



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

Georgia

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

The U.S.-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement (TPA) offers tremendous opportunities for Georgia's exporters. Panama's strategic location as a major shipping route and the massive project underway to expand the capacity of the Panama Canal enhance the importance of the U.S.-Panama TPA for Georgia's exporters.

When the Agreement enters into force, 88 percent of U.S. consumer and industrial exports to Panama, including nearly all information technology products; aircraft and related equipment; agriculture and construction equipment; medical and scientific equipment; environmental products; pharmaceuticals; fertilizers; and agro-chemicals will become 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 more than 60 percent of current U.S. agriculture exports. Key U.S. agriculture exports such as high-quality beef, other meat and poultry products, soybeans, most fresh fruit and tree nuts, distilled spirits and wines, and many processed food products, will be duty-free upon entry into force of the Agreement. Tariffs on most remaining U.S. farm products will be phased out within 15 years.

Opportunities for Georgia's Businesses to Participate in the Panama Canal Expansion Project

The U.S.-Panama TPA will ensure that Georgia's firms can participate on a competitive basis in the \$5.25 billion Panama Canal expansion project that will offer many opportunities for U.S. providers of goods and services. Ultimately, the Canal expansion will benefit Georgia's exporters by increasing the Canal's capacity, which will reduce the costs of transporting goods while keeping up with the demands of a growing global economy.

Georgia Depends on World Markets

Georgia's export shipments of merchandise in 2007 totaled \$23.3 billion. Georgia ranked 15th among the 50 states in terms of 2007 export value. Georgia increased its merchandise exports \$7.1 billion (43 percent) from 2003 to 2007.

Export shipments of merchandise from Georgia to Panama totaled \$111 million in 2007, up 126 percent from the 2003 level of \$49 million.

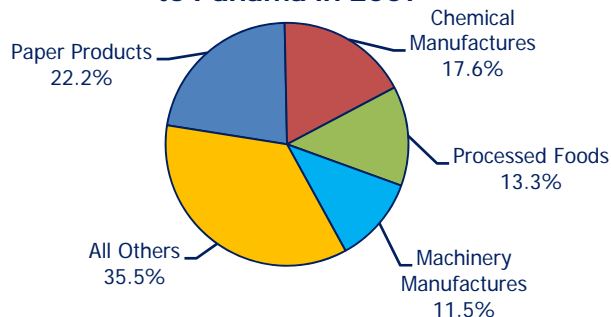
Exports Support Jobs for Georgia's Workers – Export-supported jobs linked to manufacturing account for an estimated 4.7 percent of Georgia's total private-sector employment. Nearly one-sixth (15.8 percent) of all manufacturing workers in Georgia depend on exports for their jobs. (2006 data are the latest available.)

Exports Sustain Thousands of Georgia's Businesses – A total of 7,891 companies exported from Georgia locations in 2006. Of those, 6,765 (86 percent) were small and medium-sized enterprises, with fewer than 500 employees.

The U.S.-Panama TPA Expands U.S. Services Providers' Access to Panama's Services Market

The U.S.-Panama TPA expands U.S. services providers' access to Panama's primarily service-based economy. The Panama Canal and the Colon Free Zone provide much of the stimulus for Panama's services sector. Key services include banking and financial services, accounting, legal and insurance services, inter-modal transportation services, container ports, flagship registry, tourism, and medical and health services. Panama made substantial commitments to liberalize its services trade. For example, Panama committed to open its telecommunications and financial services sector to U.S. companies, to lift restrictions on investment in retail services trade and to provide new access to professional services that previously had been reserved exclusively to Panamanian citizens.

Georgia Exported \$111 Million in Goods to Panama in 2007



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

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

In 2007, 91 percent of Panama's exports to the United States entered duty free under unilateral U.S. trade preference programs such as the Caribbean Basin Initiative and Generalized System of Preferences or under zero Normal Trade Relations tariffs. Because of high Panamanian tariffs, U.S. exporters do not have equivalent access to the Panamanian market. The U.S.-Panama TPA levels the playing field and enhances competition because it moves the U.S.-Panama commercial relations beyond one-way preferences to full partnership and reciprocal commitments.

Georgia's SMEs Will Benefit from U.S.-Panama TPA Provisions

SMEs generated one-quarter (25 percent) of Georgia's total exports of merchandise in 2006. SMEs particularly benefit from tariff-eliminating provisions of free trade agreements (FTAs) and should benefit from significant tariff cuts under the U.S.-Panama 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.-Panama TPA Opens New Markets for Georgia's Exports

Transportation Equipment – In 2007, transportation equipment was Georgia's leading manufactured export to the world. In 2007, Georgia's global exports of transportation equipment totaled \$4.3 billion, or 18 percent of Georgia's total exports that year. Georgia's exporters of transportation equipment including aircraft, autos, and other transportation equipment, will benefit from U.S.-Panama TPA tariff reductions. One hundred percent of U.S. aircraft and related equipment exports will receive duty-free treatment immediately upon entry into force of the agreement. For motor vehicles, 55 percent of U.S. industrial exports will receive duty-free treatment immediately upon implementation of the agreement, including road tractors, trucks under five metric tons, SUVs, and shock absorbers. For other transportation equipment, certain U.S. industrial exports will receive duty-free treatment immediately upon entry into force of the Agreement, including high-value added products such as sea vessels, and trailers and semi-trailers, which currently face Panamanian tariffs averaging 13.9 percent.

Chemical Manufactures – In 2007, Georgia's global exports of chemical manufactures totaled \$2.7 billion. Georgia's exporters of chemicals and related products, including pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, fertilizers, and agro-chemicals, will benefit from U.S.-Panama TPA tariff reductions. Eighty percent of U.S. chemical exports will receive duty-free treatment immediately upon entry into force of the Agreement, including fertilizer, resins, and soda ash.

Remaining tariffs will phase out within ten years. Current Panamanian tariffs average 3.5 percent and can be as high as 15 percent.

Paper Products – Georgia's global exports of paper products totaled \$2.3 billion in 2007. Georgia's exporters of paper and paper products will benefit from the U.S.-Panama TPA tariff reductions. For paper products, 82 percent of U.S. industrial exports will receive duty-free treatment immediately upon implementation of the Agreement including newsprint, kraft liner, paper cups and trays, and sanitary paper goods. Current Panamanian tariffs average 7.3 percent and can be as high as 15 percent.

The U.S.-Panama TPA Creates Opportunities for Georgia's Agriculture

In 2006, agriculture exports from Georgia to the world amounted to \$1.4 billion (latest data available). Despite high tariffs and other barriers on agricultural products, including key Georgia farm products such as poultry and eggs, peanuts and peanut products, and cotton, U.S. exporters shipped \$304 million in U.S. farm products to Panama in 2007, up \$95 million from 2006. A primary U.S. objective was to change the "one-way street" of duty-free access currently enjoyed by most Panama exports into a "two-way street" that provides U.S. suppliers with access to Panama's market and levels the playing field with competitors. This objective was achieved. The U.S.-Panama TPA also includes far-reaching bilateral provisions concerning sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and technical standards that will help to eliminate long-standing regulatory barriers faced by a variety of U.S. products in the Panamanian market.

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

Free Trade Works for Georgia's Exporters

In the first four years of the U.S.-Singapore FTA (2004–2007), Georgia's exports to Singapore have grown 212 percent. Since the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) entered into force in 1994, Georgia's combined exports to Canada and Mexico have increased by 194 percent and since entry into force of the U.S.-Chile Agreement in 2004, the state's exports to Chile have grown 93 percent.

All state export data in this report are based on an unrevised 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: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Origin of Movement Series; U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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