



INTERNATIONAL
TRADE
ADMINISTRATION

U.S. EXPORT FACT SHEET

September 2007 Export Statistics Released November 9, 2007

EXPORT OVERVIEW:

- In September 2007, U.S. exports of goods and services grew by 11.8% year-to-date to \$1,194.4 billion, while imports increased 4.4% to \$1,721.9 billion.
- The largest export markets for U.S. goods year-to-date through September 2007 (with % increase over the same months of 2006) were Canada (\$183.2 billion, up 5.9%), Mexico (\$ 101.9 billion, up 2.1%), China (\$46.8 billion, up 16.6%), and Japan (\$46.7 billion, up 5.8%)
- Exports comprised 12.0% of U.S. GDP in the third quarter of 2007. To put this in historical terms, exports were only 9.7 of U.S. GDP five years earlier (Q3 2002), and 5.1% 40 years ago (Q3 1967).

TRADE SPOTLIGHT: PERU FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

- Free trade agreements (FTAs) have proved to be one of the best ways to open up foreign markets to U.S. exporters. Since 2001, the U.S. has implemented seven FTAs with 11 countries, for an overall total of 10 FTAs with 14 countries. Last year, trade with countries with which the United States has FTAs was significantly greater than their relative share of the global economy.
- Although countries with which the U.S. currently has an FTA comprise 7.5% of global GDP (not including the United States), those FTA countries accounted for over 42 % of U.S. goods exports. U.S. merchandise exports to FTA countries have grown 11% over the past year (2005-2006) and 40% since 2001.
- Currently there are four FTAs awaiting Congressional approval: Peru, Colombia, Panama and Korea. These trade agreements will give U.S. businesses duty-free access to growing markets with a combined population of approximately 126 million consumers and GDP of almost \$1.1 trillion.
- The United States is currently the leading source of Peru's goods imports, with a 16% market share.
- Between 2002 and 2006, U.S. goods exports to Peru grew 87% from \$1.6 billion in 2002 to \$2.9 billion in 2006, outperforming overall U.S. export growth, which was 50% for the same period. Forty-four U.S. states increased their merchandise exports to Peru from 2002 to 2006.
- Currently, 98% of imports from Peru into the United States benefit from duty free treatment as a result of U.S. unilateral preference programs such as the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA) and the Generalized System of Preferences, or zero normal trade relations (NTR) tariffs. The U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement levels the playing field by moving beyond one-way preferences to full partnership and reciprocal commitments under which U.S. exports also benefit from duty free treatment.
- Manufactured goods made up 91% of U.S. merchandise exports to Peru in 2006. Peru's tariffs on agricultural equipment range between zero and 12% with an average of 4.5%.
- Peru's average applied tariff is 10.2% on all products, compared to 3.5% for the United States. Peru's tariff breaks down to 16.6% average applied NTR tariff on agricultural products and 11.8% average on nonagricultural products. Highest Peruvian applied tariffs are on dairy products.
- A total of 6,056 U.S. companies exported merchandise to Peru in 2005. Of those 4,896 (81%) were small- and medium-sized enterprises, with fewer than 500 employees. In 2005, U.S. small- and medium-sized enterprises (SME) exported \$774 million in merchandise to Peru. This represented 38% of total U.S. exports to Peru – well above the 29% SME share of U.S. exports to the world.