA (UR)	BÉLGICA (UR)	18824.17	0.86770519	0.86770519
CALPISO DEL CAMBE S.A.	156139	156139	BÉLGICA (UR)	BÉLGICA (UR)	124172.93	0.79620268	0.79620268
GOMEZ RAMIREZ FERNANDO	24000	24000	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	17366	0.72328333	0.72328333
CONGLADOS AGRICOLAS S.A. - CONGLAGRO S.A.	21894.88	21894.88	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	23390.79	0.87697809	0.87697809

Importaciones 2018						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
United States of America	997028	1013200	1	-3	13.4	982
France	565731	624200	1	-1	7.6	909
United Kingdom	629664	680380	11	10	8.4	966
Japan	448493	342963	5	3	6	1266
Germany	409219	370663	12	14	8.8	1186
Italy	308153	349112	4	2	4.1	923
Spain	286330	250842	4	1	3.8	1047
Saudi Arabia	184007	239920	32	22	2.5	874
Netherlands	337273	389956	-5	-7	4.5	778
China	197916	157950	11	N/A	2.7	1114

Importaciones 2018						
Principales importaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total dentro de América Latina en el mundo	Participación en el total dentro de América Latina de los países
Brazil	308153	337366	4	2	4.1	
Mexico	197916	172654	11	N/A	2.7	
Chile	93255	303430	9	45	1.3	
Colombia	42522	31051	6	4	0.6	
Guatemala	23926	23623	20	7	0.4	
Panamá	22291	20500	16	16	0.3	
Dominican Republic	21358	23647	14	12	0.3	
Costa Rica	31053	28120	12	7	0.4	
Honduras	13017	18880	16	10	0.2	
Uruguay	22285	28821	12	7	0.3	

Importaciones Empresas 2018							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidades	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
PRECMAT COLOMBIA S.A.S.	839.84	839.84	CANADA	ESTADOS UNIDOS	1827.90	2.176116879	2.176116879
ARCOS DONADOS COLOMBIA S.A.S.	19812.9	19812.9	CANADA	COLOMBIA	17886.4	0.90276537	0.90276537
CONGLADOS AGRICOLAS S.A. - CONGLAGRO S.A.	23825	23825	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	16775.58	0.71007746	0.71007746
CONGLADOS AGRICOLAS S.A. - CONGLAGRO S.A.	23825	23825	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	16775.58	0.71007746	0.71007746
CONGLADOS AGRICOLAS S.A. - CONGLAGRO S.A.	22175	22175	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	16689.85	0.752642616	0.752642616
CONGLADOS AGRICOLAS S.A. - CONGLAGRO S.A.	23200	23200	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	14802.7	0.76200435	0.76200435
COMPAÑIA PESQUERA DEL MAR S.A.S	24000	24000	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	18460.77	0.76903618	0.76903618
COMPAÑIA PESQUERA DEL MAR S.A.S	24000	24000	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	18460.77	0.76903618	0.76903618
COMPAÑIA PESQUERA DEL MAR S.A.S	21946.83	21946.83	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	24766.56	1.12848058	1.12848058

Importaciones 2019						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
United States of America	1000256	986472	9	9	12.7	1019
France	572363	621946	-10	-10	7.2	925
Germany	409219	370663	12	14	8.8	1186
United Kingdom	482660	539420	-3	-8	6.1	1303
Japan	397941	340497	-6	-6	4.8	1116
Italy	321120	340720	-23	9	4.2	948
Brazil	296854	252205	-19	-17	3.8	1185
Spain	243365	230873	-8	2	3.1	1055
Netherlands	321212	404096	-15	-17	4.1	795
Mexico	220599	No Quantity	-16	-15	2.8	

Importaciones 2019						
Principales importaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total dentro de América Latina en el mundo	Participación en el total dentro de América Latina de los países
Brazil	321120	340720	-23	9	4.2	
Mexico	220599	No Quantity	-16	-15	2.8	
Chile	301497	307221	-22	-26	1.1	
Colombia	46868	31051	-19	-13	0.6	
Guatemala	35138	27254	-31	-8	0.4	
Panamá	22528	24276	-27	-21	0.3	
Dominican Republic	26762	28569	-20	-20	0.3	
Costa Rica	34878	29967	-15	-7	0.4	
Honduras	18712	20840	-28	-15	0.2	
Uruguay	22941	28821	-8	-5	0.3	

Importaciones Empresas 2019							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidades	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
ARCOS DONADOS COLOMBIA S.A.S.	2347.2	2347.2	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	22708.2	0.98334423	0.98334423
GOMEZ RAMIREZ FERNANDO	20575.18	20575.18	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	24021.9	1.18152475	1.18152475
GOMEZ RAMIREZ FERNANDO	21579.17	21579.17	ESTADOS UNIDOS	ESTADOS UNIDOS	27346.95	1.26728408	1.26728408
PEREZ LOPEZ WELFER JOHAN	23200	23200	BÉLGICA (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	18106.8	0.77852381	0.77852381
PEREZ LOPEZ WELFER JOHAN	23200	23200	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	18106.8	0.77852381	0.77852381
PEREZ LOPEZ WELFER JOHAN	23200	23200	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	18106.8	0.77852381	0.77852381
PEREZ LOPEZ WELFER JOHAN	22950	22950	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	18824.24	0.82031668	0.82031668
PEREZ LOPEZ WELFER JOHAN	23200	23200	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	19708.5	0.76207397	0.76207397
PEREZ LOPEZ WELFER JOHAN	23200	23200	BÉLGICA (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	18106.8	0.77852381	0.77852381
PEREZ LOPEZ WELFER JOHAN	23200	23200	BÉLGICA (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	18106.8	0.77852381	0.77852381

Importaciones 2020						
Importaciones del mundo (10 principales)						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total	Precio de venta
United States of America	1095889	1073845	22	14	15.6	1021
France	515139	551828	8	6	7.3	917
United Kingdom	548977	593838	-7	-14	7.8	949
Japan	442298	337708	8	4	8.9	1092
Germany	375599	339553	8	3	5.1	1119
Brazil	291861	371169	-4	0	4	759
Spain	260316	230224	-21	-18	3.4	1183
Saudi Arabia	224418	236078	19	-17	3.2	951
Netherlands	274408	333734	-6	-8	3.9	822
China	185011	No Quantity	19	N/A	2.6	

Importaciones 2020						
Principales importaciones de América Latina						
País	Valor	Volumen	Variación Valor (%)	Variación Cantidad (%)	Participación en el Total dentro de América Latina en el mundo	Participación en el total dentro de América Latina de los países
Brazil	281861	371169	-4	0	4	
Mexico	185011	No Quantity	19	N/A	2.6	
Chile	69286	323394	78	63	1	
Colombia	37925	46394	65	84	0.5	
Guatemala	31197	28959	35	39	0.4	
Panamá	32345	28872	N/A	N/A	0.3	
Dominican Republic	33824	33098	-38	-49	0.3	
Costa Rica	29443	27787	N/A	N/A	0.4	
Honduras	14231	17733	67	58	0.2	
Uruguay	22818	27430	N/A	N/A	0.3	

Importaciones Empresas 2020							
Razón Social del Importador (Análisis estadístico bajo modelo predictivo*)	Cantidades	Peso en kilos netos	País de origen	País de compra	Valor FOB (USD)	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Peso Neto	Precio Unitario FOB (USD) Cantidad Unidad Comercial
ANONLOS SAS	720	720	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	658.73	0.914002778	0.914002778
GRUPO DIMACSA S A S	48384	48384	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	34462.16	0.71228958	0.71228958
PEREZ LOPEZ WELFER JOHAN	23200	23200	BÉLGICA (UR)	BÉLGICA (UR)	18188.39	0.771761508	0.771761508
PEREZ LOPEZ WELFER JOHAN	23200	23200	BÉLGICA (UR)	BÉLGICA (UR)	18188.39	0.771761508	0.771761508
PEREZ LOPEZ WELFER JOHAN	23200	23200	BÉLGICA (UR)	BÉLGICA (UR)	18188.39	0.771761508	0.771761508
PEREZ LOPEZ WELFER JOHAN	23200	23200	BÉLGICA (UR)	BÉLGICA (UR)	18188.39	0.771761508	0.771761508
ALIMENTOS LA CAL S.A.	21000	21000	BÉLGICA (UR)	ESTADOS UNIDOS	18424.57	0.73113373	0.73113373
CONGLADOS AGRICOLAS S.A. - CONGLAGRO S.A.	21000	21000	FRANCIA (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	18027.29	0.85939762	0.85939762
CONGLADOS AGRICOLAS S.A. - CONGLAGRO S.A.	21000	21000	FRANCIA (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	18027.29	0.85939762	0.85939762
CONGLADOS AGRICOLAS S.A. - CONGLAGRO S.A.	21000	21000	FRANCIA (UR)	PAÍSES BAOS (UR)	18027.29	0.85939762	0.85939762

Anexo I Abstracts Revisión de Literatura

Nombre del Artículo	Autores	Año	Abstract	Link
Non-technological innovations: Market performance of exporting firms in South America	Pino C., Felzensztein C., Zwerg-Villegas A.M., Arias-Bolzmann L.,	2016	Innovation plays a key role in the economic growth of companies, sectors, and countries, sparking widespread interest in innovation research. Based on innovation literature, the present research seeks to validate the influence of innovation on the performance of exporting firms in emerging economies. This study contributes to research in the field of strategic innovation management and to practice in the design of public policy and exporting firm strategy, especially in emerging economies such as those in Latin America. The authors analyze the effects of organizational and marketing innovations (non-technological innovations) on the market performance of exporting firms through data collected in firms in fast growing South American emerging economies—Colombia, Peru, and Chile—with a final sample of 299 completed surveys and test hypotheses with Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The results show that organizational innovations (new or improved organizational methods) have more influence on market performance than marketing innovations. These findings confirm the importance of innovative performance as a mediator between organizational innovation and market performance. © 2016 Elsevier Inc.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84971595013&doi=10.1016%2Fj.jbusres.2016.03.061&partnerID=40&md5=e63a71b9e383634622a5835a4e211048
Barriers and public policies affecting the international expansion of Latin American SMEs: Evidence from Brazil	Cardoza G., Fornes G., Farber V., Gonzalez Duarte R., Ruiz Gutierrez J.,	2016	The paper aims to improve the understanding of the determinants of the international expansion of Latin American SMEs. To do this, it adopts an institution theory perspective to study the interaction between public policies and other drivers of SMEs' expansion in four main areas: access to public financial resources; access to public procurement contracts; adverse regulatory and inconsistent legal frameworks; and public assistance on information and knowledge about markets. We collected the data from 465 SMEs in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru and analysed it using multivariate regressions; the findings have implications for theory, practice, and policy making. The results suggest that Latin American SMEs belonging to larger institutions (like business groups) seem to be in a stronger position to expand internationally. In addition, they show that SMEs perceive difficulties/barriers for their international expansion, mainly in dealing with domestic regulations in the domestic economic environment, and in poor information about external markets. Also, the findings indicate that having the government as a customer has proved to be a facilitator for the firms to expand internationally. All in all, the findings of the paper enrich the debate on the impact of institutions, and in particular of public policies, on the international expansion of SMEs from emerging and transition economies by analysing the role of governments' policies and strategies intended to support the international expansion of firms and questioning their mid- to long-term impact. © 2015 Elsevier Inc.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84961875125&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=Barriers+and+public+policies+affecting+the+international+expansion+of+Latin+American+SMEs%3a+Evidence+from+Brazil%2c+Colombia%2c+and+Peru&sid=0c62d20e025667d90ccc4b10f2e5ee&ot=b&sd=b&si=146&s=TITLE-ABS-KEY%28Barriers+and+public+policies+affecting+the+international+expansion+of+Latin+American+SMEs%3a+Evidence+from+Brazil%2c+Colombia%2c+and+Peru%29&relpos=0&citeCnt=55&searchTerm=&featureToggles=FEATURE_NEW_DOC_DETAILS_EXPORT_1,FEATURE_EXPORT_REDESIGN-0
Deepening Understanding of Certification Adoption and Non-Adoption of International-Supplier Ethical Standards	Prado A.M., Woodside A.G.,	2015	This study presents a theory of causally complex configurations of antecedent conditions influencing the adoption versus non-adoption of international supplier ethical certification-standards. Using objective measures of antecedents and outcomes, a large-scale study of exporting firms in the cut-flower industry in two South American countries (Colombia and Ecuador) supports the theory. The theory includes the following and additional propositions. No single (simple)-antecedent condition is sufficient for accurately predicting a high membership score in outcome conditions	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84941262602&doi=10.1007%2F10551-014-2301-x&partnerID=40&md5=2a22afba074a307ea5f66e7872e78bc9
Learning versus sunk costs explanations of export persistence	Timoshenko O.A.,	2015	This paper explores the role of sunk costs versus learning in explaining persistence in exporting. Multiple studies attributed such persistence to sunk market-entry costs. This paper shows that similar patterns of exporting are also consistent with a learning mechanism and finds a strong empirical support for such a mechanism in the context of Colombian plant-level data. Second, the paper empirically discriminates between the two competing theories, and finds that once learning is controlled for, the role of sunk costs in generating export persistence is at most forty percent of what is currently estimated in the literature. Finally, while in differentiated-products industries export persistence arises primarily due to learning, in the homogeneous-products industries such persistence arises primarily due to the sunk-cost mechanism. © 2015 Elsevier B.V.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84940110146&doi=10.1016%2Fj.eurocorev.2015.02.006&partnerID=40&md5=0c846332aeb34a6b23893e0ecf1e79a0
Roads and trade in Colombia	Duranton G.,	2015	I estimate the effect of major roads within and between cities on the level and composition of trade for Colombian cities. I confirm that road distance between cities is a major impediment to trade. In addition, major roads within cities have a large effect on a city's exports and imports with an elasticity of approximately 0.20 estimated with ols and up to 0.50 with iv. If anything, the effects are stronger for the value than for the weight of exports. I interpret these results as city roads shifting economic activity in cities towards the production of tradable and somewhat lighter goods. © 2014 Elsevier Ltd.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84937512804&doi=10.1016%2Fj.econtra.2014.11.003&partnerID=40&md5=12710d038d328c303f6cb88604680215
Targeting one's own region: Internationalisation trends of Colombian multinational companies	Gonzalez-Perez M.A., Velez-Ocampo J.F.,	2014	Purpose – This paper aims to provide an examination of the ongoing internationalisation processes undertaken by 30 major multinational Colombian-owned firms. It also presents a theoretical overview and a conceptual framework for the understanding of internationalisation patterns from emerging countries' multinational enterprises.Design/methodology/approach – This study is built based both on the results collected from comparative case studies based in the literature and empirical observations of Colombia's patterns. This study observed the evolution in terms of commitment and investment decisions that 30 major Colombian companies have undergone specially within the past decade.Findings – Although, it was found that direct exports is the widespread entry mode of Colombian companies to foreign markets, most of the observed firms preferred the consolidation in host markets through Mergers & Acquisitions instead of using Greenfield investments or joint ventures. These observations might suggest similarities with the process of internationalisation of Asian tigers multinationals, which means that they are consolidating their internationalisation process based on their learning, linkages and leverages capabilities. Furthermore, Colombian companies are following the internationalisation pattern of other multinationals. These companies have first explored natural markets for them	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84913599785&doi=10.1108%2FEBR-03-2013-0056&partnerID=40&md5=51ef3c858b392357c364c19cd0187f5
Commodity price shocks and civil conflict: Evidence from Colombia	Dube O., Vargas J.F.,	2013	How do income shocks affect armed conflict? Theory suggests two opposite effects. If labour is used to appropriate resources violently, higher wages may lower conflict by reducing labour supplied to appropriation. This is the opportunity cost effect. Alternatively, a rise in contestable income may increase violence by raising gains from appropriation. This is the rapacity effect. Our article exploits exogenous price shocks in international commodity markets and a rich dataset on civil war in Colombia to assess how different income shocks affect conflict. We examine changes in the price of agricultural goods (which are labour intensive) as well as natural resources (which are not). We focus on Colombia's two largest exports, coffee and oil. We find that a sharp fall in coffee prices during the 1990s lowered wages and increased violence differentially in municipalities cultivating more coffee. This is consistent with the coffee shock inducing an opportunity cost effect. In contrast, a rise in oil prices increased both municipal revenue and violence differentially in the oil region. This is consistent with the oil shock inducing a rapacity effect. We also show that this pattern holds in six other agricultural and natural resource sectors, providing evidence that price shocks affect conflict in different directions depending on the type of the commodity. © The Author 2013. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of The Review of Economic Studies Limited.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84876586047&doi=10.1093%2Frestud%2Frdt009&partnerID=40&md5=b16f2efa3f6abf7e6275514bb7ea0ec6
Product and process productivity: Implications for quality choice and conditional exporter premia	Hallak J.C., Sivadasan J.,	2013	We develop a model of international trade with two dimensions of firm heterogeneity. The first dimension is "process productivity", which is how we denote the standard concept of productivity as modeled in the literature. The second one is "product productivity", defined as firms' ability to develop high-quality products spending small fixed outlays. The distinction between these two sources of productivity, together with the assumption that iceberg trade costs decrease with quality, delivers various conditional exporter premia as theoretical predictions. Conditional on size, exporters sell higher quality products, charge higher prices, pay higher input prices and higher wages, and use capital more intensively. Some of these predictions had already been documented in the empirical literature but lacked a theoretical framework for properly interpreting them. We conduct systematic tests of these predictions using manufacturing establishment data for India, the U.S., Chile, and Colombia, and find strong support for the model. © 2013 Elsevier B.V.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84881543742&doi=10.1016%2Fj.jintec.2013.05.001&partnerID=40&md5=1d18dc76170eb852a91bb6088a948433
Innovation and Productivity: Evidence from Six Latin American Countries	Crespi G., Zuniga P.,	2012	This study examines the determinants of technological innovation and its impact on firm labor productivity across Latin American countries (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, and Uruguay) using micro data from innovation surveys. In line with the literature, in all countries firms that invest in knowledge are more able to introduce new technological advances and those that innovate have greater labor productivity than those that do not. Yet firm-level determinants of innovation investment are much more heterogeneous than in OECD countries. Cooperation, foreign ownership, and exporting increase the propensity to invest in innovation activities and encourage innovation investment in only half of the countries studied. Scientific and market sources of information have little or no impact on firm innovation efforts, which illustrates the weak linkages that characterize national innovation systems in those countries. The results in terms of productivity, however, highlight the importance of innovation in enabling firms to improve economic performance and catch up. © 2011 Elsevier Ltd.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84864786249&doi=10.1016%2Fj.woriddev.2011.07.010&partnerID=40&md5=8ca5e63d0bce95403b95fc30b22ff47

International steam coal market integration	Li R., Joyeux R., Rippl R.D.,	2010	This paper examines the hypothesis that there is a single economic market for the international steam coal industry and investigates the degree of steam coal market integration over time. A regression test of convergence is employed to test for group convergence within a panel of steam coal exporting countries. The long-run relations between international steam coal prices are tested through cointegration analysis and the Kalman Filter analysis is employed to examine the convergence path of the price series. Monthly Free on Board (F.O.B.) prices for Australia, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Poland and South Africa between January 1995 and July 2007 are used. Considering the outcomes of the three econometric techniques as a whole, we conclude that the international steam coal market is generally integrated.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84921649754&doi=10.5547%2fISSN0195-6574-EJ-Vol31-No3-10&partnerID=40&md5=bf085d0e2c8b84230c7e5def3d3652b
Learning by exporting: Does it matter where one learns? Evidence from Colombian manufacturing firms	Trofimenko N.,	2008	A study was conducted to examine the development level of a trading partner, which affects returns to exporting, in the context of Colombian manufacturing firms during 1981-91. The analysis revealed that firms representing the high conditional productivity distribution experience higher returns to exporting in general and to exporting to advanced markets in particular. The survey used quantile regression to highlight the possibility that less productive firms may be unprepared to adopt the new technologies available in advanced markets, and, thereby, have difficulty converting their exporting experience into high productivity gains. Significant policy implications from this study also reflected that exporting is not a solution for development as firms must have high productivity before they gain improved exporting, and export markets should be carefully chosen to enhance the profits from exporting activity. Additional growth can thereby be achieved through raising productivity of domestic firms, and by facilitating access to developed markets.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-471491139678&doi=10.1086%2f5881568&partnerID=40&md5=fd827cdc bd1f5491f403901831bd3c15
Trade openness and economic growth: Is growth export-led or import-led?	Awokwe T.O.,	2008	Most previous investigations have only focused on the effect of export expansion on economic growth while ignoring the potential growth-enhancing contribution of imports. This article re-examines the relationship between trade and economic growth in Argentina, Colombia, and Peru with emphasis on both the role of exports and imports. Granger causality tests and impulse response functions were used to examine whether growth in trade stimulate economic growth (or vice versa). The results suggest that the singular focus of past studies on exports as the engine of growth may be misleading. Although there is some empirical evidence supporting export-led growth, the empirical support for import-led growth hypothesis is relatively stronger. In some cases, there is also evidence for reverse causality from gross domestic product growth to exports and imports.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-37549053640&doi=10.1080%2f00036840600749490&partnerID=40&md5=2a34c1a11f5904da34feb0bb7bd7c1d5
The water footprint of coffee and tea consumption in the Netherlands	Chapagain A.K., Hoekstra A.Y.,	2007	A cup of coffee or tea in our hand means manifold consumption of water at the production location. The objective of this study is to assess the global water footprint of the Dutch society in relation to its coffee and tea consumption. The calculation is carried out based on the crop water requirements in the major coffee and tea exporting countries and the water requirements in the subsequent processing steps. In total, the world population requires about 140 billion cubic metres of water per year in order to be able to drink coffee and tea. The standard cup of coffee and tea in the Netherlands costs about 140 l and 34 l of water respectively. The largest portions of these volumes are attributable to growing the plants. The Dutch people account for 2.4% of the world coffee consumption. The total water footprint of Dutch coffee and tea consumption amounts to 2.7 billion cubic metres of water per year (37% of the annual Meuse runoff). The water needed to drink coffee or tea in the Netherlands is not Dutch water. The most important sources for the Dutch coffee are Brazil and Colombia and for the Dutch tea Indonesia, China and Sri Lanka. The major volume of water to grow the coffee plant comes from rainwater. For the overall water need in coffee production, it makes hardly any difference whether the dry or wet production process is applied, because the water used in the wet production process is a very small fraction (0.34%) of the water used to grow the coffee plant. However, the impact of this relatively small amount of water is often significant. First, it is blue water (abstracted from surface and ground water), which is sometimes scarcely available. Second, the wastewater generated in the wet production process is often heavily polluted. © 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-34548764906&doi=10.1016%2fj.ecolecon.2007.02.022&partnerID=40&md5=71a2c7f165dfe5ede851188d48b1754
Colombian international trade from a physical perspective: Towards an ecological "Prebisch thesis"	Pérez-Rincón M.A.,	2006	Prebisch's approach to economic development was based on the notion that there is an international historical division of labour. Peripheral countries are specialised in exporting primary goods while Centre countries export industrial goods. The Terms of Trade for peripheral countries tend to deteriorate. This approach can be extended to ecological issues. The international Centre-Periphery division does not only involve the monetary exchange of goods and capital, but also the physical exchange in which Southern countries provide materials and energy so that Northern countries can develop their socioeconomic metabolism. This metabolic process is guaranteed through cheap prices for primary goods. This paper aims to apply and extend Prebisch's thought on unequal exchange, both monetary and ecological, in relation to Colombian trade in the period 1970-2002, using Material Flow Analysis. © 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-33748434500&doi=10.1016%2fj.ecolecon.2005.11.013&partnerID=40&md5=b84498e499a95b0270264619c1bde6d
Why don't firms export more? Product quality and Colombian plants	Brooks E.L.,	2006	Exporting firms around the world ship only a small fraction of their output overseas. For firms in a large country, such as the United States, this behavior can be explained by the existence of a large domestic market. For firms in a small lower income country, such as Colombia, the lower share of exports remains a puzzle. This paper begins by illustrating the failure of current models to explain plant export patterns in Colombia. Even models that do well in describing the US export distribution fail when confronted with the Colombian data. In response to this puzzle, this paper suggests that Colombia's export distribution can be explained with a two-dimensional productivity space where output productivity is considered separately from quality productivity. Predictions of this theory are tested on Colombian plant level data from 1981-1991. Overall, product quality is shown to be a significant factor in explaining the tendency for Colombian plants to under-export manufactured goods to the United States. © 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-33646412331&doi=10.1016%2fj.jdeveco.2005.10.001&partnerID=40&md5=282e03a2dca6ed45c800e0e c83f7d1d0
Export promotion organization emergence and development: A call to research	Gillespie K., Riddle L.,	2004	Most existing research examines export promotion organization (EPO) performance by assessing how firms benefit from their awareness, perceptions and use of EPO services. Remarkably, few studies examine how EPOs decide which services they will offer. This paper is presented as a call for further research to better understand how and why EPOs determine, deliver and amend their service offerings. This paper first reviews the EPO literature linking EPO service offering to firm awareness, perceptions and use of EPO services, all of which ultimately impact firm performance. Next, it is proposed that both macro- and micro-level approaches derived from the organizational studies literature can be used to explore more fruitfully the effect of EPO genesis and change on EPO services. Each approach is followed by a brief illustrative example. In conclusion suggestions for further research, proposed methodologies, and a discussion of the policy implications of this line of inquiry are presented.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-44442275378&doi=10.1108%2f02651330410547144&partnerID=40&md5=5c28ade1846aba9bb7b2675c53ed80b2
The Decision to Export in Colombia: An Empirical Model of Entry with Sunk Costs	Roberts M.J., Tybout J.R.,	1997	Recent theoretical models of entry predict that, in the presence of sunk costs, current market participation is affected by prior experience. This paper quantifies the effect of prior exporting experience on the decisions of Colombian manufacturing plants to participate in foreign markets. It develops a dynamic discrete-choice model of exporting behavior that separates the roles of profit heterogeneity and sunk entry costs in explaining plants' exporting status. Sunk costs are found to be significant, and prior export experience is shown to increase the probability of exporting by as much as 60 percentage points. (JEL F10, L10, C25).	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-0031397865&partnerID=40&md5=48da059608c14ef9dc359bbd7f543014
A dynamic model of oligopoly in the coffee export market	Karp L.S., Perloff J.M.,	1993	A linear-quadratic, dynamic feedback oligopoly model that nests various market structures is used to estimate the degree of competitiveness and the adjustment paths of the two largest coffee exporters, Brazil and Colombia. Their estimated behavior is relatively competitive. This subgame perfect dynamic model is compared to a standard static oligopoly model and the open-loop model (the dynamic generalization of the standard static model). Both classical and Bayesian tests of open-loop and feedback dynamic models are reported. © 1993 American Agricultural Economics Association.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-00277703998&doi=10.2307%2f1242929&partnerID=40&md5=a42d25a5f17f8c3128ae85ce77901789
Driving internationalization through business model innovation: Evidences from an AgTech company	Cavallo A., Ghezzi A., Ruales Guzmán B.V.,	2020	Purpose: This paper aims to investigate how a firm may innovate its business model to internationalize. Design/methodology/approach: Owing to its novelty and to the depth of the investigation required to grasp the mechanisms and logics of business model innovation aiming at internationalization, a single case study has been performed related to a company located in North-Western Colombia. Findings: The study provides detailed empirical evidences over the mutual connection and complementarities among value mechanisms of business models. Moreover, this study suggests that BMI fosters internationalization to scale, which, in turn, will require additional changes to match new customer needs as they emerge. Also, the study shows an extension of the action-space of lean startup approaches, intended as scientific approaches to international entrepreneurship. Originality/value: This study connects business model innovation and internationalization as few studies have done before. © 2019, Emerald Publishing Limited.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85071141375&doi=10.1108%2fMBR-11-2018-0087&partnerID=40&md5=b7e2cc382d548cda3d879d0a767314c5
Export behavior and board independence in Colombian family firms: The reverse causality relationship	Herrera-Echeverri H., Geleilate J.G., Gaitan-Riaño S., Haar J., Soto-Echeverry N.,	2016	In the context of greater market liberalization in Latin America, one issue that merits greater attention for empirical investigation is the international expansion of family-owned business. Specifically, the relationship between export behavior, family control and board composition in the Latin American context is absent in the literature. Using a large and unique database from Colombian firms (33,249 firms in the period of 2008 to 2013), one may find insightful information on the determinants of export behavior of family firms in emerging markets. Our empirical test confirms an endogenous relation between boards' composition (specifically the presence of independent members) and export behavior in family firms. Firms with a higher participation of independent board members are more likely to exhibit higher levels of exports. A "virtuous cycle" was also detected whereby the introduction of independent members on the board can be expected to boost export behavior, which in turn will encourage the increase of independent members on the board of private firms. © 2015 Elsevier Inc.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84961959004&doi=10.1016%2fj.jbusres.2015.10.147&partnerID=40&md5=999f882cbac5766c5042ba9e7bdf063

International SMEs from emerging markets—Insights from the Colombian textile and apparel industry	Gonzalez-Perez M.A., Manotas E.C., Ciravegna L.,	2016	The internationalization of firms from emerging markets has been studied mainly from the perspective of large firms. Smaller and younger international firms based in emerging markets suffer from underrepresentation in the literature. This study sheds light on the internationalization of emerging market SMEs, focusing on Colombian textile and apparel exporters. Using mixed research methods, it illustrates the role of firm age in influencing internationalization strategy. It examines 1165 export contracts by 50 SMEs, discussing export intensity, speed, and geographic scope using recurrence analysis and cluster analysis. It contributes to international entrepreneurship by exploring new empirical evidence and examining it using a novel methodological approach. © 2016, Springer Science+Business Media New York.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84964334306&doi=10.1007%2Fs10843-016-0170-3&partnerID=40&md5=e56ef489dc9ce75e8235093f6506a98b
European franchise expansion into Latin America: Evidence from the Spanish franchise system	Baena V.,	2015	Purpose – This study aims to enhance the knowledge that managers and scholars have on franchising expansion. In this sense, it is worth mentioning that although the body of literature on international management focusing on emerging markets is growing, the attention paid to the Latin American context continues to be limited. This is surprising given the substantive economic importance of the region with a population over 590 million, and a gross domestic product of approximately US\$5 trillion. To cover this gap, the present study examines how a number of market conditions may drive diffusion of franchising into Latin America: geographical distance, cultural distance, political stability and economic development. The authors also controlled for the host country's market potential, transparency, unemployment rate and efficiency of contract enforcement. Design/methodology/approach – This study uses quantitative approach applied to a sample of 77 Spanish franchisors operating through 4,064 franchised outlets across 21 Latin American countries in late 2012. They are: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay and Venezuela. Findings – Results conclude that geographical distance between the host and home countries, as well as the level of host country's political stability, economic development, market potential and transparency are able to drive the spread of international franchising across Latin American nations. Research limitations/implications – This study provides readers with a general overview of the current state of global franchising diffusion overseas. Results obtained in this study are useful for understanding and predicting the demand for franchising in Latin American countries. Practical implications – Economics reports argue that by 2050, the largest economies in the world will be China, the USA, India, Brazil and Mexico. This fact highlights the substantive importance of Latin America for foreign investors willing to expand their business abroad. In an attempt to give insights from the Latin American context, the present paper develops and tests a model that can be useful to franchisors willing to establish new outlets in the region. In addition, our findings offer guidance to firm managers seeking to target their franchises in Latin America. Franchisors may then use the results of this study as a starting point for identifying such regions whose characteristics best meet their needs of expansion. Originality/value – This paper explores how market conditions may drive international diffusion of franchising into Latin American markets. The scant theoretical or empirical attention given to this topic has usually been examined from the USA and British base and focused on developed markets. To fill this gap, the present study analyzes the international spread of the Spanish franchise system into Latin America as a market for franchising expansion. © Emerald Group Publishing Limited.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-8492330696&doi=10.1108%2FMR-R-08-2013-0185&partnerID=40&md5=e6358fa81aece9dc9d1084a3d76b29c
The impact of trade policies on income distribution in a planning model for Colombia	de Melo J., Robinson S.,	1980	This paper develops a multisector Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model to simulate the effects of trade on the distribution of income among socioeconomic groups defined both by the factors of production they own and the sector in which they work. The categorization of recipients includes landless rural labor, land owners, workers in the urban traditional sector, and workers in the organized sector and capitalists. Experiments are conducted with an application to Colombia, a primary-exporting economy. The results indicate that, for such an economy, outward-looking policies with increased primary exports are likely to be more detrimental for the distribution of income in the medium term than inward-looking ones. © 1980.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-21744447990&doi=10.1016%2F0161-8938%2880%2990019-8&partnerID=40&md5=2a173ff07ce335cfc450baa9b87a8a00
When do domestic networks cause accelerated internationalization under different decision-making logic?: Evidence from weak institutional environment	Gil-Barragan J.M., Belsomartinez J.A., Mas-Verdú F.,	2020	Purpose: Given the unresolved question about which causal conditions contribute to accelerated internationalization among small and medium enterprises (SMEs) from weak institutional environment, this paper aims to combine theoretically relevant antecedents of domestic networks relationships (weak or strong domestic ties) and decision-making logic (effectuation or causation) to explore the configurations that are the most promising for explaining accelerated internationalization. Design/methodology/approach: This study uses fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) to examine the accelerated internationalization of 33 contrarian cases of SMEs located in weak institutional environment. The data set has been collected through in-depth interviews with managers in Colombia (21 cases) and Peru (12 cases). Building on the findings, an integrative model for accelerated internationalization is presented. Findings: The authors found that the combination of weak domestic ties and effectuation logic accelerated the internationalization of SMEs with fewer resource constraints. In contrast, strong domestic ties and causation behavior lead to accelerated internationalization of SMEs with greater resource constraints. They propose a model to help enrich the existing literature about the causal configurations for achieving accelerated internationalization in SMEs from weak institutional environment. Originality/value: The contribution of this study is to provide empirical evidence to address three shortcomings in the literature. First, the mixed results regarding the impact of strong and weak domestic ties and decision-making logic in the accelerated internationalization of SMEs	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85077724599&doi=10.1108%2FEBR-11-2018-0191&partnerID=40&md5=4b3566603bd14f1964ad7914c9e87e42
The foreign trade policy and Colombian exports [La política de comercio exterior y las exportaciones colombianas] [A política de comércio exterior e as exportações colombianas]	Rojas J.J.B.,	2019	This article develops an analysis of foreign trade in Colombia since its economic opening and entry into the WTO in 1995 until 2016. In addition, the main products exported in this country are identified besides their influence in international trade. Then, a review of local databases such as Dian, Dane among other international ones such as the WTO and ITC is carried out. It is concluded that Colombia's foreign trade depends on mining since the country exports mainly hydrocarbons and coal	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85070887204&doi=10.18601%2F01245996.v2i1n41.03&partnerID=40&md5=6d2e2d11beb20c55ebdc912e69f5ca5d
Long-term links between raw materials prices, real exchange rate and relative de-industrialization in a commodity-dependent economy: empirical evidence of "Dutch disease" in Colombia	Poncela P., Senra E., Sierra L.P.,	2017	The term Dutch disease appears in relation to the Netherlands discovery of large gas deposits in the North Sea and its harmful effects on the country industrial sector. The sudden increase in the country's wealth created an inflow of capital never seen before, which led to an appreciation of its currency and, therefore, a loss of competitiveness in the non-energy exporting sector. The purpose of this article is to provide empirical evidence of Dutch disease in Colombia. This country is different from other economies analyzed for Dutch disease since it has been dependent on two different commodities, coffee first and oil lately. Hence, we focus on the long-run analysis and test by means of a vector error correction model whether commodity prices are related to the real exchange rate and the relative manufacturing output. The long-run relations as well as the impulse response analysis clearly show that commodity prices are positively related to the real exchange rate. Thus, increases in commodity prices have a negative effect on the competitiveness of the country. Our result also shows that public spending is a major source of pressure on the Colombian real exchange rate. © 2016, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84962261931&doi=10.1007%2Fs00181-016-1083-7&partnerID=40&md5=ea37f27dec961326a64dbbe473caca90
International market selection using fuzzy weighing and monte carlo simulation [Selekcja rynków międzynarodowych z wykorzystaniem logiki rozmytej i symulacji monte carlo]	Cano J., Campo E., Gómez-Montoya R.,	2017	This article aims to develop a methodology for the international market selection (IMS), using fuzzy logic for the uncertainty of the variables in the market evaluation. Therefore, several procedures are proposed, including market pre-selection, criteria definition, criteria weighting, data collection, data variability and a market evaluation model. Through Monte Carlo simulation, the market evaluation model measures the stability of international markets for exporting when criteria are fuzzy. A case study for the export of frozen beef from Colombia validates the methodology. The proposed approach helps to improve the exporting performance, and it is applicable for small and medium enterprises because the model uses free access data sources, and the algorithms of the market evaluation model can be performed in spreadsheets. © 2017, Czestochowa University of Technology. All rights reserved.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85040084554&doi=10.17512%2Fpjms.2017.16.2.04&partnerID=40&md5=0c35c7855eb17615b9dbd8951e76d19b
Measuring Latin America's export dependency on China	Casanova C., Xia L., Ferreira R.,	2016	Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to deploy an export dependency index to identify the sectors and countries in Latin America which are most exposed to fluctuations in Chinese demand. Bilateral trade between China and Latin America has grown very quickly in the past decade. As a consequence, economic relationships with Latin America intensified tremendously, as growing demand for resources drove China into relatively unexplored frontiers. Design/methodology/approach: The Index measures the relative exposure of Latin American exporters to shifts in demand from China and is scaled from 0 to 1 (the higher the score, the more exposed an exporter is to disruptions of trade with China). The authors undertook the analysis using six-digit trade figures from the United Nations COMTRADE database (Harmonized System 2007 nomenclature) to ensure granularity and consistency and contrasted their results across two points in time, 2008 and 2014. The analysis was very comprehensive, covering the products that accounted for 80 per cent or more of all exports to China in 2014, for all countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Findings: According to our estimates, dependency on China increased overboard across Latin America for all countries and all sectors between 2008 and 2014. Absolute dependency levels were highest in Costa Rica, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Brazil, Panama, Peru, Chile, Guyana and Argentina. Of these, the largest exporters to China, namely, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela, featured high dependencies concentrated around just four commodities: soy in the form of soybeans and soybean oil	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84996606783&doi=10.1108%2FJCE-FTS-08-2016-0022&partnerID=40&md5=a3c3d5c6913a41bf1652e10d60235

Internationalization of SMEs: Analysis of resources and internal capabilities using fuzzy logic [Internacionalización de las pymes: Análisis de recursos y capacidades internas mediante lógica difusa]	Restrepo Morales J.A., Vanegas López J.G.,	2015	SMEs in the textile and apparel sector face major internationalization challenges arising from the dynamics of globalization and the signature of free trade agreements during the last decade. It is then necessary to analyze the export capability of these enterprises in terms of the resources, skills, and abilities needed to participate successfully in the international scene. A fuzzy inference system is proposed to model the resources, skills, and capabilities that determine export success. Linguistic variables, collected from entrepreneurs, experts, consultants, and researchers in the field, were used to define the internal factors that explain export capabilities. The proposed model is validated by using the textile and clothing cluster in Medellín, Colombia, as a case study. The model reports a particular global index of 26.7 for export capabilities. On the one hand, the result confirms the hypothesis that the capabilities and resources currently available to the sector are not sufficient for a successful integration into the international market, and most importantly, on the other hand, it specifies which factors and variables are important to improve the export capability of the sector. © 2015 Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Facultad de Contaduría y Administración.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84940893727&doi=10.1016%2fj.cy.a.2015.07.008&partnerID=40&md5=63ab9d8f9a642f3d75529c1021f93988
Determinants of export orientation and performance in SMEs exporters in Colombia [Los determinantes de la orientación exportadora y los resultados en las pymes exportadoras en Colombia]	Barbosa D.M.E., Ayala A.H.,	2014	Based on the concept of market orientation defined in the field of international marketing, this article analyzes the determinants of export orientation and its influence on the business performance of exporting SMEs in Colombia. From a survey conducted in 2011, consisting of 297 Colombian manufacturing SMEs, a model of multi-layer perceptron type neural networks is estimated to establish the importance of the determinants of export orientation as factors influencing the business performance of the Colombian export SMEs. It is concluded that the entrepreneurial orientation and innovation are the determinants of the market orientation exporter that influence the business performance of SMEs in Colombia. © 2013 Universidad ICESI. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. All rights reserved.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84999861099&doi=10.1016%2fj.es.tger.2014.05.002&partnerID=40&md5=83bc0c0fd91df2f3d9032b6be6a998df
Exporting and plant-level efficiency gains: It's in the measure	Garcia-Marin A., Voigtländer N.,	2019	While there is strong evidence that more productive plants select into exporting, the literature has struggled to identify export-related efficiency gains within plants. We show that this is due to the common use of revenue-based productivity measures (TFPR): more efficient producers tend to charge lower prices, leading to a downward bias in TFPR. Using census panels of Chilean, Colombian, and Mexican manufacturing plants, we find sizable efficiency gains after export entry based on efficiency measures that are not affected by output prices. Evidence suggests that a complementarity between exporting and investment in technology is an important driver of these gains. © 2019 by The University of Chicago. All rights reserved.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85065996302&doi=10.1086%2f7f01607&partnerID=40&md5=3d1da33acd00cdcfab0767499a8f79
Analysis of the role of process innovation on export propensity in KIBS and non-KIBS firms in Colombia	Moreno-Gómez J., Escandón-Charris D., Moreno-Charris A., Zapata-Upegui L.,	2020	Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to analyze the role of the process innovation on export propensity in knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) firms and non-KIBS firms in Colombia. Design/methodology/approach: For the empirical application, the authors use a unique primary data set drawn from the Global Competitiveness Project (GCP: www.gcp.org) that includes information for 57 Colombian KIBS for 2019. The authors use a binary choice model to test the proposed hypotheses on the relevance of KIBS and process innovation in explaining export propensity. Findings: The results showed a positive relationship between KIBS and business size with an export propensity, but this relationship is non-meaningful. Also, the findings showed a negative and non-significant relationship between a process innovation and business age with the probability to export. On the other hand, the evidence state that KIBS firms encourage the relationship between propensity to export and process innovation, which is to say that they are highly effective to increase the propensity to export. Finally, the industry increases the probability of export propensity. Originality/value: This study offers a new insight relating to KIBS, process innovation and their contribution to increasing export propensity. The findings of this paper offer relevant information to government policymakers to design strategies that promote export activity in Colombia. © 2020, Emerald Publishing Limited.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-8508858565&doi=10.1108%2fCR-12-2019-0154&partnerID=40&md5=529e1f3e56a125d7c8c669e4e1bed68a
Exporters' agglomeration and the survival of export flows: empirical evidence from Colombia	Arguello R., Garcia-Suaza A., Valderrama D.,	2020	The survival of new exports is key for underpinning the dynamics of exports growth. In this paper, we explore whether agglomeration of exporters enhance duration of export flows at the firm-product-destination level using transaction level data for the universe of exports in Colombia between 2005 and 2011. We find that both the presence and size of agglomerations increase the survival rate of trade flows, defined by the triple firm-product-destination. This agglomeration effects seems to be related with flow specific spillovers and are highly concentrated across space. The effects tend to be stronger as firms perform similar product-destination export activities. Also the effects are larger for differentiated products where uncertainty about demand is more prevalent. © 2020, Kiel Institute.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85082870028&doi=10.1007%2fs10290-020-00378-y&partnerID=40&md5=d38ad471e958aef62cbfd3ed11185895
Exporting industrial SMEs in Colombia: An analysis of their real activity [Pymes manufactureras exportadoras en Colombia: Un análisis de su actividad real]	Mesa F., Torres R.,	2019	This paper examines why some small and medium enterprises, or SMEs, export while others do not, even when they face similar macroeconomic and trade policy situations. With this aim, the difference between SMEs that are exporters and those that are not during the period 2000-2012 is analysed statistically. The analysis confirms the modest orientation of Colombia's industrial structure towards international markets. The SMEs that exported grew more in terms of industrial production than the non-exporting ones	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85059262276&doi=10.17533%2fud.ea.le.n90a05&partnerID=40&md5=c4851a3389027af3f1363ab6ad
International market selection: an application of hybrid multi-criteria decision-making technique in the textile sector	Vanegas-López J.G., Baena-Rojas J.J., López-Cadavid D.A., Mathew M.,	2021	Purpose: The selection of an international market (IMS) is a prime factor in the success and growth of a company. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to consolidate and apply a systematic methodology that contributes toward the evaluation of international markets and promotes entry into the export market of Antioquia's textile companies. Design/methodology/approach: Through a systematic literature review, the criteria and sub-criteria involved in the IMS process are identified and a total of 5 general criteria and 23 sub-criteria are selected. A hybrid approach is used to address the gap. In total, a multiple case study of 11 companies from different range of export values are selected. Data analysis is conducted using two multiple criteria decision-making (MCDM) models, namely, the analytic hierarchy process for weighting the factors and the technique for order of preference by similarity to the ideal solution for the country selection ranking. Findings: The results demonstrate the applicability of the hybrid MCDM technique to improve IMS decision-making in the textile sector and other sectors. It is found that Canada, Belgium and the UK are the best destinations for textile exports with a selection score of 0.7716, 0.7488 and 0.7337, respectively. The sub-criteria belonging to the dimensions of trade barriers, economic factors and costs are the main factors affecting the export of a textile-clothing product. Research limitations/implications: The possibility of achieving a generalized result through this case study is not possible, but the methodological application carried out is a novel for the selection of markets in the Colombian case and within the literature available in the domain. Practical implications: From the managerial point of view, firms associated with trade have a broader vision when looking for new markets. Emerging entrepreneurs can equip themselves to enter the international market. Practitioners and policymakers can also use this methodology, which will allow them to evaluate new markets to outline promotional strategies for positioning products abroad. Social implications: To facilitate the selection of international markets for enterprises. Originality/value: The contribution of the study is twofold. First, the combination of techniques will allow wider support for the selection of markets and act as a decision support system. On the other hand, this is the first time that such a methodology is used for IMS in the exporting sector not only in Colombia but also in Latin America. Finally, the detailed methodological process described in the study allows both academicians and decision-makers to replicate the study in other contexts and scenarios. © 2020, Emerald Publishing Limited.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85099503672&doi=10.1108%2fRIB-5-07-2020-0088&partnerID=40&md5=3ec64d93277ad69b9e86155f3fe154c
Factors influencing the export development of SMEs in Colombia [Factores que influenciam o desenvolvimento da exportação das PMSS na Colômbia] [Factores que influyen en el desarrollo exportador de las pymes en Colombia],	Barbosa D.M.E., Ayala A.H.	2014	The purpose of this article is to identify the factors influencing export development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) with early internationalization in Colombia. Through the use of the information included in the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) in its report for Colombia in 2010, the SMEs that start their internationalization process in the first years of creation are taken, and with an equations model it shows that structural variables such as, characteristics of the entrepreneur, internal factors, characteristics of the sector and the environment, innovation and resources, and capabilities of SMEs, determine the early internationalization process of SMEs in Colombia. © 2012 Universidad ICESI. Published by Elsevier España, S.L. All rights reserved.	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85048309893&doi=10.1016%2fj.es.tger.2014.04.006&partnerID=40&md5=ceb1aac8cd22ce948c66d51953b91e