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**TRADE OPENNESS AND ECONOMIC  
GROWTH ANALYSIS IN ECUADOR FOR  
THE PERIOD 2007 - 2021**

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my parents Chichi & Mateo, who have been my unconditional support throughout this journey.

To my sister Pamela, my inexhaustible source of love and joy, and my greatest role model.

To Nina & Bruna, my most faithful partners in these sleepless nights.

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## Resumen

En la actualidad, la apertura comercial se ha convertido en un factor clave para el impulso de la economía de un país. En base a esto, el presente artículo tuvo como objetivo analizar la evolución de la apertura comercial en el Ecuador durante el período 2007 a 2021, considerando variables como el índice de apertura comercial, la composición de las políticas comerciales, el crecimiento del PIB Interanual, la participación del país en acuerdos comerciales internacional, así como su impacto en sectores productivos y desarrollo económico. Los resultados obtenidos a partir de este análisis, muestran la influencia positiva de la apertura comercial en el crecimiento económico de Ecuador, aunque también se identifican desafíos y limitaciones en su implementación. Este estudio contribuye a la comprensión de los efectos de la apertura comercial en el contexto ecuatoriano, brindando aportes relevantes para la formulación de políticas económicas que impulsen el desarrollo sostenible del país.

**Palabras clave:** Apertura comercial, desarrollo económico, acuerdos comerciales, crecimiento, sectores productivos

## Abstract

Currently, trade openness has become a key factor in boosting a country's economy. Based on this, the objective of this article was to analyze the evolution of trade openness in Ecuador during the period 2007 to 2021, considering variables such as the trade openness index, the composition of trade policies, interannual GDP growth, the country's participation in international trade agreements, as well as its impact on productive sectors and economic development. The results obtained from this analysis show the positive influence of trade openness on Ecuador's economic growth, although challenges and limitations in its implementation are also identified. This study contributes to the understanding of the effects of trade liberalization in the Ecuadorian context, providing relevant contributions for the formulation of economic policies that promote the sustainable development of the country.

**Key Words:** Trade liberalization, economic development, trade agreements, growth, productive sectors

# **TRADE OPENNESS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH ANALYSIS IN ECUADOR FOR THE PERIOD 2007 - 2021**

## **1. Introduction**

Trade liberalization is a crucial aspect in the context of the economic development of any nation. In the specific case of Ecuador, there is evidence of a substantial impact on its economy since the change in trade policies in 2007, reflecting a transformation in its commercial activities, its production and the development of several agro-industrial sectors. The purpose of this research is to analyze the influence and correlation of trade liberalization in Ecuador on its economy from 2007 to 2021, considering both the country's advantages and challenges on its way to greater trade integration in the global context.

The trade policies that have been implemented in Ecuador in recent decades have been a topic of debate in the country due to their great impact on the economy. These, are regulated through the Organic Code of Production, Commerce and Investment (COPCI), legislation that has been in force since December 2010 implemented during the mandate of former President Rafael Correa.

Although some studies propose that trade liberalization has contributed directly to the country's economic growth, there are others that point out that its tendency towards protectionism is one of the reasons why Ecuador is growing less in comparison with other countries in the region such as Colombia or Peru, if we take into consideration the number of Trade Agreements in force in the country, which will be analyzed later, as well as its degree of trade liberalization and the annual GDP growth.

In order to maximize the benefits of trade integration and minimize its negative effects in Ecuador, it is expected that, in the first place, institutions, the promotion of the productive sector, the competitiveness of companies and the diversification of products and international markets will be strengthened, so that inequality, poverty and other social gaps can be reduced and the welfare and quality of life of its citizens can be improved.

This article is organized as follows: first, the general and specific objectives are considered, followed by the theoretical framework where some concepts will be defined for a better understanding of the research. Then, in the state of the art, there is a comparison and contrast of different secondary sources on commercial trends and variables related to the growth of an economy. Subsequently, the PRISMA methodology is used for a transparent search of information. Finally, we conclude with the results and discussion, where we can visualize an exposition of the most important trade measures in Ecuador during the years 2007 to 2021, in order to draw a conclusion about the linkage of these factors.

## **1.1 Objectives**

### **1.1.1 General Objective**

To analyze the direct relationship between trade openness and economic growth in Ecuador from 2007 to 2021.

### **1.1.2 Specific Objective**

1. To establish a literature review on the relationship between trade openness and growth in Ecuador, under the context of a dollarized economy.

2. To examine theoretically the relationship between trade openness and Ecuador's economic growth considering the Heckscher-Ohlin model.
3. To analyze descriptively the behavior of trade openness and Ecuador's economic growth.

## 2. Theoretical Framework

Trade openness can be referred to in its original form as the ability of a country to trade goods and services with the rest of the world, however, it has been a concept that has been perceived in various ways such as “globalization of the economy”, “trade modernization” or “globalization of trade” (Barraza, 2001). For the purposes of this analysis, trade openness can be understood as the singularity of an economic movement that has proliferated in all parts of the world since the middle of the last century, when changes in both economics and politics began to take a radical turn, driven by globalization and regional integration, transforming the way in which trade was conducted, bringing with it new forms of production, distribution, consumption, sale and exchange, as well as new technologies, new industries and new trade associations worldwide. Proaño et al. (2019) mention that markets are forced to increase their competitiveness and efficiency. This requirement is based on one of the defining characteristics of globalization: the opening and unification of all markets on a global scale. It is important to consider economic and financial globalization within international trade because of its focus on interconnection and dependence between countries; however, as mentioned by Tizón (2000), foreign trade is not as affected by this phenomenon as financial and capital markets. The GATT rounds, from the first one held in Geneva, Switzerland in 1947 to the last one in Montevideo, Uruguay in 1986, have substantially liberalized trade exchange, since the expansion of international trade has not been limited only to the institutional sphere of foreign trade driven by the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO), but this expansion has also been driven by transformations in the productive base, which in turn have been both cause and consequence of this phenomenon, favoring the generalization of multinational companies, world GDP, transportation, communications, etc.

The analysis of trade openness and economic growth in Ecuador in the period 2007-2021 can be approached from different theoretical approaches. First, from Keynesian theory, based on the ideas of British economist John Maynard Keynes, it is argued that state intervention can stabilize the economy (Jahan et al., 2014). In this sense, the state can play an important role in trade openness and economic growth. Keynes argued that insufficient demand was the main cause of economic crises and unemployment (Moreno et al., 2012). Therefore, stimulating demand through trade openness could have a positive impact on Ecuador's economic growth. As Salazar (2021) who points out that growth theory has focused on trade openness and domestic investment as key factors to explain the evolution of growth. In this sense, trade openness can promote investment and economic growth in Ecuador.

Trade liberalization, according to conventional theory, can boost economic growth by attracting external demand for domestic products, encouraging the expansion of local production. It also allows consumers to access imported goods at lower cost, improving their welfare (Aronskind et al., 2004).

An empirical study conducted in Ecuador during the period 1950-2019 examined the relationship between trade openness, domestic investment and economic growth, where the results showed that both investment and openness have a positive and significant effect on income and growth in the short and long run. However, when analyzing causality using the Granger approach, the direction of the relationship was found to be unidirectional, with trade openness influencing investment and income, but no evidence was found to reject the hypothesis of non-causality between investment and growth in both directions. This suggests that the relationship between trade openness, investment and economic growth may be complex and influenced by other factors (Salazar, 2021).

On the other hand, the theory of comparative advantage, developed by David Ricardo, indicates that countries benefit by specializing in the production of goods and services in which they have a relative advantage (Moreno et al., 2012). The concept of comparative or relative advantages, rather than absolute advantages, is fundamental to explain the reasons for trade between countries and its structure. According to Lugones (2012), these relative advantages are not based solely on the comparison of production costs of a specific good between two countries, but on the differences between the relative costs of different goods within a country and in other countries. Mutual benefit is achieved through the specialization of each country in the production of goods in which it has a comparative advantage and the international trade of



these goods. In this way, all countries involved in international trade can consume a greater quantity of goods without using more productive resources, but by using them more efficiently.

Finally, for the purposes of this analysis it is important to consider the Heckscher-Ohlin model or the so-called neoclassical economic theory of international trade, which postulates that free trade and exchange rate flexibility are the means to achieve a trade balance and a “Pareto optimum”<sup>1</sup> in production and consumption in an economy (Ruiz, 2020). This model is based on the interaction between the resources available in nations, i.e., the relative abundance of factors of production, and the technology of production, which affects the way in which the different factors of production are used in the production of various goods and services. This interaction allows factors of production to move between sectors (Krugman and Obstfeld, 2001).

The theorem is determined by using two countries, two factors, two model products which require adopting the following assumptions: a) There is perfect competition in the product and factor markets. b) The different factor intensity of goods does not change from one country to the other: there is no factor investment. c) The production functions are identical for each good in the two countries, of the Cobb-Douglas type. d) The factor endowment is different in the two countries. e) There is no complete specialization (a necessary condition for the second proposition to be fulfilled). f) Trade is not subject to any friction: there are no transport costs or external barriers of any kind (Requeijo, 2021).

According to the H-O model, a country can optimize its production and consumption by participating in international trade under free market conditions. Specialization in areas of production where it has comparative advantages, based on its relative endowment of productive factors, allows the country to obtain the goods it produces domestically in exchange for goods produced in other countries.

This constitutes an undoubtedly positive economic position, since it contains implicitly normative concepts. Seen in this way, Requeijo (2021) summarizes the most important one as follows: if free trade equalizes the relative prices of factors of production, this would generate similar development conditions in all countries, eliminating factor scarcities. Through the export of goods that intensively require the factors that the country has in abundance, any nation can achieve the necessary factor ratio to boost and consolidate its growth rate. Therefore, it can be inferred that free trade not only optimizes the allocation of resources, but also optimizes the horizon of productive possibilities by transforming the maximization condition into dynamic terms, making its benefits undeniable.

### 3. Literature review

Foreign trade has been a topic of great interest to economists for several centuries. The relationship between foreign trade and economic growth has been the subject of numerous studies, with results that are often contradictory (Toledo, 2017). Some of the following studies reviewed both internationally and in Ecuador itself refer to the factors of a country's economic growth, the influence of regional integration on a country's economic growth, the process of trade openness, the positive relationship between trade and economic development, and finally the incidence of dollarization within Ecuadorian foreign trade.

The most recent studies focused on economic growth emphasize the important role played by productivity and trade openness in this context. Analysts of trade openness, such as Loko & Diouf, (2009) mention a number of variables that are determinants within a country's economic growth, through a dynamic panel data model and case study, they seek to explore the key areas in which the acceleration of trade reforms in Maghreb countries boosts total factor productivity gains or better known as TFP. The results of the study reveal that reforms aimed at attracting foreign direct investment and streamlining the size of government, shifting resources from low productivity sectors to higher productivity sectors, and encouraging the incorporation of women into the labor market could accelerate TFP gains. Likewise important are reforms aimed at strengthening human capital, increasing the volume of trade and improving the business environment.

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<sup>1</sup> Pareto optimum: In economic analysis, the Pareto optimum is the equilibrium point in which none of the affected agents can improve their situation without reducing the welfare of any other agent. Therefore, if an individual who is part of the distribution, production and consumption system can improve his situation without harming another, we will find ourselves in non-optimal situations in the Pareto sense (Moreno, 2011).

Another study by Tizón (2000), on regional integration and economic growth, highlights the internal nature of countries in their joint participation, however, that this has evolved as the factors influencing international trade have changed. The author presents an overview of the evolution of the economic theory of international trade and its impact on the theory of classical economic integration, analyzing aspects such as the growth of industrial trade and its diversification by quality, the limited empirical evidence on the creation and detour of trade derived from customs unions, and the need to reconsider factor endowments as a fundamental explanation in the analysis of economic integration processes, based on the book “International Trade” by Elhanan Helpman.

Likewise, Poncela (2019) mentions the transformation of international trade through new technologies, since there has always been a close link between these factors for process improvement; however, these can be presented as an opportunity for companies and countries that know how to take advantage of them, but also as a threat for those that fail to identify the disruptive changes that are taking place. The adoption of a digital transformation generates a very demanding environment for any agent, since it implies changes in the business model, the production process, supply chains, electronic channels, as well as data storage and intellectual property rights.

Between 1996 to 2014, technological advances have reduced international trade costs by 15%, and an even greater cumulative reduction of between 31 and 34 percentage points is expected in the next fifteen years (WTO, 2018), due to messaging, email, online platforms and other digital technologies, as they eliminate the need for physical proximity, so that the marketing processes and services provided facilitate the cheapening and export of products, allowing nations to focus on areas of comparative specialization. Likewise, as developed economies concentrate on high-tech production, they can diversify their exports into sectors neglected by developed economies.

The use of these technologies is changing depending on the sector, for example, in the manufacturing and agricultural sector it is more intensive, due to automation processes, robotics or 3D printing, in the same way happens with the logistics sector thanks to the optimization of the supply chain, inventory management to shipment tracking. However, sectors such as construction, personal services, or tourism are characterized by manual processes and rooted in traditional methods.

In the same way, Moreno (2011) offers a theoretical explanation of the process of trade liberalization, based on a historical description of the elements that have shaped the theory of international trade over time and that underpin the theoretical justification of current trade integration processes. It also analyzes the structural factors that shape the current economic development model. The author concludes that the process of trade liberalization is based mainly on the theory of international trade derived from classical postulates, and emphasizes the strategic importance of trade for the economic growth of any country.

Trade liberalization can have a significant impact on a country's economic growth. On the one hand, the policies implemented aimed at this position could increase the efficiency of resource allocation, because it fosters competitiveness among companies, leading them to improve the quality of their products and services offered, as well as stimulating innovation, as companies seek a differentiating factor that allows them to establish themselves in the market. However, trade also affects the location of economic activity (Behrens et al, 2007; Krugman, 1991, and Hanson, 1998). This is because companies that do not achieve a certain level of competitiveness will not be able to compete with the prices and quality of imported products. In addition, the country may become dependent on certain products that it is not able to produce, which makes it vulnerable and can be risky in the event of an economic crisis.

Thus, if we consider the Heckscher-Ohlin model where, as mentioned above, we consider the existence of different productive factor endowments between countries and the variation in factor intensity required for the production of different goods (Appleyard and Field, 2003), it is concluded that countries tend to export goods whose production is intensive in the factors of which they have an abundant endowment (Krugman and Obstfeld, 2006), we can infer that once trade takes place, countries adjust the relative prices of factors until they are equalized. Harry Johnson (1977) agrees with this analysis, suggesting that the effect of international trade is to promote a trend where factor prices equalize among trading countries, acting as a substitute for their international immobility.

However, the empirical evidence, which takes as an example the price of the labor factor, shows that after NAFTA, between the United States and Mexico there are no signs of a trend towards equalization, maintaining -and in large periods, widening- the wage gap (Linares, 2015). This duality does not mean

that the Heckscher-Ohlin model is not congruent, but that there are some implications in the assumptions of the model that lead to a different behavior than the one proposed in the model, as in the case of the United States and Mexico where substantially many assumptions are not fulfilled, and as happens practically throughout the world economic system. This is supported by Samuelson (1949) who mentions that free world trade in goods will inevitably lead, under certain conditions and specific assumptions, to a complete international equalization of the prices of productive factors. The only thing that is not discussed in this brilliant “intuitive, geometrical and rigorously mathematical” demonstration is the reality or unreality of the “specific conditions”.

But where the theory of factor endowment becomes more difficult to apply is in the case of the production and trade of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, as in China, the United States and Japan, which produce more than 50% of the world's manufactured goods (Mohorte, 2020), so that international specialization in these cases must be explained with the help of some variants. These countries, for example, several years ago abandoned specialization in the production of minerals, fishing, tropical products, etc. as an economic strategy for the simple fact that they were better endowed with factors to make this transformation; it is here where the Heckscher-Ohlin Theorem acquires importance, given the allocation and optimization of the production of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods and the use of labor and capital (Anguiano, 1970).

Although empirical evidence indicates a positive correlation between trade openness and economic growth, there is still no definitive consensus on the causal nature of the relationship between these variables (Maridueña, 2017). There are several authors who have inquired within the economic literature to study the effects of trade openness on a country's economic growth, considering different approaches. For example, Sachs and Andrew (1995), Edwards (1998), Helliwell et al. (1996) establish, *ceteris paribus*, that countries that are more open to trade grow more than those that are less open. Other authors who also find a positive relationship between growth and openness are Barro (2002) and Frankel and Romer (1999); however, Lee, Ricci, and Rigobon (2004) show that growth influences the degree of openness of a country and not the other way around, i.e. that the effect is reverse causality.

Other recent empirical studies analyze the relationship between the level of intra-industry trade and the degree of economic development (Tizón, 2000). They define intra-industry trade as the import or export of goods belonging to the same industry. Studies indicate that intra-industry trade is positively associated with GDP per capita and overall GDP size. For example, in northern countries of the European Union, intra-industry trade prevails, while in southern countries such as Portugal, Spain, Greece and Italy, inter-industry trade based on comparative advantages or disadvantages predominates. Taking this approach into account, Moscoso and Vásquez (2006) infer that the increase in intra-industry trade can generate benefits, such as the reduction of dislocations associated with inter-industry trade. According to Samuelson's Theorem, international trade can cause a redistribution of income from scarce to abundant factors. However, if international trade is mainly concentrated at the intra-industry level, the impact on domestic income distribution should be relatively minor.

Some studies have shown that during the 1980s, industrial trade of the ALADI countries did not represent more than 8% of world trade, which represents US\$ 11.1 billion out of a total of US\$ 140 billion distributed at that time. During the following five years (1985-1990), there was a moderate growth in trade between the ALADI countries (10% of world trade), a figure that was mainly influenced by the trade that Mexico maintained with the United States, which went hand in hand with its economic development. It was observed that during that decade, the countries belonging to this bloc distinguished themselves by basing their exports on primary products.

In the wake of the 1982 debt crisis, countries implemented a set of adjustment measures aimed at reducing the impact of external obligations (ECLAC, 1995). In an effort to diversify their economies, ALADI countries transformed their productive activities from focusing on the exploitation of agricultural products and raw materials to developing industries capable of exporting manufactured industrial goods. However, this industrialization process did not reach an optimal level of specialization, resulting in a deficit in the production of industrial goods and a surplus in the production of primary goods (ALADI, 2000), since despite industrialization efforts, the region still relied heavily on income from trade in primary sector products, which constituted the main source of financing for capital accumulation (Fanelli, 2000).

According to Rodrik (2007), in order for countries to capitalize on the benefits of the global trade regime in terms of economic growth, it is necessary to implement institutional mechanisms or policies that

improve labor market conditions. These measures are aimed at reducing levels of poverty and inequality, thus promoting more equitable and sustainable development.

Maridueña (2017) analyzes the impact of trade liberalization in Ecuador, covering aspects such as economic growth, productive structure, employment, inequality and poverty where he suggests that trade liberalization has had mixed effects on these aspects, and that efforts should be made to counteract its negative effects by diversifying the country's productive structure to face the recessionary stages of the economic cycle. In this sense, although we can deduce that trade liberalization has a great impact on the country's economic growth, we must also delve deeper into the contribution it has made to the social welfare of citizens, since it brings with its various factors that affect people's quality of life, including poverty, employment and inequality (Sepúlveda, 2008). The main challenge facing Ecuador in the Latin American context lies in its management of open trade policies and the strategic use of bilateral agreements to enhance its regional competitiveness (Alvarado, 2019). Unlike its neighbors, which have experienced greater development and trade openness, expanding their presence in international markets and attracting investments, which for Ecuador are still far from being achieved or none at all (Montaño, 2010).

Within the context of international trade, it is important to highlight dollarization, since it represents a useful tool that strengthens economic growth, reduces inflation, attracts foreign investment, among others. Dornbush (2001) defines dollarization as the process in which the national currency is displaced by the dollar as the unit of measurement of prices and determines the means of payment, in this way the implementation of these measures seeks to restore monetary stability and consolidate the credibility of the country as issuer, with the objective of overcoming the depreciation crisis and the deficiencies of the banking system, among other challenges (Herrera and Caballero, 2002; Jensen and Mecking, 1976).

Minda (2005) describes dollarization as an evolutionary process in which the U.S. dollar becomes the predominant currency for storing value, unit of account and medium of exchange. This adoption takes various forms, from total dollarization, as in Ecuador and Panama, to partial dollarization, as in the case of Peru. In turn, these categories are subdivided into unofficial, semi-official and official dollarization, the latter being the one that establishes the dollar as the country's official currency with institutional backing.

Within the framework of this analysis, it is necessary to emphasize the milestone that was marked in Ecuador in March 2000 when it adopted the dollar as its legal tender and set aside the sucre, a currency first minted by the Birmingham Heaton House in 1884, which remained in force for 166 years (Tambo, 2020). This was of vital importance, since it was only the second country to adopt it, after Panama, losing monetary sovereignty in those countries (Torres et al. 2017). Some of the factors that led to this decision were the crisis that had been dragging on for some decades, the credit boom of 1994, due to the financial sector reforms and capital inflows, and the "El Niño" phenomenon, which mainly affected the agro-industrial sector of the Ecuadorian coast, causing shrimp and banana companies to fall into arrears within the financial system (Valarezo, 2008).

With the appearance of the dollar, drastic changes arose since it was an unknown monetary system, which meant a complete turnaround in the national economy so that Ecuador would move towards stability and growth, which was unknown in the decade of the 80s and 90s. Among the main objectives of establishing the dollar as the official currency, Marcos (2008) mentions that it was to curb exchange rate volatility, prevent hyperinflation, reactivate production and show compliance with the international community. However, dollarization not only meant a socioeconomic and migratory crisis for the country, but also imposed three fundamental pillars: change in the monetary system, promotion of macroeconomic equilibrium and structural reforms within the system.

Toscanini et al., (2020). Alesina and Barro (2001) and Calvo (2001) analyze the advantages and disadvantages of dollarization, highlighting as the main benefit the elimination of the inflationary bias of monetary policy. By adopting the U.S. dollar as the official currency, Ecuador renounces the ability to print its own currency and, therefore, to directly control the inflation rate. This measure, although it implies the loss of an economic policy instrument, contributes to stabilizing prices and generating a more predictable economic environment for businesses and consumers (Edwards, 2001).

In the same way, Onur and Togay (2014) agree with Dornbusch, who points out that countries that dollarize tend to grow faster. On the other hand, Mántey (2013) mentions that the adoption of a hard currency such as the US dollar can generate several economic benefits for a country. Among the most important are the reduction of economic vulnerability to external shocks, the reduction of the risk of devaluation of the

national currency, the strengthening of credibility in financial and monetary policies, the reduction of transaction costs and more favorable access to international capital markets. These factors, taken together, can stimulate trade with countries that also use the dollar, boosting economic activity and the country's overall growth (Guidotti and Rodriguez, 1992). Andrew Rose (2001) argues that through monetary union international trade should increase fourfold. Alesina and Barro (2000) agree with the previous author, concluding that the adoption of the dollar not only responds to the search for economic stability, but also leads to a significant increase in trade with the issuing country. This trend is explained by the greater exposure to the economic conditions of the country with which the currency is shared, which encourages economic agents to adjust their prices to a similar level. In this way, dollarization facilitates the integration of countries into globalized financial markets by reducing trade barriers and promoting exchange rate stability.

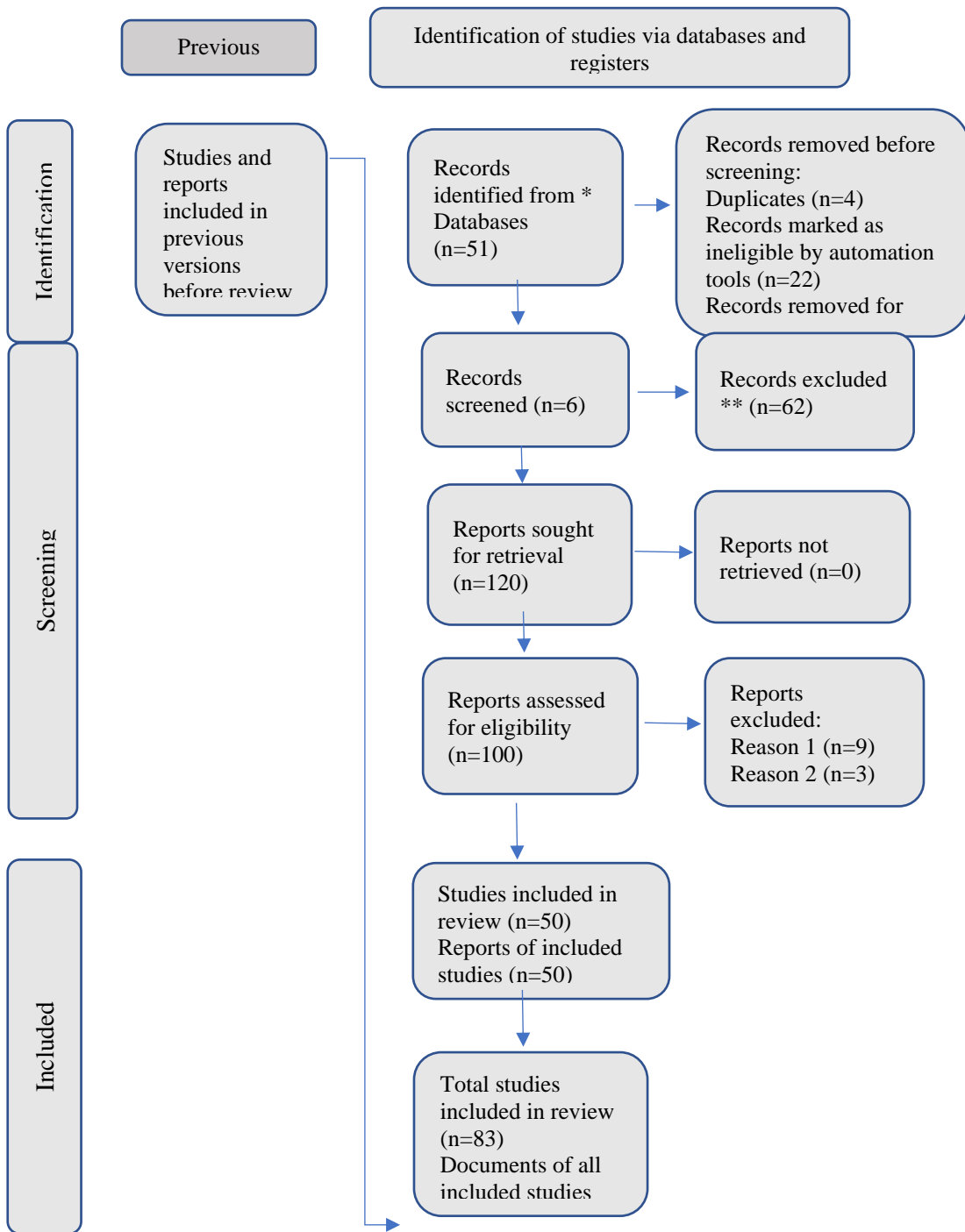
Historically, foreign trade has played a crucial role in Ecuador's national economy. Through it, the country has connected with the outside world by exploiting primary economic activities and participating in the international division of labor. Consequently, dollarization, implemented in 2000, has had a significant impact on this area; for example, on its trade balance, the competitiveness of the productive sectors, in the sense that many of the companies have faced challenges to remain competitive in international markets due to the appreciation of the dollar, in addition to the high dependence on exports of raw materials and agricultural products has left the Ecuadorian economy vulnerable to international economic imbalances (Tanicuchi, 2004). This has led to changes in the commercial dynamics in which countries transact and, in the way Ecuadorian companies operate at the international level.

#### **4. Methods**

In order to analyze the impact of trade liberalization on the economic growth of Ecuador in the period 2007 to 2021, a qualitative methodology proposed by Sampieri was used, where in the first six phases a thorough search of approximately one hundred papers was carried out in web pages such as Scielo, Scopus, Dialnet, Redalyc. org, Academia, E-Libro, Refseek, among others; as well as some databases of national and international institutions such as the Central Bank of Ecuador, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, etc., were also considered. Within the parameters for the search of this research work, documents in two languages were used: English and Spanish. Likewise, specific terms such as: openness, international trade, international economy, trade policies, internationalization, economic liberalization, development, welfare, etc. were used to refine the search. As for the last three phases of this methodology, the data obtained from the articles were analyzed for a later interpretation of the results.

Additionally, for transparent and effective effects of this research, a PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses) analysis was applied, which consists of a systematic review that reflects methods for the identification, selection, evaluation and sintering of studies through databases and registries, which is divided into three phases: identification, screening and inclusion (Page et al., 2021, 790-799), minimizing biases and risks. For this, in the first phase, about 65 reference articles were selected to subsequently make a flow chart that was of great help for a practical and unbiased review of documents. This exploration is an invaluable tool for synthesizing existing knowledge in a specific area. By analyzing and comparing previous studies, these reviews make it possible to identify research gaps, formulate new research questions, detect biases or limitations in primary research, and generate or evaluate theories about various phenomena. In this way, systematic reviews serve as a basis for informed decision-making in various fields, from academic research to the formulation of theories or hypotheses (Yépez et al., 2021).

**Figure 1**  
*Prisma Diagram*



Source: Based on PRISMA flowchart, Prisma Statement (2020).

## 5. Results

When analyzing the Prisma graph, it can be seen that it is necessary to carry out an extensive review of articles, since using this it was possible to classify the content correctly, considering sources of value and making it possible to separate biased or unfounded information. A total of 85 papers were found, which ensured the fulfillment of the objectives set through the stages of identification, selection of documents, and, finally, their use.

To review the influence that trade liberalization has had on Ecuador's economy from 2007 to 2021, it is necessary to mention its context, in which the country, in 2001, entered into a dollarization regime reducing its possibility of executing monetary policies to face the recessionary shocks within its economy. From that moment on, the mechanisms used to deal with this problem were fiscal discipline and adjustment, which resulted in recurrent recessionary cycles and an unbalanced economy lacking a stable growth pattern.

The main body involved in the international trade system is the World Trade Organization (WTO), which is responsible for establishing trade measures that promote fair international trade through the application of both restrictive and corrective rules and regulations. Currently, in Ecuador, the regulatory body for public policies on trade matters is the Foreign Trade Committee (COMEX) regulated by the Organic Code of Production, Trade and Investment or COPCI. Within its competence is to establish tariff policies, international negotiations, special regimes, export promotion plans and measures to counteract unfair trade (Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca, 2024).

Since 2007, an economic model based on the “Socialism of the XXI Century” was established based on economic policies focused on the development of production and national productivity in a sustainable manner, the strategic positioning of the country within regional integration processes, the redistribution of wealth and income, the generation of decent employment and the increase of social cohesion through government policies that generate trust, as well as changes in financial matters to lower costs in access to credit. These funds were previously used to reactivate the country's production through road infrastructure projects, irrigation canals, capitalization of the Banco Nacional de Fomento and the Corporación Financiera Nacional, directing the credit portfolio to productive lines and investment in the oil and electricity sectors, and finally the ITT (Ishpingo - Tambococha - Tiputini) initiative, which consisted of leaving the oil in the ground; This strategy implied giving up a significant source of tax revenues in exchange for preserving the country's natural and cultural heritage. The viability of this initiative depended on the development of alternative economic sectors that could generate sufficient income to sustain the General State Budget (Jácome, 2007). The exercise of these policies aimed at repositioning the State as a regulator, planner and promoter of social and economic development, however, some political mentors mention that this plan turned out to be completely contradictory since the only thing it achieved was weakening democracy, economic and social freedoms were restricted, a repressive legal framework was established and the only ones who benefited were the large economic groups, Chinese capital and international financial capital (Zibell, 2017).

From 2013-2017, the “Buen Vivir” or “Sumak Kawsay” plan in Quechua was implemented, and conceived as a comprehensive roadmap to transform Ecuador's productive matrix. Its central objective was to increase real productivity, diversify exports in terms of products and destinations, and strengthen the Ecuadorian economy and thus improve the population's welfare (Ordóñez & Hinojosa, 2014).

In 2015, a restriction mechanism better known as Safeguards was applied, which acts as restrictive measures on imports, implemented by one country or economic bloc to another, which seeks to reduce or partially eliminate the entry of products from abroad (WTO, 2024). The Safeguards Agreement establishes an international framework for applying protective measures if a sudden increase in imports threatens or causes serious damage to a domestic industry in the importing country. These emergency measures, covered by Article XIX of GATT 1994, are implemented to protect domestic industry and ensure fair trade.

In this context, the agreement on safeguards establishes rules at the international level for the application of measures under Article XIX GATT 1994. From this manifesto, emergency measures are defined based on increased imports of certain products that cause serious threat or injury to the domestic industry of the importing member (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1947).

For the Ecuadorian case, this protection mechanism was applied through the resolution of the full Foreign Trade Committee, with number 011-2015, establishing a general and non-discriminatory tariff surcharge on goods classified in the subheadings (2800 subheadings), which was initially applied on January 5 for Colombia at a rate of 21% and for Peru at 6%, then it was decided to apply global tariff surcharges of 32%,

effective from March 11, 2016 for an initial period of 15 months, with a subsequent extension of 12 months. This measure ended on May 31, 2017, giving way to a gradual relief schedule that began on October 26, 2016.

Since the implementation of this measure, customs collection has become an indispensable tool for the financing of the State, which came to represent 5% of tax revenues, which meant about 1,783 million dollars for the treasury (Servicio de Aduana del Ecuador, 2017).

Likewise, former President Lenin Moreno implemented the National Development Plan “Toda una Vida” (A Whole Life) following the framework of proposals instituted by the Citizen Revolution Party. This plan was organized under three main axes, two of which are based on foreign trade: economy at the service of society and more society, better State. Moreno's government aspired to transform Ecuador into an attractive destination for investment, in addition to the promotion of domestic production to increase exports and the strategic use of trade policy tools to reduce imports. These measures sought to strengthen the Ecuadorian economy and consolidate dollarization as a monetary system (Senplades, 2017). During this plan, an attempt was made to replace the amount represented by the customs collection of Safeguards, adding measures against smuggling to finance the State with restrictions for all importers, seeking to correct this behavior. In this case, the institutional fragility of the Ecuadorian State is evident, since instead of applying firm measures against tax evaders, there is a tendency to penalize even those who comply with their tax obligations. This reality highlights the collection nature of the measures implemented by the government, prioritizing revenue generation over effective compliance with the law.

Appendix 1 details the trade agreements and economic complementation agreements that were signed during the aforementioned National Plans, where it can be seen that, although the strategic trade objectives of the Plan Buen Vivir and Toda Una Vida are aligned with the promotion of foreign trade and economic development, they are more focused on seeking trade agreements with countries of the same political and ideological line at the time, consolidating and strengthening integration with Central American countries and placing special emphasis on collaboration with blocs such as Unasur (Union of South American Nations), these are more focused on seeking trade agreements with countries of the same political and ideological line of that time, consolidating and strengthening integration with Central American countries and placing special emphasis on collaboration with blocs such as Unasur (Union of South American Nations), Celac (Community of Latin American and Caribbean States) and ALBA (Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America), among others.

Despite this forced commercial inclination, Ecuador presented a tendential change and put an end to the Safeguards policy, signing in 2016 the “Protocol of Accession of Ecuador to the Trade Agreement between the European Union and its Member States” which entered into force on January 1, 2017. This represented an important step towards the elimination of tariff barriers between both regions. The agreement establishes the gradual liberalization of trade, with the European Union eliminating 95% of its tariffs for Ecuadorian products and Ecuador eliminating 60% of its tariffs for European products upon its entry into force. Full implementation of the agreement will take place over 17 years.

Despite this forced commercial inclination, Ecuador presented a change in trend and put an end to the Safeguards policy, signing in 2016 the “Protocol of Accession of Ecuador to the Trade Agreement between the European Union and its Member States”. This agreement entered into force on January 1, 2017 and was notified to the WTO in the same year. Among the main aspects of the agreement, the liberalization of about 95% of the tariff lines of the European Union for Ecuador and 60% of the tariff lines of Ecuador for the European Union at the time of entry into force was agreed. The full implementation period of the Agreement is 17 years (Dirección Nacional de Integración, 2019).

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Continuing with this trend, in 2018 the Inclusive Economic Partnership Agreement was signed with the Member countries of the European Free Trade Area - EFTA. A block formed by Iceland, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Norway. Allowing around 99% of Ecuador's exports to enter EFTA duty-free, benefiting mainly agricultural, fishing, aquaculture and manufacturing products. Gradual tariff reduction periods were also established for access to EFTA products, considering the sensitivity of each product. In addition, exclusions (products not subject to relief), quotas (limitations on liberalization volumes) and partial tariff eliminations were agreed, upon to balance the interests of both parties and facilitate fair and beneficial trade



for both economies (Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca, 2018).

The next important step in the country's trade matters was the signing of the First Phase Trade Agreement with the United States of America in 2020, which would enter into force in 2021, representing a first step towards a future expanded trade agreement. Among the annexes stipulated in this agreement are trade facilitation and customs administration, good regulatory practices, anti-corruption measures and procedures, and the strengthening and promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises (Dirección Nacional de Integración, 2021).

Finally, to update and strengthen the 2008 Economic Complementation Agreement (ECA), negotiations were held between Ecuador and Chile during 2019 and 2020. These negotiations, encompassing four rounds and bilateral dialogues, culminated in the signing of the Chile-Ecuador Trade Integration Agreement on August 13, 2020, representing a significant step towards greater economic integration between the two nations, incorporating more modern and ambitious measures than those of the original ECA (Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca, 2022).

With the purpose of a better strategic insertion in international trade, Ecuador defined a negotiation agenda aimed at expanding its export destinations and products through trade reforms and the adoption of an attractive legal framework for foreign investment. In this context, it is important to mention the trade agreements that the country already had before this period, which can be found in the appendix 2.

It is also important to mention that Ecuador enjoys a favorable position in the international trade scenario as a beneficiary of the General System of Preferences (GSP) implemented by Australia, the United States, the Eurasian Economic Union, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey. This system grants preferential tariffs to Ecuadorian products, promoting access to these markets. Ecuador is also part of the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP), an initiative that involves 43 nations and provides for reciprocal tariff concessions among its members.

Appendix 3 contains a comparative table showing the GDP, the amount of imports and exports of goods and services in Ecuador expressed in millions of dollars from 2007 to 2021, by means of which the degree of annual trade openness can be obtained, reflecting the sum of imports plus exports divided by the GDP of the corresponding year.

Within the table it can be observed that the year with the highest number of imports and exports is 2014 with a degree of trade openness of 58%, however it should be taken into account that there was only a 6.9% growth in annual GDP compared to 2013 which can be interpreted as the performance of the non-oil economy, domestic consumption and public policies in sectors such as agriculture, trade and industry and reason why the measure of restriction of Safeguards is taken, causing that in the following year there is a fall in GDP of -2.4%.

It can be inferred that foreign trade played a significant role in Ecuador's economy during this period, where the country experienced a significant change in its exports and imports. Ecuador's exports during this period were dominated by petroleum products, which represented about 50% of total exports, the rest of the products that lead the list are bananas, crustaceans, cocoa and flowers. According to the Harmonized System (HS), its main imports were petroleum refining, oil tar, medicines, and vehicles (OEC, 2024).

The main destinations of Ecuador's exports during this period were the United States (\$7.23 billion), Chile (\$1.09 billion), Peru (\$988 million), Colombia (\$792 million) and Russia (\$782 million). The main origins of its imports are the United States (\$4.95 billion), China (\$4.03 billion), Colombia (\$1.48 billion), South Korea (\$815 million) and Brazil (\$725 million) (OEC, 2024).

Despite all these Free Trade Agreements, Economic Complementation Agreements and Partial Scope Agreements negotiated, Ecuador is shown as a country with a deficient level of trade competitiveness, since at the end of this period it was ranked 90th in the global competitiveness ranking according to the World Economic Forum, due to its prevalence of trade barriers (World Economic Forum, 2019). Trade restrictive measures have been reflected in the cost of living and production, encouraging smuggling. Despite being dollarized, prices in Ecuador since January 2007 increased by 49%, more than double what they rose in the United States (21%) (Cámara de Comercio de Guayaquil, 2017).

Smuggling, an unfair and illegal practice that represents a significant threat to national economies, is caused by trade barriers and the high costs associated with the legal importation of goods. In the face of this challenge, trade liberalization has emerged as an effective strategy to combat smuggling and promote economic development.

Smuggling emerges as an alternative to evade the high tariffs, taxes and bureaucratic procedures that are usually imposed on the legal importation of products. This situation encourages individuals and companies to opt for informal channels, generating unfair competition for businesses that operate within the legal framework. According to data from SENAE (Ecuador's National Customs Service), 70% of the products entering the country are undervalued, known as “technical smuggling”. This practice consists of declaring a lower value than the real value of the merchandise to avoid paying duties and taxes (Fiscalía General del Estado, 2015).

This is where trade liberalization serves as an antidote to this struggle, drastically reducing trade barriers and opening the economy to free international trade represents an effective strategy to combat smuggling. By simplifying import processes, lowering associated costs and increasing competition, smuggling becomes less attractive and even unviable.

It is important to mention that during this course of time, Ecuador has contemplated the technological factor as a fundamental tool to boost and facilitate its trade, such as through the implementation of digital platforms that have allowed companies to connect with buyers and sellers around the world, as well as to simplify logistics and transportation through the Portal Ecuapass, making it possible to have a better and transparent monitoring of the supply chain, thus reducing costs and streamlining procedures. Likewise, it has promoted technology among Ecuadorian companies through competitiveness and innovation, giving rise to new business models such as Uber or Airbnb or crowdfunding platforms, which make it possible to obtain financing from investors from all over the world, facilitating access to capital for new ventures and projects.

## **6. Discussion**

The studies analyzed offer valuable insights into the relationship between economic growth and trade openness. Loko & Diouf (2009) highlight the role of structural reforms in boosting productivity in the context of trade openness, while Tizón (2000) emphasizes the importance of considering dynamic and contextual aspects when assessing the relationship between regional integration and economic growth. For his part, Poncela (2019) analyzes the transformation of international trade through new technologies and their impact on companies and countries.

On the other hand, Moreno (2011) and Behrens et al. (2007) approach the issue of trade openness and economic growth from complementary perspectives. Although both agree on the importance of international trade for economic development, they differ in the emphasis they place on certain aspects and in the nuances of their analysis. The first author emphasizes the positive aspects of trade openness, while Behrens and others draw attention to the possible negative effects. It is important to note that the two approaches are not mutually exclusive, but complement each other, concluding that trade openness can have a positive impact on economic growth, but it is also important to consider the possible negative effects and take measures to mitigate them. Public policies can play a crucial role in this regard, promoting business competitiveness, productive diversification and the protection of the most vulnerable workers; as does Rodrik (2007) who mentions that in order for countries to capitalize on the benefits of the global trade regime in terms of economic growth, it is necessary to implement institutional mechanisms or policies that improve labor market conditions, thus reducing poverty and inequality levels and promoting more equitable and sustainable development.

Within the policies detailed above, it can be observed that within the framework of Plan Buen Vivir and Toda una Vida, foreign trade strategies are aligned in their main objectives, focusing on the reduction of the trade deficit through the strategic substitution of imports, the diversification of markets and the promotion of exportable supply. These actions seek to interrupt the historical submission of oil and traditional exports, diversifying the economy and opening new growth opportunities.

In addition, it seeks to support and strengthen micro and small enterprises, promoting their active participation in production and fair trade, thus promoting local economic development and social inclusion. In this sense, the Toda una Vida Plan seeks to insert and integrate Ecuador into the global scenario, positioning it as an attractive destination for domestic and foreign investment.

It should be noted that, although during the implementation of Plan Buen Vivir, measures were adopted to reduce dependence on organizations and economies with divergent political interests, both strategies coincide in the importance of consolidating and strengthening regional integration with countries of the South, Latin America and the Caribbean. In this context, special emphasis is given to collaboration with economic blocs such as Unasur, Celac and ALBA.

On the other hand, the trade policies of the Plan Toda una Vida aim to further deepen economic and trade processes with blocs such as CAN (Andean Community of Nations), Mercosur (Southern Common Market) and the Pacific Alliance, as well as with the world's major economies. In this way, it seeks to further diversify Ecuador's exports, strengthen the country's competitiveness in the international market and generate new opportunities for growth and development for the nation.

The performance of Ecuadorian foreign trade during the period between 2013 and 2021, framed within the trade policies of the Plan Nacional Buen Vivir (2013-2017) and Toda una Vida (2017-2021), presented a fluctuating behavior. As we can observe in Table 3, exports during the Plan Buen Vivir registered a decrease during this period, contrary to the period of the Plan Toda una Vida where exports experienced an increase thanks to the agreements and negotiations signed. As for the Plan Nacional Buen Vivir, the total balance of imports showed a decreasing trend due to the implementation of restrictive trade policies, while in the following period imports experienced an increase.

The behavior of Ecuador's foreign trade during this period was influenced by various external and internal factors, such as the evolution of oil prices, global economic conditions and trade policies implemented by other countries.

Ecuador's trade integration objectives remain focused on strengthening ties within the Andean region, while prioritizing integration with broader Latin American and Caribbean countries. This strategy emphasizes the importance of supporting supranational organizations in Latin America and actively pursuing regional integration treaties.

Annex 5 shows the relationship between year-on-year GDP growth and the degree of trade openness of Ecuador during the period 2007 to 2021. It can be determined that there is a direct and positive correlation between trade openness and Ecuador's economy in the years 2007 to 2021, where  $R^2$  represents the level of relationship between two variables; In this case it is evident that economic growth is explained by approximately 74% by trade openness, since as the degree of trade openness increases, so does its gross domestic product, which can be interpreted as the simplification of its import processes, reduction of associated costs and increased competitiveness, representing a fundamental strategy to promote economic development and welfare in society.

The technological factor has played a key role in this statistic, since the implementation of technological advances in production, logistics and marketing processes has allowed Ecuadorian companies to increase their efficiency and competitiveness in the global market; it has also facilitated communication and collaboration between Ecuadorian companies and their trading partners abroad, which has contributed to the expansion of exports and imports. In addition, the adoption of automation technologies, such as inventory management systems and supply chains mentioned above, has improved companies' operational efficiency, reducing costs and delivery times.

In the context of e-commerce, technology has opened up new opportunities for Ecuadorian companies, allowing them to reach international consumers more directly and efficiently. The presence in global e-commerce platforms has expanded the reach of Ecuadorian products in the international market.

In the same way, dollarization has done so, highlighting its impact on the country's economy, generating stability and confidence in the Ecuadorian financial system, which has facilitated international commercial transactions, as well as eliminating exchange rate volatility and reducing the risks associated with fluctuations in the local currency. This has provided Ecuadorian companies with greater certainty in import and export costs, allowing them to plan their long-term business more effectively.

In addition, dollarization has facilitated access to international financing, since by having a stable and globally recognized currency, Ecuadorian companies have been able to access loans and lines of credit on better terms, boosting the growth of international trade.

However, dollarization has also presented challenges for the Ecuadorian economy. By using a foreign currency, Ecuador has lost the ability to adjust its exchange rate to improve its competitiveness in the international market. In addition, the country has become more vulnerable to U.S. monetary and economic policies.

Consequently, some approaches can be recommended to improve the country's trade openness, such as the development of human capital through education and professional training, as well as support for research and development of productive sectors, and the strengthening of public institutions responsible for foreign trade, the harmonization of international standards and regulations for the simplification of customs and

bureaucratic procedures that allow the streamlining of both export and import processes, investment in modernization of logistics infrastructure such as ports, airports, roads subject to the reduction of costs and transport times, as well as the promotion of foreign investment, which can be achieved by creating a favorable environment by reducing tax obstacles and other disadvantages for investors; Finally, by supporting companies, so that they can diversify their markets and strengthen their business network.

It is important to mention that these proposals are always subject to the particular characteristics and conditions in which the country finds itself, depending on its economic status, its rulers, its social situation, etc. Additionally, it must be considered that there must be a joint collaboration between the public and private sectors in order to take full advantage of the benefits of trade liberalization and achieve a consolidated economic improvement through job creation, improved commercial competitiveness, access to new technologies, among others.

## **7. Conclusion**

Through this study, we sought to analyze the direct relationship that trade openness had on the economic growth of Ecuador during the period 2007 to 2021, an objective that was completed through the review of information, with the use of different data and secondary sources. We concluded that there is an interdependence between the variables of trade openness and economic growth, which means that, through a correct management of trade policies open to the global market, an improvement in the economy of a country can be evidenced, favoring domestic consumption, economic diversification, foreign investment, the stability of citizens and the strengthening of its institutions.

Among the main results, we obtained, first of all, a literature and theoretical review of free trade in terms of the growth of a country's economy and the way in which it performs depending on its political and socioeconomic context. In this way, it can be understood that the methods studied to explain the economic development of a country must be applied considering the history and mercantile trajectory through which the countries have passed, as well as the management of the trade policies they have adopted and their institutions that have resolved them. In this case, the importance of Ecuador maintaining a dollarized economy within an international trade context became evident, as it has reduced inflation, made the productive sectors more competitive, strengthened the credibility of financial policies, reduced transaction costs and allowed greater access to international capital markets in order to increase trade with countries of the same currency; however, the vulnerability of the country in being subject to the monetary and economic policies of the United States is not ruled out.

Continuing with the results obtained, it was possible to better understand the importance that the Heckscher - Ohlin Theory plays in the functioning of the international trade flow in Ecuador, where it is recommended that countries should export what they can produce more efficiently and with greater capacity, and that they should import what is scarcer, which constitutes an undoubtedly positive economy, thus optimizing the allocation of resources and allowing its inhabitants to have greater access to goods and services.

A descriptive analysis of the behavior of trade liberalization in Ecuador, through its implemented policies, as well as its trade agreements, partial scope agreements and economic complementation agreements, showed that there is a close relationship between this position taken by the governments of Ecuador and its economy, since it can be seen that, as the degree of trade liberalization increases, its GDP also increases exponentially. This can be interpreted as a positive indicator, since it brings with it a series of benefits for the country, such as increased social welfare, greater economic stability, greater international competitiveness, and as mentioned above, greater prosperity and progress for its citizens.

Finally, it was possible to point out the importance of technology in international trade for areas such as production, logistics and commercialization, allowing to speed up communication and collaboration with foreign partners, which has contributed to an increase in Ecuador's exports and imports; as well as electronic commerce, which has generated new opportunities for companies by allowing them to reach international consumers in a more efficient and direct way, thus expanding the reach of Ecuadorian products.

Even so, there were some limitations within the study, since it is very difficult to find documents that concretely detail which have been the restrictions and liberalization agreements that compare and contrast the measures that have been taken during these last decades in Ecuador, due to the changing governments with opposing political tendencies and not chained, who try to impose their ideologies and disfavor the previous decisions that have been reached. For future studies, it would be convenient to involve the academy in a disaggregated analysis by sectors, considering who have benefited the most from trade liberalization and their performance within it; the impact of trade liberalization on innovation could also be examined, through the stimulation of technology transfer and the development of new products and

processes, based on the importance of the technological factor in this area.

Thus, we can conclude with this literature review that trade liberalization is an essential tool in the development of a country's economy, noting that thanks to it there are several benefits for the State itself, as well as for its citizens. In spite of the fact that during this period there have been tendentially opposed political lines at certain points, it could be evidenced that the final objective was focused on the same, trying to improve the quality of life of Ecuadorians, promoting regional integration, innovation, international competition and investment.

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## Appendix 1

Agreements signed during “Buen Vivir” and “Toda Una Vida”

Trade Agreements during Plan Buen Vivir	Trade Agreements during Plan Toda Una Vida
Multiparty Trade Agreement with the European Union, taking effect in 2017	Economic Partnership Agreement with EFTA (European Free Trade Organization)
PCA with Nicaragua signed in 2016	Cooperation Agreements on Matters of Origin with Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador.
PCA with El Salvador signed in 2017	

Note. Adapted from Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca, 2024, <https://www.produccion.gob.ec/acuerdos-comerciales/>

## Appendix 2

Ecuador's Trade Agreements until 2007

Trade Agreements	Member countries	Effective Date
Cartagena Agreement (CAN)	Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia	October 16 1969
AAP R Ecuador - México	Mexico, Ecuador	August 06 1987
AAP CE Ecuador - Cuba	Cuba, Ecuador	March 07 2001
AAP CE CAN - MERCOSUR	Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia	April 01 2005

Note. Adapted from Dirección Nacional de Integración Monetaria y Financiera, 2019, <https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/PublicacionesNotas/BOLETIN312019.pdf>

### Appendix 3

GDP, Exports, Imports and Degree of Trade Openness in Ecuador in 2007 to 2021

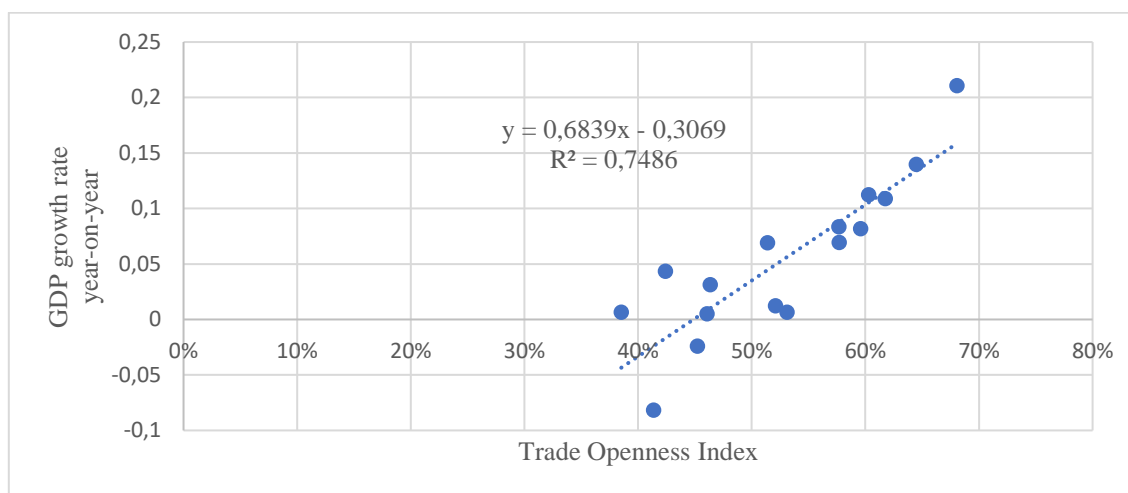
Year	GDP	Imports of goods and services (fob)	Exports of goods and services (fob)	Degree of Commercial Openness	GDP Growth Rate
2007	51.007.777	15.636.623	16.287.685	63%	
2008	61.762.635	20.933.400	21.100.364	68%	21,1%
2009	62.519.686	16.790.125	15.785.663	52%	1,2%
2010	69.555.367	22.541.700	19.402.439	60%	11,3%
2011	79.276.664	26.453.861	24.671.849	64%	14,0%
2012	87.924.544	27.772.113	26.522.271	62%	10,9%
2013	95.129.659	29.459.627	27.243.506	60%	8,2%
2014	101.726.331	30.168.281	28.536.122	58%	6,9%
2015	99.290.381	23.815.449	21.107.369	45%	-2,4%
2016	99.937.696	19.004.701	19.492.639	39%	0,7%
2017	104.295.862	22.516.333	21.727.767	42%	4,4%
2018	107.562.008	25.553.987	24.314.052	46%	3,1%
2019	108.108.009	24.895.603	24.917.131	46%	0,5%
2020	99.291.124	19.378.950	21.702.981	41%	-8,2%
2021	106.165.866	26.751.297	27.803.104	51%	6,9%

Note. Adapted from Banco Central del Ecuador, 2024,

<https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/PublicacionesNotas/Catalogo/CuentasNacionales/Indices/c124092023.htm>

### Appendix 4

Correlation between Interannual GDP Growth and the Degree of Trade Openness in Ecuador from 2007



Note. Adapted from Banco Central del Ecuador, 2024,

<https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/PublicacionesNotas/Catalogo/CuentasNacionales/Indices/c124092023.htm>

## Appendix 5

### Literature review matrix

	Año	Tipo de Fuente	Autor(es)	País de Origen	Codificación de la Fuente	Contenido Teórico General	Contenido Teórico Específico	Base de Datos
1	2023	Artículo Académico	Emmanuel Abuelafía, Javier Beverinotti, Lina Díaz, Priscilla Gutierrez, Osmel Manzano, Fernando Navajas	Estados Unidos	<a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.18235/0004691">http://dx.doi.org/10.18235/0004691</a>	Comprender la economías desarrolladas y emergentes de la región andina poniendo en consideración las políticas públicas dictadas dentro de cada gobierno	Los desafíos que han enfrentado los sectores productivos después de la pandemia de COVID - 19	InterAmerican Development Bank
2	2001	Artículo Académico	Alberto Alesina	Holanda	<a href="https://shorturl.at/qxAQ6">https://shorturl.at/qxAQ6</a>	Investigación empírica para corroborar el éxito de macroeconómico de la dolarización	Mecanismos impulsados por el mercado para lograr una dolarización exitosa	International Institute of Social Studies
3	2001	Journal	Alberto Alesina, Robert Barro	Estados Unidos	<a href="http://doi.org/10.1257/aer.91.2.381">http://doi.org/10.1257/aer.91.2.381</a>	Revisión de las economías dolarizadas y su incidencia	Acuerdos e instituciones monetarias internacionales influyentes en las economías dolarizadas	American Economic Association
4	2019	Artículo de Investigación	Adrián R. Alvarado	Ecuador	<a href="https://doi.org/10.25097/rep.n29.2019.01">https://doi.org/10.25097/rep.n29.2019.01</a>	Análisis del Ecuador percibido como un país proteccionista y su bajo desempeño comercial	Comparación del nivel de apertura comercial del Ecuador con Perú y Ecuador	SciELO
5	2017	Artículo de Investigación	Rafael Alvarado, Stefany Iglesias	México	<a href="https://doi.org/10.22201/iiec.20078951e.2017.191.58703">https://doi.org/10.22201/iiec.20078951e.2017.191.58703</a>	Identificar las restricciones comerciales que impone el sector externo al Ecuador	Implicaciones socio - políticas de las importaciones e importaciones del Ecuador durante el período de 1980 a 2015	SciELO

6	2003	Libro	Dennis Appleyard, Alfred Field	México	<a href="https://shorturl.at/etNS6">https://shorturl.at/etNS6</a>	Características del comercio internacional actual	Volumen, crecimiento y producción del comercio internacional de hoy en día	Google Académico
7	2019	Artículo de Investigación	Wendy Arias, Nathaly Palma, Domenica Riccio	Ecuador	<a href="https://doi.org/10.23878/empr.v13i1.148">https://doi.org/10.23878/empr.v13i1.148</a>	Analizar la importancia que ha tenido la apertura comercial en el crecimiento económico del Ecuador	Análisis de comparación directa de las variables de crecimiento económico y la apertura comercial	Google Académico
8	2004	Artículo Académico	Ricardo Aroskind, Denise Braunsteni, Jorge Schvazer	Argentina	<a href="https://www.economicas.uba.ar/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/nota7.pdf">https://www.economicas.uba.ar/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/nota7.pdf</a>	Establecer el grado de apertura comercial de la Argentina frente a otros países en relación a su economía	Entender el enfoque comercial de la economía argentina en relación a ciertas variables	Universidad de Buenos Aires
9	2000	Informe	Secretaría General de ALADI	Uruguay	<a href="https://www2.aladi.org/biblioteca/Publicaciones%5CALADI%5CSecretaria_General%5CSEC_Estudios%5C130.DOC">https://www2.aladi.org/biblioteca/Publicaciones%5CALADI%5CSecretaria_General%5CSEC_Estudios%5C130.DOC</a>	Desarrollo del comercio de la región mediante factores relacionados con la liberalización del comercio	Flujos comerciales crecientes dentro de los países de ALADI	ALADI
10	2004	Noticia	Banco Central del Ecuador	Ecuador	<a href="https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/PublicacionesNotas/Notas/Dolarizacion/cono_dolar/elSucre.pdf">https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/PublicacionesNotas/Notas/Dolarizacion/cono_dolar/elSucre.pdf</a>	Historia de la sustitución del sucre por el dólar en el Ecuador	Causas que motivaron la dolarización en el Ecuador	Banco Central del Ecuador
11	2001	Artículo Académico	Manuel Márquez Barraza	México	<a href="https://biblat.unam.mx/hevila/InvestigacionAdministrativa/2001/vol30/no89/7.pdf">https://biblat.unam.mx/hevila/InvestigacionAdministrativa/2001/vol30/no89/7.pdf</a>	Proceso de apertura comercial de México y su nivel alcanzado	Factores influyentes dentro del proceso de apertura comercial de un país a través de TLC y políticas comerciales	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
12	2007	Artículo Académico	Kristian Behrens, Carl Gaigné, Gianmarco Ottaviano, Jacques-François Thisse	Países Bajos	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2006.08.005">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2006.08.005</a>	Estudiar el impacto de la caída de los costos del mercado internacional sobre el proceso de integración de los países	Transportabilidad y movilidad de mercancías como implicaciones para las economías de los países	European Economic Review

13	2019	Libro Digital	Carlos Bianco	Argentina	<a href="http://ridaa.unq.edu.ar/handle/20.500.11807/2992">http://ridaa.unq.edu.ar/handle/20.500.11807/2992</a>	Presentar la teoría del comercio internacional Heckscher-Ohlin	Principales efectos que se derivan del modelo Heckscher-Ohlin en materia de igualación de precios de bienes y distribución del ingreso	Universidad Nacional de Quilmes
14	1963	Libro	A. J. Brown	Inglaterra	<a href="https://doi.org/10.2307/2228583">https://doi.org/10.2307/2228583</a>	Investigación sobre los problemas teóricos en la economía internacional	Análisis y comparación de teoría del coste comparativo, comercio y crecimiento y teoría de la balanza de pagos	Universidad de Oxford
15	2001	Artículo de Investigación	Guillermo Calvo	Estados Unidos	<a href="https://doi.org/10.2307/2673902">https://doi.org/10.2307/2673902</a>	Principales retos que enfrentan los decisores políticos al crear políticas comerciales en economías emergentes	Elección óptima de un sistema cambiario para los mercados emergentes	Ohio State University Press
16	2007	Artículo de Investigación	Cámara de Comercio de Guayaquil	Ecuador	<a href="https://www.lacamara.org/website/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/APE-006-Restricciones-al-Comercio-1.pdf">https://www.lacamara.org/website/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/APE-006-Restricciones-al-Comercio-1.pdf</a>	Medidas comerciales como sustitutos para la financiación del Estado	La acción del Estado para buscar medios de financiación a través de medidas comerciales	SciELO
17	2010	Artículo de Investigación	Rosana Curzel	España	<a href="https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/866/86612931003.pdf">https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/866/86612931003.pdf</a>	La evolución del comercio intraindustrial de Brasil en el Mercosur	Análisis del índice de comercio intraindustrial de productos brasileños en el Mercosur en el período 1996 - 2005	Redalyc
18	2014	Artículo de Investigación	Manuel Delgado Martínez	Colombia	<a href="https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/419/41931001019.pdf">https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/419/41931001019.pdf</a>	Crecimiento Económico y Distribución del Ingreso según la Teoría Keynesiana	Aplicación de la Teoría Keynesiana en la actualidad de los problemas económicos de los países	Redalyc
19	2001	Artículo de Investigación	Rudi Dornbush	Estados Unidos	<a href="https://10.1257/aer.91.2.238">https://10.1257/aer.91.2.238</a>	Acuerdos monetarios de economías emergentes alrededor del mundo	Problemática de la dolarización y de las tasas de cambio como una herramienta para ajuste de precios	American Economic Review
20	2016	Libro	CEPAL	Chile	<a href="https://hdl.handle.net/11362/43927">https://hdl.handle.net/11362/43927</a>	Análisis de la realidad económica y social de América Latina	Trayectoria de la CEPAL en un enfoque socioeconómico de Latinoamérica	ECLAC Thinking

21	2020	Artículo Académico	Rafael Bravo Toledo	España	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.recesp.2021.06.016">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.recesp.2021.06.016</a>	Declaración PRISMA, guía para la publicación de revisiones sistemáticas	Guía para la revisión transparente y eficiente de artículos sistemáticos	ScienceDirect
22	2019	Informe	Dirección Nacional de Integración Monetaria y Financiera	Ecuador	<a href="https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/PublicacionesNotas/BOL-ETIN312019.pdf">https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/PublicacionesNotas/BOL-ETIN312019.pdf</a>	Análisis de los Acuerdos Comerciales suscritos en el Ecuador	Los Acuerdos Comerciales como herramienta de desempeño de la economía ecuatoriana	Google Académico
23	2021	Informe	Dirección Nacional de Integración Monetaria y Financiera	Ecuador	<a href="https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/PublicacionesNotas/BOL-ETIN402021.pdf">https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/PublicacionesNotas/BOL-ETIN402021.pdf</a>	Acuerdo Comercial de primera fase de Estados Unidos con el Ecuador	Acuerdo Comercial de EEUU con Ecuador como instrumento de comercio y transparencia entre los países	Google Académico
24	1998	Artículo de Investigación	Sebastian Edwards	Estados Unidos	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0297.00293">https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0297.00293</a>	Abordar el debate de la política comercial y el rendimiento económico	Comparación de la relación entre la apertura y el crecimiento entre 93 países	National Bureau of Economic Research
25	2001	Artículo de Investigación	Sebastian Edwards	Estados Unidos	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/S0161-8938(01)00045">https://doi.org/10.1016/S0161-8938(01)00045</a>	La adopción del dólar como un camino hacia la credibilidad, el crecimiento y la estabilidad	Resultados de la dolarización traducidos a un crecimiento económico mayor	National Bureau of Economic Research
26	2000	Informe	Jose María Fanelli	Argentina	<a href="https://shorturl.at/mosuH">https://shorturl.at/mosuH</a>	La evolución positiva de las economías de América Latina	Enfoque macroeconómico de las economías emergentes de América Latina	Latin America Trade Network
27	2015	Artículo de Investigación	Galo Chiriboga Zambrano	Ecuador	<a href="https://www.fiscalia.gob.ec/images/PerfilCriminologico/criminologico15.pdf">https://www.fiscalia.gob.ec/images/PerfilCriminologico/criminologico15.pdf</a>	Análisis de las implicaciones del contrabando por parte de la Fiscalía General del Estado	Avances de la lucha contra los delitos aduaneros y la evasión tributaria	Google Académico

28	2019	Informe	Foro Económico Mundial	Suiza	<a href="https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf">https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf</a>	Reporte del índice de competitividad mundial	Políticas y prácticas adoptadas por los países que marcan su nivel de competitividad	SciELO
29	1996	Artículo de Investigación	Joffrey A. Frankel, David Romer	Estados Unidos	10.3386/w5476	Características geográficas de un país influyentes en su comercio	Medidas del componente geográfico del comercio de los países para obtener estimaciones de variables instrumentales del efecto del comercio en la renta	Latin America Trade Network
30	2011	Artículo Académico	Rafael García Moreno	México	<a href="https://shorturl.at/xCU67">https://shorturl.at/xCU67</a>	Proceso de apertura comercial experimentado por México durante los últimos 25 años	Descripción histórica de los elementos que constituyen la teoría del comercio internacional y que establecen la justificación teórica de los procesos de integración comercial	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
31	2022	Base de Datos	The Global Economy	Estados Unidos	<a href="https://es.theglobaleconomy.com/Ecuador/trade_openness/">https://es.theglobaleconomy.com/Ecuador/trade_openness/</a>	Indicador de la apertura comercial del Ecuador	Comparación de tendencias comerciales porcentuales del Ecuador	The Global Economy
32	1988	Artículo de Investigación	David Greenaway, Chris Milner	Reino Unido	<a href="https://doi.org/10.2307/2233400">https://doi.org/10.2307/2233400</a>	Teoría y medición del comercio internacional de productos diferenciados	El comercio intraindustrial como estimulante a la innovación y una competencia sana dentro de las industrias.	Oxford Academic



33	1947	Acuerdo General Comercial	GATT	Suiza	<a href="https://www.wto.org/spanish/docs_s/legal_s/gatt47.pdf">https://www.wto.org/spanish/docs_s/legal_s/gatt47.pdf</a>	Acuerdo General sobre aranceles y comercio creado en 1947	Reconocimiento de las relaciones comerciales y económicas de los países que conformaron el GATT	Organización Mundial del Comercio
34	1992	Artículo de Investigación	Pablo Emilio Guidotti, Carlos A. Rodriguez	Estados Unidos	<a href="https://doi.org/10.5089/9781451973174.024">https://doi.org/10.5089/9781451973174.024</a>	Costes de transacción de una economía dolarizada	Tasas de rendimiento del cambio monetario	International Monetary Fund
35	1979	Artículo Académico	Jaime Requeijo	España	<a href="https://www.cepc.gob.es/sites/default/files/2021-12/31886recp083181.pdf">https://www.cepc.gob.es/sites/default/files/2021-12/31886recp083181.pdf</a>	Analizar los pilares básicos del Teorema de Heckscher y Ohlin	Especialización de producción de cada país bajo el Teorema de Heckscher y Ohlin	Universidad Complutense de Madrid
36	1996	Artículo de Investigación	John F. Helliwell	Estados Unidos	10.3386/w5470	Evolución del crecimiento económico en las economías asiáticas	El rol de la apertura comercial como factor clave en las economías asiáticas	National Bureau of Economic Research
37	2002	Artículo Académico	Beethoven Herrera, Julián Caballero	Colombia	<a href="https://revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/economia/article/view/10500/10981">https://revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/economia/article/view/10500/10981</a>	Ventajas y desventajas de los regímenes cambiarios	Desempeño económico de los países que operan bajo regímenes cambiarios cercanos a la dolarización	Google Académico
38	2007	Artículo de Investigación	Hugo Jácome Estrella	Ecuador	<a href="https://repositorio.flacsoandes.edu.ec/bitstream/10469/4828/1/RFLACSO-LT06-09-Jacome.pdf">https://repositorio.flacsoandes.edu.ec/bitstream/10469/4828/1/RFLACSO-LT06-09-Jacome.pdf</a>	Examinar la política económica del gobierno de Rafael Correa	Ejes principales de la política económica del gobierno del ex presidente Correa	Google Académico

39	2014	Artículo Académico	Sarwat Jahan, Ahmed Saber Mahmud, Chris Papageorgiou	México	<a href="https://shorturl.at/bpwW4">https://shorturl.at/bpwW4</a>	Principios centrales de la economía keynesiana	Intervención del estado como componente para estabilizar la economía	Google Académico
40	1976	Artículo de Investigación	Michael C. Jensen, William H. Mecking	Estados Unidos	<a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.94043">http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.94043</a>	Teoría de las finanzas para desarrollar una teoría de la estructura de propiedad de la empresa	Análisis de la Óptima de Pareto	Harvard Business School
41	2012	Libro	Paul Krugman, Maurice Obstfeld	España	978-84-7829-080-2	Teoría y política de la economía internacional	Visión general del comercio mundial	Universidad Complutense de Madrid
42	2004	Journal	Ha Yan Lee, Luca Antonio Ricci, Roberto Rigobon	Estados Unidos	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2004.06.006">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2004.06.006</a>	Relación entre apertura y crecimiento económico	Metodología de identificación mediante heteroscedasticidad para estimar el efecto de la apertura sobre el crecimiento	Journal of Development Economics
43	2015	Artículo Académico	Gabriela Pimentel Linares	México	<a href="https://tiempoeconomico.azc.uam.mx/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/28te3.pdf">https://tiempoeconomico.azc.uam.mx/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/28te3.pdf</a>	Estudio de la igualación de precios de los factores del Modelo Heckscher - Ohlin	Aplicación de la teoría de la igualación de precios de los factores en Estados Unidos y México	Google Académico
44	2009	Libro	Mr.Boileau Loko, Mame Astou Diouf	Estados Unidos	1451873727, 9781451873726	Determinantes del crecimiento de la producción	El papel del crecimiento de la productividad como principal impulsor del crecimiento per cápita a largo plazo	International Monetary Fund
45	2008	Artículo Académico	Gustavo Lugones	Argentina	<a href="https://shorturl.at/stzLW">https://shorturl.at/stzLW</a>	Explorar las aproximaciones tradicionales del comercio internacional	Enfoques neoclásicos del comercio internacional	Google Académico
46	2005	Libro	Marco Naranjo Chiriboga	Ecuador	9978446281	Mecanismos de ajuste-precio en una economía dolarizada	Comparación entre el Patrón Oro y dolarización oficial de	Colegio de Economistas de Pichincha

							una economía	
47	2017	Artículo Académico	Ángel Maridueña	Argentina	<a href="http://bibliotecadigital.econ.uba.ar/download/tpos/1502-0531_MariduenalarreaAA.pdf">http://bibliotecadigital.econ.uba.ar/download/tpos/1502-0531_MariduenalarreaAA.pdf</a>	Análisis entre la apertura comercial y el crecimiento económico del Ecuador	Efectos que tuvo la apertura comercial del Ecuador en el crecimiento económico y el bienestar de la población entre 1960 - 2015	Universidad de Buena Aires
48	2005	Artículo de Investigación	Alexandre Minda	Francia	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1080/09578810500131011">https://doi.org/10.1080/09578810500131011</a>	Examinar la taxonomía de los regímenes de dolarización	Fundamentos de la adopción de la plena dolarización	The European Journal of Development Research
49	2019	Informe	Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca	Ecuador	<a href="https://www.produccion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Diptico_AC-Ecuador-Efta_compressed.pdf">https://www.produccion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Diptico_AC-Ecuador-Efta_compressed.pdf</a>	Acuerdo de Asociación Económica entre Ecuador y EFTA	Proceso de negociación e implicaciones del Acuerdo de Asociación Económica entre el Ecuador y los países del EFTA	Servicio Nacional de Aduana del Ecuador
50	2024	Sitio Web	Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca	Ecuador	<a href="https://www.produccion.gob.ec/comex/">https://www.produccion.gob.ec/comex/</a>	Facultades del COMEX en el Ecuador	Atribuciones, regulaciones y procesos de los que se encarga el COMEX	Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca
51	2020	Artículo Académico	Leobaldo Manrique, Juan Carlos Anchundía, Rafael Patiño, Yesenia Escobar	Venezuela	<a href="https://www.redalyc.org/journal/280/28065077035/html/">https://www.redalyc.org/journal/280/28065077035/html/</a>	La inserción en el comercio global como generador de un mayor crecimiento económico	Estimar la relación entre crecimiento económico y apertura comercial y contrastar la cointegración y causalidad entre ambas variables	Google Académico

52	2020	Artículo de Investigación	Andrés P. Mohorte	Suiza	<a href="https://es.weforum.org/agenda/2020/06/que-n-fabrica-el-mundo-los-paises-con-mayor-produccion-industrial-en-un-mapa/">https://es.weforum.org/agenda/2020/06/que-n-fabrica-el-mundo-los-paises-con-mayor-produccion-industrial-en-un-mapa/</a>	Los países con mayor producción industrial	La producción industrial y estratégica de los países	Foro Económico Mundial
53	2020	Artículo Académico	Enrique Molero, Juan Carlos Anchundia, Rafael Patiño, Yesenia Escobar	Venezuela	<a href="https://www.redalyc.org/journal/280/28065077035/html/">https://www.redalyc.org/journal/280/28065077035/html/</a>	Estimación de la apertura comercial y el crecimiento económico	Examinar la relación entre la apertura comercial y el crecimiento económico a través de teorías y evidencia	Redalyc
54	2009	Artículo Académico	César Montaña	Ecuador	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10644/2120">http://hdl.handle.net/10644/2120</a>	Análisis de las políticas de integración regional del Ecuador	Estructuras, mecanismos y procesos de la integración política en la región sudamericana y en la Comunidad Andina	Google Académico
55	2012	Artículo Académico	Manuel Delgado Martínez	Colombia	<a href="https://revistas.uexternado.edu.co/index.php/ecoins/article/view/3792/3938">https://revistas.uexternado.edu.co/index.php/ecoins/article/view/3792/3938</a>	Examinar la obra económica de Keynes	Distribución de la renta igualitaria como estímulo para el crecimiento económico	SciELO
56	2006	Artículo Académico	Fernando Moscoso, Hernando Vásquez	Colombia	<a href="https://www.uexternado.edu.co/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/DDT-13.pdf">https://www.uexternado.edu.co/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/DDT-13.pdf</a>	Determinantes del comercio intraindustrial en el G3	Descripción de la estructura comercial de los países G3	SciELO
57	2024	Base de Datos	OEC	Estados Unidos	<a href="http://atlas.media.mit.edu/es/profile/country/ecu/">http://atlas.media.mit.edu/es/profile/country/ecu/</a>	Importaciones, exportaciones y socios comerciales de Ecuador	Principales productos exportados, importados y sus países de destino	Observatorio de Complejidad Académica
58	2014	Artículo Académico	Bedri Onur, Selahattin Togay	Turquía	<a href="https://www.scielo.org.mx/pdf/ineco/v73n290/v73n290a3.pdf">https://www.scielo.org.mx/pdf/ineco/v73n290/v73n290a3.pdf</a>	Efectos de la dolarización en la economía ecuatoriana	Exploración de la dolarización sobre el PIB, la inflación y el nivel de precios.	SciELO

59	2018	Informe	Organización Mundial del Comercio	Suiza	<a href="https://www.wto.org/spanish/res/publications/world_trade_report18_s.pdf">https://www.wto.org/spanish/res/publications/world_trade_report18_s.pdf</a>	Tendencias del comercio, políticas comerciales y sistema multilateral del comercio	Examinar la forma en la que la tecnología está cambiando el comercio mundial	Organización Mundial del Comercio
60	2024	Sitio Web	Organización Mundial del Comercio	Suiza	<a href="https://www.wto.org/spanish/tratop_s/safeg_s/safeg_info_s.htm">https://www.wto.org/spanish/tratop_s/safeg_s/safeg_info_s.htm</a>	Información técnica sobre salvaguardias	Principios generales sobre la aplicación de salvaguardias	Organización Mundial del Comercio
61	2023	Artículo Académico	Miguel Ángel Pérez, Miguel Ángel Montero	España	<a href="https://revistas.uh.cu/invoperacional/article/view/4757/4135">https://revistas.uh.cu/invoperacional/article/view/4757/4135</a>	Relación entre apertura y crecimiento económico entre Cuba y España	Análisis de las políticas comerciales de Cuba y España y su influencia en sus economías	Google Académico
62	2019	Artículo Académico	María Luisa Poncela	España	<a href="https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=6780192">https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=6780192</a>	Impacto de las tecnologías digitales en el comercio mundial	Transformación de los factores internos del comercio a través de las nuevas tecnologías digitales	Dialnet
63	2019	Artículo Académico	Sonia Proaño, Erika Quiñonez, Carolina Molina, Omar Mejía	Venezuela	<a href="https://dx.doi.org/10.31876/racs.v25i1.29598">https://dx.doi.org/10.31876/racs.v25i1.29598</a>	Desarrollo económico local en el Ecuador	Relación entre producto interno bruto y sectores productivos en el Ecuador	Google Académico
64	2017	Artículo de Investigación	Armando Reyes Baquerizo	Ecuador	<a href="https://revistaespacios.com/a17v38n61/a17v38n61p14.pdf">https://revistaespacios.com/a17v38n61/a17v38n61p14.pdf</a>	Crecimiento de la economía ecuatoriana	Efectos de la balanza comercial no petrolera y la dolarización en la economía ecuatoriana	Dialnet
65	1970	Journal	Eugenio Anguiano Roch	México	<a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/42778161">http://www.jstor.org/stable/42778161</a>	El Teorema de Heckscher Ohlin y su aplicación en los países subdesarrollados	Las características del teorema al considerar los cambios en los sectores productivos	Google Académico

66	2001	Journal	Andrew K. Rose, Eric van Wincoop	Estados Unidos	10.1257/aer.91.2.386	El uso de la moneda nacional como barrera en el comercio internacional	Implicaciones de la unión monetaria en el contexto comercial mundial	American Economic Review
67	2007	Libro	Dani Rodrik	Estados Unidos	<a href="https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctvc4jbjh">https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctvc4jbjh</a>	La realidad de las políticas comerciales y económicas en un contexto globalizado	Estrategias económicas para el desarrollo de un país dentro de la globalización	Princeton University Press
68	2020	Artículo Académico	Pablo Ruiz Nápoles	México	<a href="https://doi.org/10.20430/ete.v87i345.929">https://doi.org/10.20430/ete.v87i345.929</a>	Aplicación del Teorema Hecksher - Ohlin en la economía mexicana	Análisis de las ventajas comparativas utilizadas en México para el crecimiento de su economía	Google Académico
69	1995	Artículo de Investigación	Jeffrey D. Sachs, Andrew M. Warner	Estados Unidos	<a href="https://www.nber.org/papers/w5039">https://www.nber.org/papers/w5039</a>	Economías convergentes y políticas comerciales	Estudio sobre las políticas económicas de los países subdesarrollados y su camino para alcanzar un mejor desempeño	National Bureau of Economic Research
70	2021	Artículo Académico	Gladys Salazar Olives	Ecuador	<a href="https://aunarcali.edu.co/revistas/index.php/RDCES/article/view/196">https://aunarcali.edu.co/revistas/index.php/RDCES/article/view/196</a>	Investigación empírica de la economía del Ecuador en los años 1950 - 2019	Análisis de la relación entre la apertura comercial, el crecimiento económico y la inversión doméstica en el Ecuador en 1950 a 2019	Dialnet
71	1949	Artículo de Investigación	Paul A. Samuelson	Inglaterra	<a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/2226683">http://www.jstor.org/stable/2226683</a>	Teoría de la igualación de precios en un contexto internacional	Supuestos de la teoría de la igualación de factores en el comercio internacional	Oxford University Press
72	2008	Artículo Académico	José Mayorga Sánchez, Clemencia Martínez	Colombia	<a href="https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=4547087">https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=4547087</a>	Estudio de los aportes de Paul Krugman dentro del comercio internacional	Patrones comerciales y localización estratégica económica para el comercio de un país	Dialnet

73	2008	Artículo Académico	Ernesto Sepúlveda Villareal	México	<a href="https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=2558510">https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=2558510</a>	Incentivos gubernamentales y financiamiento del Estado	Desarrollo sustentable a largo plazo como método de financiación	Dialnet
74	2001	Artículo de Investigación	Banco Central del Ecuador	Ecuador	<a href="https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/PublicacionesNotas/Notas/Dolarizacion/cono_dolar/elSucre.pdf">https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/PublicacionesNotas/Notas/Dolarizacion/cono_dolar/elSucre.pdf</a>	Historia del Sucre en el Ecuador	Adopción del sistema monetario del Sucre en el Ecuador desde 1884	Banco Central del Ecuador
75	2017	Informe	Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo del Ecuador	Ecuador	<a href="https://observatorioplanificacion.cepal.org/sites/default/files/plan/files/EcuandorPlanNacional Toda Una Vida 2017 2021.pdf">https://observatorioplanificacion.cepal.org/sites/default/files/plan/files/EcuandorPlanNacional Toda Una Vida 2017 2021.pdf</a>	Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Toda una Vida del Ecuador	Planificación del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo en el período 2017 a 2021 en el Ecuador	Cepal
76	2020	Artículo de Periódico	Periódico El Universo	Ecuador	<a href="https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/2020/01/09/nota/7682631/historia-nuestra-moneda-nacional-sucre/">https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/2020/01/09/nota/7682631/historia-nuestra-moneda-nacional-sucre/</a>	Historia de la moneda ecuatoriana del Sucre	Análisis de los billetes y monedas de sucre instauradas en el Ecuador	El Universo
77	2015	Artículo Académico	Natalia Escobar, Alejandra González, Emilia López	Colombia	<a href="https://ciencia.lasalle.edu.co/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1425&amp;context=finanzas_comercio">https://ciencia.lasalle.edu.co/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1425&amp;context=finanzas_comercio</a>	Estudio del proceso de dolarización en el Ecuador	Incidencia de la dolarización en su competitividad y relaciones comerciales con Colombia	Google Académico
78	2000	Artículo Académico	Julio Sequeiros Tizón	España	<a href="https://www.proquest.com/docview/1002533396?pq-">https://www.proquest.com/docview/1002533396?pq-</a>	Evolución de la teoría económica internacional	Factores influyentes dentro de la integración económica y su dotación factorial	Google Académico

79	2017	Artículo Académico	Wilfredo Toledo	Puerto Rico	<a href="https://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?pid=S2395-87152017000200078&amp;script=sci_arttext">https://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?pid=S2395-87152017000200078&amp;script=sci_arttext</a>	El rol que cumplen las exportaciones en el crecimiento económico	Comparación de las exportaciones de los países de América Latina y el Caribe dentro de su desempeño económico	SciELO
80	2017	Artículo Académico	Francisco Flores Torres, David Diaz Jiménez, Radames Berni Morán	Ecuador	<a href="https://doi.org/10.26820/recimundo/1.5.2017.601-624">https://doi.org/10.26820/recimundo/1.5.2017.601-624</a>	Análisis de la dolarización en el Ecuador	Consecuencias económicas, políticas y sociales que trajo consigo la dolarización en el Ecuador	Google Académico
81	2020	Artículo Académico	Mauro Toscanini, María Lapo-Maza, Miguel Bustamante	Chile	<a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.4067/S0718-07642020000500129">http://dx.doi.org/10.4067/S0718-07642020000500129</a>	Resultados macroeconómicos de la dolarización en el Ecuador	Ventajas y desventajas de la dolarización en la economía ecuatoriana	SciELO
82	2008	Artículo Académico	Angi Valarezo Lucas	Honduras	<a href="https://bdigital.zamora.no.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/7b31c4d3-e971-4574-b3a1-d8a49b243e98/content">https://bdigital.zamora.no.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/7b31c4d3-e971-4574-b3a1-d8a49b243e98/content</a>	Impacto económico de la dolarización en el Ecuador	Evaluación económica del dólar en el Ecuador a partir del modelo de gravedad	Google Académico
83	2017	Artículo de Periódico	Matías Zibell	Inglaterra	<a href="https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-38980926">https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-38980926</a>	Legado del correísmo en el Ecuador	Aspectos de la gobernanza de Rafael Correa durante su agenda política	BBC News