EL SALVADOR

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for El Salvador

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	898.3	350.1	791.9	-12%
Remittances	3648.8	4350.8	5054.0	39%
Other official flows (OOF)	43.7	170.2	215.8	394%
of which trade-related OOF	7.7	98.5	129.3	1578%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	229.8	168.9	217.2	-5%
of which Aid for Trade	51.0	28.6	33.2	-35%

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD,

DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

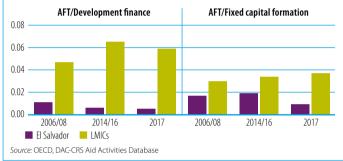
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

INDICATORS

Tariffs (%)

	1	Trade facilitation	2	Regional integration	3	Transport infrastructure		
3	Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire							

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



2006

5.9

10.1

43.2

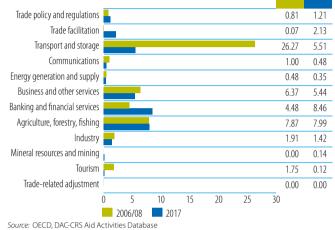
2.3

AfT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

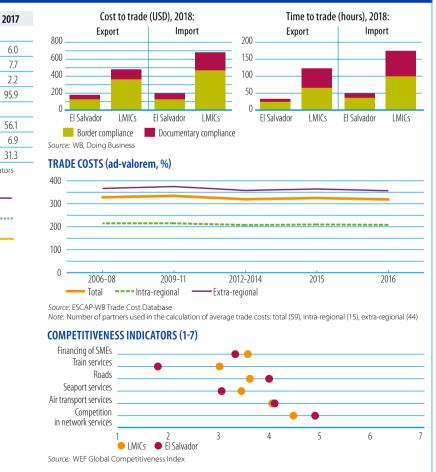
2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	27.8	54	United States	10.5	32
Spain	9.9	19	Germany	7.2	22
United States	3.7	7	Japan	3.6	11
EU Institutions	3.1	6	Korea	2.2	7
Germany	2.7	5	Inter-American Development Bank	2.0	6

Source: OECD DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AfT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



B. TRADE COSTS



Fixed broadband subscriptions 1.0 Internet users 55 Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-17)

Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)

Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)

Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)

ICT connectivity (% of population)

Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)



TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



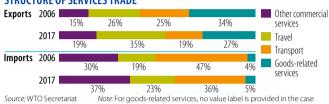
AID FOR TRADE AT A GLANCE 2019: ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND EMPOWERMENT - © OECD, WTO 2019

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	70	75
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	40	35
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	16	16
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	30	32
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	46	44
Sources: WTO Secretariat: UN Comtrade		

TRADE FLO	WS (billion current USD)	2006	2017	Increase Decrease
Exports	Goods	2.255	4.662	+107% 🔺
	Commercial services	1.477	2.492	+69% 🔺
Imports	Goods	6.339	9.499	+50% 🔺
	Commercial services	1.205	1.829	+52% 🔺

Sources: WTO Secretariat STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	53	United States	45
Guatemala	13	Honduras	14
Honduras	11	Guatemala	14
Nicaragua	5	Nicaragua	7
Costa Rica	3	Costa Rica	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

Unemployment (% of total labour force)

Female labour force participation rate (%)

Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)

UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

2006

Total debt service (% of total exports)

Human Development Index (0-1)

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Agriculture, value added

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

66.8%

(% of GDP)

ODA (% of gross national income)

INDICATOR

2007	0/	2017	0/
2006	%	2017	%
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	25	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	21
Women, girls clothing knitted	5	Mens, boys clothing, knit	6
Coffee, coffee substitute	5	Clothing accessories, fabric	5
Mens, boys clothing, knit	5	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	5
Alcohol, phenol, etc.	4	Sugars, molasses, honey	4
Source: UN Comtrade			

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators;

67.0%

Industry, value added

(% of GDP)

6.7%

26.5%

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	659	708
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1019	1031
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.044	0.033
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.015	0.015
Market diversification		
Number of export markets (max. 237)	90	102
Number of import markets (max. 237)	105	119
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.309	0.246
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.145	0.140
ources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade		

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE

Exports	2006 2017	18% 20%	4% 4%	78% 76%	Agriculture Fuels and mining Manufacturing
Imports	2006	15%	16%	69%	ĺ
Source: W	2017	19% etariat	15%	66% Note: Only classified products are inc	luded in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

%	2017	%
36	United States	32
8	China	14
7	Guatemala	10
4	Mexico	8
4	Honduras	6
	36 8 7 4	36 United States 8 China 7 Guatemala 4 Mexico

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%				
Petroleum products	8	Petroleum products	10				
Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	6	Textile yarn	4				
Petroleum oils, crude	5	Medicaments	3				
Special transactions not classified	3	Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	3				
Medicaments	3	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	2				
Source: UN Comtrade							

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

4.4

45.9

0.6

4.8

20.2

0.7

6.5%

26.5%

Services, etc., value added

(% of GDP)

2006

6.6

46.2

1.0

8.0

31.6

0.66

2017

2017 POVERTY INDICATORS

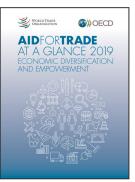




Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$) 2006 2017 0 1000 2000 3 000 4 000 5 000 6 000 7 000 8 000 LMICs El Salvador Source: WB, World Development Indicators

StatLink and http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933960937



From: Aid for Trade at a Glance 2019 Economic Diversification and Empowerment

Access the complete publication at: https://doi.org/10.1787/18ea27d8-en

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD/World Trade Organization (2019), "Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for El Salvador", in *Aid for Trade at a Glance 2019: Economic Diversification and Empowerment*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/07688049-en

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.

