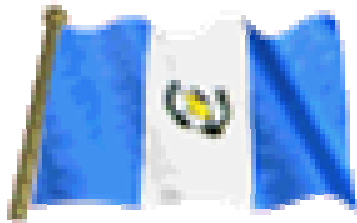




Libertad y Orden



Comparación de las economías de Guatemala y Colombia

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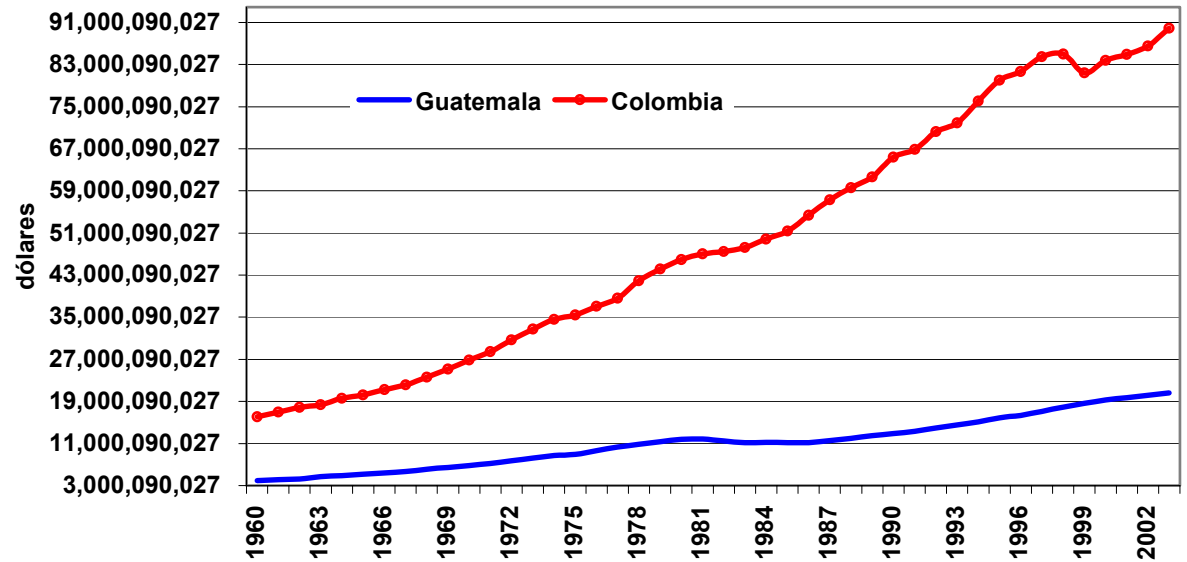
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- **Variables financieras y monetarias**
- **Población e indicadores sociales**
- **Sector agropecuario**
- **Sector industrial**
- **Sector servicios**
- **Sector externo**

Indicadores macroeconómicos

- PIB (US\$ constantes 2000)
- Crecimiento anual del PIB (%)
- PIB *per capita* (US\$ constantes 2000)
- Tasa anual de inflación (%)
- Gasto de consumo final (% del PIB)
- Gasto de consumo final de los hogares (% del PIB)
- Gasto de consumo final del gobierno (% del PIB)
- Formación bruta de capital (% del PIB)
- Formación bruta de capital fijo (% del PIB)
- Ahorro interno bruto (% del PIB)
- Tasa corporativa marginal de tributación más alta (%)
- Tasa individual marginal de tributación más alta (%)
- Fuerza de trabajo
- Desempleo total (% de la fuerza de trabajo)

PIB (US\$ constantes 2000)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	3,989,090,027.1	16,105,643,993.0
1970	6,816,110,800.2	26,885,162,504.7
1980	11,814,414,774.2	45,971,444,645.6
1990	12,887,760,783.1	65,372,686,695.1
2003	20,611,063,968.9	89,925,803,992.8

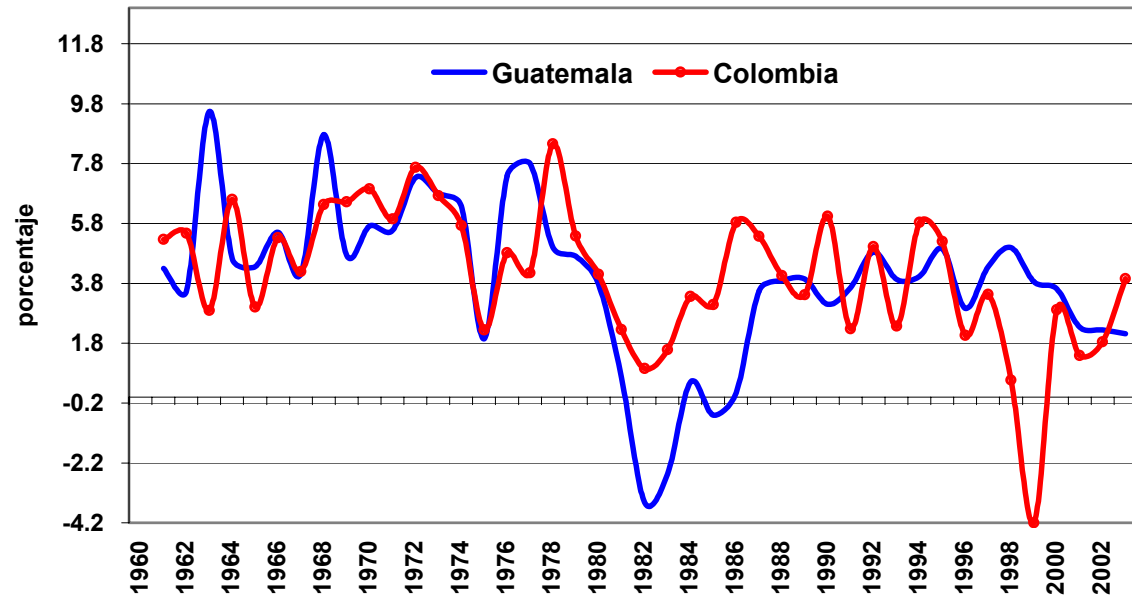


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Crecimiento anual del PIB (%)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	4.3	5.3
1971	5.6	6.0
1981	0.7	2.3
1991	3.7	2.3
2003	2.1	4.0

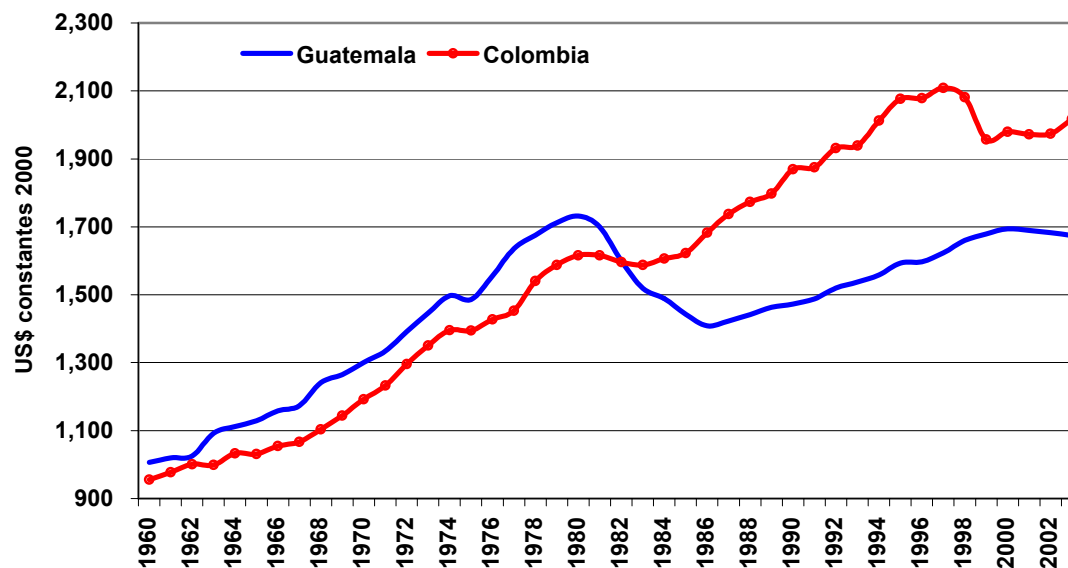


Fuente: Banco Mundial



PIB *per capita* (US\$ constantes 2000)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	1,006.6	955.4
1970	1,300.0	1,191.7
1980	1,732.3	1,616.0
1990	1,473.1	1,869.4
2003	1,674.7	2,017.0

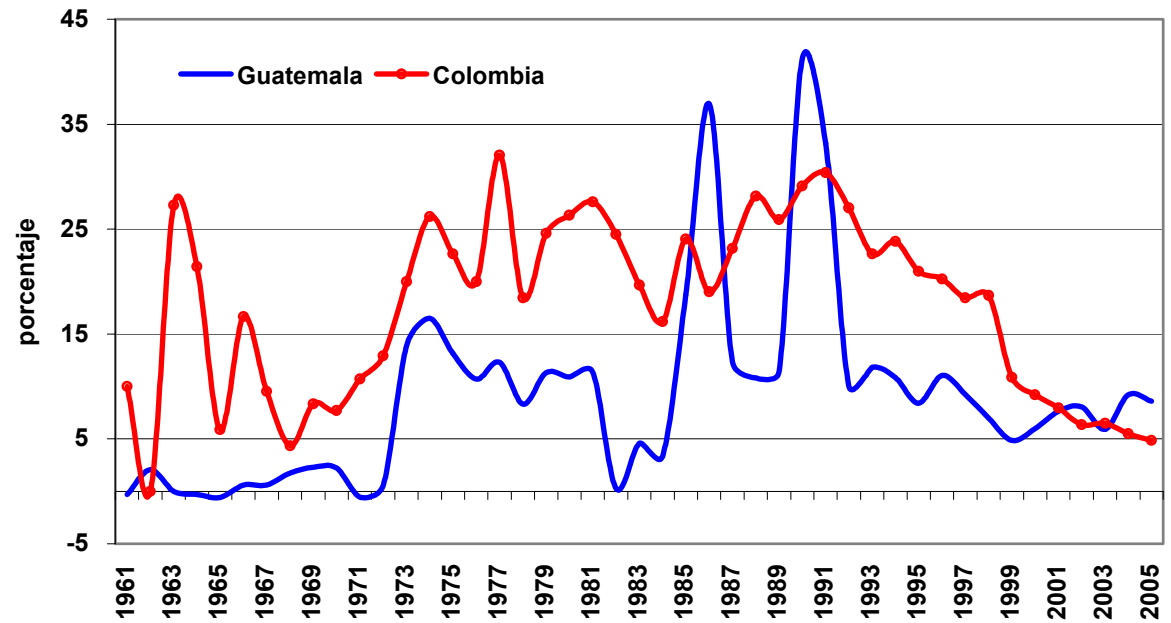


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Tasa anual de inflación (%)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	-0.3	10.0
1971	-0.5	10.7
1981	11.4	27.6
1991	33.2	30.4
2001	7.6	8.0
2005	8.6	4.9

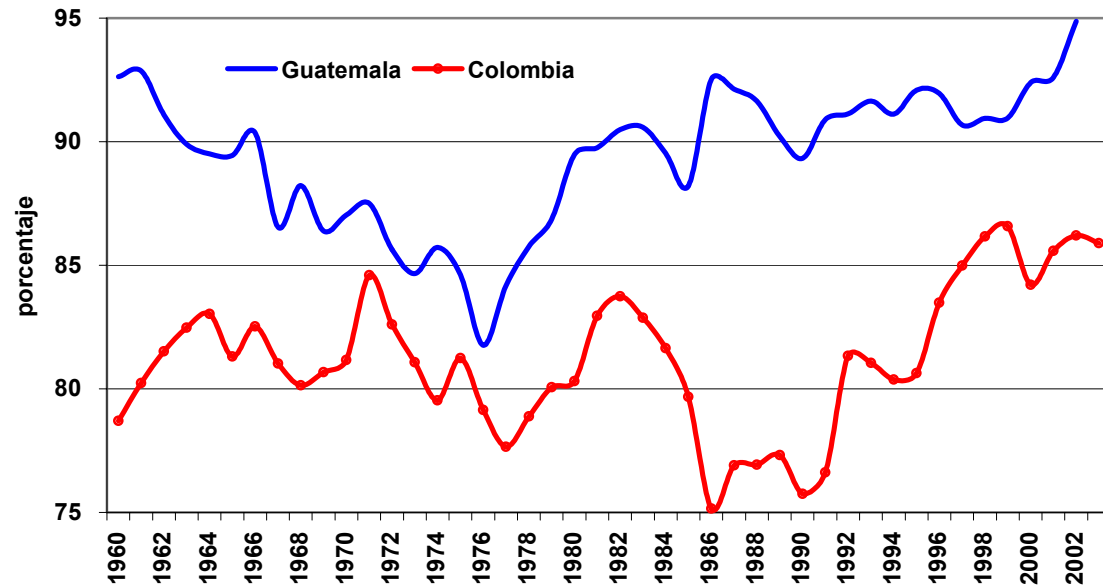


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Gasto de consumo final (% del PIB)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	92.6	80.2
1972	87.5	82.6
1982	89.8	83.7
1992	90.9	81.3
2002	92.6	86.2

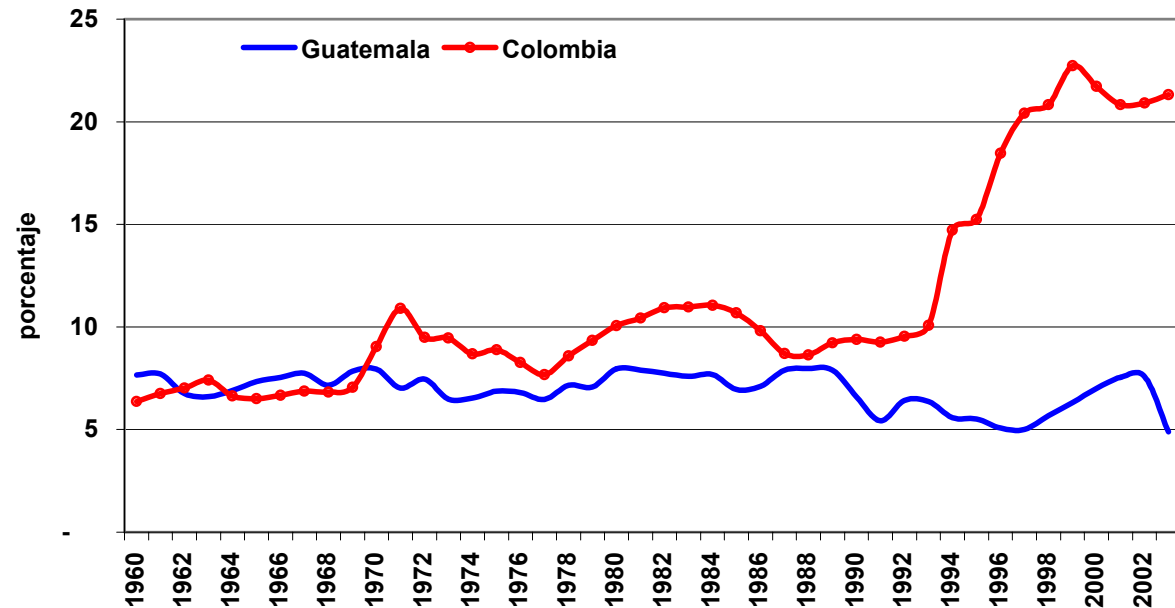


Fuente: Banco Mundial



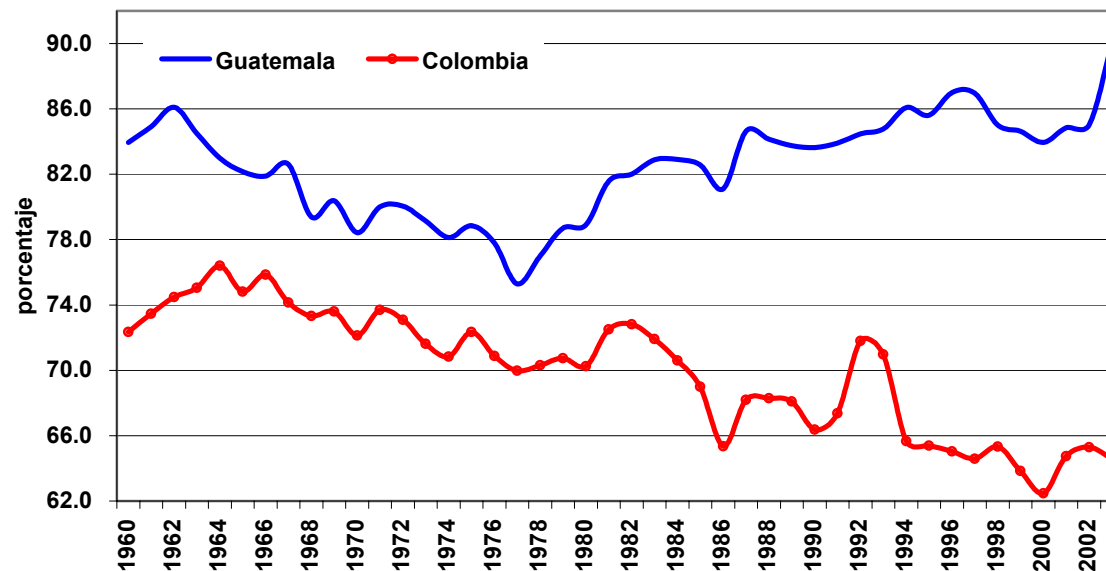
Gasto de consumo final del gobierno (% del PIB)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	7.7	6.4
1970	8.0	9.0
1980	8.0	10.1
1990	6.6	9.4
2003	4.9	21.3



Gasto de consumo final de los hogares (% del PIB)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	83.94	72.34
1970	78.43	72.13
1980	78.91	70.24
1990	83.63	66.36
2003	89.98	64.58

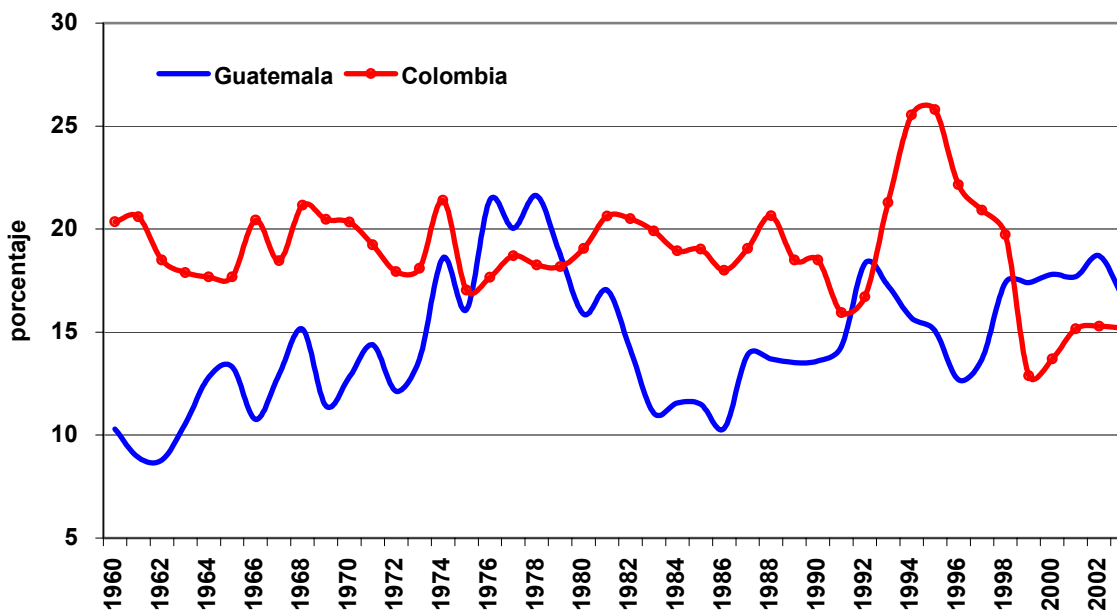


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Formación bruta de capital (% del PIB)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	10.3	20.4
1970	12.8	20.3
1980	15.9	19.1
1990	13.6	18.5
2003	16.7	15.2

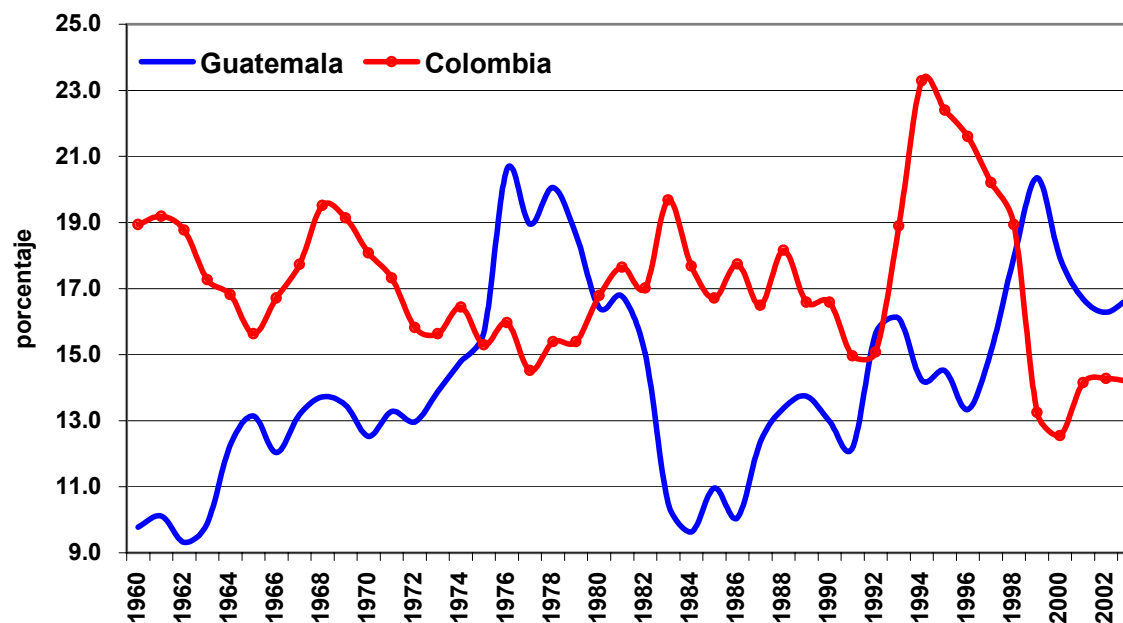


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Formación bruta de capital fijo (% del PIB)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	9.78	18.94
1970	12.53	18.08
1980	16.42	16.78
1990	12.98	16.59
2003	16.71	14.19

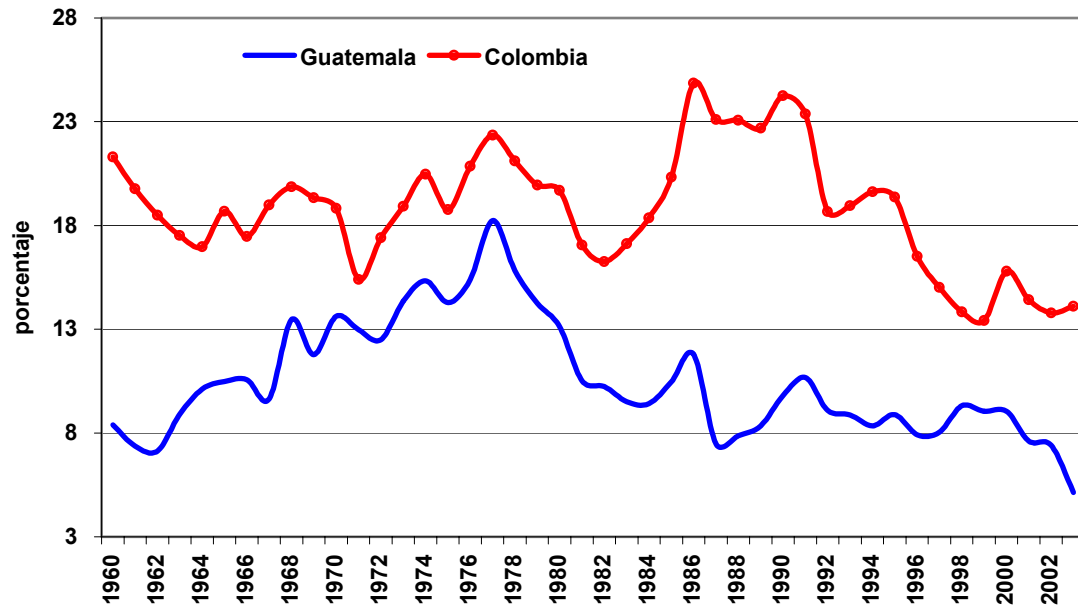


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Ahorro interno bruto (% del PIB)

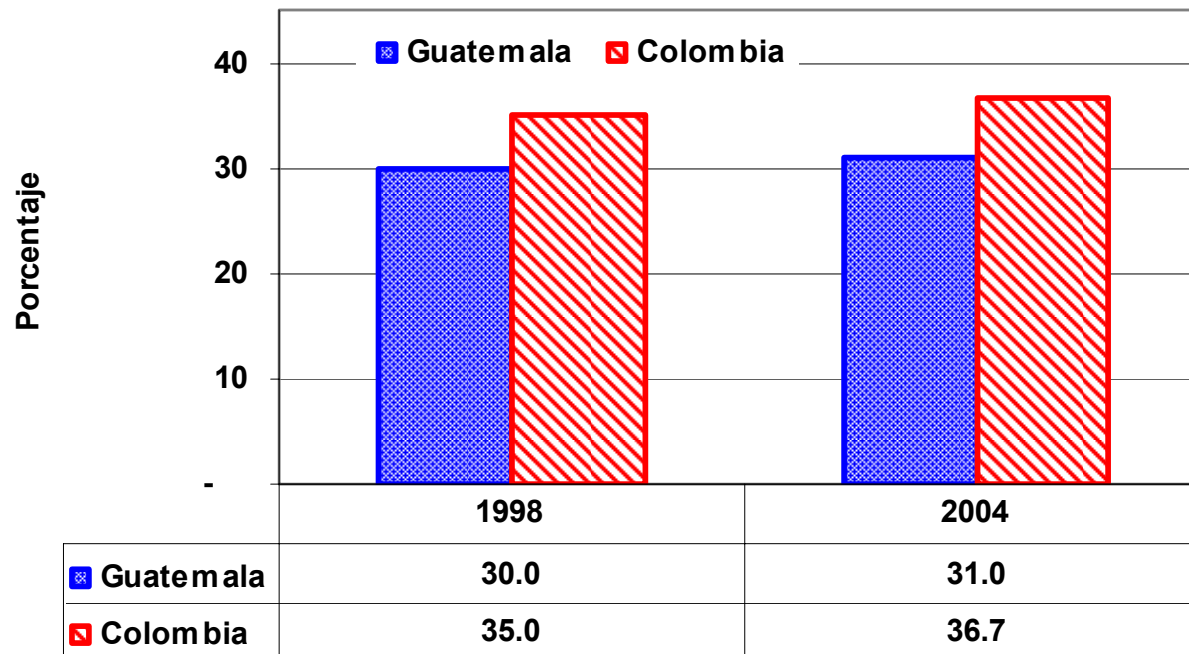
	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	8.4	21.3
1970	13.6	18.8
1980	13.1	19.7
2003	5.1	14.1



Fuente: Banco Mundial



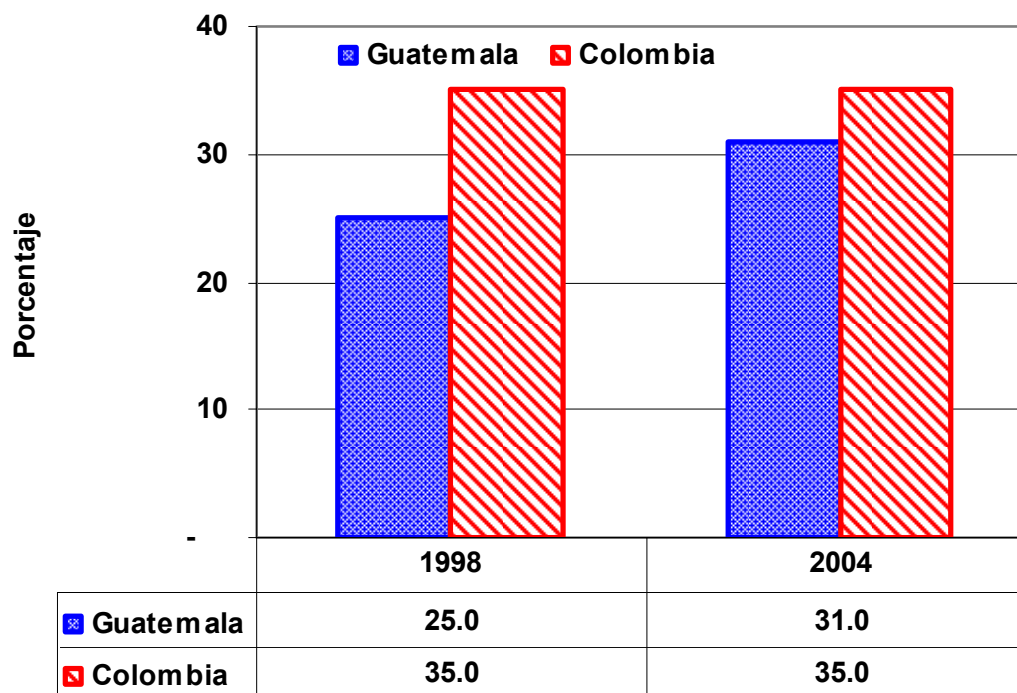
Tasa corporativa marginal de tributación más alta (%)



Fuente: Banco Mundial



Tasa individual marginal de tributación más alta (%)

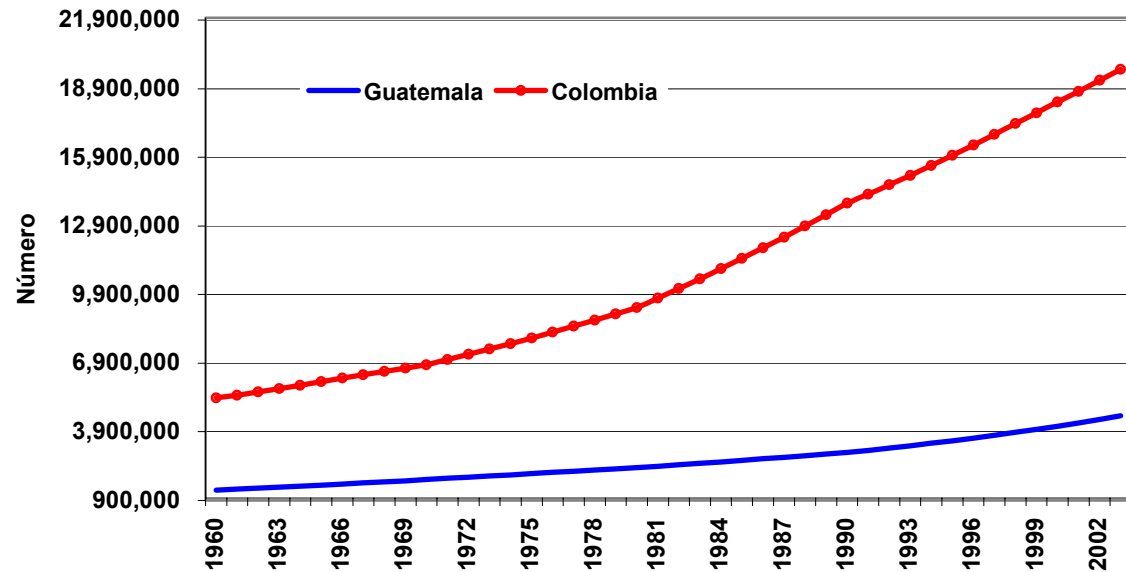


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Fuerza de trabajo*

	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	1,350,987	5,377,383
1970	1,810,932	6,824,703
1980	2,334,486	9,324,927
1990	2,993,908	13,890,084
2003	4,595,468	19,747,145

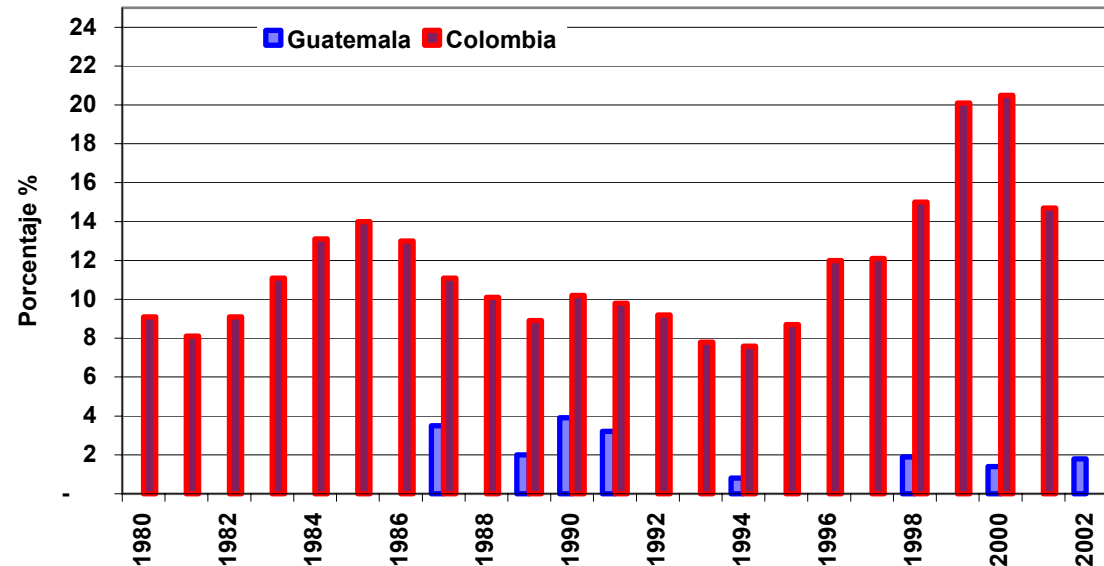


* Total labor force comprises people who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.



Desempleo total (% de la fuerza de trabajo)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1987	3.5	11.1
1990	3.9	10.2
1994	0.8	7.6
1998	1.9	15.0
2003	1.8	-



* Total labor force comprises people who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.

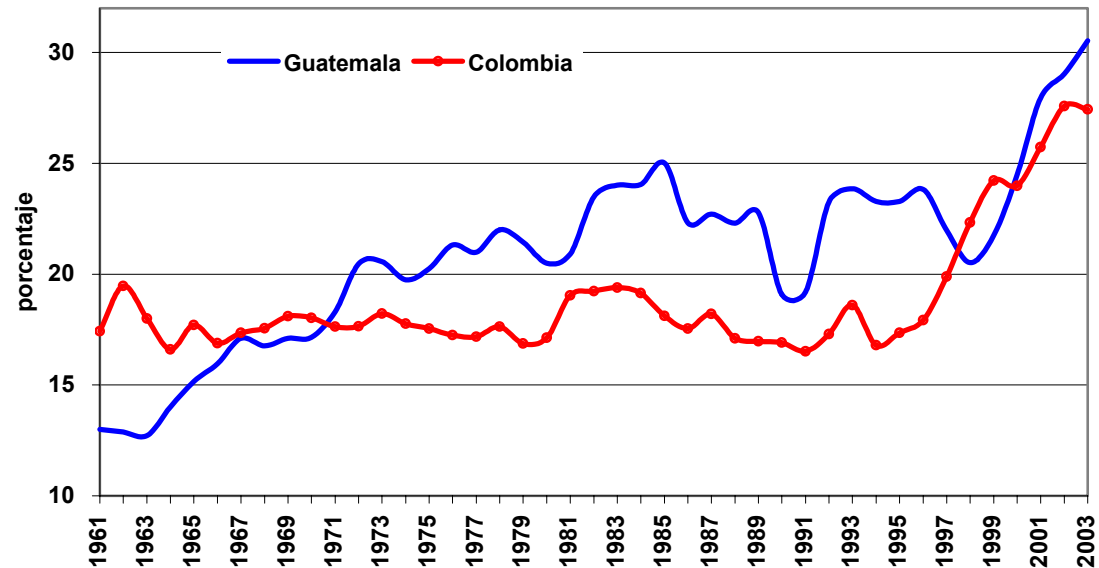


Variables financieras y monetarias

- Dinero y cuasidineros (M2)
- Tasa de interés de depósitos (%)
- Tasa de interés para préstamos (%)
- Tasa real de interés (%)
- Crédito doméstico provisto por el sector bancario (% del PIB)
- Crédito doméstico al sector privado (% del PIB)

Dinero y cuasidineros (M2) (% del PIB)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	13.0	17.4
1971	18.3	17.6
1981	20.9	19.0
1991	19.2	16.5
2003	30.5	27.4

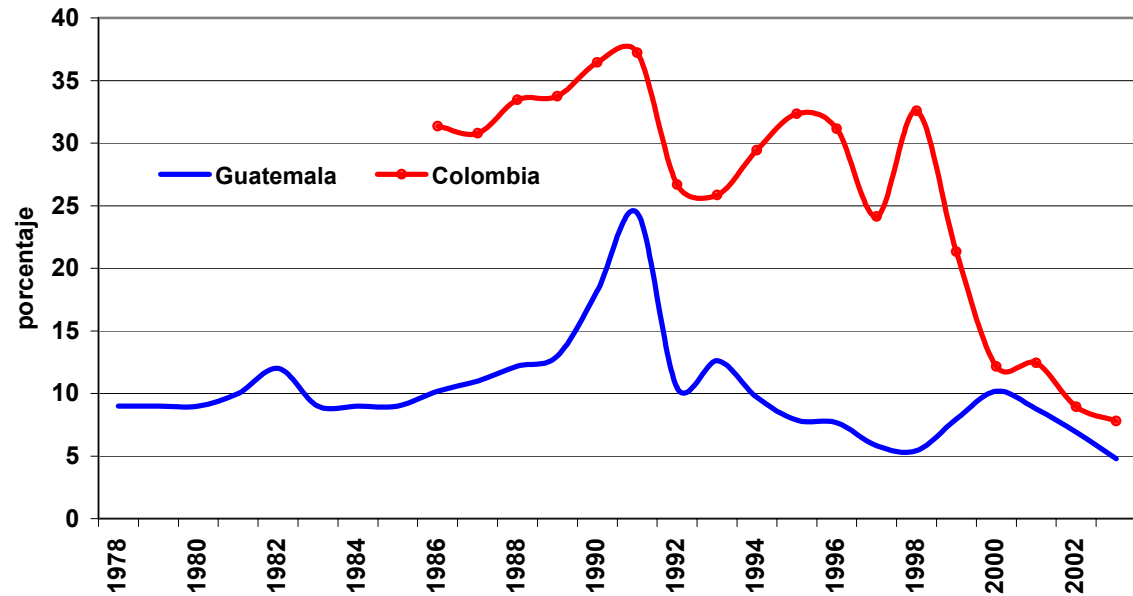


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Tasa de interés de depósitos (%)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1978	9.0	-
1988	12.2	33.5
1998	5.4	32.6
2000	10.2	12.2
2003	4.8	7.8

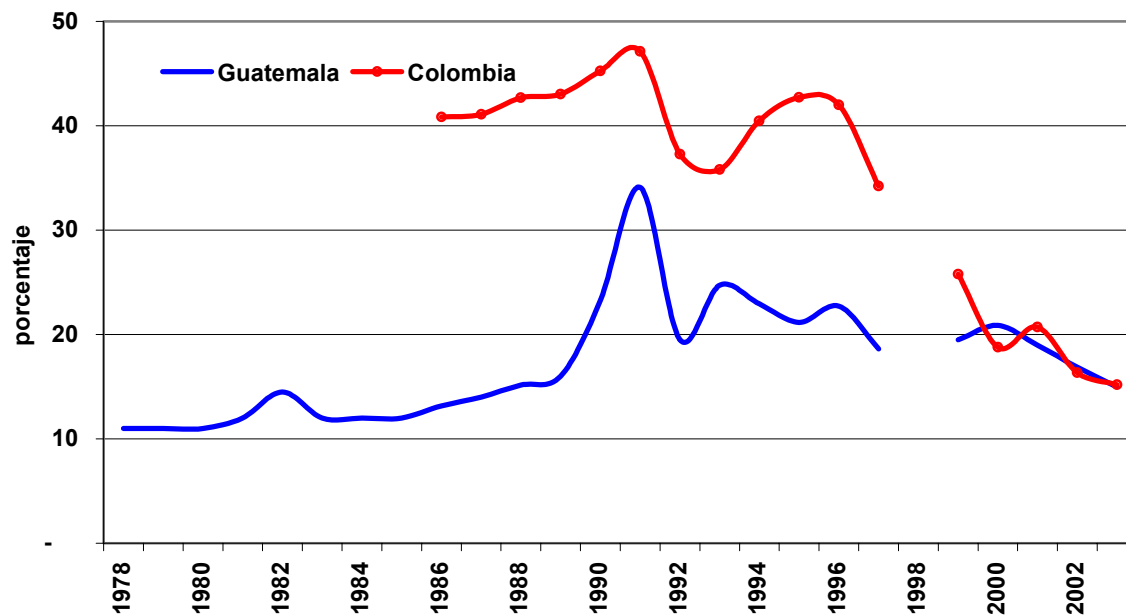


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Tasa de interés para préstamos (%)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1986	13.17	40.83
1991	34.08	47.13
1996	22.72	41.99
2003	14.98	15.19

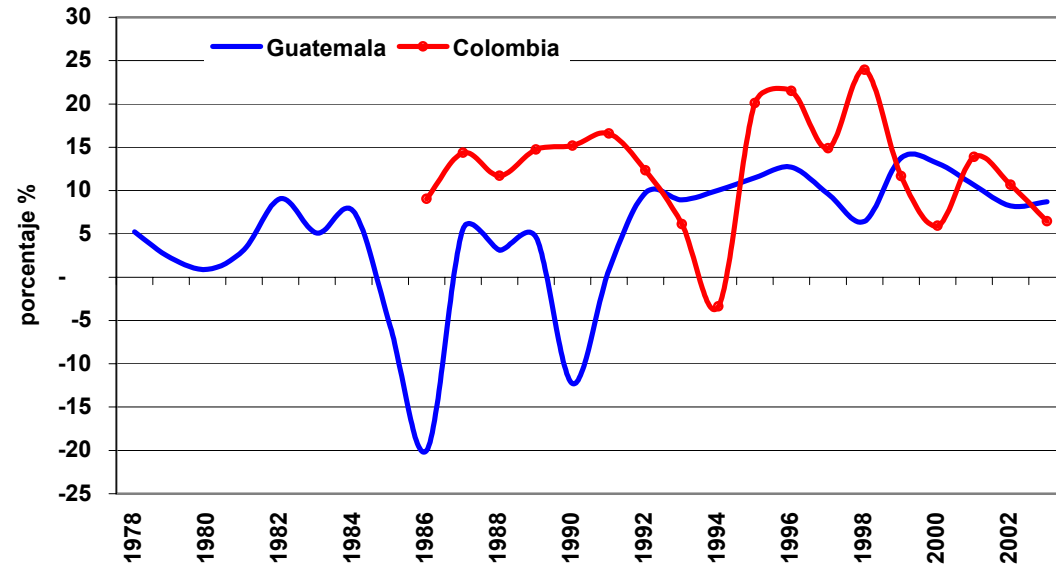


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Tasa real de interés (%)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1986	-20.0	9.0
1990	-12.3	15.2
1996	12.7	21.5
2000	13.2	6.0
2003	8.7	6.4

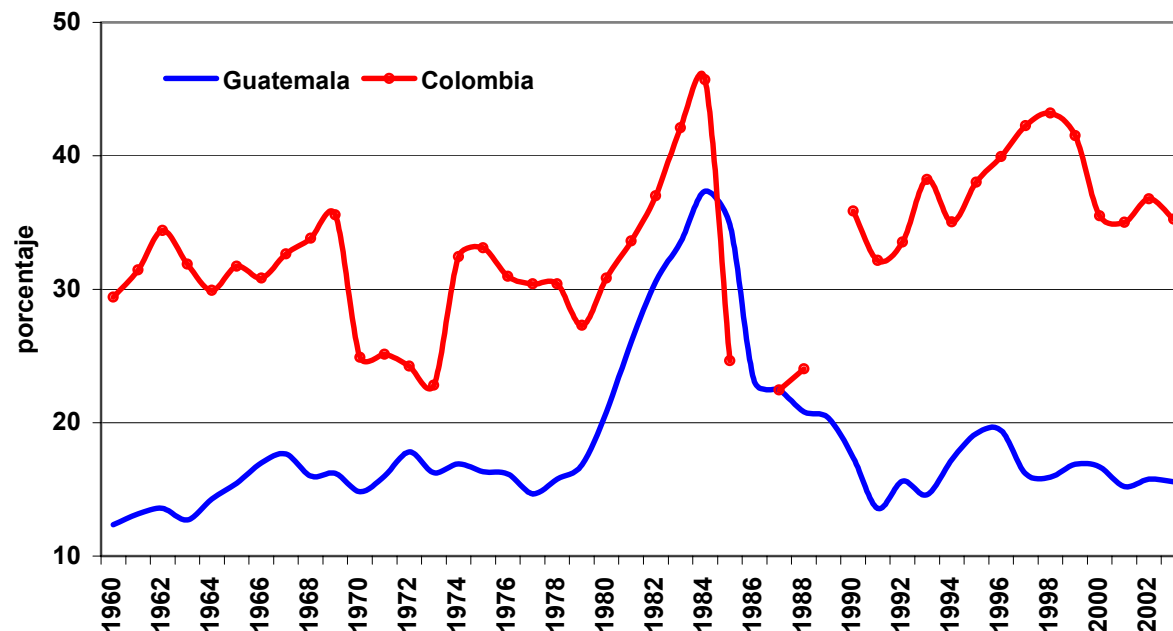


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Crédito doméstico provisto por el sector bancario (% del PIB) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1978	15.8	30.4
1988	20.8	24.0
1998	15.9	43.2
2000	16.7	35.5
2003	15.6	35.3



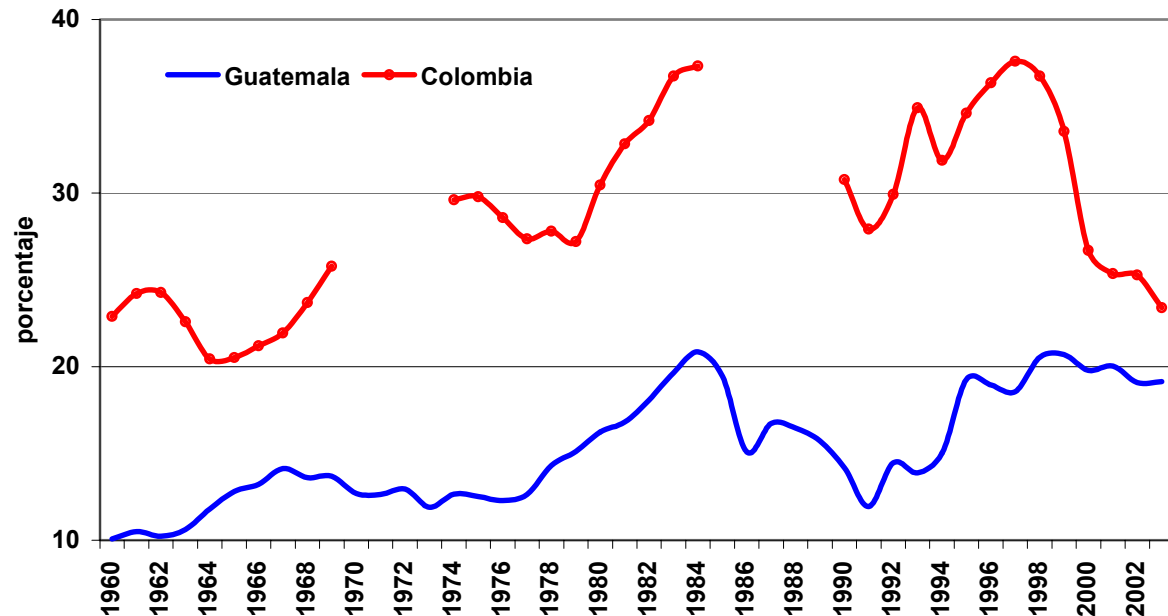
* Domestic credit provided by the banking sector includes all credit to various sectors on a gross basis, with the exception of credit to the central government, which is net. The banking sector includes monetary authorities and deposit money banks, as well as other banking institutions where data are available (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other banking institutions are savings and mortgage loan institutions and building and loan associations.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Crédito doméstico al sector privado (% del PIB) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	10.1	22.9
1970	12.7	-
1980	16.2	30.5
1990	14.2	30.8
2000	19.8	26.7
2003	19.1	23.4



* Domestic credit to private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises.

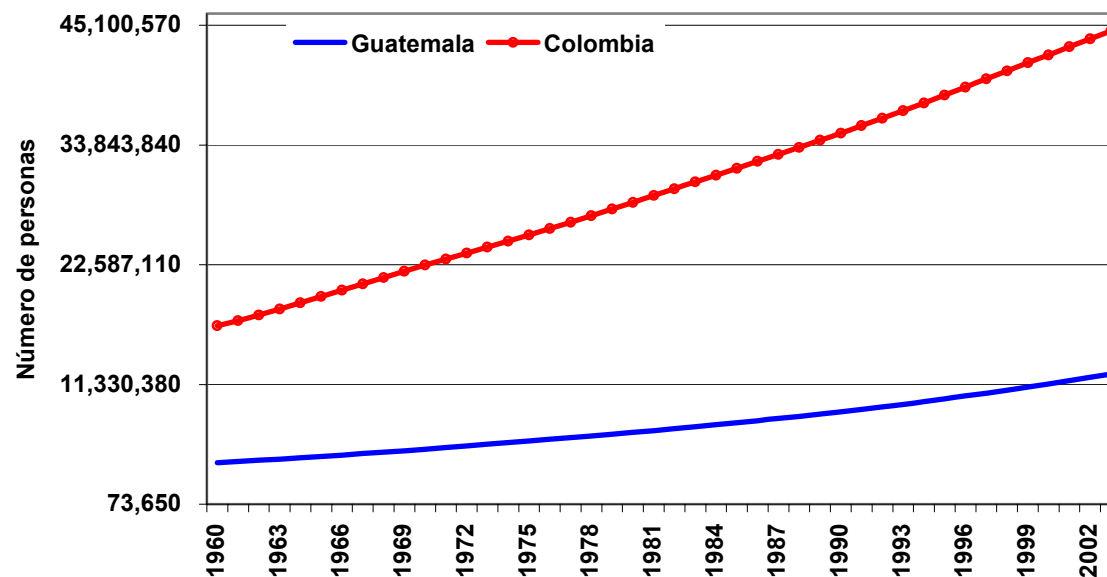


Población e indicadores sociales

- Población total
- Población rural
- Población rural (% de la población total)
- Población urbana
- Población urbana (% de la población total)
- Tasa bruta de natalidad (por 1,000 habitantes)*
- Tasa bruta de mortalidad (por 1,000 habitantes)*
- Expectativa de vida al nacer (años)
- Tasa de mortalidad infantil (por cada 1,000 nacimientos)
- Porcentaje de ingresos por grupo de población
- Tasa de instrucción del total de adultos (% de la población mayor de 15 años)
- Tasa de estudiantes con educación primaria completa (% del total del grupo edad relevante)
- Compensación a los trabajadores (como % de los costos)
- Inmunización DPT (% de niños entre 12 y 23 meses)
- Médicos (por cada 1,000 personas)

Población total

	Guatemala	Colombia
1962	4,200,810	17,865,040
1972	5,548,800	23,673,710
1982	7,172,060	29,731,580
1992	9,216,850	36,359,700
2003	12,307,091	44,584,000

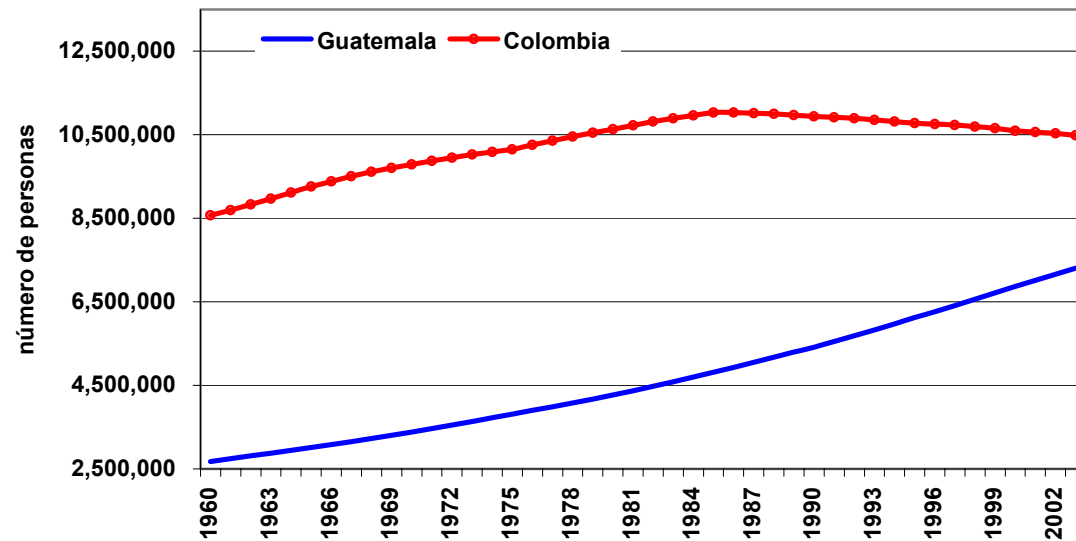


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Población rural

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	3,380,005	9,793,279
1980	4,269,320	10,635,764
1990	5,415,631	10,941,064
2003	7,306,400	10,486,692

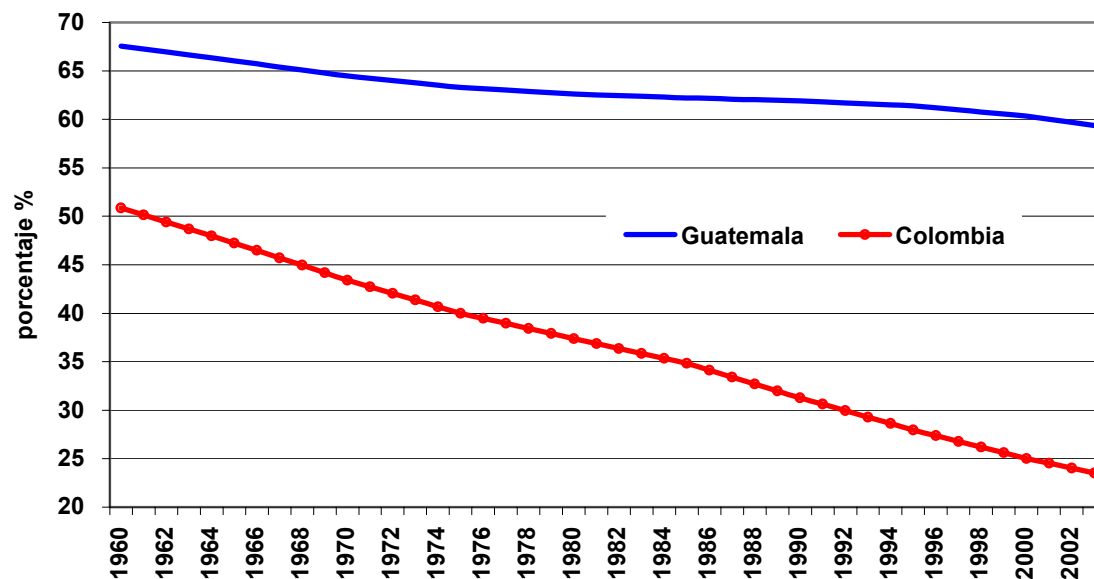


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Población rural (% de la población total)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	67.6	50.9
1970	64.5	43.4
1980	62.6	37.4
1990	61.9	31.3
2003	59.4	23.5

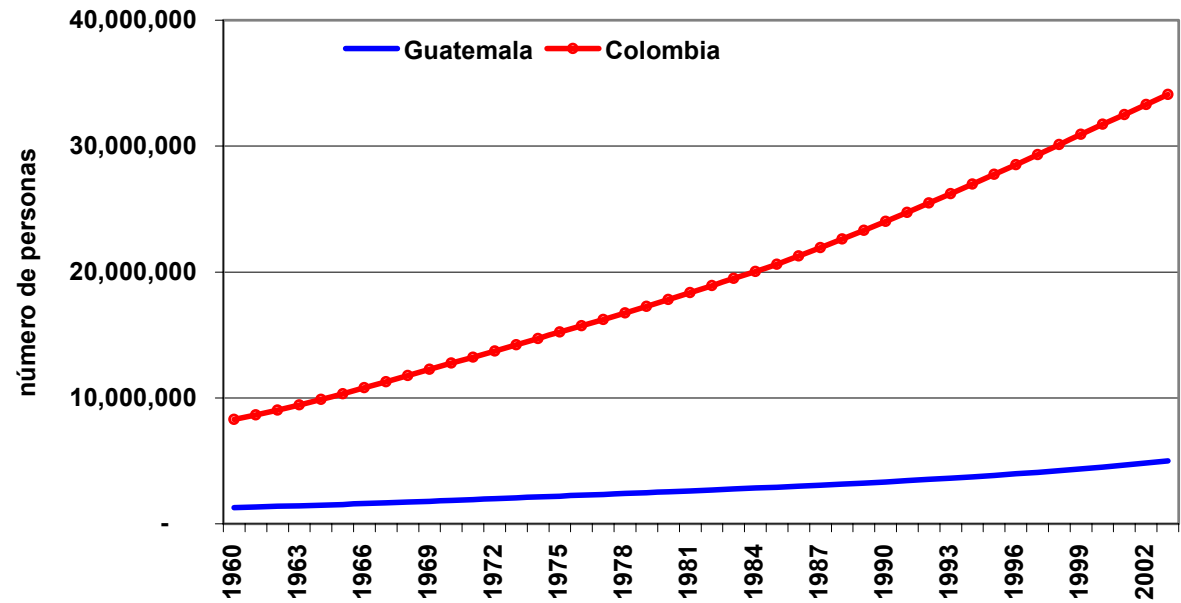


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Población urbana

	Guatemala	Colombia
1998	4,237,096	30,129,101
2000	4,515,410	31,728,477
2002	4,833,764	33,303,408
2003	5,000,691	34,097,308

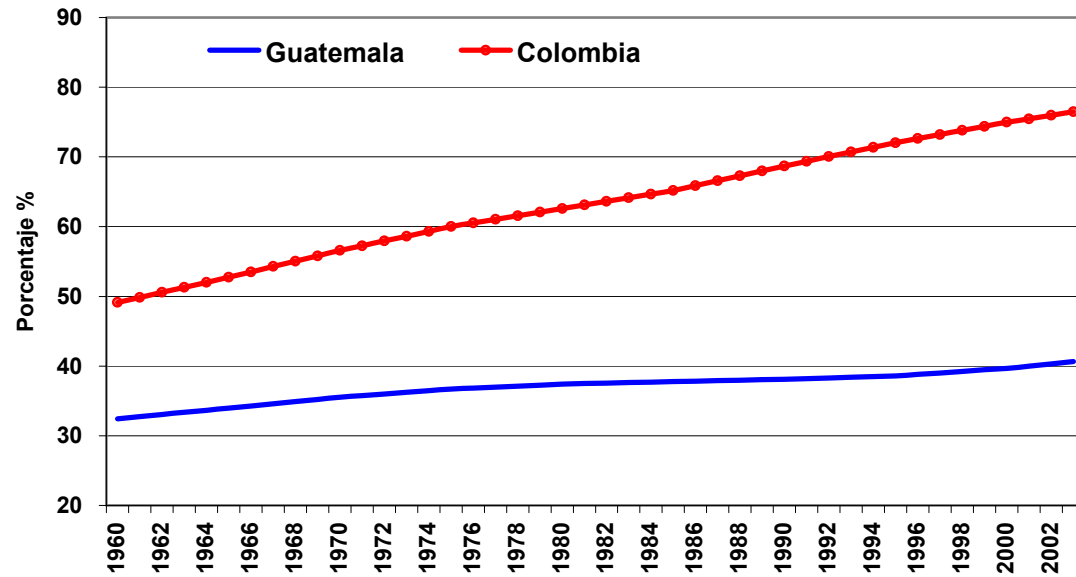


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Población urbana (% de la población total)

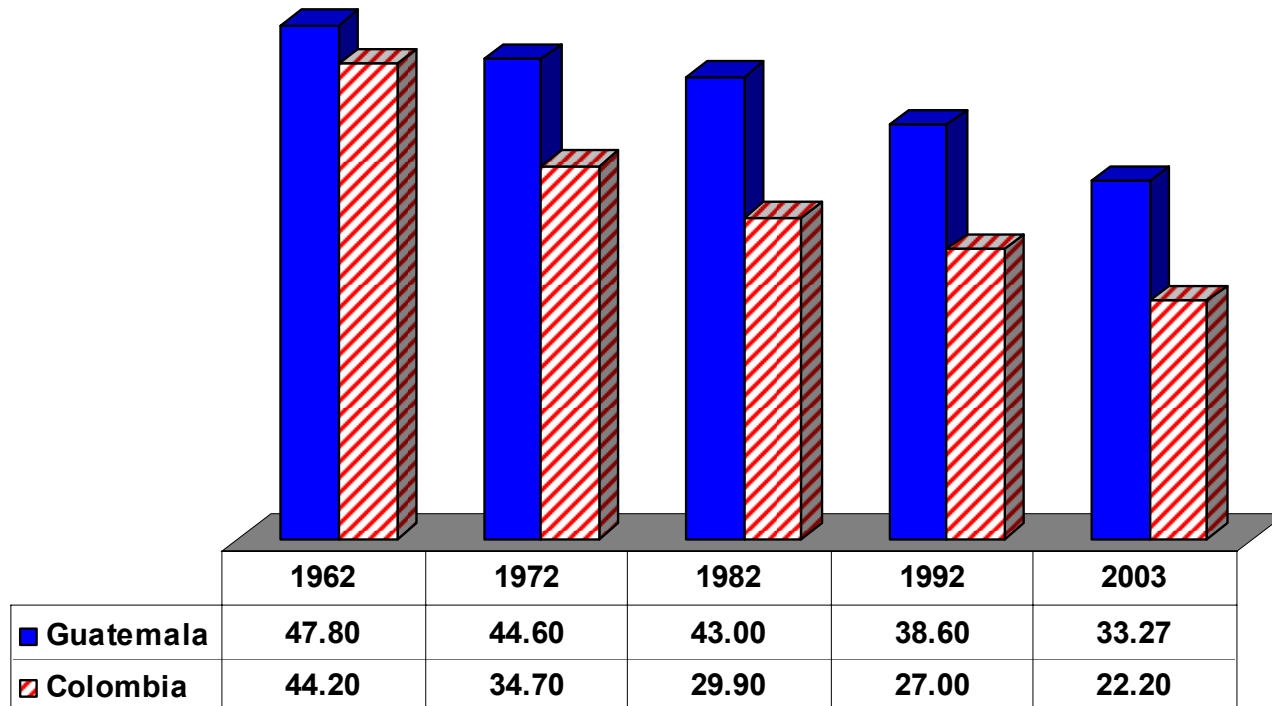
	Guatemala	Colombia
1998	39.2	73.8
2000	39.7	75.0
2002	40.3	76.0
2003	40.6	76.5



Fuente: Banco Mundial



Tasa bruta de natalidad (por 1,000 habitantes)*

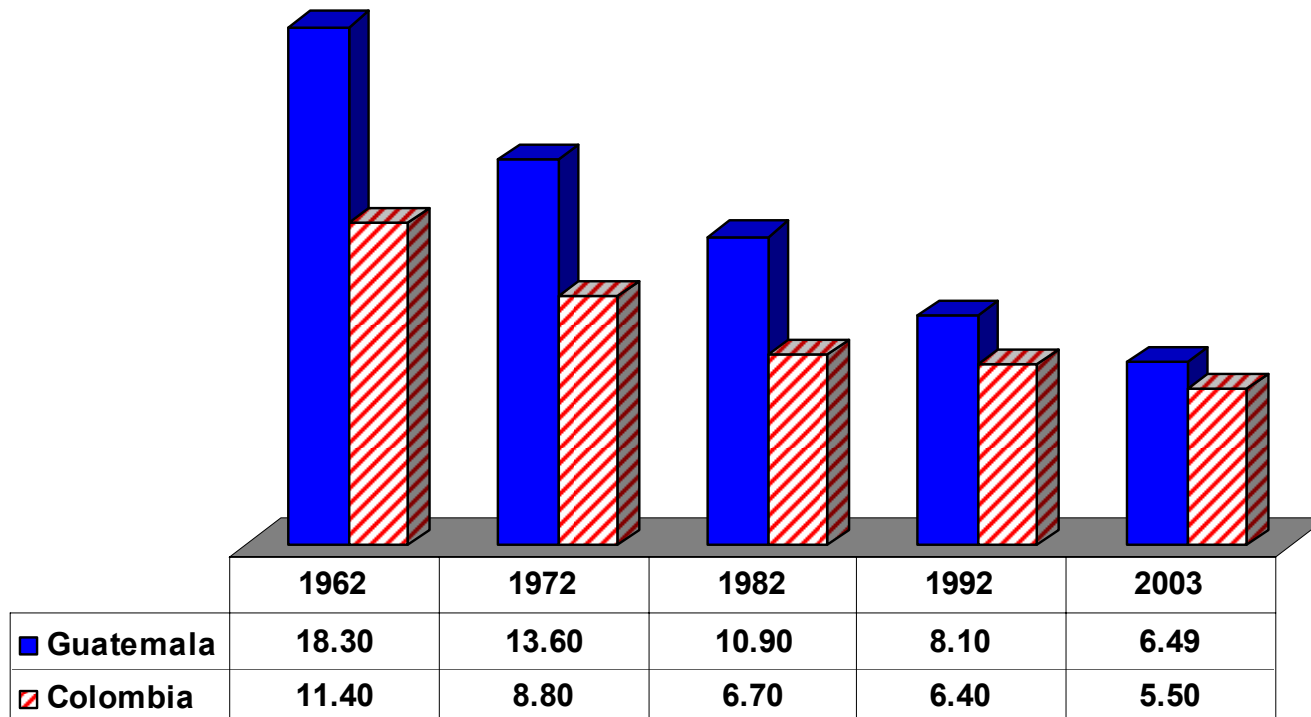


* Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Tasa bruta de mortalidad (por 1,000 habitantes)*

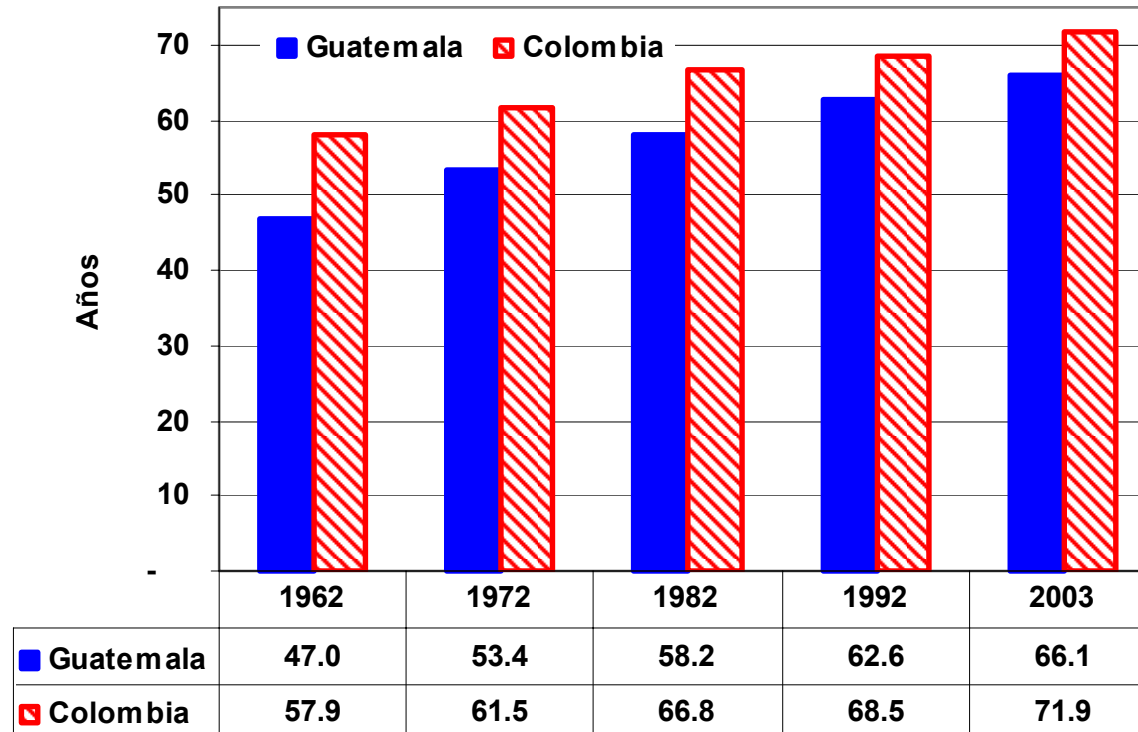


* Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Expectativa de vida al nacer (años)

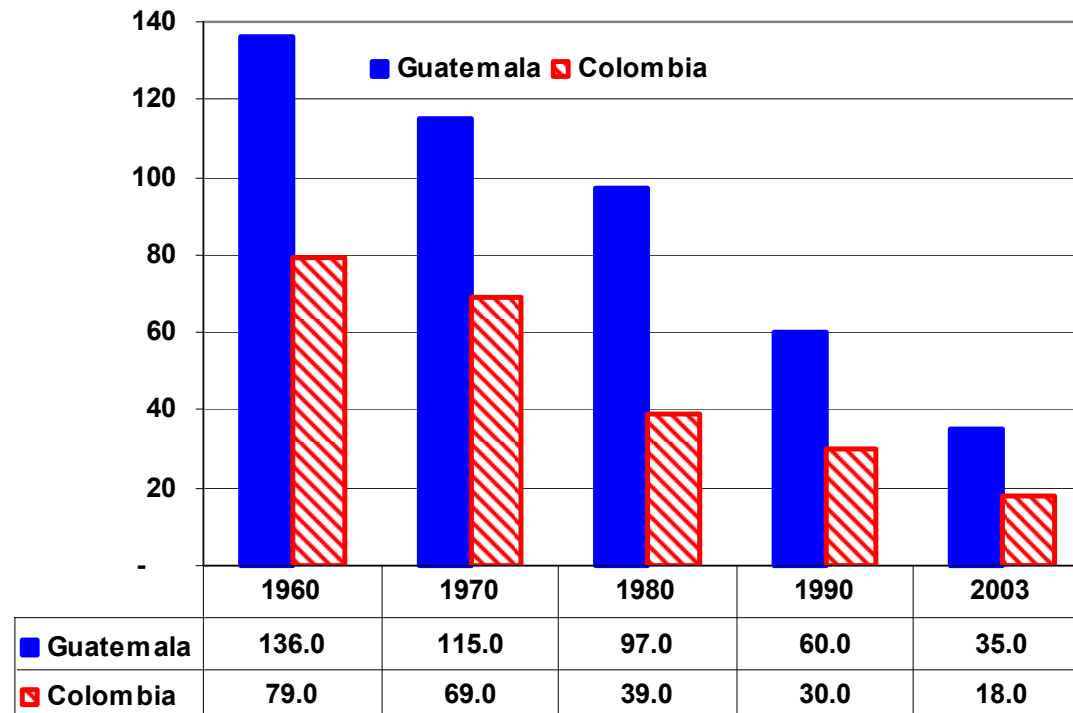


* Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Tasa de mortalidad infantil (por cada 1,000 nacimientos)

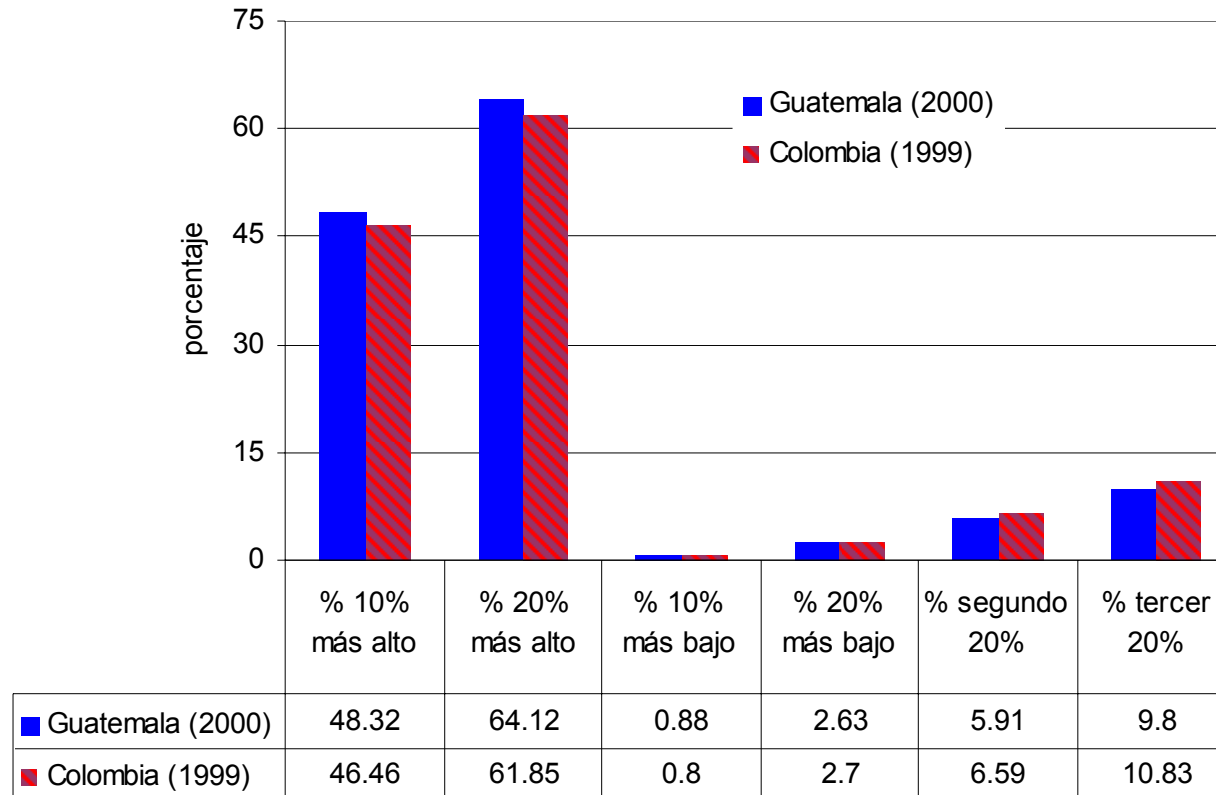


* Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



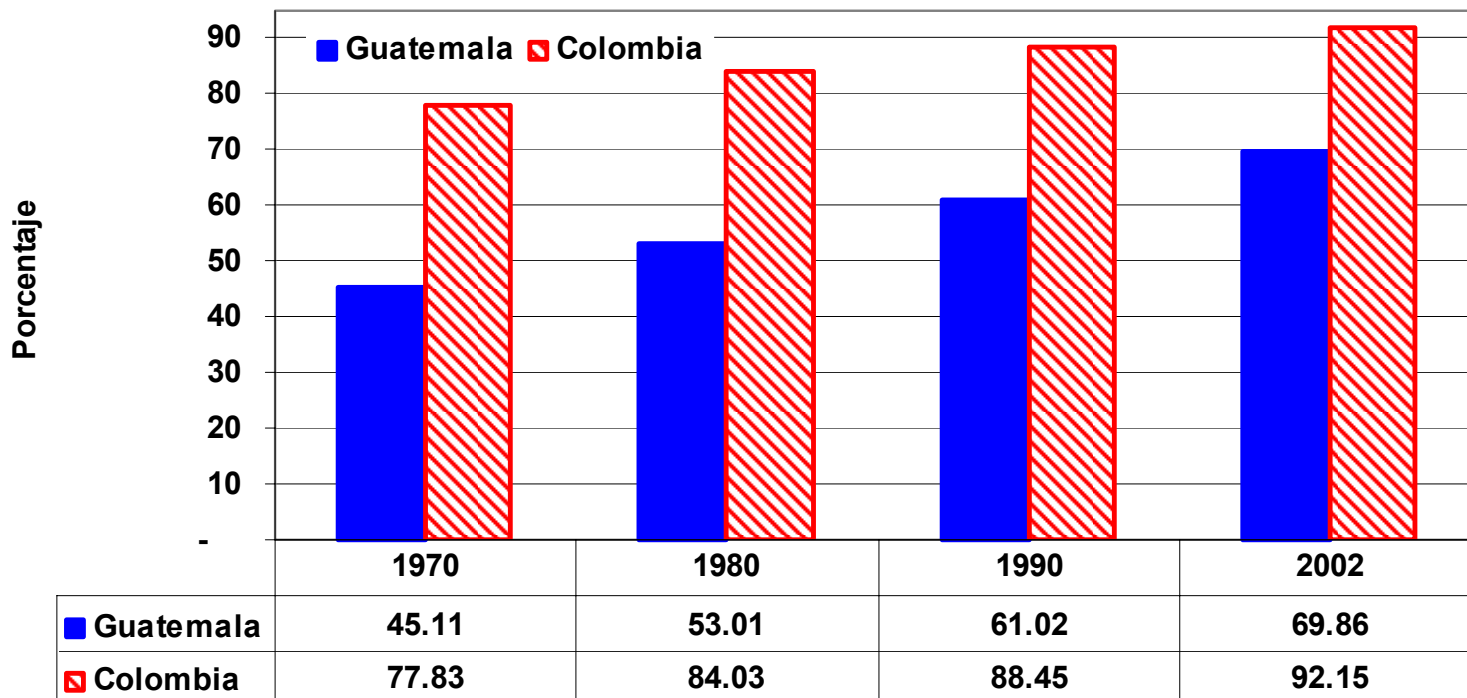
Porcentaje de ingresos por grupo de población *



* Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.



Tasa de instrucción del total de adultos (% de la población mayor de 15 años)

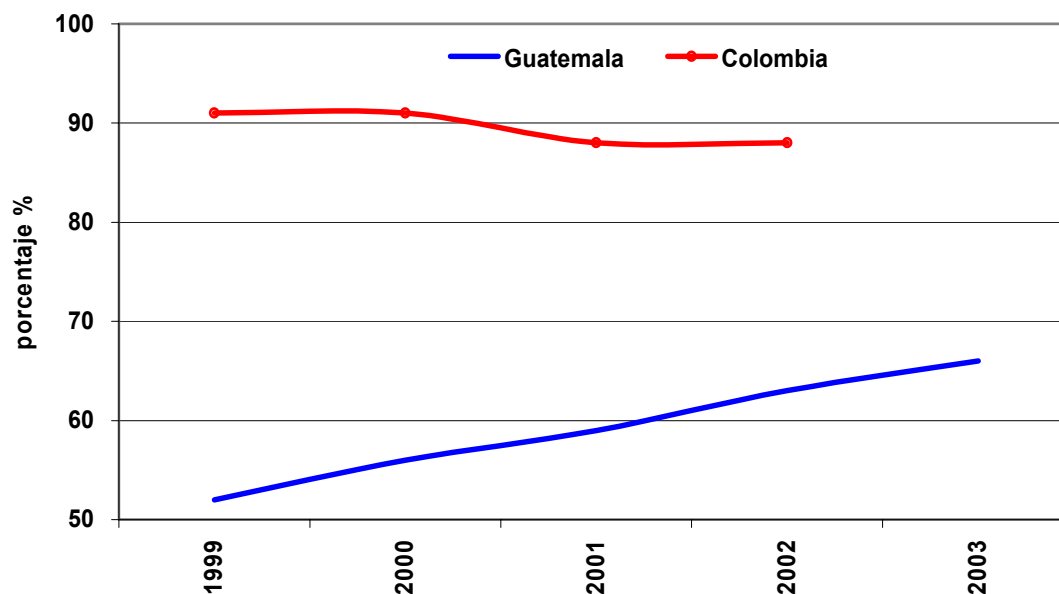


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Tasa de estudiantes con educación primaria completa (% del total del grupo edad relevante)

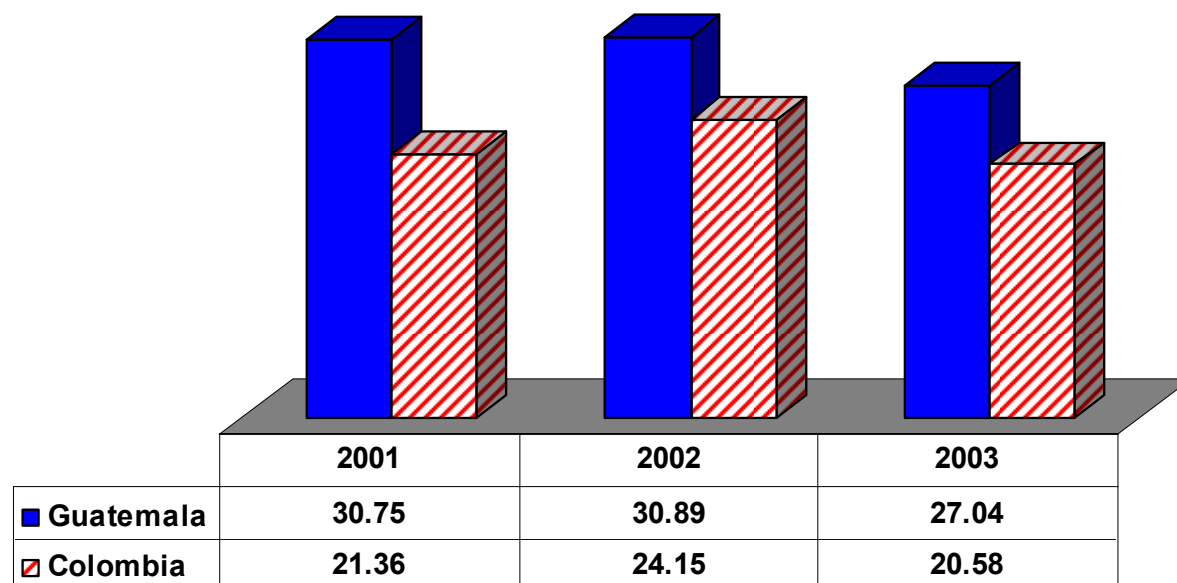
	Guatemala	Colombia
1999	52.0	91.0
2001	59.0	88.0
2002	63.0	88.0



Fuente: Banco Mundial



Compensación a los trabajadores (como % de los costos)*



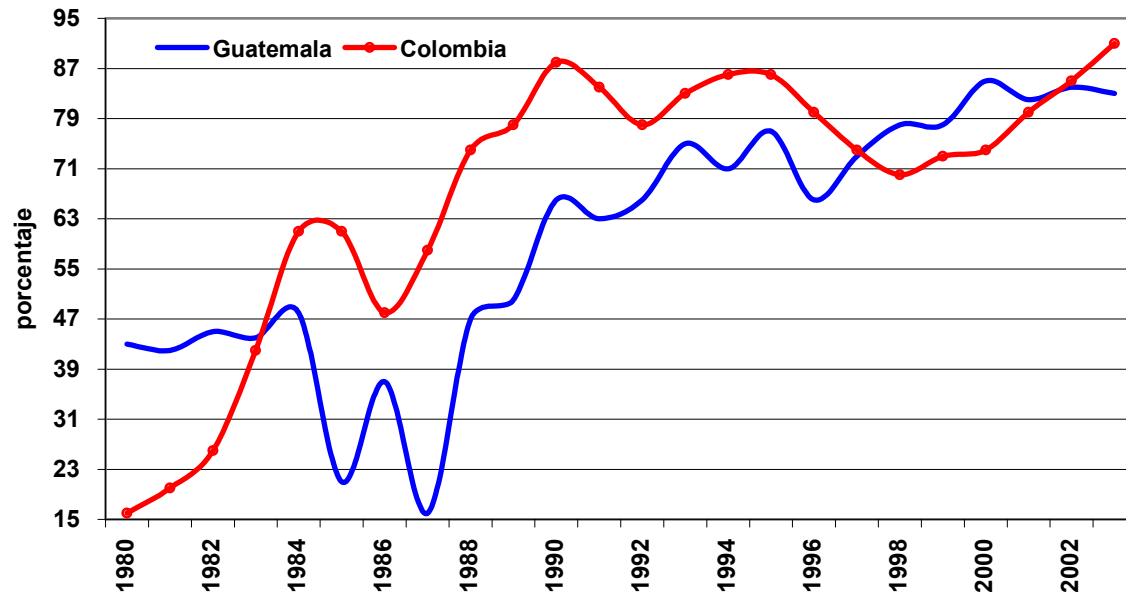
* Compensation of employees consists of all payments in cash, as well as in kind (such as food and housing), to employees in return for services rendered, and government contributions to social insurance schemes such as social security and pensions that provide benefits to employees.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Inmunización DPT (% de niños entre 12 y 23 meses)*

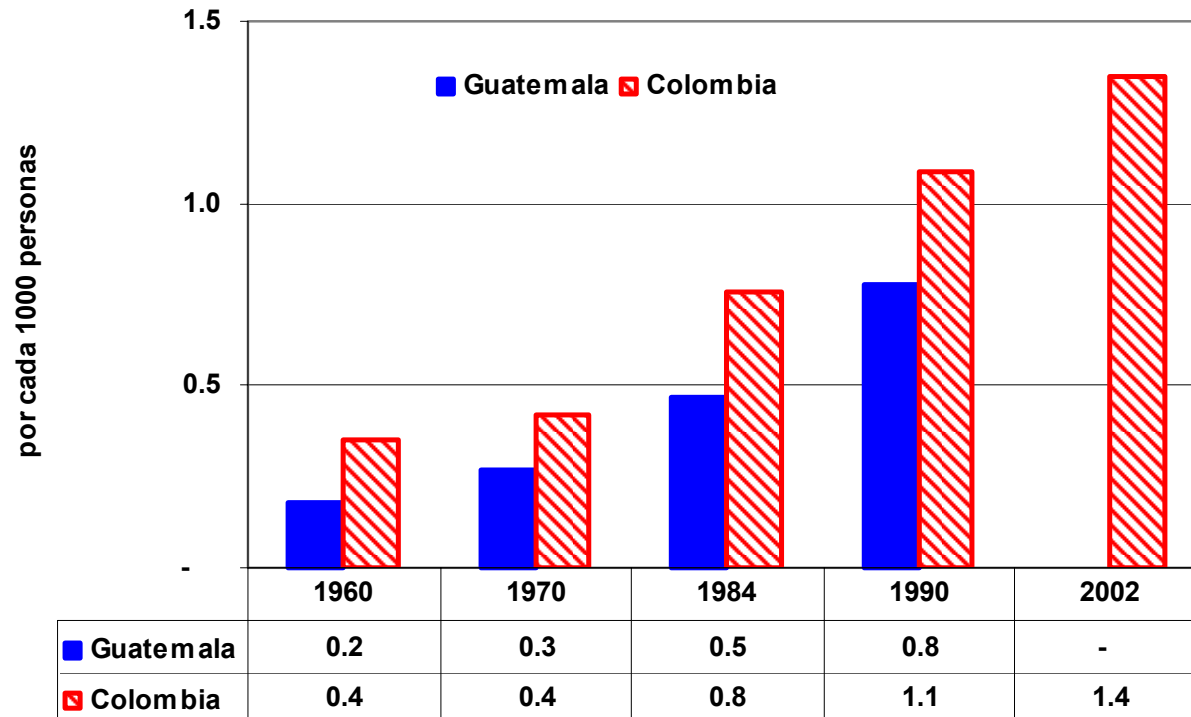
	Guatemala	Colombia
1980	43	16
1990	66	88
2000	85	74
2003	83	91



Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before one year of age. A child is considered adequately immunized against diphtheria, pertussis (or whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT) after receiving three doses of vaccine.



Médicos (por cada 1,000 personas)



Fuente: Banco Mundial



Sector agropecuario (I)

- Valor agregado agricultura en US\$ constantes 2000
- Valor agregado agricultura en US\$ corrientes
- Valor agregado agricultura en moneda local constantes
- Valor agregado agricultura en moneda local corrientes
- Valor agregado agricultura crecimiento anual (%)
- Valor agregado agricultura como porcentaje del PIB
- Valor agregado agricultura por trabajador (US\$ constantes 2000)
- Area de tierras (hectáreas)
- Tierra arable (hectáreas)
- Tierra arable (% de área de tierra)
- Tierra irrigada (hectáreas)
- Area de tierra irrigada (% de la tierra cosechada)
- Area en producción de cereales (hectáreas)

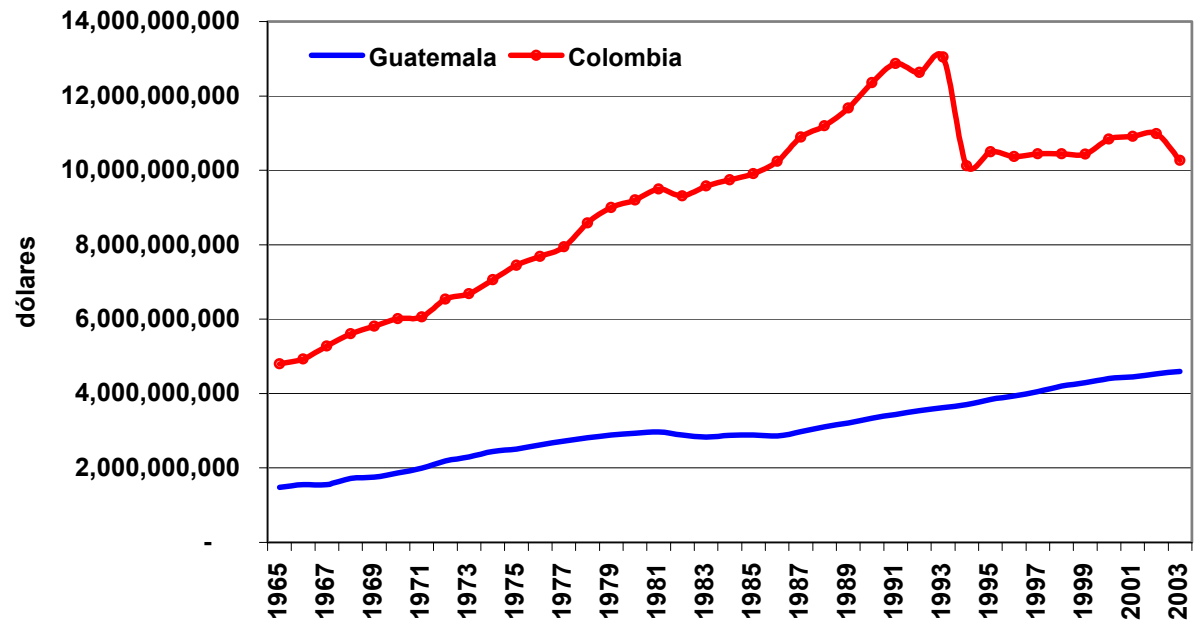
Más →

Sector agropecuario (II)

- Producción de cereales (toneladas métricas)
- Rendimientos en cereales (kilogramos por hectárea)
- Maquinaria agrícola y tractores
- Maquinaria agrícola, tractores por hectárea de tierra arable
- Consumo de fertilizantes (100 de gramos por hectárea arable)
- Materias primas agrícolas exportadas (% de las mercancías exportadas)
- Materias primas agrícolas importadas (% de las mercancías exportadas)
- Índice de producción de cosechas (base 1999-2001 = 100)
- Índice de producción de alimentos (base 1999-2001 = 100)
- Índice de precios de alimentos (base 2000 = 100) *
- Índice de producción ganadera (1999-2001=100)*
- Pastos permanentes (% del area de tierra)*

Valor agregado de la agricultura en US\$ constantes de 2000

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	1,480,556,422	4,796,832,572
1975	2,509,037,572	7,442,031,082
1985	2,885,830,315	9,909,854,893
1995	3,838,055,082	10,500,568,757
2003	4,597,538,323	10,265,372,693

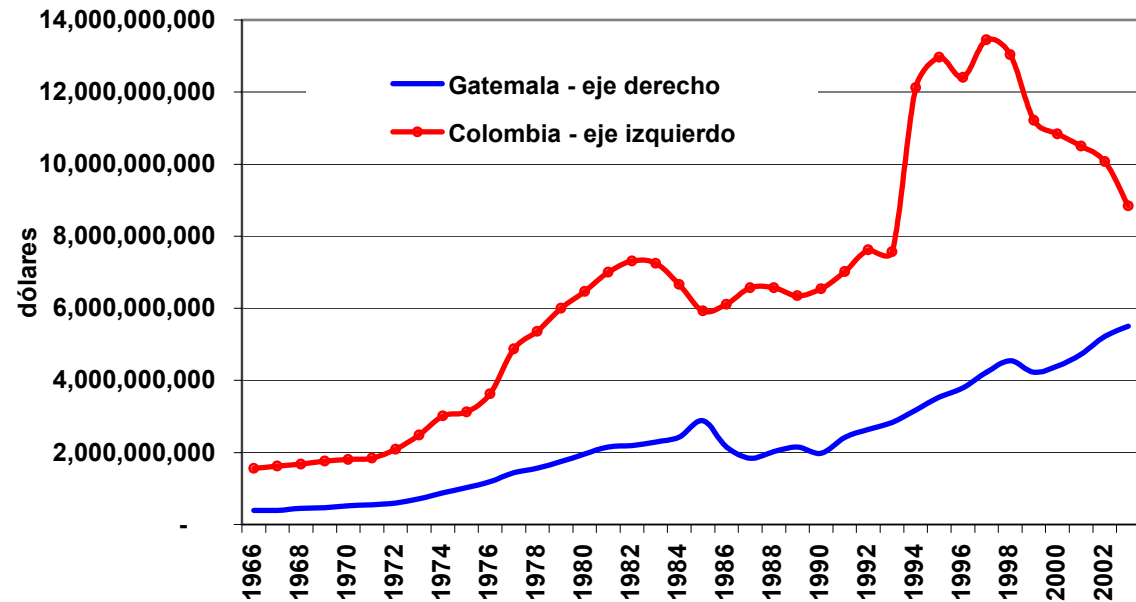


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Valor agregado de la agricultura en US\$ corrientes

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	382,561,345	1,701,164,616
1975	1,022,624,919	3,128,649,401
1985	2,890,171,671	5,928,873,688
1995	468,222,546	12,967,120,583
2003	5,503,138,388	8,843,496,961

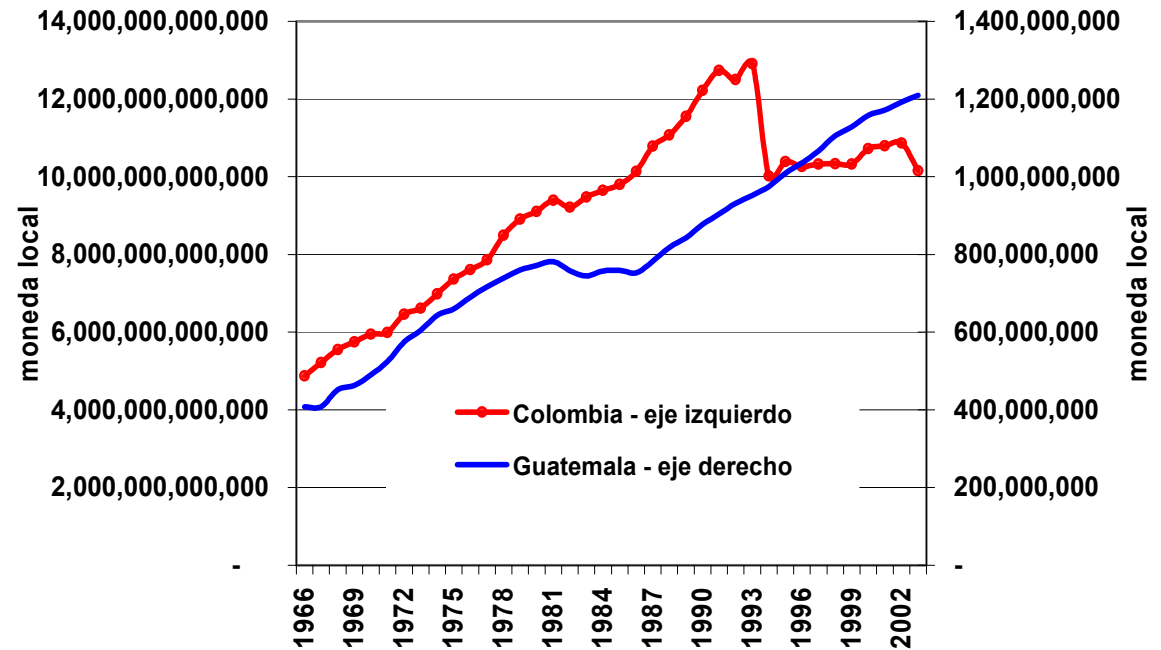


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Valor agregado de la agricultura en moneda local constantes

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	389,400,000	4,746,353,551,917
1975	659,900,032	7,363,715,561,325
1985	759,000,000	9,805,569,458,609
1995	1,009,443,900	10,390,067,000,000
2003	1,209,195,000	10,157,346,000,000

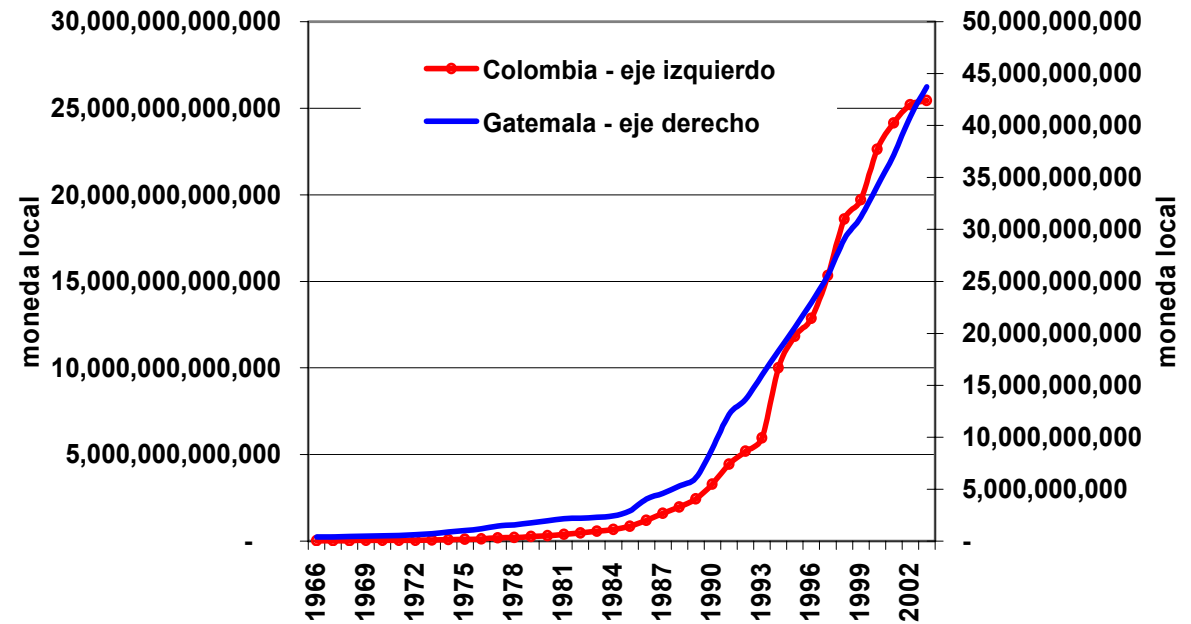


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Valor agregado de la agricultura en moneda local corrientes

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	382,561,345	17,819,700,000
1975	1,022,624,919	96,766,000,000
1985	2,890,171,671	843,738,000,000
1995	20,565,957,495	11,836,730,000,000
2003	43,704,090,702	25,448,489,030,034

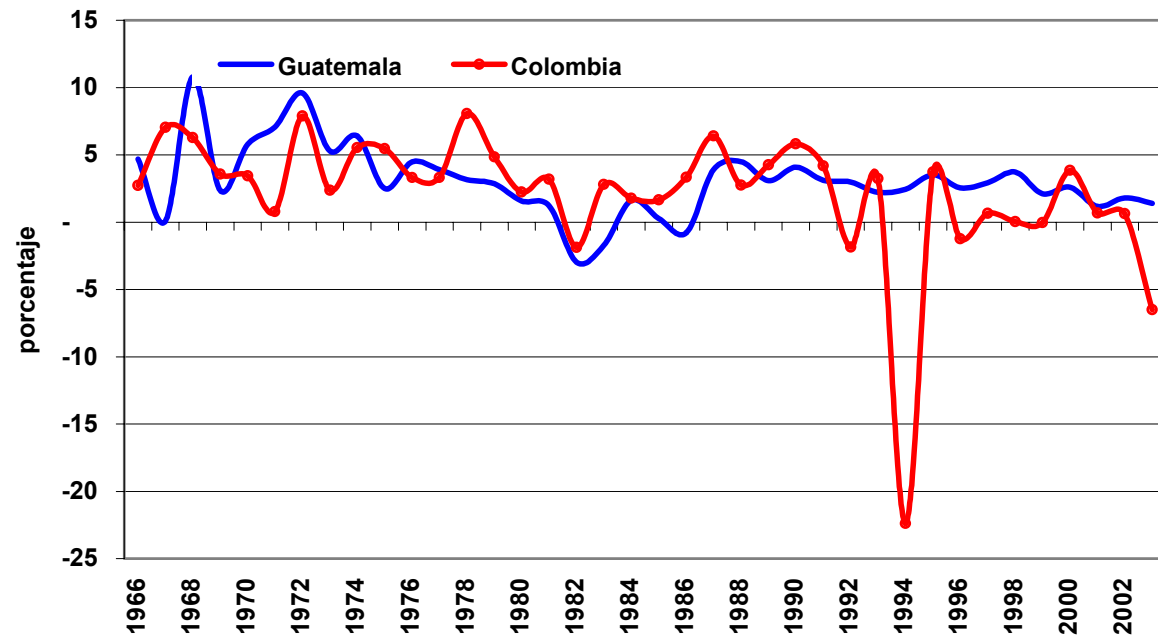


Fuente: Banco Mundial



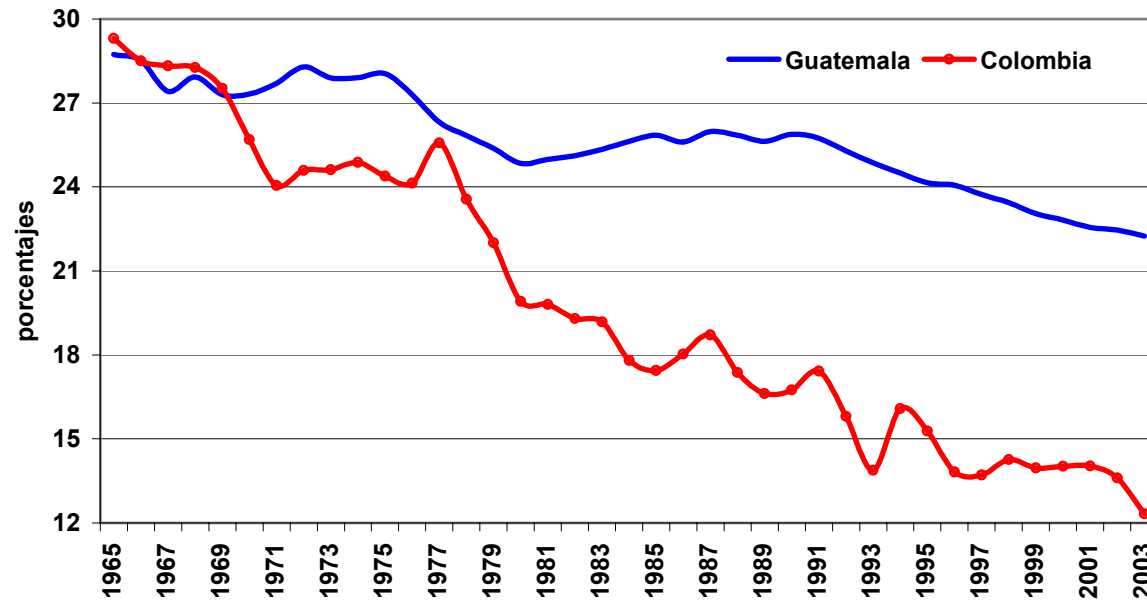
Valor agregado de la agricultura crecimiento anual (%)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1966	4.7	2.7
1976	4.5	3.3
1986	-0.8	3.4
1996	2.6	-1.2
2003	1.4	-6.5



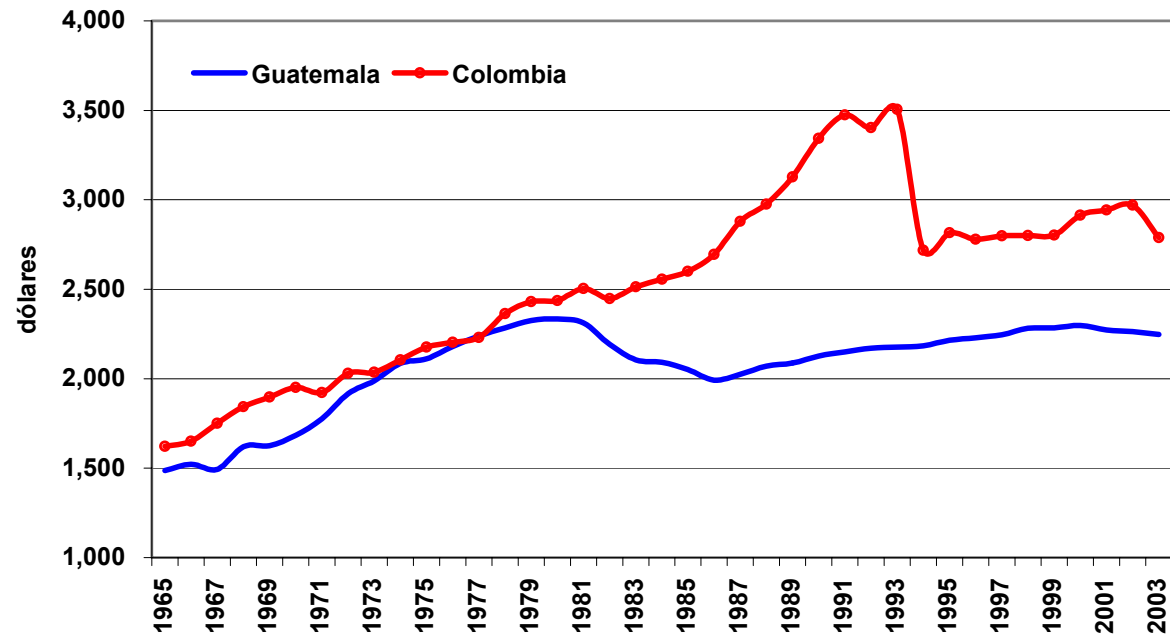
Valor agregado de la agricultura como porcentaje del PIB

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	28.73	29.31
1975	28.05	24.39
1985	25.85	17.45
1995	24.15	15.28
2003	22.25	12.32



Valor agregado de la agricultura por trabajador (US\$ constantes de 2000) *

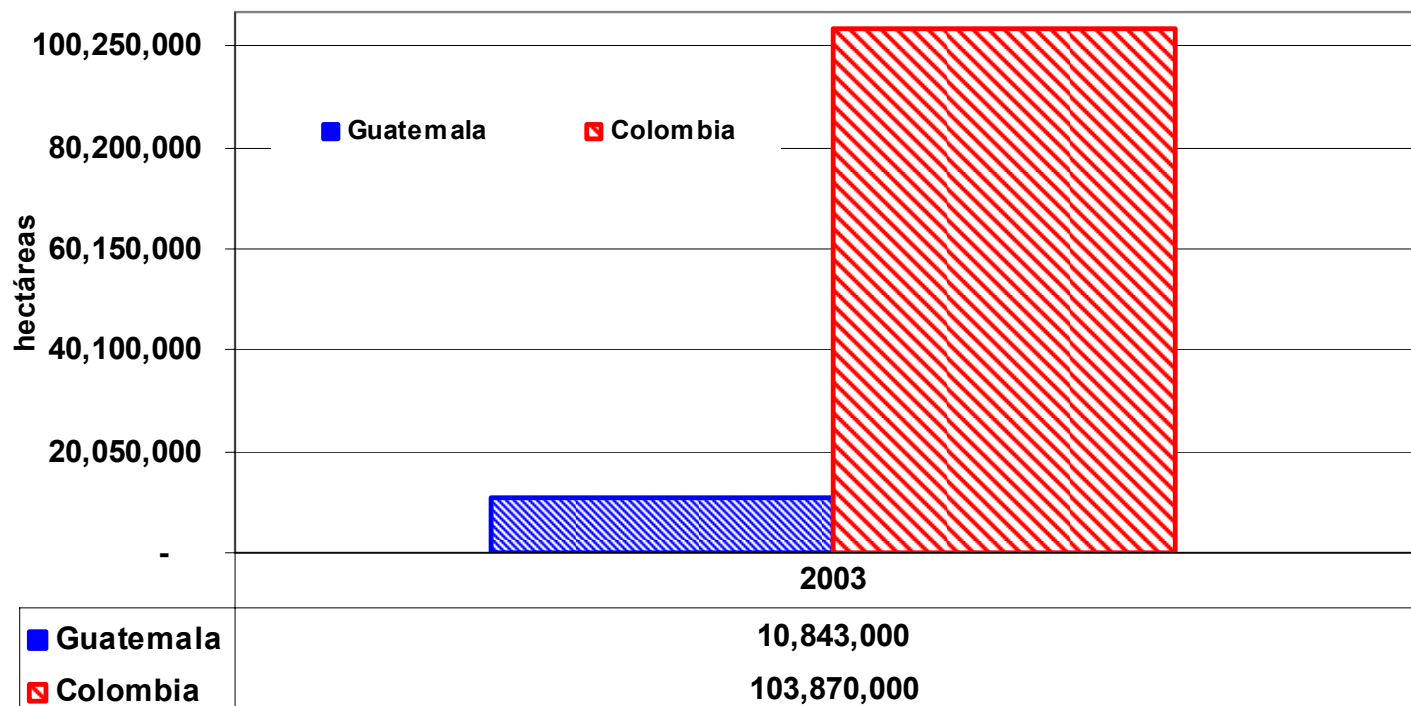
	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	1486.50	1622.74
1975	2110.21	2176.67
1985	2051.05	2601.01
1995	2215.97	2815.92
2003	2247.09	2787.99



* Agriculture value added per worker is a measure of I productivity. Value added in agriculture measures the output of the I sector (ISIC divisions 1-5) less the value of intermediate inputs. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.



Area de tierras (hectáreas)

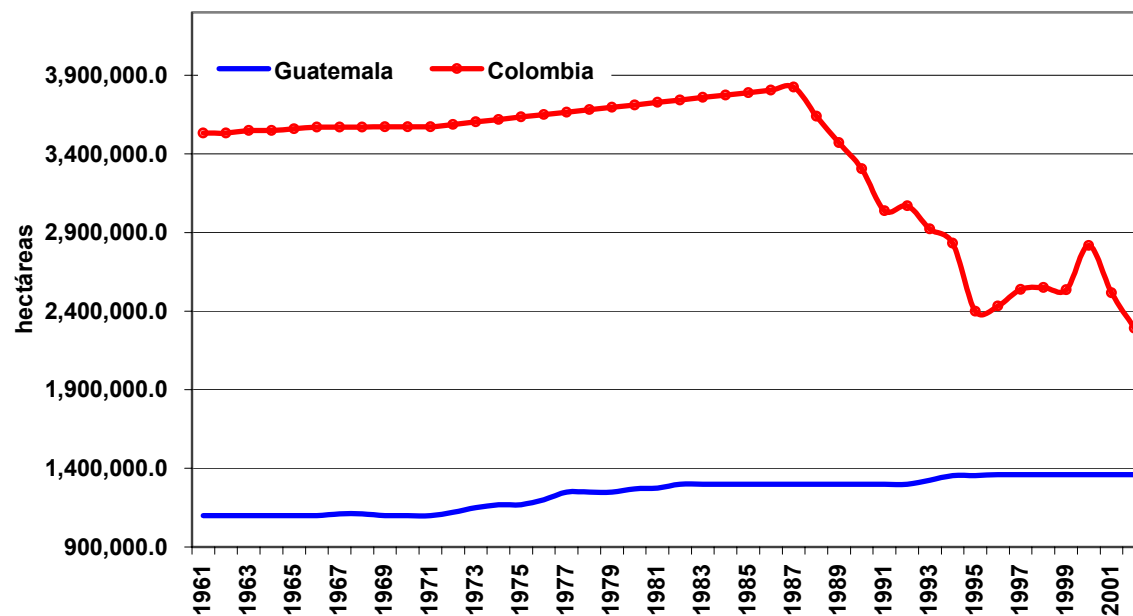


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Tierra arable (hectáreas)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	1,100,000	3,532,000
1971	1,100,000	3,573,000
1981	1,275,000	3,728,000
1991	1,300,000	3,038,000
2002	1,360,000	2,293,000

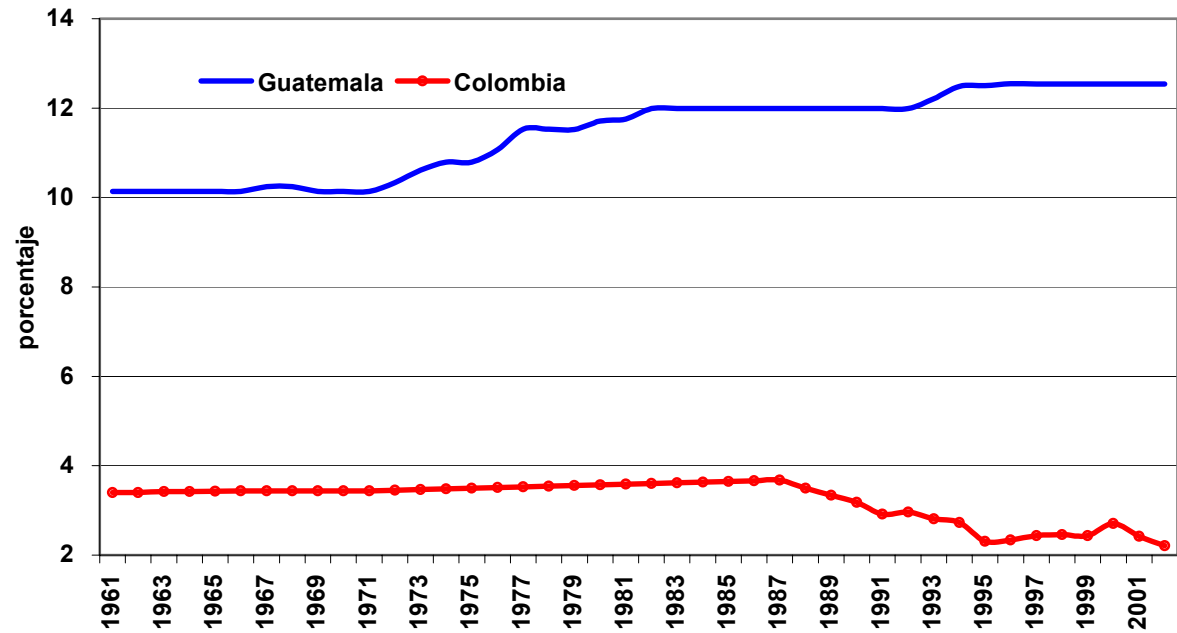


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Tierra arable (% de área de tierra)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	10.14	3.40
1971	10.14	3.44
1981	11.76	3.59
1991	11.99	2.92
2002	12.54	2.21

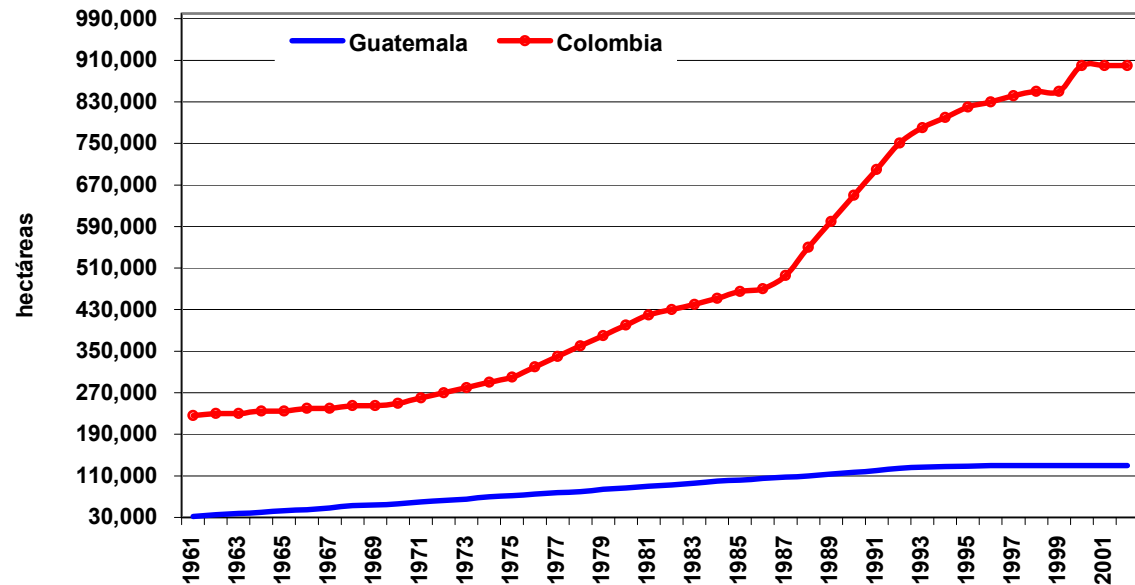


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Tierra irrigada (hectáreas)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	32,000	226,000
1971	60,000	260,000
1981	90,000	420,000
1991	120,000	700,000
2002	130,000	900,000

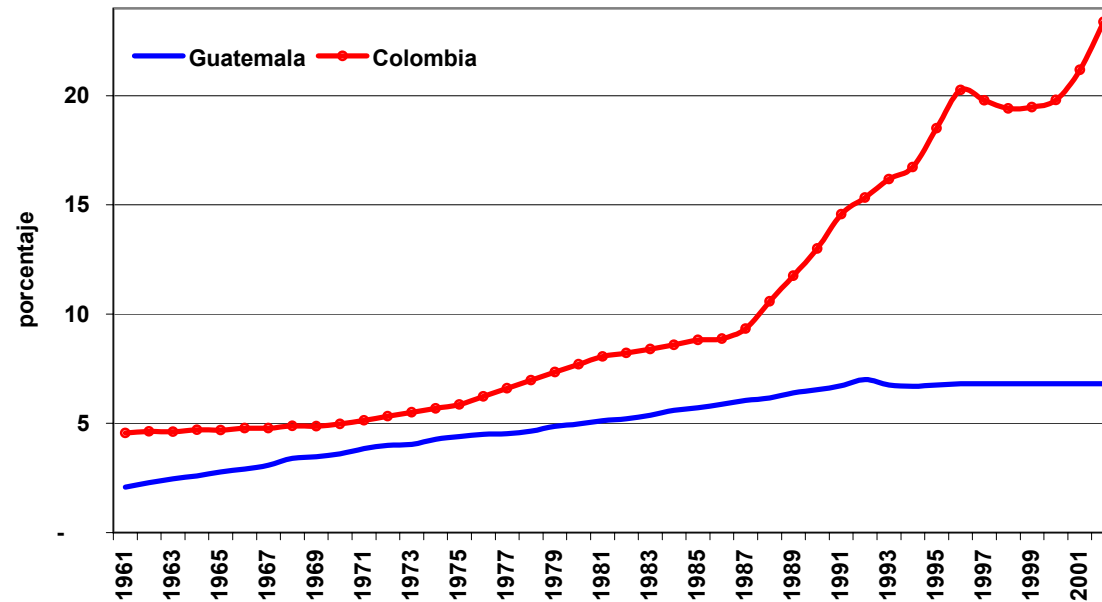


Fuente: Banco Mundial



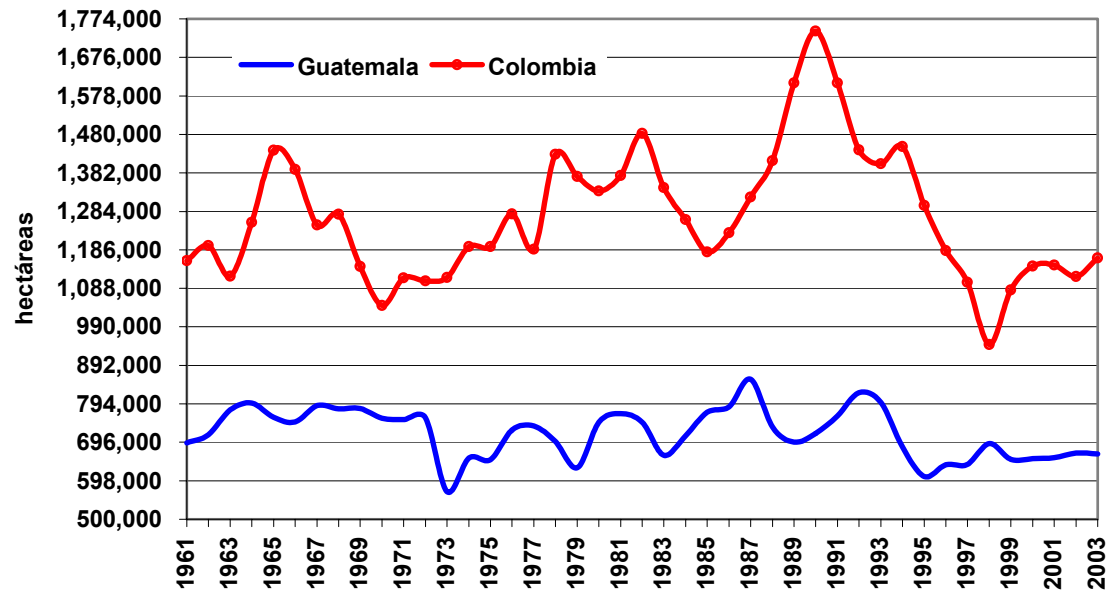
Area de tierra irrigada (% de la tierra cosechada)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	2.08	4.55
1971	3.85	5.14
1981	5.12	8.06
1991	6.72	14.58
2002	6.82	23.38



Area en producción de cereales (hectáreas)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	694,998.0	1,158,170.0
1971	754,153.0	1,115,010.0
1981	769,250.0	1,375,115.0
1991	763,420.0	1,610,900.0
2003	666,450.0	1,165,534.0

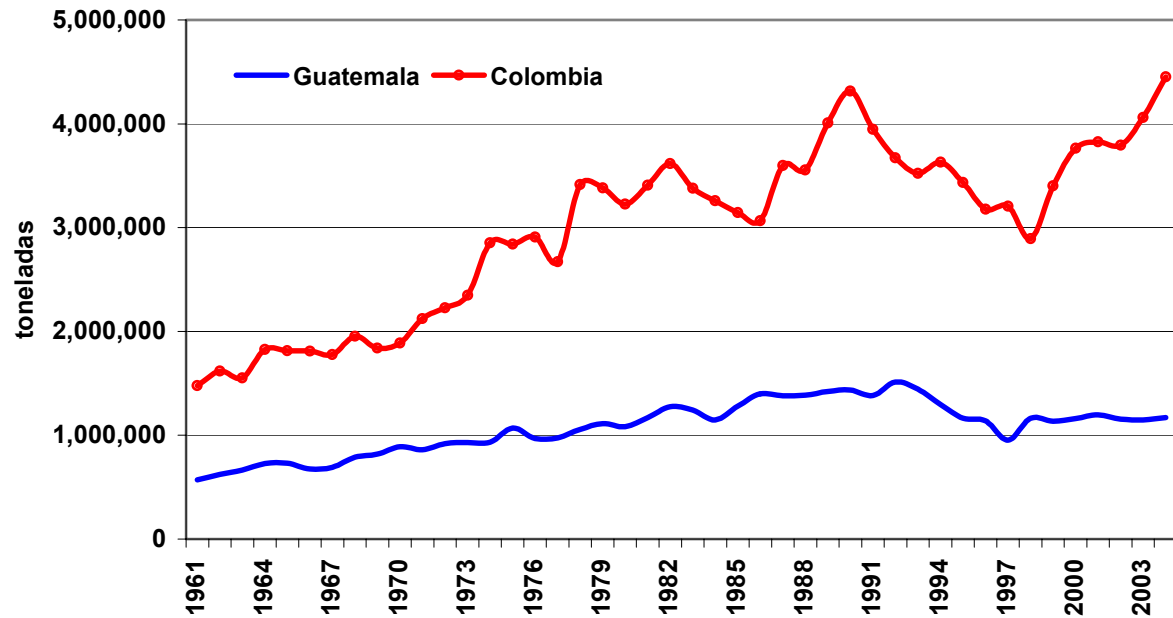


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Producción de cereales (toneladas métricas) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	571,369	1,476,921
1972	861,435	2,123,548
1982	1,274,957	3,617,861
1992	1,513,512	3,673,663
2003	1,171,738	4,450,469



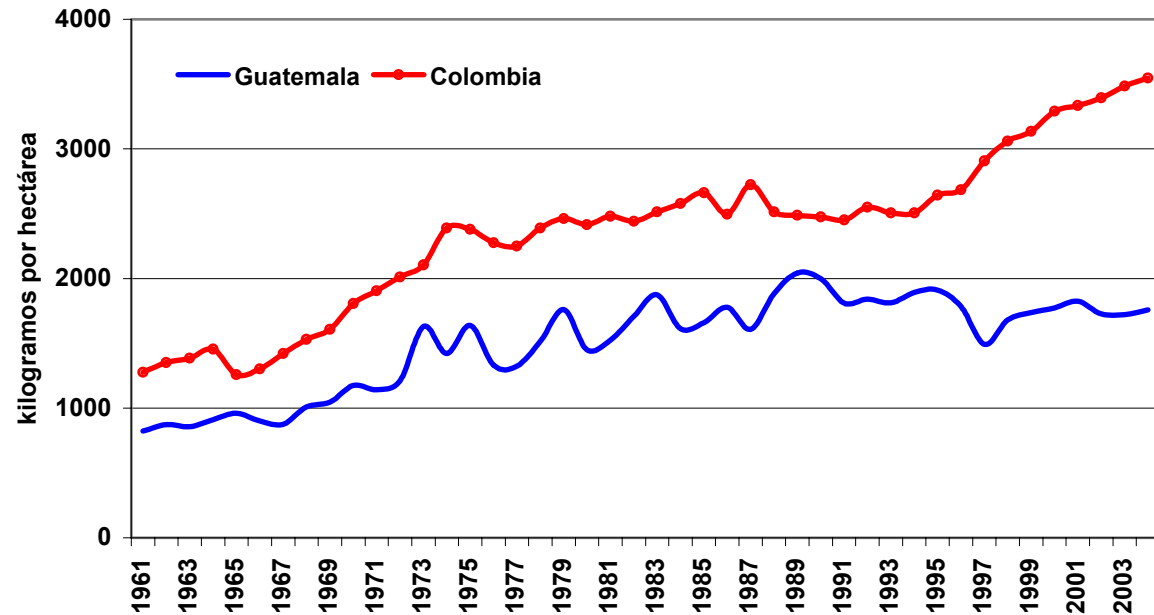
* Cereal production (metric tons) refer to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Rendimientos en cereales (kilogramos por hectárea) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	822	1,275
1972	1,142	1,905
1982	1,708	2,441
1992	1,840	2,550
2003	1,758	3,546



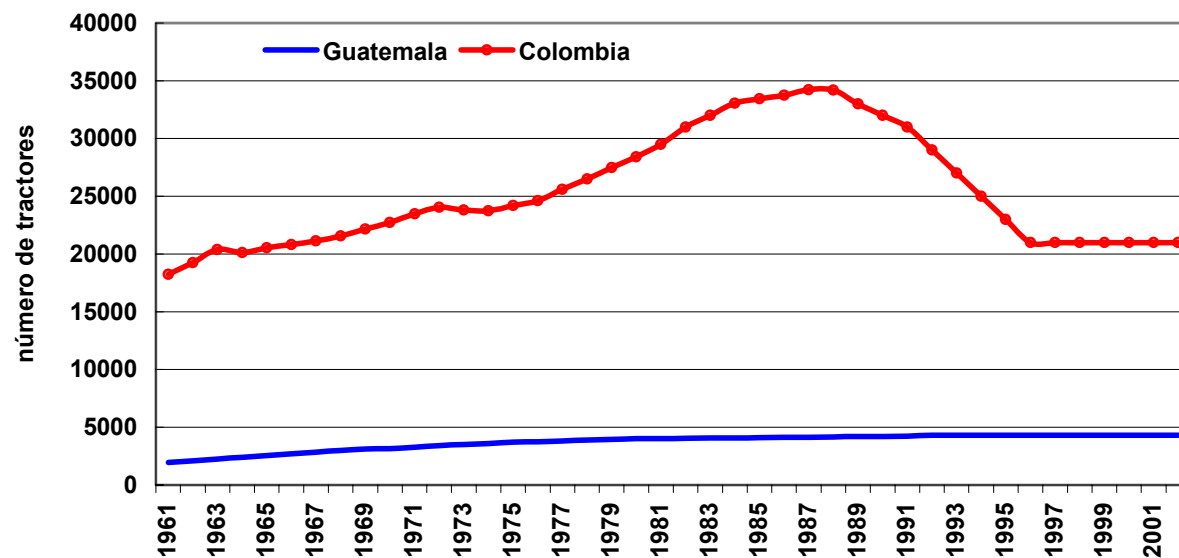
* Cereal yield, measured as kilograms per hectare of harvested land, includes wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Maquinaria agrícola y tractores

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	1,950	18,241
1971	3,250	23,469
1981	4,020	29,500
1991	4,220	31,000
2001	4,300	21,000

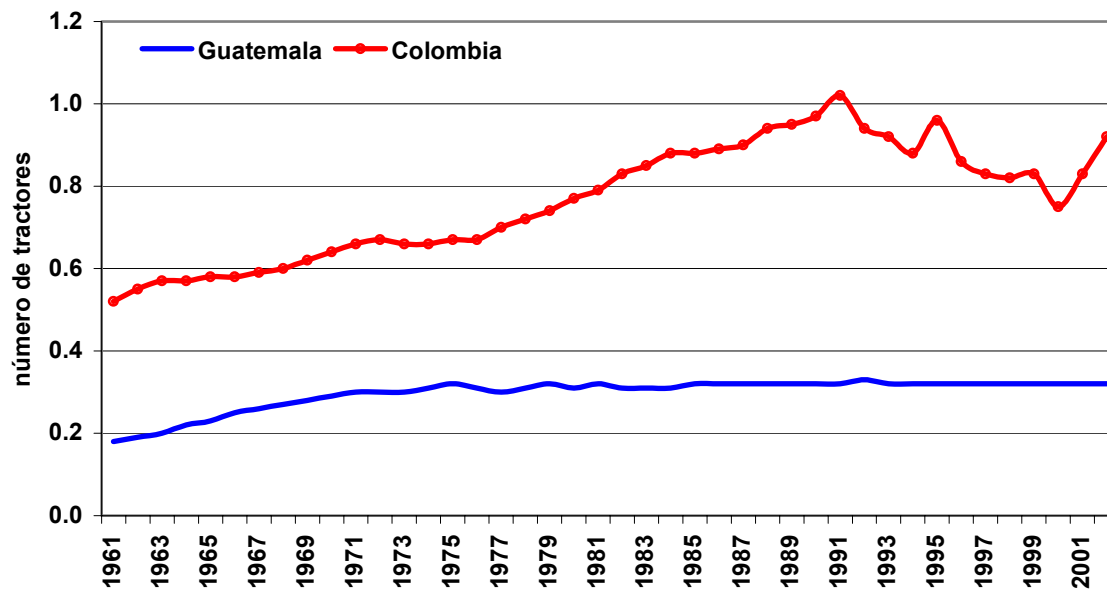


Fuente: Banco Mundial



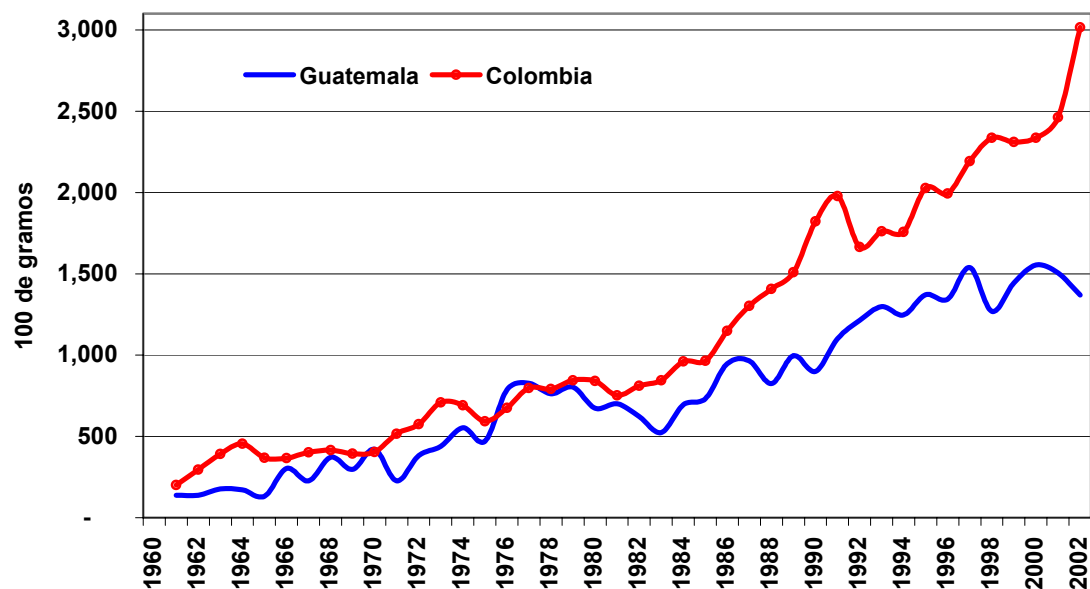
Maquinaria agrícola, tractores por hectárea de tierra arable

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	0.18	0.52
1971	0.30	0.66
1981	0.32	0.79
1991	0.32	1.02
2002	0.32	0.92



Consumo de fertilizantes (100 de gramos por hectárea arable) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	137	201
1972	382	575
1982	622	811
1992	1,215	1,666
2002	1,369	3,016



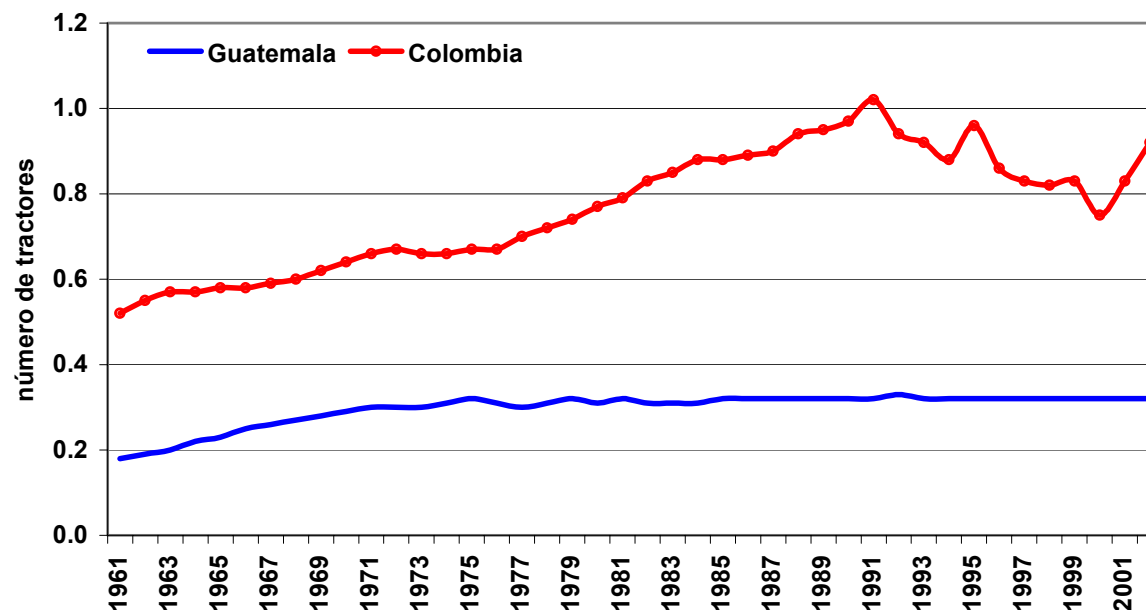
* Fertilizer consumption (100 grams per hectare of arable land) measures the quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers (including ground rock phosphate). The time reference for fertilizer consumption is the crop year (July through June). Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.)

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Materias primas agrícolas exportadas (% de las mercancías exportadas) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	0.18	0.52
1971	0.30	0.66
1981	0.32	0.79
1991	0.32	1.02
2002	0.32	0.92



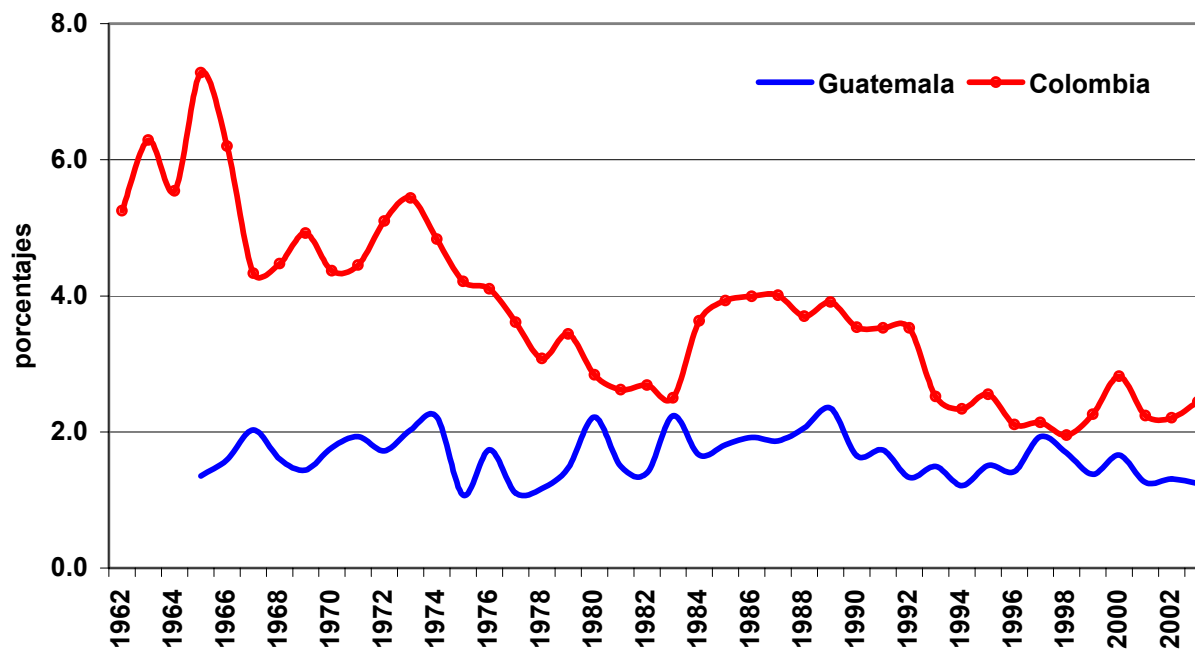
* I raw materials comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Materias primas agrícolas importadas (% de las mercancías exportadas) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	1.35	7.28
1975	1.07	4.21
1985	1.81	3.93
1995	1.51	2.55
2003	1.24	2.44



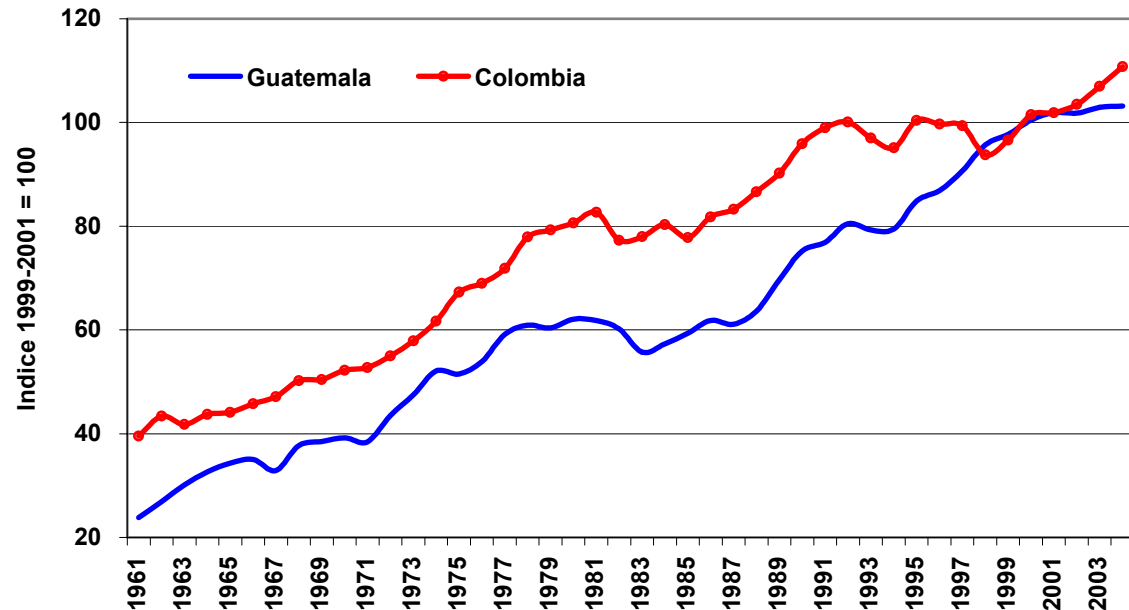
* I raw materials comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Indice de producción de cosechas (base 1999-2001 = 100) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	23.8	39.5
1971	38.4	52.7
1981	61.8	82.7
1991	76.9	99.0
2001	101.9	101.9
2003	103.2	110.8

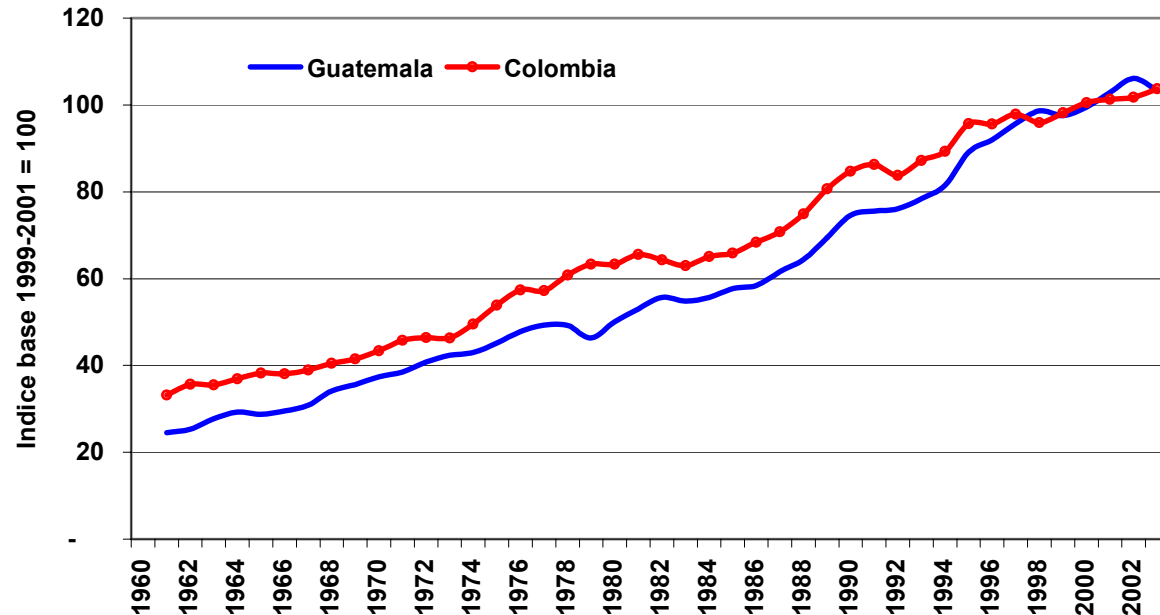


* Crop production index shows I production for each year relative to the base period 1989-91. It includes all crops except fodder crops. Regional and income group aggregates for the FAO's production indexes are calculated from the underlying values in international dollars, normalized to the base period 1989-91.



Indice de producción de alimentos (base 1999-2001 = 100) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1962	24.5	33.2
1972	40.8	46.4
1982	55.7	64.3
1992	76.1	83.8
2003	103.3	103.7

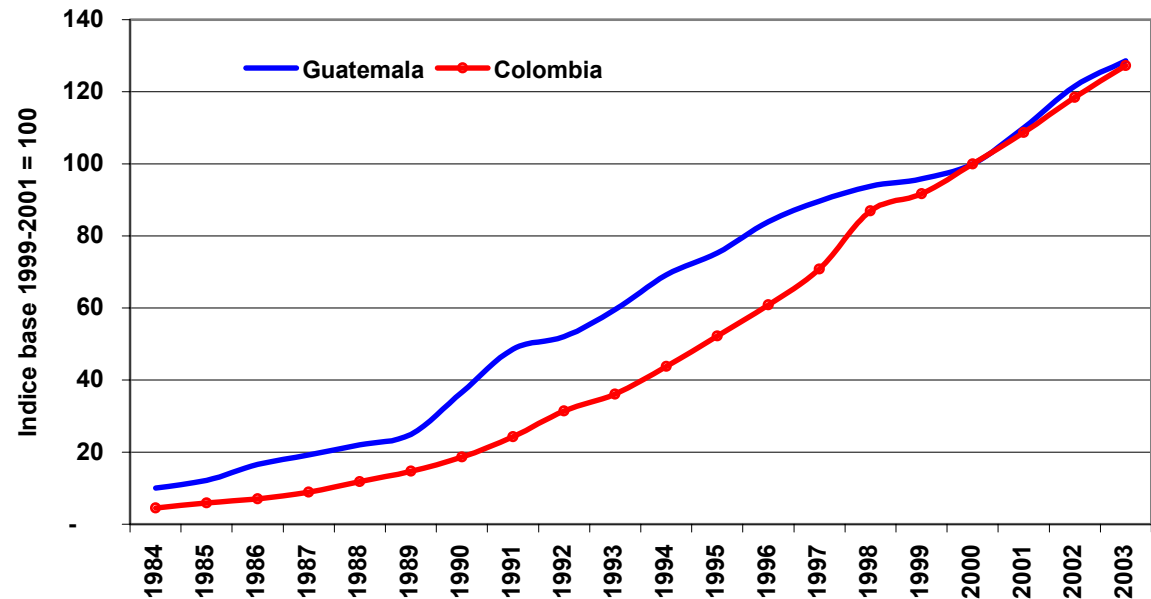


* Food production index covers food crops that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value. FAO



Indice de precios de alimentos (base 2000 = 100) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1984	10.0	4.5
1994	69.2	43.8
1999	95.8	91.7
2003	128.5	127.2

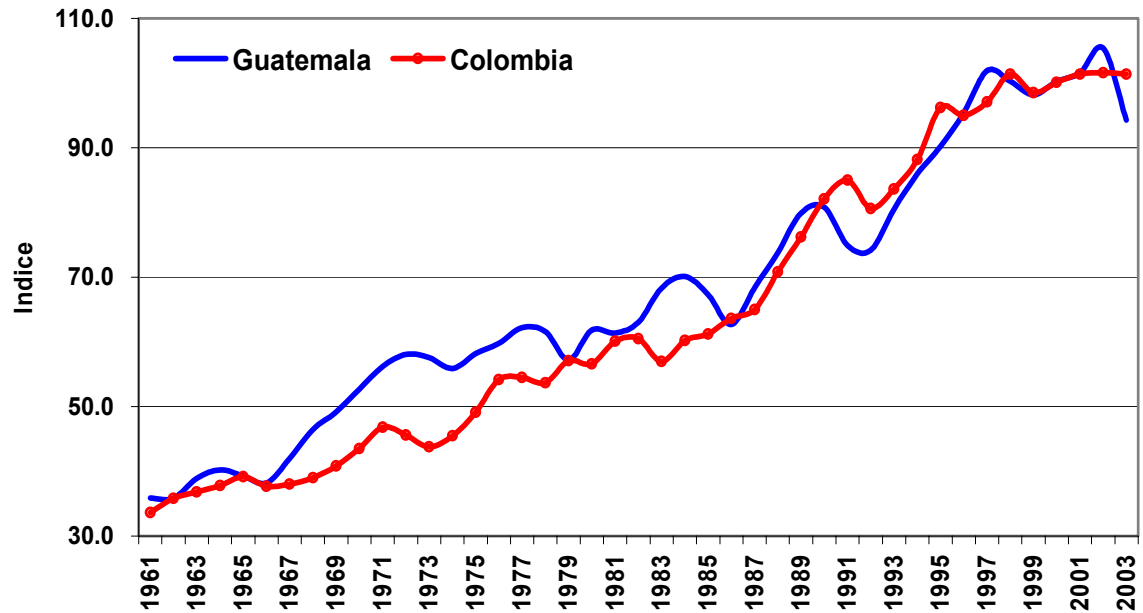


* Food production index covers food crops that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value. FAO



Indice de producción ganadera (1999-2001=100)*

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	35.9	35.9
1971	56.2	46.8
1981	61.4	60.1
1990	80.8	82.1
2003	94.3	101.4

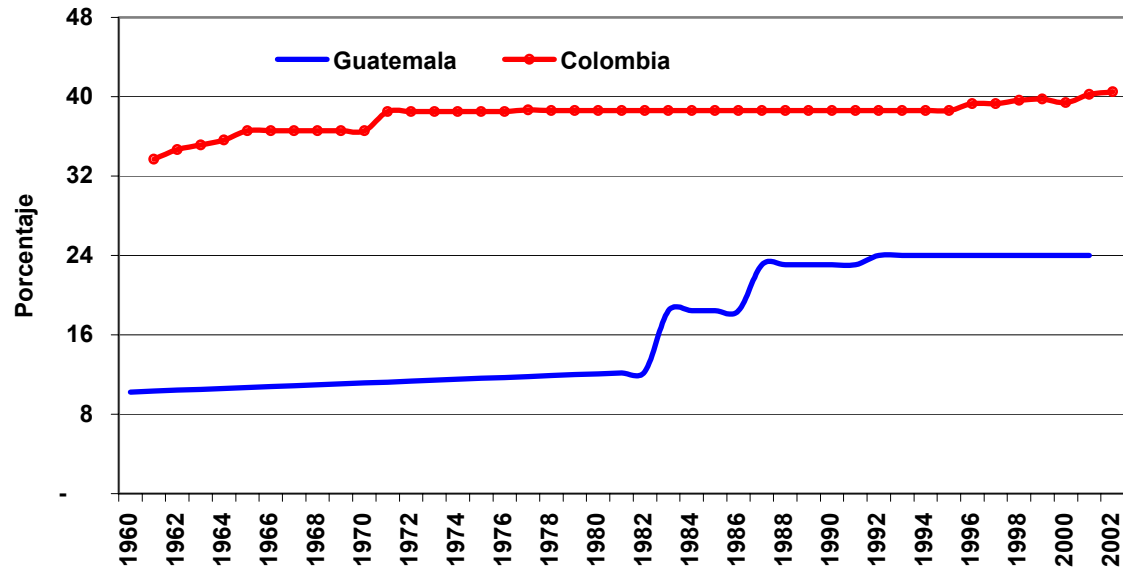


* Livestock production index includes meat and milk from all sources, dairy products such as cheese, and eggs, honey, raw silk, wool, and hides and skins. FAO



Pastos permanentes (% del area de tierra)*

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	10	34
1972	11	39
1982	12	39
1992	23	39
2002	24	40



Fuente: Banco Mundial

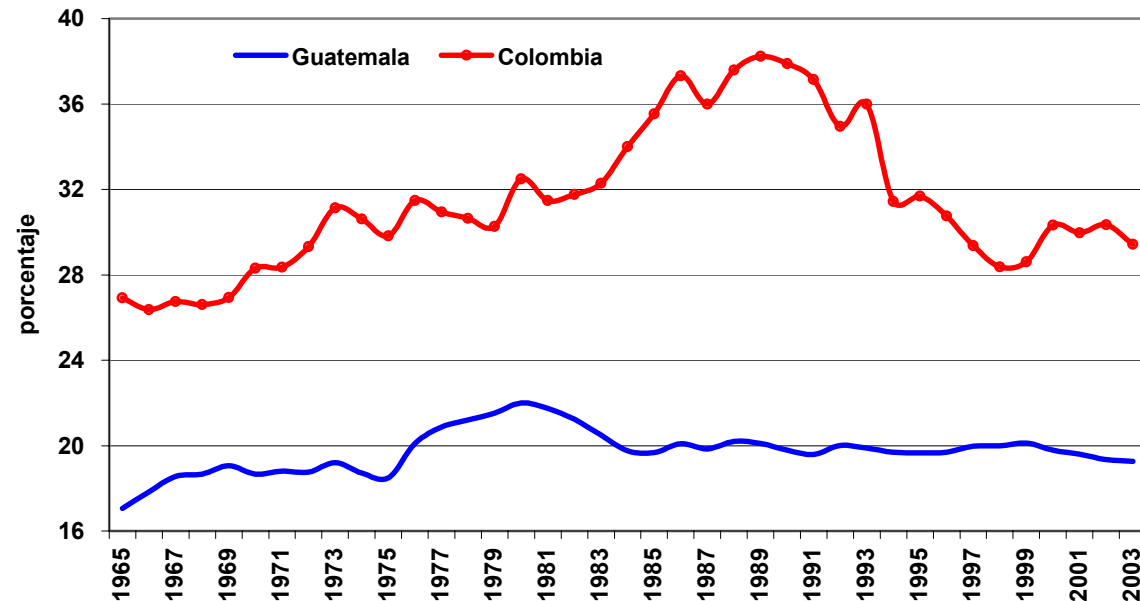


Sector industrial

- Valor agregado de la industria (% del PIB)
- Valor agregado de la industria (US\$ constantes 2000)
- Valor agregado de las manufacturas (% del PIB)
- Valor agregado de las manufacturas (US\$ constantes 2000)
- Textiles y confecciones (% del valor agregado de manufacturas)
- Exportaciones manufactureras (% exportaciones de mercancías)
- Importaciones manufactureras (% importaciones de mercancías)
- Exportaciones de alta tecnología (% exportaciones manufactureras)

Valor agregado de la industria (% del PIB) *

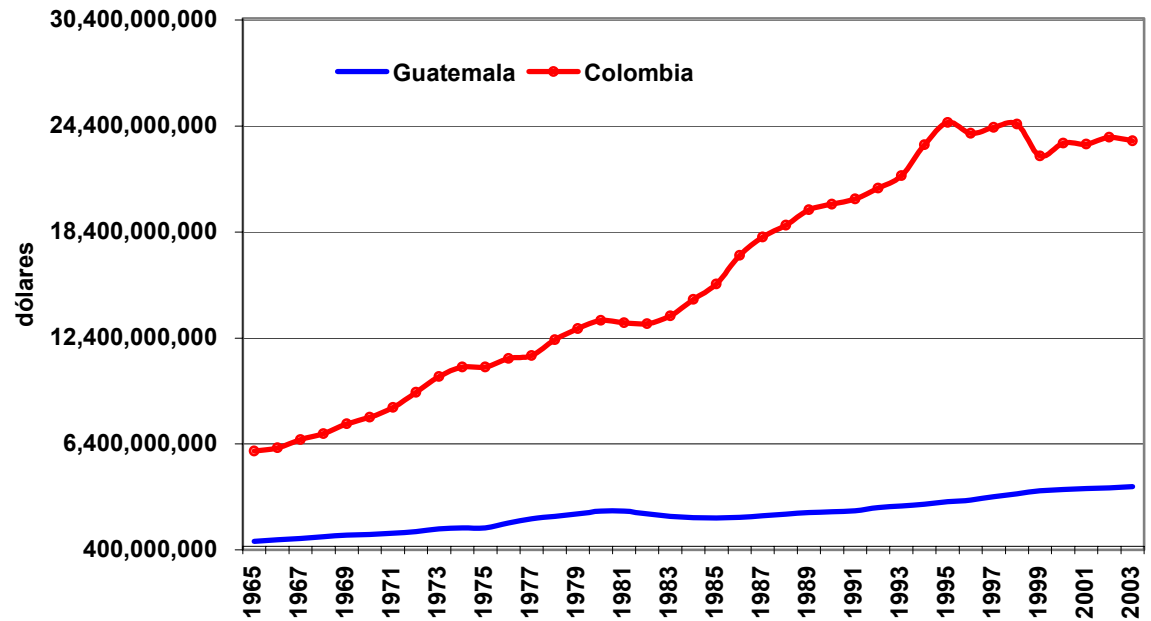
	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	17.1	26.9
1975	18.7	28.3
1985	22.0	32.5
1995	19.8	37.9
2003	19.3	29.4



* Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.

Valor agregado de la industria (US\$ constantes 2000)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	878,296,182.70	5,995,152,444.54
1975	1,654,314,584.83	10,762,162,499.65
1985	2,195,740,578.43	15,465,491,770.16
1995	3,124,638,286.25	24,598,511,049.78
2003	3,978,997,285.93	23,572,050,614.32

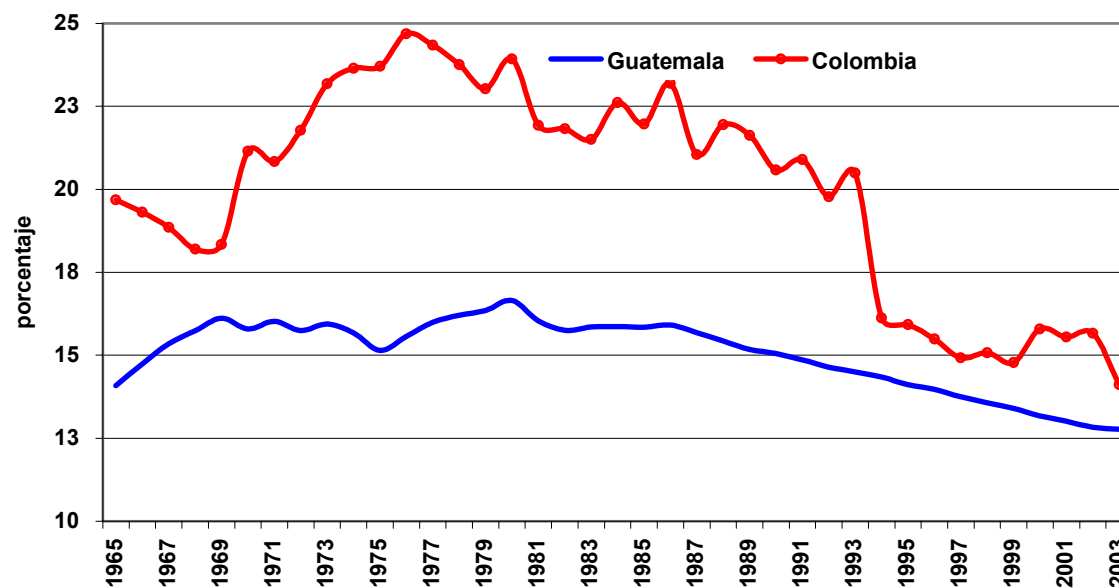


Fuente: Banco Mundial



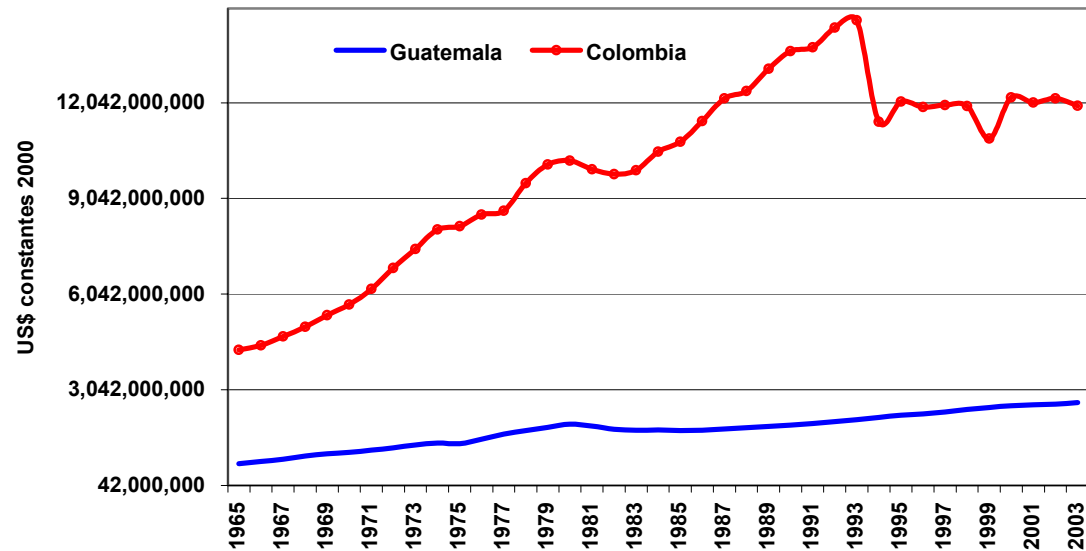
Valor agregado de las manufacturas (% del PIB)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	14.1	19.7
1975	15.1	23.7
1985	15.8	22.0
1995	14.1	15.9
2003	12.8	14.1



Valor agregado de las manufacturas (US\$ constantes 2000)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	725,449,834	4,291,269,008
1975	1,354,705,324	8,174,259,012
1985	1,767,998,809	10,823,727,025
1995	2,242,997,734	12,075,621,712
2003	2,638,458,765	11,943,781,953

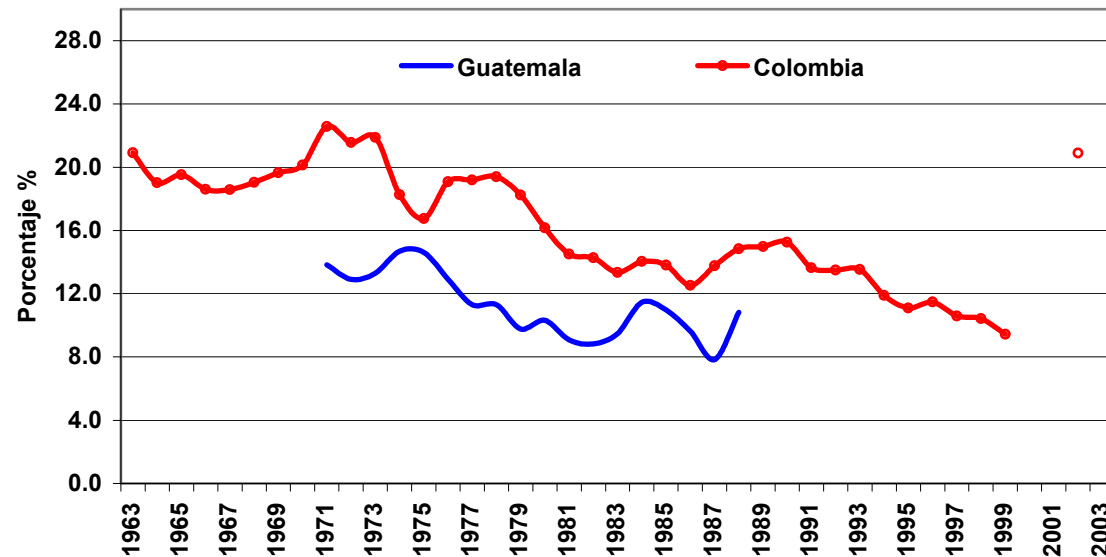


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Textiles y confecciones (% del Valor agregado de manufacturas)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1968	15.98	19.0
1978	11.3	19.4
1988	10.8	14.9
1998	-	10.4
2002	-	20.9

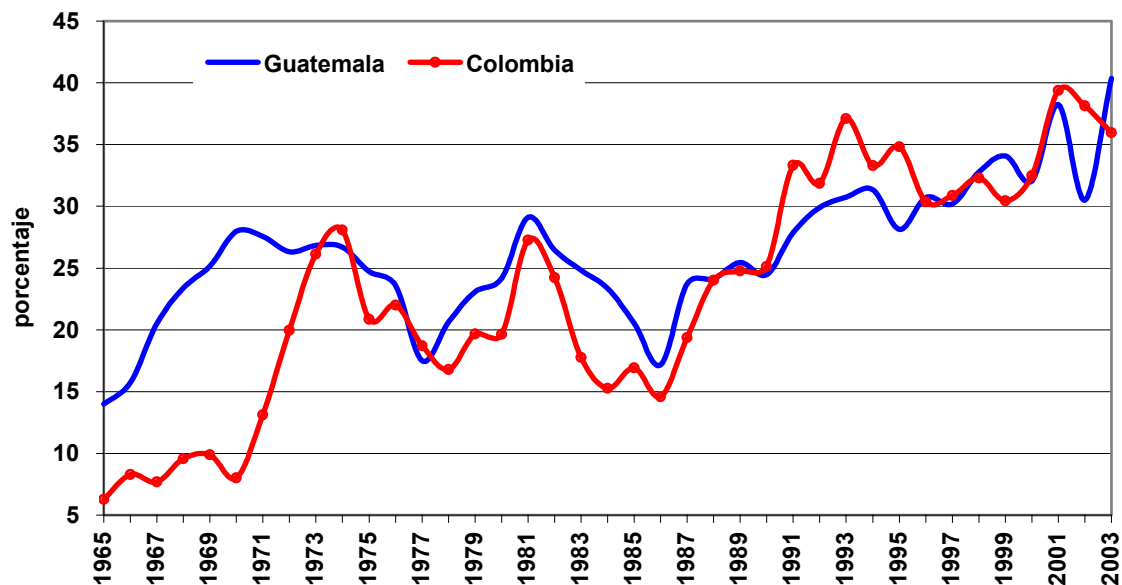


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Exportaciones manufactureras (% exportaciones de mercancías)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	14.0	6.3
1975	24.7	20.9
1985	20.5	16.9
1995	28.2	34.8
2003	40.4	36.0

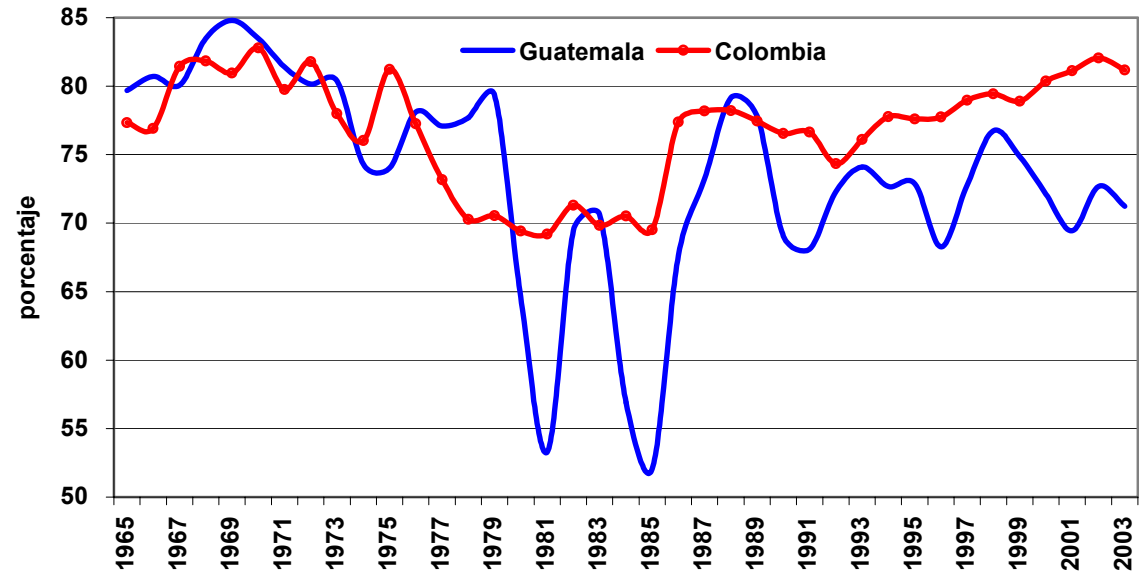


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Importaciones manufactureras (% importaciones de mercancías)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	79.68	77.33
1975	74.02	81.22
1985	52.05	69.53
2003	71.23	81.18

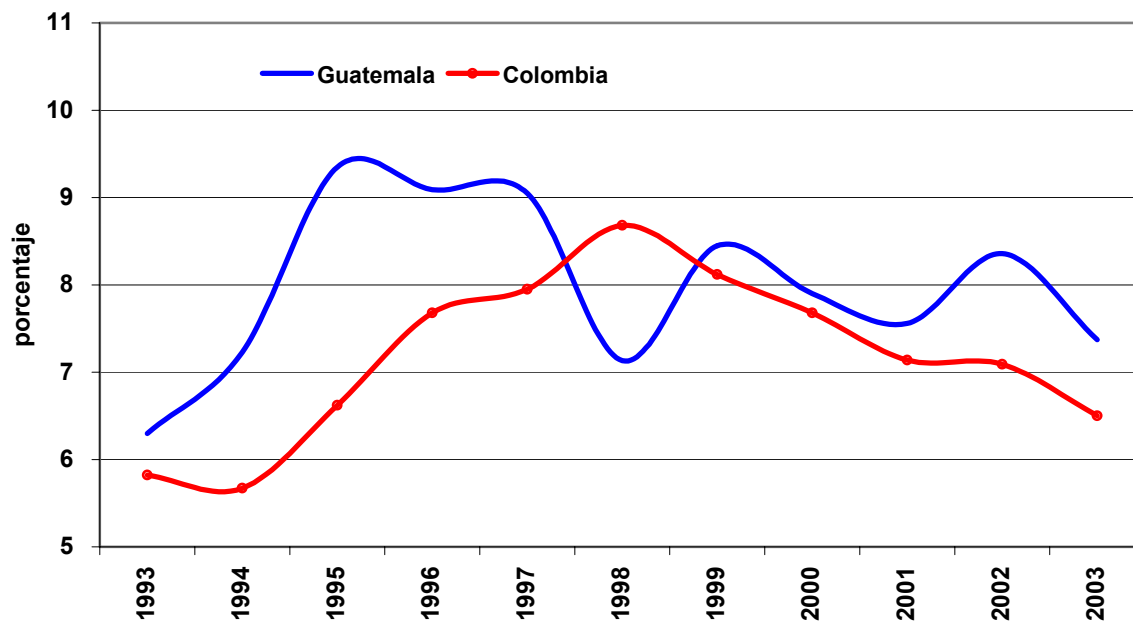


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Exportaciones de alta tecnología (% exportaciones manufactureras)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1993	6.3	5.8
1996	9.1	7.7
2000	7.9	7.7
2003	7.4	6.5



Fuente: Banco Mundial

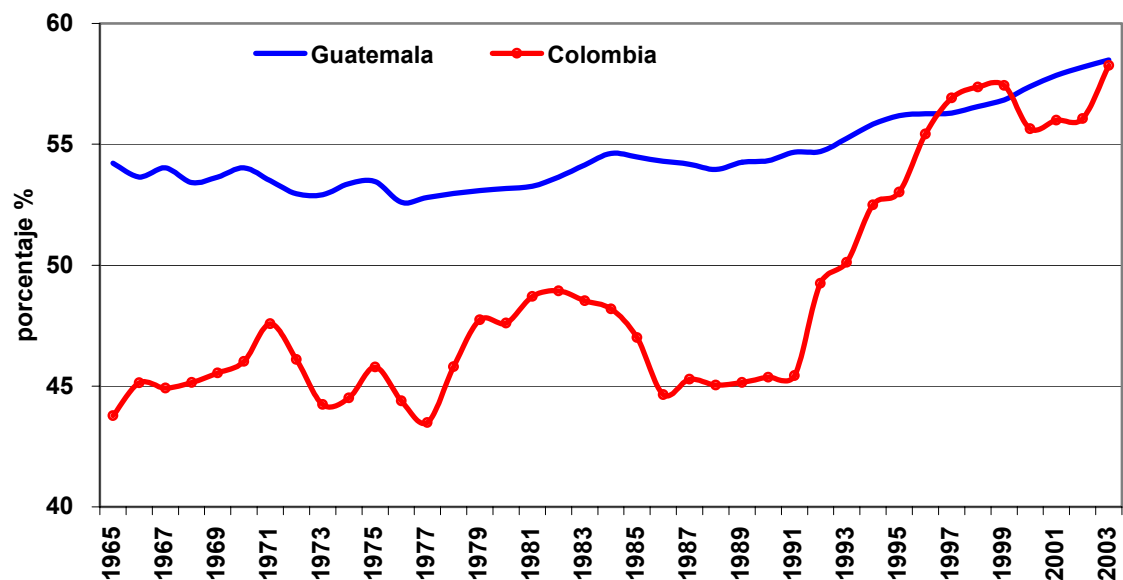


Sector servicios

- Valor agregado de los servicios (% del PIB)
- Valor agregado de los servicios (US\$ constantes 2000)
- Computadores, comunicaciones y otros servicios (% de las exportaciones comerciales de servicios)
- Computadores, comunicaciones y otros servicios (% de las importaciones comerciales de servicios)
- Servicios de transporte (% de las exportaciones de servicios)
- Servicios de transporte (% de las importaciones de servicios)
- Servicios de viajes (% de las exportaciones de servicios)
- Servicios de viajes (% de las importaciones de servicios)

Valor agregado de los servicios (% del PIB)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	54.22	43.77
1975	53.46	45.78
1985	54.48	47.01
1995	56.19	53.02
2003	58.49	58.26

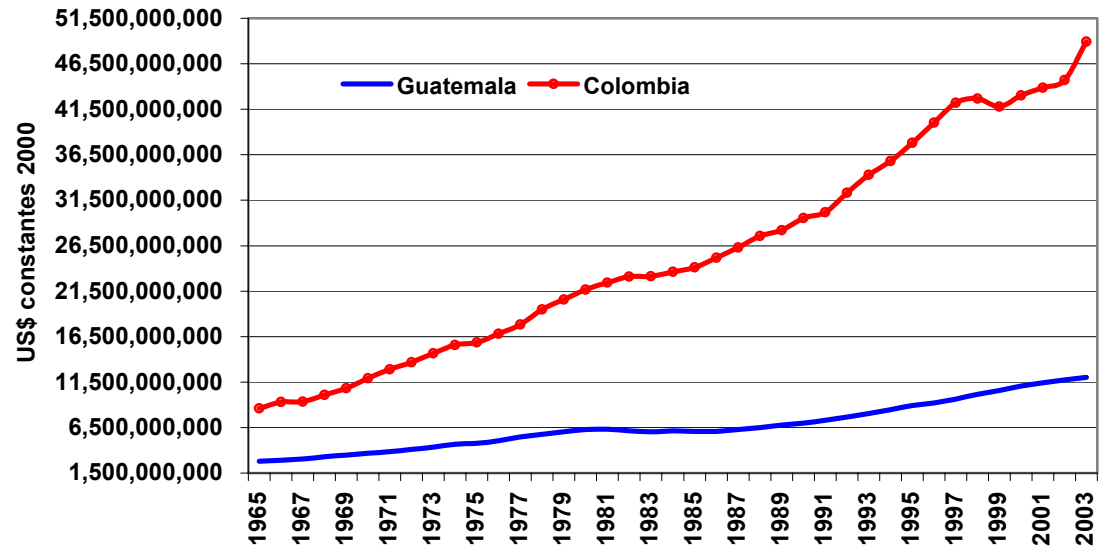


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Valor agregado de los servicios (US\$ constantes 2000)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	2,793,839,444	8,605,709,814
1975	4,781,997,522	15,857,899,932
1985	6,081,581,763	24,129,406,918
1995	8,929,465,605	37,802,088,272
2003	12,034,619,293	48,915,693,441

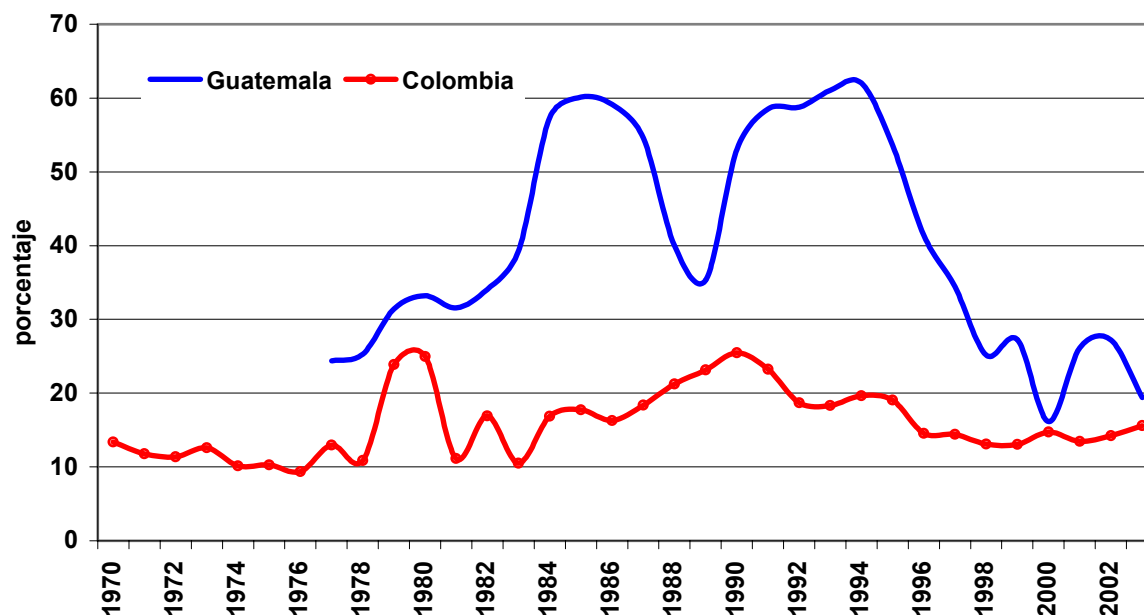


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Computadores, comunicaciones y otros servicios (% de las exportaciones comerciales de servicios) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	-	13.4
1980	33.2	25.0
1990	53.1	25.5
2000	16.1	14.7
2003	19.4	15.6

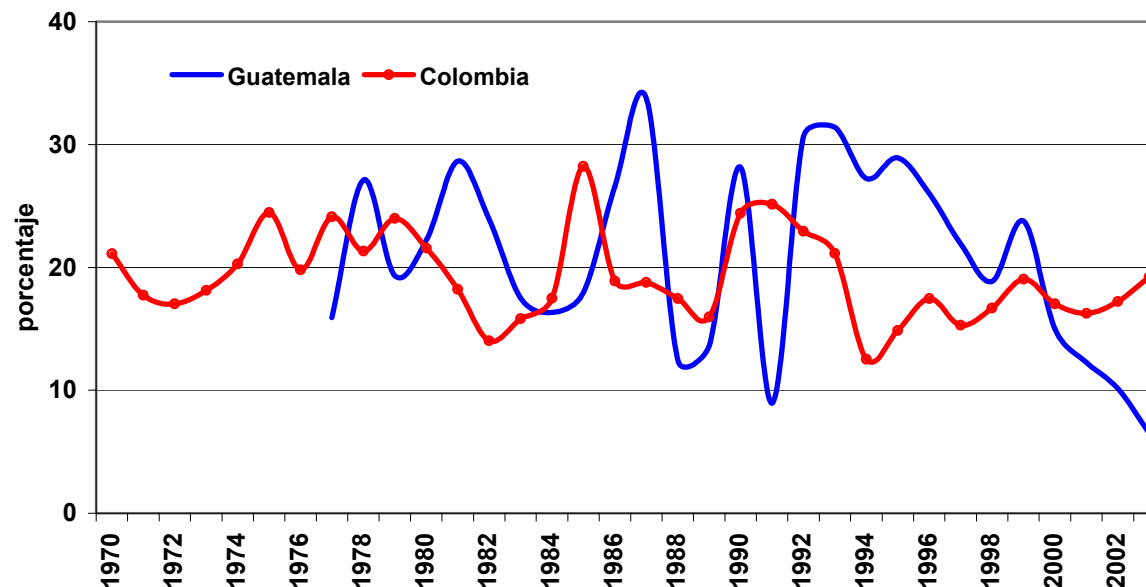


* Computer, communications and other services (% of commercial service exports) include such activities as international telecommunications, and postal and courier services; computer data; news-related service transactions between residents and nonresidents; construction services; royalties and license fees; miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services; and personal, cultural, and recreational services.



Computadores, comunicaciones y otros servicios (% de las importaciones comerciales de servicios) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	-	21.1
1980	22.2	21.6
1990	28.2	24.4
2000	15.0	17.0
2003	6.5	19.2

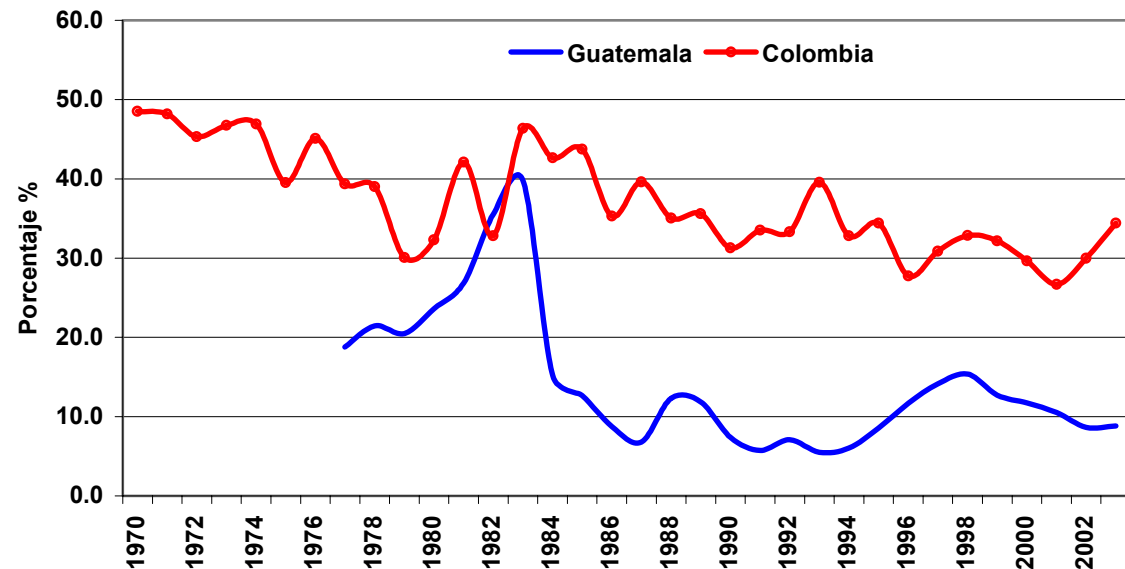


* Computer, communications and other services (% of commercial service imports) include such activities as international telecommunications, and postal and courier services; computer data; news-related service transactions between residents and nonresidents; construction services; royalties and license fees; miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services; and personal, cultural, and recreational services.



Servicios de transporte (% de las exportaciones de servicios) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	-	48.50
1980	23.61	32.29
1990	7.37	31.27
2003	8.83	34.41



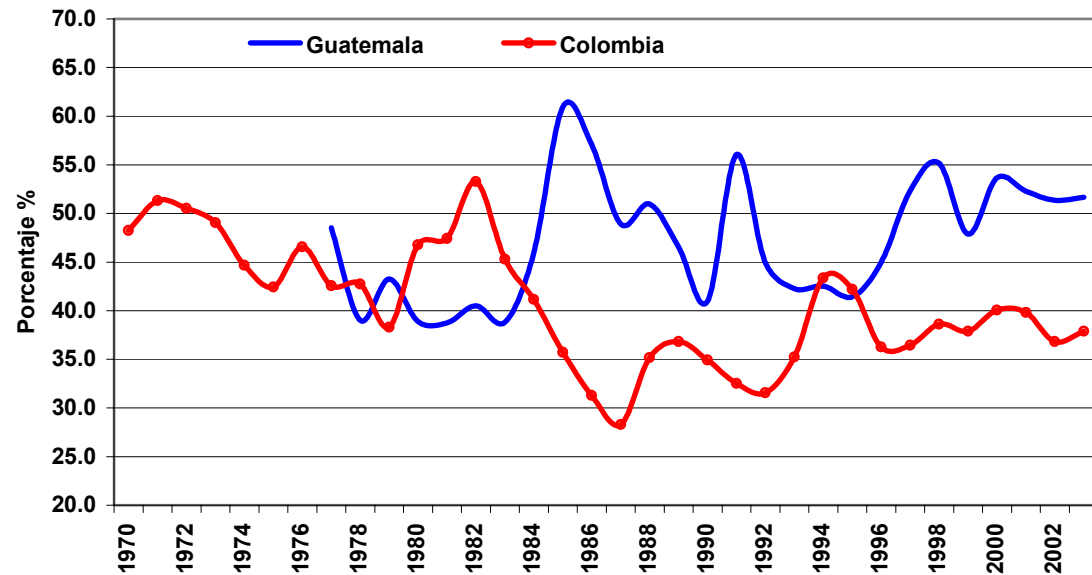
* Transport services (% of commercial service exports) covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of railway facilities, harbors, and airfield facilities, which are included in construction services; and rental of carriers without crew, which is included in other services.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Servicios de transporte (% de las importaciones de servicios) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	-	48.3
1980	38.9	46.8
1990	41.0	34.9
2003	51.7	37.9



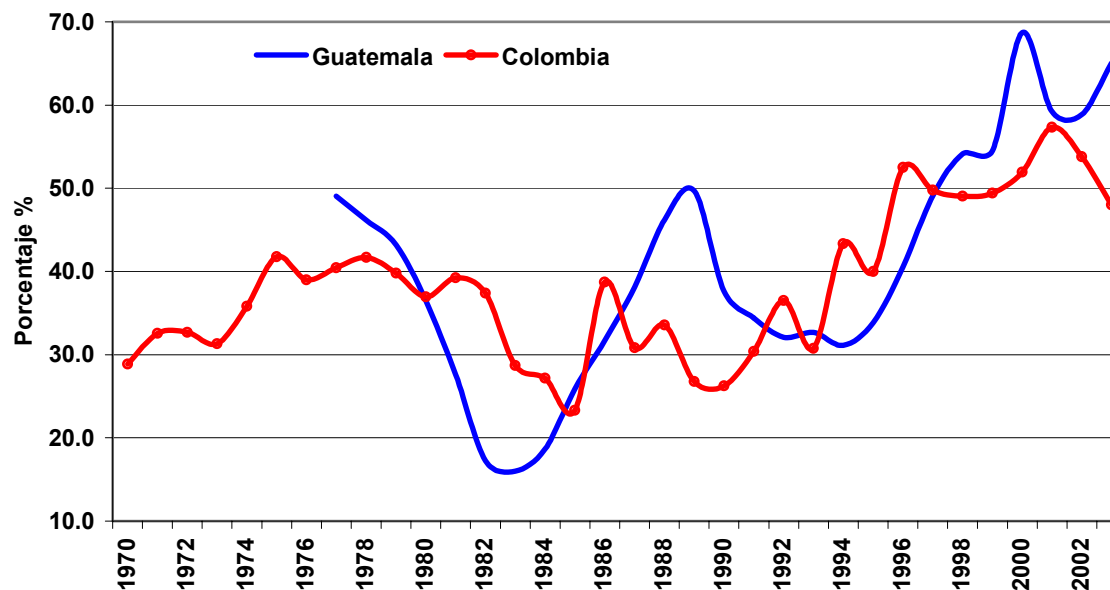
* Transport services (% of commercial service imports) covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of railway facilities, harbors, and airfield facilities, which are included in construction services; and rental of carriers without crew, which is included in other services.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Servicios de viajes (% de las exportaciones de servicios) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1972	-	32.7
1982	17.2	37.4
1992	32.1	36.5
2002	58.9	53.8

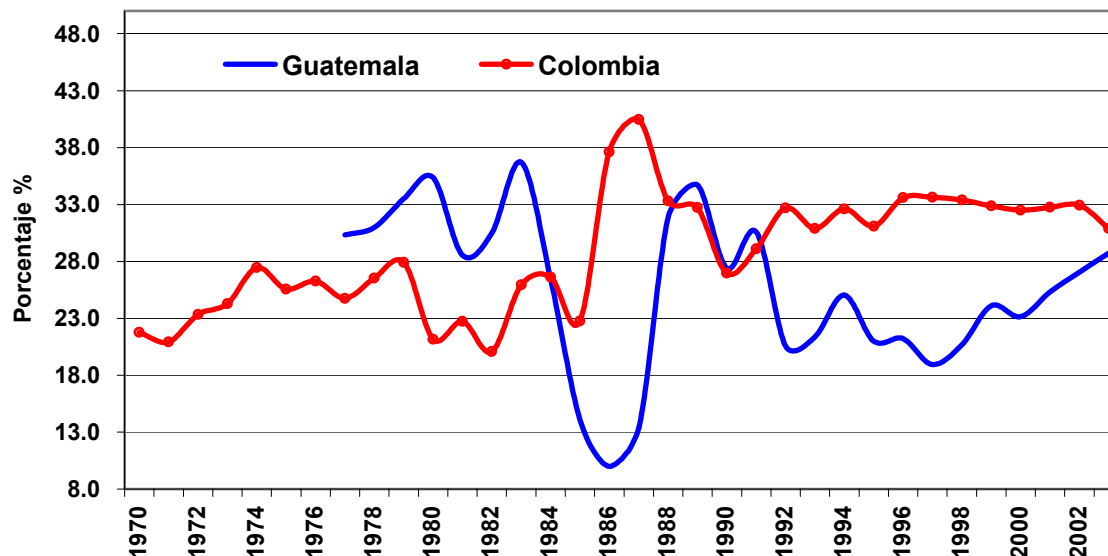


* Travel services (% of commercial service exports) covers goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers in that economy for their own use during visits of less than one year for business or personal purposes. Travel services include the goods and services consumed by travelers, such as lodging and meals and transport (within the economy visited).



Servicios de viajes (% de las importaciones de servicios) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	0	21.78
1980	35.37	21.16
1990	27.42	26.98
2003	28.73	30.89



* Travel services (% of commercial service imports) covers goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers in that economy for their own use during visits of less than one year for business or personal purposes. Travel services include the goods and services consumed by travelers, such as lodging, meals, and transport (within the economy visited).



Sector externo (I)

- Deuda externa total (dólares)
- Servicio de la deuda total (% exportaciones de bienes y servicios)
- Balanza en cuenta corriente (% del PIB)
- Balanza en cuenta corriente (US\$)
- Inversión extranjera directa bruta (% del PIB)
- Flujos netos de inversión extranjera directa (% del PIB)
- Flujos netos de inversión extranjera directa (% de la FBKF)
- Remesas de los trabajadores (dólares)
- Reservas internacionales en meses de importación
- Comercio total (% del PIB)
- Comercio de bienes (% del PIB)
- Balanza comercial de bienes y servicios (% del PIB)

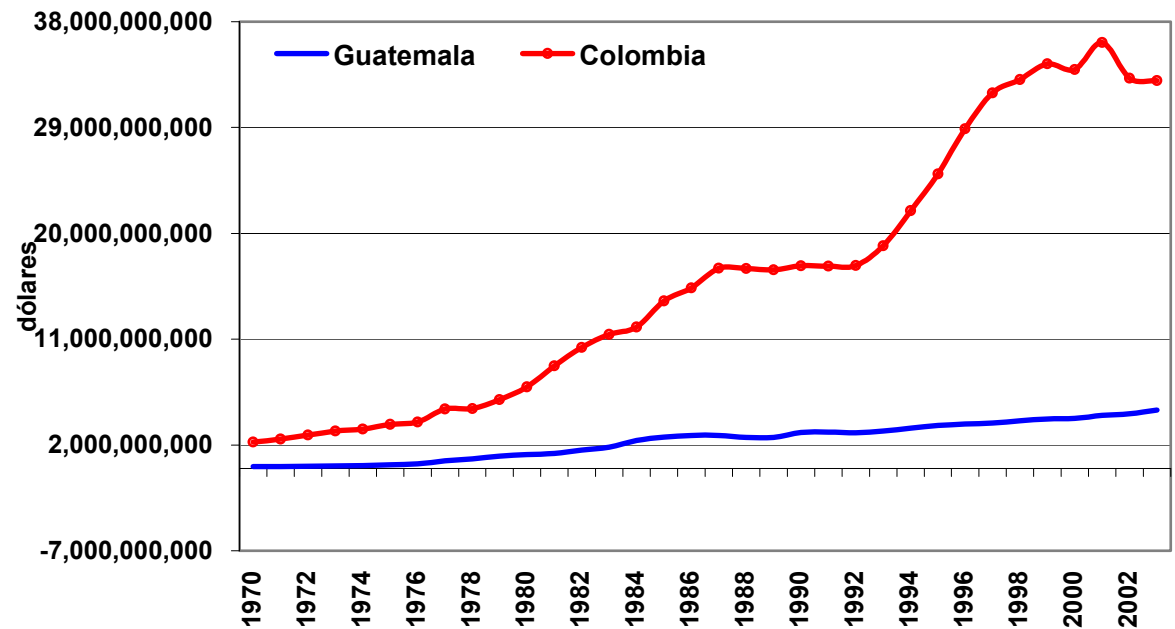
Más →

Sector externo (II)

- Exportaciones de bienes y servicios (dólares de 2000)
- Exportaciones de bienes y servicios (crecimiento % anual)
- Exportaciones de bienes y servicios (% del PIB)
- Importaciones de bienes y servicios (% del PIB)
- Exportaciones de bienes (US\$ corrientes)
- Importaciones de bienes (US\$ corrientes)
- Exportaciones de petróleo (% de exportaciones de mercancías)
- Importaciones de petróleo (% de importaciones de mercancías)
- Exportación de alimentos (% de las mercancías exportadas)
- Importación de alimentos (% de las mercancías importadas)
- Tráfico portuario de contenedores (TEU: unidades equivalentes de 20 pies)

Deuda externa total (dólares) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	159,300,000	2,236,500,000
1980	1,179,900,000	6,940,500,000
1990	3,080,400,000	17,222,100,000
2000	4,265,400,000	33,933,600,000
2003	4,981,500,000	32,979,500,000



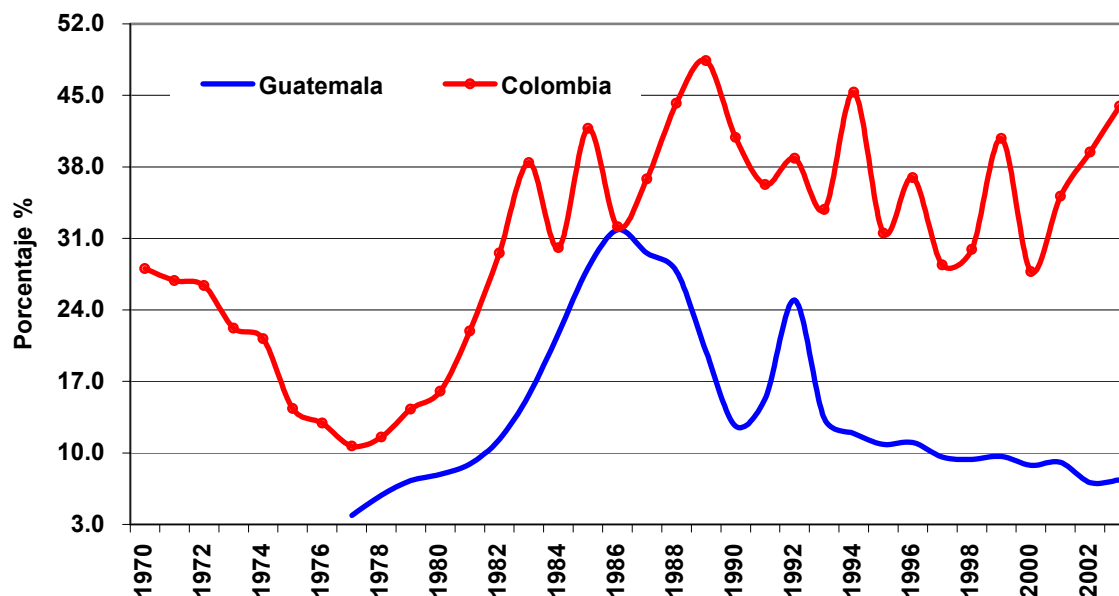
* Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Servicio de la deuda total (% exportaciones de bienes y servicios)*

	Guatemala	Colombia
1971	-	26.9
1981	8.9	21.9
1991	15.3	36.3
2003	7.4	43.9

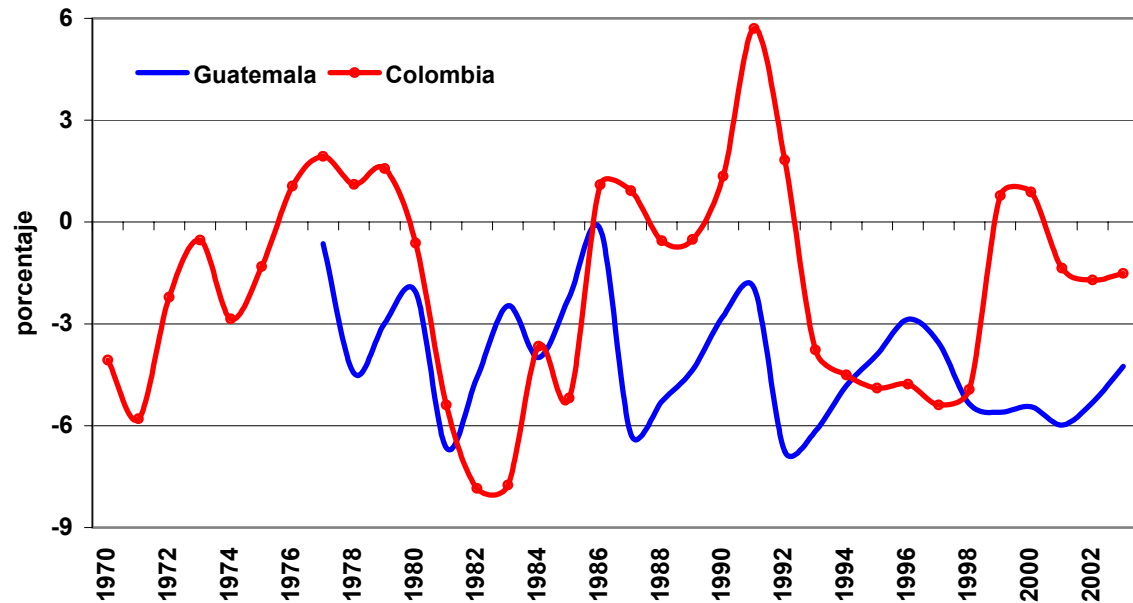


* Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Balanza en cuenta corriente (% del PIB)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	-	-4.1
1980	-2.1	-0.6
1990	-2.8	1.4
2000	-5.4	0.9
2003	-4.3	-1.5

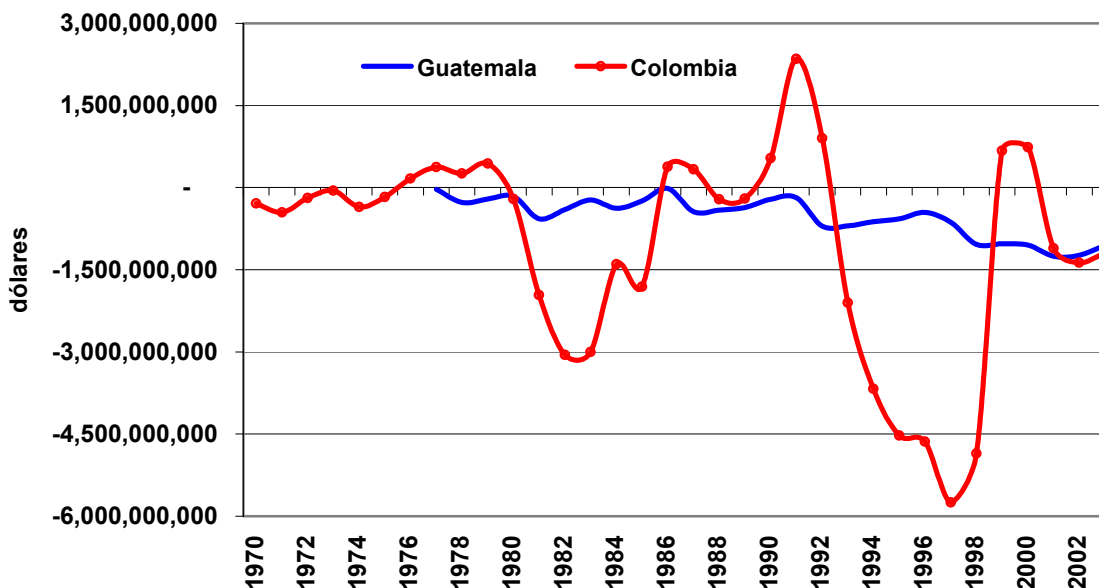


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Balanza en cuenta corriente (US\$)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	-	-293,000,000
1980	-163,300,000	-205,835,310
1990	-212,900,000	542,000,000
2000	-1,049,600,000	740,437,000
2003	-1,050,915,882	-1,190,916,409

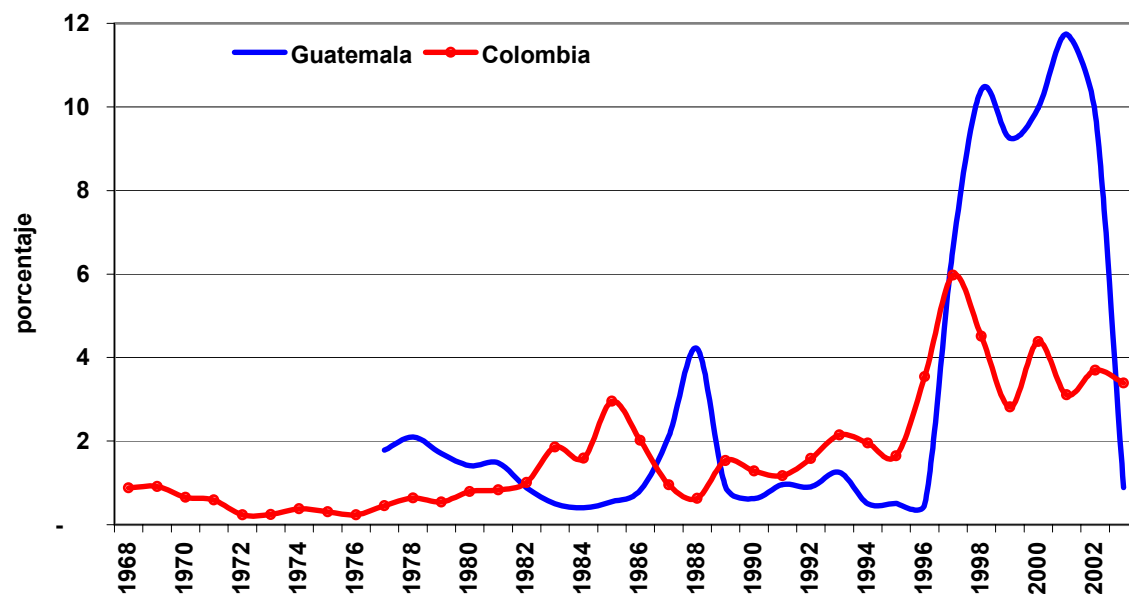


Fuente: Banco Mundial



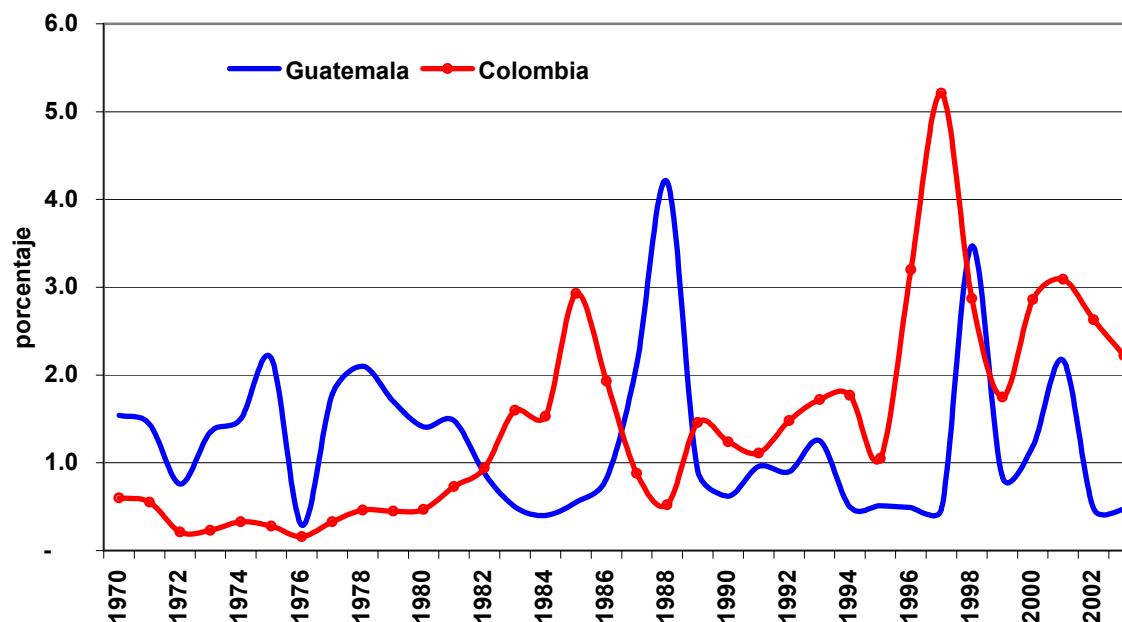
Inversión extranjera directa bruta (% del PIB)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1968	-	0.9
1978	2.1	0.6
1988	4.2	0.6
1998	10.4	4.5
2003	0.9	3.4



Flujos netos de inversión extranjera directa (% del PIB) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	1.5	0.6
1980	1.4	0.5
1990	0.6	1.2
2003	0.5	2.2



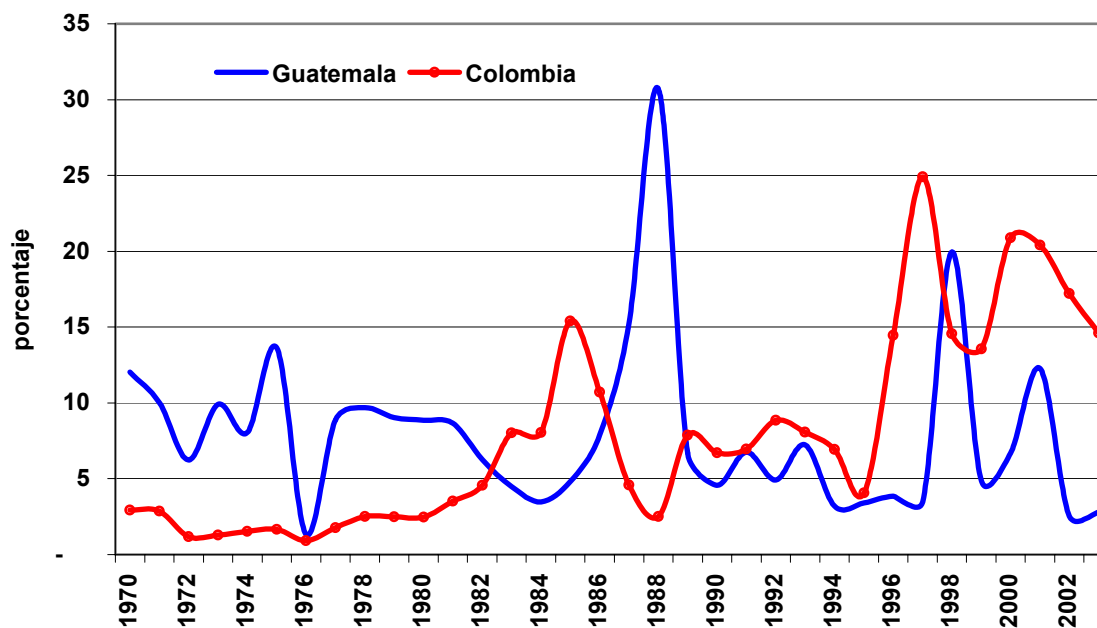
* Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows in the reporting economy.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Flujos netos de inversión extranjera directa (% de la Formación bruta de capital) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	12.0	2.9
1980	8.9	2.5
1990	4.6	6.7
2003	2.8	14.6



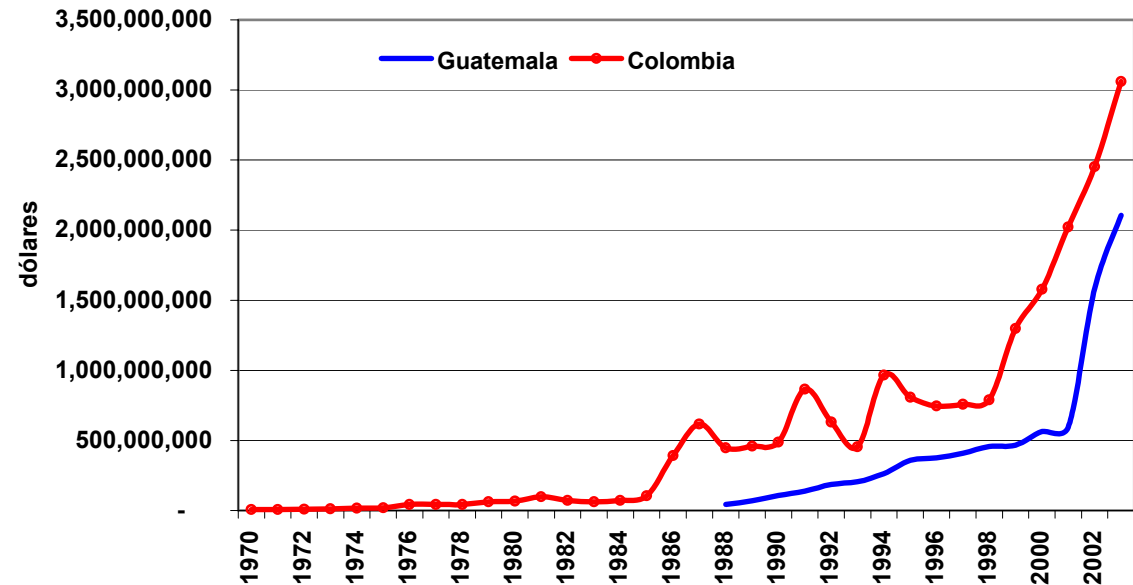
* Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows in the reporting economy. Gross capital formation (gross domestic investment) is the sum of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and acquisitions less disposals of valuables .

Fuente: Banco Mundial



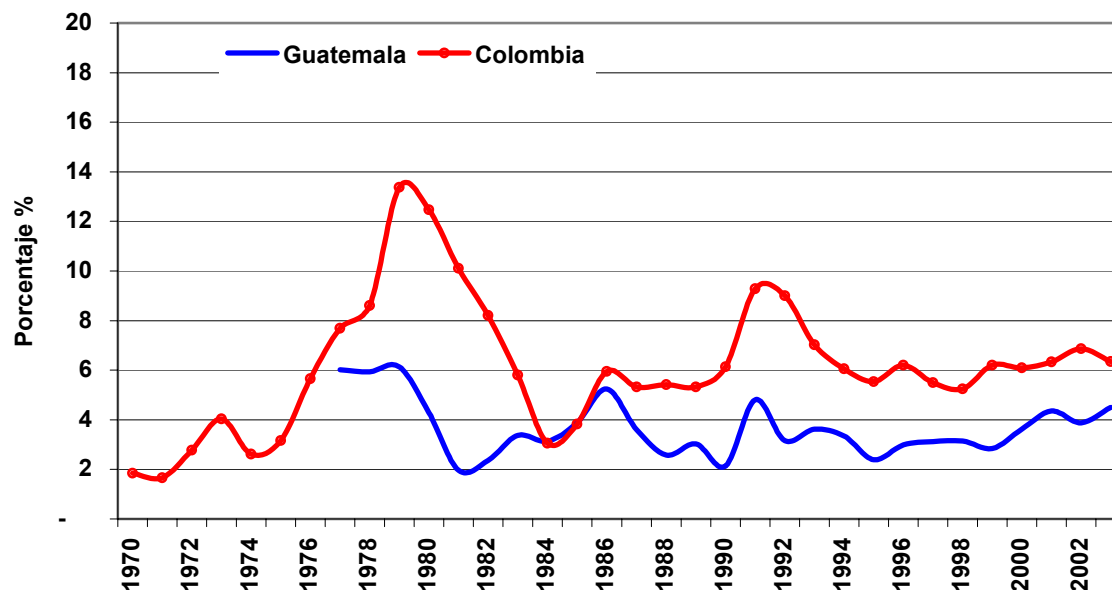
Remesas de los trabajadores (dólares)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1998	456,500,000	788,390,000
2000	563,400,000	1,578,027,887
2002	1,579,391,877	2,453,709,822
2003	2,106,504,700	3,060,095,190



Reservas internacionales en meses de importación

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	-	1.8
1980	4.3	12.5
1990	2.1	6.1
2003	4.5	6.4

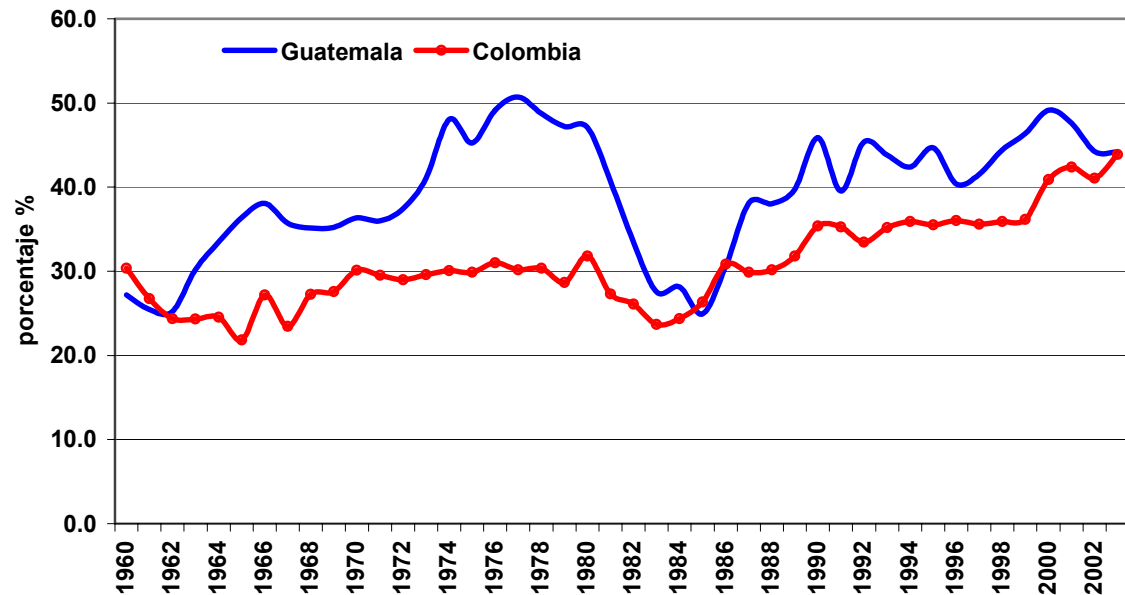


* Total reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), the reserve position of members in the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (December 31) London prices. This item shows reserves expressed in terms of the number of months of imports of goods and services which could be paid for.



Comercio total (% del PIB)*

	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	27.2	30.4
1970	36.4	30.1
1980	47.1	31.8
1990	45.9	35.4
2003	44.2	43.9



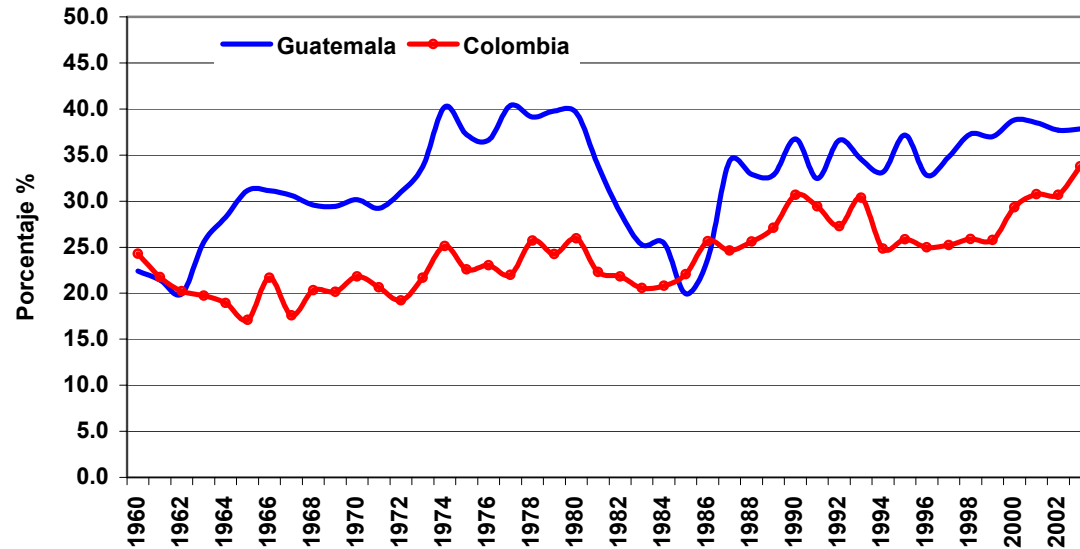
*Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Comercio de bienes (% del PIB)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	30.2	21.8
1980	39.6	25.9
1990	36.8	30.7
2003	37.8	33.8

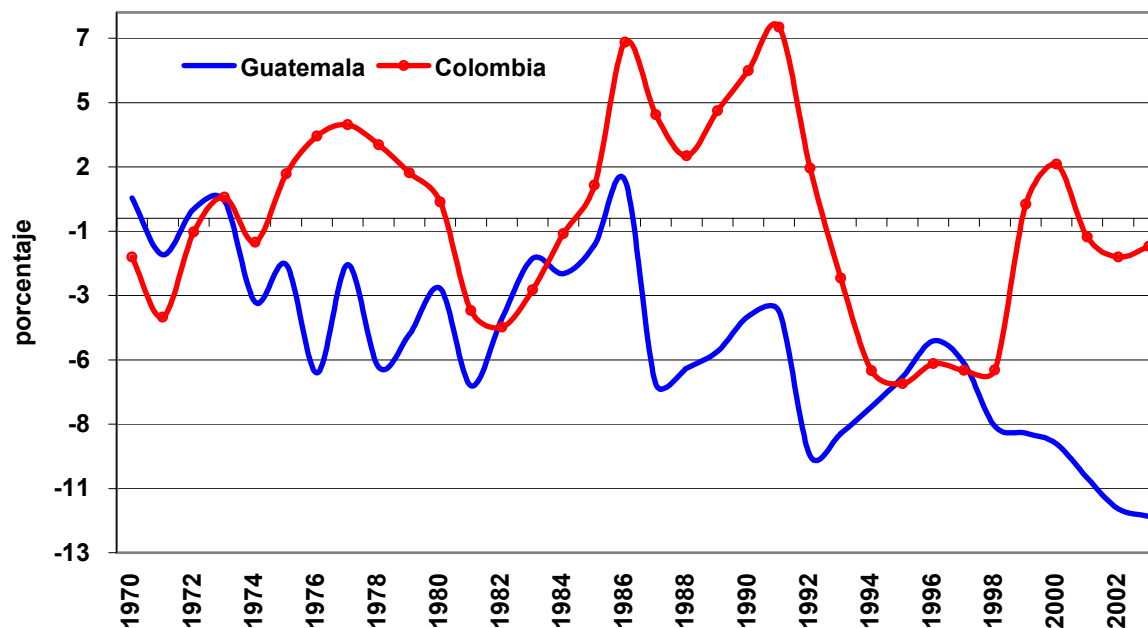


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Balanza comercial de bienes y servicios (% del PIB)*

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	0.8	-1.5
1980	-2.7	0.6
1990	-3.8	5.7
2000	-8.8	2.1
2003	-11.6	-1.1



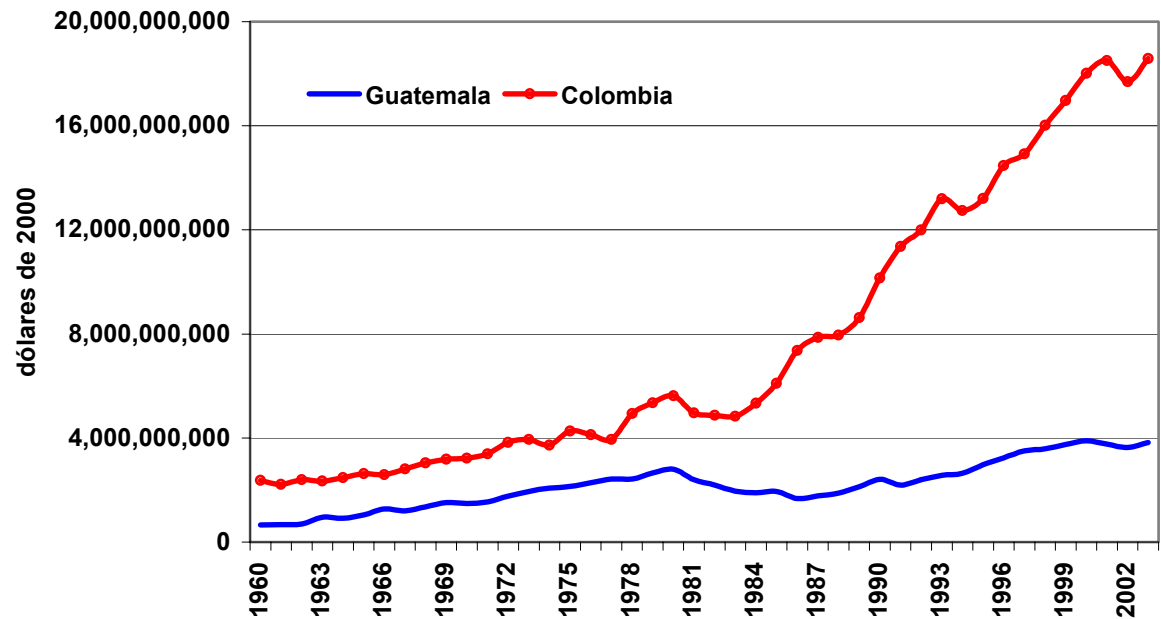
* External balance on goods and services (formerly resource balance) equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services).

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Exportaciones de bienes y servicios (dólares de 2000)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	657,510,415	2,378,247,212
1970	1,487,176,632	3,222,671,370
1980	2,798,557,088	5,626,357,971
1990	2,416,017,297	10,147,420,188
2000	3,895,736,554	18,014,007,952
2003	3,829,206,513	18,582,211,197

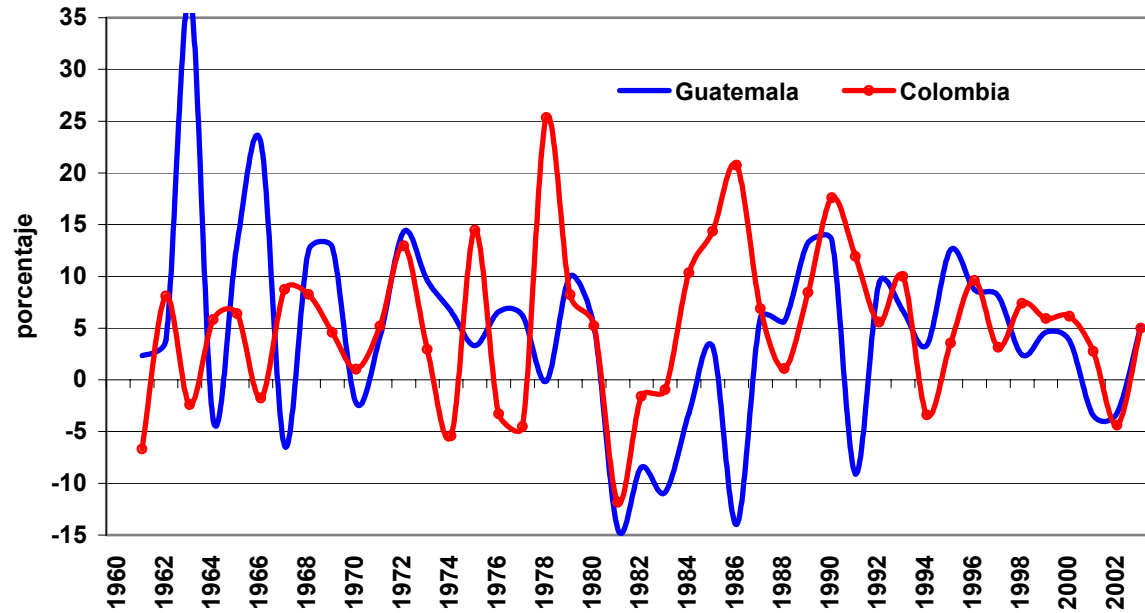


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Exportaciones de bienes y servicios (crecimiento % anual)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1961	2.4	-6.7
1970	-2.2	1.0
1980	5.2	5.2
1990	13.5	17.6
2000	3.8	6.2
2003	5.2	5.0

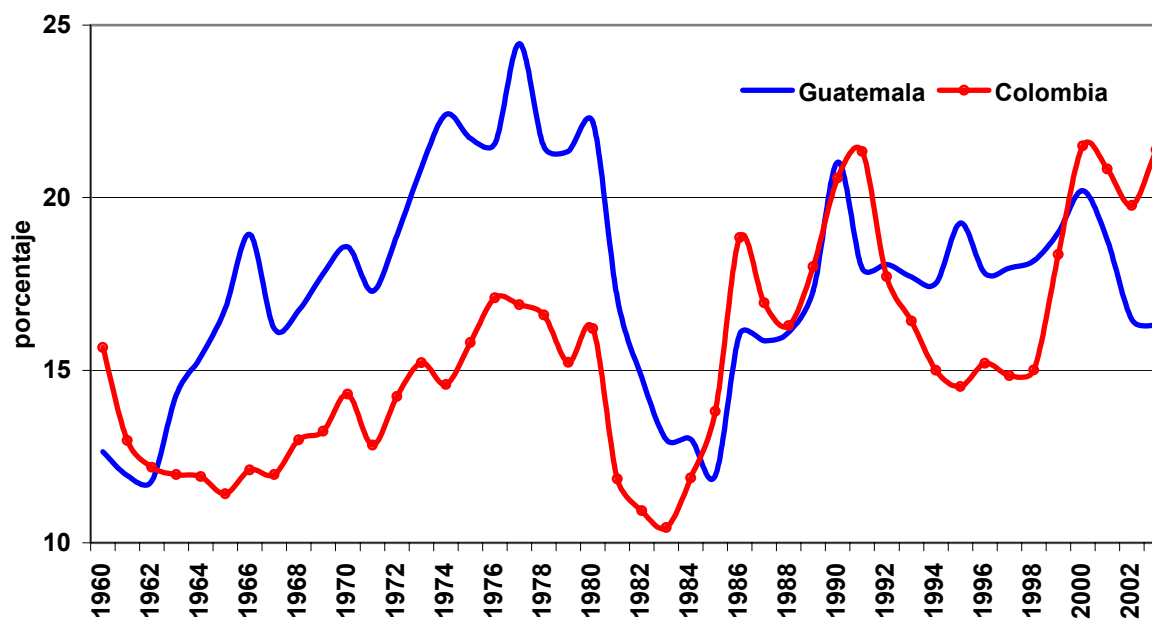


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Exportaciones de bienes y servicios (% del PIB)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	12.6	15.7
1970	18.6	14.3
1980	22.2	16.2
1990	21.0	20.6
2000	20.2	21.5
2003	16.3	21.4

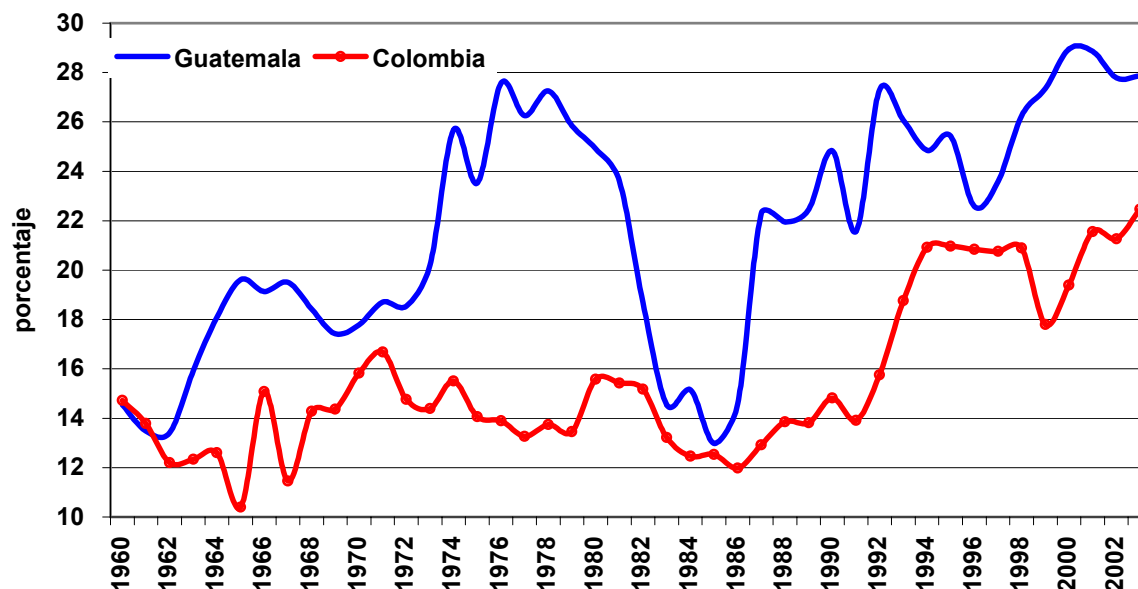


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Importaciones de bienes y servicios (% del PIB)*

	Guatemala	Colombia
1960	14.5	14.7
1970	17.8	15.8
1980	24.9	15.6
1990	24.8	14.8
2003	27.9	22.5



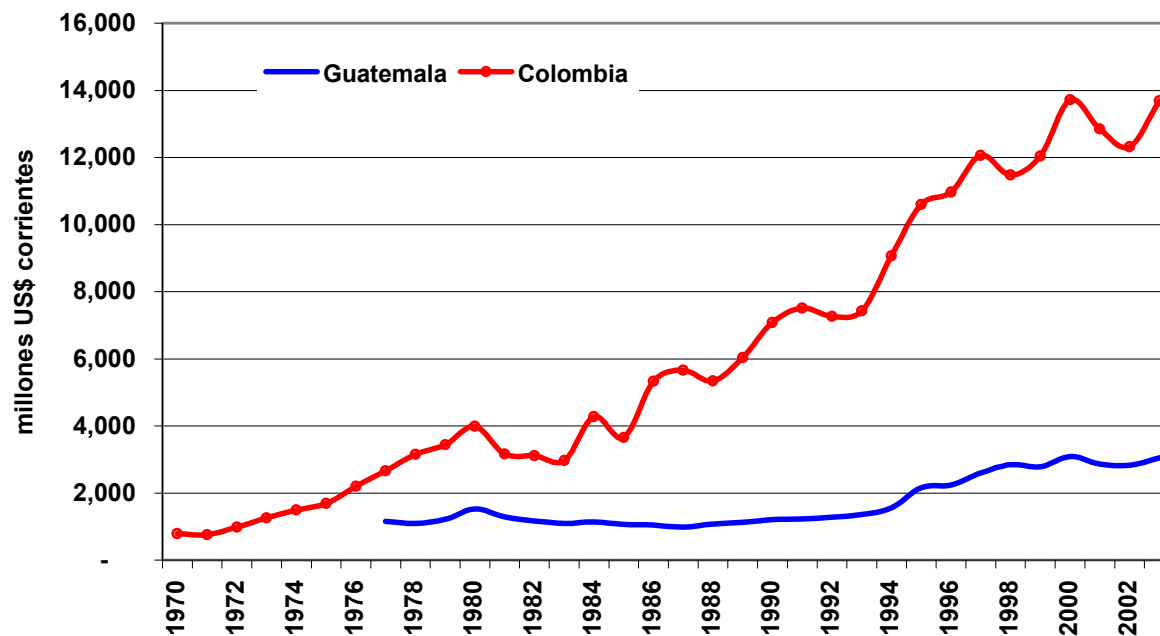
* Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



Exportaciones de bienes (US\$ corrientes)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	-	788,000,000
1980	1,519,800,000	3,986,297,060
1990	1,211,400,000	7,079,000,000
2003	3,048,287,141	13,692,682,618

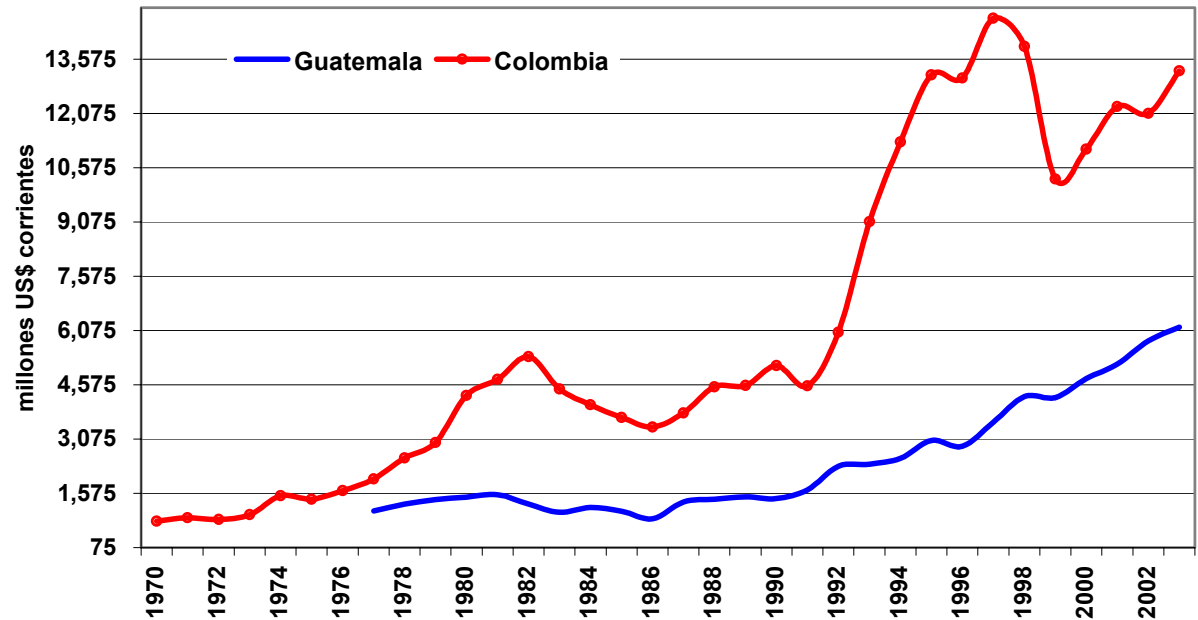


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Importaciones de bienes (US\$ corrientes)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1970	-	802,000,000
1980	1,472,600,000	4,283,407,770
1990	1,428,000,000	5,108,000,000
2003	6,175,025,694	13,257,760,054

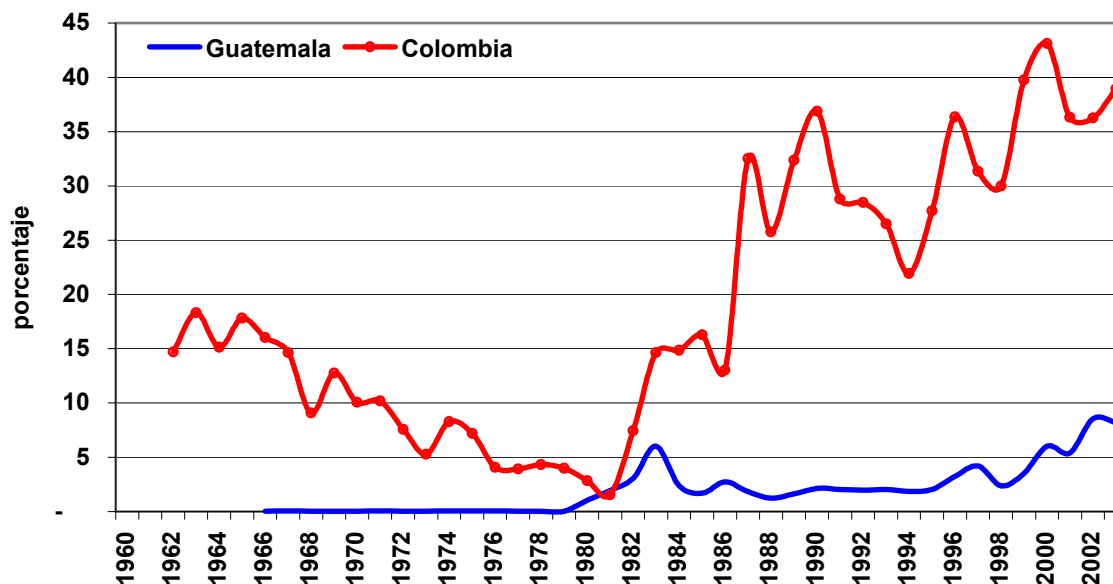


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Exportaciones de petróleo (% de exportaciones de mercancías)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1966	0.03	16.03
1976	0.05	4.07
1986	2.75	13.02
1996	3.24	36.35
2003	8.23	38.95

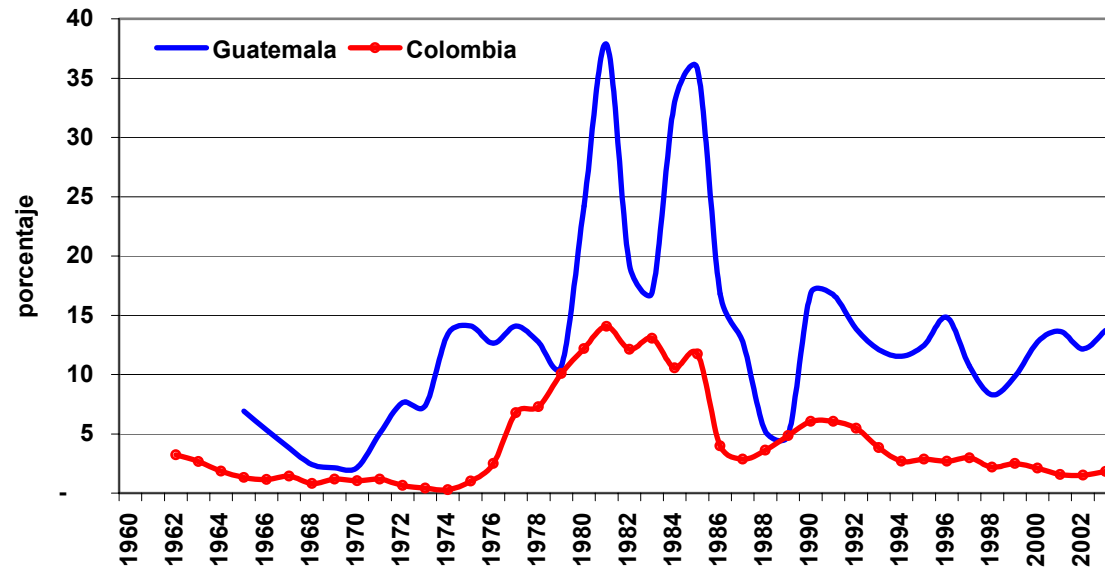


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Importaciones de petróleo (% de importaciones de mercancías)

	Guatemala	Colombia
1965	6.9	1.3
1975	14.1	1.0
1985	35.8	11.7
1995	12.5	2.9
2003	13.7	1.8

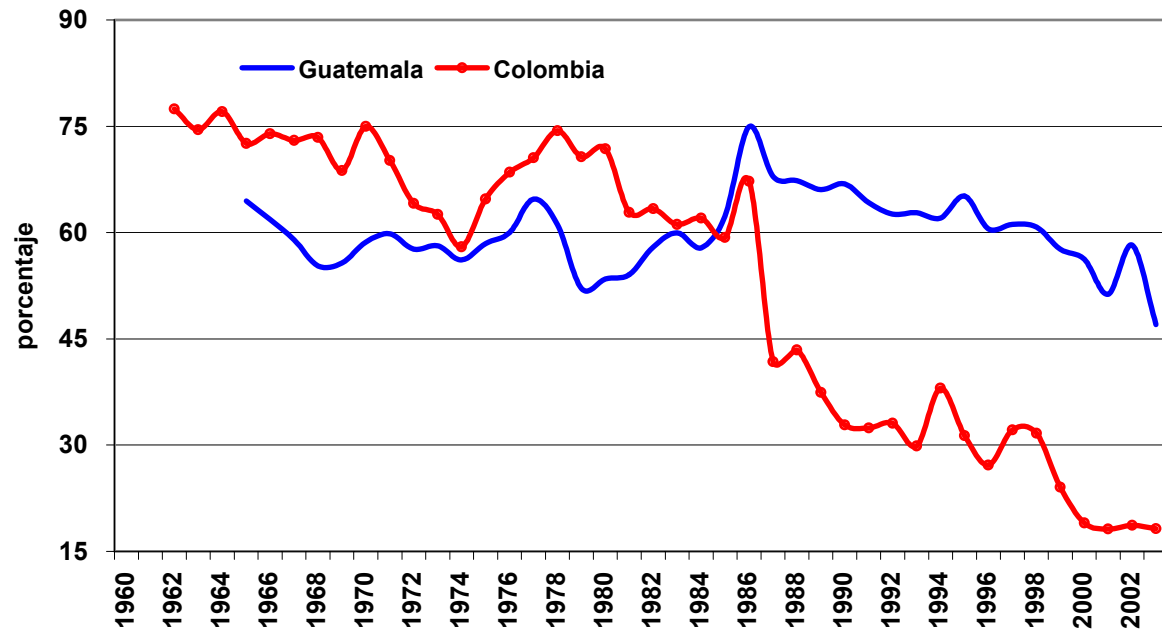


Fuente: Banco Mundial



Exportación de alimentos (% de las mercancías exportadas) *

	Guatemala	Colombia
1962	-	77.4
1972	57.7	64.1
1982	58.0	63.3
1992	62.6	33.1
2003	47.0	18.2

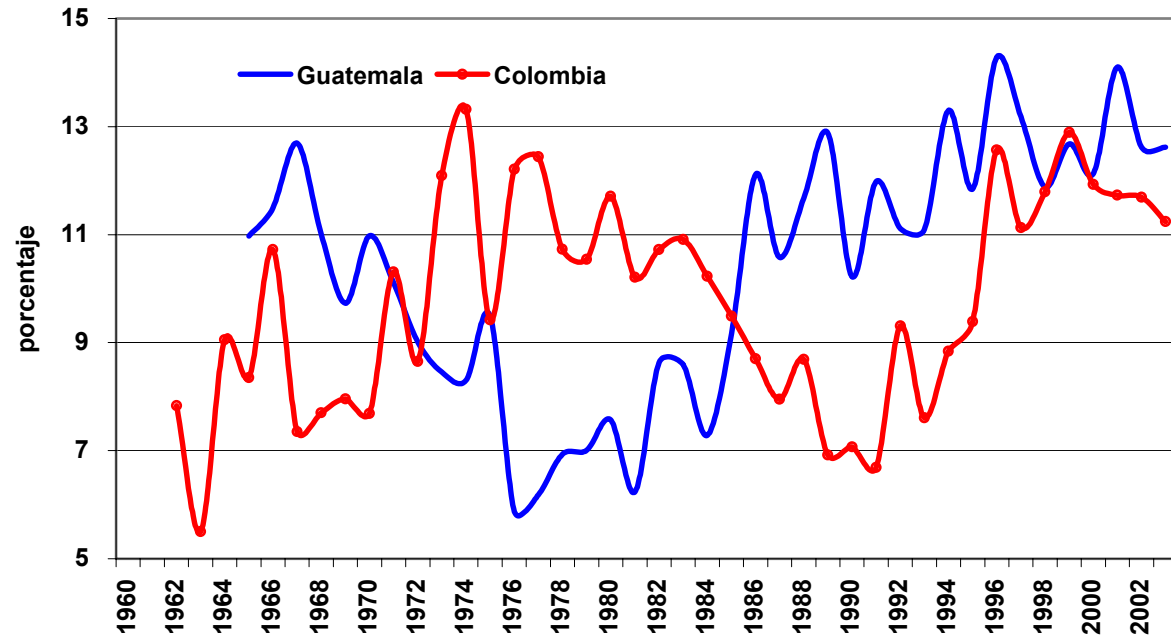


* Food comprises the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).



Importación de alimentos (% de las mercancías importadas) *

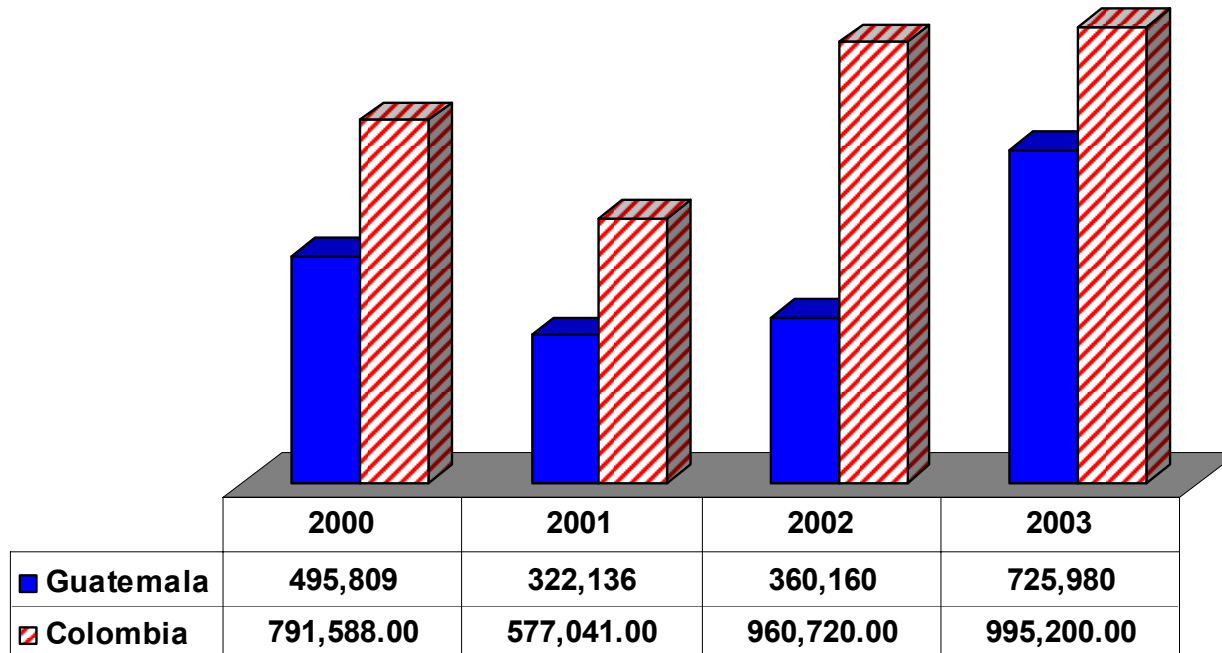
	Guatemala	Colombia
1962	-	7.8
1972	9.0	8.7
1982	8.6	10.7
1992	11.1	9.3
2003	12.6	11.2



* Food comprises the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).



Tráfico portuario de contenedores (TEU: unidades equivalentes de 20 pies)*



* Port container traffic measures the flow of containers from land to sea transport modes., and vice versa, in twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs), a standard-size container. Data refer to coastal shipping as well as international journeys. Transshipment traffic is counted as two lifts at the intermediate port (once to off-load and again as an outbound lift) and includes empty units.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



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