

International Trade UPDATE

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January 2008

Talks with China Bring Progress on Trade Issues

Opportunities were opened for U.S. exporters in key industries and several agreements were signed during the 18th meeting of the U.S.–China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade in Beijing on December 11, 2007.

BY REBECCA KARNAK

Senior U.S. and Chinese trade officials agreed this past December on steps to increase market access in China, to improve product safety, to ensure an open investment environment, and to create other opportunities for U.S. businesses. At the one-day meeting of the 18th U.S.–China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT) in Beijing, Secretary of Commerce Carlos M. Gutierrez noted, “We can use this 18th JCCT ... to give the world confidence that we are

both committed to openness ... and that we can give the world confidence that openness works. That openness creates jobs. That openness creates prosperity.”

The U.S. delegation to the JCCT was co-chaired by Gutierrez and U.S. Trade Representative Susan C. Schwab. Chinese Vice Premier Wu Yi led the Chinese delegation. The U.S. Department of Agriculture also participated in the meeting.

Increasing Market Access

One important outcome of the JCCT meeting was China’s agreement to take tangible steps that will increase market access for U.S. suppliers and will improve the overall climate for U.S. companies doing business in China. Those steps include the following:

- Addressing loopholes in its regulation of bulk chemicals, which can be used as active pharmaceutical ingredients and are sometimes found to be the underlying source of many counterfeit drugs
- Eliminating any remaining redundancies in China’s testing and certification requirements for imported medical devices and suspend-



Several agreements that will help U.S. exports to China were signed at the December 11, 2007, meeting of the U.S.–China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade in Beijing. Carlos M. Gutierrez, secretary of commerce (left); Wu Yi, Chinese vice premier (center); and Shao Qiwei, chairman of the China National Tourism Administration (right), participated in the signing of the agreement covering tourism. See related story on page 4. (U.S. Department of Commerce photo)

INSIDE

1

Talks with China Bring Progress on Trade Issues

4

Facilitating Business Travel Crucial to U.S. Investment

10

U.S. Tourism Industry Enjoyed Record Summer Season

6

Short Takes:
News from the International Trade Administration

8

International Trade Calendar



INTERNATIONAL
TRADE
ADMINISTRATION

continued on page 2

ing a regulation that would have created additional testing and inspection redundancies for imported medical devices

- Opening the door for Chinese group leisure travel to the United States, which will ensure that U.S. companies can work with Chinese travel agencies to market tours and that U.S. destinations can market themselves freely in China and attract Chinese tourists
- Strengthening the enforcement of laws against company name misuse, which occurs when some Chinese companies register legitimate U.S. trademarks and trade names without legal authority to do so
- Improving conditions so that certain U.S. agricultural products can be sold in China

Improving Product Safety

The United States and China concluded two memoranda of agreement to secure the safety of certain medical devices, pharmaceuticals, food products, and animal feed exported from China to the United States. Those agreements will expand technical assistance and coordination between the two governments on safety issues for certain products.

Ensuring an Open and Non-discriminatory Investment Regime

During the JCCT meeting, China gave a strong statement that reiterated its commitment to open investment and competition policies and to the principle of non-discrimination in investment regulation. The two sides agreed to undertake investment-related discussions that will address specific U.S. concerns about China's implementation of its antimonopoly law and its regulations regarding mergers and acquisitions.

Creating Opportunities for U.S. Businesses

U.S. industry will also benefit from several other agreements that were signed during the JCCT meeting. One was a memorandum of understanding to increase Chinese tourist travel to the United States

and to facilitate the marketing in China of U.S. travel destinations (see sidebar story on page 3).

Another was a memorandum of understanding to deepen a partnership first established in 2005 between the Commerce Department and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The agreement allows U.S. exports to enter 14 "second-tier" cities in China. Those cities, similar to the larger urban centers, are home to China's burgeoning middle class.

A third agreement was signed that established guidelines for U.S.-China high-technology and strategic trade development. The guidelines outline the importance of working cooperatively to achieve the mutual benefits of promoting safe and secure civilian U.S. high-technology exports to China.

In addition to those agreements, the two countries also signed a memorandum of cooperation to launch the Environmental Industries Forum. The forum will facilitate U.S. trade to China's environmental industries market, which, since 2000, has grown 235 percent, to \$19 billion.

Innovation, Intellectual Property Rights Issues Highlighted

Before the JCCT meeting, Gutierrez gave the keynote address at the China-U.S. Innovation Conference on December 10 in Beijing. In his speech, he stressed the importance of intellectual property rights and transparency in creating an environment for innovation to flourish. (See related story on page 6.) He also delivered a similar message at the third Strategic Economic Dialogue, which was held in Beijing on December 12-13.

Rebecca Karnak is an international trade specialist in the Market Access and Compliance unit of the International Trade Administration.

U.S. Tourism Industry to Benefit from New Agreement

The U.S. travel and tourism industry will be the beneficiary of a memorandum of understanding signed by the United States and China on December 11, 2007, during the most recent meeting of the U.S.–China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT).

The new agreement will facilitate group leisure travel from China to the United States by allowing companies to work with Chinese travel agencies to organize and market tours for leisure purposes. The agreement also facilitates U.S. destinations' marketing activities in China. Secretary of Commerce Carlos M. Gutierrez signed the agreement during his visit to Beijing to cochair the U.S. delegation to the JCCT. It is expected to take effect in spring 2008.

The agreement will not change current visa policies. Under its terms, Chinese visitors will enter the United States under the State Department's existing visa procedures. The agreement may be terminated if a significant number of travelers overstay their period of admission.

International travel and tourism constitutes a significant export industry for the United States. According to the Department

of Commerce's Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, travel and tourism receipts accounted for 26 percent of all services exports in 2006, posting a trade surplus of \$8.3 billion and supporting 900,000 U.S. jobs.

According to the World Tourism Organization, China's travel market is the fastest growing in the world. The Department of Commerce forecasts that the number of Chinese travelers to the United States will grow from 320,000 in 2006 to 579,000 by 2011. This growth will increase tourism-related exports by U.S. companies. On average, Chinese citizens spend more while in the United States than visitors from other countries. In 2006, the average amount spent by Chinese visitors was more than \$6,000 per person, including travel, lodging, meals, and incidental expenses.

For more information on the U.S. travel and tourism industry, including a fact sheet on the memorandum of understanding, visit the Web site of the Department of Commerce's Office of Travel and Tourism Industries at <http://tinet.ita.doc.gov/>.

For More Information

Started in 1983, the JCCT is a high-level government-to-government dialogue that seeks to address market access issues and to provide a forum to discuss trade and investment matters.

A fact sheet on the outcomes of the December meeting, along with transcripts of remarks by the secretary of commerce, are available on the Web site of the Department of Commerce at www.commerce.gov/NewsRoom/PressReleases_FactSheets/. Click on "2007" and "December."

Facilitating Business Travel Crucial to U.S. Investment

A paper recently published by the Department of Commerce's Invest in America initiative shows how U.S. policy on visas, and travel mobility in general, affects the ability to attract foreign direct investment to the United States.

BY AARON BRICKMAN



Foreign investors view the ease with which they can travel to the United States as a key indicator of how easy it will be to make or administer an investment. Under the State Department's Visa Waiver Program, many nationals from countries with the largest inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) into the United States do not require a visa.

But some recent trends—including widespread misperceptions about the difficulty of obtaining a visa, a significant drop in the number of visas issued during the past five years, and the adoption after 2001 of a variety of new statutory and regulatory requirements for foreign nationals seeking visas for entry into the United States—make it clear that the visa process for legitimate business visits needs to improve.

Secretary of Commerce Carlos M. Gutierrez released a policy paper on that topic, titled "Visas and Foreign Direct Investment: Supporting U.S. Compet-

itiveness by Facilitating International Travel," at the annual meeting of the Organization for International Investment held in Washington, D.C., on November 13, 2007. The paper details a number of specific steps that can be taken to improve the visa and travel facilitation process.

Visas and FDI

An important aspect of visa and travel facilitation is the effect on jobs created from FDI. This FDI dimension of business travel and mobility emerged in connection with President George W. Bush's "open economies" statement on May 10, 2007. The statement noted the fundamental importance of international investment to the U.S. economy. The timely availability of visas is, in fact, a topic that is always front and center whenever FDI issues are discussed.

Role of FDI in U.S. Economy

FDI plays a major role in the U.S. economy as a key driver of the economy and as an important source of innovation, exports, and jobs. Foreign firms employ more than 5.0 million U.S. workers through their U.S. affiliates, and they create more than 4.5 million indirect jobs. In addition, foreign firms account for 10 percent of U.S. capital investment, 15 percent of annual research and development in the United States, and almost 20 percent of U.S. exports.

Because the U.S. share of global FDI inflows has declined since the late 1990s and because global competition to attract FDI has grown more intense, the United States must strive to maintain its ability to attract FDI. In 2007, the Commerce Department launched the Invest in America initiative to address

concerns by the international investment community and to promote FDI flows into the United States.

Debunking Myths about Visas

The recent Commerce Department policy paper states that the presence or perception of delays in obtaining the necessary visas can give international investors the impression that it may be difficult to finalize or oversee an investment in the United States. Such myths and misperceptions regarding the difficulty of the U.S. visa process must be promptly debunked to prevent an inaccurate assessment of the U.S. system.

For example, people from countries such as Brazil, China, and India believe that it is extremely difficult to obtain a visa to the United States. However, the majority of visa applicants in those countries do receive visas. In 2006, more than 1.1 million non-immigrant visas were issued for those three countries alone—almost 19 percent of all non-immigrant visas issued worldwide in that year.

Other Areas of Focus

In addition to addressing common misperceptions about business travel to the United States, the paper makes suggestions regarding other areas where additional attention is needed. Those areas include the following:

- **Focus on international investment.** Efforts to address specific visa-related concerns associated with FDI need to be encouraged. The international investment community has indicated that it would support developing a non-immigrant investor visa within the State Department's "E" category, which is already available to international investors outside the bilateral treaty process.
- **Expand registered business traveler facilitation programs.** U.S. embassies should continue to promote business visa facilitation programs and to draw from the models of successful efforts, such as the Business Visa Facilitation Program that has

been implemented by the U.S. embassy in Beijing with the cooperation of the American Chamber of Commerce in China.

- **Strengthen public information efforts.** There is an ongoing need to correct misperceptions about visas and U.S. openness to FDI. It is important to target business travelers, through consular officers who meet with travelers and speak at business events, to dispel myths and to encourage early visa applications that allow sufficient processing time.
- **Expand the use of new technology.** The use of Internet-based and other new technologies should be expanded where appropriate. Internet-based programs should continue to move toward a comprehensive e-commerce model that allows appointments, applications, and payments to be made entirely online.
- **Establish clear performance standards.** Clear and meaningful productivity measures for immigration, visa, and admission processes should be established. Those standards can provide numbers against which the effectiveness of the visa application system can be measured and performance improvements sought.

The human capital that is attracted to the United States brings many benefits to the economy. The steps recommended by the Commerce Department clearly point the way toward how to best balance the concerns of security and commerce in the visa process.

Aaron Brickman is the director of Invest in America.

For More Information

The full text of "Visas and Foreign Direct Investment: Supporting U.S. Competitiveness by Facilitating International Travel" is available on the Web at www.ita.doc.gov/media/Publications/. For more information on the Commerce Department's Invest in America initiative, visit the program's home page at www.investamerica.gov.

News from the International Trade Administration

United States and China Hold Joint Innovation Conference in Beijing

Secretary of Commerce Carlos M. Gutierrez kicked off a conference on innovation in Beijing, China, on December 10, 2007. In his keynote address, he noted that maintaining openness is not easy, but it is critical to building an innovative society.

The International Trade Administration's Manufacturing and Services unit organized the conference, with the aim of allowing U.S. and Chinese participants to examine policies to foster the building of an innovative society.

During the one-day conference, 200 attendees heard government, industry, and academic speakers discuss topics such as the problem of government-mandated technology standards unique to China, the need for strong intellectual property rights protection in China, and the importance of letting markets—not governments—decide how to allocate investment capital in innovative industries.

Among the conclusions reached by the conference attendees was that the United States and China should continue to work together to foster innovation through such efforts as encouraging the Joint Commission on Science and Technological Cooperation, sharing best practices in measuring innovation, and supporting technology neutrality.

Import Safety Group Urges Continued Action on Counterfeits and Intellectual Property Rights Infringement

An action plan to ensure the safety of products imported into the United States was presented to President George W. Bush on November 6, 2007, by the Interagency Working Group on Import Safety. The group comprises representatives from 12 federal agencies, including the Department of Commerce. The group was established in July 2007 by the president in order to devise ways of better combating the

importation of illegal, counterfeit, and dangerous products into the United States.

The group's 10th recommendation focuses on strengthening intellectual property rights (IPR), and the Department of Commerce is the lead agency dealing with the issue. The department will work to expand information sharing about IPR infringement and to identify and target products, manufacturers, and distributors with potential safety violations. This expansion will include private-public partnerships with existing organizations, such as the Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy (STOP!) and the Coalition against Counterfeiting and Piracy Initiative.

Other matters discussed in the action plan that involve the Department of Commerce include ongoing standards dialogues with key trading partners, such as Brazil, the European Union, and India, and talks with China on pharmaceuticals and medical devices under the Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade.

Overall, the report, "Action Plan for Import Safety," offers 14 broad recommendations and 50 specific action steps. The recommendations and steps are based on a strategic framework that was issued by the working group in September 2007. During each step of the report's preparation, feedback was solicited from the public and interested stakeholders. Public meetings allowed interested parties to comment in person, or parties could submit written or electronic comments.

To access the full report, or to obtain more information about the Interagency Working Group on Import Safety, visit the working group's home page at www.importsafety.gov.

Report Examines Export Potential of U.S. Coal Technology

Clean coal technology (CCT) allows coal to be burned with lower greenhouse gas emissions.

“Potential Exports of U.S. Clean Coal Technology through 2030,” a report recently published by the International Trade Administration’s Office of Energy and Environmental Industries, states that U.S. technological preeminence in CCT presents an opportunity to export U.S. equipment and to license the technology to countries such as China and India, where coal-fired electricity production continues to expand.

U.S. exports of CCT equipment to Australia, Brazil, China, India, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, and South Korea, as well as to countries in the European Union, could amount to \$36.0 billion between 2003 and 2030. China, India, and South Korea present the greatest potential at approximately \$26.0 billion, \$3.5 billion, and \$3.2 billion, respectively. The calculations, which are based partially on data provided by the U.S. Department of Energy’s Energy Information Administration and the Census Bureau’s World Trade Atlas, do not incorporate additional revenues to U.S. CCT companies from licensing fees and services.

China and India alone represent enormous potential for U.S. producers of CCT. “Coal-fired electricity-generating capacity is projected to increase by 546 gigawatts in China and 94 gigawatts in India, with those two countries representing 73 percent of projected worldwide electricity-generating capacity growth,” states the report.

The full text of the report is available on the Web at www.ita.doc.gov/media/Publications/. For more information about the export of energy and environmental technologies, visit the home page of the Office of Energy and Environmental Technologies at www.ita.doc.gov/td/energy/.

Peru Free Trade Agreement Signed



President George W. Bush (right) shakes the hand of Peru’s President Alan García (left) after signing H.R. 3688, the U.S.–Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act, on December 14, 2007, in Washington, D.C. The new free trade agreement will immediately eliminate duties on about 80 percent of U.S. consumer and industrial goods sold in Peru, and it will eliminate all remaining duties within 10 years. The agreement will also immediately eliminate duties on more than two-thirds of U.S. agricultural exports to Peru and will eliminate most of the remaining duties during the next 5 to 15 years. For information on export opportunities in Peru, visit the U.S. government export portal on the Web at www.export.gov. (White House photo by Joyce N. Boghosian)

New Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade



On December 19, 2007, the U.S. Senate confirmed the nomination of Christopher A. Padilla as under secretary of commerce for international trade. President George W. Bush nominated Padilla to the position on September 4, 2007. Padilla previously served as assistant secretary of commerce for export administration; chief of staff and senior adviser to Robert B. Zoellick, deputy secretary of state; and, from 2002 to 2005, assistant U.S. trade representative for intergovernmental affairs and public liaison.

February 2008

Calendar

February 11-13

Expo Vacaciones USA 2008
 Mexico City, Mexico
www.expovacacionesusa2008.com

Expo Vacaciones USA is the largest travel show in Mexico that promotes the United States as a travel destination. The Commercial Service's Mexico office will be arranging one-on-one business appointments, which have proven extremely productive for U.S. exhibitors. For more information, contact Juan Carlos Ruiz of the USFCS, tel.: +52 (55) 5140-2654; e-mail: juancharlos.ruiz@mail.doc.gov.

February 12-14

Kiev AgriHort 2008 and UkrProdMash 2008
 Kiev, Ukraine
www.bto-exhibitions.nl/en/exhibagrihort-nextgeneral.aspx

The Commercial Service's Kiev staff is organizing a business information office and U.S. product literature center at Kiev AgriHort 2008 (agricultural machinery and chemicals) and UkrProdMash 2008 (food and drink processing and packaging technologies). For more information, contact Irina Dushnik of the USFCS, tel.: +380 (44) 490-4096; e-mail: irina.dushnik@mail.doc.gov.

February 18-19

2008 Aerospace Executive Service Trade Mission
 Singapore
www.buyusa.gov/eme/sa.html

This trade mission will run concurrently with the 2008 Singapore Airshow. In addition to one-on-one appointments, business counseling will be available from commercial specialists from 14 Asian posts who will be attending the show under the Commerce Department's Asia Now program. This event is now sold out. For information on future events, contact Jason Sproule of the USFCS, tel.: (949) 660-1688; e-mail: jason.sproule@mail.doc.gov.

February 19

Export Documentation Fundamentals Webinar
www.buyusa.gov/minnesota/exportwebinars.html

This Web-based seminar will teach participants the roles that each party plays in the export transaction, discuss what documents are required to minimize the risk of delays, and identify the warning signs of high-risk exports. There is a \$40 fee to participate. For more information, contact Amelia Goepfing of the USFCS, tel.: (612) 348-1643; e-mail: amelia.goepfing@mail.doc.gov.

February 19-24

Singapore Airshow
 Singapore
www.singaporeairshow.com.sg

Economic growth in Asia is soaring. By 2023, Asian airlines are expected to be the top buyers of large commercial aircraft. This certified trade show is one of the world's top three air shows, and will feature a U.S. exhibitor pavilion. For more information, contact Edward Kimmel of the USFCS, tel.: (202) 482-3640; e-mail: edward.kimmel@mail.doc.gov.

February 27-29

International Wireless Communication Expo
 Las Vegas, Nevada
www.buyusa.gov/eastafrica/en/iwce2008.html

In 2007, this show brought together more than 4,100 technology end users, public safety professionals, wireless service providers, and information technology professionals from more than 50 countries. For more information, contact Humphrey Lilech of the USFCS, tel.: +254 (20) 363-6438; e-mail: humphrey.lilech@mail.doc.gov.

February 27-March 1

Graphics of the Americas
 Miami, Florida
www.graphicsoftheamericas.com

This show offers exhibitors and attendees a wide variety of opportunities to see the latest printing and graphic arts equipment, high-volume digital printing systems, and related products and technologies. It will feature more than 500 companies and will have some 24,000

attendees. It is co-located with Xplor International, the worldwide electronic documents show. For more information, contact Helen Simpson-Davis of the USFCS, tel.: (202) 482-1882; e-mail: helen.simpson-davis@mail.doc.gov; e-mail: thomas.mottley@mail.doc.gov.

Here is a selected list of international trade events of interest, including ITA-sponsored events, as well as a selection of upcoming international trade fairs. The U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service (USFCS) maintains a comprehensive listing of industry shows at www.export.gov

On The Horizon

March 3–11

Trade Mission to Sub-Saharan Africa

Accra, Ghana; Lagos, Nigeria; Johannesburg, South Africa

www.export.gov

This trade mission will put U.S. firms in direct contact with potential business partners and will help them sell equipment and services in these three African cities. Targeted sectors include energy, health care, information technology, safety and security, and telecommunications. The mission will be led by Israel Hernandez, director general of the USFCS, and will include business-to-business matchmaking with local companies, market briefings, and more. For more information, contact Jessica Arnold of the USFCS, tel.: (202) 482-2026; e-mail: jessica.arnold@mail.doc.gov.

March 9–12

Enterprise Florida Trade Mission to the Dominican Republic Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

This event is organized by Enterprise Florida and USFCS Santo Domingo. Participating companies will receive a briefing on how to do business in the Dominican Republic. One-on-one meetings with potential buyers will be arranged that best fit the profiles of the participating companies. For more information, contact Sheila Andujar of the USFCS, tel.: (809) 227-2121; e-mail: sheila.andujar@mail.doc.gov.



Featured Trade Show

Afghan Inspirations: Rug Renaissance, Coveted Traditions

January 28–February 1, 2008

Las Vegas, Nevada

www.lasvegasmarket.com

A delegation of 10 Afghan rug businesses will be showing their products at this winter's Las Vegas Market at the World Center Market in Las Vegas, Nevada. The market is a semiannual event devoted to furniture, decorative accessories, lighting, area rugs, and home textiles.

The Afghan delegation will participate in a special exhibit at the show, "Afghan Inspirations: Rug Renaissance, Coveted Traditions." The U.S. Department of Commerce's Afghanistan Investment and Reconstruction Task Force, in conjunction with the Afghan Ministry of Commerce's Export Promotion Agency of Afghanistan; the Afghan Embassy in Washington, D.C.; and the U.S. Agency for International Development, created the special exhibit.

Afghanistan was long recognized as a global leader in the production of hand-woven carpets, using centuries-old weaving techniques passed down through generations. The country's resources, including its domestic supply of wool and natural dyes, helped to make the Afghan hand-woven rug a national treasure. Afghanistan is now reasserting its revered carpet industry, which is proving to be a key element in the country's economic reconstruction. Under the Generalized System of Preferences trade program, Afghan rugs can be imported into the United States duty free.

This show will be the third U.S. visit for Afghan rug producers that has been sponsored by the Afghanistan Investment and Reconstruction Task Force. One previous visit was to the AmericasMart in Atlanta, Georgia, in January 2007, and the other was a multicity tour in July 2006. Formed in 2003, the task force is an interagency body that promotes concrete initiatives to strengthen bilateral business ties between the United States and Afghanistan.

For more information on the Las Vegas Market and the exhibit of Afghan rugs, contact Ms. Noor Alam by e-mail at noor.alam@mail.doc.gov or visit the Web site of the Afghanistan Investment and Reconstruction Task Force at www.export.gov/afghanistan/.



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For more information and news, visit ITA's Web site at www.trade.gov or contact the Office of Public Affairs, International Trade Administration, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; tel.: (202) 482-3809.

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U.S. Tourism Industry Enjoyed Record Summer Season

The number of visitors to the United States and the amount of money they spent grew significantly during the 2007 summer season.

BY MATT BRAUD



Summer 2007 was a record-breaking season for international travel to the United States. According to statistics released by the Department of Commerce's Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, total international visitation and spending for June, July, and August surpassed previous records.

"These robust summer travel numbers highlight the vitality of the American travel industry," remarked Secretary of Commerce Carlos M. Gutierrez. "Travel and tourism produces a healthy trade surplus for the industry, strengthens the economy, and expands job growth. I'm optimistic about the industry's future, as we're projected to surpass previous records in visitation and spending this year."

A Significant Export Sector

Sometimes overlooked as an export, travel-related purchases made in the United States by international visitors are an important export that continues to grow. The travel and tourism sector is now the leading services export for the United States, accounting for 26 percent of all U.S. services exports and 7 percent of total U.S. exports, including goods and services.

June, July, and August 2007 marked a record-setting season for travel and tourism receipts, generating nearly \$30.7 billion in exports. This amount represents an increase of 14 percent over 2006 for the same three-month period.

Since 1989, the travel and tourism sector has produced a travel balance-of-trade surplus every year. The Department of Commerce predicts that 2007 will be the 19th consecutive year that the industry will enjoy a balance-of-trade surplus. That



surplus is a strong indication of U.S. ability to compete in today's global marketplace.

Number of Visitors Grew

The number of international visitors also grew during this period. Summer 2007 saw 14.3 million international travelers visited the United States—the highest number of summertime visitors on record. Excluding travelers from Canada and Mexico, visits from international travelers for the summer were up 13 percent over the same period in 2006.

Visitations from other North American countries also grew during the summer. The number of Canadian visitors in June, July, and August grew by 9 percent compared with 2006, and arrivals from Mexico were up 16 percent.

Matt Braud is the communications director for the Manufacturing and Services unit of the International Trade Administration.

For More Information

For more information on the travel and tourism industry in the United States, visit the Web page of the Department of Commerce's Office of Travel and Tourism Industries at <http://tinet.ita.doc.gov/>.

U.S. Export Assistance Centers

U.S. Export Assistance Centers (USEACs) are located in more than 100 cities throughout the United States. They are supported by five federal agencies, and serve as one-stop shops that provide small and medium-sized businesses with hands-on export marketing and trade finance support. For more information, visit the U.S. government's export portal, www.export.gov.

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