INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

Benefits from the U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement

New York

www.export.gov/fta/colombia/state **March 2008**

The U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Provides Enhanced Market Access

The U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (TPA) offers tremendous opportunities for New York's exporters. When the Agreement enters into force, 80 percent of U.S. consumer and industrial exports to Colombia, including nearly all information technology products; mining, agriculture, and construction equipment; medical and scientific equipment; auto parts; paper products; and chemicals, will be duty-free immediately. The remaining tariffs phase out over 10 years. U.S. farmers and ranchers will also become much more competitive, benefiting from immediate duty-free treatment of 77 percent of current U.S. agriculture exports. Key U.S. agriculture exports such as cotton, wheat, soybeans, high-quality beef, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and almonds will be duty-free upon entry into force of the Agreement. Colombia will phase out all other agricultural tariffs within 19 years.

New York Depends on World Markets

New York's export shipments of merchandise in 2007 totaled $69.3 billion. New York was the third largest exporter among the 50 states in 2007. New York's exports to the world increased by $30.2 billion from 2003 to 2007, the fourth largest dollar increase among the 50 states.

New York's export shipments of merchandise to Colombia in 2007 totaled $114 million.

Exports Support Jobs for New York's Workers – Export-supported jobs linked to manufacturing account for an estimated 2.9 percent of New York's total private-sector employment. Over one-sixth (17.9 percent) of all manufacturing workers in New York depend on exports for their jobs. (2005 data are the latest available.)

Exports Sustain Thousands of New York's Businesses – A total of 24,772 companies exported goods from New York locations in 2005, the third highest number among the 50 states. Of those, 94 percent, or 23,248 firms, were small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), with fewer than 500 employees.

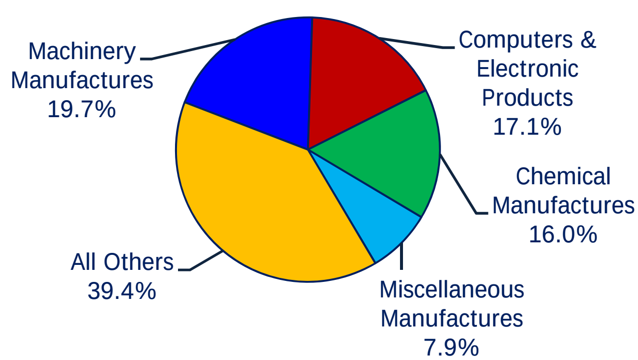
New York's SMEs Will Benefit from U.S.-Colombia TPA Provisions

SMEs generated more than half (54 percent) of New York's total exports of merchandise in 2005. That is the fourth highest percentage among the 50 states and well above the national average of 29 percent. SMEs particularly benefit from the tariff-eliminating provisions of free trade agreements (FTAs) and should benefit from the significant tariff cuts under the U.S.-Colombia TPA. The transparency obligations, particularly those contained in the customs chapter, are also very important to SMEs, which may not have the resources to navigate customs and regulatory red tape.

The U.S.-Colombia TPA Moves the Trade Relationship from One-Way Preferences to Reciprocity

In 2007, 91 percent of U.S. imports from Colombia entered duty-free either on a Normal Trade Relations basis or through unilateral U.S. trade preference programs such as the Andean Trade Preference Act or the Generalized System of Preferences. Because of high tariffs, U.S. exporters do not have equivalent access to the Colombian market. The U.S.-Colombia TPA levels the playing field and enhances competition because it moves the U.S.-Colombia commercial relationship beyond one-way preferences to full partnership and reciprocal commitments.

New York Exported $113.6 Million in Goods to Colombia in 2007



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

The U.S.-Colombia TPA Opens New Markets for New York's Exports

Machinery Manufactures – New York exported $22 million in machinery manufactures to Colombia in 2007, up 109 percent since 2003. New York's exports of machinery will benefit from U.S.-Colombia TPA tariff reductions. For infrastructure and machinery products, 70 percent of U.S. industrial exports will receive duty-free treatment immediately upon entry into force of the agreement, including products such as pumps and compressors, filtration equipment, earth-sorting machinery, and printing machinery. Ninety-two percent of agricultural equipment and 88 percent of construction equipment, including bulldozers, mechanical shovels, boring and sinking machinery, and dumpers, will receive duty-free treatment immediately upon entry into force of the agreement. The elimination of Colombian tariffs on such high-value equipment will provide a competitive boost to U.S. exporters, who will no longer face tariffs as high as 20 percent. This will help New York's companies take advantage of Colombia's growing demand for industrial machinery.

Chemical Manufactures – Chemical manufactures were among New York's leading manufactured export categories to Colombia in 2007, accounting for $18 million in merchandise exports. New York's exporters of chemical and related products, including pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, fertilizers, and agro-chemicals, will benefit from U.S.-Colombia TPA tariff reductions. Eighty-two percent of U.S. chemical exports will receive duty-free treatment immediately upon entry into force of the agreement, with the remaining tariffs phased out within 10 years. Tariffs on high-value chemical products, including many resins, fertilizers, and soda ash, will be phased out immediately. Current Colombian chemical tariffs average 8 percent and can be as high as 20 percent. Other strong opportunities in this sector include vinyl chloride, styrene, and polyethylene.

Computers and Electronic Products – New York's second-largest merchandise export to Colombia is computers and electronic products. In 2007, New York companies exported $19 million of these products to Colombia. The U.S.-Colombia TPA improves market access for New York's information technology goods and service providers. Nearly 100 percent of U.S. exports of products covered by the Information Technology Agreement, including important exports of computer equipment and communications equipment, will receive duty-free treatment immediately upon entry into force of the agreement. U.S. exports of these products currently face Colombian tariffs that average 8 percent and range up to 15 percent.

With the immediate removal of most tariffs, U.S. exports will become much more competitive and affordable to Colombians. The top U.S. exports in this sector include computers, computer parts, and radio and TV broadcasting equipment.

The U.S.-Colombia TPA Creates Opportunities for New York's Agriculture

In 2006, New York's agricultural exports to the world were estimated at $671 million (latest data available). Colombia is already the second largest market for U.S. farm products in Latin America, with significant potential for growth. Despite high tariffs and other barriers on most agricultural products, including key New York farm products such as dairy, beef, and apples, U.S. exporters shipped $1.2 billion in U.S. farm products to Colombia in 2007, up 41 percent from 2006. A primary U.S. objective was to change the "one-way street" of duty-free access currently enjoyed by most Colombian exports into a "two-way street" that provides U.S. suppliers with access to these markets and levels the playing field with competitors. This objective was achieved.

For more information on agricultural exports and the U.S.-Colombia TPA, see the fact sheets prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at http://www.fas.usda.gov/itp/us-colombia.asp

Free Trade Works for New York's Exporters

In the first four years (2004-2007) of the U.S.-Chile FTA, New York's exports to Chile increased 307 percent. Since the North American Free Trade Agreement's (NAFTA) entry into force in 1994, New York's exports to Canada and Mexico have grown by 91 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, Market Access and Compliance.