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International Studies Career

**Export Performance of the Food Sector of Ecuador: Growth
and Boosters Period 2017-2022.**

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my parents with deep love.
and gratitude, your unconditional support and sacrifice has been
the light that constantly guides my path.
The desire to feel your pride will always be my
greatest motivation in this life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I express my deepest gratitude to all the people who have been fundamental in the realization of this project, first of all, my family, whose unconditional support has accompanied me throughout this process, as well as in my training.

To my classmates and teachers, who have become like family during these years of study, and have been part of this objective, I thank you for your patience, knowledge and wisdom that has contributed to my academic growth.

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Export Performance of the Food Sector of Ecuador: Growth and Boosters Period 2017-2022.

Abstract

Ecuador's food sector has become one of the most important sectors of the country's national economy. Studying and understanding how the food and beverage sector adapts to new consumer trends and how it takes advantage of emerging opportunities is key to implementing new business strategies and policies to ensure its long-term success. The objective of this study is to evaluate the export performance of the Ecuadorian food sector during the period 2017-2022 and study which are its main drivers that have promoted or limited its growth. For this, an analysis of commercial data and a review of relevant literature was carried out through the use of the PRISMA methodology, where the transparency of the procedure was guaranteed, obtaining results that allowed the proposed objectives to be met. The diversification of the export basket and the development of added value to agricultural and fishery products, as well as innovation and technological investment, have been growth factors that have allowed us to improve the competitiveness of Ecuadorian products in the face of international competition, allowing us to achieve record figures in terms of value and volume exported in terms of leading products such as shrimp, bananas, cocoa, among others.

Key words: PRISMA, Food Sector, Exports, Products, Growth

Desempeño Exportador del Sector Alimentario del Ecuador: Crecimiento e Impulsores Período 2017-2022

Resumen

El sector alimentario del Ecuador se ha convertido en uno de los sectores más importantes de la economía nacional del país. Estudiar y comprender cómo el sector de alimentos y bebidas se adapta a las nuevas tendencias de consumo y de qué manera aprovecha las oportunidades emergentes es clave para implementar nuevas estrategias y políticas comerciales para garantizar su éxito a largo plazo. El presente estudio tiene como objetivo evaluar el desempeño exportador del sector de alimentos del Ecuador durante el periodo 2017-2022 y estudiar cuales son sus principales impulsores que han impulsado o limitado su crecimiento. Para ello se realizó un análisis de datos comerciales y de revisión de literatura relevante por medio del uso de la metodología PRISMA donde se logró garantizar la transparencia del procedimiento obteniendo resultados que permitieron cumplir con los objetivos propuestos. La diversificación de la canasta exportador y el desarrollo de valor agregado a productos agrícolas y pesqueros así como la innovación e inversión tecnológica han sido factores de crecimiento que han permitido mejorar la competitividad de los productos ecuatorianos frente a la competencia internacional permitiendo alcanzar cifras récord en términos de valor y volumen exportado en cuanto a los productos líderes como es el camarón, banano, cacao, entre otros.

Palabras clave: PRISMA, Sector Alimentario, Exportaciones, Productos, Crecimiento

Export Performance of the Food Sector of Ecuador: Growth and Boosters Period 2017-2022.

1. Introduction

The food sector plays a fundamental role in the Ecuadorian economy, representing a substantial part of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the country's non-oil exports. In recent years, this sector has experienced sustained growth, driven by a growing internal and external demand for agricultural products and processed foods. However, it also faces significant challenges, such as concentration on few commodities, the need to add value and adopt more sustainable practices, and finally adapting to global consumer trends.

In this context, the present study aims to evaluate the export performance of the Ecuadorian food sector during the 2017-2022 period. Through an exhaustive analysis of trade data and a review of relevant literature, we seek to understand the factors that have driven or limited the growth of Ecuadorian food exports in this period.

The main motivation of this research lies in the importance of the food sector for the national economy and its potential to contribute to the economic and social development of the country. By identifying the strengths and weaknesses of export performance, recommendations and strategies can be formulated to strengthen the competitiveness of the sector in international markets.

Furthermore, this study becomes relevant within the framework of global consumption trends, where a growing preference for healthy, organic and sustainably produced foods is observed. Understanding how the Ecuadorian food sector adapts to these trends and takes advantage of emerging opportunities is crucial to ensuring its long-term success.

This work, then, aims to provide a comprehensive perspective on the export performance of Ecuador's food sector, identifying the key factors that have driven or limited it in the period 2017-2022. The findings and recommendations derived from this research could be useful for decision makers in the public and private sectors, as well as for future research in this area.

1.1 General Objective

Evaluate the export performance of Ecuador's food sector during the period 2017-2022, with the purpose of understanding growth and boosters' factors.

1.2 Specifics Objectives

1. Evaluate the export performance of the Ecuadorian food sector during the period 2017-2022.
2. Quantify the monetary value of exports of food products, breaking down the information by year of evaluation, as well as identifying the predominant destination markets.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Definition and measurement of export performance

The concept of export performance has been widely studied in the literature, and there are various approaches for its measurement and evaluation. According to (Navarro-García et al., 2016), export performance can be approached from an economic, strategic or mixed perspective. The economic perspective focuses on financial indicators such as sales volume, market share or profitability of exports (Navarro-García et al., 2016; Sousa et al., 2008) on the other hand, the strategic approach evaluates the compliance with non-financial objectives, such as expansion into new markets or brand positioning (Navarro-García et al., 2016).

A mixed approach, such as that proposed by Carneiro et al. (2021), combines both perspectives and considers multiple dimensions, such as economic and strategic performance, the attitudes and perceptions of managers, and the level of innovation and adaptability of the company. This comprehensive view allows for a more complete evaluation of export performance, recognizing the complexity of the factors that influence the success of export activities.

Regarding measurement, the most used methods include quantitative indicators, such as export figures, export intensity (proportion of sales destined for export) and the profitability of exports (Navarro-García et al., 2016; Sousa et al., 2008). Multi-item scales based on surveys are also used, which capture managers' perceptions of export performance in different dimensions (Navarro-García et al., 2016).

2.2. The Ecuadorian food sectors

The Ecuadorian food sector has shown sustained growth in recent years, driven by growing internal and external demand for agricultural products and processed foods. According to data from the Central Bank of Ecuador (BCE, 2022), the food and beverage industry represented 6.6% of GDP in 2021, becoming one of the most important sectors for the national economy.

However, the sector faces several challenges. On the one hand, the concentration of exports on a few basic products such as bananas, shrimp and cocoa (Calvache et al., 2019; Gonzabay et al., 2021)) limits opportunities for diversification and added value. On the other hand, agricultural and processing practices must evolve towards more sustainable and environmentally friendly models to adapt to global consumption trends (Orrego et al., 2020; Sánchez Peñaloza et al., 2023).

According to a report from the International Finance Corporation (Corporación Financiera Internacional, 2021), there is great growth potential in the Ecuadorian food sector if value can be added to products, through innovation, organic certification and labeling, and the adoption of advanced technologies in production and processing. Furthermore, access to new markets through trade agreements (Caicedo et al., 2021) and adaptation to global trends in healthy and sustainable consumption (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2021) are key factors. to boost the export performance of the sector.

2.3. International food markets trends

The global food market is constantly evolving, driven by demographic, economic and sociocultural changes. According to a report by the (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2021) global demand for food will continue to grow due to increasing population and urbanization, particularly in developing regions such as Asia and Africa.

At the same time, significant changes are observed in consumption patterns, with a growing preference for healthy, organic, additive-free and sustainably produced foods (Corporación Financiera Internacional, 2021; Orrego et al., 2020). This trend is driven by increased health and environmental awareness, as well as an increase in consumer purchasing power in some emerging markets Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2021).

According to a report from the World Trade Organization (2022) international food trade has been favored by the proliferation of regional and bilateral trade agreements, which facilitate access to new markets and reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers. However, protectionism and geopolitical tensions have also created challenges to the free flow of food products globally.

2.4. Boost factors of the export growth

Several key factors drive export growth in the food sector. First, growing international demand and changes in consumption patterns towards healthier and more sustainable products (Michael Morris et al., 2020; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2021) create opportunities for exporters. that can adapt to these trends.

Another important factor is participation in regional and bilateral trade agreements, which facilitate access to new markets and reduce barriers to trade (Caicedo et al., 2021; Mundial del Comercio, 2022). These agreements can be particularly beneficial for developing countries, such as Ecuador, by expanding their export markets.

Furthermore, innovation and added value in food products are essential to increase competitiveness in international markets. This includes the adoption of advanced technologies in production and processing (OECD, s. f.), as well as organic certification, labeling, and the development of differentiated products (Corporación Financiera Internacional, 2021; Polo Otero et al., 2018).

In this sense, sustainability in environmental, social and economic terms has become a key factor for the success of food exports (Orrego et al., 2020; Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente, 2022) Increasingly informed consumers demand products produced responsibly, respecting labor rights and minimizing environmental impact.

2.5. Barriers to trade

Trade barriers represent one of the main obstacles to the export performance of the food sector. These barriers can take various forms, such as tariffs, quotas, technical regulations, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, among others (Boza Martínez, s. f.; Mundial del Comercio, 2022).

According to a report by the World Trade Organization, (2022), non-tariff measures, such as technical and health regulations, have gained importance in recent years and can represent significant barriers, especially for developing countries. These measures, although implemented with the aim of protecting health and the environment, can sometimes be discriminatory or stricter than necessary, making access to international markets difficult.

A study carried out by Fugazza (2021) for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) found that non-tariff measures have a significant negative impact on the region's agri-food exports. The impact was particularly notable in products such as fruits, vegetables and meats, where sanitary and phytosanitary regulations are stricter.

In addition to technical barriers, tariff barriers can also hinder food trade. Although tariffs have gradually decreased due to regional and multilateral trade agreements, they still persist in some sectors and markets (World Trade Organization, 2022). According to a report by (BCE, 2022), average tariffs applied to agricultural products are higher than those applied to non-agricultural products, which can affect the competitiveness of food exporters.

2.6. Innovation and added value in the food sector

Innovation and added value are key factors to boost export performance in the food sector. According to Polo Otero et al. (2018), companies that innovate in their products, processes and marketing strategies have greater chances of success in international markets, by offering differentiated products adapted to market trends.

One promising approach is the incorporation of sustainable and healthy features into food products, making them more attractive options for increasingly health- and environmentally conscious consumers (Corporación Financiera Internacional, 2021; Orrego et al., 2020). This can be achieved by adopting organic farming practices, product certification, nutritional labeling, and reducing additives and preservatives.

Furthermore, innovation in production and processing processes can improve the efficiency, quality and sustainability of food products (Navas et al., 2023). Esto puede incluir la adopción de tecnologías avanzadas, como la agricultura de precisión, la automatización y la trazabilidad digital, que permiten un uso más eficiente de los recursos y una mayor transparencia en la cadena de suministro (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2021).

According to a study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, 2021), food companies that invest in innovation and new product development have higher export growth rates and greater participation in international markets.

2.7. Global economic climate and its impact on the food sector

The global economic climate has a significant impact on the performance of the food sector and its ability to export. In recent decades, economic growth and the formation of a global middle class in emerging countries have driven demand for agricultural products and processed foods (Michael Morris et al., 2020; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2021).

However, this increase in demand has also put pressure on natural resources and posed challenges to the sustainability of food systems (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2021; United Nations Environment Program Environment, 2022). Furthermore, commodity price volatility and the impacts of climate change on agricultural production have affected food supply stability and food security in some regions (Michael Morris et al., 2020).

In this context, recent disruptions in global supply chains, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical conflicts, have highlighted the importance of having resilient and sustainable food systems (World Trade Organization, 2022; Program of the United Nations Environment Program, 2022).

To maintain strong and sustainable export performance, food sector actors must anticipate and adapt to changing international market conditions, adopting more sustainable practices, diversifying their production and taking advantage of the opportunities offered by new technologies and trade agreements (World Organization of Trade, 2022; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2021).

3. Literature review

The previous literature has addressed different aspects related to the Ecuadorian food sector and its export performance. Carrillo, (2009) studied the evolution of the food and beverage industry in Ecuador, evidencing its importance for the national economy and its vulnerability to external shocks, which lays the foundations for understanding the context of the sector.

Regarding foreign trade, Durán (2019) examined the bilateral food trade structure with Colombia and Peru, highlighting the role of intermediate goods and regional value chains, which is relevant given that these neighboring countries are key trading partners for Ecuador in this sector.

Several studies have focused on specific products of the Ecuadorian food sector and their export potential (Caicedo et al., 2021; Gonzabay et al., 2021; Navarro-García et al., 2016), analyzed the exports of products such as chocolate, shrimp, dragon fruit, avocado and banana, respectively. These works highlight the importance of complying with international standards and the need for efficient export models.

Regarding international food market trends, Orrego et al. (2020) y Lalanne (2019) have highlighted the growing demand for healthy, sustainable and value-added products, which represents an opportunity and a challenge for the Ecuadorian food sector in global markets.

Some authors have also analyzed the factors that drive export growth, such as international demand, trade agreements, innovation, added value and sustainability (Caicedo et al., 2021; Michael Morris et al., 2020; Orrego et al., 2020; Polo Otero et al., 2018). These aspects are key to strengthening the export performance of the Ecuadorian sector.

On the other hand, trade barriers, such as tariffs and technical and health regulations, represent a significant obstacle to agri-food exports, especially for developing countries (Boza Martínez, 2019.; Fugazza, 2021). These factors must be considered in the analysis of export performance.

Research has highlighted the importance of innovation and added value as key factors for export success in the food sector (Corporación Financiera Internacional, 2021; Navas et al., 2023; Polo Otero et al., 2018). These aspects could allow the Ecuadorian sector to differentiate itself and be more competitive in international markets.

The study by Córdova-Palacios et al. (2023) analyzes the role of innovation as a factor in the competitiveness of Ecuadorian products in the international market during the 2012-2017 period. The authors highlight that, although innovation has contributed to improving Ecuador's competitiveness, there is still much to do to achieve a higher innovation rate in the country. This is due to factors that hinder entrepreneurship and innovation.

The work highlights that there are Ecuadorian companies, such as Edesa S.A., Pacari, Pronaca y República del Cacao that have invested in innovation, allocating an annual budget for research and development, achieving positive results and positioning themselves in the first places for the quality and innovation of its products and services in international markets.

The authors also emphasize that exports and the change in the productive matrix have influenced the increase in exports of new value-added products, improving the presence of Ecuadorian products in different international markets. However, although the country has diversified its exportable offer, a representative percentage has not yet been reached due to the factors that limit the innovation of entrepreneurs and businessmen.

Sánchez Peñaloza et al. (2023) analyze the development of competitiveness in Ecuador through the incorporation of added value in the cocoa sector. The authors highlight that Ecuadorian cocoa is internationally recognized for its excellent quality, flavor and aroma, and that this sector has proven to have great potential in the production and export of beans to different markets. However, they point out that the purpose of strengthening this sector can be achieved through value-added exports, thus contributing to improving competitiveness and productivity, generating more employment and foreign exchange.

The study highlights that various semi-finished and processed products can be obtained from cocoa, such as liquor or paste, powder, butter, cake, nibs and the popular chocolate. The authors mention that, to achieve the objective of adding value to cocoa, Ecuador must establish and comply with the implemented strategies, where the State and the actors involved must work together. Among the proposed strategies are knowledge of cocoa production, greater support from the State through public policies, strengthening of the productive and value chain, promotion of technological development, training for producers, creation of international commercial links, attraction of investors and projects related to the generation of added value.

The Superintendency of Economic Competition (SCE) of Ecuador (Roche et al., 2023) carried out a market study on the country's agri-food chains, where it identified several aspects that affect the competitiveness of the sector. Some of the main findings were the lack of updated and complete information

on producers, production, costs and prices, which makes the formulation and implementation of appropriate public policies difficult. In addition, irregularities were detected in the issuance of pricing policies, which could generate negative effects on competition, such as excessive price transparency and possible coordination between competitors.

On the other hand, Ruiz (2016)) highlights the importance of adopting associative models to improve the competitiveness of the Ecuadorian agri-food sector. The author points out that, to form efficient value chains, small producers must develop agribusiness and a new associative model that allows them to reduce transaction costs, improve their negotiation capacity and become legitimate interlocutors before the government and the private sector.

Other key aspects that impact competitiveness, according to the study by Roche et al. (2023), are the low use of certified seeds and the concentration of the distribution of basic seeds in few economic operators. In addition, a substantial reduction was evident in the credits granted by public banks to the agricultural sector, and significantly higher interest rates on loans offered by private banks compared to second-tier banks.

In response to these findings, Roche et al. (2023) issued recommendations to various government and local entities to improve the performance and competitiveness of agri-food chains, promoting competition practices and free competition.

In relation to government policies, despite the constitutional mandates in favor of food sovereignty, government policies in the Ecuadorian agricultural sector have not been entirely consistent with these principles in the post-constituent phase. The article points out that a government logic linked to agricultural modernization and the agro-export model persists, which contradicts the ideals of food sovereignty promoted by the peasant movement La Vía Campesina. According to the author:

"It is not surprising that the lack of coherence, between the policies implemented in recent years and the constitutional mandate, has generated repeated criticism from the federations sponsoring the institutionalization of these innovative principles" (Giunta, 2018, p.119).

The article mentions that, although some programs have been implemented that promote collective forms of land ownership and production, many of these have prioritized commercial crops (commodities) instead of strengthening local food circuits. In addition, pre-constituent policies to support high-yield seeds and chemical products have been maintained, aligned with the monoculture model (Giunta, 2018).

If we talk about diversification, according to Arequipa-Santo et al. (2019), in Ecuador the product diversification strategy has been implemented in the food sector as a way to satisfy the implicit needs of consumers and remain competitive in the market. The authors point out that this strategy has changed the terms of competition, taking it beyond price and focusing on consumer needs, which accelerates the probability of introduction into new markets and minimizes risk. This strategy has been particularly relevant in Zone 3 of the country, which includes the provinces of Cotopaxi, Chimborazo, Pastaza and Tungurahua, where wholesale and retail trade represents an important part of the GDP.

Regarding sustainability and corporate social responsibility, the authors (Cerezo-Anzules & Granja-Cañizares, s. f.) point out that in Ecuador the importance of aligning corporate social responsibility (CSR) with Sustainable Development Goal 2 has been recognized: Zero Hunger, especially in the food sector. They mention that a correct CSR strategy is closely linked to improving the valuation of companies and sustainable development.

The authors indicate that the food sector has been important for the Ecuadorian economy, representing a significant part of the manufacturing area. However, the pandemic has caused a contraction in this sector. Furthermore, they highlight that various actors such as academia, the State and civil society have highlighted the need to create alliances and articulations for the monitoring and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in the country (Cerezo-Anzules & Granja-Cañizares, s. f.)

Likewise, (Cerezo-Anzules & Granja-Cañizares, s. f.) state that the lack of a CSR strategy in accordance with sustainable development can affect stakeholders, shareholders and the value of companies. Therefore, it is essential that Ecuador's food sector aligns its CSR strategies with SDG 2: Zero Hunger, to contribute to economic, social and environmental sustainability.

Finally, according to the perspectives set by the World Food Program (2022), some of the recommendations and future perspectives for Ecuador's food sector are:

- 1) Promote the transformation of food systems to make them more sustainable and resilient, in accordance with the vision derived from the World Summit on Food Systems. This involves promoting sustainable production, processing and consumption systems, which include aspects such

as traceability, adequate working conditions, access to credit and agricultural insurance, irrigation systems, low-cost technological innovation, validation of traditional knowledge, internet connectivity, training and technical assistance (PMA, 2022).

- 2) Reduce the gap in economic access to nutritious diets, especially in rural areas and for the lowest income quintiles, by strengthening local marketing networks and increasing the production of basic foods (WFP, 2022).
- 3) Address the double burden of malnutrition, reducing both chronic childhood malnutrition and overweight and obesity in the adult population, through comprehensive interventions that promote healthy eating habits (WFP, 2022).
- 4) Strengthen peasant family farming, improving its productivity, access to means of production, financing services and technical assistance, as well as its marketing capacity, in order to increase the income and food security of this sector World Food Program (2022).

4. Methods

The present systematic literature review focuses on the collection of fundamental descriptive data that relate to the export performance of the Ecuadorian food sector and its driving factors. Therefore, with the purpose of evaluating the growth of Ecuador's food exports during 2017-2022 and analyzing the factors that drove said performance, this review was executed according to the guidelines established by the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta methodology. -Analyses (PRISMA).

In this way, in obtaining information for the literature search, different academic databases were accessed, among which Scopus, Web of Science and Google Scholar stand out. Consequently, search terms related to the research were used. These terms were: "Ecuador food exports", "Ecuador food sector export performance", "Ecuador food export growth", "Ecuador export driving factors", among others.

Furthermore, as another inclusion criterion, studies in both Spanish and English were used. As a consequence, those studies that did not meet the inclusion criteria were excluded, as well as those that were duplicates or not available in their entirety.

On the other hand, for data extraction, a standardized matrix of the studies included in the review was developed. This matrix contains the title of the study, authors, year of publication, objective, methodology, main findings and conclusion. The same can be seen in Annex 1. Subsequently, the quality of the studies was evaluated by prioritizing the rigor of the methodology used and the relevance for the study. Next, the results were systematically organized and outlined, highlighting trends in export growth, the main destination markets and the key factors that drove said export performance.

Subsequently, it can be highlighted that through the use of the PRISMA methodology it is possible to guarantee the transparency and reproducibility of the procedure, achieving results that allow us to meet the established objectives and contribute to knowledge about the export performance of the Ecuadorian food sector during 2017- 2022. As follows:

1. Identification of studies:

- Searches were conducted in the scientific databases Scopus, Web of Science and Google Scholar using search terms such as "Ecuador food exports", "food sector export performance", "global food market trends", among other relevant combinations.
- A total of 102 potentially relevant articles were obtained.

2. Selection of studies:

- 50 duplicate articles were eliminated, leaving 52 articles.
- An initial review of the titles and abstracts of the remaining 52 articles was performed, excluding those that were clearly not related to the research topic, reducing the number to 52 potentially relevant articles.

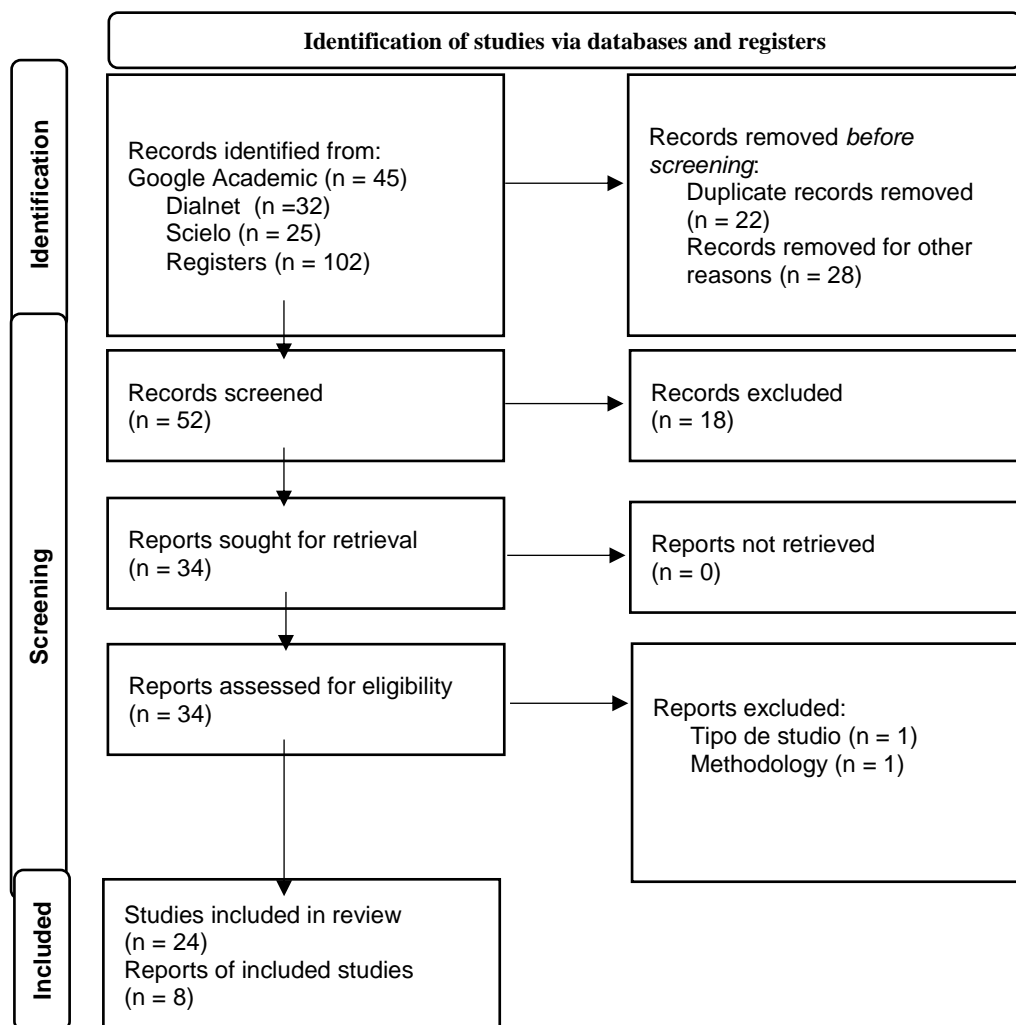
3. Inclusion of studies:

- The full text of the 52 potentially relevant articles was accessed.
- Inclusion criteria were applied such as: studies that analyze the export performance of the Ecuadorian food sector during the 2017-2022 period, research that addresses driving factors of export performance in the sector, and data from the Central Bank of Ecuador on food exports.
- Studies that were not related to the export performance of the food sector or that presented incomplete or unreliable data were excluded.
- After applying the criteria, 30 studies were included in the systematic review

4. Data analysis:

- Relevant information was extracted from each of the 30 included studies, such as year of publication, author(s), title, research objective, methodology, results, DOI and link. These data were recorded in a database in Excel format.
- A narrative synthesis of the results was conducted, highlighting the trends observed in the studies and the driving factors identified.
- The implications of the findings for the export performance of the Ecuadorian food sector were discussed and the limitations of the included studies were identified

Ilustración 1
PRISMA

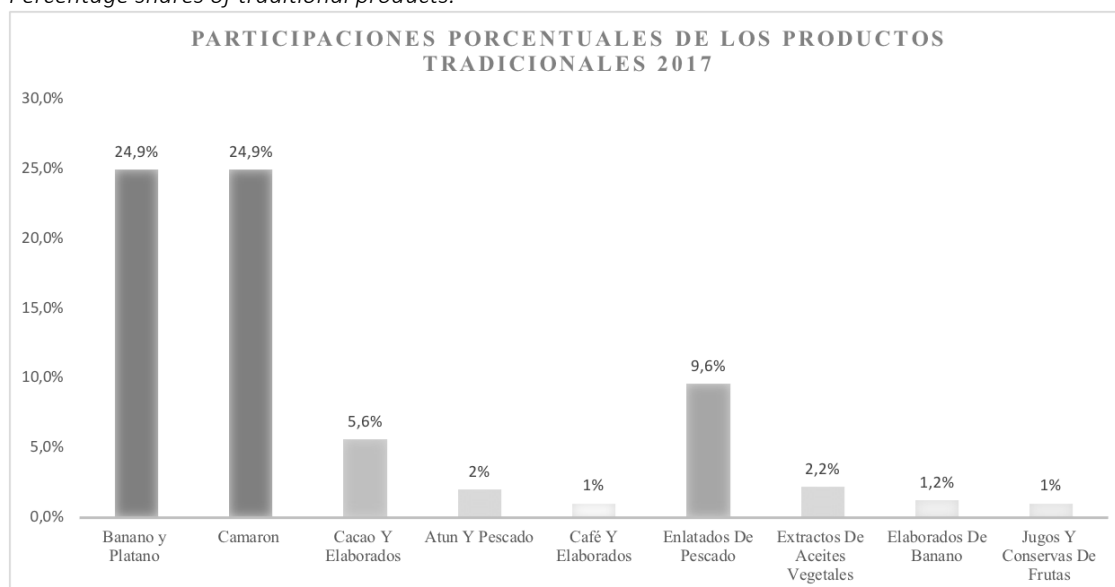


Nota. Elaboración propia basada en PRISMA (2020).

5. Results

We start from non-oil - traditional exports during the period from January 2016 to December 2017, revealing a solid and representative pattern in the economy, with an average monthly FOB value of USD 565.9 million:

Figure 1
Percentage shares of traditional products.



Note. Own elaboration based on Banco Central del Ecuador (2018).

Non-oil - traditional exports from January 2016 to December 2017 reached a monthly average FOB value of USD 565.9 million. The participation of the goods that make up this group was as follows: banana and plantain (42.5%), shrimp (41.4%), cocoa and processed products (10.6%), tuna and fish (3.6%) and coffee and processed products (2%).

On the other hand, the percentage shares of traditional products registered in the period January - December 2017 were 58.3%. Within traditional exports, the main products were: bananas and plantains (24.9%), shrimp (24.9%), cocoa and processed products (5.6%), tuna and fish (2%) and coffee and processed products (1%). These data show that traditional products continue to be the main component of non-oil exports, representing around 58% of the total in 2017. Within this group, the leading products are bananas and shrimp, which together add up to almost 50% of traditional exports.

The following graph presents the participation of the main products in Ecuador's non-oil exports during 2017. The data shows the evolution of the composition of these exports, allowing us to understand the relative importance of each of the items:

Table 1
Percentage share in Ecuador's non-oil exports by product (Períod 2016-2017)

PRODUCTO	ene-17	feb-17	mar-17	abr-17	may-17	jun-17	jul-17	ago-17	sep-17	oct-17	nov-17	dic-17
Banano y Plátano	305,6	269,1	275,2	270,5	270,7	246,9	251,8	214,5	217,7	229,8	211,8	270,8
Camaron	181,3	218,4	245,2	259,7	285,6	281,9	291,9	236,8	230,5	279,1	236,3	291,2
Cacao Y Elaborados	72,7	51,1	68,7	47,8	36,1	34,5	44,6	57,1	62	77,8	75,4	61,2
Atún Y Pescado	20,8	21,3	17,8	17,7	21,2	18,9	19,7	15,6	17,9	17,5	24,5	29,6
Café Y Elaborados	10,1	9,5	9	9,4	8,8	8,2	11,7	10,1	9,9	11,9	10,9	9,8

Nota. Own elaboration based on Banco Central del Ecuador (2018).

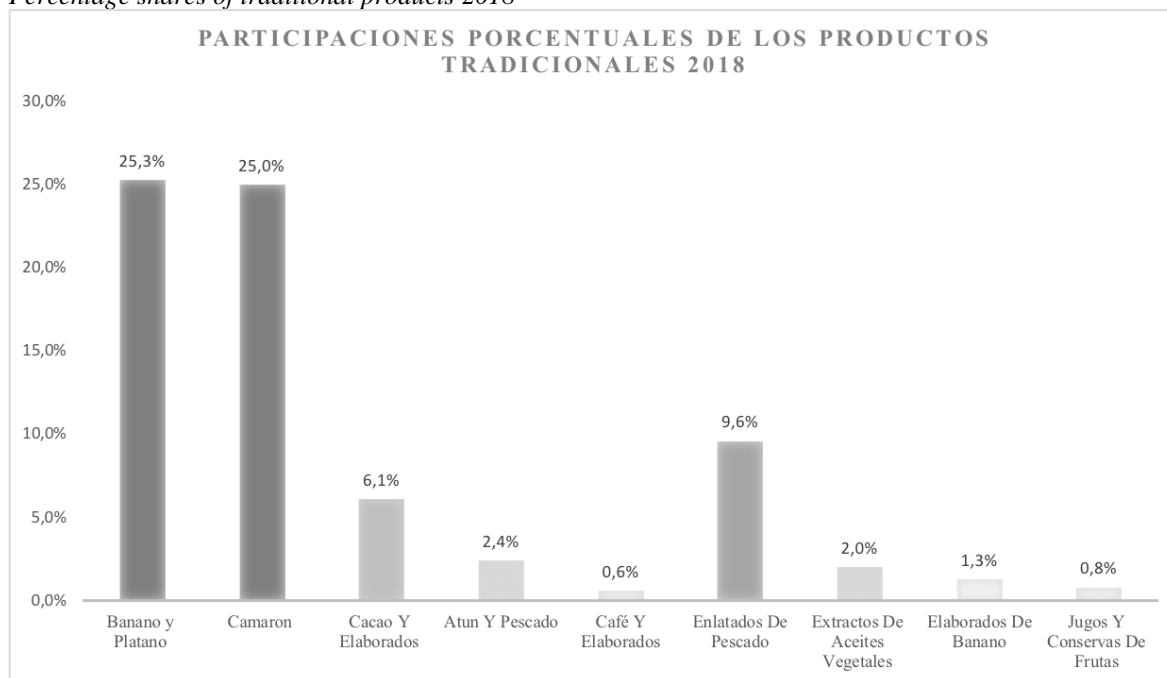
Traditional products maintained a majority share, representing on average 58.3% of non-oil exports in 2017. Within this group, the leading products were bananas and plantains, with a share of 42.5%, and shrimp, with 41.4%. Other traditional products such as cocoa and processed products, tuna and fish, and coffee and processed products had smaller shares, of 10.6%, 3.6% and 2% respectively, products that are reflected in the Ecuadorian economy, maintaining a balanced average throughout the year.

On the other hand, non-traditional products represented on average 41.7% of non-oil exports in 2017. This group shows a broader diversification, with more balanced shares between the different items, such as processed coffees (10.6%), made from flowers (6%) and metal manufactures (8%).

As we can see, non-oil - traditional exports in the 2018 period showed a growth of 0.9% compared to 2017, reaching an average monthly FOB value of USD 596 million.

Figure 2

Percentage shares of traditional products 2018

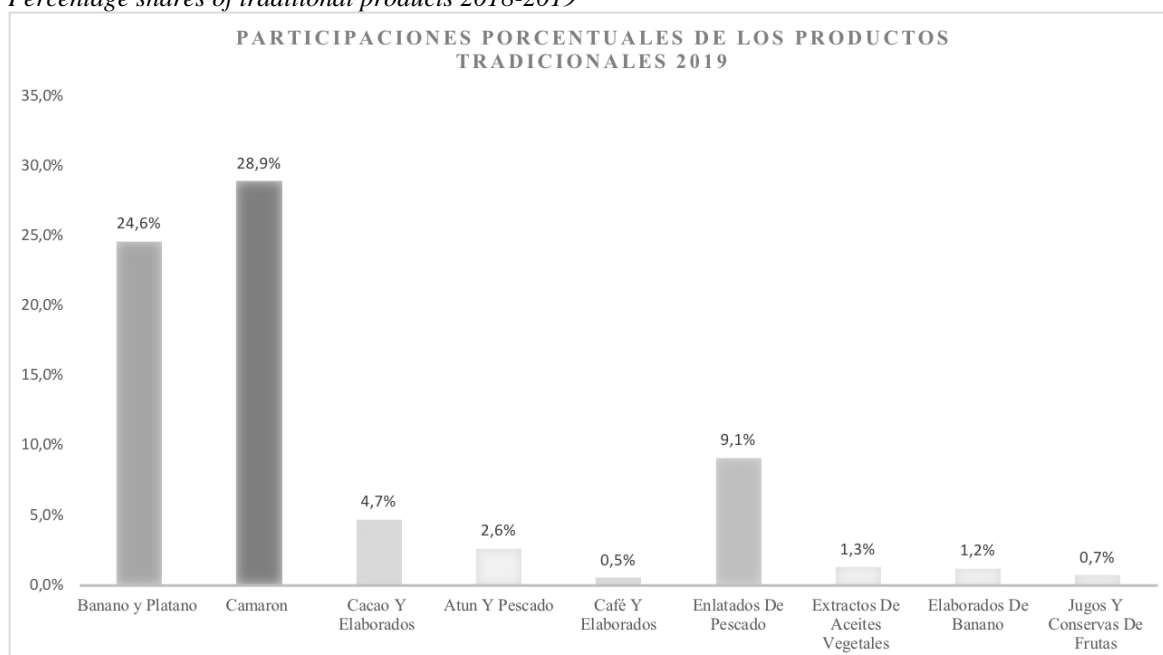


Nota. Own elaboration based on (Banco Central del Ecuador, 2019).

Non-oil - traditional exports from January-December 2018 reached a monthly average FOB value of USD 596 million. The participation of the goods that make up this group was as follows: banana and plantain (43.1%), shrimp (42.3%), cocoa and processed products (9.4%), tuna and fish (3.5%) and coffee and processed products (1.7%).

On the other hand, the percentage shares of traditional products registered in the January-December 2018 period were 58.3%. Within traditional exports, the main products were: bananas and plantains (25.3%), shrimp (25%), cocoa and processed products (6.1%), tuna and fish (2.4%) and coffee and processed products (0.6%). Other products also include canned fish (9.6%), vegetable oils and extractions (2%), banana preparations (1.3%), and finally fruit juices and preserves (0.8%). These data show that traditional products continue to be the main component of non-oil exports, representing 59.3% of the total in 2018.

Regarding to 2019, non-oil-traditional exports for the period Jan-Aug 2019 represented a growth of 5.2% compared to 2018, evidencing a constant increase in exports compared to previous years.

Figure 3*Percentage shares of traditional products 2018-2019*

Nota. Own elaboration based on Banco Central del Ecuador (2020).

Non-oil - traditional exports from January-August 2019 reached a monthly average FOB value of USD 669.9 million. The participation of the goods that make up this group was as follows: banana and plantain (40.3%), shrimp (45.1%), cocoa and processed products (9.9%), tuna and fish (3.8%) and coffee and processed products (0.9%). , among others.

On the other hand, the percentage shares of traditional products registered in the January – August 2019 period were 61.3%. Within traditional exports, the main products were: banana and plantain (24.6%), shrimp (28.9%), cocoa and processed products (4.7%), tuna and fish (2.6%) and coffee and processed products (0.5%), evidencing an increase compared to the previous year, especially in shrimp, while in other products it can be seen that on average it has remained the same.

The following graph presents the participation of the main products in Ecuador's non-oil exports in millions USD-FOB during 2019. The data shows the evolution of the composition of these exports, allowing us to understand the relative importance of each of the items.

Table 2*Share in Ecuador's non-oil exports by product in millions USD-FOB (Period 2019)*

PRODUCTO	ene-19	feb-19	mar-19	abr-19	may-19	jun-19	jul-19	ago-19
Banano y Plátano	236,4	253,6	321,1	325,2	345,7	360,2	373	365,6
Camaron	298,7	273,6	304,7	292,7	274,9	261,6	233,2	262,8
Cacao Y Elaborados	56,2	53,2	48	49,8	45,8	41	63,6	63,3
Atún Y Pescado	26,5	33,1	34,2	25,6	28,6	23,2	29	28
Café Y Elaborados	3,5	4,8	6	6	6	5,4	6,6	7,7

Nota. Own elaboration based in Banco Central del Ecuador (2021).

As can be seen in the following table, the share of the goods that make up this group in USD-FOB was as follows: shrimp (USD 301.9 million), bananas and plantains (USD 270 million), cocoa and processed

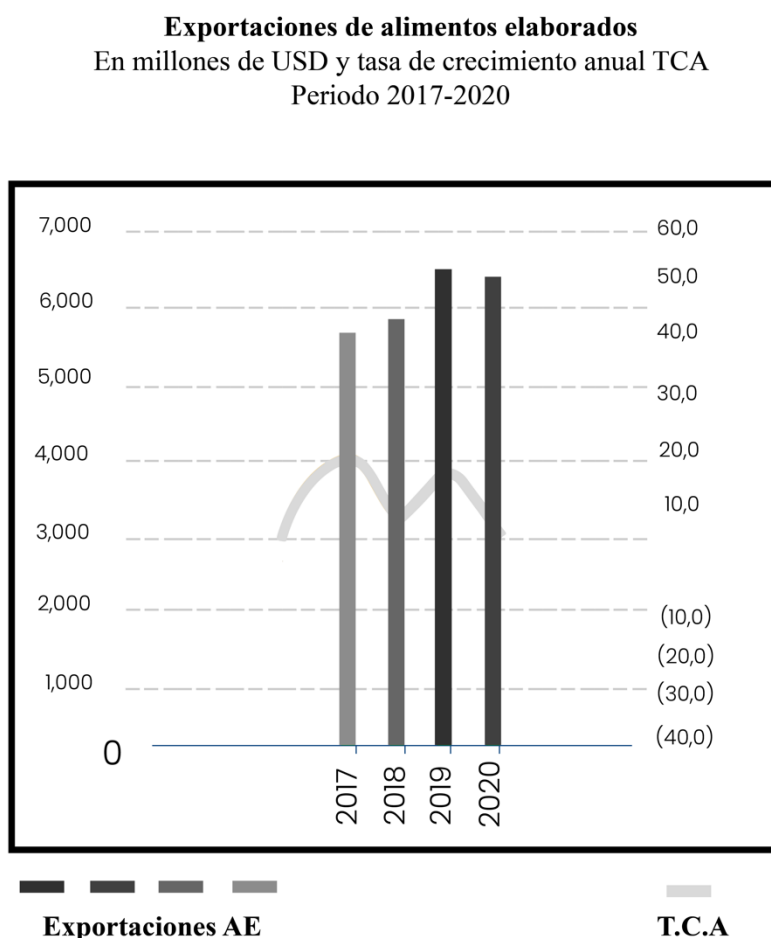
products (USD 66.1 million), tuna and fish (USD 25.5 million); and, coffee and processed products (USD 6.4 million)

On the other hand, things were different in 2020, with the arrival of COVID-19, complications in the different food and hotel chains were reflected in exports of goods and services, presenting a drop of 2.1% compared to 2019. However, the products that presented a positive performance in their external sales, according to their importance, were: processed shrimp, 8.0%; banana, coffee and cocoa, 4.7%; fish and other aquatic products, 4.0%, among others.

In the following table, can be seen the behavior of exports in the processed food sector

Figure 2

In millions of USD FOB and annual growth rate (TCA) period 2017-2020



Nota. Own elaboration based on Banco Central del Ecuador (2021).

The total value of exports of the Processed Foods group of Ecuador reached USD 66,090 million in 2020. The growing trend of exports in terms of value is explained both by increases in sales volumes abroad of the products grouped in this classification, as well as higher unit values of the exported merchandise. In terms of volume, around 1.7 million MT were placed in 2020. On average, the annual growth of exported volume in the period 2017-2020 has shown constant and solid growth.

In the same way, the destination of traditional non-oil exports in the period from January to December 2020 can be seen in the following table, showing the 3 main destinations by most exported products.

Table 3

Destination of traditional non-oil exports January-December 2020

	TM	FOB	
Atún Y Pescado	81,460.41	315,176.14	PART (%)
Estados Unidos	18,726.96	209,159.48	66,4%
China	16,654.89	28,077.72	8,9%
España	6,241.63	17,246.02	5,5%

	TM	FOB	
Cacao Y Elaborados	353,929.81	935,090.21	PART (%)
Estados Unidos	1,434,431.50	673,575.51	25,9%
Indonesia	1,024,425.65	591,447.21	20,7%
Malasia	50,865.44	24,987.15	13,4%

	TM	FOB	
Banano Y Plátano	7,260,507.78	3,668,990.61	PART (%)
Rusia	1,434,431.50	673,575.51	18,4%
Estados Unidos	1,024,425.65	591,447.21	16,1%
Turquía	530,359.90	284,761.90	7,8%

	TM	FOB	
Camarón	688,489.13	3,823,534.26	PART (%)
China	360,987.86	1,890,984.29	49,5%
Estados Unidos	120,986.20	763,147.03	20,0%
España	47,571.52	245,282.98	6,4%

	TM	FOB	
Café Y Elaborados	11,430.99	69,778.47	PART (%)
Rusia	3,182.25	19,755.90	28,3%
Alemania	326,13	18,022.20	25,8%
Perú	326,13	5,006.20	7,2%

Nota. Own elaboration based on Banco Central del Ecuador (2021).

We can see that the main export destination markets have been the United States, Russia and China, among others, being the leading markets due to different factors such as growing international demand and the different trade agreements that have been strengthened, in the same way different problems trade by other exporting countries has also been an indication that these markets have increasingly leaned towards Ecuador.

On the other hand, the following graph presents the participation of the main products in Ecuador's non-oil exports in millions USD-FOB during the year 2020. The data shows once again how these have been evolving and maintaining themselves over the years.

Table 4

Share in Ecuador's non-oil exports by product in millions USD-FOB (Period 2020)

PRODUCTO	ene-20	feb-20	mar-20	abr-20	may-20	jun-20	jul-20	ago-20	sep-20	oct-20	nov-20	dic-20
Banano y Plátano	298,1	352,5	296,8	322,3	393,4	310,6	257,5	270,1	289	378,4	411,8	243,1
Camarón	391,5	311,2	352,4	318,3	307,2	322,7	311,1	297,2	247,9	249,9	279,2	280,5

Cacao Y Elaborados	58,4	75	67	47,9	61	59,7	57	83	11,4	89,5	112,7	113,6
Atún Y Pescado	24,8	37	34,1	21,3	26,4	27,7	29	24,1	24,1	23,2	23,7	19,5
Café Y Elaborados	3,9	3,4	3,9	7,1	6,3	3,6	4,6	6	6,7	10,5	7	6,8

Nota. Own elaboration based on Banco Central del Ecuador (2021).

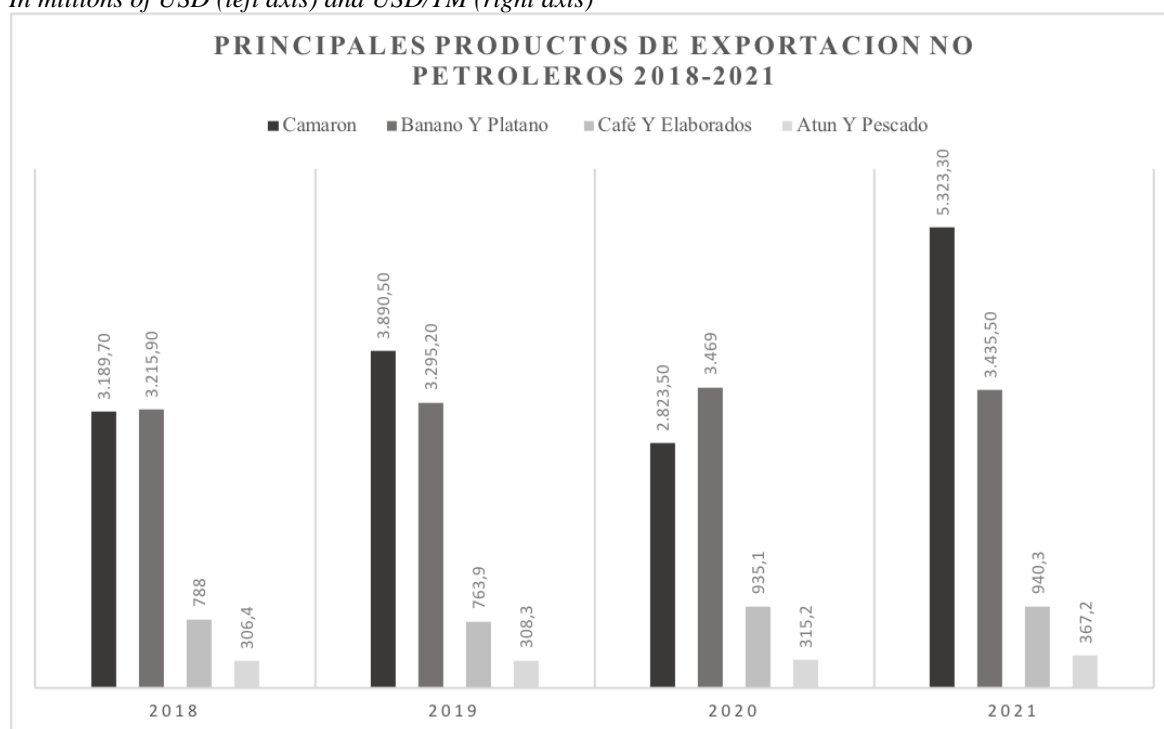
Traditional products maintained a majority share, representing on average 58.3% of non-oil exports in 2020. Within this group, the leading products were bananas and plantains, with a share of 41.8%, and shrimp, with 43.0%, cocoa and processed products (10.9%), tuna and fish (3.5%), and coffee and processed products (0.8%) among others.

In order to compare how the main products have performed in recent years, let's look at the following table that compares the evolution in a period of 2018-2021 by product.

Figure 5

Main non-oil export products 2018-2021

In millions of USD (left axis) and USD/TM (right axis)



Nota. Own elaboration based on Banco Central del Ecuador (2021).

As can be seen in the table, we can compare by year how the main most exported products have performed, such as shrimp, bananas and plantains, coffee and processed products, and finally tuna and fish.

This year the indicators showed that shrimp is the first non-oil export product for the third consecutive year. In 2021, it reached a record in terms of exported value and volume (USD 5,323 million and 0.8 million metric tons (MT), respectively), due to different factors such as the existence of greater demand from the US and Europe. due to the return to normal activities of hotels, restaurants and catering, as well as higher prices due to the increase in maritime freight, on the other hand a decrease in production and exports from India and Vietnam due to COVID-19 infections; and low production in Thailand, allowed it to increase its shrimp imports by 165% to meet export commitments of the processed product.

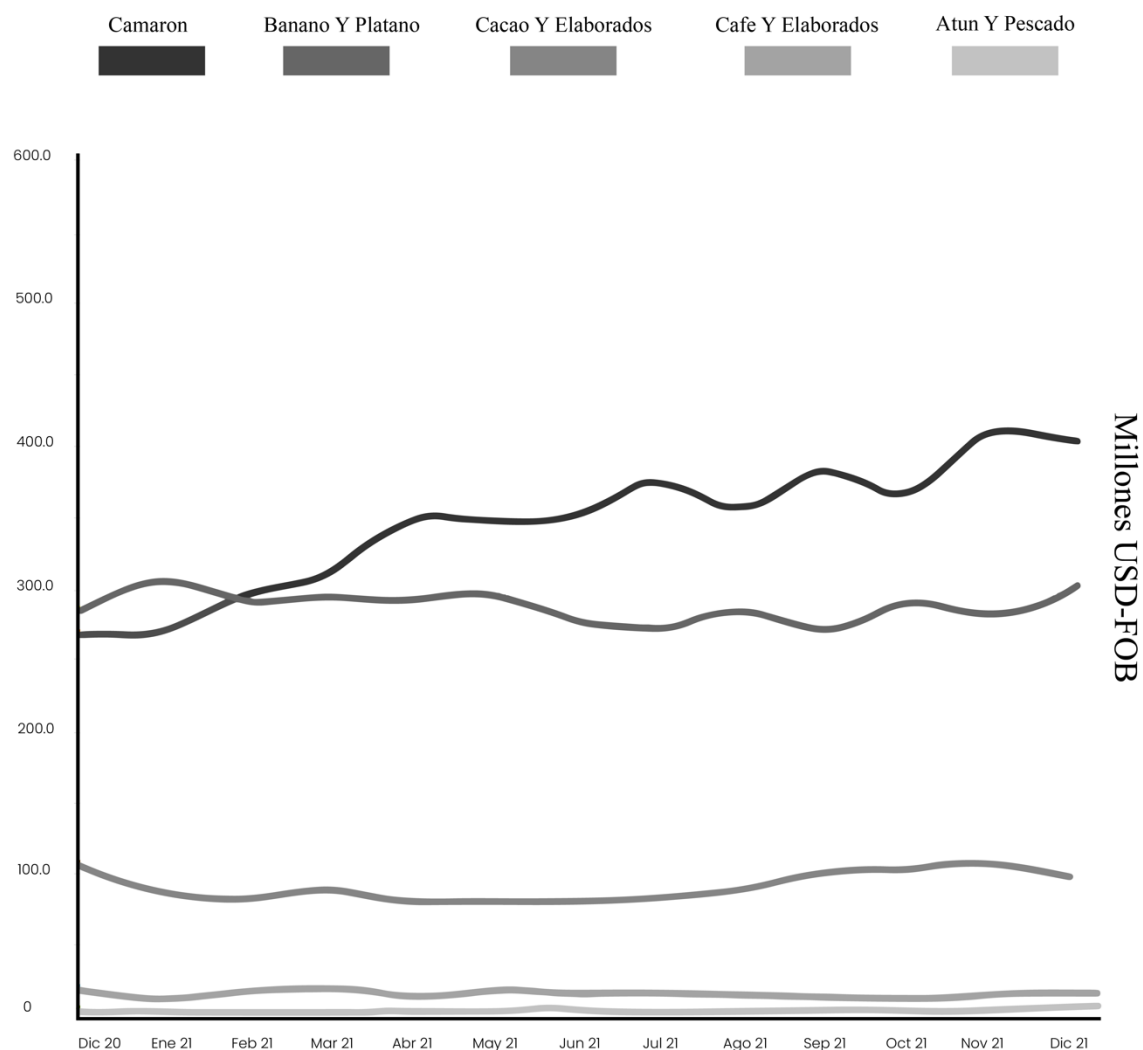
For its part, banana and plantain products had the second best annual export record (USD 3,485 million), in this case due to greater demand from the Russian market, which was the main destination for this fruit (22.7% of the total exported). ; while, in cocoa and processed products, a record was reached in the

value and volume exported in 2021 (USD 940 million and 0.4 million MT), mainly due to higher shipments to the Netherlands, Malaysia and Indonesia. Likewise, tuna and fish reached a record in the value and volume exported in 2021 (USD 367.2 million and 0.1 million MT)

On the other hand, the evolution of the exported values of the goods that make up this group can be seen in the following table:

Figure 6

Evolution of exported values December 2020-2021



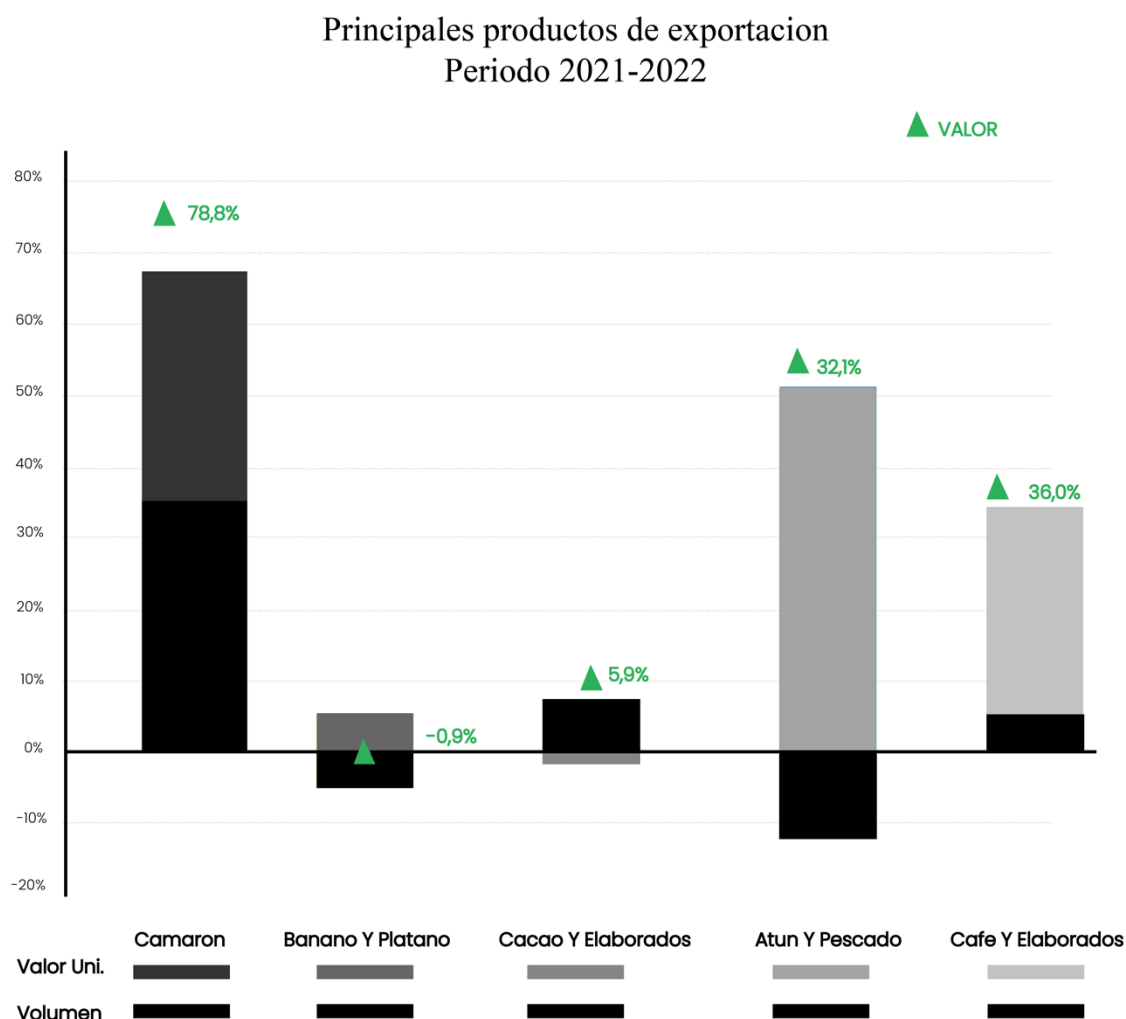
Nota. Own elaboration based on Banco Central del Ecuador (2022).

The evolution that occurred in the period December 2020-2021 of the aforementioned exported products can be seen; we can see how the main products mark a record increase in the year 2021

Finally, in 2022, traditional exports represented 37.2% of the total exported in 2022, and the increase registered in their FOB value (18.4%) was accompanied by a contraction in volume (2.1%). Within this group, it is relevant to highlight some specific items.

Figure 7

Main non-oil export products 2021-2022



Nota. Own elaboration based on Banco Central del Ecuador (2022).

Shrimp is once again consolidated as the most exported product for the fourth consecutive year, reaching a record in exported volume and value in 2022 (USD 7,289 million). This behavior is explained by different factors, in this case there was greater demand from China (increased by 51.6% in volume), a destination that also increased its market share from 46.1% to 55.4%. as well as a greater volume of exports to Vietnam (211.6%) to meet the commitments of the processed product, and a greater volume of exports to Spain (8.3%) and the United States (6.1%). Other relevant factors that contributed to this increase were the permanent investment in technology and innovation, nutritional quality compared to the Asian competitor and the incorporation of added value in its production line.

On the other hand, products such as coffee and processed products and cocoa and processed products also achieved historic figures in exported volume. In the first case, due to a greater volume of demand from the United States (283.9%), Germany (61.9%) and Colombia (33.8%). In the case of cocoa and processed products, the increase responds to the increase in cargo exported to Malaysia (89.9%) and Canada (82.3%).

Now with reference to Bananas and plantains, despite being the second most exported product, we can see that there was a contraction in its volume (-5.8%), reaching foreign sales of USD 3,268 million. This evolution is influenced by the war between Russia and Ukraine, which complicated the logistics of shipping

fruit to the Central European region and caused a contraction in demand from countries such as Ukraine (84.6% reduction in exported volume), Poland (66.0%) and Germany (41.4%). Likewise, tuna and fish showed a drop in exported volume (21.8%), the effect of which was offset by an increase in unit value (34.2%). The decrease in the cargo sent was mainly due to climatic factors caused by the presence of the seasonal phenomenon of La Niña, which generated variations in sea temperature, causing the displacement of species to other sectors.

5. Discussion

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 show a clear picture of the export performance of the Ecuadorian food sector during the period 2016-2018, with a particular focus on traditional products.

Firstly, it is evident that traditional non-oil exports, made up mainly of agricultural products such as bananas, shrimp, cocoa, tuna and coffee, maintain a predominant participation in the Ecuadorian economy. During the 2016-2017 period, these exports reached a monthly average FOB value of USD 565.9 million, representing 58.3% of total non-oil exports in 2017.

Within this group of traditional products, two leading items clearly stand out: bananas and plantains, with a share of 42.5%, and shrimp, with 41.4%. These figures reflect the historical importance that these products have had for the Ecuadorian economy and their consolidation as pillars of the export sector. However, it is important to note that other traditional products, such as cocoa and processed products, tuna and fish, and coffee and processed products, also contribute significantly to exports, although with smaller shares that range between 10.6% and 2%.

On the other hand, the data show moderate growth in traditional non-oil exports during the analyzed period. In 2018, these exports showed a growth of 0.9% compared to the previous year, reaching a monthly average FOB value of USD 596 million. Although this growth is modest, it suggests a positive trend in the sector's export performance.

It is important to highlight that, although traditional products maintain a majority share, non-traditional products also represent a considerable part of non-oil exports, with an average of 41.7% in 2017. This group of products exhibits broader diversification, with more balanced shares between items such as processed coffees (10.6%), processed flowers (6%) and metal manufactures (8%).

This diversification into non-traditional products can be a key factor in reducing excessive dependence on a few basic products and promoting value addition in the Ecuadorian food sector. However, the data analyzed suggest that there is still a way to go in this regard, since traditional products continue to dominate the export basket.

Regarding to the indicators in table 3, a small growth is notable in non-oil-traditional exports of 0.9% compared to the previous year, reaching a monthly average FOB value of USD 596 million. This information is an indication of stability in the non-oil export sector; however, it is important to highlight the influence of other factors of said growth.

Once again, we can observe a set of products that significantly lead non-oil - traditional exports. Specifically, bananas and plantains, along with shrimp, represent a significant percentage of the total value of traditional exports, having a share respectively of 43.1% and 42.3%, this indicates that the two products are fundamental for the export economy. from the country.

Other products are identified that in the same way contribute significantly but to a lesser extent to non-oil-traditional exports, such as cocoa and its products, tuna and fish, in the same way coffee and its products. This information emphasizes diversification within non-oil-traditional exports, which benefits the national economy to reduce dependence on a single product or sector.

In respect to table 4, the results showed a significant growth of 5.2% compared to the previous year, in the same way, this increase reflects a constant positive trend in recent years. On the other hand, the monthly average FOB value of USD 669.9 million for traditional exports demonstrated the strength of this sector in the national economy. The participation of different goods projects a concentration in leading products such as bananas and shrimp, representing 40.3% and 45.1% respectively.

In the same way, it is observed in this analyzed period that the total traditional exports represent 61.3%. This highlights the priority of certain products in the international market taking into account that there are several changes in preferences and demands on the part of consumers. These are indicative to promote the growth and diversification of traditional exports as well as competitiveness in the international market along with strategies to continue counteracting possible risks and in turn promote innovation and development of the sector.

Looking at table 5, we can see that shrimp tops the list as the product with the highest participation in Ecuador's traditional exports during the period of 2019, obtaining a value of USD 301.9 million, in turn, as we have already seen, it is followed by closely followed are bananas and bananas with USD 270 million, however we see other products to a lesser extent but representing considerable portions of exports such as

cocoa and its processed products with USD 66.1 million, followed by tuna and fish with USD 25.5 million, and finally coffee and its products with 6.4 million, this diversification of exports highlights the importance of the fishing industry and in the same way of the agri-food industry in the country's economy.

In table 6 we can see a dual panorama regarding the behavior of the sector's exports during 2020, highlighting on the one hand an impressive growth reaching a total value of 66,090 million, this growth is a consequence of both increases in sales volumes as well as higher unit values of the exported products, however, it is extremely important to emphasize that the year 2020 was marked by the phenomenon of the pandemic with the arrival of COVID-19, which generated multiple complications in different sectors, in this specific case food and hotel chains worldwide, this caused a 2.1% drop in exports compared to the previous year.

However, despite facing this challenge, several products managed to achieve positive performance with respect to their external sales. Among them, we have shrimp with an increase of 8.0% and horse, coffee and cocoa with a growth of 4.7%, and last but not least an increase in fish exports of 4.0%. In this way, the food sector managed to maintain constant growth in terms of volume, reaching 1.7 million metric tons of products in foreign markets in 2020, which this information demonstrates the good capacity to respond to international demands and analyzes the Likewise, the need to continue developing a greater capacity for adaptation in the face of possible problems.

In table 7 we can see the crucial information provided by the analysis of the main destinations of non-oil exports during the period from January to December 2020. Here we can see the 3 main destinations by exported product, highlighting the importance of the markets. such as the United States, Russia and China among others. Here a trend can be seen in the selection of export destinations, destinations that can be influenced by various economic, commercial and geopolitical factors as well as diplomatic relations between them, however they can also be influenced by commercial problems by other exporting countries opening a search for alternatives. The United States, due to its market size as well as its purchasing power and its great international demand, represents an important source for Ecuadorian products, followed by Russia and China.

In table 8 we can see once again a detailed view of the participation of the main products in exports, showing their evolution and their importance in the country's export panorama. This has been indicative of how the composition of exports has been changing. and maintaining itself over the years.

As already discussed, despite the commercial and economic challenges, traditional products remained leaders in terms of participation, representing an average of 58.3% of the total. These data highlight the strategic importance as well as the competitiveness of the products in the international market.

Once again we see how bananas and plantains stand out as the main exported product with a share of 41.8%, this confirms the dominant position of bananas in the world market as well as their role in the national economy as a job creator and source of income, Likewise, it is followed by shrimp, which maintained its participation with 43.0%, this demonstrates the importance of the shrimp industry and its contribution to the country, as well as other traditional products such as cocoa and its processing, tuna and fish, and coffee. and its products that are part of Ecuador's export catalog and contribute to income diversification.

In tables 9 and 10 it can be seen how the leading products have behaved in a period of time from 2018 to 2021, as well as their evolution with respect to the previous year 2020, here it is highlighted how in 2021 shrimp ranked as third consecutive year as the main product, setting a record in terms of value and exported volume reaching USD 5,323 million and 0.8 million metric tons (MT). Several factors have contributed to this achievement, especially the return to normality after COVID 19 to hotels, restaurants and catering activities and the growing international demand allowed an increase of 165%. On the other hand, bananas and plantains recorded the second-best year in terms of exports in 2021 with a total of USD 3,485 million, and finally cocoa and its preparations identically, reached a record in the value and volume exported, reaching to USD 940 million and 0.4 million tons, as well as tuna and fish achieving their record in value and volume with USD 367.2 million and 0.1 million tons respectively.

Finally, in table 11 we can see how the 2022 period was mainly characterized by having a notable increase in the FOB value of exports with a growth of 18.4%, however, a contraction of 2.1% was recorded in the volume. exported, this reveals a trend towards the development of added value in exported products which in turn had a significant participation in the total exported, representing 37.2%.

In this period, shrimp once again positioned itself as the leading product for the fourth consecutive year, once again reaching a record in both volume and value exported with USD 7,289 million. In the same way, coffee and processed products had historical figures in volume exported, and cocoa and processed products, this achievement is attributed to several factors such as international demand from different countries and continuous investment in technology and innovation as well as nutritional quality compared to the competition and its added value in the production line. However, bananas and plantains experienced a contraction in their exported volume, this was mainly affected by the war in Central Europe, causing a contraction in demand from Ukraine, Poland and Germany. Finally, tuna and fish similarly presented a drop

in the volume exported, which was offset by an increase in the unit value. This decrease was mainly affected by climatic factors caused by the presence of the La Niña phenomenon.

6. Conclusions

The Ecuadorian food sector has demonstrated solid and growing export performance during the period 2017-2022. Despite economic and commercial challenges, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, traditional non-oil exports, made up mainly of agricultural and fishing products, maintained a predominant participation in the Ecuadorian economy. Leading products such as banana, shrimp, cocoa and tuna recorded record figures in terms of exported value and volume, reaching average monthly FOB values of up to USD 7,289 million in 2022 in the case of shrimp. This positive trend reflects the competitiveness and international demand for Ecuadorian food products in global markets.

Several key factors have driven the export performance of the Ecuadorian food sector during the period 2017-2022. Firstly, the expansion of the export basket, covering a variety of agricultural and fishing products, has made it possible to reduce excessive dependence on a few basic products and promote value addition. In addition, investment in technology and innovation, as well as the focus on nutritional quality and added value in the production line, have improved the competitiveness of Ecuadorian products in the face of international competition. Likewise, the growing global demand for food and the return to normality of hotel and restaurant activities after the pandemic have boosted export growth. However, external factors such as war conflicts, climatic phenomena and changes in consumer preferences have had both positive and negative impacts on the performance of certain products. In general, the Ecuadorian food sector has demonstrated a notable capacity for adaptation and resilience in the face of challenges, achieving constant growth in the period analyzed.

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EXHIBIT 1

# de Artículo	Año de Publicación	Autor (es)	Título	Objetivo de Investigación	Metodología	Resultados	doi	link
1	2019	Durán Andrade, J. C.	Análisis del impacto del acuerdo comercial con la Unión Europea en las pymes exportadoras de alimentos y bebidas del cantón Quito.	La presente investigación busca identificar el impacto que ha tenido la firma del acuerdo comercial con la Unión Europea, vigente desde el año 2016, sobre las pequeñas y medianas empresas (Pymes) exportadoras de alimentos y bebidas ubicadas en Quito.	El estudio es de carácter cualitativo - descriptivo en vista que busca una primera aproximación a evidenciar la problemática e impactos que ha tenido la firma del acuerdo comercial con la Unión Europea en las PyMES exportadoras de alimentos y bebidas ubicadas en el Distrito Metropolitano de Quito dentro de un periodo de tiempo de menor a dos años. Para lo cual la investigación, en primera instancia, se apoyará en teorías clásicas y específicas para identificar la base con las que nacen dichos acuerdos de preferencias arancelarias, para posteriormente con el uso de herramientas cualitativas determinar si el impacto ha sido positivo o negativo en sus exportaciones.	Aunque la mayoría de las empresas reconocen las ventajas del acuerdo, como la reducción arancelaria, las opiniones sobre su impacto real son mixtas. Algunas empresas han visto un incremento en ventas y nuevos clientes, mientras que otras no han logrado aprovechar plenamente los beneficios del acuerdo. Las principales barreras son los costos internos y la falta de conocimiento del mercado europeo sobre ciertos productos ecuatorianos.		https://repositorio.uasb.edu.ec/bitstream/10644/7017/1/T3046-MAE-Duran-Analisis.pdf
2	2014	Boza Martínez, S.	Las barreras no arancelarias en el comercio agrícola de los países en desarrollo. En Nuevas rutas hacia el bienestar social, económico y medioambiental: II Foro Biental de Estudios del Desarrollo, 47	El estudio tiene como objetivo comprender los procesos de desarrollo mediante un enfoque multidisciplinario y multidimensional, abarcando aspectos culturales, históricos e institucionales. Busca identificar nuevas capacidades o cualidades que potencien el bienestar social, económico y medioambiental de grupos sociales, agentes productivos o unidades territoriales. Este trabajo se enmarca en la creación de la Red Iberoamericana de Estudios del Desarrollo (RIED), que organiza el Simposio "Estudios del Desarrollo: Nuevas Rutas hacia el Bienestar Social, Económico y Medioambiental" con el fin de propiciar un diálogo abierto y multidisciplinar sobre los procesos de desarrollo relevantes para América Latina.	La metodología incluye la organización de un foro biental que reunió a académicos e investigadores de América Latina y España. Se recibieron más de cien propuestas, de las cuales cuarenta fueron seleccionadas para ser presentadas en el foro. Estos trabajos fueron posteriormente seleccionados y organizados en tres secciones en el libro. Las secciones del libro incluyen análisis de modelos y políticas de desarrollo, bienestar y derechos, y el desarrollo desde las regiones, cada una con estudios específicos y análisis detallados de diversos aspectos del desarrollo.	Repensando modelos y políticas de desarrollo: Nuevas formas inclusivas de ciudadanía y mercado. Impacto de las barreras para-arancelarias sobre el comercio agropecuario. Relación entre crecimiento económico e instituciones. Bienestar, derechos y desarrollo: Importancia del acceso igualitario a la educación. Políticas de mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático y derecho a la alimentación. Redes informales de cuidados en Europa y el papel de las mujeres mayores. Análisis crítico del automóvil como elemento de bienestar. El desarrollo desde las regiones:		https://redesarrollo.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Nuevas-rutas-web.pdf

3	2019	Andrés Calvache Silvestre ¹ , Dámaris Lucero González ² , Milton Paredes Aguirre ³	Innovación y su influencia en el desempeño exportador: Caso Ecuador	El presente trabajo tiene como finalidad analizar la influencia de la innovación en la conducta exportadora del sector manufacturero ecuatoriano determinando aquellos factores que fueron relevantes dentro de su desempeño exportador	La metodología más utilizada en la literatura para encontrar dicho efecto es aquella de tipo <i>Descriptivo de Corte Transversal</i> , en específico de <i>Corte Transversal Múltiple</i> (se refiere al análisis de más de una variable de interés que inciden o influyen sobre una variable de resultado, en un corte de tiempo determinado).	Se estimó dicha influencia, de lo cual se determinó que aquellas empresas que destinaron sus recursos a Innovación en Producto e Investigación y Desarrollo, aumentaron su probabilidad de desarrollarse internacionalmente, siendo aún mayor dicha probabilidad si la empresa era multinacional en comparación de las empresas locales.	https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=7520689
4	2021	Quiñónez Caicedo, Luisa Nicole, Quiñónez Cabeza, Betty Maribel, Custode Quiñónez, Johanna Alejandra, Rodríguez Lara, John Jesús	Diversificación geográfica de las exportaciones de mango ecuatoriano	Esta investigación tiene como objetivo estudiar la diversificación geográfica de las exportaciones de mango ecuatoriano.	La metodología de investigación se basó en un análisis empírico con alcance exploratorio y enfoque mixto, se realizó el cálculo del Índice Herfindahl-Hirschman durante el periodo 2016-2020, utilizando datos proporcionados por el Banco Central del Ecuador a nivel de subpartidas del Sistema Armonizado.	Se concluyó, que la diversificación geográfica de las exportaciones de mango ecuatoriano se ve más afectada por factores relacionados a procedimientos nacionales y operatividad de las instituciones públicas inmersas en el comercio exterior, que no permiten un crecimiento constante y restan competitividad a las exportaciones.	https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=8081782
5	2009	Carrillo, D.	La Industria de alimentos y bebidas en el Ecuador. Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos.	El objetivo de realizar un diagnóstico del sector que permita evaluar su comportamiento y su importancia estratégica dentro de la economía en su conjunto y como herramienta para afrontar la actual crisis financiera y alimentaria mundial	El análisis se basó en la recopilación y análisis de datos del Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), estudios de mercado, informes de consultoras especializadas, artículos de investigación académica, publicaciones de organismos internacionales, noticias y datos del sector publicados en medios de comunicación. Se emplearon técnicas de análisis estadístico y cualitativo, incluyendo medidas de tendencia central y dispersión, análisis de frecuencias y	A manera de conclusión se puede inferir que la industria de alimentos y bebidas es la más importante dentro del sector manufacturero. En relación a la producción nacional su importancia ha ido en aumento durante los últimos años.	https://www.uasb.edu.ec/observatorio-pyme/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2021/04/ALIMENTOS-1.pdf

6	2023	Cerezo-Anzules, C., & Granja-Cañizares, G.	Desarrollo Sostenible y Responsabilidad Social: Análisis de Diferentes Sectores en Ecuador	El objetivo de este capítulo es valorar como se encuentra la estrategia de responsabilidad social empresarial (RSE) del sector alimentario de Guayaquil en función del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 2: Hambre cero durante el periodo 2015-2020.	Desde el punto de vista metodológico se efectuará en primera instancia un análisis sectorial para ver cómo se encuentra la industria alimenticia en relación con la economía (Ochoa-Rico, Jimber-del-Río et al., 2022; Vergara-Romero, Correa-Vaca et al., 2022), después de esto se procede a realizar un análisis FODA, para continuar con los principales indicadores del modelo de responsabilidad social empresarial	El estudio aborda la influencia de la RSE en diversos sectores y su relación con el desarrollo sostenible, destacando su impacto positivo tanto en la valoración de las empresas como en sus rendimientos económicos.	https://doi.org/10.21855/librosecotec.89	https://libros.ecotec.edu.ec/index.php/editorial/catalog/view/89/109/1223-1
7	2023	Evelin Anabel Córdova-Palacios Jessenia Victoria Caraguay-Salinas Michael Andrés Zamora-Campoverdes	Los Superfoods como una Estrategia en el Comercio Sostenible de las Exportadoras Ecuatorianas al Mercado Europeo	El presente trabajo busca determinar las estrategias de exportación mediante el análisis de mercado para la internacionalización de los superfoods.	La investigación tiene un enfoque cualitativo-cuantitativo con la aplicación de los métodos teóricos-deductivos y analíticosintético.	, se concluyó que Ecuador cuenta con productos considerados superfoods los cuales tienen gran popularidad y demanda en el mercado europeo lo que sin duda representa una oportunidad para las empresas ecuatorianas exportadoras de estos alimentos.	doi.org/10.33386/593dp.2023.3-1.1788	file:///Users/user/Downloads/1788-Art%C3%ADculo-14875-2-10-20230601%20(1).pdf

8	2018	Giunta, I.	Experiencias internacionales de construcción social de la calidad en la producción agroalimentaria: Soberanía alimentaria entre derechos del buen vivir y políticas agrarias en Ecuador.	El estudio tiene como objetivo analizar cómo la inclusión de la soberanía alimentaria en la Constitución de Ecuador ha influido en el sistema agroalimentario del país, destacando la importancia de los sistemas alimentarios locales y la agricultura a pequeña escala. En particular, se busca evaluar en qué medida este proceso ha incorporado una agenda agraria post-neoliberal, afirmando los principios de la soberanía alimentaria y superando los enfoques desarrollistas y de modernización agrícola tradicionales.	La metodología del estudio se divide en las siguientes partes: Se presenta el movimiento internacional promotor de la soberanía alimentaria y sus principios, base del análisis del caso ecuatoriano. Contextualización de la estructura agraria en Ecuador: Se describe la configuración agraria del país para situar el análisis en su contexto específico. Presentación de actores y acciones colectivas: Se identifican los actores y acciones colectivas que facilitaron la constitucionalización de la soberanía alimentaria en Ecuador. Análisis de la agenda agraria oficial: Se examina la correspondencia de la agenda agraria oficial con los desafíos planteados por la nueva Constitución, analizando las políticas dirigidas a la agricultura campesina, el modelo agrario, la relación con el patrimonio natural, los circuitos alimentarios priorizados y los impactos en la dependencia del mercado.	Resultados: Centralidad de los sistemas alimentarios locales: La nueva Constitución de Ecuador reconoce y prioriza los sistemas alimentarios locales, otorgando un papel protagónico a la agricultura a pequeña escala. Acciones colectivas y constitucionalización: Diversos actores y acciones colectivas han sido clave para incluir la soberanía alimentaria en la Constitución, promoviendo un enfoque que desafía el régimen alimentario corporativo. Agenda agraria post-neoliberal: La agenda agraria oficial, en gran medida, ha incorporado principios de la soberanía alimentaria, buscando superar los enfoques desarrollistas y de modernización. Las políticas agrarias se han orientado hacia la sostenibilidad, la protección del patrimonio natural y la reducción de la dependencia del mercado.		https://www.redalyc.org/journal/124/12455418009/html/
9	2021	Gonzabay-Crespin, A. N., Vite-Cevallos, H. A., Garzón-Montealegre, V. J., & Quizhpe-Cordero, P. F.	Análisis de la producción de camarón en el Ecuador para su exportación a la Unión Europea en el período 2015-2020	La presente investigación tiene, como objetivo analizar la producción de camarón en el Ecuador y su incidencia en las exportaciones a la Unión Europea en el Período 2015-2020. El alcance de la investigación es de tipo no experimental con la utilización de fuentes secundarias y la recolección de datos estadísticos de las exportaciones de camarón.	La metodología de la investigación es de tipo no experimental con la utilización de fuentes secundarias y la recolección de datos estadísticos de las exportaciones de camarón.	el estudio destaca el crecimiento constante de la producción y exportación de camarón en Ecuador, especialmente hacia la Unión Europea, y subraya la resiliencia del sector ante la pandemia. Sin embargo, se reconoce la necesidad de apoyo estatal para ayudar a los pequeños productores y promover la recuperación económica del sector.		https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=8094522

10	2019	Lalanne, Alvaro	Tendencias del sistema de comercio exterior relevantes para analizar la inserción internacional del Uruguay	<p>Objetivos: Analizar tendencias en el sistema de comercio internacional: El documento revisa textos recientes para identificar tendencias relevantes para la inserción internacional de Uruguay. Prospectiva global: Evaluar ejercicios de prospectiva global que indican que América del Sur no será una región con cambios significativos en patrones de integración en el futuro. Dinámica de la demanda de alimentos: Examinar la proyección de la demanda de alimentos que vendrá de Asia y África, con un aumento en el consumo de carnes y lácteos y una disminución en cereales. Gobernanza del comercio internacional: Analizar la coexistencia de dos sistemas de comercio: el tradicional, gobernado por disciplinas multilaterales, y el comercio de servicios y cadenas de valor, regido por mega acuerdos plurilaterales.</p>	<p>Metodología: Revisión de textos recientes: Se realiza una revisión exhaustiva de literatura reciente que aborda las tendencias en el comercio internacional. Análisis de ejercicios de prospectiva global: Se estudian informes y proyecciones que indican las futuras dinámicas en la demanda de alimentos y los patrones de integración regional. Evaluación de la gobernanza del comercio: Se analizan las visiones de diversos autores sobre la coexistencia de sistemas de gobernanza en el comercio internacional.</p>	<p>Resultados: Poca significancia en cambios de integración para América del Sur: Los ejercicios de prospectiva indican que América del Sur no experimentará cambios significativos en los patrones de integración en el futuro cercano. Aumento de demanda de alimentos en Asia y África: Se proyecta una dinámica creciente en la demanda de alimentos desde Asia y África, con un incremento en el consumo de carnes y lácteos y una menor demanda de cereales. Coexistencia de dos sistemas de gobernanza del comercio: Se vislumbra un mundo con dos sistemas de comercio coexistiendo: Comercio tradicional: Gobernado por disciplinas multilaterales. Comercio de servicios y cadenas de valor: Gobernado por reglas establecidas en mega acuerdos plurilaterales, con compromisos y disciplinas más profundos.</p>	https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/45020-tendencias-sistema-comercio-exterior-relevantes-analizar-la-insercion
11	2016	Navarro-García, A., Arenas-Gaitán, J., & Rondán-Cataluña, F. J.	External environment and operations strategy. Performance & Competitiveness Review, 26(3), 199-215	<p>El objetivo de este estudio es analizar los determinantes y las consecuencias de los mecanismos de gobernanza relacional entre los exportadores y sus distribuidores extranjeros.</p>	<p>La base de esta investigación es un estudio empírico de empresas exportadoras españolas. Una muestra multiindustrial amplía la varianza observada y enfatiza la generalización de los hallazgos</p>	<p>Los resultados muestran que las normas relacionales tienen un impacto positivo en el resultado de un exportador y que cuanto mayor sea la dependencia de un exportador en sus distribuidores, en sus competencias internacionales y en la volatilidad de los mercados extranjeros, más necesita el exportador mantener una relación con sus distribuidores extranjeros basada en el intercambio de información, flexibilidad y cooperación</p>	https://isidl.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/E4283-ISIDL.pdf

12	2023	Walter Navas Walter Navas Tania Chicaiza	La innovación como factor clave del posicionamiento de productos ecuatorianos en el mercado internacional	Este artículo tiene como objetivo investigar y distinguir las diferentes empresas que han logrado su éxito en base a la innovación y cómo han influido en el mercado internacional, también pretende motivar a los empresarios, emprendedores o comerciantes ecuatorianos y de toda América Latina a que empiecen a ampliar sus horizontes hacia la innovación, nuevos mercados y nuevas industrias.	Investigación de tipo documental , descriptivo y de carácter cuantitativo	La innovación es un factor considerable para el posicionamiento de los diversos productos y servicios en el mercado internacional y cómo sin innovación no existe una adecuada competencia en el mercado, así mismo permitió obtener resultados de comparación entre empresas que practican la innovación con aquellas que no lo hacen , conociendo las posibles estrategias para implementar en las industrias del sector y permita que la innovación sea parte de su cultura corporativa.	DOI: https://doi.org/10.56712/latam.v4i3.1135	file:///Users/user/Downloads/832_Navas.pdf
13	2020	Orrego, E., Salgado, N., & Díaz, M.	Productividad y competitividad frutícola andina. Producto 9. Estudio de mercado interno y externo de la fruta fresca y sus derivados.	Establecer las condiciones y oportunidades en mercados internos y de exportación de los frutales andinos tanto en fresco como sus derivados.	El estudio de mercado descrito se caracteriza por una metodología mixta que combina elementos de enfoques cualitativos y cuantitativos para lograr una comprensión más profunda y completa del tema.	La investigación de mercados es fundamental para que las cadenas de valor de frutas comprendan las necesidades de sus clientes, la competencia y las tendencias del mercado. Esto les permite desarrollar estrategias efectivas para mantener o mejorar su posicionamiento, aprovechando las oportunidades que ofrece el creciente interés por productos saludables, transparentes y sostenibles. Los aguacates, pasifloras y cítricos presentan un enorme potencial de crecimiento, tanto en fresco como en productos transformados, siempre que se adopten tecnologías innovadoras y se mejore la eficiencia en toda la cadena de valor.		https://www.fontagro.org/ngw/uploads/productos/16111-Producto_9.pdf

14	2018	Polo Otero, J. L., Ramos Ruiz, J. L., Arrieta Barcasnegras, A. A., & Ramirez Arbelaez, N.	Impacto de la innovación sobre la conducta exportadora en el sector de alimentos y bebidas de Colombia. Revista de análisis económico	Busca identificar el impacto que tienen los distintos tipos de innovación respecto de la realización de exportaciones en la industria de alimentos y bebidas de Colombia	La aplicación del método de <i>propensity score matching</i> revela que solo la innovación tecnológica tiene un efecto significativo en la conducta exportadora del sector	Particularmente, la innovación en producto impacta positivamente la internacionalización de las empresas grandes, mientras que la innovación en procesos lo hace en las Pymes. Diferencias en la orientación estratégica e innovadora explican la heterogeneidad presente en los impactos obtenidos según tamaño empresarial y tipo de innovación		https://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0718-88702018000100089&lng=en&nrm=iso&tlng=en
15	2016	Ruiz-Cedeño, S. del M.	El Sector Agroalimentario y su competitividad a partir de modelos asociativos [The agrifood sector and its competitiveness from associative models]. Ingeniería Industrial, 37(3).	Se enfatizó en la importancia que tiene la agricultura en el desarrollo de los países y el análisis de las causas que han impedido su avance; cuya solución apuntó hacia la integración de todos los actores sociales: campesinos, comerciantes, industriales, sociedad en general y gobierno.	Se realizó un estudio descriptivo, con una revisión exhaustiva de la literatura en el tema, así como el uso de los métodos: análisis documental, análisis y síntesis en la revisión de los presupuestos.	Las conclusiones sentaron la necesidad de que para formar las cadenas de valor, los pequeños productores deben desarrollar el agronegocio y, con ello, un nuevo modelo asociativo que les permita mejorar su capacidad de negociación y convertirse en interlocutores legítimos ante el gobierno y el sector privado.		http://scielo.sld.cu/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1815-59362016000300011

16	2019	Arequipa-Santo, B. M., Mancheno, M. J., & Villalba-Miranda, R. F.	Diversificación de productos y satisfacción del consumidor en almacenes de la zona 3 de Ecuador	<p>Los objetivos del estudio son:</p> <p>Analizar la estructura y contribución del sector comercial en la Zona 3 de Ecuador al PIB. Evaluar la competitividad del comercio en países latinoamericanos en vías de desarrollo. Investigar las estrategias de diversificación utilizadas por las empresas en la Zona 3. Explorar cómo la diversificación ha cambiado los términos de competencia, enfocándose en las necesidades del consumidor. Examinar cómo la diversificación facilita la entrada a nuevos mercados y minimiza riesgos.</p>	<p>La metodología aplicada está enmarcada en una caracterización descriptiva de segundo nivel, ha tomado como referencia tres fuentes de análisis:</p> <p>Investigación de Campo para definir la estructura del mercado en Almacenes comerciales en la zona 3. Análisis Teórico y Bibliográfico de los términos. Análisis Cronológico Teórico retrospectivo</p>	<p>El estudio resaltó la importancia de la diversificación como una estrategia clave para la competitividad y sostenibilidad en mercados emergentes, y detalló la contribución significativa del comercio en la Zona 3 al PIB de Ecuador.</p>	https://doi.org/10.23857/dc.v5i1.870	https://dominiodelasciencias.com/ojs/index.php/es/article/view/870
17	2023	Sánchez Peñaloza, M. Y., Garzón Montealegre, V. J., Prado Carpio, E. C., & Carvajal Romero, H. R.	Desarrollo de la competitividad en Ecuador a través del valor agregado en el sector cacaoero. Ciencia Latina Revista Científica Multidisciplinar, 7(1), 1124-1139.	<p>el objetivo de analizar el sector cacaoero ecuatoriano, y los planes que se han generado desde la administración de Rafael Correa en 2009 hasta la actualidad, con la finalidad de desarrollar su competitividad mediante el valor agregado.</p>	<p>El método aplicado en esta investigación es el analítico y a través de páginas oficiales del gobierno y trabajos relacionados se ha conseguido la información</p>	<p>La exportación de cacao con valor agregado solo es una alternativa para que el país desarrolle su competitividad frente al mercado global. Se debe continuar trabajando por crecer económicamente a través de este apartado y en más opciones que permitan al Ecuador mejorar y desarrollarse frente a las competencias. Todas las estrategias deben ser ejecutadas con seguridad, ser conscientes que se cuenta con una gran base en materia prima y trabajar por constituir un sector eficaz que beneficie a las familias involucradas y al país en general.</p>	https://doi.org/10.37811/cl.rem.v7i1.4467	https://ciencialatina.org/index.php/cienciala/article/view/4467/6844

18	2008	Sousa, C. M. P., Martínez-López, F. J., & Coelho, F.	The determinants of export performance: A review of the research in the literature between 1998 and 2005. <i>International Journal of Management Reviews</i> , 10(4), 343–374.	Revisar y sintetizar el conocimiento existente sobre los determinantes del rendimiento de exportación, evaluando la literatura publicada entre 1998 y 2005 para identificar patrones y tendencias en la investigación. Además, identificar áreas de fragmentación y diversidad en la literatura para mejorar el desarrollo teórico y práctico en el campo.	Revisión de la literatura: Se evaluaron 52 artículos publicados entre 1998 y 2005 sobre los determinantes del rendimiento de exportación. Evaluación de estudios: Se analizaron aspectos como el país de origen, sector de enfoque, tamaño de las empresas, tamaño de la muestra, metodología de recolección de datos, unidad de análisis, sofisticación estadística y uso de variables de control y moderadoras	La mayoría de los estudios se realizaron fuera de los EE. UU. y se centraron en empresas manufactureras, con pocos sobre el sector de servicios. La mayoría se enfocó en empresas pequeñas y medianas, con un tamaño de muestra en aumento. Ninguno recopiló datos de más de un informante por empresa. Creece el uso de la empresa exportadora como unidad de análisis y ha mejorado la sofisticación estadística. Se ha incrementado el uso de variables de control y moderadoras, y más estudios incluyen el entorno externo en sus modelos. La orientación al mercado emerge como un determinante clave del rendimiento de exportación.	https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2370.2008.00232.x	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1468-2370.2008.00232.x
19	2020	Michael Morris, Ashwini Rekha Sebastian y Viviana Maria Eugenia Perego	Panoramas Alimentarios Futuros: Reimaginando la agricultura en América Latina y el Caribe.	El objetivo principal del estudio es analizar críticamente los logros, desafíos y perspectivas de la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios en América Latina y el Caribe (ALC). Se busca evaluar la realidad actual del sector, más allá de la imagen pública de éxito, considerando los impactos ambientales, sociales y económicos que genera.	El estudio se basa en una revisión exhaustiva de literatura científica, informes técnicos, datos estadísticos y estudios de caso relevantes. Se emplea un análisis crítico y reflexivo de la información, considerando diferentes perspectivas y enfoques.	La agricultura de ALC ha sido fundamental para alimentar a una población en rápido crecimiento, impulsar el desarrollo económico y reducir el hambre a nivel global. La región ha logrado un superávit de producción de alimentos, convirtiéndose en un importante exportador a nivel mundial.		
20	2024	OECD. (s. f.).	El futuro de la alimentación y la agricultura	Tiene como objetivo principal comprender las tendencias futuras del sistema, identificar los desafíos y oportunidades que enfrenta, evaluar el papel de las políticas gubernamentales y proponer estrategias para un sistema más sostenible, resiliente y equitativo.	El estudio se basa en un análisis exhaustivo de datos e información sobre la demanda de alimentos, la producción agrícola, la pesca y el comercio internacional. Se utilizan modelos econométricos y proyecciones de crecimiento poblacional para estimar la demanda futura de productos básicos. Se analizan las tendencias en la producción agrícola y pesquera, considerando factores como la tecnología, los recursos naturales y las políticas gubernamentales.	La demanda de alimentos, productos agrícolas y productos pesqueros continuará creciendo durante la próxima década, aunque a un ritmo más lento que en el pasado reciente. La principal excepción a esta desaceleración es la demanda de productos lácteos frescos, que se espera que aumente significativamente en India debido al crecimiento de la población y el aumento de los ingresos. La mayor parte de la demanda adicional de alimentos provendrá de China, India y África subsahariana. Los mercados de productos básicos se	https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/entendiendo-el-sistema-alimentario-global/el-futuro-de-la-alimentacion-y-la-agricultura/	

21	2021	Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura.	El estado mundial de la agricultura y la alimentación 2021.	El estudio tiene como objetivo principal analizar la resiliencia de los sistemas agroalimentarios a nivel global y nacional en el contexto de la pandemia COVID-19 y otros desafíos emergentes. Busca identificar las vulnerabilidades y tensiones que enfrentan estos sistemas, así como las opciones para fortalecer su resiliencia, eficiencia, sostenibilidad e inclusividad.	El estudio se basa en un análisis exhaustivo de datos e información sobre los sistemas agroalimentarios a nivel global y nacional. Se utiliza una metodología de indicadores para medir la resiliencia de los sistemas agroalimentarios, considerando aspectos como la solidez de la producción primaria, la disponibilidad de alimentos, el acceso físico y económico a los mismos, y la capacidad de absorber perturbaciones y tensiones.	La pandemia COVID-19 ha puesto de manifiesto la vulnerabilidad de los sistemas agroalimentarios a las perturbaciones y tensiones, lo que ha generado un aumento de la inseguridad alimentaria y la malnutrición a nivel global. Los indicadores de resiliencia de los sistemas agroalimentarios a nivel nacional revelan variaciones significativas entre países, lo que refleja diferentes niveles de capacidad para absorber shocks y tensiones. Las cadenas de suministro de alimentos se enfrentan a diversas vulnerabilidades, como la dependencia de insumos externos, la concentración de actores clave y la fragilidad de la infraestructura logística.		https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cb4476es
22	2022	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente.	El estado de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición en el mundo 2022	El estudio tiene como objetivo principal evaluar el progreso realizado hacia el cumplimiento del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) 2: "Poner fin al hambre, lograr la seguridad alimentaria y la mejora de la nutrición y promover la agricultura sostenible" en el contexto del informe de este año sobre el hambre y la malnutrición en el mundo. Busca identificar los desafíos y obstáculos que impiden el avance hacia la meta de hambre cero, y analizar las medidas necesarias para acelerar el progreso.	El estudio se basa en un análisis de datos e información sobre la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición a nivel global y regional. Se utilizan indicadores como la prevalencia del hambre, la deficiencia de micronutrientes y la tasa de retraso del crecimiento infantil para medir el progreso hacia el ODS 2. Se analiza la evolución de estos indicadores en el tiempo, considerando las diferentes regiones del mundo y los grupos de población más vulnerables.	El informe de este año confirma que el mundo está retrocediendo en sus esfuerzos por acabar con el hambre, la inseguridad alimentaria y la malnutrición en todas sus formas. A pesar de algunos avances en los últimos años, el número de personas que padecen hambre crónica a nivel global ha aumentado en los últimos cuatro años, llegando a 828 millones de personas en 2021. La pandemia de COVID-19, los conflictos y el cambio climático han exacerbado la situación, empujando a millones de personas más a la inseguridad alimentaria.		https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cb4476es

23	2022	Roche, E. J., Macas, A. A., María, L., Yépez, R., Aguilar, P., & Moncada, A. K. (s. f.).	Estudio de mercado de las cadenas agroalimentarias del Ecuador/ Versión Pública Informe SCPM-IGT-INAC-3-2022	<p>El estudio tiene como objetivos principales:</p> <p>Analizar la producción agrícola e industrialización de cereales (trigo y arroz), hortalizas (papa chola, tomate riñón y cebolla) y cárnicos (carne de res, carne de pollo, atún y huevos) en Ecuador.</p> <p>Evaluar el funcionamiento de los mercados de estos productos agroalimentarios.</p> <p>Identificar los riesgos que podrían existir actualmente para la competencia en dichos mercados.</p> <p>Examinar la importancia del sector agroalimentario para la economía ecuatoriana.</p>	<p>El estudio se basa en una metodología de investigación cualitativa y cuantitativa, que incluye:</p> <p>Revisión de literatura: Se revisaron estudios, informes y datos oficiales relacionados con la producción agrícola, la industrialización y los mercados de los productos seleccionados.</p> <p>Análisis de datos secundarios: Se analizaron datos estadísticos sobre producción, precios, comercio y consumo de los productos estudiados.</p>	<p>La agricultura, la producción de alimentos y los sistemas alimentarios son fundamentales para la seguridad alimentaria, el desarrollo económico y la generación de empleo en todo el mundo.</p> <p>En Ecuador, el sector agroalimentario representa el 8,04% del PIB y el 32,2% del empleo total. Los sistemas agroalimentarios enfrentan una serie de desafíos complejos, como:</p> <p>La escasez de recursos naturales (agua, tierra) y el cambio climático.</p> <p>La volatilidad de los precios de los alimentos y la competencia desleal en los mercados.</p> <p>La degradación ambiental y la pérdida de biodiversidad.</p> <p>La persistencia del hambre, la inseguridad alimentaria y la malnutrición.</p>		https://www.sce.gob.ec/sitio/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Estudio-de-mercado-de-las-cadenas-agroalimentarias-del-Ecuador-SCPM-IGT-INAC-003-2022.pdf
24	2021	Corporación Financiera Internacional.	Creating Markets in Ecuador	<p>Los principales objetivos son analizar las limitaciones que enfrenta el sector privado en Ecuador.</p> <p>Identificar oportunidades para el crecimiento del sector privado.</p> <p>Formular recomendaciones para mejorar el entorno empresarial para el sector privado.</p>	<p>El informe con metodología revisa los datos y análisis existentes sobre la economía y el sector privado de Ecuador, así como también se basa en la experiencia del personal del Banco Mundial y consultores familiarizados con Ecuador.</p> <p>El informe considera el impacto de la pandemia del COVID-19 en el sector privado.</p>	<p>El informe encuentra que el sector privado de Ecuador está limitado por una serie de factores, entre ellos:</p> <p>La inestabilidad e incertidumbre en las políticas públicas.</p> <p>Restricciones al comercio y la inversión.</p> <p>Rigidez del mercado laboral.</p> <p>Un sector financiero débil.</p> <p>Un entorno empresarial difícil.</p> <p>El informe también identifica una serie de oportunidades para el sector privado, como:</p> <p>Crecimiento en la minería y las exportaciones de productos agrícolas perecederos.</p> <p>Desarrollo del sector turístico.</p>		https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/mgrt/cpsd-ecuador.pdf

INFORMES								
1	2018	Banco Central del Ecuador.	Evolución de la Balanza comercial. Subgerencia de Programación y Regulación Dirección Nacional de Síntesis Macroeconómica.					https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/Estadisticas/SectorExterno/BalanzaPagos/balanzaComercial/ebc201803.pdf
2	2019	Banco Central del Ecuador.	Evolución de la Balanza Comercial Subgerencia de Programación y Regulación Dirección Nacional de Síntesis Macroeconómica.					https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/Estadisticas/SectorExterno/BalanzaPagos/balanzaComercial/ebc201910.pdf
4	2021	Banco Central del Ecuador.	Evolución de la Balanza Comercial Subgerencia de Programación y Regulación Dirección Nacional de Síntesis Macroeconómica CONTENIDO.					https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/Estadisticas/SectorExterno/BalanzaPagos/balanzaComercial/ebc202104.pdf
5	2022	Banco Central del Ecuador.	Informe de la evolución de la economía ecuatoriana en 2021 y perspectivas 2022. Banco Central del Ecuador					https://contenido.bce.fin.ec/documentos/Administracion/EvolEconEcu_2021pers2022.pdf
6	2021	Fugazza, M.	Las medidas no arancelarias y el comercio agroalimentario en América Latina y el Caribe. Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL).					https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/47535-perspectivas-comercio-internacional-america-latina-caribe-2021-busca
7	2022	Mundial del Comercio, O.	Informe sobre el comercio mundial 2022: Cambio climático y comercio internacional.					www.wto.org
8	2022	Programa Mundial de Alimentos.	. Plan estratégico para el Ecuador (2023-2027).					https://executiveboard.wfp.org/es

