



Benefits from the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement

Colorado

The U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement Provides Enhanced Market Access

The U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (FTA) offers tremendous opportunities for U.S. exporters. Nearly 95 percent of U.S. exports of consumer and industrial products will enter Korea duty-free within three years of entry into force of the agreement, including computers and electronic products; auto parts; power generation equipment; chemicals; medical and scientific equipment; and certain wood products. Most remaining tariffs will be eliminated within 10 years. Almost two-thirds of U.S. agricultural exports will be immediately duty-free when the FTA is implemented (\$1.9 billion duty-free out of \$3.0 billion 2004-2006 average).

Recognizing that non-tariff barriers in Korea are often as much of an impediment to market access as tariffs, the FTA includes an extensive set of provisions that will eliminate such measures across sectors, including autos, high technology, pharmaceuticals and medical devices, financial services, and telecommunications. The agreement includes strong transparency provisions, including commitments to publish in advance proposed government regulations that affect trade and to allow a reasonable opportunity for interested parties to provide input. The agreement contains strong provisions on technical barriers to trade to enhance transparency of the regulatory process in Korea and ensure nondiscriminatory treatment for U.S. companies that test and certify products to Korean standards.

Colorado Depends on World Markets

Colorado's export shipments of merchandise in 2006 totaled \$8.0 billion. This is an increase of 44 percent over the 2002 level of \$5.5 billion.

Exports Support Jobs for Colorado Workers

— Export-supported jobs linked to manufacturing account for an estimated 3.3 percent of Colorado's total private-

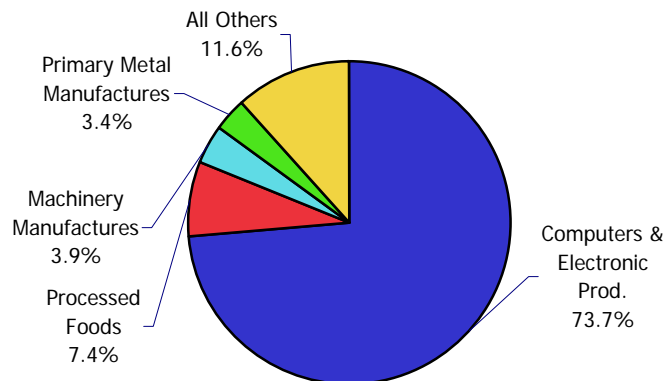
sector employment. Nearly one-sixth (16.0 percent) of all manufacturing workers in Colorado depend on exports for their jobs. (2003 data are the latest available.)

Exports Sustain Thousands of Colorado Businesses – A total of 3,959 companies exported from Colorado locations in 2005. Of those, 3,459 (87 percent) were small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), with fewer than 500 employees.

Colorado SMEs Will Benefit from U.S.-Korea FTA Provisions

Small and medium-sized firms generated one-quarter (25 percent) of Colorado's total exports of merchandise in 2005. SMEs particularly benefit from the tariff-elimination provisions of free trade agreements. The transparency obligations, particularly those contained in the customs chapters, are also very important to SMEs, which may not have the resources to navigate customs and regulatory red tape.

Colorado Exported \$240 Million in Goods to Korea in 2006



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration.

The U.S.-Korea FTA Moves the Trade Relationship to Full Partnership

The U.S.-Korea FTA will level the playing field by rectifying the significant tariff imbalance that currently favors Korean exporters over U.S. exporters. Korea's current applied tariffs on industrial goods average 6.2 percent. The average applied U.S. tariff rate is only 2.8 percent - less than half of the Korean rate. Because of these higher tariffs, U.S. exporters do not have equivalent access to the Korean market. The U.S.-Korea FTA levels the playing field and enhances competition because it moves the U.S.-Korea commercial relationship to full partnership and reciprocal commitments.

The Korea FTA Opens New Markets for Key Colorado Exports

Computers and Electronic Products- The state's leading export category in 2006, by far, was computers and electronic products, which alone accounted for 51 percent or \$4.0 billion of Colorado's total merchandise exports. The top U.S. exports in this sector included digital integrated circuitry, magnetic tape and navigational equipment. Korean tariffs range between zero and 13 percent. The U.S.-Korea FTA improves market access for computers and electronic products. With the immediate removal of many of these tariffs, U.S. exports will become much more competitive and affordable to Koreans.

Processed Foods – Colorado companies exported \$676 million in processed foods in 2006. The U.S.-Korea FTA, when implemented, will stimulate new opportunities for Colorado businesses in this sector. Korea is a growing market for consumer-oriented foods, creating new opportunities for U.S. exports of snack foods, cheese, and juices. The U.S.-Korea FTA will enhance these opportunities by eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers that currently hamper exports of U.S. food and consumer products to Korea. Many processed food products will receive immediate duty-free treatment such as frozen french fries and all other processed food tariffs will be eliminated in five years or less.

Machine Manufactures- Colorado's exports of machinery will benefit from U.S.-Korea FTA tariff reductions. Machinery manufactures accounted for \$721 million of the state's merchandise exports to the world in 2006. Many machinery manufactures will receive duty-free treatment immediately upon entry into force of the agreement, including products such as refrigeration compressors, water filtering and purifying equipment. One hundred percent of agricultural and construction equipment, including

bulldozers, mechanical shovels, boring and sinking machinery, and dumpers, will continue to receive duty-free treatment. The elimination of Korean tariffs on U.S. machinery manufactures will provide a competitive boost to U.S. exporters, who will no longer face tariffs as high as 8 percent.

U.S.-Korea FTA Creates Opportunities for Colorado's Agriculture

In 2006, Colorado's agriculture exports to the world amounted to \$852 million. The U.S.-Korea FTA eliminates tariffs and other barriers on most agricultural products, increasing export opportunities for U.S. agricultural products like those produced in Colorado such as beef, dairy, and corn. With immediate elimination of duties on more than 60 percent of current U.S. trade, the U.S.-Korea FTA gives U.S. exporters improved access to the Korean market for many of the products that have been highly protected. U.S. exporters shipped \$3.0 billion in farm products to Korea in 2006.

For more information on agricultural exports and the U.S.-Korea FTA, see the fact sheets posted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/itp/us-koreafta.asp>

Free Trade Works for Colorado

In the first three years of the U.S.-Chile FTA (2004-2006), Colorado's exports to Chile have grown 115 percent. Since the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) entered into force in 1994, Colorado's combined exports to Canada and Mexico have increased 270 percent.

All state export data in this report are based on the Origin of Movement (OM) series. This series allocates exports to state based on transportation origin, i.e., the state from which goods began their journey to the port (or other point) of exit from the United States. The transportation origin of exports is not always the same as the location where the goods were produced. Thus conclusions about "export production" in a state should not be made solely on the basis of the OM state export figures.

Sources: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Origin of Movement Series; U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration.