



University of South Florida

Digital Commons @ University of South Florida

Center for Economic Development Research
(CEDR) Collection

Community and Campus Partnerships

January 2005

Potential economic effects of the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) on the state of Florida

University of South Florida. Center for Economic Development Research

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/cedr>

Recommended Citation

University of South Florida. Center for Economic Development Research, "Potential economic effects of the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) on the state of Florida" (2005). *Center for Economic Development Research (CEDR) Collection*. 27.
<https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/cedr/27>

This Text is brought to you for free and open access by the Community and Campus Partnerships at Digital Commons @ University of South Florida. It has been accepted for inclusion in Center for Economic Development Research (CEDR) Collection by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ University of South Florida. For more information, please contact scholarcommons@usf.edu.

Potential Economic Effects of the Proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) on the State of Florida

Prepared by the
CENTER FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH
College of Business Administration



1101 Channelside Drive, Second Floor North, Tampa, Florida 33602
Office: (813) 905-5854 or Fax: (813) 905-5856

May 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	ii
Executive Summary	iii
Section 1: Introduction	1
Section 2: Baseline Trade Levels Across Western Hemisphere	9
Section 3: Potential Impacts: Literature Review	23
Section 4: Potential Impacts: Economic Modeling	30
Section 5: Conclusions	38
Appendix A. Production and Trade Data	39
Appendix B. Citrus and Sugarcane Production in Florida.....	70
Appendix C. Description of Input-Output Models.....	75
Appendix D. Description of REMI <i>Policy Insight</i> TM Model.....	79
Appendix E. Detailed Effects of FTAA Full Implementation (F.I.).....	81
Appendix F. Economic Effects of FTAA Partial Implementation (P.I.).....	90

Preface

In order to advance effective public policy recommendations regarding the statewide impact of globalization, the University of South Florida's (USF) Globalization Research Center commissioned the Center for Economic Development Research (CEDR) to conduct a study of the potential economic effects of proposed free trade agreements on the state of Florida.

CEDR, a unit of the USF College of Business Administration, initiates and conducts innovative research on economic development. The Center's education programs are designed to cultivate excellence in regional development. Our information system serves to enhance development efforts at USF, its College of Business, and throughout the Tampa Bay area and the state of Florida.

May 2005 (Revised)

Robert Anderson, Dean, College of Business Administration (COBA), USF

Dennis Colie, Director, CEDR, COBA, USF, Co-principal Investigator

Dave Sobush, Associate Director, CEDR, COBA, USF, Co-principal Investigator

Michael Bernabe, Graduate Research Assistant, CEDR, COBA, USF

Jason Rodriguez, Graduate Research Assistant, CEDR, COBA, USF

Executive Summary

This report estimates the potential effects of the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) on the Florida economy. Economic effects are measured by jobs, output, and regional product. These are three descriptions of the same phenomenon, as mass, density, and shape can each be used to describe a solid.

The FTAA, if enacted, would become the largest Free Trade Area (FTA) in the world, encompassing 34 Western Hemisphere nations. Modeled after the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the FTAA would reduce - over a period of time - the prevailing tariffs and other trade restrictions. Currently, the prevailing tariffs imposed on U.S. exports to Latin America can be as high as 25%, ad valorem. Latin American exports to the U.S. typically face fewer and smaller barriers to trade. The FTAA's planned enactment date of January 2005 has passed, and at this time the Dominican Republic - Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA) appears to have more political viability than the FTAA. The effects of a full FTAA would encompass the DR-CAFTA effects.

Relative to the FTAA nations, the U.S. in year 2000 generated 68.08% of regional production. The U.S. economy is far more dedicated to services than its potential FTAA companions. Florida, in turn, produces relatively more services than the U.S. as a whole. Currently, the U.S. carries a trade deficit in agricultural and manufactured products with the rest of the FTAA nations, but surpluses in regards to services and investment. Net exports of manufactures to the NAFTA nations (Canada and Mexico) plummeted following enactment of the NAFTA.

Because the FTAA seeks to model itself after the NAFTA, logic suggests effects of an FTAA would resemble effects of the NAFTA. Empirical research on the effects of the NAFTA on the U.S. economy suggests that the NAFTA increased total trade with Mexico, net trade (exports minus imports) with Mexico and also increased U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Other predictive studies regarding the potential effects of the FTAA and DR-CAFTA predict similar results.

Using economic modeling software to eliminate tariffs on agriculture and manufactures, we estimate that enactment of an FTAA would have a slight, but positive, effect on Florida's economy. In the first year of enactment, we estimate Florida employment to increase by 24,973 jobs (0.26%), Florida output (sales) to increase by \$4.5B (96\$), or 0.52%, and Gross State Product (GSP) to increase by \$2.2B (96\$), or 0.39%. The effects of an FTAA would increase over time, percolating through Florida's economy. Finally, we find that full implementation yields relatively larger economic benefits than partial implementation.

Section 1: Introduction

This report estimates the potential economic effects of the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) on the state of Florida. We measure economic effects by jobs, regional product, and output (sales adjusted for inventory). We hope that this report will aid the development of economically sound policy and investment both nationally and regionally.

By examining current trade flows from FTAA nations, and the current tariffs levied on such trade, we modify the prevailing prices of imported and exported goods. To produce the estimates, we utilize two computer models, both widely used for these types of economic analyses. To estimate the direct employment effect of an FTAA on crop and animal production, we utilize the IMPLAN Professional™ model, developed by the Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc. To estimate the other economic effects of an FTAA, we add this result to the REMI Policy Insight™ macroeconomic model, developed by Regional Economic Models Inc., of Amherst, Massachusetts, concomitant with changes to export and import costs. Descriptions of both models appear as appendices to this report.

Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA)

The Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) is a proposed hemispheric-wide free trade zone spanning 34 countries in North, Central, and South America, along with the Caribbean. Once passed, it would become the largest Free Trade Area (FTA) in the world. **Table 1** lists the countries participating in FTAA negotiations.

Table 1 - FTAA Country Participants

Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana
Argentina	Haiti
Bahamas	Honduras
Barbados	Jamaica
Belize	Mexico
Bolivia	Nicaragua
Brazil	Panama
Canada	Paraguay
Chile	Peru
Colombia	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Costa Rica	Saint Lucia
Dominica	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominican Republic	Suriname
Ecuador	Trinidad and Tobago
El Salvador	United States of America
Grenada	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela

Discussion of the FTAA first began in December 1994 at the first Summit of the Americas in Miami, Florida. Due to the Mexican Peso crisis, however, official negotiations regarding the FTAA were postponed until the second Summit of the Americas held in April 1998 at Santiago, Chile. Negotiations for the FTAA have missed their scheduled completion target of January 2005.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is the guide for the proposed FTAA. The FTAA would expand the scope of the NAFTA to include all the countries in the Americas (except Cuba) while also incorporating several rules utilized by the World Trade Organization (WTO). The proposed FTAA would include new rules for cross border trade-in-services, protection of intellectual property rights, rules to protect the rights of transnational corporations, and a dispute settlement mechanism that allows corporations to sue governments directly for violating these rules.

Enforcing the rules established by the FTAA would combine methods used by the WTO and in the NAFTA. Regarding state-to-state disputes the WTO model would be used and regarding investor-to-state disputes the NAFTA model would be used. The state-to-state mechanism of the WTO would allow for the policies and programs of another country to be overruled. The investor-to-state mechanism in the NAFTA grants corporations the rights to sue governments directly for violating any investments rules of Chapter 11 of the NAFTA. Proposed FTAA investment rules would be similar. Foreign-based corporations will be allowed to by-pass their own governments and sue other governments regarding issues involving investments and profits.¹

FTAA Development Timeline

1994		
	December	1st Summit of the Americas (Miami, FL) launches FTAA process
1997		
	May	Trade Ministerial in Belo Horizonte, Brazil
1998		
	April	2nd Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile) Actual Negotiations begin
1999		
	November	Trade Ministerial in Toronto
2001		
	Early April	Trade ministers announce agreements to release text
	Late April	Quebec City Summit: leaders agree to FTAA timeline
2002		
	April	Vice Ministers fail to set guidelines for negotiations
	May	Vice Ministers reconvene – produce only initial guidance
	October	Deadline for completing second draft text
	November	7th Trade Ministerial to be held in Ecuador; Brazil and United States to assume co-chairmanship

¹ Barlow, Maude and Tony Clarke. (n.d.). *Making the Links: A Peoples' Guide to the WTO and the FTAA* (Council of Canadians and Polaris Institute). Retrieved Jan 2005 from <http://www.citizen.org/trade/ftaa/>.

FTAA Development Timeline (Cont'd)

2003

Mid-February **Period for presenting offers on goods, services, investment, and government procurement concludes**

2004

December **Proposed deadline for FTAA enactment**

2005

January **Deadline missed for concluding negotiations**

Source: Institute for Policy Studies, web: <http://www.ips-dc.org>

Proposed FTAA Details

The main purpose of the FTAA is to promote economic growth and prosperity of the member countries by eventually eliminating barriers to trade in goods, services, and investment within the Western Hemisphere by 2005. The goal of the FTAA process is not to replace existing trade agreements but rather to use these sub-regional trade blocs as the basis of negotiations. With this in mind FTAA objectives and principles also mandate special consideration be given to the smaller, less developed countries of the hemisphere. The FTAA hopes to facilitate the integration of these smaller economies into the agreement. Another main objective of the FTAA is to secure observance and protection of worker rights. Also it is clear that the FTAA will not become a final agreement until all 34 participating nations have approved each issue.²

U.S. Position on Major Negotiating Issues

The FTAA's purpose in regards to market access is to establish rules for progressively eliminating tariffs, non-tariff barriers, and other measures that restrict trade. The guiding principle is that of "national treatment," which means that governments are required to treat foreign investors, investments, and products at least as favorably as their national counterparts.³

The U.S. proposes that the base rate, from which tariffs are phased out, be the lower of a product's most favored nation (MFN) applied rate in effect during the FTAA negotiations or the WTO bound rate at the end of the FTAA negotiating process. The U.S. proposes three different categories of tariffs, one class immediately eliminating tariffs on some classes of products, and the other two classes phasing out tariffs over a 5 or a 10-year period. The U.S. proposes that the actual classification of the products be based on the 1996 Harmonized System (and the changes planned for 2002). The U.S. also proposes that imported goods must be treated no less favorably than like domestic goods in respects of the law and the elimination of consular transactions and import and

² McCoy, Terry L. (2001). *The Free Trade Area of The Americas: Opportunities & Challenges for Florida*. Retrieved Jan 2005 from <http://www.latam.ufl.edu/publications/publisting.html#labep>.

³ Anderson, Sarah and John Cavanagh. (2002). *State of the Debate on the Free Trade of the Americas*. Retrieved Jan 2005 from <http://www.pcusa.org/trade/ftaa.htm>.

export restrictions and increased transparency regarding import licensing procedures and fees imposed in connection with importation and exportation.⁴

To guard against or remedy import injury suffered by a domestic industry, the U.S. proposes that the safeguard measures be in the form of tariff increases, and opposes tariff rate quotas and quantitative restrictions. Before a safeguard measure would be implemented, the FTAA country would have the burden of proving a particular import is a substantial cause of serious injury to a domestic industry. The U.S. also proposes provisional methods in cases where the damage caused would be difficult to repair. These provisional safeguards would not exceed 200 days and there would be adequate measures for restoring an individual vendor to the equitable position he would have found himself in had the provisional measures not been erroneously applied against him. The U.S. further proposes that hemispheric safeguards would only be available for a period of ten years and that they may be imposed only once against the same good and for a maximum of three years. These hemispheric safeguards could take the form of suspension of duty reduction or increases (with limits) of the duty on a particular good. One of the U.S.'s goals is to eliminate and prevent unnecessary technical barriers to trade in the Western Hemisphere.⁵

The FTAA's purpose in regards to investment is to create a stable and predictable environment that protects international investors.⁶ The U.S. proposes that the scope of the investment be dictated by the definitions and content of the particular commitment giving rise to the investment, but proposes denying benefits of the agreement to investments that are "shell" companies. The U.S. also proposes that investors in like circumstances be given the better of national treatment or most favored nation (MFN) treatment. The U.S. supports classic expropriation disciplines (i.e., that expropriations must be for a public purpose, nondiscriminatory, in accordance with due process of law, and accompanied by payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation). Regarding managerial personnel, the U.S. makes two specific proposals: (1) foreign Party's right to enter the territory of another FTAA country for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, advising or providing other essential services to an investment; and, (2) investors given "the right to hire their top managerial personnel without regard to nationality." The U.S. further "proposes that investors have the right to transfer funds into and out of the FTAA host country without delay using a market rate of exchange." The U.S. also proposes prohibiting mandatory requirements, such as incorporating specified levels of local contents, export at specified levels, etc. Regarding the environment and labor laws, the U.S. has proposed that FTAA countries should be obliged to strive to ensure that neither environmental nor labor laws are relaxed in order to attract investments. The U.S. encourages transparency.⁷

The FTAA's purpose in regard to services is to progressively liberalize trade in services (everything from financial services, telecommunications, and tourism to health care and education). This means opening up local service markets to foreign businesses and restricting or prohibiting governmental policies that interfere with the market.⁸ The U.S.'s position on services is that the FTAA Agreement service chapter should be comprehensive, cover all service sectors

⁴ McCoy (2001)

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Anderson and Cavanagh (2002)

⁷ McCoy (2001)

⁸ Anderson and Cavanagh (2002)

and service suppliers and include all levels of governments and non-governmental bodies performing government delegated responsibilities.⁹

The FTAA's purpose in regard to agriculture is to progressively eliminate agricultural tariffs, non-tariff barriers, and export subsidies and to ensure that food safety standards are not disguised restrictions on trade.¹⁰ The U.S. calls for a coordinated approach between the Market Access and Agriculture Negotiating Groups to develop fundamental tariff models. U.S. calls for: (1) agreement to eliminate agricultural export subsidies within the hemisphere and (2) establishment of mechanisms to prevent agricultural products from being exported to the FTAA by non-FTAA countries.¹¹

Economic Implications of Tariffs

A tariff is a tax placed on imported and/or exported goods, sometimes called a customs duty. Two main types of tariffs exist, a revenue tariff and a protective tariff. While a revenue tariff is set mainly to raise money for the government and a protective tariff is intended to artificially inflate prices of imports thus protecting domestic industries from foreign competition, the true distinction between the two is unclear. Revenue tariffs also offer protection and protective tariffs can also produce some revenue for the regulating country unless they are prohibitive in which case little or nothing is imported of that product, thus resulting in trivial or no revenue.

A tariff is usually implemented as a specific tariff or an ad valorem tariff. A specific tariff is one of a specific amount of money that does not vary with the price of the good. Difficulty lies in deciding the amount at which to set them, and they may need to be updated due to changes in the market or inflation. An ad valorem tariff is a fixed percentage of the value of the good that is being imported. These can be problematic to apply, such as when the international price of a good falls, so does the tariff, and domestic industries become more vulnerable to competition. Conversely when the price of a good rises on the international market so does the tariff, but a country is often less interested in protection when the price is higher.

Protective tariffs are a measure used to protect a country's major industries against foreign competition, which can result in the loss of jobs and tax revenue that can severely impair parts of that country's economy. However, protective tariffs have disadvantages as well. The most notable is that they increase the price of the good subject to the tariff, disadvantaging consumers of that good or manufacturers who use that good to produce something else: for example a tariff on food can increase hunger, while a tariff on steel can make automobile manufacture less competitive.¹²

Table 2 reports Latin American tariffs on U.S. goods and the regional value of revenue gained through exporting certain items in the year 2000. The approximate total value of selected merchandise is \$676B. The table also shows the revenue share of each item gained by exporting to Latin America and the tariffs applied on those items. Tariffs applied to these items average 13.76% (ad valorem). Finally, the table reports estimated tariff expenses incurred by the U.S. from

⁹ McCoy (2001)

¹⁰ Anderson and Cavanagh (2002)

¹¹ McCoy (2001)

¹² *Tariff*. (n.d.) Retrieved April 2005, from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tariffs>

exporting these items to Latin America. Average expenses incurred from Latin American tariffs on selected merchandise are \$6.5B.

Table 2 – Tariffs on U.S. Merchandise Exports to Latin America

NAICS		2000 U.S. Exports	Ad Valorem Barriers On U.S. Exports	Share Of Total U.S. Exports By Sector	Estimated US Tariff Expenses Incurred From Exporting To LA
Sub-sectors	Merchandise Description	(\$ million)			(\$ million)
313	Wool	\$ 19	25.00%	0.01	\$ 0.05
313	Natural fibers	\$ 1,925	7.54%	0.1	\$ 14.51
311	Primary food production	\$ 30,890	9.51%	0.08	\$ 235.01
113-4, 211-2	Other primary production	\$ 7,019	1.99%	0.06	\$ 8.38
311	Sugar	\$ 158	18.70%	0.39	\$ 11.52
311-2	Processed food, tobacco, and beverages	\$ 20,406	17.13%	0.08	\$ 279.64
313-4	Textiles	\$ 10,534	18.03%	0.18	\$ 341.87
315	Wearing apparel	\$ 8,191	19.36%	0.05	\$ 79.29
316	Leather products	\$ 1,426	19.08%	0.12	\$ 32.65
325-7	Chemicals, refinery products, rubber, and plastics	\$ 96,860	9.06%	0.11	\$ 965.31
331	Steel refinery products	\$ 5,715	10.79%	0.09	\$ 55.50
423	Non-ferrous metal products	\$ 7,553	9.25%	0.05	\$ 34.93
423	Motor vehicles and parts	\$ 57,421	21.78%	0.05	\$ 625.31
334-5	Electronic machinery and equipment	\$ 136,512	10.52%	0.08	\$ 1,148.88
333	Other machinery and equipment	\$ 207,507	10.37%	0.08	\$ 1,721.48
321-3	Other manufactured goods	\$ 84,175	12.11%	0.09	\$ 917.42
Total		\$ 676,311			\$ 6,471.77

Source: FTAA: *Blueprint for Prosperity, Building on NAFTA's Success* (September 2001). Table TA.4

From the table it can be gathered that Latin America imposes a wide range of tariff rates on U.S. merchandise. To put it more in perspective we placed items in their sub-sector and analyzed the tariff ranges according to the sub-sector. Average tariff rates on Production goods (food and non-food), which include NAICS sub-sectors such as 113, 114, 211, 212, 311 and 312, ranges from 1.99% to 18.7%. Textile, apparel, and leather manufacturing, which includes NAICS sub-sectors 313 through 316, has an average tariff range of 7.54% to 25%. Other non-textile and non-metal manufacturing (such as wood, paper, plastic, chemicals, non-metallic minerals), which includes NAICS sub-sectors 321 through 327, has an average tariff range of 9.06% to 12%. Metal and Electronic products and manufacturing, which includes NAICS sub-sectors 331 to 335, has an average tariff range of 10.37% to 10.79%.

Economic Implications of Quotas

A quota basically establishes an upper limit on the amount of a product that can be imported during a given period. This can result in severely inflated prices on goods and curb competition within that industry. In general, the goods that have quotas placed against them are

goods that the country does not have a competitive advantage in and yet produces them. Because the country does not have a competitive advantage in the goods, the cost of producing the goods will be higher than the cost of other countries, and therefore, the selling price will be higher than the world price of the goods. In the end, consumers are the ones who suffer the consequences by paying higher prices for the goods that have restrictions placed on it.

Several Latin American countries impose notable quotas on U.S. goods. Highlights include quotas on pulp, paper, and automobiles imposed by Argentina, quotas on industrial goods (including automobiles) and on informatics products imposed by Brazil, and quotas on poultry products, meat, and fruits imposed by Chile. Although not a true quota, higher duties based on quantity are imposed on alcoholic beverages, textiles, some luxury items, and automobiles by El Salvador. Also while quotas were recently eliminated in Costa Rica, the institution of new tariffs essentially replaced them. While the U.S. may not be affected by any quotas imposed by Mexico, they continue to face extensive custom procedures on products including textiles, footwear, beer, and consumer electronics.¹³ The U.S. also faces tariff rate quotas imposed by Canada on dairy, eggs, and poultry products.¹⁴ A tariff rate quota (TRQ) combines the restrictive policies of quotas and tariffs. In a TRQ, the quota component works together with a specified tariff level to provide the desired degree of import protection.¹⁵

Estimated Economic Effects of FTAA

Estimated economic effects to result from the implementation of the FTAA include:¹⁶

- The FTAA will increase annual U.S. global agricultural exports and imports by about \$1B each. Elimination of tariffs on intra-regional trade in agriculture and manufacturing will increase annual U.S. agricultural exports to other countries in the Western Hemisphere by \$1.4B (6 percent) and annual imports from the 33 countries by about \$900M (3 percent).
- Agricultural trade in the Western Hemisphere will increase by \$4B (6 percent).
- Trade liberalization of both agricultural and manufacturing goods in the FTAA will increase the welfare (consumer purchasing power) of the Western Hemisphere by \$63B annually.
- The FTAA will have small effects on U.S. agricultural production because trade with the Western Hemisphere accounts for only a small share of aggregate output, and U.S. tariffs are already low.

Estimated economic impacts of the FTAA for Florida include:¹⁷

¹³ *Latin American Trade and Transportation Study (Phase 1)*. (2001). Retrieved April 2005, from <http://www.wilbursmith.com/latts/index.html>

¹⁴ *Canada: Trade*. (2004). Retrieved April 2005, from Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture Web site: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/canada/trade.htm>

¹⁵ *Tariff rate quota*. (n.d.) Retrieved May 2005, from http://www.webref.org/agriculture/t/tariff_rate_quota.htm

¹⁶ Burfisher, Mary E. *US Agriculture and the Free Trade Area of the Americas*. (2004). Retrieved March 2005 from <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/aer827/>

¹⁷ *The Economic Impacts of Locating the FTAA Secretariat in Florida*. (2003). Retrieved January 2005 from <http://www.eflorida.com/>

- The generation of approximately 45,254 jobs as a result of trade liberalization achieved with the FTAA.
- An average annual estimate of \$1.6B in payroll earnings.
- An estimated addition \$7.6B to Florida's Gross State Product can be expected.
- An estimated \$73M annually in fiscal revenues for Florida's state and local governments.

U.S.-Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA)

As mentioned above, the negotiations for the FTAA have not progressed as rapidly as originally hoped. Thus, separate negotiations - bilateral and multilateral - have gone forward in the hopes of creating a hemispheric FTA in lieu of a full FTAA. One such agreement is the U.S.-Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA). The Congress of El Salvador has already ratified the DR-CAFTA, which is expected to go before the U.S. Congress in mid-2005. While it appears that the DR-CAFTA may become reality well in advance of a full FTAA, we present in this report only the estimated effects of a full FTAA.

Summary

Thirty-four countries in North, Central, and South America, and the Caribbean are included in the proposed free trade zone known as the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). The main focus of FTAA negotiations is to eliminate trade barriers to goods, services, and investments between the countries involved, thus promoting economic growth. The proposed deadline for completion of negotiations and implementation of FTAA was January 2005. That deadline has passed, negotiations have not been completed, and no FTAA has been implemented.

The U.S.'s most significant contribution to the ongoing negotiations was the proposal to eliminate tariffs and other restrictive trade barriers. Upon implementation of the FTAA U.S. agricultural exports to other countries in the Western Hemisphere would experience an annual estimated increase of \$1.4 billion, imports from those countries would increase by about \$900M, and welfare of the Western Hemisphere would increase by about \$63B annually. Existing tariffs imposed by Latin America on U.S. products that stand to be eliminated range from 1.99% to 25% ad valorem. Based on U.S. exports in 2000, that is an elimination of about \$6.5B incurred as tariff expense to Latin America. Narrower ranges apply to certain categories of products such as: 1.99% to 18.7% for production goods, 7.54% to 25% for textile, apparel, and leather manufacturing, and 9.06% to 12% for non-textile and non-metal manufacturing.

While negotiations for a full FTAA have yet to be completed other negotiations for smaller bilateral and multilateral agreements have been moving forward and are closer to completion. Most notable is the U.S. Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA) scheduled to go before the U.S. Congress around mid-2005.

Section 2: Baseline Production and Trade Levels Across Western Hemisphere

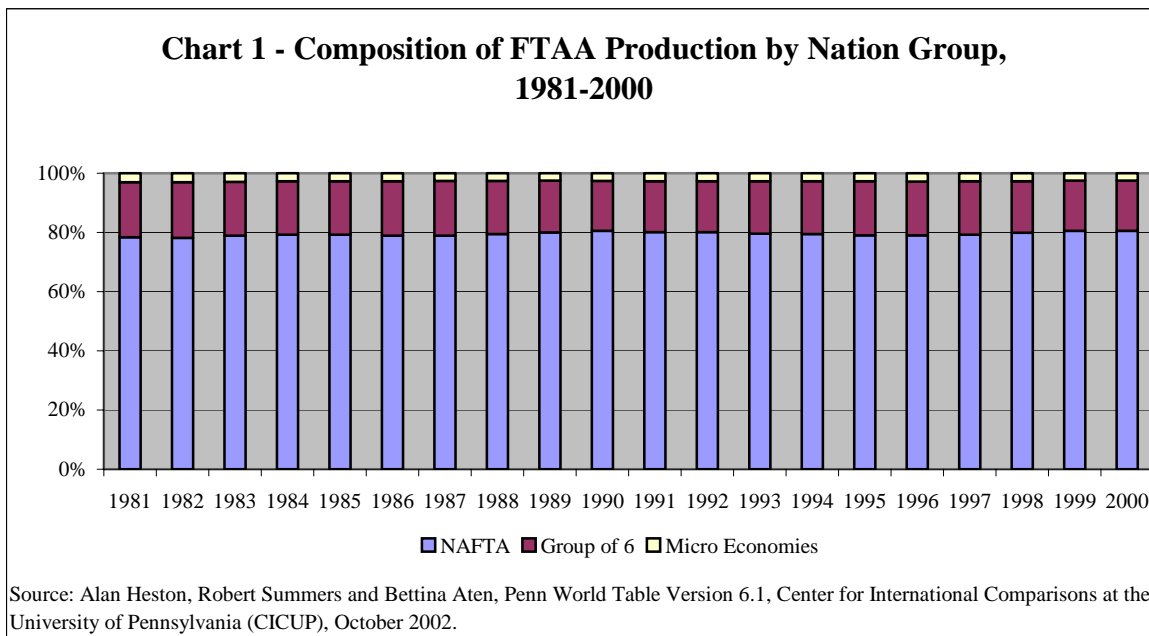
The purpose of this section is to report national production and recent trade flows between the United States and selected Western Hemisphere nations. We examine gross domestic product (GDP), exports, imports, and net exports (trade balance) in three sectors: agriculture, manufactures, and services. These are the sectors for which we will later report the potential effects of an FTAA. We also examine investment positions between the U.S. and the other participant FTAA nations. In this section, summary charts are utilized for our presentation; **Appendix A** contains detailed data tables from which the charts were developed.

Wherever possible, we report data by nation group. The three nation groups are (1) NAFTA, composed of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, (2) the Group of Six, which represents the nations of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela, and (3) the Micro-Economies, defined as the balance of the FTAA nations.

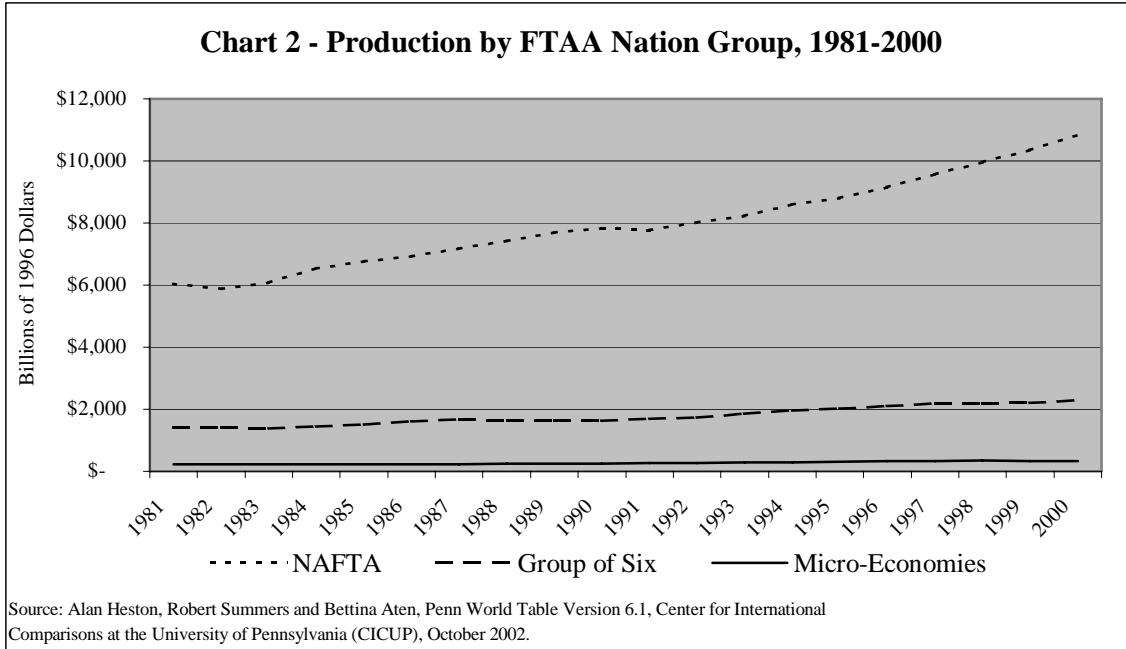
National Production of FTAA Participants

National production and production by sector varies greatly across the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Regional production among the FTAA nations increased by 75% in real terms between 1981 and 2000. In 1981, U.S. GDP accounted for 65.17% of FTAA production and this share increased to 68.08% in 2000.

Chart 1 depicts the composition, by share, of FTAA production by nation group.

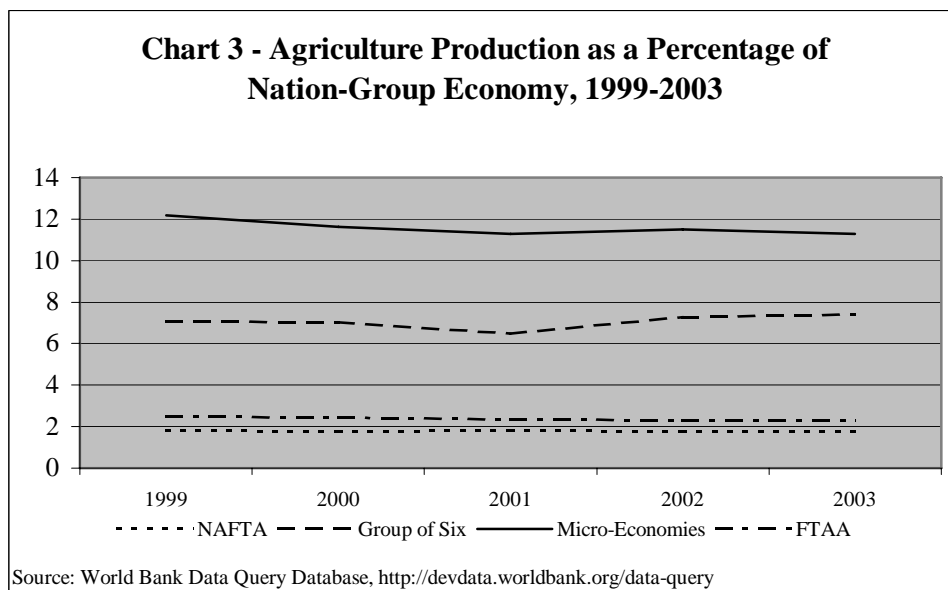


As shown in Chart 1, production share by nation group remained relatively stable from 1981-2000. **Chart 2** depicts annual production for each of the three FTAA nation groups.



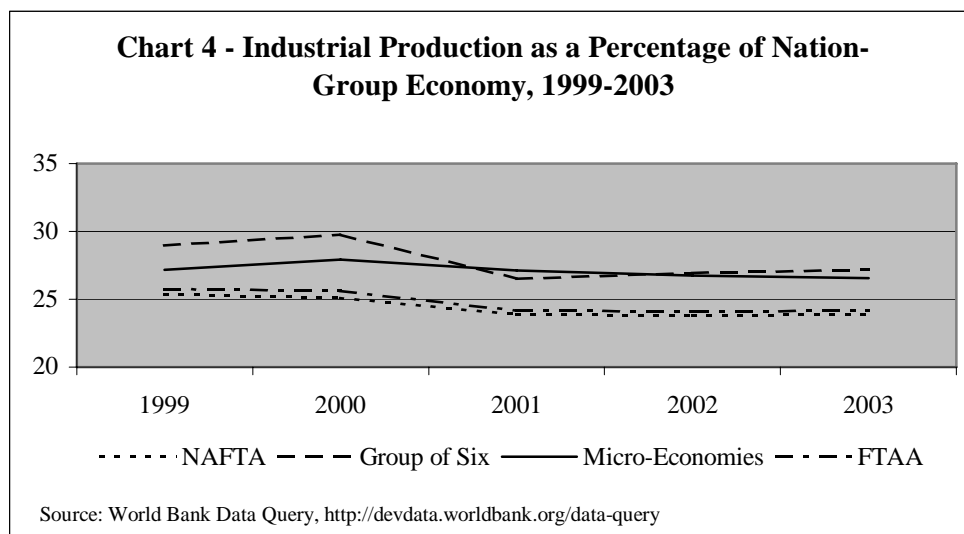
As shown in Chart 2, production from the NAFTA nations has increased at a greater pace than the other nation groups. Measured in 1996 dollars, FTAA production from the NAFTA nations in 1981 was \$3.7T, from the Group of Six, \$907B, and the Micro-Economies contributed \$144B. By 2000, these amounts had increased to \$11.6T, \$2.4T, and \$361B, respectively.

Chart 3 reports, for years 1999-2003, the percentage of each nation groups' economy attributable to agriculture. The FTAA total is the weighted average (by GDP) of each nation's agriculture percentage. Here, agriculture corresponds to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production.



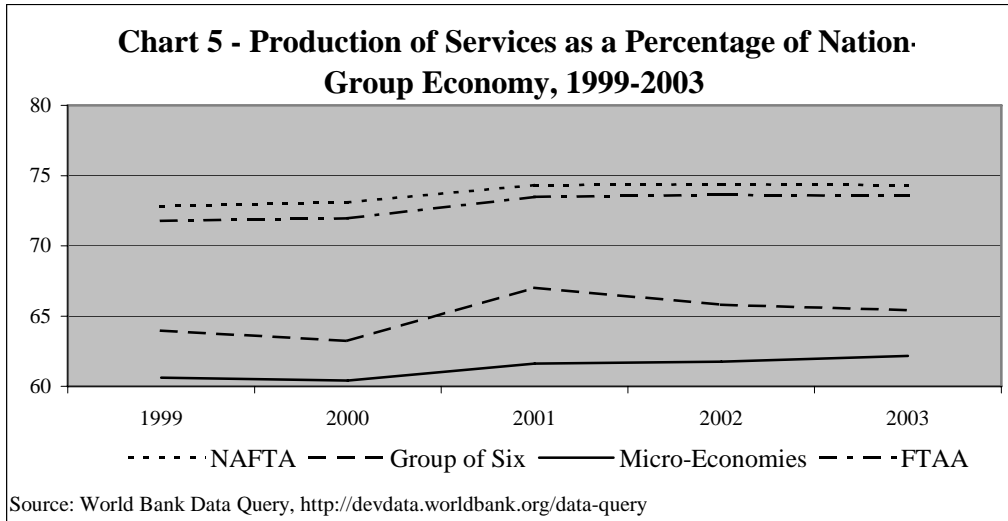
In 1999, 2.48% of FTAA regional production was tied to agriculture. Among the FTAA nation groups, the Micro-Economies had the largest agriculture sector, measured at 12.18% of their economy, the Group of Six nations 7.08%, and the NAFTA nations 1.82%. By 2003, agriculture accounted for 2.31% of FTAA regional production, with the NAFTA nations' share falling slightly to 1.80%, the Group of Six rising to 7.41%, and the Micro-Economies saw agricultures contribution to their economy fall to 11.27%.

Chart 4 reports, for years 1999-2003, the percentage of each nation groups' economy attributable to industry. The FTAA total is the weighted average (by GDP) of each nation's industry percentage. Here, industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas.



In 1999, 25.73% of FTAA regional production was attributed to industrial production. Among the FTAA nation groups, the Group of Six had the largest industrial sector, measured at 28.96% of their economy, the Micro-Economies 27.19%, and the NAFTA nations 25.36%. By 2003, industry accounted for 24.13% of FTAA regional production, with the NAFTA nations' share falling to 23.87%, the Group of Six falling to 27.16%, and the Micro-Economies saw industry's contribution to their economy fall to 26.57%.

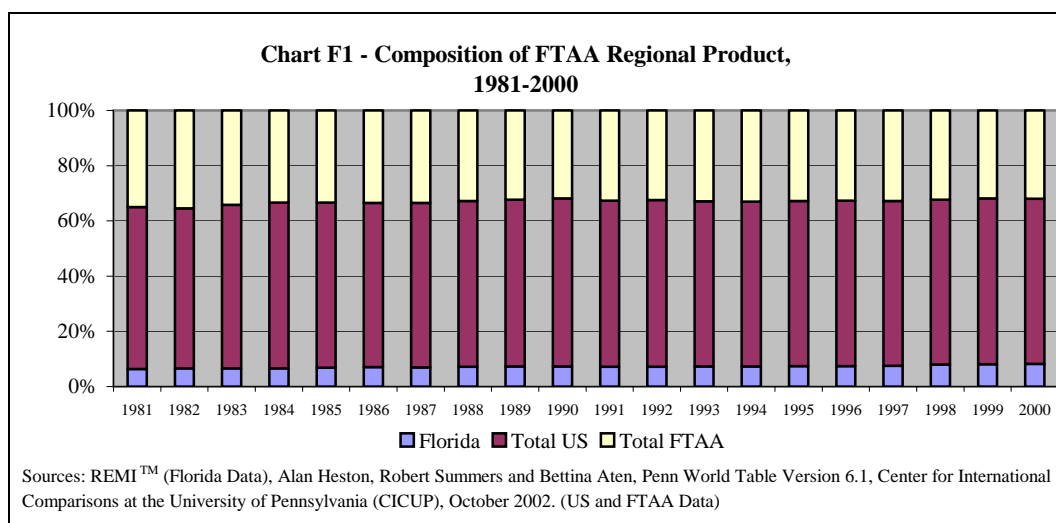
Chart 5 reports, for years 1999-2003, the percentage of each nation groups' economy attributable to service production. The FTAA total is the weighted average (by GDP) of each nation's production of services percentage. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services.



Services compose the majority of FTAA regional production. In 1999, 71.79% of FTAA regional production was tied to services. Among the FTAA nation groups, the NAFTA nations had the largest service sector, measured at 72.82% of their economy, the Group of Six nations 63.96%, and the Micro-Economy nations 60.62%. By 2003, services accounted for 73.56% of FTAA regional production, with the NAFTA nations' share rising to 74.34%, the Group of Six rising to 65.42%, and the Micro-Economies saw services' contribution to their economy rise to 62.16%.

Florida Production, 1981-2000

In 1981, Florida's Gross State Product (GSP) stood at \$492B (measured in chained 1996 dollars), accounting for almost one-tenth of US GDP. By 2000, Florida's GSP increased to just over \$1.1T and at that point, accounted for 12.2% of U.S. GDP. **Chart F1**, below, displays the share of regional production for Florida, the U.S., and the FTAA aggregate for years 1981-2000.



Florida accounted for 8.27% of FTAA production in 2000. Put another way, if Florida was a nation, it would rank as the third-largest FTAA participant, behind the United States (less Florida) and Brazil based on year 2000 production.

Florida's economy is significantly more dependent on services than the U.S., and thus more dependent on services than the FTAA aggregate. **Table F1** reports, for year 2000 (the most recent year for which a direct comparison can be made), the composition of the economies of Florida and the three nation-groups.

Table F1 - Comparison of Economic Composition
(by % Value-Added)

	Agriculture	Industrial	Services
Florida	1.29%	15.45%	83.26%
NAFTA	1.80%	25.11%	73.09%
Group of Six	7.02%	29.75%	63.23%
Micro-Economies	11.63%	27.95%	60.42%

Sources: REMI, Heston, et al

To balance the relatively higher reliance on services, Florida significantly differs from the rest of the NAFTA group in terms of industrial value-added as a percentage of the economy.

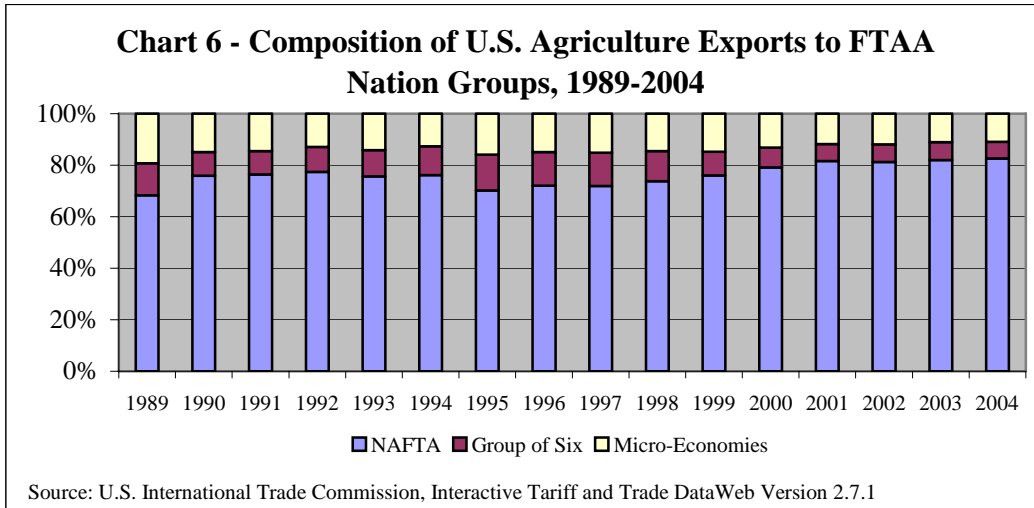
U.S. Agriculture Trade, 1989-2004

The following three charts display, for years 1989 through 2004, U.S. agricultural exports, U.S. agricultural imports, and U.S. agricultural net exports (i.e. – balance of trade) with the other FTAA nations. Export and import values – reported in nominal dollars – are based on either a Free Alongside Ship (FAS) or Customs basis.¹⁸

In 1989, U.S. agricultural exports to the FTAA region exceeded \$7.6B. By nation-group, this amount was parsed as follows: Micro-Economies 19.3%, the Group of Six 12.4%, and the NAFTA groups at 68.3%. By 2004, agricultural exports from the U.S. to the FTAA region increased by 247% to \$26.5B, with the shares going to the Micro-Economies and the Group of Six falling (10.9% and 6.5%, respectively) at the expense of an increased share to the NAFTA group – 82.6%. This is a logical conclusion, given NAFTA's implementation during this time period.

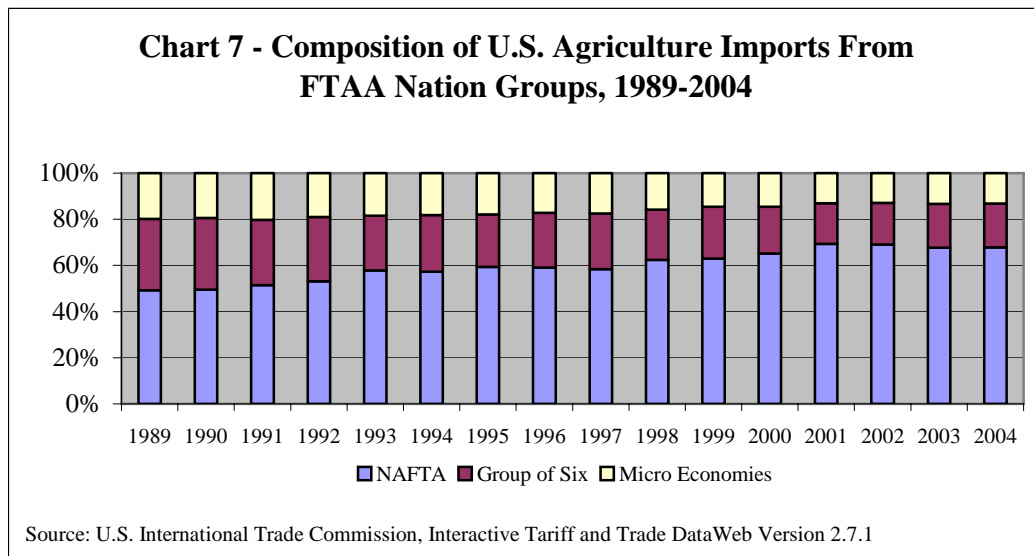
Chart 6 depicts the composition, by share, of U.S. agriculture exports to the FTAA nation groups.

¹⁸ Free Alongside Ship (FAS) costs include transportation and packaging costs incurred by the buyer up until the point the good is alongside, but not on the "ship," where "ship" can be any type of vehicle or vessel. Customs valuation for imports excludes costs of international transportation and insurance, as well as tariffs, and is similar to FAS valuation.



In 1989, U.S. agricultural imports from the FTAA region exceeded \$10.5B. By nation-group, this amount was parsed as follows: Micro-Economies 19.8%, the Group of Six 31.0%, and the NAFTA groups at 49.2%. By 2004, agricultural imports from the FTAA region to the U.S. increased to \$27.5B, with the shares going to the Micro-Economies and the Group of Six falling (13.2% and 18.9%, respectively) at the expense of an increased share to the NAFTA group – 67.9%, again showing evidence of NAFTA’s positive effect on increasing agricultural trade flows.

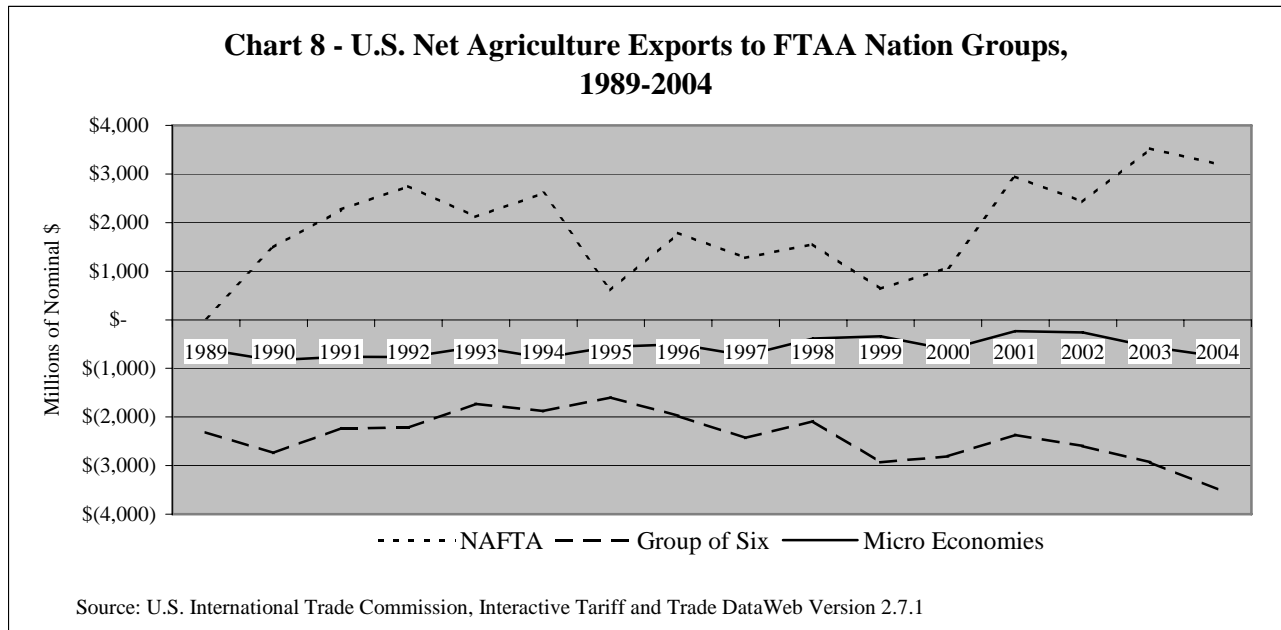
Chart 7 depicts the composition, by share, of U.S. agriculture imports from the FTAA nation groups.



Net exports of agricultural goods from the U.S. to the FTAA nations were negative throughout the period 1989 to 2004, except in 2001 and 2003. However, the value of these net exports rose from 1989 to 2004 by over \$1.8B. This increase was primarily due to U.S. trade with the NAFTA nations; net agricultural exports rose by \$3.1B during this period. Whereas,

agricultural net exports from the U.S. to the Micro-Economies fell by \$141M (23%), while similar trade with the Group of Six nations fell by \$1.1B (51%).

Chart 8, below, displays net agricultural exports from the U.S. to the three nation-groups for years 1989-2004.



Agriculture is of special importance to Florida’s economy, both in terms of quantitative effects (jobs, output, and product) and qualitative effects, such as historical significance, political influence, and state image. In **Appendix B**, we present an analysis of the Florida’s citrus and sugarcane industries with respect to the other FTAA nations.

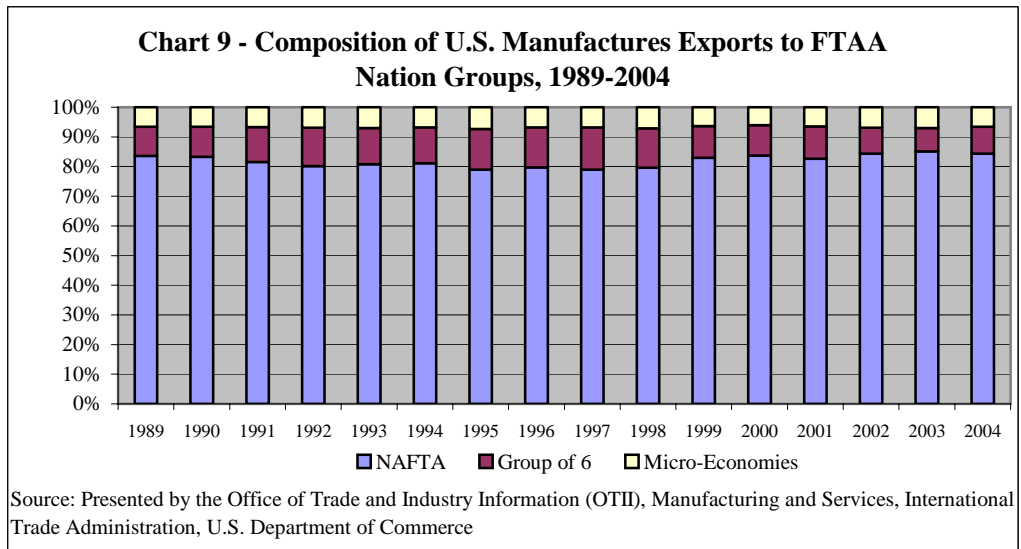
U.S. Manufacturing Trade, 1989-2004

The following three charts display by nation group, for years 1989 through 2004, U.S. manufacturing exports, U.S. manufacturing imports, and U.S. manufacturing net exports (i.e. – balance of trade) with the other FTAA nations. In this section, manufacturing is defined as Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Sections 5 through 9.¹⁹ We express all values in nominal dollars.

In 1989, U.S. manufacturing exports to the FTAA region exceeded \$110.5B. By nation-group, this amount was parsed as follows: Micro-Economies 6.6%, the Group of Six 9.8%, and the NAFTA group at 83.6%. By 2004, manufacturing exports from the U.S. to the FTAA region increased to \$314.3B, with the shares going to the Micro-Economies decreasing slightly, to 6.5%, and the Group of Six falling to 9.1% at the expense of an increased share to the NAFTA group – 84.3%, suggesting again the influence of NAFTA on U.S. trade flows.

¹⁹ The SITC, now in its third revision, predates the Harmonized System and is an appropriate classification system for data when international comparability is required, especially for long time series.

Chart 9 depicts the composition of U.S. manufactures exports by nation group for years 1989-2004.



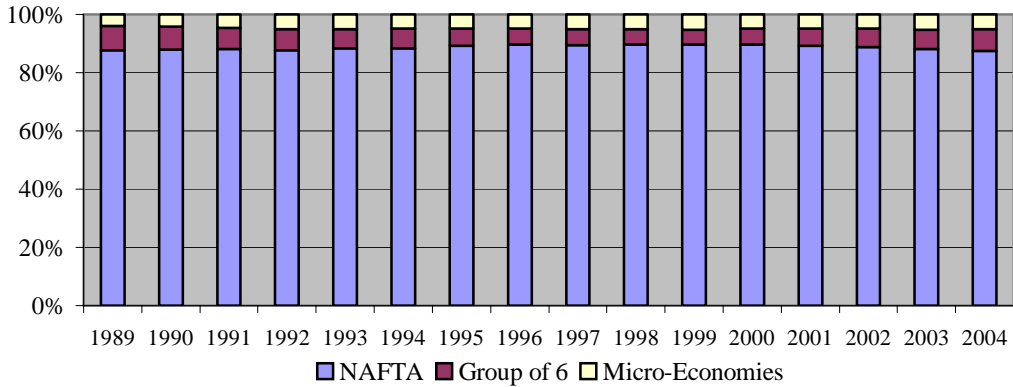
As depicted in Chart 9, the composition of U.S. manufactures exports to FTAA nation groups did not experience tremendous changes from 1989 to 2004. However, in the immediate post-NAFTA years (1995-1998), manufactures exports to the NAFTA nations as a percentage of manufactures exports to the FTAA region dipped slightly.

In 1989, manufacturing imports from the FTAA region exceeded \$100.2B. By nation-group, this amount was parsed as follows: Micro-Economies 3.9%, the Group of Six 8.5%, and the NAFTA groups at 87.6%. By 2004, manufacturing imports to the U.S. from the FTAA region increased to \$352.3B, with the shares going to the Micro-Economies increasing to 5.0%, and the Group of Six falling to 7.6% at the expense of an increased share to the NAFTA group – 84.3%, suggesting again the influence of NAFTA on U.S. trade flows. The relatively stable structure of manufacturing import shares by nation-group may be attributable to the general lack of U.S. tariffs on goods manufactured within the hemisphere.²⁰

Chart 10 displays the composition of U.S. manufactures imports by FTAA nation group for years 1989-2004.

²⁰ Smith, Mark. *The Economic Impact of the U.S.-Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA) on Florida*. U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 2004.

Chart 10 - Composition of U.S. Manufactures Imports From FTAA Nation Groups, 1989-2004

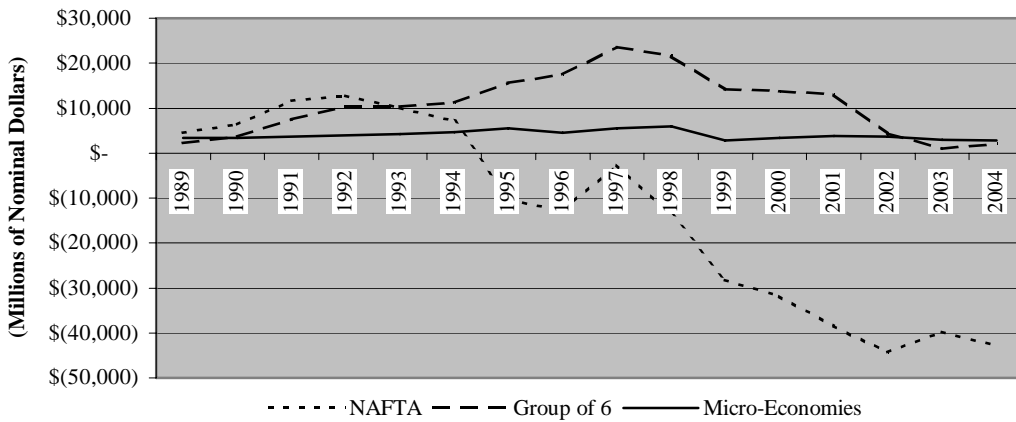


Source: Presented by the Office of Trade and Industry Information (OTII), Manufacturing and Services, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

As depicted in Chart 10, the composition of U.S. manufactures imports from FTAA nation groups did not experience tremendous changes from 1989 to 2004. However, in the immediate post-NAFTA years, manufactures exports to the NAFTA nations as a percentage of manufactures exports to the FTAA region dipped slightly.

Net exports of manufacturing goods from the U.S. to the FTAA nations fell between 1989 and 2004 by over \$48.2B. This decrease was primarily due to U.S. trade with the NAFTA nations, where net manufacturing exports fell by \$47.4B (1044%) during this period. Manufacturing net exports from the U.S. to the Micro-Economies fell by \$571M (17%), while net manufacturing exports to the Group of Six nations fell by \$250M (11%). **Chart 11**, below, displays net manufacturing exports from the U.S. to the three nation-groups for years 1989-2004.

Chart 11 - U.S. Net Manufacturing Exports to FTAA Nation Groups, 1989-2004



Source: Office of Trade and Industry Information (OTII), Manufacturing and Services, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

U.S. Services Trade, 1986-2003

Trade in services is monitored by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) as part of the construction of the national income and product accounts. Unlike the data for agricultural and manufacturing trade, the BEA does not report trade of services to the same level of geographic detail, for purposes of maintaining confidentiality. The following three tables report exports, imports, and net exports of private services – expressed in nominal dollars – between the U.S. and the other nations of the Western Hemisphere.²¹ We are not able to analyze the services data by three nation-groups as we did for agriculture and manufacturing, instead we analyze the data by the NAFTA group and a non-NAFTA group.

Chart 12 reports U.S. exports of private services to the FTAA region. In 1986, U.S. exports of private services to the FTAA region exceeded \$22.6B. Mexico and Canada accounted for 57.3% of this total. By 2003, exports of private services to the FTAA region from the U.S. increased to \$80.3B, with the share going to the non-NAFTA nations rising to 46.1%.

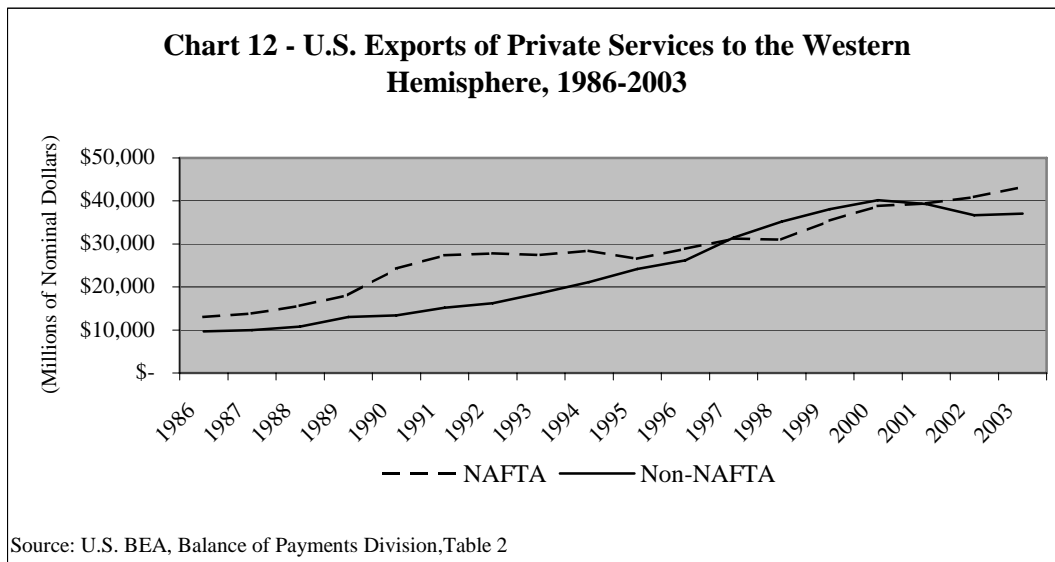
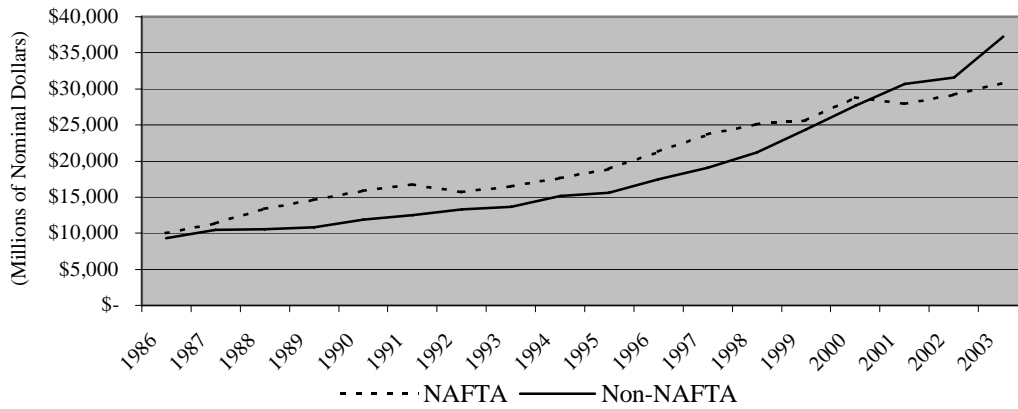


Chart 13 reports U.S. imports of private services from the FTAA region. In 1986, U.S. imports of private services from the FTAA region exceeded \$19.3B. Mexico and Canada accounted for 51.7% of this total. By 2003, imports of private services from the FTAA region to the U.S. increased to \$68.1B, with the share going to the non-NAFTA nations rising to 54.7%.

²¹ Western Hemisphere includes nations not participating in FTAA negotiations. However, these non-participants economies are relatively small, and thus do not greatly influence trade patterns within the Hemisphere.

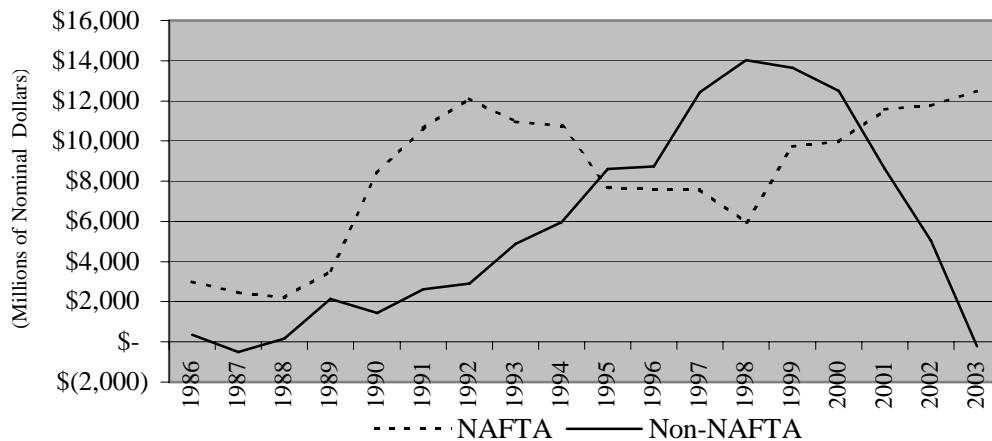
Chart 13 - U.S. Imports of Private Services from Western Hemisphere, 1986-2003



Source: U.S. BEA, Balance of Payments Division, Table 2

Net exports of private services from the U.S. to the FTAA nations rose from 1986 to 2003 by over \$8.9B, a 266% increase. This increase was due to U.S. trade with the NAFTA nations, where net private service exports rose by \$9.4B (316%) during this period. While net exports of private services to Canada rose by \$5.4B between 1986 and 2003, net exports of private services to Mexico rose \$4.1B. Net exports of private services from the U.S. to the non-NAFTA nations fell by \$569M (164%) from 1986 to 2003, although as late as 1998 net exports of private services to the non-NAFTA nations eclipsed \$14B. **Chart 14**, below, displays net exports of private services from the U.S. to the NAFTA and non-NAFTA groups for years 1986-2003.

Chart 14 - U.S. Net Exports of Private Services to the Western Hemisphere, 1986-2003

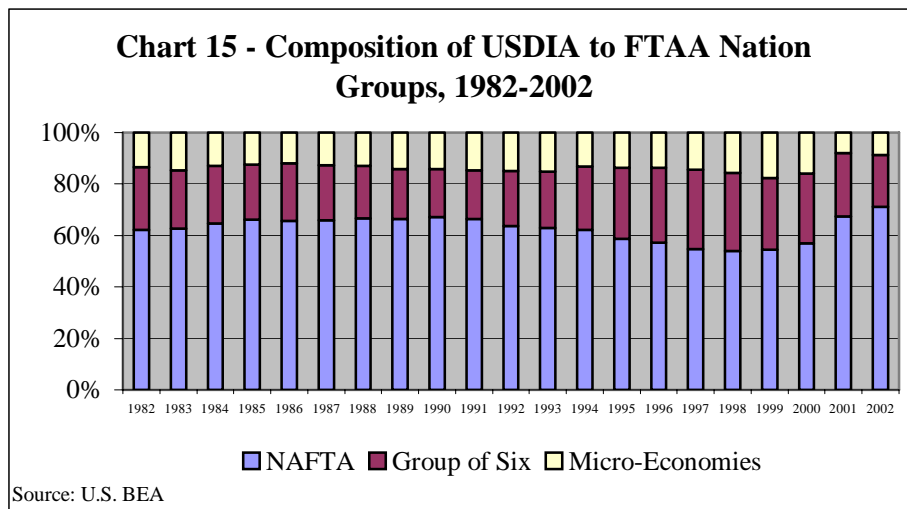


Source: U.S. BEA, Balance of Payments Division, Table 2

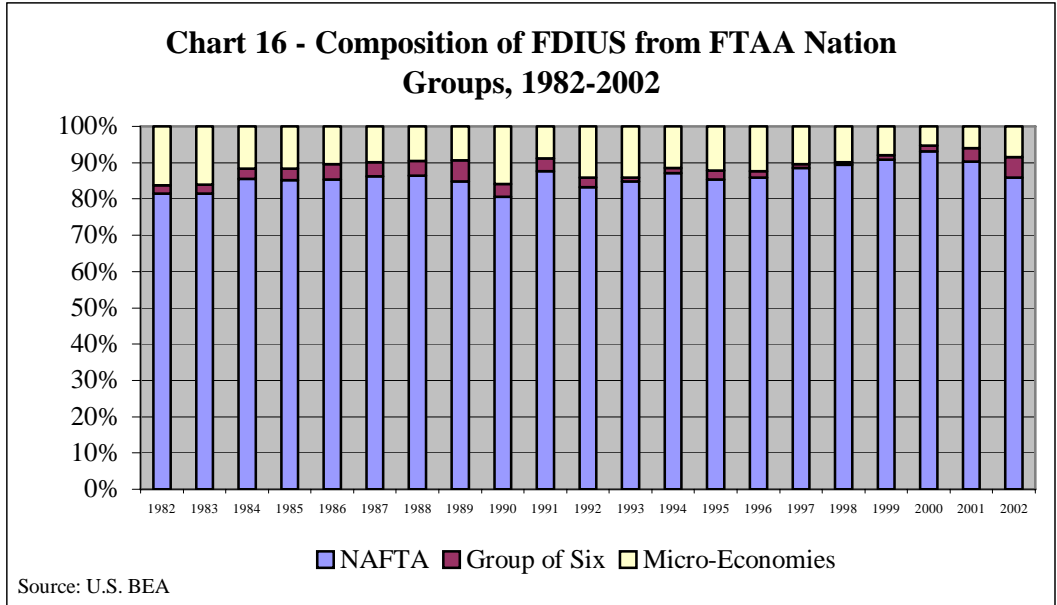
Intra-Regional Investment, 1982-2002

The following three charts display by nation group, for years 1982 through 2002, U.S. Direct Investment Abroad (USDIA), Foreign Direct Investment in the U.S. (FDIUS), and the net of USDIA and FDIUS (i.e. – balance of investment) with the other FTAA nations. Data represent investment positions on a nominal cost basis.

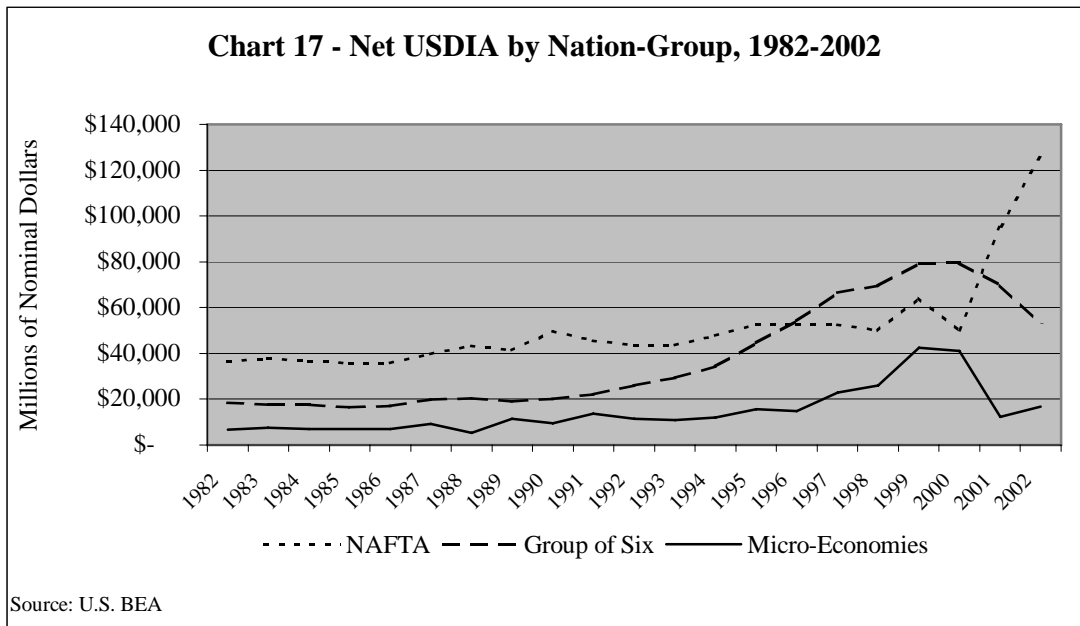
In 1982, USDIA in the FTAA region exceeded \$77.9B. By nation-group, this amount was parsed as follows: Micro-Economies 13.6%, the Group of Six 24.2%, and the NAFTA groups at 62.3%. By 2002, USDIA in the FTAA region increased to \$318B, with the shares going to the Micro-Economies decreasing to 8.7%, and the Group of Six falling to 20.3% at the expense of an increased share to the NAFTA group – 71.0%. Shares of USDIA to FTAA nation groups appear to be more volatile than goods and services trade, as depicted in **Chart 15**.



In 1982, FDIUS from the FTAA region exceeded \$14.6B. By nation-group, this amount was parsed as follows: Micro-Economies 16.2%, the Group of Six 2.3%, and the NAFTA groups at 81.5%. By 2002, FDIUS from the FTAA region increased to \$116.2B, with the shares going to the Micro-Economies decreasing to 8.5% at the expense of increased shares to the Group of Six (5.5%), and the NAFTA group (85.9%). As the case with USDIA, shares of FDIUS from FTAA nation groups appear to be more volatile than goods and services trade, as depicted in **Chart 16**.



On balance, the United States has consistently carried a positive balance of investment among the three nation groups over the past two decades. Given the maturity and competitiveness of the United States' economy, U.S. owners of capital often look across borders to maximize returns on investment, and also to develop new markets. Developing countries are a good place to look for investment opportunities. **Chart 17** reports for years 1982-2002, net USDIA by nation group.



Summary: Baseline Production and Trade in the FTAA Region

Production within the FTAA region has steadily risen over the last 20 years, although at a faster pace in the NAFTA nations than in the other two nation groups. In the FTAA region, smaller economies tend to devote a larger percentage of their economic activity to agriculture than larger ones. Larger economies produce a greater relative share of services than do smaller ones. Florida's economy, as measured by GSP, grew at a faster pace –126.55% - than the United States as a whole 84.01% - from 1981 to 2000, and devotes a greater percentage of its production to the services sector relative to the NAFTA group.

Not surprisingly, hemispheric trade flows between the U.S. and its partner nations appear to be tied to production. As a market, large GDP nations have a larger appetite for U.S. goods and services. Similarly, large GDP nations produce more goods and services for American consumption. Among the potential members of an FTAA, the U.S. conducts the preponderance of its trade with Canada and Mexico, its NAFTA partners. While the NAFTA appears to have had little effect on the U.S. trade balance in agriculture and private services, net exports of manufactures to the NAFTA nations plummeted shortly after its adoption. Examining cross-border investment, we find that the U.S. invested more resources in FTAA nations than vice-versa for the period 1982-2002. This balance, measured as USDIA minus FDIUS, tripled in nominal terms in the 20-year period 1982-2002.

Overall, the U.S. carried a positive trade balance with the non-NAFTA western hemisphere nations in 2002 of approximately \$79B, although net exports of agriculture products were negative. This is despite the fact that U.S. goods face tariffs in the non-NAFTA portion of the hemisphere whereas hemispheric goods typically enter the U.S. duty free.

Section 3: Potential Impacts: Literature Review

Introduction

Proponents of free trade agreements argue that a reduction of trade barriers enables a country to utilize their comparative advantage to increase their standard of living. However, opponents of free trade agreements make the argument that a reduction of trade barriers allows developed countries to exploit developing countries, and causes developed countries to lose jobs to the developing countries. In the U.S., negotiations over the FTAA have sparked similar debate as to whether the proposed agreement among the 34 countries will have a positive or negative effect on U.S. trade, employment, and GDP.

A glimpse of the potential effects of the FTAA on Florida may be obtained by examining empirical literature on current U.S. free trade agreements. Particularly, this section summarizes empirical literature that quantifies or predicts the effects of the NAFTA, the DR-CAFTA, and the recently implemented U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement (US-CFTA). The review of NAFTA, DR-CAFTA, and US-CFTA is important to the FTAA because the countries involved within these agreements are included in the current FTAA negotiations.

A key challenge for the researchers is separating the effects of trade agreements from other factors that have influenced trade including the economic and political climate among the trading partners, technological innovation, and an the amount of economic integration among the countries prior to the trade agreement. However, the empirical literature does offer insight into the types of effects, and the magnitude of the effects the FTAA could potentially have on U.S. imports, exports, employment, and GDP.

The first study in the following section estimates the effects of DR-CAFTA, and the second study examines the early impacts of US-CFTA. The remaining seven studies discuss the NAFTA experience, post-implementation. The trade effects of NAFTA on U.S. and Canadian trade were excluded in six of the seven studies. These two countries entered into the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement in 1988, leaving very little restricted trade between the two countries upon the enactment of NAFTA in 1994. Additionally, several of the NAFTA studies estimate the percentage increase in U.S. and Mexico trade and U.S. GDP due solely to NAFTA.

The Economic Impact of the U.S.-Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA) on Florida²²

According to Smith (2004), Florida-origin goods in 2003 accounted for over a fifth of all U.S. goods exported to the DR-CAFTA countries with a value of \$3.1B, and exports to DR-CAFTA countries helped to sustain approximately 65,000 Florida jobs. The implementation of DR-CAFTA would reduce trade barriers and tariffs between the United States, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador.

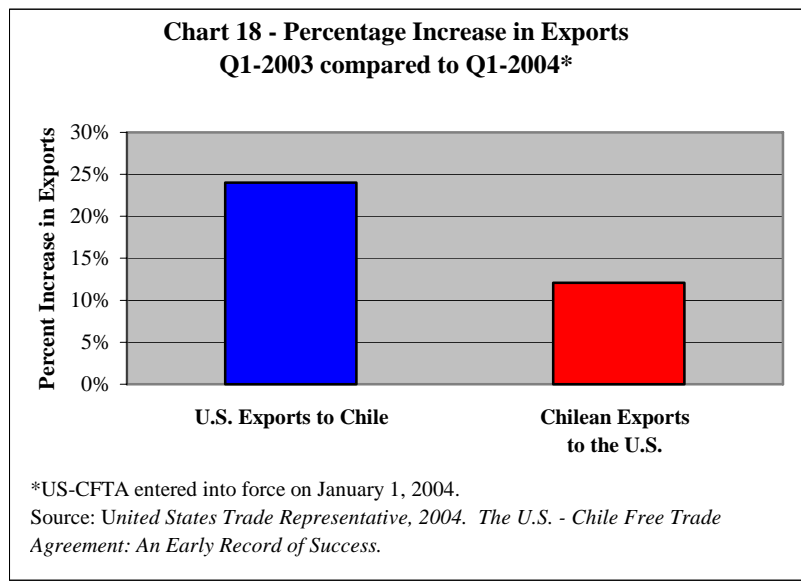
²² Smith, Mark. 2004. "The Economic Impact of the U.S.-Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA) on Florida," U.S. Chamber of Commerce – Western Hemisphere Affairs.

Smith analyzed the potential impacts of DR-CAFTA on the state of Florida in an effort to estimate the increase in jobs, earnings, and output that would occur upon the implementation of DR-CAFTA. Impacts were estimated using the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Economic Analysis Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II). Using 2003 baseline export data to DR-CAFTA countries, Smith estimated the effects of an increase in output across industries on income and employment. Experiences from the NAFTA and the US-CFTA were used to make two key assumptions regarding export growth. First, Florida exports to the DR-CAFTA region are expected to increase by 17% in the first year. Second, Florida exports to DR-CAFTA countries are expected to increase by 91% after nine years.

Smith predicts that Florida’s output will increase by \$958M one year after implementation of DR-CAFTA, and by \$5.1B across all industries nine years after implementation. Next, Smith estimates that earnings of employees in Florida will increase \$226M one year after implementation of DR-CAFTA, and by \$1.2B nine years after implementation. Lastly, jobs in Florida are estimated to increase by 6,879 one year after implementation, and by 36,308 jobs nine years after implementation of DR-CAFTA.

Early Effects of the U.S. – Chile Free Trade Agreement²³

The U.S. – Chile Free Trade Agreement (US–CFTA) became effective on January 1, 2004. US–CFTA eliminated 90% of the tariffs on U.S. exports to Chile, and on 95% of the tariffs of Chilean exports to the U.S. **Chart 18** below displays the quarter over quarter increase in exports between the United States and Chile from 2003 to 2004. During the first three months following the implementation of US–CFTA U.S. exports to Chile increased 24% to \$766.79M. Chilean exports to the United States increased 12.1% during the same time period to \$1.17B.



²³ United States Trade Representative, 2004. “The U.S. - Chile Free Trade Agreement: An Early Record of Success.”

The Impact of NAFTA on the United States²⁴

Burfisher, Robinson, and Thierfelder (2001) compare arguments made pre-NAFTA to the post-experience data. They conclude (1) economists make reasonable forecasts of gains from free trade agreements, (2) regional trade liberalization primarily affects resource allocation, production and trade patterns as opposed to aggregate trade balances, (3) free trade agreements are an impetus for economic structural change, particularly in the labor market, and (4) free trade tends to motivate domestic reforms of policies that distort prices.

NAFTA and Agriculture, An Early Assessment²⁵

In this study, one of many reviewed by Burfisher, et al (2001), DeJanvry (1996) uses a regression model to control for the effects of the NAFTA on trade patterns and macroeconomic shocks such as the 1995 peso crisis. The model predicts that without NAFTA U.S. exports to Mexico would have decreased by 28% in 1995 rather than 14%. Additionally, the model predicts that exports to Mexico would have increased by 3% rather than the 19% observed in 1994 without NAFTA, and in 1995 imports would have fallen by 3% rather than increase by the 17% observed.

Trade Creation and Trade Diversion Under NAFTA²⁶

This analysis uses a pooled-time-series-cross-section regression to test for the effect of regional trade agreements. Krueger (1999) includes 61 countries for six years and many other variables – trade values, GDP, population, exchange rates, language, and distance – to control for trade effects. The model finds no statistical relationship between increased trade and NAFTA countries. However, the study did find that NAFTA countries imported significantly fewer goods from non-NAFTA trading partners since the inception of NAFTA, suggesting that trade agreements re-distribute, rather than create trade.

The U.S. Employment Impacts of North American Integration After NAFTA: A Partial Equilibrium Approach²⁷

Two of the major findings in this report by Hinojosa-Ojeda et al. (2000) support claims that NAFTA's lowering of tariffs had only a slight impact on trade between the U.S. and Mexico and that trade due to NAFTA had similarly insignificant impacts on U.S. employment.

While U.S. imports from Mexico experienced an annual growth rate of 20% in the years after NAFTA, compared to the average growth rate of 6.3% in the three years prior to NAFTA, analysis of U.S.-Mexico trade patterns indicate that growth in U.S. imports of NAFTA-liberalized

²⁴ Burfisher, M., S. Robinson, and K. Thierfelder. 2001. "The Impact of NAFTA on the United States," *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 15:1 pp. 125-144

²⁵ DeJanvry, A. 1996. "NAFTA and Agriculture, An Early Assessment," Working paper no. 807. Gianninni Foundation, University of California, Berkeley, CA.

²⁶ Krueger, A.O. 1999. "Trade Creation and Trade Diversion Under NAFTA," Working Paper 7429, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, MA.

²⁷ Hinojosa-Ojeda, R., D. Runsten, F. Depaolis and N. Kamel. 2000. "The U.S. Employment Impacts of North American Integration After NAFTA: A Partial Equilibrium Approach," unpublished manuscript, North American Integration and Development Center, School of Public Policy and Social Research, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA.

commodities from Mexico occurred at a slower rate than growth in imports of commodities from Mexico not affected by NAFTA liberalization, therefore suggesting that the increased growth rate of U.S. imports from Mexico, post-NAFTA, may be attributed to other events of the time such as the peso crisis and ongoing bi-national industrial integration.

The authors used a partial equilibrium model to present results regarding potential job impacts. Total estimated potential job impact in the U.S. due to imports from Mexico, from 1990 to 1997, would be 299,000 and about 458,000 due to imports from Canada during that same time. Breaking this down to an annual figure implies that Mexican and Canadian trade with the U.S. impacts an average of 37,000 and 57,000 U.S. jobs respectively, a relatively insignificant amount when compared to the average of 2.4M jobs annually created in the U.S during that period.

Effects of North American Free Trade Agreement on Agriculture and the Rural Economy²⁸

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (2002) used “economic models and expert assessments” by commodity trade specialists to examine NAFTA’s trade impact on 38 commodities or commodity groupings. Similar to other Krueger (1999), the study found that NAFTA had little to no effect on the majority of the commodities. However, for a select group of commodities NAFTA had significant and positive effect on trade with the U.S.

Table 4 is a summary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) study, which reports the estimated change in trade volume between the U.S. and Mexico due solely to NAFTA by selected commodity from 1994 - 2000. Additionally, Table 4 reports the pre-NAFTA tariff that was eliminated when NAFTA was implemented. With respect to U.S. exports to Mexico, six individual commodities increased by more than 15% because of NAFTA. With respect to U.S. imports from Mexico, only 3 commodities increased by more than 15% because of NAFTA. Lastly, the study examined NAFTA’s effect of FDI and U.S. employment and found small positive effects in FDI and employment directly related to NAFTA

**Table 4 - NAFTA Effects on U.S. and Mexico Trade Volume by Selected Commodities
1994 - 2000**

Selected Commodities	Pre - NAFTA Tariff, U.S. Exports to Mexico	Estimated Change in Trade Volume Due Solely to NAFTA
Rice	10% on rough and broken rice, and 20% on milled rice.	>15%
Dairy Products	Import licenses requirements, and zero to 20% on dairy products.	>15%
Cotton	10% tariff to be phased out over a 9 year-period.	>15%
Processed Potatoes	15% on frozen potatoes and 20% on dried.	>15%
Fresh Apples	20% tariff on fresh apples.	>15%
Fresh Pairs	20% tariff on fresh pairs.	>15%
Corn	Import license requirement removed and elimination of price support.	6% to 15%
Oil Seeds	15% phased out over a 9 year-period	6% to 15%

²⁸ U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2002. *Effects of North American Free Trade Agreement on Agriculture and the Rural Economy*. WRS-02-01. Washington, DC.

Table 4 - Continued

Beef and Veal	20% on fresh beef/veal and 25% on frozen beef/veal.	6% to 15%
Sorghum	15% seasonal tariff immediately removed.	(>-15%)
Wheat Products	0.77 cents per kilogram on non-durham phased out in 4 years, and durham phased out over 10 years.	>15%
Cattle and Calves	2.2 cents per kilogram on non-dairy and non-purebred cattle.	>15%
Peanuts	Section 22 quotas were replaced with Tariff Rate Quotas starting at 3,377 metric tons in 1994, and increase by 3% each year until phased out in 2008.	>15%
Sugar	0.66 cents per pound.	>15%
Fresh Tomatoes	3.3 or 4.6 per kilogram.	6% to 15%
Processed Tomatoes	7.5% to 14.7% per kilogram.	6% to 15%
Cantaloupe	20% to 35% tariff rate depending on the season.	6% to 15%

Source: USDA

Has NAFTA Changed North American Trade?²⁹

Using a gravity model, Gould (1998) uses quarterly data from 1980 to 1996 from NAFTA countries to estimate the effects of NAFTA on bilateral trade flows. The study finds a statistically significant relationship between Mexico and the U.S. with respect to U.S. exports. Hence, U.S. exports to Mexico have grown faster than would have been expected had NAFTA not been implemented.

With NAFTA, U.S. export growth is 16.3% higher per year on average, which is the equivalent to an increase in exports worth \$21.3B. Additionally, Gould finds that U.S. imports from Mexico increased by 16.2% per year on average or about \$20.5B in additional imports. However, the statistical significance is only marginal, which implies trade without NAFTA could have resulted in the same increase in imports. Gould finds no relationship between Canada and the U.S. with respect to imports and exports, but this is not surprising since the U.S. and Canada negotiated a free trade agreement five years before the implementation of NAFTA. Lastly, Gould concludes that NAFTA was trade creating, in that trade with non-NAFTA countries increased after the implementation of NAFTA. This contrasts with the findings of Krueger (1999).

The Impact of NAFTA on the U.S. Economy and Industries: A Three-Year Review³⁰

The International Trade Commission (ITC) used a regression model to study the effects of NAFTA on U.S. and Mexico. The ITC estimates that NAFTA increased U.S. exports to Mexico by 1.3% in 1994, 3.9% in 1995, and by 2.9% in 1996. Additionally, the ITC study reports that U.S. imports from Mexico increased by 1.0%, 4.9%, and 6.4% for 1994, 1995, and 1996. Thus, trade between the U.S. and Mexico increased due to NAFTA.

²⁹ Gould, D. 1998. "Has NAFTA Changed North American Trade?" *Economic Review*. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, First Quarter, pp. 12-23.

³⁰ International Trade Commission Report on NAFTA, 1997. "The Impact of the NAFTA on the U.S. Economy and Industries: A Three-Year Review," Publication No. 3045

The Effects of NAFTA U.S.-Mexican Trade and GDP³¹

The Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) report estimates the effects of NAFTA on U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), U.S. Exports to Mexico, and U.S. Imports from Mexico for the time period of 1994 – 2001. The CBO, similar to Gould (1998) and the ITC (1997), used multiple regression analysis to isolate the effects of trade due solely to NAFTA. The CBO used quarterly data from 1969 through 2001 to model U.S.-Mexican trade. The CBO import model excluded crude oil imports due to significant variations over time with respect to other imports.

First, models were estimated to predict what trade and U.S. GDP would have been if NAFTA had not been implemented in 1994. The “without-NAFTA” model assumed that tariffs would remain at 1993 levels through 2001. Next, “NAFTA” models were estimated, which added a dummy variable to the regression to capture the effects of the tariff provisions of NAFTA. The effects were calculated as the difference, averaged year by year, between the “NAFTA” model and the “without-NAFTA” model.

The CBO finds that the effect of NAFTA on U.S. exports to Mexico was larger than the effect NAFTA had on U.S. imports from Mexico. According to the CBO, NAFTA increased U.S. exports to Mexico by 2.2% in 1994, but this figure rose to 11.3% by 2001. With respect to U.S. imports from Mexico, the CBO finds that NAFTA increased imports by 1.9% in 1994 and by 7.7% in 2001. These results are in line with the ITC study, and in the same direction, but generally more subdued than the findings of Gould.

According to the CBO, the effects of NAFTA on U.S. exports to Mexico, Mexico exports to the U.S., and U.S. GDP are increasing with time. This gradual increase in gains from NAFTA is expected given that all tariffs are not scheduled to be phased out until 2008. For example, the average U.S. tariff rate on total goods imported from Mexico fell from 2.0% in 1993 to about 0.2% in 2001 while the average Mexican tariff rate fell from 10.3% in 1993 to about 0.2% in 2001.

Summary

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was implemented on January 1, 1994 between the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAFTA called for the elimination of all trade restrictions over a 10 to 15-year period. Since the implementation of NAFTA, a handful of empirical studies have attempted to measure the effects of NAFTA on U.S. imports, exports, employment, and GDP. All the studies point out that the main effects of NAFTA would come from the elimination of trade barriers between the Mexico and the U.S., and Mexico and Canada. Prior to NAFTA, the U.S. and Canada had already made significant progress in eliminating trade barriers with the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement.³²

Table 5, below, summarizes the effects of NAFTA on U.S. and Mexico trade and U.S. GDP based on studies by the CBO, ITC, and Gould. The percentages are reported as year over year increases due solely to NAFTA.

³¹ Congressional Budget Office, 2003. “The Effects of NAFTA on U.S.-Mexican Trade and GDP.”

³² The Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement was enacted in 1988.

Table 5 - Summary of Effects of NAFTA on U.S. and Mexico Trade

	Year Over Year			Year Over Year			Percentage Increase	
	Percent Increase in			Percent Increase in			in U.S. GDP (CBO)	
	U.S. Exports to Mexico			U.S. Imports from Mexico			Exports	Imports
	Study	CBO	ITC	Gould	CBO	ITC		
1994	2.2%	1.3%	16.3%	1.9%	1.0%	16.2%	0.02%	0.01%
1995	4.7%	3.9%	16.3%	4.9%	5.7%	16.2%	0.03%	0.04%
1996	7.2%	2.9%	16.3%	6.1%	6.4%	16.2%	0.05%	0.06%
1997	8.6%	---	---	6.8%	---	---	0.07%	0.07%
1998	9.5%	---	---	7.2%	---	---	0.09%	0.08%
1999	10.8%	---	---	7.4%	---	---	0.10%	0.09%
2000	10.3%	---	---	7.2%	---	---	0.12%	0.11%
2001	11.3%	---	---	7.7%	---	---	0.12%	0.11%

The studies reviewed in Table 5 vary in their estimates of the effect of NAFTA on U.S. exports to Mexico and U.S. imports from Mexico, but the overall consensus of the three studies is that the effects of NAFTA have been positive with respect to U.S. and Mexico trade and with respect to U.S. GDP.

All three U.S.-Mexico studies cite that the phase out period of tariffs is crucial to understanding the potential effects of NAFTA. The literature indicates that the low pre-NAFTA U.S. tariff rates on imported goods from Mexico are the factor that explains the relatively low increase in Mexican imports to the U.S. Conversely, the elimination or lowering of high pre-NAFTA tariffs imposed on U.S. goods by Mexico contributed to the increase in U.S. exports to Mexico.

In conclusion, NAFTA has had a positive effect on U.S. and Mexico trade, but not the heavy negative or positive effects critics and proponents predicted it would have prior to its implementation.

Section 4: Potential Impacts: Economic Modeling

In this section, we use two computer models, IMPLAN and REMI, to estimate the potential effects of an FTAA on the state of Florida. We report economic effects in terms of employment, output and gross state product. Employment refers to jobs (not workers as a worker may hold more than one job), output is defined as sales adjusted for inventory, and gross state product is output minus inputs and can also be thought of as compensation and profit. These three variables are interrelated descriptors of the same economy, much as mass, volume and density each can describe a solid. **Appendices C and D**, respectively, contain descriptions of the IMPLAN and REMI models.

Our estimation approach is two-fold. The REMI model, while highly complex and considered the pre-eminent economic modeling software, does not include import and export cost variables for the primary agriculture sub-sectors. So we first use the IMPLAN model to estimate the direct net employment effect of an FTAA on NAICS sub- sectors 111 (Crop Production) and 112 (Animal Production). We then enter the estimated direct net employment effect of an FTAA concomitantly with a reduction of export and import costs – thus simulating reduction of tariffs – for the manufacturing sectors of the economy into the REMI model. Additionally, we also provide estimates of the economic effects of an FTAA should the tariffs be reduced by 50%, i.e. partial implementation.

Direct Employment Effect of an FTAA on Agriculture Sector

Here we utilize the IMPLAN model to estimate the potential direct employment effect of an FTAA on NAICS sub-sectors 111 (Crop Production) and 112 (Animal Production). To estimate the direct employment effects of an FTAA, we introduce to the model the estimated change in output an FTAA would have on the Crop Production and Animal Production industries. These estimates, taken from a USDA report, are shown in **Table 6**.³³

Table 6 – Effects of the FTAA on U.S. Agricultural Production, by Commodity

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Real Change in Output (%)</u>
Rice	3.2
Wheat	0.0
Other Grains	-0.5
Horticulture	0.0
Oilseeds	0.4
Other Crops	-0.6
Livestock	-0.4
Raw Milk	0.1
Meat	-0.3
Dairy Products	0.1

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA

³³ Burfisher (2004)

We assume that the effects of an FTAA on Florida would mirror these national effects, and fit these commodities into their corresponding IMPLAN sectors, weighting by production when two or more commodities fit into a single IMPLAN sector. **Table 7** displays the calculated percent changes in output for the IMPLAN sectors

Table 7 – Percent Change in Output by IMPLAN Sector

IMPLAN Sector	Commodity(ies)	NAICS Sub-Sector	% Change in Output
1	Oilseeds	111	-.4000%
2	Rice, Other Grains	111	-.0714%
10	Other Crops	111	-.6000%
11	Livestock, Raw Milk, Dairy Products	112	-.0749%
12	Meat	112	-.3000%
13	Meat, Livestock	112	-.3500%

We then enter the percent changes in output into the IMPLAN model. **Table 8** reports the estimated direct net employment effect of an FTAA on Florida’s crop and animal production sub-sector.

Table 8 – Estimated Direct Net Employment Effects of an FTAA of Florida Agriculture

Sub-Sector	Jobs
Crop Production (NAICS Sub-Sector 111)	-0.3
Animal Production (NAICS Sub-Sector 112)	-29.6
Total 111 and 112	-29.9

The Department of Agriculture’s report does not nationally predict the FTAA’s effect on NAICS industries 11131 (Orange Groves) and 11132 (Citrus - except Orange - Groves) or 11193 (Sugarcane Farming). Horticulture – the category that includes citrus - is not predicted to be affected in the aggregate by the FTAA. However, the effects on citrus juices and processed sugar are included within the results for the manufacturing sector on the following pages, where we model the effects of regional tariff elimination for processed foods. Additionally, for sensitivity analysis we present in Appendix B the estimated economic effects of a 0.6% output reduction – the maximum reduction shown in Table 6 – on Florida’s citrus and sugarcane industries. The economic effects of this alternate scenario do not differ greatly from our primary scenario.

Economic Impact of an FTAA – Tariff Changes

Here we utilize the REMI model to estimate the total economic effects of an FTAA on Florida’s economy. We introduce to the model the direct employment effects generated by the IMPLAN model and concomitantly adjust the “Foreign Export Costs (Share)” and “Foreign Import Costs (Share)” on other industries to simulate the economic effects of an FTAA.

Because the “Foreign Export Costs (Share)” and “Foreign Import Costs (Share)” represent global trade and not just trade with the FTAA nations, we must scale the variables by Florida’s trade with the FTAA nations, less trade with the NAFTA nations, as a share of global trade. Because the FTAA seeks to model itself after the NAFTA, we assume that an FTAA would have no effect on the residual tariffs on trade between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

Table 9 reports, for year 2004, the share by NAICS sub-sector of Florida’s global exports to the 31 non-NAFTA FTAA nations, the average applied tariff, and in the right-most column, the product of the share and the tariff. This is the amount by which we will reduce “Foreign Export Costs (Share)” in the REMI model.

Table 9 - Foreign Export Cost Reduction Calculation

REMI Sectors	Item	Share of FL Exports	Tariff	Tariff x Share
1	113 & 114 Forestry and Fishing, et al	17.54%	1.99%	0.35%
3	211 Oil & Gas Extraction	71.45%	1.99%	1.42%
4	212 Mining	21.72%	1.99%	0.43%
19	311 Processed Foods	37.08%	17.13%	6.35%
20	312 Beverage & Tobacco Products	31.95%	17.13%	5.47%
21	313 Fabric Mill Products	95.26%	18.03%	17.17%
22	314 Non-Apparel Textile Products	64.41%	18.03%	11.61%
23	315 Apparel Manufactures	73.76%	19.36%	14.28%
24	316 Leather & Related Products	26.36%	19.08%	5.03%
8	321 Wood Products	67.64%	12.11%	8.19%
25	322 Paper Products	38.75%	12.11%	4.69%
26	323 Printing & Related Products	38.13%	12.11%	4.62%
27	324 Petroleum & Coal Products	65.85%	9.06%	5.97%
28	325 Chemical Manufactures	38.23%	9.06%	3.46%
29	326 Plastic & Rubber Products	51.98%	9.06%	4.71%
9	327 Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	59.81%	12.11%	7.24%
10	331 Primary Metal Manufactures	30.65%	10.79%	3.31%
11	332 Fabricated Metal Products	54.47%	12.11%	6.60%
12	333 Machinery Manufactures	61.75%	10.37%	6.40%
13	334 Computers & Electronic Prod.	56.61%	10.52%	5.96%
14	335 Elec. Eq.; Appliances & Parts	53.69%	10.52%	5.65%
15 & 16	336 Transportation Equipment	40.71%	see below	
17	337 Furniture & Related Products	56.97%	12.11%	6.90%
18	339 Misc. Manufactures	34.80%	12.11%	4.21%
40	511 Publishing Industries	50.05%	12.11%	6.06%
30	910 Waste & Scrap	10.23%	see below	
30	920 Used Merchandise	19.36%	see below	
30	990 Special Classification Provisions	51.23%	see below	

Note: REMI variable 15 is motor vehicles only. In 2004 15.5% FL exports of Trans. Equip. were motor vehicles. Items 910, 920, and 990 were weighted by trade and assigned to the Wholesale Trade sector.

15	Motor Vehicles	6.31%	21.78%	1.37%
16	Transportation Equipment ex. Motor Vehicles	34.40%	12.11%	4.17%
30	Wholesale Trade	5.73%	12.11%	0.69%

To reduce import costs in the model, we use estimates published by the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM). The NAM, in a 2005 publication, states that the average applied industrial tariff imposed by the U.S. on goods from Latin American countries is 3.7%.³⁴ We scaled this figure by the share of U.S. imports from FTAA countries (less U.S. imports from NAFTA countries) relative to world imports to the U.S. Inherent to this methodology is the assumption that Florida's appetite for imports mirrors the nation's.

Table 10 reports, for year 2004, the share by NAICS sub-sector of Florida's imports from the 31 non-NAFTA FTAA nations, the average applied tariff, and in the right-most column, the product of the share and the tariff. This is the amount by which we will reduce "Foreign Import Costs (Share)" in the REMI model.

Table 10 - Foreign Import Cost Reduction Calculation

REMI Sectors	Item	Share of US Exports	Tariff	Tariff x Share
1	11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	26.99%	3.70%	1.00%
3, 4	21 Mining	18.51%	3.70%	0.69%
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	31 Manufacturing; Part 1	11.48%	3.70%	0.42%
8, 9, 25, 26 27, 28, 29	32 Manufacturing; Part 2	7.17%	3.70%	0.27%
10, 11, 12, 13 14, 15, 16, 17 18	33 Manufacturing; Part 3	2.53%	3.70%	0.09%
40	51 Information	0.22%	3.70%	0.01%
30	910 Waste & Scrap	10.23%	see below	
30	920 Used Merchandise	1.28%	see below	
30	990 Special Classification Provisions	3.21%	see below	
Note: Items 910, 920, and 990 were weighted by trade and assigned to the Wholesale Trade sector.				
30	Wholesale Trade	3.58%	3.70%	0.13%

Comparison of the export and import cost reductions shows that the U.S. faces higher tariffs on its exported goods than it imposes on FTAA goods entering the country. This is consistent with the practice of protective tariffs. Smaller economies generally will have larger tariffs than large economies to protect their industries from foreign competition. We also note here that we do not adjust import or exports costs for services or investment, as no tariffs exist for these types of trade, per se.

³⁴ *To the Point: Talking Points for Manufacturers*. (2005). Retrieved April 1, 2005, from http://nam.org/s_nam/doc1.asp?CID=14&DID=233610

Economic Impact of an FTAA – Employment

We report estimated employment changes due to enactment of an FTAA in **Table 11**. Predictive results are presented by NAICS sub-sector for years 2006 and 2015. The values reported are differences from Florida’s baseline economic forecast.

Table 11 - Estimated Employment Effects
Reduction of Export and Import Tariffs - Full Implementation

NAICS Sector	Name	2006	2015
11	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	11.39	33.49
21	Mining	12.29	19.27
22	Utilities	85.03	107.60
23	Construction	1,622.00	2,799.00
31-33	Manufacturing	8,602.65	9,320.21
42	Wholesale Trade	1,780.00	2,235.00
44-45	Retail Trade	2,354.00	2,999.00
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	554.86	727.55
51	Information	705.89	983.51
52	Finance and Insurance	940.30	1,077.60
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	503.40	845.80
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,814.00	2,754.00
55	Management of Companies, Enterprises	430.80	510.80
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,436.69	2,014.90
61	Educational Services	276.10	337.60
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	547.93	993.60
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	357.39	427.79
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,392.10	1,735.40
81	Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1,260.60	1,564.10
92	Public Administration	286.30	1,997.00
Total Employment		24,973.72	33,483.22

We predict that in the first year of FTAA implementation, almost 25,000 new jobs will be created in Florida. In terms of absolute jobs created by full enactment of an FTAA, the Manufacturing sectors (NAICS 31-33) are projected to receive the preponderance of new jobs, approximately 1/3 of the total. Even with a direct loss of animal and crop production jobs, the Agriculture Sector receives a net benefit of jobs from FTAA implementation. **Panel A of**

Appendix E presents detailed employment results for 68 industry sub sectors for all years 2006-2015.

Economic Impact of an FTAA – Output

We report estimated changes in output due to enactment of an FTAA in **Table 12**. Predictive results are presented by NAICS sector for years 2006 and 2015. The values reported are differences from Florida’s baseline economic forecast. We report output changes for the private, non-farm sectors of the economy.

Table 12 - Estimated Output Effects (Bil. 96\$)
Reduction of Export and Import Tariffs - Full Implementation

NAICS Sector Name	2006	2015
11 Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.007
21 Mining	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.003
22 Utilities	\$ 0.035	\$ 0.053
23 Construction	\$ 0.122	\$ 0.232
31-33 Manufacturing	\$ 2.761	\$ 5.273
42 Wholesale Trade	\$ 0.347	\$ 0.630
44-45 Retail Trade	\$ 0.160	\$ 0.267
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 0.060	\$ 0.099
51 Information	\$ 0.153	\$ 0.294
52 Finance and Insurance	\$ 0.182	\$ 0.275
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 0.125	\$ 0.261
54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 0.166	\$ 0.310
55 Management of Companies, Enterprises	\$ 0.120	\$ 0.193
56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$ 0.079	\$ 0.131
61 Educational Services	\$ 0.011	\$ 0.013
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 0.029	\$ 0.065
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 0.022	\$ 0.030
72 Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 0.065	\$ 0.093
81 Other Services (Except Public Administration)	\$ 0.060	\$ 0.089
Total Output (Private, Non-Farm)	\$ 4.501	\$ 8.319

We predict that in the first year of FTAA implementation, more than \$4.5B (1996\$) of new output will be created in Florida. The lion’s share of this output - \$2.7B (1996\$) - will emanate from the Manufacturing sectors. The Finance and Insurance, along with the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sectors will enjoy the next largest increases in output. By the 10th year, we predict the FTAA will create \$8.319B in extra output for Florida’s economy. **Panel B of Appendix E** presents detailed output changes for 68 industry sub sectors for all years 2006-2015.

Economic Impact of an FTAA – Gross State Product

We report estimated changes in gross state product (GSP) due to enactment of an FTAA in **Table 13**. Predictive results are presented by NAICS sector for years 2006 and 2015. The values reported are differences from Florida’s baseline economic forecast.

Table 13 - Estimated GSP Effects (Bil. 96\$)

Reduction of Export and Import Tariffs - Full Implementation			
NAICS Sector	Name	2006	2015
11	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing*	\$ (0.002)	\$ (0.002)
21	Mining	\$ 0.001	\$ 0.001
22	Utilities	\$ 0.020	\$ 0.031
23	Construction	\$ 0.056	\$ 0.111
31-33	Manufacturing	\$ 1.138	\$ 2.780
42	Wholesale Trade	\$ 0.220	\$ 0.404
44-45	Retail Trade	\$ 0.092	\$ 0.155
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 0.028	\$ 0.050
51	Information	\$ 0.089	\$ 0.178
52	Finance and Insurance	\$ 0.111	\$ 0.170
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 0.094	\$ 0.199
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 0.114	\$ 0.214
55	Management of Companies, Enterprises	\$ 0.085	\$ 0.137
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$ 0.055	\$ 0.094
61	Educational Services	\$ 0.006	\$ 0.008
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 0.016	\$ 0.042
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 0.012	\$ 0.018
72	Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 0.035	\$ 0.050
81	Other Services (Except Public Administration)	\$ 0.036	\$ 0.055
92	Public Administration	\$ 0.017	\$ 0.125
Total Gross State Product		\$ 2.223	\$ 4.820

* Includes Imputed Farm Product

We estimate that the enactment of an FTAA will generate \$2.223B (1996\$) of new GSP. Again, the Manufacturing sector is predicted to experience the greatest gain \$1.138B (1996\$). The Agriculture sector declines as a result of the FTAA by roughly \$2M. Close examination of the Agriculture sub-sectors reveals that the decrease in Farm product offsets gains to the other sub-sectors. By the 10th year, we predict the FTAA will a total of \$4.82B (1996\$) in extra product for

Florida’s economy. **Panel C of Appendix E** presents detailed GSP changes for 68 industry sub-sectors for all years 2006-2015.

Economic Impact of an FTAA – Summary

Using estimates of output change from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, we estimate a very minor direct loss of jobs – 30 – in the animal and crop production sub-sectors of Florida’s economy. Of these, the bulk of job loss will be borne by animal production workers. The USDA estimates predict no change in output for citrus growers.

Table 14 presents a summary of estimated economic effects due to the enactment of an FTAA. We present the absolute differences, as well as the percentage differences, from Florida’s forecasted economic baseline.

Table 14 – Summary of Economic Effects
Reduction of Export and Import Tariffs - Full Implementation

	2006		2015	
Employment	24,973.72	0.26%	33,483.22	0.31%
Output (Bil. 96\$)	\$ 4.501	0.52%	\$ 8.319	0.69%
GSP (Bil. 96\$)	\$ 2.223	0.39%	\$ 4.820	0.59%

By modeling the elimination of tariffs on manufactured goods, we predict that enactment of an FTAA would add in the first year almost 25,000 new jobs to Florida’s economy, \$4.5B (1996\$) in output (sales), and \$2.2B (also 1996\$) to GSP. These effects represent 0.26%, 0.52%, and 0.39% increases, respectively, over the baseline economic forecast. By the tenth year of enactment, these percentages increase, indicating that the economic effects of free trade “gain steam” over time.

For the purpose of sensitivity analysis, **Table P14** reports the percentage difference between full implementation of an FTAA and partial implementation. We define “partial implementation” as a 50% reduction of examined tariffs between the U.S. and an FTAA.

Table P14 – Difference in Estimates
Percentage Difference Between Full and Partial Implementation

	2006	2015
Employment	51.38%	51.13%
Output (Bil. 96\$)	51.53%	51.46%
GSP (Bil. 96\$)	51.42%	51.45%

The data indicates that full reduction of tariffs between the U.S. and its prospective FTAA partners provides higher marginal economic benefits than partial reduction. Detailed tables describing the effect of partial implementation of an FTAA are contained in **Panels A through C of Appendix F**.

Section 5: Conclusions

Given its proximity, it is logical that the Central and South American nations are Florida's largest trading partners for goods. Common time zones between North and South America also give services trade a competitive advantage between the two regions, vis-à-vis the rest of the world. Based on the U.S. experience post-NAFTA, the enactment of an FTAA would further increase trade between the U.S. and its hemispheric neighbors.

The FTAA, which if enacted would become the world's largest free trade area in the world, would have a positive effect on Florida's employment, output, and GSP. Although tens of thousands of new jobs and billions of dollars of output and product are large effects, in relative terms these indicators would increase by no more than 7/10 of one percent in the event of a full enactment of the FTAA. Our estimates are in the same direction, but generally more subdued than, other reports. We believe our inclusion of import effects accounts for this.

There are opportunities for further research. New research with more definitive country-specific and product-specific tariffs can increase the precision of economic impact estimates. Precision may also be enhanced by generating USDA-like estimates for changes in levels of agricultural – especially citrus and sugar – outputs due to FTAA for the state of Florida.

For this research, we lacked data for imports for consumption in Florida from FTAA countries, although aggregate data on nationwide imports is available. Generating definitive data on imports for consumption in Florida would obviate our assumption that Florida's appetite for imports mirrors the nation's.

Additionally, quantifying the direct effects of an FTAA on services trade – tourism is a multi-billion dollar industry in Florida – is needed for a more complete understanding of the economic effects of this proposed trade agreement.

Appendix A – Production and Trade Data

Table of Contents

Gross Domestic Product for FTAA Nations, 1981-2000.....	40
Agricultural Value-Added as a % of National Economy.....	43
Industrial Value-Added as a % of National Economy.....	44
Value-Added from Services as a % of National Economy.....	45
U.S. Agricultural Exports to Individual Countries, 1989-2004.....	46
U.S. Agricultural Imports from Individual Countries, 1989-2004.....	48
U.S. Agricultural Net Exports to Individual Countries, 1989-2004.....	50
U.S. Exports of Manufactures to FTAA Nations, 1989-2004.....	52
U.S. Imports of Manufactures from FTAA Nations, 1989-2004.....	54
U.S. Net Exports of Manufactures to FTAA Nations, 1989-2004.....	56
U.S. Exports of Private Services to the Western Hemisphere, 1986-2003.....	58
U.S. Imports of Private Services from the Western Hemisphere, 1986- 2003....	59
U.S. Net Exports of Private Services to the Western Hemisphere, 1986-2003...	60
USDIA in FTAA Nations, 1982-2002.....	61
FDIUS from FTAA Nations, 1982-2002.....	64
USDIA Net of FDIUS for FTAA Nations, 1982-2002.....	67

Gross Domestic Product for FTAA Nations, 1981-2000
(Billions of 1996 Dollars)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.68
Argentina	\$ 282.32	\$ 258.71	\$ 267.97	\$ 276.88	\$ 262.30	\$ 279.52	\$ 287.74
Bahamas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barbados	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.35	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.59	\$ 2.97	\$ 3.38
Belize	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.83
Bolivia	\$ 16.46	\$ 15.98	\$ 15.23	\$ 15.31	\$ 14.98	\$ 14.36	\$ 14.65
Brazil	\$ 741.64	\$ 752.30	\$ 736.80	\$ 776.09	\$ 832.70	\$ 891.73	\$ 924.84
Canada	\$ 484.54	\$ 462.86	\$ 477.68	\$ 509.38	\$ 535.04	\$ 548.39	\$ 574.48
Chile	\$ 63.17	\$ 56.46	\$ 54.25	\$ 57.91	\$ 60.30	\$ 63.19	\$ 66.53
Colombia	\$ 125.24	\$ 126.45	\$ 128.09	\$ 132.73	\$ 137.67	\$ 144.99	\$ 153.21
Costa Rica	\$ 11.88	\$ 11.06	\$ 11.33	\$ 12.11	\$ 12.31	\$ 12.88	\$ 13.32
Dominica	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.41
Dominican Republic	\$ 17.93	\$ 18.65	\$ 19.38	\$ 19.41	\$ 19.75	\$ 20.49	\$ 21.34
Ecuador	\$ 34.60	\$ 35.04	\$ 33.82	\$ 34.71	\$ 35.69	\$ 36.53	\$ 34.68
El Salvador	\$ 17.32	\$ 16.30	\$ 16.65	\$ 16.95	\$ 17.24	\$ 17.20	\$ 17.67
Grenada	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.39
Guatemala	\$ 27.85	\$ 27.61	\$ 27.49	\$ 27.49	\$ 27.71	\$ 28.07	\$ 28.27
Guyana	\$ 2.24	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.90
Haiti	\$ 5.78	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.64	\$ 5.61	\$ 5.52
Honduras	\$ 8.74	\$ 9.10	\$ 8.96	\$ 9.03	\$ 9.49	\$ 9.72	\$ 10.17
Jamaica	\$ 7.46	\$ 7.44	\$ 7.64	\$ 7.72	\$ 7.64	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.61
Mexico	\$ 544.05	\$ 550.96	\$ 535.95	\$ 554.99	\$ 568.22	\$ 552.38	\$ 559.90
Nicaragua	\$ 9.10	\$ 9.57	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.37	\$ 10.09	\$ 10.21	\$ 10.23
Panama	\$ 11.17	\$ 11.86	\$ 11.68	\$ 11.95	\$ 12.75	\$ 13.05	\$ 12.72
Paraguay	\$ 15.06	\$ 15.14	\$ 15.23	\$ 15.08	\$ 15.66	\$ 15.93	\$ 16.51
Peru	\$ 90.76	\$ 90.61	\$ 81.28	\$ 83.40	\$ 85.43	\$ 95.11	\$ 103.93
St. Kitts & Nevis	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.30
St. Lucia	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.51
St. Vincent & Grenadines	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.48
Suriname	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trinidad & Tobago	\$ 11.17	\$ 12.27	\$ 11.72	\$ 12.91	\$ 11.62	\$ 11.13	\$ 11.28
Uruguay	\$ 23.59	\$ 21.37	\$ 18.86	\$ 18.46	\$ 18.65	\$ 20.56	\$ 22.57
United States	\$ 5,007.77	\$ 4,862.39	\$ 5,071.09	\$ 5,475.67	\$ 5,665.02	\$ 5,819.56	\$ 6,031.67
Venezuela	\$ 118.77	\$ 115.38	\$ 118.01	\$ 116.05	\$ 116.57	\$ 124.07	\$ 128.09
FTAA Total*	\$ 7,683.60	\$ 7,500.27	\$ 7,692.11	\$ 8,207.53	\$ 8,490.09	\$ 8,750.80	\$ 9,066.79

Gross Domestic Product for FTAA Nations, 1981-2000 (Cont'd)
(Billions of 1996 Dollars)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.93
Argentina	\$ 270.99	\$ 246.78	\$ 235.40	\$ 261.44	\$ 295.22	\$ 345.12	\$ 364.73
Bahamas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barbados	\$ 3.52	\$ 3.63	\$ 3.46	\$ 3.46	\$ 3.54	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.60
Belize	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.96	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.07	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.30
Bolivia	\$ 14.96	\$ 15.55	\$ 16.09	\$ 16.70	\$ 16.97	\$ 17.71	\$ 18.61
Brazil	\$ 924.99	\$ 956.07	\$ 919.04	\$ 935.32	\$ 927.17	\$ 975.40	\$ 1,033.53
Canada	\$ 605.51	\$ 621.81	\$ 618.65	\$ 601.27	\$ 604.94	\$ 620.36	\$ 653.56
Chile	\$ 71.03	\$ 78.20	\$ 80.58	\$ 86.79	\$ 97.00	\$ 103.60	\$ 109.71
Colombia	\$ 158.87	\$ 165.41	\$ 172.77	\$ 177.77	\$ 184.10	\$ 190.79	\$ 200.69
Costa Rica	\$ 13.72	\$ 14.34	\$ 14.79	\$ 14.93	\$ 15.84	\$ 16.79	\$ 17.40
Dominica	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.48
Dominican Republic	\$ 22.40	\$ 23.08	\$ 22.44	\$ 22.76	\$ 24.17	\$ 25.57	\$ 27.24
Ecuador	\$ 37.95	\$ 37.80	\$ 38.76	\$ 40.34	\$ 41.33	\$ 41.99	\$ 43.50
El Salvador	\$ 17.88	\$ 17.79	\$ 18.03	\$ 18.54	\$ 19.64	\$ 21.03	\$ 22.22
Grenada	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.44
Guatemala	\$ 29.44	\$ 30.58	\$ 31.49	\$ 32.41	\$ 33.04	\$ 34.52	\$ 35.92
Guyana	\$ 1.96	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.67	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.84	\$ 2.15
Haiti	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.59	\$ 6.35	\$ 5.82	\$ 5.78	\$ 7.17
Honduras	\$ 10.37	\$ 10.94	\$ 10.86	\$ 10.83	\$ 11.41	\$ 11.56	\$ 11.05
Jamaica	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.25	\$ 9.91	\$ 9.56	\$ 9.38	\$ 9.29	\$ 9.46
Mexico	\$ 549.12	\$ 572.92	\$ 600.15	\$ 624.19	\$ 643.32	\$ 656.47	\$ 683.10
Nicaragua	\$ 8.51	\$ 8.25	\$ 8.54	\$ 8.07	\$ 7.92	\$ 7.98	\$ 7.95
Panama	\$ 11.34	\$ 11.53	\$ 12.00	\$ 13.17	\$ 13.83	\$ 14.41	\$ 14.65
Paraguay	\$ 18.02	\$ 19.88	\$ 20.95	\$ 21.51	\$ 22.21	\$ 23.56	\$ 23.74
Peru	\$ 94.92	\$ 81.14	\$ 77.36	\$ 82.75	\$ 81.57	\$ 86.24	\$ 96.43
St. Kitts & Nevis	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.40
St. Lucia	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.87
St. Vincent & Grenadines	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.63
Suriname	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trinidad & Tobago	\$ 11.20	\$ 11.05	\$ 10.66	\$ 12.86	\$ 11.77	\$ 11.64	\$ 11.13
Uruguay	\$ 22.40	\$ 22.57	\$ 22.57	\$ 23.59	\$ 25.75	\$ 26.88	\$ 28.69
United States	\$ 6,278.24	\$ 6,502.13	\$ 6,616.93	\$ 6,550.02	\$ 6,768.31	\$ 6,959.79	\$ 7,265.68
Venezuela	\$ 134.18	\$ 127.38	\$ 136.00	\$ 146.10	\$ 152.17	\$ 153.55	\$ 151.92
FTAA Total*	\$ 9,329.75	\$ 9,599.17	\$ 9,709.11	\$ 9,727.27	\$10,023.11	\$10,370.27	\$10,848.88

Gross Domestic Product for FTAA Nations, 1981-2000 (Cont'd)
(Billions of 1996 Dollars)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.13
Argentina	\$ 356.91	\$ 375.85	\$ 405.04	\$ 420.48	\$ 408.86	\$ 407.16
Bahamas	N/A	\$ 4.69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barbados	\$ 3.62	\$ 3.86	\$ 4.07	\$ 4.14	\$ 4.16	\$ 4.38
Belize	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.58
Bolivia	\$ 19.38	\$ 20.05	\$ 20.75	\$ 21.43	\$ 22.14	\$ 22.67
Brazil	\$ 1,078.20	\$ 1,111.44	\$ 1,149.37	\$ 1,117.93	\$ 1,158.33	\$ 1,224.37
Canada	\$ 673.51	\$ 685.15	\$ 722.09	\$ 749.90	\$ 789.78	\$ 827.86
Chile	\$ 120.60	\$ 129.37	\$ 139.17	\$ 145.28	\$ 143.50	\$ 150.90
Colombia	\$ 211.33	\$ 217.20	\$ 226.05	\$ 228.18	\$ 223.22	\$ 227.58
Costa Rica	\$ 17.78	\$ 17.50	\$ 18.36	\$ 19.86	\$ 21.87	\$ 22.35
Dominica	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.50	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 0.54
Dominican Republic	\$ 29.10	\$ 31.28	\$ 35.44	\$ 37.90	\$ 40.84	\$ 44.13
Ecuador	\$ 44.49	\$ 45.19	\$ 46.50	\$ 46.72	\$ 42.89	\$ 43.85
El Salvador	\$ 23.69	\$ 24.56	\$ 25.52	\$ 26.13	\$ 27.21	\$ 27.83
Grenada	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.61
Guatemala	\$ 37.62	\$ 39.32	\$ 40.42	\$ 41.15	\$ 42.83	\$ 44.56
Guyana	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.58	\$ 2.58	\$ 2.73	N/A
Haiti	\$ 10.49	\$ 12.89	\$ 15.17	\$ 17.96	N/A	N/A
Honduras	\$ 11.60	\$ 12.32	\$ 12.91	\$ 13.31	\$ 12.72	\$ 13.18
Jamaica	\$ 9.60	\$ 9.65	\$ 9.69	\$ 9.69	\$ 9.62	\$ 9.72
Mexico	\$ 652.38	\$ 678.97	\$ 718.00	\$ 751.01	\$ 779.48	\$ 852.25
Nicaragua	\$ 8.06	\$ 8.06	\$ 8.24	\$ 8.29	\$ 8.05	\$ 8.96
Panama	\$ 14.80	\$ 15.16	\$ 15.94	\$ 16.43	\$ 16.73	\$ 17.32
Paraguay	\$ 25.90	\$ 26.47	\$ 26.97	\$ 26.79	\$ 26.43	\$ 25.73
Peru	\$ 104.19	\$ 106.18	\$ 113.31	\$ 112.86	\$ 113.90	\$ 117.61
St. Kitts & Nevis	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.56
St. Lucia	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.99
St. Vincent & Grenadines	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.82
Suriname	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trinidad & Tobago	\$ 11.61	\$ 12.04	\$ 10.33	\$ 11.96	\$ 13.97	\$ 14.50
Uruguay	\$ 28.29	\$ 30.10	\$ 31.72	\$ 33.39	\$ 32.56	\$ 32.08
United States	\$ 7,473.80	\$ 7,787.56	\$ 8,129.70	\$ 8,450.11	\$ 8,772.17	\$ 9,173.90
Venezuela	\$ 154.93	\$ 154.31	\$ 160.30	\$ 159.51	\$ 152.03	\$ 155.17
FTAA Total*	\$11,129.22	\$11,566.92	\$12,092.58	\$12,478.15	\$12,871.45	\$13,474.28

Source: Alan Heston, Robert Summers and Bettina Aten, Penn World Table Version 6.1, Center for International Comparisons at the University of Pennsylvania (CICUP), October 2002.

N/A – not available

* Total equals sum of available data and thus understates FTAA production

Agricultural Value-Added as a % of National Economy

	% Agriculture				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Antigua and Barbuda	3.94	3.93	3.8	3.77	3.77
Argentina	4.82	5.05	4.89	10.82	11.06
Bahamas*	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Barbados	6.25	6.23	5.97	5.84	5.84
Belize	17.45	17.21	15.42	15.06	<i>15.06</i>
Bolivia	15.11	14.87	15.21	14.62	14.63
Brazil	7.24	7.22	6.1	5.99	5.99
Canada	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52
Chile	8.36	8.54	8.81	8.81	8.81
Colombia	13.96	14.02	14.03	13.89	14.01
Costa Rica	10.54	9.45	8.64	8.45	8.35
Dominica	18.72	18.11	17.65	18.58	<i>18.58</i>
Dominican Republic	11.41	11.17	11.43	11.84	10.62
Ecuador	11.71	10.62	8.99	9.02	9.09
El Salvador	10.48	9.78	9.44	8.7	9.43
Grenada	8.07	7.81	7.8	7.53	7.53
Guatemala	23.05	22.82	22.56	22.46	22.25
Guyana	34.64	31.09	30.3	30.82	<i>30.82</i>
Haiti	29.74	28.5	28.62	27.13	<i>27.13</i>
Honduras	15.94	16.42	14.01	13.4	13.48
Jamaica	7.33	6.71	6.56	5.95	5.32
Mexico	4.74	4.17	4.15	3.97	4.05
Nicaragua	31.57	18.58	17.72	17.96	17.81
Panama	5.88	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.59
Paraguay	21.86	20.36	21.38	22.02	21.02
Peru	8.78	8.54	8.03	7.89	7.8
St. Kitts and Nevis	3.3	2.74	2.91	3.28	3.28
St. Lucia	7.34	7.88	6.32	6.72	6.72
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	10.49	10.8	10.49	10.53	<i>10.53</i>
Suriname	9.66	11.13	11.55	11.09	<i>11.09</i>
Trinidad and Tobago	1.94	1.63	1.42	1.55	1.23
United States	1.62	1.61	1.61	<i>1.61</i>	<i>1.61</i>
Uruguay	5.63	6.21	6.42	9.43	9.5
Venezuela	4.92	4.18	4.51	2.58	2.58
FTAA Total	2.48	2.45	2.35	2.30	2.31

Source: World Bank Data Query Database, <http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query>. Note: Not all data available. For missing data, last available year's data used and notated by italics.

* Production by Sector from CIA *World Factbook*, 2004

Industrial Value-Added as a % of National Economy

	% Industry				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Antigua and Barbuda	19.37	19.77	21.19	21.66	<i>21.66</i>
Argentina	28.29	28.06	27.04	32.40	34.81
Bahamas*	<i>7.00</i>	<i>7.00</i>	<i>7.00</i>	<i>7.00</i>	<i>7.00</i>
Barbados	21.56	20.98	20.55	20.76	<i>20.76</i>
Belize	19.11	21.12	20.47	19.71	<i>19.71</i>
Bolivia	30.97	33.76	32.54	33.33	33.19
Brazil	27.49	27.88	22.34	20.65	<i>20.65</i>
Canada	31.77	<i>31.77</i>	<i>31.77</i>	<i>31.77</i>	<i>31.77</i>
Chile	34.63	34.66	34.31	34.31	34.31
Colombia	28.60	30.33	29.97	30.24	30.59
Costa Rica	35.10	32.06	29.78	29.12	28.92
Dominica	22.41	23.45	22.23	21.04	<i>21.04</i>
Dominican Republic	34.15	34.09	33.21	32.91	32.37
Ecuador	28.78	34.74	29.41	28.34	28.98
El Salvador	29.29	29.53	29.53	30.30	31.83
Grenada	22.57	23.96	22.50	22.63	<i>22.63</i>
Guatemala	20.12	19.79	19.59	19.35	19.26
Guyana	29.98	29.04	28.92	28.58	28.58
Haiti	16.28	16.64	16.46	16.34	<i>16.34</i>
Honduras	32.35	32.08	31.36	30.59	30.72
Jamaica	31.35	31.46	31.66	31.36	29.16
Mexico	28.67	28.01	27.28	26.49	26.39
Nicaragua	22.93	24.68	26.03	25.04	24.90
Panama	14.10	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.56
Paraguay	26.02	26.11	27.48	28.39	27.11
Peru	27.23	27.57	27.37	27.78	28.59
St. Kitts and Nevis	26.18	28.88	30.34	29.66	29.66
St. Lucia	19.59	18.76	18.84	18.82	<i>18.82</i>
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	25.30	24.08	24.80	25.16	<i>25.16</i>
Suriname	24.97	25.16	22.82	19.58	<i>19.58</i>
Trinidad and Tobago	38.54	45.00	43.07	40.58	40.40
United States	24.73	24.45	23.12	<i>23.12</i>	<i>23.12</i>
Uruguay	27.35	27.23	26.56	26.79	26.97
Venezuela	35.63	40.47	35.54	43.03	<i>43.03</i>
FTAA Total	25.73	25.60	24.16	24.08	24.13

Source: World Bank Data Query, <http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query/>. Note: Not all data available. For missing data, last available year's data used and notated by italics.

* Production by Sector from CIA *World Factbook*, 2004

Value-Added from Services as a % of National Economy

	% Services				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Antigua and Barbuda	76.68	76.30	75.01	74.57	74.57
Argentina	66.89	66.88	68.07	56.78	54.14
Bahamas*	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Barbados	72.20	72.79	73.47	73.41	73.41
Belize	63.44	61.67	64.10	65.23	65.23
Bolivia	53.93	51.38	52.25	52.05	52.18
Brazil	65.27	64.89	71.56	73.36	73.36
Canada	65.72	65.72	65.72	65.72	65.72
Chile	57.01	56.81	56.87	56.87	56.87
Colombia	57.44	55.64	55.99	55.87	55.40
Costa Rica	54.36	58.49	61.58	62.43	62.73
Dominica	58.87	58.45	60.11	60.38	60.38
Dominican Republic	54.44	54.74	55.36	55.25	57.01
Ecuador	59.50	54.64	61.60	62.63	61.93
El Salvador	60.23	60.69	61.03	61.00	58.74
Grenada	69.36	68.23	69.70	69.84	69.84
Guatemala	56.83	57.39	57.85	58.19	58.49
Guyana	35.38	39.88	40.78	40.59	40.59
Haiti	53.97	54.86	54.92	56.53	56.53
Honduras	51.71	51.50	54.63	56.01	55.80
Jamaica	61.31	61.83	61.78	62.69	65.52
Mexico	66.60	67.82	68.57	69.55	69.57
Nicaragua	45.50	56.74	56.25	57.00	57.30
Panama	80.02	80.48	80.48	80.48	80.85
Paraguay	52.12	53.53	51.14	49.59	51.87
Peru	63.99	63.89	64.60	64.34	63.61
St. Kitts and Nevis	70.52	68.39	66.75	67.06	67.06
St. Lucia	73.07	73.36	74.85	74.46	74.46
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	64.22	65.13	64.71	64.31	64.31
Suriname	65.38	63.71	65.63	69.33	69.33
Trinidad and Tobago	59.52	53.37	55.51	57.87	58.36
United States	73.65	73.94	75.27	75.27	75.27
Uruguay	67.02	66.56	67.03	63.77	63.53
Venezuela	59.45	55.35	59.95	54.39	54.39
FTAA Total	71.79	71.95	73.49	73.62	73.56

Source: World Bank Data Query, <http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query/>. Note: Not all data available. For missing data, last available year's data used and notated by italics.

* Production by Sector from CIA *World Factbook*, 2004

U.S. Agricultural Exports to Individual Countries, 1989-2004
(Census Basis; Foreign and Domestic Exports, FAS, Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Antigua & Barbuda	\$ 19 \$	18 \$	17 \$	16 \$	15 \$	16 \$	16 \$	14
Argentina	\$ 24 \$	26 \$	43 \$	89 \$	81 \$	109 \$	122 \$	157
Bahamas	\$ 107 \$	112 \$	111 \$	112 \$	137 \$	120 \$	118 \$	135
Barbados	\$ 34 \$	28 \$	34 \$	25 \$	29 \$	31 \$	38 \$	52
Belize	\$ 17 \$	16 \$	19 \$	21 \$	19 \$	19 \$	15 \$	16
Bolivia	\$ 38 \$	22 \$	35 \$	41 \$	27 \$	31 \$	28 \$	40
Brazil	\$ 166 \$	170 \$	251 \$	146 \$	190 \$	474 \$	462 \$	561
Canada	\$ 2,497 \$	4,750 \$	5,129 \$	5,453 \$	5,864 \$	6,201 \$	6,479 \$	6,863
Chile	\$ 33 \$	60 \$	69 \$	91 \$	107 \$	98 \$	164 \$	128
Colombia	\$ 150 \$	116 \$	119 \$	216 \$	218 \$	302 \$	456 \$	609
Costa Rica	\$ 89 \$	91 \$	84 \$	102 \$	147 \$	161 \$	162 \$	217
Dominica	\$ 8 \$	8 \$	7 \$	7 \$	4 \$	4 \$	6 \$	10
Dominican Republic	\$ 264 \$	246 \$	243 \$	250 \$	286 \$	279 \$	368 \$	412
Ecuador	\$ 120 \$	94 \$	101 \$	57 \$	90 \$	71 \$	160 \$	156
El Salvador	\$ 91 \$	96 \$	106 \$	116 \$	143 \$	130 \$	173 \$	192
Grenada	\$ 6 \$	9 \$	9 \$	5 \$	6 \$	5 \$	6 \$	9
Guatemala	\$ 87 \$	98 \$	119 \$	124 \$	195 \$	211 \$	239 \$	272
Guyana	\$ 10 \$	12 \$	11 \$	17 \$	18 \$	20 \$	26 \$	29
Haiti	\$ 107 \$	125 \$	115 \$	137 \$	107 \$	105 \$	224 \$	188
Honduras	\$ 71 \$	64 \$	88 \$	76 \$	88 \$	85 \$	113 \$	132
Jamaica	\$ 160 \$	137 \$	136 \$	118 \$	134 \$	128 \$	167 \$	204
Mexico	\$ 2,721 \$	2,534 \$	2,947 \$	3,714 \$	3,523 \$	4,472 \$	3,456 \$	5,367
Nicaragua	\$ 0 \$	23 \$	43 \$	52 \$	44 \$	52 \$	69 \$	65
Panama	\$ 92 \$	84 \$	95 \$	113 \$	108 \$	127 \$	124 \$	148
Paraguay	\$ 4 \$	6 \$	10 \$	13 \$	17 \$	21 \$	24 \$	33
Peru	\$ 127 \$	159 \$	160 \$	170 \$	189 \$	205 \$	297 \$	307
St. Kitts & Nevis	\$ 6 \$	6 \$	6 \$	5 \$	6 \$	5 \$	4 \$	4
St. Lucia	\$ 16 \$	14 \$	14 \$	12 \$	12 \$	10 \$	11 \$	13
St. Vincent & Grenadines	\$ 14 \$	12 \$	15 \$	10 \$	15 \$	15 \$	15 \$	18
Suriname	\$ 15 \$	19 \$	12 \$	17 \$	13 \$	14 \$	21 \$	25
Trinidad & Tobago	\$ 97 \$	89 \$	94 \$	82 \$	91 \$	98 \$	108 \$	132
Uruguay	\$ 4 \$	6 \$	7 \$	4 \$	6 \$	10 \$	11 \$	16
Venezuela	\$ 446 \$	350 \$	315 \$	437 \$	479 \$	393 \$	472 \$	467
FTAA Total	\$ 7,641 \$	\$ 9,600 \$	\$ 10,564 \$	\$ 11,849 \$	\$ 12,410 \$	\$ 14,022 \$	\$ 14,154 \$	\$ 16,989

U.S. Agricultural Exports to Individual Countries, 1989-2004 (Cont'd)
(Census Basis; Foreign and Domestic Exports, FAS, Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Antigua & Barbuda	\$ 15 \$	15 \$	15 \$	17 \$	15 \$	12 \$	13 \$	14
Argentina	\$ 344 \$	188 \$	135 \$	129 \$	105 \$	46 \$	63 \$	63
Bahamas	\$ 114 \$	108 \$	116 \$	127 \$	131 \$	128 \$	130 \$	144
Barbados	\$ 49 \$	42 \$	45 \$	41 \$	50 \$	40 \$	37 \$	42
Belize	\$ 16 \$	17 \$	16 \$	20 \$	21 \$	19 \$	23 \$	22
Bolivia	\$ 31 \$	22 \$	19 \$	13 \$	15 \$	19 \$	28 \$	21
Brazil	\$ 514 \$	455 \$	195 \$	240 \$	207 \$	314 \$	374 \$	271
Canada	\$ 7,544 \$	7,755 \$	7,754 \$	8,254 \$	10,671 \$	10,774 \$	12,035 \$	13,287
Chile	\$ 123 \$	132 \$	150 \$	107 \$	96 \$	109 \$	144 \$	114
Colombia	\$ 523 \$	557 \$	427 \$	410 \$	443 \$	517 \$	505 \$	587
Costa Rica	\$ 188 \$	198 \$	179 \$	183 \$	197 \$	224 \$	244 \$	283
Dominica	\$ 9 \$	8 \$	6 \$	6 \$	6 \$	5 \$	5 \$	5
Dominican Republic	\$ 533 \$	499 \$	556 \$	508 \$	505 \$	538 \$	451 \$	468
Ecuador	\$ 187 \$	177 \$	105 \$	100 \$	107 \$	143 \$	105 \$	131
El Salvador	\$ 230 \$	244 \$	200 \$	213 \$	234 \$	211 \$	236 \$	243
Grenada	\$ 8 \$	7 \$	8 \$	7 \$	7 \$	6 \$	7 \$	6
Guatemala	\$ 260 \$	308 \$	271 \$	253 \$	292 \$	333 \$	341 \$	379
Guyana	\$ 28 \$	22 \$	22 \$	22 \$	23 \$	21 \$	16 \$	24
Haiti	\$ 198 \$	210 \$	214 \$	177 \$	174 \$	165 \$	189 \$	201
Honduras	\$ 162 \$	185 \$	192 \$	194 \$	199 \$	186 \$	201 \$	220
Jamaica	\$ 198 \$	190 \$	185 \$	172 \$	183 \$	181 \$	182 \$	198
Mexico	\$ 5,123 \$	6,094 \$	5,555 \$	6,599 \$	7,442 \$	7,379 \$	7,927 \$	8,613
Nicaragua	\$ 67 \$	75 \$	83 \$	73 \$	101 \$	79 \$	97 \$	111
Panama	\$ 162 \$	228 \$	188 \$	170 \$	175 \$	184 \$	191 \$	160
Paraguay	\$ 31 \$	10 \$	10 \$	10 \$	5 \$	3 \$	2 \$	3
Peru	\$ 192 \$	355 \$	294 \$	169 \$	209 \$	211 \$	235 \$	300
St. Kitts & Nevis	\$ 3 \$	6 \$	5 \$	4 \$	5 \$	3 \$	5 \$	5
St. Lucia	\$ 13 \$	11 \$	10 \$	9 \$	9 \$	8 \$	10 \$	11
St. Vincent & Grenadines	\$ 18 \$	15 \$	11 \$	11 \$	11 \$	10 \$	12 \$	13
Suriname	\$ 23 \$	22 \$	16 \$	16 \$	18 \$	17 \$	21 \$	15
Trinidad & Tobago	\$ 116 \$	109 \$	101 \$	106 \$	114 \$	117 \$	116 \$	153
Uruguay	\$ 14 \$	11 \$	11 \$	14 \$	22 \$	16 \$	20 \$	16
Venezuela	\$ 566 \$	503 \$	408 \$	399 \$	402 \$	337 \$	368 \$	383
FTAA Total	\$ 17,601	\$ 18,779	\$ 17,501	\$ 18,775	\$ 22,194	\$ 22,357	\$ 24,331	\$ 26,507

Source: Source: U.S. International Trade Commission, Interactive Tariff and Trade DataWeb Version 2.7.1

U.S. Agricultural Imports from Individual Countries, 1989-2004
(Census Basis; Foreign and Domestic Exports, FAS; Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Antigua & Barbuda	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.3	-	\$ 10.0	\$ 0.1	-	\$ 0.2
Argentina	\$ 378.8	\$ 409.5	\$ 568.0	\$ 486.6	\$ 391.8	\$ 417.1	\$ 475.1	\$ 729.5
Bahamas	\$ 1.2	\$ 2.5	\$ 3.2	\$ 4.9	\$ 3.1	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.2
Barbados	\$ 5.6	\$ 1.8	\$ 2.1	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.7
Belize	\$ 19.9	\$ 31.5	\$ 18.1	\$ 30.2	\$ 19.5	\$ 20.2	\$ 17.4	\$ 31.1
Bolivia	\$ 10.1	\$ 11.8	\$ 19.9	\$ 9.7	\$ 8.5	\$ 19.7	\$ 10.3	\$ 13.7
Brazil	\$ 1,510.4	\$ 1,787.6	\$ 1,249.6	\$ 1,378.5	\$ 1,203.4	\$ 1,298.3	\$ 1,183.2	\$ 1,349.3
Canada	\$ 2,908.2	\$ 3,163.5	\$ 3,290.9	\$ 4,031.7	\$ 4,565.7	\$ 5,210.4	\$ 5,548.8	\$ 6,730.0
Chile	\$ 388.9	\$ 479.2	\$ 443.5	\$ 497.0	\$ 457.1	\$ 534.4	\$ 544.8	\$ 753.2
Colombia	\$ 828.3	\$ 790.4	\$ 784.1	\$ 880.8	\$ 810.9	\$ 1,021.0	\$ 1,134.3	\$ 1,121.1
Costa Rica	\$ 394.3	\$ 400.3	\$ 475.4	\$ 534.6	\$ 551.8	\$ 549.7	\$ 637.1	\$ 681.9
Dominica	\$ 0.3	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3
Dominican Republic	\$ 320.3	\$ 322.7	\$ 285.7	\$ 240.3	\$ 243.6	\$ 309.2	\$ 297.9	\$ 368.7
Ecuador	\$ 418.4	\$ 490.6	\$ 469.8	\$ 394.5	\$ 355.4	\$ 516.6	\$ 550.0	\$ 538.7
El Salvador	\$ 126.1	\$ 108.6	\$ 129.6	\$ 134.4	\$ 134.2	\$ 91.7	\$ 88.5	\$ 101.2
Grenada	\$ 1.3	\$ 0.9	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.7	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.5	\$ 0.5
Guatemala	\$ 384.0	\$ 497.2	\$ 472.3	\$ 502.6	\$ 510.4	\$ 548.3	\$ 648.3	\$ 659.8
Guyana	\$ 3.1	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.8	\$ 13.1	\$ 5.9	\$ 9.4	\$ 2.8	\$ 10.0
Haiti	\$ 12.4	\$ 10.2	\$ 11.3	\$ 0.3	\$ 5.7	\$ 3.1	\$ 8.9	\$ 6.5
Honduras	\$ 266.6	\$ 260.2	\$ 212.6	\$ 250.6	\$ 230.8	\$ 238.2	\$ 279.5	\$ 276.9
Jamaica	\$ 25.5	\$ 32.6	\$ 31.5	\$ 30.9	\$ 42.9	\$ 44.7	\$ 35.7	\$ 48.4
Mexico	\$ 2,270.1	\$ 2,632.3	\$ 2,513.8	\$ 2,384.7	\$ 2,707.1	\$ 2,860.4	\$ 3,780.0	\$ 3,712.5
Nicaragua	\$ -	\$ 7.8	\$ 39.7	\$ 43.8	\$ 74.0	\$ 77.2	\$ 70.7	\$ 79.8
Panama	\$ 52.0	\$ 31.1	\$ 57.7	\$ 50.3	\$ 64.8	\$ 65.5	\$ 92.5	\$ 115.1
Paraguay	\$ 10.0	\$ 11.4	\$ 7.6	\$ 4.8	\$ 9.5	\$ 6.3	\$ 13.8	\$ 9.2
Peru	\$ 115.9	\$ 106.9	\$ 104.7	\$ 80.9	\$ 61.1	\$ 116.0	\$ 187.2	\$ 154.4
St. Kitts & Nevis	\$ 3.4	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 3.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 1.6	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.2
St. Lucia	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2
St. Vincent & Grenadines	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2
Suriname	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.2
Trinidad & Tobago	\$ 10.0	\$ 15.4	\$ 10.3	\$ 11.9	\$ 13.0	\$ 13.3	\$ 14.9	\$ 22.3
Uruguay	\$ 20.6	\$ 30.1	\$ 37.3	\$ 37.0	\$ 29.3	\$ 27.0	\$ 28.2	\$ 61.9
Venezuela	\$ 36.9	\$ 51.8	\$ 35.8	\$ 44.4	\$ 70.5	\$ 71.6	\$ 43.1	\$ 102.2
FTAA Total	\$ 10,523.7	\$ 11,690.4	\$ 11,279.4	\$ 12,084.8	\$ 12,583.0	\$ 14,078.0	\$ 15,699.7	\$ 17,682.1

U.S. Agricultural Imports from Individual Countries, 1989-2004 (Cont'd)
(Census Basis; Foreign and Domestic Exports, FAS; Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Antigua & Barbuda	\$ 0.2 \$	0.0 \$	0.3 \$	0.1 \$	0.1 \$	0.1 \$	0.1 \$	0.1
Argentina	\$ 686.4 \$	620.8 \$	675.5 \$	653.0 \$	575.3 \$	546.0 \$	513.6 \$	596.1
Bahamas	\$ 2.7 \$	2.2 \$	2.5 \$	2.4 \$	3.8 \$	3.8 \$	4.3 \$	2.7
Barbados	\$ 0.5 \$	0.6 \$	0.6 \$	0.6 \$	0.8 \$	0.9 \$	1.8 \$	0.9
Belize	\$ 35.5 \$	20.0 \$	23.4 \$	35.1 \$	37.7 \$	31.1 \$	28.5 \$	29.5
Bolivia	\$ 19.6 \$	17.2 \$	14.7 \$	16.1 \$	16.2 \$	20.6 \$	21.1 \$	30.6
Brazil	\$ 1,502.0 \$	1,277.8 \$	1,451.5 \$	1,168.4 \$	1,016.3 \$	1,174.3 \$	1,492.9 \$	1,625.4
Canada	\$ 7,372.7 \$	7,712.6 \$	7,905.1 \$	8,758.6 \$	9,992.3 \$	10,380.3 \$	10,295.0 \$	11,589.9
Chile	\$ 746.8 \$	784.4 \$	912.2 \$	1,067.9 \$	1,071.8 \$	1,197.8 \$	1,264.4 \$	1,407.3
Colombia	\$ 1,426.3 \$	1,293.0 \$	1,183.7 \$	1,119.8 \$	921.3 \$	922.9 \$	1,026.7 \$	1,160.6
Costa Rica	\$ 746.9 \$	772.5 \$	829.2 \$	846.9 \$	824.8 \$	820.2 \$	874.7 \$	908.4
Dominica	\$ 0.4 \$	0.4 \$	0.3 \$	0.0 \$	0.1 \$	0.1 \$	0.2 \$	0.2
Dominican Republic	\$ 450.8 \$	370.9 \$	240.2 \$	242.2 \$	250.6 \$	256.7 \$	276.7 \$	259.8
Ecuador	\$ 549.2 \$	519.4 \$	568.5 \$	468.8 \$	494.8 \$	518.9 \$	569.4 \$	597.5
El Salvador	\$ 154.1 \$	131.5 \$	101.4 \$	168.0 \$	87.8 \$	74.0 \$	104.5 \$	100.3
Grenada	\$ 0.7 \$	0.9 \$	2.1 \$	2.6 \$	1.8 \$	2.0 \$	1.7 \$	1.3
Guatemala	\$ 777.8 \$	685.7 \$	694.2 \$	705.7 \$	610.1 \$	691.0 \$	756.6 \$	782.4
Guyana	\$ 10.9 \$	8.1 \$	6.7 \$	15.3 \$	6.0 \$	6.4 \$	5.8 \$	9.2
Haiti	\$ 9.5 \$	8.8 \$	8.6 \$	9.1 \$	5.5 \$	10.1 \$	9.4 \$	9.5
Honduras	\$ 295.6 \$	301.5 \$	133.5 \$	249.4 \$	232.2 \$	232.0 \$	220.6 \$	267.4
Jamaica	\$ 46.6 \$	48.6 \$	48.8 \$	46.6 \$	50.2 \$	55.0 \$	57.0 \$	60.1
Mexico	\$ 4,017.6 \$	4,577.5 \$	4,765.9 \$	5,016.3 \$	5,176.3 \$	5,348.0 \$	6,138.2 \$	7,105.1
Nicaragua	\$ 94.8 \$	93.1 \$	74.4 \$	114.7 \$	97.0 \$	100.0 \$	116.0 \$	159.6
Panama	\$ 114.7 \$	59.3 \$	84.8 \$	56.7 \$	47.6 \$	42.3 \$	45.9 \$	38.8
Paraguay	\$ 11.6 \$	12.2 \$	14.4 \$	13.3 \$	13.4 \$	14.4 \$	16.3 \$	20.0
Peru	\$ 273.3 \$	227.6 \$	221.1 \$	197.4 \$	206.8 \$	246.6 \$	277.3 \$	348.8
St. Kitts & Nevis	\$ 3.1 \$	3.1 \$	0.3 \$	0.3 \$	0.1 \$	0.7 \$	0.2 \$	0.0
St. Lucia	\$ 0.2 \$	0.1 \$	0.1 \$	0.1 \$	0.3 \$	0.4 \$	0.2 \$	0.1
St. Vincent & Grenadines	\$ 0.1 \$	0.2 \$	0.2 \$	0.3 \$	0.1 \$	0.2 \$	0.3 \$	0.3
Suriname	\$ 0.6 \$	0.2 \$	0.3 \$	0.9 \$	1.0 \$	1.6 \$	1.5 \$	2.4
Trinidad & Tobago	\$ 19.5 \$	14.0 \$	11.6 \$	15.5 \$	12.9 \$	12.7 \$	12.6 \$	9.5
Uruguay	\$ 59.8 \$	53.9 \$	62.0 \$	63.4 \$	59.6 \$	34.5 \$	108.9 \$	348.9
Venezuela	\$ 63.6 \$	67.8 \$	99.9 \$	57.1 \$	39.0 \$	47.2 \$	46.3 \$	71.0
FTAA Total	\$ 19,494.2	\$ 19,685.8	\$ 20,138.3	\$ 21,112.7	\$ 21,853.7	\$ 22,792.6	\$ 24,288.8	\$ 27,544.0

Source: Source: U.S. International Trade Commission, Interactive Tariff and Trade DataWeb Version 2.7.1

U.S. Agricultural Net Exports to Individual Countries, 1989-2004

(Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Antigua & Barbuda	\$ 19	\$ 18	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ 5	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ 14
Argentina	\$ (354)	\$ (384)	\$ (525)	\$ (397)	\$ (311)	\$ (308)	\$ (353)	\$ (573)
Bahamas	\$ 106	\$ 109	\$ 108	\$ 107	\$ 133	\$ 117	\$ 116	\$ 133
Barbados	\$ 28	\$ 26	\$ 32	\$ 24	\$ 29	\$ 30	\$ 37	\$ 51
Belize	\$ (3)	\$ (15)	\$ 1	\$ (9)	\$ (0)	\$ (1)	\$ (2)	\$ (15)
Bolivia	\$ 28	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 31	\$ 19	\$ 12	\$ 17	\$ 26
Brazil	\$ (1,345)	\$ (1,617)	\$ (999)	\$ (1,232)	\$ (1,013)	\$ (824)	\$ (721)	\$ (788)
Canada	\$ (411)	\$ 1,587	\$ 1,838	\$ 1,421	\$ 1,298	\$ 991	\$ 931	\$ 133
Chile	\$ (356)	\$ (419)	\$ (375)	\$ (406)	\$ (350)	\$ (436)	\$ (380)	\$ (625)
Colombia	\$ (678)	\$ (675)	\$ (666)	\$ (665)	\$ (593)	\$ (719)	\$ (679)	\$ (512)
Costa Rica	\$ (305)	\$ (310)	\$ (392)	\$ (432)	\$ (405)	\$ (389)	\$ (475)	\$ (465)
Dominica	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 10
Dominican Republic	\$ (56)	\$ (77)	\$ (42)	\$ 10	\$ 43	\$ (30)	\$ 70	\$ 43
Ecuador	\$ (298)	\$ (397)	\$ (369)	\$ (337)	\$ (266)	\$ (446)	\$ (390)	\$ (383)
El Salvador	\$ (35)	\$ (12)	\$ (24)	\$ (19)	\$ 9	\$ 38	\$ 84	\$ 90
Grenada	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 9
Guatemala	\$ (297)	\$ (399)	\$ (354)	\$ (378)	\$ (315)	\$ (337)	\$ (409)	\$ (388)
Guyana	\$ 7	\$ 11	\$ 10	\$ 4	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$ 23	\$ 19
Haiti	\$ 94	\$ 115	\$ 104	\$ 137	\$ 101	\$ 102	\$ 215	\$ 181
Honduras	\$ (196)	\$ (197)	\$ (125)	\$ (175)	\$ (143)	\$ (153)	\$ (166)	\$ (145)
Jamaica	\$ 134	\$ 104	\$ 105	\$ 87	\$ 92	\$ 83	\$ 132	\$ 156
Mexico	\$ 451	\$ (98)	\$ 433	\$ 1,329	\$ 816	\$ 1,611	\$ (324)	\$ 1,654
Nicaragua	\$ 0	\$ 15	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ (30)	\$ (25)	\$ (2)	\$ (15)
Panama	\$ 40	\$ 53	\$ 37	\$ 62	\$ 43	\$ 61	\$ 32	\$ 33
Paraguay	\$ (6)	\$ (5)	\$ 3	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 15	\$ 10	\$ 23
Peru	\$ 11	\$ 52	\$ 55	\$ 89	\$ 128	\$ 89	\$ 110	\$ 153
St. Kitts & Nevis	\$ 3	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 6	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 4
St. Lucia	\$ 16	\$ 14	\$ 13	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 10	\$ 11	\$ 12
St. Vincent & Grenadines	\$ 14	\$ 12	\$ 15	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 14	\$ 18
Suriname	\$ 15	\$ 19	\$ 12	\$ 17	\$ 13	\$ 14	\$ 20	\$ 25
Trinidad & Tobago	\$ 87	\$ 74	\$ 84	\$ 70	\$ 78	\$ 85	\$ 93	\$ 109
Uruguay	\$ (17)	\$ (24)	\$ (30)	\$ (33)	\$ (23)	\$ (17)	\$ (17)	\$ (46)
Venezuela	\$ 410	\$ 299	\$ 280	\$ 393	\$ 409	\$ 321	\$ 428	\$ 365
FTAA Total	\$ (2,883)	\$ (2,091)	\$ (716)	\$ (236)	\$ (173)	\$ (56)	\$ (1,546)	\$ (694)

U.S. Agricultural Net Exports to Individual Countries, 1989-2004 (Cont'd)

(Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Antigua & Barbuda	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ 15	\$ 12	\$ 13	\$ 14
Argentina	\$ (342)	\$ (433)	\$ (541)	\$ (524)	\$ (470)	\$ (500)	\$ (451)	\$ (533)
Bahamas	\$ 111	\$ 106	\$ 113	\$ 125	\$ 127	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 141
Barbados	\$ 49	\$ 41	\$ 44	\$ 40	\$ 49	\$ 39	\$ 36	\$ 42
Belize	\$ (20)	\$ (3)	\$ (7)	\$ (15)	\$ (17)	\$ (12)	\$ (6)	\$ (8)
Bolivia	\$ 11	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ (3)	\$ (1)	\$ (2)	\$ 6	\$ (10)
Brazil	\$ (988)	\$ (823)	\$ (1,256)	\$ (929)	\$ (809)	\$ (860)	\$ (1,119)	\$ (1,355)
Canada	\$ 171	\$ 42	\$ (151)	\$ (505)	\$ 678	\$ 394	\$ 1,740	\$ 1,698
Chile	\$ (624)	\$ (653)	\$ (763)	\$ (960)	\$ (975)	\$ (1,089)	\$ (1,121)	\$ (1,293)
Colombia	\$ (903)	\$ (736)	\$ (757)	\$ (709)	\$ (479)	\$ (406)	\$ (521)	\$ (573)
Costa Rica	\$ (559)	\$ (575)	\$ (650)	\$ (664)	\$ (628)	\$ (596)	\$ (631)	\$ (626)
Dominica	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 5
Dominican Republic	\$ 82	\$ 128	\$ 316	\$ 266	\$ 255	\$ 282	\$ 174	\$ 208
Ecuador	\$ (362)	\$ (342)	\$ (464)	\$ (368)	\$ (388)	\$ (376)	\$ (464)	\$ (466)
El Salvador	\$ 76	\$ 112	\$ 99	\$ 45	\$ 147	\$ 137	\$ 132	\$ 142
Grenada	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$ 5
Guatemala	\$ (518)	\$ (377)	\$ (423)	\$ (452)	\$ (318)	\$ (358)	\$ (415)	\$ (403)
Guyana	\$ 17	\$ 14	\$ 16	\$ 7	\$ 17	\$ 15	\$ 10	\$ 15
Haiti	\$ 189	\$ 201	\$ 205	\$ 167	\$ 168	\$ 155	\$ 180	\$ 192
Honduras	\$ (134)	\$ (117)	\$ 58	\$ (55)	\$ (34)	\$ (46)	\$ (19)	\$ (47)
Jamaica	\$ 151	\$ 141	\$ 136	\$ 125	\$ 133	\$ 126	\$ 125	\$ 138
Mexico	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,516	\$ 789	\$ 1,583	\$ 2,265	\$ 2,031	\$ 1,789	\$ 1,508
Nicaragua	\$ (28)	\$ (18)	\$ 9	\$ (42)	\$ 4	\$ (21)	\$ (19)	\$ (49)
Panama	\$ 47	\$ 169	\$ 103	\$ 113	\$ 128	\$ 142	\$ 145	\$ 122
Paraguay	\$ 20	\$ (3)	\$ (5)	\$ (4)	\$ (9)	\$ (11)	\$ (15)	\$ (17)
Peru	\$ (82)	\$ 128	\$ 73	\$ (28)	\$ 2	\$ (36)	\$ (42)	\$ (49)
St. Kitts & Nevis	\$ 0	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 5
St. Lucia	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 10	\$ 11
St. Vincent & Grenadines	\$ 17	\$ 15	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 10	\$ 12	\$ 13
Suriname	\$ 23	\$ 22	\$ 16	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ 15	\$ 19	\$ 13
Trinidad & Tobago	\$ 96	\$ 95	\$ 89	\$ 91	\$ 101	\$ 104	\$ 103	\$ 143
Uruguay	\$ (46)	\$ (42)	\$ (51)	\$ (49)	\$ (38)	\$ (18)	\$ (89)	\$ (333)
Venezuela	\$ 502	\$ 435	\$ 308	\$ 342	\$ 363	\$ 290	\$ 322	\$ 312
FTAA Total	\$ (1,894)	\$ (906)	\$ (2,637)	\$ (2,337)	\$ 340	\$ (436)	\$ 42	\$ (1,037)

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission, Interactive Tariff and Trade DataWeb Version 2.7.1

U.S. Exports of Manufactures to FTAA Nations, 1989-2004
(Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 50	\$ 46	\$ 50	\$ 43	\$ 46	\$ 43	\$ 72	\$ 60
Argentina	\$ 944	\$ 1,087	\$ 1,900	\$ 3,009	\$ 3,559	\$ 4,188	\$ 3,893	\$ 4,213
Bahamas	\$ 511	\$ 472	\$ 468	\$ 483	\$ 440	\$ 445	\$ 444	\$ 481
Barbados	\$ 134	\$ 123	\$ 118	\$ 90	\$ 104	\$ 120	\$ 133	\$ 155
Belize	\$ 81	\$ 82	\$ 89	\$ 91	\$ 107	\$ 90	\$ 80	\$ 86
Bolivia	\$ 104	\$ 113	\$ 151	\$ 176	\$ 180	\$ 150	\$ 179	\$ 223
Brazil	\$ 4,134	\$ 4,401	\$ 5,178	\$ 4,968	\$ 5,294	\$ 7,057	\$ 10,230	\$ 11,279
Canada	\$ 71,879	\$ 73,152	\$ 75,900	\$ 80,421	\$ 89,979	\$ 103,177	\$ 113,649	\$ 119,952
Chile	\$ 1,274	\$ 1,526	\$ 1,673	\$ 2,260	\$ 2,384	\$ 2,544	\$ 3,244	\$ 3,766
Colombia	\$ 1,673	\$ 1,855	\$ 1,732	\$ 2,970	\$ 2,923	\$ 3,671	\$ 4,040	\$ 3,907
Costa Rica	\$ 750	\$ 831	\$ 881	\$ 1,167	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,633	\$ 1,513	\$ 1,540
Dominica	\$ 24	\$ 21	\$ 34	\$ 23	\$ 21	\$ 20	\$ 19	\$ 22
Dominican Republic	\$ 1,305	\$ 1,293	\$ 1,408	\$ 1,754	\$ 1,965	\$ 2,391	\$ 2,509	\$ 2,637
Ecuador	\$ 489	\$ 567	\$ 826	\$ 885	\$ 962	\$ 1,085	\$ 1,279	\$ 1,046
El Salvador	\$ 395	\$ 423	\$ 374	\$ 575	\$ 685	\$ 754	\$ 870	\$ 821
Grenada	\$ 19	\$ 23	\$ 19	\$ 16	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ 19	\$ 25
Guatemala	\$ 470	\$ 517	\$ 655	\$ 902	\$ 975	\$ 1,029	\$ 1,283	\$ 1,172
Guyana	\$ 65	\$ 62	\$ 73	\$ 98	\$ 101	\$ 87	\$ 113	\$ 105
Haiti	\$ 343	\$ 330	\$ 258	\$ 75	\$ 110	\$ 98	\$ 289	\$ 248
Honduras	\$ 422	\$ 481	\$ 481	\$ 635	\$ 718	\$ 886	\$ 1,101	\$ 1,398
Jamaica	\$ 698	\$ 643	\$ 695	\$ 697	\$ 838	\$ 807	\$ 1,095	\$ 1,105
Mexico	\$ 20,533	\$ 24,042	\$ 28,400	\$ 34,551	\$ 35,962	\$ 44,103	\$ 40,302	\$ 48,778
Nicaragua	\$ 2	\$ 43	\$ 99	\$ 129	\$ 99	\$ 126	\$ 170	\$ 186
Panama	\$ 520	\$ 634	\$ 748	\$ 854	\$ 956	\$ 989	\$ 1,061	\$ 1,026
Paraguay	\$ 142	\$ 269	\$ 307	\$ 348	\$ 444	\$ 719	\$ 915	\$ 821
Peru	\$ 487	\$ 572	\$ 629	\$ 737	\$ 804	\$ 1,079	\$ 1,417	\$ 1,409
Saint Kitts and Nevis	\$ 35	\$ 43	\$ 26	\$ 25	\$ 33	\$ 37	\$ 37	\$ 32
Saint Lucia	\$ 56	\$ 57	\$ 60	\$ 59	\$ 70	\$ 56	\$ 57	\$ 58
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$ 25	\$ 21	\$ 24	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 25	\$ 24
Suriname	\$ 119	\$ 134	\$ 117	\$ 118	\$ 102	\$ 106	\$ 165	\$ 191
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 442	\$ 322	\$ 352	\$ 350	\$ 426	\$ 417	\$ 565	\$ 486
Uruguay	\$ 113	\$ 124	\$ 202	\$ 220	\$ 238	\$ 285	\$ 372	\$ 440
Venezuela	\$ 2,308	\$ 2,443	\$ 4,019	\$ 4,783	\$ 3,942	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,808	\$ 3,991
FTAA Total	\$110,542	\$116,751	\$127,944	\$143,533	\$155,837	\$181,628	\$194,948	\$211,684

U.S. Exports of Manufactures to FTAA Nations, 1989-2004 (Cont'd)

(Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 56	\$ 74	\$ 72	\$ 114	\$ 76	\$ 65	\$ 90	\$ 83
Argentina	\$ 5,305	\$ 5,570	\$ 4,719	\$ 4,445	\$ 3,732	\$ 1,484	\$ 2,305	\$ 3,194
Bahamas	\$ 610	\$ 620	\$ 651	\$ 826	\$ 760	\$ 642	\$ 664	\$ 729
Barbados	\$ 205	\$ 223	\$ 237	\$ 248	\$ 222	\$ 210	\$ 239	\$ 284
Belize	\$ 89	\$ 100	\$ 116	\$ 163	\$ 141	\$ 110	\$ 136	\$ 111
Bolivia	\$ 259	\$ 378	\$ 289	\$ 235	\$ 199	\$ 171	\$ 152	\$ 169
Brazil	\$ 14,594	\$ 14,049	\$ 12,550	\$ 14,528	\$ 15,170	\$ 11,590	\$ 10,358	\$ 12,908
Canada	\$135,823	\$139,834	\$149,585	\$160,662	\$146,906	\$144,628	\$150,828	\$167,996
Chile	\$ 4,006	\$ 3,740	\$ 2,829	\$ 3,212	\$ 2,929	\$ 2,409	\$ 2,462	\$ 3,088
Colombia	\$ 4,471	\$ 4,138	\$ 3,014	\$ 3,172	\$ 3,082	\$ 2,984	\$ 3,133	\$ 3,791
Costa Rica	\$ 1,778	\$ 2,015	\$ 2,130	\$ 2,192	\$ 2,213	\$ 2,814	\$ 3,042	\$ 2,898
Dominica	\$ 26	\$ 42	\$ 31	\$ 30	\$ 23	\$ 39	\$ 29	\$ 29
Dominican Republic	\$ 3,221	\$ 3,338	\$ 3,386	\$ 3,715	\$ 3,700	\$ 3,505	\$ 3,257	\$ 3,481
Ecuador	\$ 1,224	\$ 1,369	\$ 746	\$ 860	\$ 1,219	\$ 1,361	\$ 1,206	\$ 1,360
El Salvador	\$ 1,088	\$ 1,223	\$ 1,281	\$ 1,513	\$ 1,485	\$ 1,370	\$ 1,488	\$ 1,553
Grenada	\$ 31	\$ 47	\$ 56	\$ 69	\$ 50	\$ 49	\$ 59	\$ 60
Guatemala	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,514	\$ 1,446	\$ 1,469	\$ 1,448	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,597	\$ 1,798
Guyana	\$ 111	\$ 117	\$ 118	\$ 130	\$ 114	\$ 102	\$ 93	\$ 106
Haiti	\$ 275	\$ 312	\$ 370	\$ 372	\$ 351	\$ 386	\$ 399	\$ 436
Honduras	\$ 1,717	\$ 2,052	\$ 2,098	\$ 2,291	\$ 2,190	\$ 2,289	\$ 2,368	\$ 2,572
Jamaica	\$ 1,032	\$ 983	\$ 939	\$ 983	\$ 1,039	\$ 1,031	\$ 985	\$ 952
Mexico	\$ 62,885	\$ 69,781	\$ 77,817	\$ 99,229	\$ 89,463	\$ 85,363	\$ 85,082	\$ 97,081
Nicaragua	\$ 210	\$ 249	\$ 280	\$ 298	\$ 332	\$ 348	\$ 383	\$ 464
Panama	\$ 1,152	\$ 1,325	\$ 1,434	\$ 1,240	\$ 980	\$ 1,014	\$ 1,207	\$ 1,230
Paraguay	\$ 833	\$ 721	\$ 479	\$ 410	\$ 382	\$ 429	\$ 484	\$ 616
Peru	\$ 1,725	\$ 1,646	\$ 1,356	\$ 1,444	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,272	\$ 1,354	\$ 1,567
Saint Kitts and Nevis	\$ 29	\$ 34	\$ 38	\$ 50	\$ 38	\$ 42	\$ 47	\$ 51
Saint Lucia	\$ 63	\$ 69	\$ 75	\$ 76	\$ 59	\$ 75	\$ 84	\$ 66
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$ 34	\$ 256	\$ 78	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ 23	\$ 29	\$ 28
Suriname	\$ 153	\$ 159	\$ 124	\$ 113	\$ 137	\$ 105	\$ 165	\$ 160
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 950	\$ 830	\$ 661	\$ 966	\$ 946	\$ 878	\$ 913	\$ 988
Uruguay	\$ 509	\$ 563	\$ 464	\$ 509	\$ 385	\$ 186	\$ 301	\$ 302
Venezuela	\$ 5,705	\$ 5,806	\$ 4,814	\$ 4,919	\$ 5,119	\$ 3,947	\$ 2,236	\$ 4,171
FTAA Total	\$251,498	\$263,177	\$274,285	\$310,506	\$286,207	\$272,469	\$277,177	\$314,323

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission, Interactive Tariff and Trade DataWeb Version 2.7.1

U.S. Imports of Manufactures from FTAA Nations, 1989-2004

(Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 4 \$	2 \$	3 \$	5 \$	4 \$	5 \$	2 \$	8
Argentina	\$ 773 \$	685 \$	531 \$	481 \$	602 \$	986 \$	841 \$	652
Bahamas	\$ 311 \$	351 \$	348 \$	404 \$	202 \$	79 \$	78 \$	87
Barbados	\$ 38 \$	27 \$	27 \$	28 \$	30 \$	30 \$	33 \$	36
Belize	\$ 16 \$	10 \$	21 \$	22 \$	26 \$	21 \$	21 \$	22
Bolivia	\$ 89 \$	164 \$	153 \$	134 \$	157 \$	191 \$	190 \$	200
Brazil	\$ 5,581 \$	5,115 \$	4,746 \$	5,475 \$	5,394 \$	6,451 \$	6,618 \$	6,522
Canada	\$ 68,269 \$	69,589 \$	69,685 \$	75,127 \$	84,476 \$	99,782 \$	113,837 \$	120,444
Chile	\$ 731 \$	638 \$	629 \$	634 \$	653 \$	819 \$	790 \$	885
Colombia	\$ 514 \$	607 \$	647 \$	798 \$	860 \$	908 \$	1,055 \$	1,064
Costa Rica	\$ 519 \$	564 \$	639 \$	839 \$	951 \$	1,049 \$	1,161 \$	1,229
Dominica	\$ 7 \$	7 \$	4 \$	4 \$	6 \$	6 \$	6 \$	7
Dominican Republic	\$ 1,292 \$	1,388 \$	1,699 \$	2,099 \$	2,394 \$	2,740 \$	3,035 \$	3,087
Ecuador	\$ 34 \$	38 \$	40 \$	49 \$	82 \$	104 \$	89 \$	112
El Salvador	\$ 100 \$	116 \$	157 \$	233 \$	332 \$	493 \$	694 \$	931
Grenada	\$ 6 \$	7 \$	6 \$	6 \$	6 \$	4 \$	1 \$	2
Guatemala	\$ 181 \$	249 \$	389 \$	535 \$	632 \$	682 \$	812 \$	914
Guyana	\$ 11 \$	10 \$	10 \$	10 \$	12 \$	29 \$	47 \$	39
Haiti	\$ 358 \$	328 \$	270 \$	106 \$	148 \$	55 \$	117 \$	135
Honduras	\$ 120 \$	156 \$	242 \$	423 \$	574 \$	733 \$	1,033 \$	1,366
Jamaica	\$ 286 \$	294 \$	304 \$	335 \$	471 \$	525 \$	622 \$	589
Mexico	\$ 19,596 \$	21,236 \$	23,000 \$	27,098 \$	31,382 \$	40,357 \$	50,528 \$	60,965
Nicaragua	\$ 0 \$	1 \$	2 \$	6 \$	24 \$	43 \$	95 \$	192
Panama	\$ 103 \$	111 \$	131 \$	128 \$	133 \$	152 \$	99 \$	110
Paraguay	\$ 34 \$	39 \$	35 \$	30 \$	39 \$	72 \$	40 \$	32
Peru	\$ 410 \$	420 \$	482 \$	457 \$	421 \$	488 \$	514 \$	702
Saint Kitts and Nevis	\$ 18 \$	16 \$	12 \$	20 \$	24 \$	20 \$	22 \$	23
Saint Lucia	\$ 24 \$	27 \$	21 \$	28 \$	31 \$	26 \$	35 \$	22
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$ 11 \$	8 \$	5 \$	4 \$	3 \$	5 \$	7 \$	6
Suriname	\$ 18 \$	1 \$	1 \$	2 \$	5 \$	10 \$	43 \$	14
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 153 \$	176 \$	183 \$	175 \$	216 \$	518 \$	521 \$	518
Uruguay	\$ 176 \$	162 \$	178 \$	208 \$	215 \$	113 \$	108 \$	177
Venezuela	\$ 508 \$	702 \$	531 \$	579 \$	665 \$	1,090 \$	1,163 \$	1,244
FTAA Total	\$ 100,291 \$	103,243 \$	105,131 \$	116,481 \$	131,169 \$	158,586 \$	184,259 \$	202,337

U.S. Imports of Manufactures from FTAA Nations, 1989-2004 (Cont'd)

(Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 12	\$ 2
Argentina	\$ 848	\$ 985	\$ 1,054	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,205	\$ 1,204	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,394
Bahamas	\$ 83	\$ 76	\$ 87	\$ 125	\$ 113	\$ 135	\$ 160	\$ 231
Barbados	\$ 36	\$ 30	\$ 53	\$ 33	\$ 32	\$ 24	\$ 26	\$ 26
Belize	\$ 21	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ 19	\$ 20	\$ 22	\$ 26
Bolivia	\$ 149	\$ 156	\$ 163	\$ 137	\$ 125	\$ 128	\$ 147	\$ 182
Brazil	\$ 7,178	\$ 7,697	\$ 8,572	\$ 10,681	\$ 11,224	\$ 12,269	\$ 13,135	\$ 16,189
Canada	\$ 129,523	\$ 140,048	\$ 159,441	\$ 175,241	\$ 160,262	\$ 158,679	\$ 160,819	\$ 180,851
Chile	\$ 875	\$ 845	\$ 1,205	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,541	\$ 1,253	\$ 1,807
Colombia	\$ 1,077	\$ 1,212	\$ 1,527	\$ 1,675	\$ 1,446	\$ 1,420	\$ 2,040	\$ 2,261
Costa Rica	\$ 1,494	\$ 1,908	\$ 3,059	\$ 2,647	\$ 1,997	\$ 2,241	\$ 2,416	\$ 2,357
Dominica	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ 13	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 2
Dominican Republic	\$ 3,633	\$ 3,829	\$ 3,847	\$ 3,931	\$ 3,717	\$ 3,696	\$ 3,950	\$ 4,011
Ecuador	\$ 121	\$ 128	\$ 157	\$ 165	\$ 185	\$ 159	\$ 204	\$ 210
El Salvador	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,474	\$ 1,736	\$ 1,773	\$ 1,896	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,936
Grenada	\$ 4	\$ 10	\$ 16	\$ 22	\$ 19	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 2
Guatemala	\$ 1,091	\$ 1,302	\$ 1,446	\$ 1,718	\$ 1,845	\$ 1,910	\$ 1,978	\$ 2,153
Guyana	\$ 36	\$ 34	\$ 29	\$ 32	\$ 32	\$ 29	\$ 33	\$ 38
Haiti	\$ 173	\$ 256	\$ 287	\$ 283	\$ 254	\$ 241	\$ 320	\$ 357
Honduras	\$ 1,842	\$ 2,077	\$ 2,410	\$ 2,650	\$ 2,707	\$ 2,828	\$ 2,893	\$ 3,157
Jamaica	\$ 541	\$ 496	\$ 476	\$ 479	\$ 268	\$ 185	\$ 204	\$ 182
Mexico	\$ 71,795	\$ 83,317	\$ 96,198	\$ 116,482	\$ 114,508	\$ 115,617	\$ 114,775	\$ 127,147
Nicaragua	\$ 230	\$ 276	\$ 325	\$ 358	\$ 407	\$ 470	\$ 558	\$ 725
Panama	\$ 114	\$ 109	\$ 157	\$ 110	\$ 104	\$ 125	\$ 128	\$ 128
Paraguay	\$ 28	\$ 18	\$ 28	\$ 20	\$ 12	\$ 17	\$ 19	\$ 20
Peru	\$ 1,019	\$ 1,376	\$ 1,384	\$ 1,505	\$ 1,326	\$ 1,341	\$ 1,749	\$ 2,868
Saint Kitts and Nevis	\$ 27	\$ 29	\$ 32	\$ 37	\$ 41	\$ 48	\$ 44	\$ 42
Saint Lucia	\$ 20	\$ 22	\$ 28	\$ 22	\$ 18	\$ 19	\$ 13	\$ 14
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 3
Suriname	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 16	\$ 9	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$ 3
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 515	\$ 466	\$ 514	\$ 738	\$ 897	\$ 795	\$ 1,242	\$ 1,776
Uruguay	\$ 145	\$ 176	\$ 110	\$ 215	\$ 137	\$ 133	\$ 119	\$ 118
Venezuela	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,570	\$ 1,517	\$ 1,555	\$ 1,561	\$ 2,150
FTAA Total	\$ 225,080	\$ 249,391	\$ 285,421	\$ 325,226	\$ 307,726	\$ 308,743	\$ 312,892	\$ 352,363

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission, Interactive Tariff and Trade DataWeb Version 2.7.1

U.S. Net Exports of Manufactures to FTAA Nations, 1989-2004

(Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 46	\$ 44	\$ 47	\$ 39	\$ 42	\$ 38	\$ 70	\$ 52
Argentina	\$ 171	\$ 402	\$ 1,368	\$ 2,528	\$ 2,957	\$ 3,202	\$ 3,052	\$ 3,560
Bahamas	\$ 200	\$ 122	\$ 120	\$ 78	\$ 237	\$ 366	\$ 366	\$ 393
Barbados	\$ 96	\$ 95	\$ 91	\$ 62	\$ 74	\$ 90	\$ 100	\$ 119
Belize	\$ 64	\$ 73	\$ 68	\$ 69	\$ 81	\$ 70	\$ 59	\$ 64
Bolivia	\$ 15	\$ (51)	\$ (2)	\$ 42	\$ 23	\$ (42)	\$ (11)	\$ 23
Brazil	\$ (1,448)	\$ (713)	\$ 432	\$ (506)	\$ (100)	\$ 606	\$ 3,611	\$ 4,757
Canada	\$ 3,610	\$ 3,563	\$ 6,215	\$ 5,294	\$ 5,502	\$ 3,394	\$ (189)	\$ (492)
Chile	\$ 543	\$ 888	\$ 1,044	\$ 1,626	\$ 1,731	\$ 1,725	\$ 2,454	\$ 2,881
Colombia	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,248	\$ 1,085	\$ 2,172	\$ 2,064	\$ 2,763	\$ 2,985	\$ 2,843
Costa Rica	\$ 231	\$ 267	\$ 242	\$ 328	\$ 379	\$ 584	\$ 352	\$ 311
Dominica	\$ 17	\$ 14	\$ 30	\$ 19	\$ 16	\$ 14	\$ 13	\$ 15
Dominican Republic	\$ 14	\$ (95)	\$ (291)	\$ (346)	\$ (428)	\$ (349)	\$ (525)	\$ (450)
Ecuador	\$ 454	\$ 529	\$ 787	\$ 836	\$ 880	\$ 982	\$ 1,189	\$ 934
El Salvador	\$ 295	\$ 307	\$ 217	\$ 342	\$ 352	\$ 261	\$ 176	\$ (110)
Grenada	\$ 13	\$ 16	\$ 14	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 13	\$ 18	\$ 23
Guatemala	\$ 289	\$ 268	\$ 266	\$ 367	\$ 343	\$ 348	\$ 471	\$ 257
Guyana	\$ 54	\$ 52	\$ 62	\$ 87	\$ 88	\$ 59	\$ 66	\$ 66
Haiti	\$ (16)	\$ 1	\$ (13)	\$ (31)	\$ (37)	\$ 43	\$ 171	\$ 113
Honduras	\$ 302	\$ 326	\$ 239	\$ 211	\$ 144	\$ 152	\$ 68	\$ 32
Jamaica	\$ 412	\$ 349	\$ 392	\$ 362	\$ 368	\$ 281	\$ 473	\$ 516
Mexico	\$ 938	\$ 2,806	\$ 5,400	\$ 7,454	\$ 4,581	\$ 3,746	\$ (10,226)	\$ (12,187)
Nicaragua	\$ 2	\$ 42	\$ 97	\$ 123	\$ 75	\$ 83	\$ 75	\$ (6)
Panama	\$ 417	\$ 523	\$ 617	\$ 726	\$ 823	\$ 837	\$ 963	\$ 917
Paraguay	\$ 108	\$ 230	\$ 272	\$ 318	\$ 405	\$ 647	\$ 875	\$ 789
Peru	\$ 77	\$ 151	\$ 147	\$ 280	\$ 383	\$ 591	\$ 903	\$ 708
Saint Kitts & Nevis	\$ 17	\$ 27	\$ 14	\$ 5	\$ 9	\$ 16	\$ 15	\$ 10
Saint Lucia	\$ 32	\$ 30	\$ 39	\$ 31	\$ 39	\$ 30	\$ 22	\$ 36
Saint Vincent & Grenadines	\$ 14	\$ 13	\$ 20	\$ 18	\$ 18	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 18
Suriname	\$ 101	\$ 133	\$ 116	\$ 115	\$ 98	\$ 96	\$ 122	\$ 177
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 290	\$ 146	\$ 170	\$ 176	\$ 210	\$ (101)	\$ 45	\$ (32)
Uruguay	\$ (64)	\$ (38)	\$ 24	\$ 12	\$ 23	\$ 172	\$ 264	\$ 263
Venezuela	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,741	\$ 3,488	\$ 4,204	\$ 3,277	\$ 2,310	\$ 2,645	\$ 2,747
FTAA Total	\$ 10,250	\$ 13,509	\$ 22,814	\$ 27,052	\$ 24,668	\$ 23,043	\$ 10,689	\$ 9,346

U.S. Net Exports of Manufactures to FTAA Nations, 1989-2004 (Cont'd)

(Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 52	\$ 73	\$ 71	\$ 113	\$ 73	\$ 63	\$ 78	\$ 80
Argentina	\$ 4,457	\$ 4,584	\$ 3,665	\$ 3,151	\$ 2,527	\$ 280	\$ 1,148	\$ 1,800
Bahamas	\$ 527	\$ 545	\$ 564	\$ 701	\$ 647	\$ 507	\$ 504	\$ 499
Barbados	\$ 168	\$ 193	\$ 185	\$ 216	\$ 190	\$ 186	\$ 214	\$ 258
Belize	\$ 69	\$ 76	\$ 92	\$ 139	\$ 122	\$ 90	\$ 114	\$ 85
Bolivia	\$ 110	\$ 222	\$ 127	\$ 97	\$ 74	\$ 43	\$ 5	\$ (13)
Brazil	\$ 7,416	\$ 6,352	\$ 3,978	\$ 3,846	\$ 3,946	\$ (679)	\$ (2,777)	\$ (3,281)
Canada	\$ 6,301	\$ (215)	\$ (9,856)	\$ (14,579)	\$ (13,357)	\$ (14,051)	\$ (9,991)	\$ (12,856)
Chile	\$ 3,131	\$ 2,895	\$ 1,624	\$ 1,940	\$ 1,413	\$ 868	\$ 1,208	\$ 1,281
Colombia	\$ 3,394	\$ 2,925	\$ 1,487	\$ 1,496	\$ 1,636	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,093	\$ 1,530
Costa Rica	\$ 284	\$ 107	\$ (929)	\$ (456)	\$ 216	\$ 573	\$ 626	\$ 541
Dominica	\$ 18	\$ 37	\$ 18	\$ 23	\$ 18	\$ 34	\$ 24	\$ 27
Dominican Republic	\$ (412)	\$ (492)	\$ (461)	\$ (216)	\$ (17)	\$ (191)	\$ (693)	\$ (529)
Ecuador	\$ 1,103	\$ 1,242	\$ 588	\$ 695	\$ 1,034	\$ 1,202	\$ 1,001	\$ 1,150
El Salvador	\$ (70)	\$ (47)	\$ (193)	\$ (223)	\$ (289)	\$ (526)	\$ (412)	\$ (384)
Grenada	\$ 26	\$ 38	\$ 40	\$ 47	\$ 31	\$ 46	\$ 56	\$ 58
Guatemala	\$ 240	\$ 213	\$ 1	\$ (249)	\$ (397)	\$ (360)	\$ (380)	\$ (354)
Guyana	\$ 75	\$ 84	\$ 89	\$ 98	\$ 82	\$ 74	\$ 60	\$ 68
Haiti	\$ 102	\$ 56	\$ 83	\$ 89	\$ 97	\$ 145	\$ 79	\$ 79
Honduras	\$ (126)	\$ (26)	\$ (312)	\$ (359)	\$ (516)	\$ (539)	\$ (524)	\$ (585)
Jamaica	\$ 490	\$ 487	\$ 463	\$ 504	\$ 771	\$ 846	\$ 781	\$ 771
Mexico	\$ (8,910)	\$ (13,536)	\$ (18,381)	\$ (17,252)	\$ (25,045)	\$ (30,254)	\$ (29,693)	\$ (30,066)
Nicaragua	\$ (20)	\$ (27)	\$ (45)	\$ (60)	\$ (75)	\$ (122)	\$ (175)	\$ (261)
Panama	\$ 1,038	\$ 1,216	\$ 1,277	\$ 1,130	\$ 875	\$ 889	\$ 1,079	\$ 1,102
Paraguay	\$ 805	\$ 703	\$ 451	\$ 390	\$ 370	\$ 412	\$ 466	\$ 597
Peru	\$ 706	\$ 270	\$ (28)	\$ (61)	\$ (32)	\$ (68)	\$ (395)	\$ (1,300)
Saint Kitts & Nevis	\$ 2	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 14	\$ (3)	\$ (6)	\$ 3	\$ 10
Saint Lucia	\$ 42	\$ 47	\$ 47	\$ 53	\$ 41	\$ 56	\$ 71	\$ 52
Saint Vincent & Grenadines	\$ 29	\$ 252	\$ 70	\$ 16	\$ 20	\$ 19	\$ 26	\$ 25
Suriname	\$ 146	\$ 152	\$ 109	\$ 104	\$ 130	\$ 98	\$ 160	\$ 157
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 434	\$ 364	\$ 148	\$ 228	\$ 48	\$ 83	\$ (329)	\$ (788)
Uruguay	\$ 363	\$ 387	\$ 354	\$ 294	\$ 248	\$ 53	\$ 182	\$ 185
Venezuela	\$ 4,426	\$ 4,606	\$ 3,534	\$ 3,349	\$ 3,602	\$ 2,392	\$ 675	\$ 2,022
FTAA Total	\$ 26,418	\$ 13,786	\$ (11,135)	\$ (14,720)	\$ (21,519)	\$ (36,273)	\$ (35,715)	\$ (38,040)

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission, Interactive Tariff and Trade DataWeb Version 2.7.1

U.S. Exports of Private Services to the Western Hemisphere, 1986-2003
(Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Canada	\$ 8,465	\$ 9,371	\$ 10,703	\$ 13,323	\$ 15,684	\$ 17,750	\$ 17,362	\$ 17,016	\$ 17,084
Latin America and Other									
Western Hemisphere	\$ 14,206	\$ 14,398	\$ 15,669	\$ 17,842	\$ 21,957	\$ 24,842	\$ 26,672	\$ 28,986	\$ 32,466
South and Central America	\$ 11,472	\$ 11,744	\$ 13,027	\$ 15,142	\$ 18,447	\$ 21,174	\$ 23,157	\$ 25,126	\$ 27,835
Argentina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,784	\$ 2,130	\$ 2,459
Brazil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,944	\$ 3,732
Chile	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 614	\$ 773	\$ 1,151
Mexico	\$ 4,531	\$ 4,445	\$ 4,911	\$ 4,822	\$ 8,590	\$ 9,666	\$ 10,466	\$ 10,411	\$ 11,334
Venezuela	\$ 937	\$ 829	\$ 914	\$ 1,027	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,993	\$ 2,428	\$ 2,139
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5,817	\$ 6,462	\$ 7,036
Other Western Hemisphere	\$ 2,740	\$ 2,652	\$ 2,642	\$ 2,699	\$ 3,509	\$ 3,667	\$ 3,513	\$ 3,857	\$ 4,630
Bermuda	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 436	\$ 509	\$ 601
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 3,075	\$ 3,348	\$ 4,030
Total	\$ 22,671	\$ 23,768	\$ 26,372	\$ 31,165	\$ 37,641	\$ 42,592	\$ 44,034	\$ 46,002	\$ 49,550
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canada	\$ 17,867	\$ 19,452	\$ 20,454	\$ 19,398	\$ 22,582	\$ 24,529	\$ 24,301	\$ 24,676	\$ 26,723
Latin America and Other									
Western Hemisphere	\$ 32,917	\$ 35,612	\$ 42,280	\$ 46,828	\$ 50,897	\$ 54,524	\$ 54,487	\$ 52,901	\$ 53,670
South and Central America	\$ 27,561	\$ 29,774	\$ 35,050	\$ 38,417	\$ 39,738	\$ 42,594	\$ 41,627	\$ 38,884	\$ 38,002
Argentina	\$ 2,394	\$ 2,759	\$ 3,383	\$ 3,596	\$ 3,655	\$ 3,610	\$ 3,244	\$ 1,679	\$ 1,709
Brazil	\$ 4,994	\$ 5,208	\$ 6,408	\$ 6,620	\$ 5,641	\$ 6,289	\$ 6,260	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,820
Chile	\$ 982	\$ 1,180	\$ 1,431	\$ 1,367	\$ 1,551	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,177	\$ 1,032
Mexico	\$ 8,707	\$ 9,429	\$ 10,796	\$ 11,639	\$ 12,828	\$ 14,325	\$ 15,169	\$ 16,254	\$ 16,599
Venezuela	\$ 2,494	\$ 2,399	\$ 2,682	\$ 3,074	\$ 3,282	\$ 3,309	\$ 3,298	\$ 2,830	\$ 2,189
Other	\$ 8,009	\$ 8,796	\$ 10,354	\$ 12,127	\$ 12,783	\$ 13,628	\$ 12,359	\$ 11,944	\$ 11,654
Other Western Hemisphere	\$ 5,359	\$ 5,838	\$ 7,229	\$ 8,408	\$ 11,159	\$ 11,930	\$ 12,860	\$ 14,018	\$ 15,669
Bermuda	\$ 782	\$ 822	\$ 937	\$ 1,239	\$ 1,541	\$ 1,833	\$ 3,453	\$ 4,905	\$ 6,142
Other	\$ 4,577	\$ 5,016	\$ 6,294	\$ 7,169	\$ 9,617	\$ 10,096	\$ 9,407	\$ 9,113	\$ 9,527
Total	\$ 50,784	\$ 55,064	\$ 62,734	\$ 66,226	\$ 73,480	\$ 79,054	\$ 78,788	\$ 77,577	\$ 80,393

Source: U.S. BEA

* Because some values were either unavailable or undisclosed, the total represents the sum of available data and might undercount the actual amount

U.S. Imports of Private Services from the Western Hemisphere, 1986-2003
(Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Canada	\$ 6,311	\$ 6,854	\$ 8,350	\$ 8,640	\$ 9,130	\$ 9,716	\$ 8,434	\$ 9,058	\$ 9,828
Latin America and Other									
Western Hemisphere	\$ 13,010	\$ 14,964	\$ 15,648	\$ 16,840	\$ 18,643	\$ 19,602	\$ 20,583	\$ 21,109	\$ 23,005
South and Central America	\$ 7,522	\$ 9,074	\$ 10,241	\$ 11,180	\$ 12,737	\$ 13,254	\$ 13,478	\$ 13,611	\$ 14,879
Argentina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 458	\$ 469	\$ 575
Brazil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 688	\$ 744	\$ 917
Chile	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 332	\$ 364	\$ 416
Mexico	\$ 3,681	\$ 4,506	\$ 5,068	\$ 5,976	\$ 6,731	\$ 7,056	\$ 7,275	\$ 7,413	\$ 7,849
Venezuela	\$ 480	\$ 526	\$ 619	\$ 487	\$ 659	\$ 584	\$ 635	\$ 715	\$ 763
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 4,086	\$ 3,907	\$ 4,362
Other Western Hemisphere	\$ 5,488	\$ 5,892	\$ 5,407	\$ 5,659	\$ 5,905	\$ 6,348	\$ 7,105	\$ 7,495	\$ 8,125
Bermuda	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,691	\$ 1,712	\$ 1,925
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5,413	\$ 5,783	\$ 6,200
Total*	\$ 19,321	\$ 21,818	\$ 23,998	\$ 25,480	\$ 27,773	\$ 29,318	\$ 29,017	\$ 30,167	\$ 32,833
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canada	\$ 10,956	\$ 12,371	\$ 13,817	\$ 15,253	\$ 16,195	\$ 17,861	\$ 17,384	\$ 18,150	\$ 19,146
Latin America and Other									
Western Hemisphere	\$ 23,546	\$ 26,379	\$ 28,897	\$ 30,988	\$ 33,905	\$ 38,697	\$ 41,230	\$ 42,612	\$ 48,974
South and Central America	\$ 15,533	\$ 17,718	\$ 19,208	\$ 19,747	\$ 20,422	\$ 22,317	\$ 21,080	\$ 21,300	\$ 22,253
Argentina	\$ 575	\$ 784	\$ 875	\$ 865	\$ 903	\$ 977	\$ 751	\$ 585	\$ 751
Brazil	\$ 1,176	\$ 1,403	\$ 1,775	\$ 1,962	\$ 1,726	\$ 1,950	\$ 1,851	\$ 1,746	\$ 1,898
Chile	\$ 429	\$ 520	\$ 540	\$ 569	\$ 824	\$ 887	\$ 857	\$ 740	\$ 650
Mexico	\$ 7,942	\$ 8,921	\$ 9,836	\$ 9,816	\$ 9,481	\$ 11,000	\$ 10,526	\$ 11,021	\$ 11,681
Venezuela	\$ 703	\$ 769	\$ 713	\$ 739	\$ 720	\$ 608	\$ 665	\$ 467	\$ 419
Other	\$ 4,720	\$ 5,322	\$ 5,464	\$ 5,793	\$ 6,767	\$ 6,894	\$ 6,430	\$ 6,742	\$ 6,850
Other Western Hemisphere	\$ 8,011	\$ 8,660	\$ 9,688	\$ 11,241	\$ 13,482	\$ 16,381	\$ 20,149	\$ 21,311	\$ 26,722
Bermuda	\$ 1,944	\$ 2,175	\$ 2,740	\$ 4,088	\$ 5,606	\$ 6,941	\$ 10,881	\$ 12,575	\$ 16,417
Other	\$ 6,067	\$ 6,484	\$ 6,947	\$ 7,155	\$ 7,880	\$ 9,438	\$ 9,270	\$ 8,737	\$ 10,306
Total*	\$ 34,502	\$ 38,750	\$ 42,714	\$ 46,241	\$ 50,100	\$ 56,558	\$ 58,613	\$ 60,762	\$ 68,120

Source: U.S. BEA

* Because some values were either unavailable or undisclosed, the total represents the sum of available data and might undercount the actual amount

U.S. Net Exports of Private Services to the Western Hemisphere, 1986-2003
(Millions of Nominal Dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Canada	\$ 2,154	\$ 2,517	\$ 2,353	\$ 4,683	\$ 6,554	\$ 8,034	\$ 8,928	\$ 7,958	\$ 7,256
Latin America and Other									
Western Hemisphere	\$ 1,196	\$ (567)	\$ 21	\$ 1,002	\$ 3,314	\$ 5,240	\$ 6,089	\$ 7,877	\$ 9,461
South and Central America	\$ 3,950	\$ 2,670	\$ 2,786	\$ 3,962	\$ 5,710	\$ 7,920	\$ 9,679	\$ 11,515	\$ 12,956
Argentina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,326	\$ 1,661	\$ 1,884
Brazil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,812	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,816
Chile	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 282	\$ 409	\$ 735
Mexico	\$ 850	\$ (61)	\$ (157)	\$ (1,154)	\$ 1,859	\$ 2,610	\$ 3,191	\$ 2,998	\$ 3,485
Venezuela	\$ 457	\$ 303	\$ 295	\$ 540	\$ 614	\$ 979	\$ 1,357	\$ 1,713	\$ 1,375
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,732	\$ 2,555	\$ 2,674
Other Western Hemisphere	\$ (2,748)	\$ (3,240)	\$ (2,765)	\$ (2,960)	\$ (2,396)	\$ (2,681)	\$ (3,592)	\$ (3,638)	\$ (3,495)
Bermuda	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ (1,255)	\$ (1,204)	\$ (1,325)
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ (2,339)	\$ (2,435)	\$ (2,170)
Total	\$ 3,350	\$ 1,950	\$ 2,374	\$ 5,685	\$ 9,868	\$ 13,274	\$ 15,017	\$ 15,835	\$ 16,717
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canada	\$ 6,911	\$ 7,081	\$ 6,637	\$ 4,146	\$ 6,387	\$ 6,668	\$ 6,918	\$ 6,526	\$ 7,578
Latin America and Other									
Western Hemisphere	\$ 9,371	\$ 9,233	\$ 13,383	\$ 15,840	\$ 16,992	\$ 15,827	\$ 13,258	\$ 10,288	\$ 4,696
South and Central America	\$ 12,028	\$ 12,056	\$ 15,842	\$ 18,670	\$ 19,315	\$ 20,277	\$ 20,547	\$ 17,583	\$ 15,748
Argentina	\$ 1,818	\$ 1,975	\$ 2,508	\$ 2,731	\$ 2,752	\$ 2,633	\$ 2,493	\$ 1,094	\$ 958
Brazil	\$ 3,817	\$ 3,805	\$ 4,634	\$ 4,658	\$ 3,916	\$ 4,340	\$ 4,409	\$ 3,255	\$ 2,922
Chile	\$ 553	\$ 660	\$ 891	\$ 798	\$ 727	\$ 548	\$ 440	\$ 437	\$ 382
Mexico	\$ 765	\$ 508	\$ 960	\$ 1,823	\$ 3,347	\$ 3,325	\$ 4,643	\$ 5,233	\$ 4,918
Venezuela	\$ 1,791	\$ 1,630	\$ 1,969	\$ 2,335	\$ 2,562	\$ 2,701	\$ 2,632	\$ 2,363	\$ 1,769
Other	\$ 3,289	\$ 3,474	\$ 4,890	\$ 6,334	\$ 6,016	\$ 6,734	\$ 5,929	\$ 5,202	\$ 4,804
Other Western Hemisphere	\$ (2,652)	\$ (2,821)	\$ (2,459)	\$ (2,833)	\$ (2,324)	\$ (4,451)	\$ (7,288)	\$ (7,293)	\$ (11,054)
Bermuda	\$ (1,162)	\$ (1,352)	\$ (1,803)	\$ (2,850)	\$ (4,064)	\$ (5,108)	\$ (7,428)	\$ (7,670)	\$ (10,274)
Other	\$ (1,489)	\$ (1,468)	\$ (653)	\$ 14	\$ 1,738	\$ 659	\$ 137	\$ 376	\$ (779)
Total	\$ 16,282	\$ 16,314	\$ 20,020	\$ 19,986	\$ 23,380	\$ 22,495	\$ 20,175	\$ 16,815	\$ 12,273

Source: U.S. BEA

* Because some values were either unavailable or undisclosed, the total represents the sum of available data and might undercount the actual amount

USDIA in FTAA Nations, 1982-2002

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 2	(D)	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 3
Argentina	\$ 2,864	\$ 2,697	\$ 2,735	\$ 2,698	\$ 2,931	\$ 2,818	\$ 2,682
Bahamas	\$ 3,121	\$ 3,720	\$ 3,345	\$ 3,796	\$ 2,959	\$ 3,766	\$ 4,462
Barbados	\$ 55	\$ 62	\$ 54	\$ 92	\$ 204	\$ 181	\$ 314
Belize	\$ 3	\$ (44)	\$ (32)	\$ 7	\$ (7)	\$ (7)	\$ 10
Bolivia	\$ 147	\$ 158	\$ 163	\$ 201	\$ 233	\$ 195	\$ 128
Brazil	\$ 9,290	\$ 9,154	\$ 9,425	\$ 9,110	\$ 9,498	\$ 11,128	\$ 12,767
Canada	\$ 43,511	\$ 44,779	\$ 47,498	\$ 47,934	\$ 52,006	\$ 59,145	\$ 63,900
Chile	\$ 311	\$ 160	\$ 162	\$ 255	\$ 473	\$ 617	\$ 988
Colombia	\$ 1,769	\$ 2,135	\$ 2,150	\$ 2,188	\$ 3,332	\$ 3,148	\$ 2,331
Costa Rica	\$ 142	\$ 169	\$ 164	\$ 123	\$ 127	\$ 161	\$ 196
Dominica	\$ -	\$ -	(*)	(*)	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Dominican Republic	\$ 188	\$ 246	\$ 236	\$ 227	\$ 220	\$ 185	\$ 183
Ecuador	\$ 388	\$ 443	\$ 372	\$ 352	\$ 410	\$ 475	\$ 437
El Salvador	\$ 96	\$ 102	\$ 96	\$ 77	\$ 55	\$ 54	\$ 61
Grenada	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$ 1	\$ 1
Guatemala	\$ 233	\$ 213	\$ 244	\$ 211	\$ 175	\$ 165	\$ 183
Guyana	\$ 3	\$ 6	\$ 2	(*)	(*)	\$ 1	\$ 1
Haiti	\$ 19	\$ 16	\$ 20	\$ 24	\$ 27	\$ 33	\$ 26
Honduras	\$ 247	\$ 215	\$ 286	\$ 169	\$ 165	\$ 183	\$ 238
Jamaica	\$ 386	\$ 306	\$ 250	\$ 107	\$ 80	\$ 71	\$ 111
Mexico	\$ 5,019	\$ 4,516	\$ 4,829	\$ 5,417	\$ 5,060	\$ 5,434	\$ 6,312
Nicaragua	\$ 20	\$ 18	\$ 24	\$ 27	\$ 42	\$ 141	\$ 136
Panama	\$ 4,413	\$ 4,863	\$ 4,460	\$ 4,069	\$ 5,227	\$ 6,294	\$ 6,489
Paraguay	\$ 57	\$ 39	\$ 32	\$ 38	\$ 42	\$ 45	\$ 44
Peru	\$ 1,990	\$ 2,082	\$ 2,003	\$ 1,368	\$ 1,239	\$ 1,141	\$ 1,124
St. Kitts and Nevis	\$ -	(*)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 2
St. Lucia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
St. Vincent and Grenadines	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1	(*)	\$ 2	\$ 2
Suriname	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 931	\$ 862	\$ 663	\$ 476	\$ 412	\$ 381	\$ 400
Uruguay	\$ 114	\$ 100	\$ 87	\$ 93	\$ 112	\$ 127	\$ 116
Venezuela	\$ 2,631	\$ 1,708	\$ 1,752	\$ 1,562	\$ 1,920	\$ 2,045	\$ 1,714
Total	\$ 77,951	\$ 78,727	\$ 81,023	\$ 80,622	\$ 86,946	\$ 97,938	\$ 105,362

USDIA in FTAAs Nations, 1982-2002 (Cont'd)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 1	\$ 1
Argentina	\$ 2,215	\$ 2,531	\$ 2,831	\$ 3,327	\$ 4,442	\$ 5,692	\$ 7,660
Bahamas	\$ 4,577	\$ 4,004	\$ 3,864	\$ 4,167	\$ 3,138	\$ 2,808	\$ 1,768
Barbados	\$ 141	\$ 252	\$ 291	\$ 340	\$ 471	\$ 391	\$ 698
Belize	\$ 11	(D)	\$ 12	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$ 35
Bolivia	\$ 184	\$ 196	\$ 185	\$ 122	\$ 191	\$ 174	\$ 300
Brazil	\$ 14,025	\$ 14,384	\$ 14,997	\$ 16,313	\$ 16,772	\$ 17,885	\$ 25,002
Canada	\$ 63,948	\$ 69,508	\$ 70,711	\$ 68,690	\$ 69,922	\$ 74,221	\$ 83,498
Chile	\$ 1,412	\$ 1,896	\$ 2,069	\$ 2,544	\$ 2,749	\$ 5,062	\$ 6,216
Colombia	\$ 1,660	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,876	\$ 3,053	\$ 2,930	\$ 3,463	\$ 3,506
Costa Rica	\$ 213	\$ 251	\$ 417	\$ 274	\$ 298	\$ 607	\$ 921
Dominica	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$ 3	\$ 33
Dominican Republic	(D)	\$ 529	\$ 661	\$ 779	\$ 1,039	\$ 266	\$ 330
Ecuador	\$ 301	\$ 280	\$ 321	\$ 295	\$ 555	\$ 784	\$ 889
El Salvador	\$ 67	\$ 90	\$ 83	\$ 83	\$ 105	\$ 146	\$ 150
Grenada	(*)	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 2	(*)	\$ 1
Guatemala	\$ 111	\$ 130	\$ 107	\$ 115	\$ 139	\$ 200	\$ 233
Guyana	\$ 3	\$ 7	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$ 97	\$ 111
Haiti	\$ 26	\$ 32	\$ 18	\$ 31	\$ 30	\$ 18	\$ 14
Honduras	\$ 251	\$ 262	\$ 255	\$ 239	\$ 159	\$ 140	\$ 68
Jamaica	\$ 383	\$ 625	\$ 763	\$ 892	\$ 1,049	\$ 1,167	\$ 1,287
Mexico	\$ 8,264	\$ 10,313	\$ 12,501	\$ 13,730	\$ 15,221	\$ 16,968	\$ 16,873
Nicaragua	\$ 16	(D)	\$ 80	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$ 88
Panama	\$ 8,913	\$ 9,289	\$ 10,484	\$ 11,038	\$ 12,043	\$ 11,905	\$ 15,123
Paraguay	\$ 42	\$ 44	\$ 46	\$ 49	\$ 64	\$ 87	\$ 83
Peru	\$ 813	\$ 599	\$ 492	\$ 620	\$ 622	\$ 971	\$ 1,335
St. Kitts and Nevis	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 3
St. Lucia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
St. Vincent and Grenadines	(*)	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 2	(*)	(*)
Suriname	\$ 116	\$ 134	\$ 147	\$ 139	\$ 163	\$ 76	\$ 83
Trinidad and Tobago	(D)	\$ 485	\$ 510	\$ 565	\$ 691	\$ 529	\$ 673
Uruguay	\$ 101	\$ 95	\$ 184	\$ 261	\$ 285	(D)	\$ 345
Venezuela	\$ 932	\$ 1,087	\$ 1,427	\$ 1,972	\$ 2,362	\$ 3,087	\$ 3,634
Total	\$ 108,730	\$ 118,706	\$ 125,339	\$ 129,648	\$ 135,450	\$ 146,751	\$ 170,961

USDIA in FTAA Nations, 1982-2002 (Cont'd)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2	(D)	\$ 67	\$ 89	\$ 93
Argentina	\$ 7,893	\$ 10,980	\$ 12,327	\$ 18,865	\$ 17,488	\$ 15,535	\$ 11,247
Bahamas	\$ 1,876	\$ 1,569	\$ (282)	\$ 3,740	\$ 3,291	\$ 5,533	\$ 7,605
Barbados	\$ 848	\$ 787	\$ 929	\$ 3,030	\$ 2,141	\$ 2,240	\$ 1,571
Belize	\$ 43	\$ 57	\$ 59	\$ 59	\$ 103	\$ 37	\$ 52
Bolivia	\$ 252	\$ 248	\$ 349	\$ 504	\$ 403	\$ 439	\$ 408
Brazil	\$ 29,105	\$ 35,778	\$ 37,195	\$ 37,184	\$ 36,717	\$ 32,027	\$ 27,615
Canada	\$ 89,592	\$ 96,626	\$ 98,200	\$ 119,590	\$ 132,472	\$ 152,601	\$ 170,169
Chile	\$ 8,156	\$ 9,148	\$ 9,029	\$ 10,177	\$ 10,052	\$ 10,526	\$ 9,991
Colombia	\$ 3,531	\$ 4,097	\$ 3,749	\$ 3,775	\$ 3,693	\$ 3,122	\$ 2,557
Costa Rica	\$ 1,223	\$ 1,529	\$ 2,074	\$ 1,493	\$ 1,716	\$ 1,835	\$ 1,802
Dominica	\$ 36	\$ 38	\$ 39	\$ 46	\$ 45	\$ 43	\$ 45
Dominican Republic	\$ 400	\$ 488	\$ 645	\$ 968	\$ 1,143	\$ 1,116	\$ 983
Ecuador	\$ 922	\$ 838	\$ 904	\$ 1,116	\$ 832	\$ 579	\$ 1,179
El Salvador	\$ 175	\$ 219	\$ 555	\$ 621	\$ 540	\$ 464	\$ 684
Grenada	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$ 7	\$ 7
Guatemala	\$ 331	\$ 358	\$ 498	\$ 478	\$ 835	\$ 311	\$ 303
Guyana	\$ 126	\$ 132	\$ 125	\$ 177	\$ 131	\$ 143	\$ 157
Haiti	\$ 14	\$ 24	(D)	\$ 70	\$ 64	\$ 55	\$ 63
Honduras	\$ 129	\$ 183	\$ 111	\$ 347	\$ 399	\$ 227	\$ 181
Jamaica	\$ 1,583	\$ 1,952	\$ 1,960	\$ 2,296	\$ 2,483	\$ 2,957	\$ 3,103
Mexico	\$ 19,351	\$ 24,050	\$ 26,657	\$ 37,151	\$ 39,352	\$ 52,544	\$ 55,724
Nicaragua	\$ 80	\$ 137	\$ 156	\$ 119	\$ 140	\$ 157	\$ 250
Panama	\$ 16,335	\$ 22,016	\$ 25,924	\$ 33,493	\$ 30,758	\$ 5,141	\$ 5,844
Paraguay	\$ 106	\$ 146	\$ 204	\$ 222	\$ 419	\$ 414	\$ 114
Peru	\$ 2,281	\$ 2,147	\$ 2,148	\$ 3,148	\$ 3,130	\$ 3,197	\$ 2,809
St. Kitts and Nevis	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)
St. Lucia	(D)	(D)	\$ 39	(D)	\$ 24	\$ 19	\$ 17
St. Vincent and Grenadines	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$ 11	(D)	\$ 6	\$ 6
Suriname	\$ 99	\$ 154	\$ 64	(D)	\$ 28	\$ 40	\$ 97
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ 786	\$ 639	\$ 1,004	\$ 1,508	\$ 1,550	\$ 2,025	\$ 2,375
Uruguay	\$ 419	\$ 494	\$ 577	\$ 794	\$ 789	\$ 711	\$ 620
Venezuela	\$ 4,474	\$ 5,339	\$ 5,912	\$ 7,385	\$ 10,531	\$ 10,069	\$ 10,330
Total	\$ 190,171	\$ 220,178	\$ 231,157	\$ 288,370	\$ 301,341	\$ 304,208	\$ 318,000

Source: U.S. BEA. Notes: An asterisk "(*)" indicates a value between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.

A "(D)" indicates that data have been suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

FDIUS from FTAA Nations, 1982-2002

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Antigua and Barbuda	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ -	\$ -
Argentina	\$ 130	\$ 194	\$ 237	\$ 280	\$ 292	\$ 305	\$ 291
Bahamas	\$ 164	\$ 175	\$ 158	\$ 154	\$ 309	\$ 179	(D)
Barbados	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$ 32	\$ 72
Belize	(*)	(D)	(*)	(D)	(D)	\$ -	\$ -
Bolivia	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1)
Brazil	\$ 100	\$ 84	\$ 160	\$ 201	\$ 182	\$ 293	\$ 286
Canada	\$ 11,708	\$ 11,434	\$ 15,286	\$ 17,131	\$ 20,318	\$ 24,684	\$ 26,566
Chile	\$ (12)	\$ 3	\$ (5)	\$ 16	\$ 14	\$ 29	\$ 34
Colombia	\$ 51	\$ 63	\$ 69	\$ 75	\$ 78	\$ 59	\$ 68
Costa Rica	\$ (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$ 1	\$ 1
Dominica	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ -	\$ -
Dominican Republic	\$ -	(*)	\$ -	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	(*)	\$ -
Ecuador	\$ 26	\$ 32	\$ 35	\$ 41	\$ 45	\$ 10	\$ 7
El Salvador	\$ 12	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(*)	(*)
Grenada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(D)	(D)
Guatemala	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 7	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ (1)	\$ (2)
Guyana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ -	\$ -
Haiti	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	(*)	(*)
Honduras	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 11	\$ 11
Jamaica	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$ 5	(*)	(D)	(D)
Mexico	\$ 259	\$ 244	\$ 308	\$ 533	\$ 847	\$ 180	\$ 218
Nicaragua	\$ (1)	(*)	(*)	\$ 1	\$ 1	(*)	(*)
Panama	\$ 2,168	\$ 2,073	\$ 1,924	\$ 2,204	\$ 2,202	\$ 2,627	\$ 2,878
Paraguay	(*)	\$ 2	\$ (2)	\$ (7)	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -
Peru	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 4	(D)	\$ 6	\$ 5
St. Kitts and Nevis	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$ -	\$ 2
St. Lucia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ -	\$ -
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ -	\$ -
Suriname	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2)
Trinidad and Tobago	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$ (1)	(*)
Uruguay	\$ 2	\$ 3	(D)	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 5	\$ (4)
Venezuela	\$ 66	\$ 24	\$ 48	\$ 103	\$ 476	\$ 411	\$ 540
Total	\$ 14,679	\$ 14,345	\$ 18,233	\$ 20,756	\$ 24,780	\$ 28,830	\$ 30,970

FDIUS from FTAA Nations, 1982-2002 (Cont'd)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32	\$ 31	\$ 30	\$ 28
Argentina	\$ 370	\$ 420	\$ 407	\$ 307	\$ 297	\$ 335	\$ 673
Bahamas	\$ (52)	\$ 1,535	\$ (881)	\$ 613	\$ 1,276	\$ 1,023	\$ 1,286
Barbados	\$ 51	\$ 191	\$ 124	\$ 858	\$ 888	\$ 408	\$ 590
Belize	\$ (1)	(D)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bolivia	\$ -	\$ (2)	(*)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Brazil	\$ 428	\$ 377	\$ 534	\$ 449	\$ 653	\$ 625	\$ 750
Canada	\$ 30,370	\$ 29,544	\$ 36,834	\$ 37,515	\$ 40,373	\$ 41,219	\$ 45,618
Chile	\$ 40	\$ 5	\$ 29	\$ 24	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 2
Colombia	\$ 53	\$ 55	\$ 59	\$ 68	\$ 58	\$ 44	\$ 30
Costa Rica	\$ 1	\$ (2)	\$ 3	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$ (12)	\$ (7)
Dominica	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Dominican Republic	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2	(D)	(D)	(D)
Ecuador	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ 5
El Salvador	(*)	(*)	\$ (1)	\$ 1	(*)	\$ (2)	\$ (3)
Grenada	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$ -	(*)	(*)	(*)
Guatemala	\$ (7)	\$ (4)	\$ (12)	\$ (6)	(D)	\$ (16)	\$ (40)
Guyana	(*)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Haiti	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$ (1)	(*)
Honduras	\$ 10	\$ 8	\$ 7	(*)	\$ (1)	\$ (4)	\$ (6)
Jamaica	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$ (2)
Mexico	\$ 350	\$ 575	\$ 747	\$ 1,406	\$ 1,244	\$ 2,069	\$ 1,850
Nicaragua	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Panama	\$ 3,392	\$ 4,188	\$ 4,500	\$ 5,069	\$ 4,652	\$ 4,253	\$ 4,939
Paraguay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Peru	\$ 5	(D)	\$ 13	(D)	\$ 33	(D)	(D)
St. Kitts and Nevis	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 1	(*)
St. Lucia	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Suriname	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$ (1)
Trinidad and Tobago	\$ (1)	(*)	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 3
Uruguay	\$ 10	\$ 9	\$ 16	\$ 1	\$ 35	\$ 23	\$ 1
Venezuela	\$ 1,163	\$ 496	\$ 512	\$ 394	\$ (445)	\$ (312)	\$ (152)
Total	\$ 36,189	\$ 37,403	\$ 42,898	\$ 46,737	\$ 49,103	\$ 49,691	\$ 55,564

FDIUS from FTAA Nations, 1982-2002 (Cont'd)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 28	\$ 22	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20
Argentina	\$ 438	\$ 408	\$ 420	\$ 389	\$ 364	\$ 401	\$ 1,096
Bahamas	\$ 1,883	\$ 1,702	\$ 1,619	\$ 1,581	\$ 1,254	\$ 1,153	\$ 1,332
Barbados	\$ 153	\$ 552	\$ 245	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,560	\$ 1,523	\$ 2,755
Belize	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bolivia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$ (4)	\$ (4)	\$ (6)
Brazil	\$ 697	\$ 706	\$ 625	\$ 735	\$ 882	\$ 598	\$ 971
Canada	\$ 54,836	\$ 65,175	\$ 72,696	\$ 90,559	\$114,309	\$102,127	\$ 92,041
Chile	\$ 9	\$ 59	\$ 33	\$ 42	\$ 24	\$ (186)	\$ (92)
Colombia	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 40	\$ 24	\$ 2	\$ (79)	(D)
Costa Rica	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 7	\$ (55)	\$ 2	\$ (2)	\$ (8)
Dominica	\$ -	\$ -	(*)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Dominican Republic	\$ 2	\$ 19	\$ 21	\$ 18	\$ 79	\$ 50	\$ 57
Ecuador	\$ 6	\$ 22	\$ 26	\$ 25	\$ 29	\$ 33	\$ 31
El Salvador	\$ (1)	\$ 2	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ (2)
Grenada	(*)	(*)	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5
Guatemala	(D)	\$ (10)	\$ (14)	\$ (26)	\$ (10)	\$ (14)	(D)
Guyana	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (3)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)
Haiti	\$ 1	\$ (1)	(*)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ -
Honduras	\$ (8)	\$ (4)	\$ (2)	\$ 1	\$ (3)	\$ (2)	\$ (2)
Jamaica	(*)	\$ (4)	\$ (4)	\$ (7)	\$ (5)	(D)	\$ (5)
Mexico	\$ 1,641	\$ 3,100	\$ 2,055	\$ 1,999	\$ 7,462	\$ 7,336	\$ 7,857
Nicaragua	\$ (9)	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$ (4)	(*)	(*)
Panama	\$ 6,014	\$ 5,599	\$ 6,227	\$ 5,275	\$ 3,819	\$ 4,391	\$ 5,668
Paraguay	\$ -	\$ -	(*)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1)	(*)
Peru	\$ 21	\$ 17	\$ 27	\$ (5)	\$ (13)	\$ (137)	(D)
St. Kitts and Nevis	\$ (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A	N/A
St. Lucia	\$ -	\$ -	(*)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1)	\$ -
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
Suriname	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trinidad and Tobago	(D)	(D)	(D)	\$ 31	\$ 40	(D)	\$ 35
Uruguay	\$ 14	\$ 58	\$ 46	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 48	\$ 54
Venezuela	\$ (4)	\$ (332)	\$ (483)	\$ (65)	\$ 792	\$ 3,954	\$ 4,447
Total	\$ 65,734	\$ 77,113	\$ 83,612	\$101,830	\$130,647	\$121,216	\$116,256

Source: U.S. BEA. Notes: An asterisk "*" indicates a value between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.

A "(D)" indicates that data have been suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

USDIA Net of FDIUS for FTAA Nations, 1982-2002

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Antigua and Barbuda	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5	\$ 3
Argentina	\$ 2,734	\$ 2,503	\$ 2,498	\$ 2,418	\$ 2,639	\$ 2,513	\$ 2,391
Bahamas	\$ 2,957	\$ 3,545	\$ 3,187	\$ 3,642	\$ 2,650	\$ 3,587	N/A
Barbados	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 149	\$ 242
Belize	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ (7)	\$ 10
Bolivia	\$ 147	\$ 158	\$ 165	\$ 201	\$ 233	\$ 195	\$ 129
Brazil	\$ 9,190	\$ 9,070	\$ 9,265	\$ 8,909	\$ 9,316	\$ 10,835	\$ 12,481
Canada	\$ 31,803	\$ 33,345	\$ 32,212	\$ 30,803	\$ 31,688	\$ 34,461	\$ 37,334
Chile	\$ 323	\$ 157	\$ 167	\$ 239	\$ 459	\$ 588	\$ 954
Colombia	\$ 1,718	\$ 2,072	\$ 2,081	\$ 2,113	\$ 3,254	\$ 3,089	\$ 2,263
Costa Rica	\$ 143	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 160	\$ 195
Dominica	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1	\$ 1
Dominican Republic	\$ 188	N/A	\$ 236	\$ 229	\$ 222	N/A	\$ 183
Ecuador	\$ 362	\$ 411	\$ 337	\$ 311	\$ 365	\$ 465	\$ 430
El Salvador	\$ 84	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grenada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guatemala	\$ 231	\$ 211	\$ 237	\$ 203	\$ 167	\$ 166	\$ 185
Guyana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1	\$ 1
Haiti	\$ 19	\$ 15	\$ 19	\$ 23	\$ 26	N/A	N/A
Honduras	\$ 242	\$ 209	\$ 280	\$ 163	\$ 159	\$ 172	\$ 227
Jamaica	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 102	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mexico	\$ 4,760	\$ 4,272	\$ 4,521	\$ 4,884	\$ 4,213	\$ 5,254	\$ 6,094
Nicaragua	\$ 21	N/A	N/A	\$ 26	\$ 41	N/A	N/A
Panama	\$ 2,245	\$ 2,790	\$ 2,536	\$ 1,865	\$ 3,025	\$ 3,667	\$ 3,611
Paraguay	N/A	\$ 37	\$ 34	\$ 45	\$ 41	\$ 45	\$ 44
Peru	\$ 1,990	\$ 2,079	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,364	N/A	\$ 1,135	\$ 1,119
St. Kitts and Nevis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2	\$ -
St. Lucia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2	\$ 2
Suriname	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trinidad and Tobago	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 382	N/A
Uruguay	\$ 112	\$ 97	N/A	\$ 91	\$ 110	\$ 122	\$ 120
Venezuela	\$ 2,565	\$ 1,684	\$ 1,704	\$ 1,459	\$ 1,444	\$ 1,634	\$ 1,174
Total	\$ 61,834	\$ 62,655	\$ 61,479	\$ 59,090	\$ 60,052	\$ 68,623	\$ 69,193

USDIA Net of FDIUS for FTAA Nations, 1982-2002 (Cont'd)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ (27)	\$ (26)	\$ (29)	\$ (27)
Argentina	\$ 1,845	\$ 2,111	\$ 2,424	\$ 3,020	\$ 4,145	\$ 5,357	\$ 6,987
Bahamas	\$ 4,629	\$ 2,469	\$ 4,745	\$ 3,554	\$ 1,862	\$ 1,785	\$ 482
Barbados	\$ 90	\$ 61	\$ 167	\$ (518)	\$ (417)	\$ (17)	\$ 108
Belize	\$ 12	N/A	\$ 13	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 35
Bolivia	\$ 184	\$ 198	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brazil	\$ 13,597	\$ 14,007	\$ 14,463	\$ 15,864	\$ 16,119	\$ 17,260	\$ 24,252
Canada	\$ 33,578	\$ 39,964	\$ 33,877	\$ 31,175	\$ 29,549	\$ 33,002	\$ 37,880
Chile	\$ 1,372	\$ 1,891	\$ 2,040	\$ 2,520	\$ 2,745	\$ 5,058	\$ 6,214
Colombia	\$ 1,607	\$ 1,622	\$ 1,817	\$ 2,985	\$ 2,872	\$ 3,419	\$ 3,476
Costa Rica	\$ 212	\$ 253	\$ 414	\$ 276	\$ 300	\$ 619	\$ 928
Dominica	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 3	\$ 33
Dominican Republic	N/A	\$ 529	\$ 661	\$ 777	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ecuador	\$ 296	\$ 274	\$ 316	\$ 290	\$ 551	\$ 783	\$ 884
El Salvador	N/A	N/A	\$ 84	\$ 82	N/A	\$ 148	\$ 153
Grenada	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guatemala	\$ 118	\$ 134	\$ 119	\$ 121	N/A	\$ 216	\$ 273
Guyana	N/A	\$ 7	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 97	\$ 111
Haiti	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 19	N/A
Honduras	\$ 241	\$ 254	\$ 248	N/A	\$ 160	\$ 144	\$ 74
Jamaica	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,289
Mexico	\$ 7,914	\$ 9,738	\$ 11,754	\$ 12,324	\$ 13,977	\$ 14,899	\$ 15,023
Nicaragua	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Panama	\$ 5,521	\$ 5,101	\$ 5,984	\$ 5,969	\$ 7,391	\$ 7,652	\$ 10,184
Paraguay	\$ 42	\$ 44	\$ 46	\$ 49	\$ 64	\$ 87	\$ 83
Peru	\$ 808	N/A	\$ 479	N/A	\$ 589	N/A	N/A
St. Kitts and Nevis	\$ -	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (2)	\$ (1)	\$ 2	N/A
St. Lucia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	N/A	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 2	N/A	N/A
Suriname	\$ 116	\$ 134	\$ 147	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 84
Trinidad and Tobago	N/A	N/A	\$ 509	\$ 564	\$ 690	\$ 526	\$ 670
Uruguay	\$ 91	\$ 86	\$ 168	\$ 260	\$ 250	N/A	\$ 344
Venezuela	\$ (231)	\$ 591	\$ 915	\$ 1,578	\$ 2,807	\$ 3,399	\$ 3,786
Total	\$ 72,045	\$ 79,471	\$ 81,394	\$ 80,865	\$ 83,629	\$ 94,429	\$ 113,326

USDIA Net of FDIUS for FTAA Nations, 1982-2002 (Cont'd)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ (27)	\$ (21)	\$ (19)	N/A	\$ 47	\$ 69	\$ 73
Argentina	\$ 7,455	\$ 10,572	\$ 11,907	\$ 18,476	\$ 17,124	\$ 15,134	\$ 10,151
Bahamas	\$ (7)	\$ (133)	\$ (1,901)	\$ 2,159	\$ 2,037	\$ 4,380	\$ 6,273
Barbados	\$ 695	\$ 235	\$ 684	\$ 1,786	\$ 581	\$ 717	\$ (1,184)
Belize	\$ 43	\$ 57	\$ 59	\$ 59	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bolivia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 407	\$ 443	\$ 414
Brazil	\$ 28,408	\$ 35,072	\$ 36,570	\$ 36,449	\$ 35,835	\$ 31,429	\$ 26,644
Canada	\$ 34,756	\$ 31,451	\$ 25,504	\$ 29,031	\$ 18,163	\$ 50,474	\$ 78,128
Chile	\$ 8,147	\$ 9,089	\$ 8,996	\$ 10,135	\$ 10,028	\$ 10,712	\$ 10,083
Colombia	\$ 3,515	\$ 4,079	\$ 3,709	\$ 3,751	\$ 3,691	\$ 3,201	N/A
Costa Rica	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,528	\$ 2,067	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,714	\$ 1,837	\$ 1,810
Dominica	\$ 36	\$ 38	N/A	\$ 46	\$ 45	\$ 43	\$ 45
Dominican Republic	\$ 398	\$ 469	\$ 624	\$ 950	\$ 1,064	\$ 1,066	\$ 926
Ecuador	\$ 916	\$ 816	\$ 878	\$ 1,091	\$ 803	\$ 546	\$ 1,148
El Salvador	\$ 176	\$ 217	\$ 556	\$ 622	\$ 538	\$ 462	\$ 686
Grenada	N/A	N/A	\$ (4)	\$ (1)	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 2
Guatemala	N/A	\$ 368	\$ 512	\$ 504	\$ 845	\$ 325	N/A
Guyana	\$ 127	\$ 133	\$ 126	\$ 180	\$ 132	\$ 144	\$ 158
Haiti	\$ 13	\$ 25	N/A	\$ 71	\$ 65	\$ 56	\$ 63
Honduras	\$ 137	\$ 187	\$ 113	\$ 346	\$ 402	\$ 229	\$ 183
Jamaica	N/A	\$ 1,956	\$ 1,964	\$ 2,303	\$ 2,488	N/A	\$ 3,108
Mexico	\$ 17,710	\$ 20,950	\$ 24,602	\$ 35,152	\$ 31,890	\$ 45,208	\$ 47,867
Nicaragua	\$ 89	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 144	N/A	N/A
Panama	\$ 10,321	\$ 16,417	\$ 19,697	\$ 28,218	\$ 26,939	\$ 750	\$ 176
Paraguay	\$ 106	\$ 146	N/A	\$ 222	\$ 419	\$ 415	N/A
Peru	\$ 2,260	\$ 2,130	\$ 2,121	\$ 3,153	\$ 3,143	\$ 3,334	N/A
St. Kitts and Nevis	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ (1)	N/A	N/A	N/A
St. Lucia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 24	\$ 20	\$ 17
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 7	N/A	\$ 3	\$ 3
Suriname	\$ 100	\$ 154	\$ 64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trinidad and Tobago	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,477	\$ 1,510	N/A	\$ 2,340
Uruguay	\$ 405	\$ 436	\$ 531	\$ 754	\$ 749	\$ 663	\$ 566
Venezuela	\$ 4,478	\$ 5,671	\$ 6,395	\$ 7,450	\$ 9,739	\$ 6,115	\$ 5,883
Total	\$ 121,484	\$ 142,045	\$ 145,758	\$ 185,938	\$ 170,567	\$ 177,777	\$ 195,563

Source: U.S. BEA
N/A – Not Available

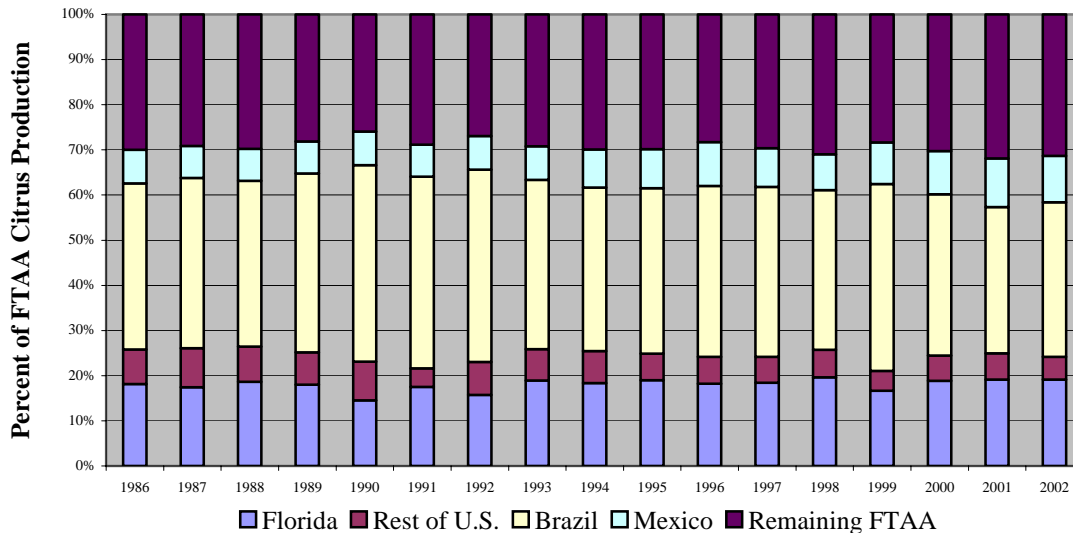
Appendix B – Citrus and Sugarcane Production in Florida

FTAA Citrus Production, 1986 – 2002

From 1986 – 2002 total citrus production among the FTAA nations has increased by 35.4%, increasing from 31.8M metric tons in 1986 to 49.2M metric tons in 2002. Over this time period FTAA citrus production has accounted for more than 85% of the world’s total citrus production. Brazil, the United States, and Mexico are the three largest citrus producing nations among FTAA nations and in the world. Brazil is the largest citrus producing nation while the United States is the second largest producing nation.

Chart C1 below displays the distribution of FTAA citrus production from 1986 – 2002, and the share of production represented by Brazil, the U.S. (excluding Florida), Mexico, the state of Florida, and the remaining FTAA nations. From 1986 – 2002 the share of total FTAA production has decreased slightly for the U.S. and Brazil, while Mexico, Florida, and the remaining FTAA nations slightly increased their share of FTAA citrus production. Mexico has experienced the largest gains in share of total FTAA citrus production, which may be related to the reduction in trade barriers between the U.S. and Mexico as a result of NAFTA. In 2002, Florida accounted for 19.1% of the total FTAA citrus production

Chart C1 - Distribution of FTAA Citrus Production, 1986 - 2002

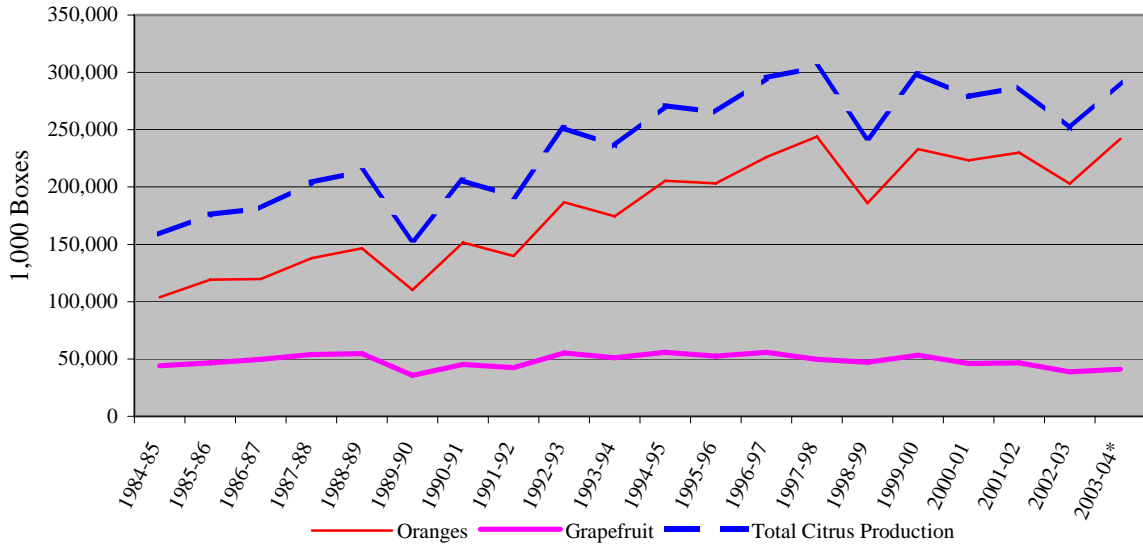


Source: Food and Agricultural Division of the United Nations, and the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service.

Florida Citrus Production, 1984 – 2004

Chart C2 displays total Florida citrus production, orange production, and grapefruit production from 1984 – 2004. Total Florida citrus production includes oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, temples, tangelos, K-Early citrus fruit, limes, and lemons. However, we only separately report statistics for oranges and grapefruit because these two fruits account for more than 96% of total citrus production in Florida.

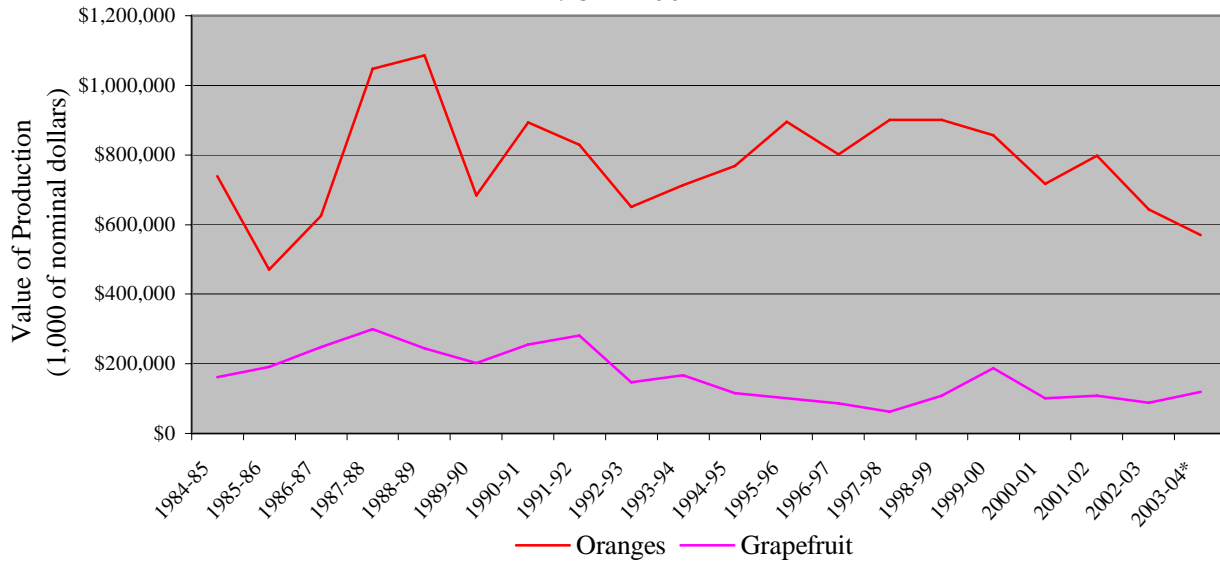
Chart C2 - Florida Citrus Production, 1984 - 2004



Source: Florida Agricultural Statistics Service.
 * Preliminary Estimate.

In 2004 oranges accounted for 82.9% of Florida’s total citrus production, while grapefruit accounted for 14.0% of Florida’s citrus production. Growth in total citrus production in Florida is directly related to orange production. Production of grapefruit has remained relatively constant from 1984 – 2004, while orange production has more than doubled.

Chart C3 - Florida Orange and Grapefruit Production Value, 1984 - 2004

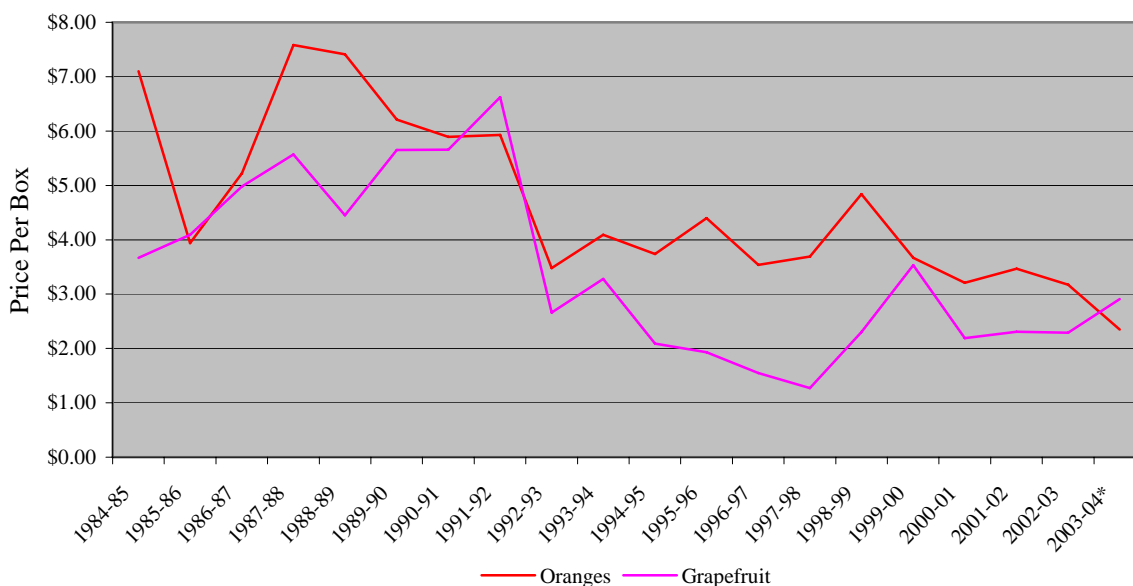


Source: Florida Agricultural Statistics Service.
 * Preliminary Estimate.

Chart C3 displays the fluctuation in value of Florida orange and grapefruit production from 1984 – 2004. In 1984, the value of orange production was \$737M while the value of grapefruit \$161M. In 2004 the value of orange production stood at \$570M, and the value of grapefruit stood at \$119M. The value of production of Florida grapefruit has been less variable than that of oranges. Additionally, the value of orange production has decreased even though actual orange production has doubled. The variation in prices among oranges and grapefruit can aid in explain the declining value of production for both oranges and grapefruit.

Chart C4 clearly displays how the prices of both oranges and grapefruit have fallen. The price of oranges has decreased \$4.75 per box or 66.9%, from \$7.10 in 1984 to \$2.35 in 2004. Grapefruit prices have remained fairly stable, only falling \$0.76 from 1984 – 2004.

Chart C4 - Florida Orange and Grapefruit Prices, 1984 - 2004



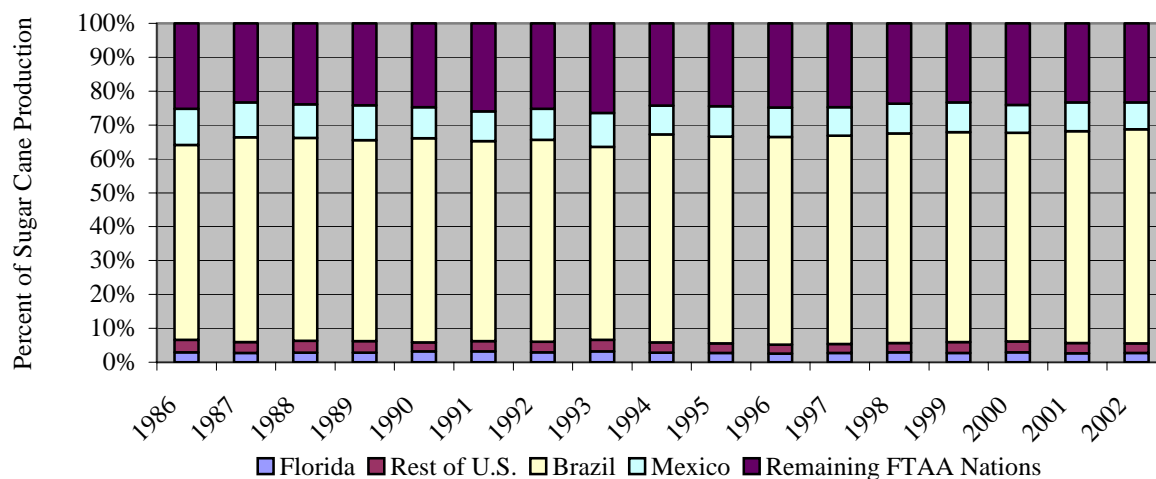
Source: Florida Agricultural Statistics Service.
*Preliminary Estimate.

FTAA Sugarcane Production, 1986 – 2002

From 1986 – 2002 total sugarcane production among the FTAA nations increased by 28.0%, increasing from 415M metric tons in 1986 to 576M metric tons in 2002. Brazil, the United States, and Mexico are the top three sugarcane producing nations among FTAA nations, and among the top ten sugarcane producers in the world. Currently, Brazil is the largest sugarcane-producing nation in the world.

Chart S1 displays the distribution of FTAA sugarcane production from 1986 – 2002, and the share of production represented by Brazil, the U.S. (excluding Florida), Mexico, the state of Florida, and the remaining FTAA nations. From 1986 – 2002 the share of total FTAA production has decreased slightly for the U.S., Mexico, Florida, and the remaining FTAA nations while Brazil has increased their share of FTAA sugarcane production.

**Chart S1 - Distribution of FTAA Sugarcane Production,
1986 - 2002**



Source: Food and Agricultural Division of the United Nations, and the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service.

Florida Sugarcane Production, 1986 – 2002

In 2002, Florida sugarcane used for sugar and seed production stood at 17,653 tons with a value of \$559M, and an average price of \$32 per box. **Table S1** reports Florida sugarcane production, price, and value of production from 1986 – 2002.

**Table S1 - Florida Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed:
Production, Price and Value of Production
1986 - 2002**

Year	Production (1,000 tons)	Season Average Price (Nominal Dollars)	Value of Production (1,000 Nominal Dollars)
1986	13,446	\$29	\$389,934
1987	13,469	\$31	\$416,192
1988	13,304	\$33	\$433,710
1989	13,188	\$31	\$404,872
1990	15,407	\$32	\$485,321
1991	15,461	\$31	\$479,291
1992	14,707	\$30	\$438,269
1993	15,152	\$30	\$460,621
1994	14,937	\$31	\$457,072
1995	15,122	\$31	\$462,733
1996	14,498	\$29	\$426,241
1997	16,236	\$29	\$465,973
1998	17,925	\$30	\$528,788

Table S1 - Continued

1999	16,100	\$27	\$437,920
2000	17,041	\$29	\$487,373
2001	16,338	\$32	\$517,915
2002	17,653	\$32	\$559,600

Source: Florida Agricultural Statistics Service

Florida production of sugarcane follows a steadily increasing trend, while the value of production varies with the price per box of sugarcane. From 1986 – 2002 the price per box of sugarcane fluctuated between \$27 and \$32 per box, while the value of produced ranged from \$389M - \$559M.

Net Direct Employment Effects – Alternate Scenario

In Section 4 of this report, we used predictions of output change from a USDA report to estimate the effect of an FTAA on Florida’s agriculture crop and animal production sub-sectors. In their study, the USDA reported no predicted change in output for horticulture – the category to which citrus and sugarcane belong – crops. We recognize that the USDA reports national net figures, so for the purpose of sensitivity analysis, we use the IMPLAN software to model an alternate scenario in which we reduce citrus and sugarcane output in Florida by 0.6%, the greatest decrease predicted by the USDA for any crop group. We simultaneously retain the other crop production output changes previously modeled.

Table B shows the estimated net direct employment effect based on the alternate scenario.

Table B - Crop Production Sensitivity Analysis Alternate Scenario

Industry	Job Loss	% Loss
Grain Farming	0.1	0.06%
Fruit Farming*	84.0	0.35%
Sugarcane and Sugar Beet Farming	107.6	0.60%
All Other Crop Farming	5.1	0.02%
Total	196.8	0.27%

* Fruit Farming includes citrus and other fruits, we scaled the 0.6% decrease to model only a reduction in citrus output

Our prior modeling yielded a direct loss of 0.3 Crop Production (NAICS 111) jobs. Under the alternate scenario, we estimate enactment of an FTAA would result in the loss of 196.8 jobs to that sub-sector, or 0.27% of the total. More than half of this estimated job loss is predicted to come from the Sugarcane and Sugar Beet industry.

We ran the new direct employment loss through the REMI model, and found no significant differences from the economic effects reported in Section 4.

Appendix C – Description of Input-Output Models

The Center for Economic Development Research (CEDR), College of Business Administration, University of South Florida (USF), uses the IMPLAN Professional™ Social Accounting and Impact Analysis Software (an input-output model) for economic impact analyses. Data (2002) for each county in the state of Florida are available. County-wide data may be aggregated to focus on a region, such as the 7-county region - Hernando, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk and Sarasota - of special importance to the USF community. Dr. Dennis Colie generated the following description of the model over several years based on documentation from the software developers.

Economic impact analysis is based on conditional, predictive models of the form: If ...then... An input-output model is one type of model used in impact analysis. Other generally accepted models are the economic base model and the income-expenditure model. Compared with the input-output model, both the economic base and income-expenditure models are limited in application to small economic regions in which the interdependencies (sales/purchase relationships) between producing sectors are insignificant.

Interindustry relationships were first described in 1758 by the Frenchman Francois Quesnay, founder of the physiocratic or “natural order” philosophy of economic thought. The physiocrats depicted the flow of goods and money in a nation, and thus made the first attempt to describe the circular flow of wealth on a macroeconomic basis. Wassily Leontief was born in Russia in 1906 and first studied economic geography at the University of St. Petersburg before moving to Berlin and China. He came to the United States in 1931 and, after a brief 3-month stint at the National Bureau of Economic Research in New York, he was hired by Harvard University. At Harvard, Professor Leontief undertook a research project that encompassed a 42-industry input-output table showing how changes in one sector of the economy lead to changes in other sectors. From this research, he developed the concept of multipliers from input-output tables, and was subsequently awarded the Nobel Prize in economics in 1973 for his development of input-output (I-O) economics.

The historical transactions data in the I-O model represent the sales and purchases between sectors that occurred over an estimation period. These data describe each sector’s “purchases” and “sales” linkages with the rest of the economy. For each productive sector the transaction data take into account all sales revenue and costs, with the difference between revenue and costs being profit, which is a part of value added. (Total value added to a product at each stage of its production is the sum of wages and salaries, rents, profits, interest, and dividends.) The historical transaction or descriptive data are used to create the *descriptive* model of information about local economic interactions called *regional economic* accounts. These accounts, or transaction tables, describe a local economy in terms of the flow of dollars from purchasers to producers within the defined region.

For example, an increase in government purchases (first round) of output from the “manufacturing” sector of a region may require the “manufacturing” industry, in order to expand output, to purchase (second round) factor inputs from other sectors of the regional economy. In turn, these other sectors may have to purchase (third round) inputs to deliver the supporting

production of factors to the “manufacturing” sector. The rounds of spending will continue with each round becoming increasingly weaker in its impact because of leakages from the region attributable to imports, savings, and taxes.

The first round is called the direct effects of the change in final demand (consumption) in a sector(s) of the economy. The second and subsequent rounds are collectively referred to as the indirect effects of interindustry purchases (reduction in purchases) in response to direct effects.

The *open* I-O model just described does not take into account changes in spending in the region, in response to the direct effects, for household consumption. Changes in spending from households as income or population increases (decreases) due to changes in the level of production are called induced effects.

Induced effects are incorporated into the I-O descriptive model by forming a *closed* model. That is, transactions of the household sector are made endogenous to the model by treating households as a producing sector. The household sector sells its labor to the other producing sectors and purchases factor inputs, i.e. consumption expenditures, in order to maintain its labor.

There are two steps in impact analysis using the I-O model. First, the descriptive model is created; then, the predictive model is derived from the descriptive model. The descriptive model contains information about interindustry transactions called the *regional economic accounts*. The information describes the flow of dollars from purchasers to producers within the region.

In addition to the regional economic accounts, the descriptive I-O model includes the *social accounts*. Social accounting data include, for example, taxes paid by businesses and households to government, and transfer payments from government to businesses and households. Trade flows also are a part of the social accounts.

Trade flows describe the movement of goods and services between the region and the rest of the world, that is imports and exports. The analyst must choose between *regional purchase coefficients* (RPCs) or supply/demand pooling. RPCs are econometrically derived to predict local purchases based upon a region’s characteristics. In contrast, *supply/demand pooling* presumes everything that can be purchased locally, will be. Hence, it will lead to larger multipliers than RPCs, because the leakages for imports are less. (The analyst also decides if local purchase coefficients - LPCs - are to be applied to an event during impact analysis. If the LPCs were to be applied, the model’s RPCs are used to determine how much of the first-round expenditure is used to purchase local products and how much is for imported items. Otherwise, the RPCs are applied to second and subsequent rounds of spending only.)

The regional economic accounts and social accounts are used to build *multipliers*. The multipliers are the *predictive* I-O model. A set of multipliers are expected changes in output for each industry in the model given a one dollar change in final demand for any particular industry or commodity.

A multiplier measures the effects of a change in final demand(s) in a region. The change in economic activity is called the *impact*. The impact is essentially the expected or predicted

consequence of a change in final demand(s) within the region due to a single event or a group of events. A group of related events may be referred to as a project.

A Type I multiplier measures the direct and indirect effects of a change in economic activity. It only captures interindustry effects within the region. In addition to the direct and indirect effects, a Type II multiplier captures the induced effects of changes in household income and expenditures. A Type III multiplier also captures direct, indirect, and induced effects. However, the Type III multiplier estimates the induced effects based upon changes in employment. It assumes the region is at full employment, then each job added or subtracted by the impact is associated with the region's average expenditures per person. A Type II multiplier is most commonly used in impact analyses.

Personal consumption expenditures (PCE) are spending by households and are strongly related to total personal income. Total personal income is income from all sources, including employment income and transfer payments that are based on place of residence. Because of commuting patterns, PCE in a region may not be strongly related to employment income in that location. Hence, the income based induced effects of the Type II multiplier are normally adjusted so that a regional average amount of transfer payments is associated with a change in employment income. Such multiplier is called a Social Accounting Matrices (SAM) Income multiplier. However, suppose that an increase (decrease) in employment income is not anticipated to be associated with a corresponding change in regional transfer payments. For instance, it may be believed that an increase in final demand will only generate low paying jobs. Then, it is likely that the under-employed will be hired and transfer payments will not increase in the region. Accordingly, a Specific Disposable Income may be applied to the Type II multipliers. That is, the change in household consumption expenditures is estimated by disposable income, which is defined as a specified (by the analyst) percentage of employment income.

A change in final demand may be applied to an industry or to a commodity. Industries are businesses producing goods and services; commodities are the goods and services being produced. An industry can make more than one commodity. An industry usually is named for the primary, by value, commodity it produces. Commodities produced by an industry, other than its primary commodity, are called secondary commodities or by-products. An industry-applied change in final demand has a direct effect on the selected industry only. A commodity-applied change in final demand directly affects all industries that produce the commodity, whether as a primary or secondary commodity. The analyst chooses between an industry or commodity applied change in final demand. The choice is appropriately based on the circumstance for the change in final demand. The choice will affect the predicted impact.

As an alternative to estimating the economic impact of a change in final demand ("at the factory door"), the analyst may estimate the impact of a change in sales and employee payroll for a particular institution, e.g. state/local government education, or business sector. Then, a typical expenditure pattern for the institution or industry is generated to assess the economic impact of the change in sales and payroll. (If the event under study is believed to have an atypical expenditure pattern, this alternative approach is inappropriate. Instead the analyst should specify the expenditure pattern of the institution or industry in detail.) Using this alternative approach, the direct effect on final demand, i.e. output, in the region will be less than the change in sales. This

happens because the model includes the institution's or industry's production function and final demand is an estimate of the value, in producer prices, of the factor inputs needed to generate the specified change in level of sales. The difference between the estimated change in final demand and the change in sales is total value added. Also, with this approach, the induced effects are interpreted as resulting from a change in household spending by the suppliers of the institution's or industry's factor inputs (first round) as well as subsequent rounds of interindustry sales/purchases.

Margins are used to convert purchaser prices to producer prices. Margins depend on the consumer. For example, households pay the full retail margins, but government may pay little or no retail margins because it has more buying power than individual households. Margins split a purchaser price into appropriate producer values, each value impacting a specific industry. For example, the purchaser price of a tire at an automotive retailer includes the producer price at the factory door plus transportation costs, the wholesaler's markup, and the retailer's markup. Unless edited by the analyst, margins used in impact analysis are national averages.

A deflator may be used to convert expenditures to the base year (estimation period) used to calculate predictive multipliers and to inflate the reports of impact analysis to the current year. Deflators are associated with commodities, and are also used to adjust margin values.

A predicted regional impact may be gauged in terms of output (a change in production measured in dollars), of employment (a change in employment measured by number of jobs), or of personal income (a change in income from all sources, including employment and transfer payments, for persons residing in the region).

I-O Model Assumptions

The following are the fundamental assumptions of the I-O model. First, it is assumed that the proportions in which each sector purchases its inputs from all other sectors are invariant over the period of analysis. The implications of this assumption are unchanged technology, constant relative prices, no shift in the mix production activities within sectors, and no new significant firm has moved into or out of the region.

Second, the I-O model assumes linear production functions, that is a sector's inputs remain in proportion to its output. This implies that no industry enjoys economies of scale. Third, each sector of the regional economy is assumed to be homogeneous. An increase (decrease) in a sector's final demand will always have the same impact on the economy. And fourth, in the closed I-O model, it is assumed that the household sector's marginal propensity to consume equals its average propensity to consume.

Appendix D – Description of REMI Model

*The Center for Economic Development Research (CEDR), College of Business Administration, University of South Florida (USF), uses the **REMI Policy Insight™** model to estimate economic and demographic effects that policy initiatives or external events may cause on a regional economy. Data - the last available historical year is 2001 - for each of USF's seven county economic development region, Hernando, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk and Sarasota; as well as the counties of Brevard, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole and Volusia; and a consolidation of the remaining 54 Florida counties are available. The REMI software is managed by CEDR and available to the USF community for research and teaching purposes. Dr. Dennis Colie generated the following description of the model over several years based on documentation from the software developers.*

Founded in 1980, Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI) constructs models that reveal the economic and demographic effects that policy initiatives or external events may cause on a local economy. REMI™ Policy Insight model users include national, regional, state, and city governments, as well as universities, nonprofit organizations, public utilities and private consulting firms. REMI™ users in Florida include the State of Florida (Legislature, Governor's Office, Agency for Workforce Innovation), Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council, the University of South Florida, Florida State University, City of Jacksonville, Florida's Space Coast Economic Development Commission, and the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council.

REMI™ is a dynamic model that predicts how changes in an economy will occur on a year-by-year basis. The model is sensitive to a wide range of policy and project alternatives as well as interactions between regional economies and the national economy. The model uses data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Department of Energy, the Census Bureau and other public sources.

The model's dynamic property means that it forecasts not only what will happen but also when it will happen. This results in long-term predictions that have general equilibrium properties. This means that the long-term properties of general equilibrium models are preserved without sacrificing the accuracy of event timing predictions and without simply taking elasticity estimates from secondary sources.

REMI™ is a structural model, meaning that it clearly includes cause and effect relationships. The model shares two key underlying assumptions with mainstream economic theory: households maximize utility and producers maximize profits. Because these assumptions make sense to most people, the model can be understood by intelligent lay people as well as trained economists.

In the model, businesses produce goods to sell to other firms, consumers, investors, governments and purchasers outside of the region. The output is produced using labor, capital, fuel and intermediate inputs. The demand for labor, capital and fuel per unit of output depends on their relative costs, because an increase in the price of any one of these inputs leads to substitution away from that input to other inputs. The supply of labor in the model depends on the number of people in the population and the proportion of those people who participate in the labor force. Economic

migration affects the population size. People will move into an area if the real after-tax wage rates or the likelihood of being employed increases in a region.

Supply and demand for labor in the model determines the wage rates. These wage rates, along with other prices and productivity, determine the cost of doing business for every industry in the model. An increase in the cost of doing business causes either an increase in price or a cut in profits depending on the market for the product. In either case, an increase in cost would decrease the share of the local and US market supplied by local firms. This market share combined with the demand described above determines the amount of local output. There are also many other feedback loops in the model such as the feedback from changes in wages and employment to income and consumption, the feedback of economic expansion to investment, and the feedback of population to government spending.

The model brings together the fundamental economic elements mentioned in the previous two paragraphs to determine a baseline forecast for each year. The model includes all the inter-industry relationships that are in an input-output model, like IMPLAN Professional™, and goes beyond the input-output model by including added relationships with population, labor supply, wages, prices, profits, and market shares.

A feature, which distinguishes the REMI™ model from other economic simulation models, is the way REMI™ handles the labor market. In the basic REMI™ model, the general equilibrium demand for labor slopes downward and the general equilibrium supply of labor slopes upward. The wage responds to derived labor demand and there is an inverse relationship between the wage and market share. Thus, as the demand for labor rises, the wage rises and market share falls. Also, migration responds directly (positively) to a change in the wage, thereby increasing the labor supply.

In contrast with REMI™, a basic input-output model suppresses the labor intensity response to wage rates, market shares responses to regional competitiveness, and migration response to real after-tax wage rates and relative employment rates. The result is a horizontal labor supply curve and a vertical labor demand curve. Employment is a fixed proportion of output. Thus, a basic input-output model is linear with respect to a change in output or employment. Labor is immobile, i.e. migration is not an alternative to unemployment. Following from labor immobility, an implied assumption is that there are unemployed workers in the region if the number of jobs is to increase. Labor immobility is the assumption of Type I (without household sector) and Type II (with household sector) input-output models.

Appendix E - Detailed Effects of FTAA Full Implementation (F.I.)

Panel A – Employment Effects

Employment (000s) – F.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Farm	-0.030	-0.030	-0.030	-0.030	-0.030	-0.030	-0.030	-0.030	-0.030	-0.030
Forestry et al.	0.023	0.027	0.030	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.035	0.035
Agriculture	0.018	0.020	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.024	0.026	0.026	0.027	0.029
Oil, gas extraction	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.010
Mining (except oil, gas)	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009
Support activities for mining	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000
Utilities	0.085	0.091	0.096	0.099	0.101	0.102	0.103	0.104	0.106	0.108
Construction	1.622	2.403	2.816	3.005	3.066	3.056	3.006	2.933	2.863	2.799
Wood product mfg	0.175	0.189	0.199	0.207	0.214	0.220	0.226	0.232	0.238	0.244
Nonmetallic mineral prod mfg	0.330	0.357	0.380	0.400	0.419	0.437	0.455	0.469	0.485	0.501
Primary metal mfg	0.116	0.120	0.123	0.126	0.129	0.131	0.133	0.139	0.144	0.150
Fabricated metal prod mfg	0.777	0.814	0.845	0.872	0.898	0.922	0.944	0.965	0.986	1.007
Machinery mfg	1.074	1.097	1.115	1.131	1.144	1.153	1.159	1.179	1.198	1.217
Computer, electronic prod mfg	1.831	1.781	1.746	1.724	1.713	1.707	1.707	1.633	1.568	1.510
Electrical equip, appliance mfg	0.292	0.297	0.300	0.302	0.303	0.303	0.302	0.306	0.311	0.315
Motor vehicle mfg	0.054	0.057	0.059	0.061	0.063	0.065	0.066	0.066	0.067	0.068
Transp. equip mfg, exc. motor vehicles	0.992	0.976	0.955	0.928	0.899	0.862	0.819	0.838	0.857	0.875
Furniture, related prod mfg	0.163	0.172	0.181	0.188	0.194	0.199	0.204	0.209	0.214	0.219
Miscellaneous mfg	0.904	0.914	0.924	0.931	0.937	0.941	0.942	0.962	0.982	1.003
Food mfg	0.367	0.382	0.396	0.410	0.424	0.437	0.451	0.461	0.473	0.485
Beverage, tobacco prod mfg	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009
Textile mills	0.193	0.190	0.186	0.182	0.177	0.172	0.165	0.168	0.170	0.173
Textile prod mills	0.109	0.111	0.113	0.115	0.116	0.116	0.116	0.119	0.122	0.124
Apparel mfg	0.282	0.278	0.272	0.265	0.257	0.249	0.239	0.242	0.246	0.251
Leather, allied prod mfg	0.024	0.027	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.034	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.039
Paper mfg	0.157	0.163	0.168	0.172	0.176	0.179	0.182	0.188	0.193	0.199
Printing, rel supp act	0.155	0.162	0.167	0.170	0.173	0.175	0.177	0.185	0.193	0.202
Petroleum, coal prod mfg	0.023	0.025	0.027	0.029	0.030	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.034	0.035
Chemical mfg	0.324	0.331	0.336	0.340	0.342	0.342	0.341	0.351	0.360	0.370
Plastics, rubber prod mfg	0.253	0.265	0.276	0.285	0.293	0.301	0.308	0.314	0.320	0.326

Employment (000s) Continued – F.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Wholesale Trade	1.780	1.874	1.952	2.016	2.071	2.119	2.160	2.184	2.210	2.235
Retail Trade	2.354	2.526	2.665	2.756	2.823	2.874	2.914	2.936	2.966	2.999
Air transportation	0.072	0.074	0.076	0.077	0.078	0.079	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080
Rail transportation	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
Water transportation	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Truck transp; Couriers, msngrs	0.282	0.303	0.320	0.332	0.342	0.350	0.357	0.365	0.374	0.383
Transit, ground pass transp	0.056	0.059	0.062	0.065	0.067	0.069	0.071	0.074	0.078	0.081
Pipeline transportation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Scenic, sightseeing transp; supp	0.043	0.045	0.046	0.047	0.047	0.048	0.049	0.050	0.051	0.053
Warehousing, storage	0.090	0.094	0.097	0.100	0.102	0.104	0.105	0.109	0.113	0.117
Publishing, exc Internet	0.309	0.335	0.360	0.384	0.407	0.430	0.452	0.467	0.483	0.499
Motion picture, sound rec	0.044	0.047	0.050	0.052	0.054	0.055	0.057	0.057	0.057	0.057
Internet serv, data proc, other	0.142	0.151	0.159	0.166	0.172	0.177	0.182	0.179	0.177	0.175
Broadcasting, exc Int; Telecomm	0.211	0.222	0.231	0.237	0.241	0.244	0.247	0.248	0.250	0.252
Monetary authorities, et al.	0.488	0.511	0.530	0.544	0.556	0.565	0.574	0.581	0.589	0.599
Sec, comm contracts, inv	0.280	0.287	0.291	0.293	0.294	0.296	0.298	0.299	0.301	0.305
Ins carriers, rel act	0.172	0.173	0.171	0.168	0.164	0.162	0.161	0.163	0.167	0.173
Real estate	0.363	0.432	0.487	0.527	0.557	0.581	0.602	0.618	0.634	0.650
Rental, leasing services	0.140	0.153	0.162	0.169	0.175	0.179	0.183	0.186	0.191	0.196
Prof, tech services	1.814	1.994	2.136	2.248	2.342	2.422	2.490	2.575	2.663	2.754
Mgmnt of companies, enterprises	0.431	0.445	0.457	0.466	0.473	0.479	0.483	0.492	0.501	0.511
Administrative, support services	1.340	1.437	1.512	1.569	1.621	1.670	1.720	1.771	1.832	1.898
Waste mgmnt, remed services	0.097	0.097	0.099	0.101	0.104	0.107	0.111	0.113	0.115	0.117
Educational services	0.276	0.283	0.293	0.299	0.305	0.311	0.316	0.321	0.329	0.338
Ambulatory health care services	0.101	0.109	0.120	0.133	0.148	0.166	0.186	0.211	0.239	0.269
Hospitals	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.072	0.076	0.082	0.090	0.104	0.120	0.137
Nursing, residential care facilities	0.115	0.125	0.136	0.146	0.157	0.169	0.181	0.194	0.209	0.225
Social assistance	0.262	0.276	0.293	0.307	0.321	0.334	0.347	0.351	0.356	0.362
Performing arts, spectator sports	0.181	0.190	0.198	0.203	0.207	0.210	0.213	0.218	0.223	0.230
Museums et al.	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
Amusement, gambling, recreation	0.165	0.169	0.173	0.175	0.177	0.179	0.182	0.182	0.183	0.185
Accommodation	0.172	0.178	0.182	0.184	0.185	0.187	0.189	0.191	0.194	0.198
Food services, drinking places	1.220	1.273	1.330	1.372	1.409	1.443	1.475	1.491	1.513	1.537
Repair, maintenance	0.361	0.380	0.395	0.405	0.411	0.416	0.419	0.425	0.432	0.439

<u>Employment (000s) Continued – F.I.</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
Personal, laundry services	0.264	0.276	0.290	0.301	0.310	0.319	0.327	0.332	0.339	0.347
Membership assoc, organ	0.384	0.404	0.425	0.441	0.455	0.468	0.480	0.484	0.490	0.497
Private households	0.252	0.257	0.263	0.266	0.268	0.268	0.269	0.272	0.277	0.282
State & Local Gov	0.286	0.542	0.780	0.999	1.200	1.384	1.553	1.723	1.865	1.997
Total Employment	24.974	27.055	28.591	29.665	30.495	31.160	31.713	32.257	32.854	33.483

Panel B – Output Effects

Output - Private Non-farm (Bil. 96\$) – F.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Forestry et al.	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007
Agriculture	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Oil, gas extraction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mining (except oil, gas)	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Support activities for mining	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Utilities	0.035	0.038	0.041	0.044	0.045	0.047	0.048	0.050	0.051	0.053
Construction	0.122	0.183	0.217	0.234	0.242	0.243	0.242	0.239	0.235	0.232
Wood product mfg	0.026	0.029	0.032	0.034	0.035	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.042	0.044
Nonmetallic mineral prod mfg	0.052	0.057	0.061	0.065	0.069	0.073	0.077	0.080	0.084	0.087
Primary metal mfg	0.027	0.029	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.036	0.038	0.040
Fabricated metal prod mfg	0.111	0.120	0.128	0.136	0.144	0.152	0.160	0.168	0.176	0.184
Machinery mfg	0.205	0.218	0.230	0.241	0.252	0.262	0.271	0.285	0.299	0.314
Computer, electronic prod mfg	1.397	1.580	1.779	1.995	2.232	2.485	2.761	2.925	3.092	3.262
Electrical equip, appliance mfg	0.058	0.062	0.065	0.068	0.070	0.073	0.075	0.079	0.083	0.087
Motor vehicle mfg	0.017	0.019	0.021	0.023	0.024	0.026	0.028	0.029	0.031	0.033
Transp equip mfg, exc. motor veh	0.217	0.221	0.223	0.224	0.223	0.220	0.215	0.226	0.238	0.250
Furniture, related prod mfg	0.017	0.019	0.020	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.025	0.027	0.028	0.030
Miscellaneous mfg	0.153	0.161	0.169	0.176	0.183	0.189	0.195	0.205	0.215	0.226
Food mfg	0.122	0.130	0.137	0.145	0.153	0.160	0.168	0.175	0.183	0.190
Beverage, tobacco prod mfg	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
Textile mills	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.034	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.036	0.038	0.040
Textile prod mills	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.025
Apparel mfg	0.043	0.044	0.045	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.048	0.050	0.053
Leather, allied prod mfg	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006
Paper mfg	0.045	0.047	0.050	0.052	0.054	0.056	0.058	0.061	0.064	0.067
Printing, rel supp act	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.021	0.023	0.024
Petroleum, coal prod mfg	0.025	0.029	0.032	0.035	0.038	0.040	0.043	0.045	0.047	0.050
Chemical mfg	0.125	0.131	0.136	0.141	0.145	0.148	0.151	0.159	0.167	0.175
Plastics, rubber prod mfg	0.047	0.051	0.055	0.058	0.062	0.065	0.069	0.072	0.076	0.079
Wholesale trade	0.347	0.382	0.416	0.448	0.480	0.510	0.541	0.570	0.600	0.630
Retail trade	0.160	0.178	0.194	0.207	0.219	0.229	0.239	0.248	0.257	0.267

Output - Private Non-farm (Bil. 96\$) Continued –

F.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Air transportation	0.020	0.022	0.023	0.025	0.026	0.028	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.033
Rail transportation	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Water transportation	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Truck transp; Couriers, msgngs	0.026	0.029	0.032	0.034	0.036	0.037	0.039	0.041	0.042	0.044
Transit, ground pass transp	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Pipeline transportation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Scenic, sightseeing transp; supp	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Warehousing, storage	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008
Publishing, exc Internet	0.056	0.063	0.070	0.077	0.084	0.091	0.098	0.104	0.111	0.117
Motion picture, sound rec	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.013
Internet serv, data proc, other	0.026	0.030	0.034	0.037	0.041	0.045	0.050	0.052	0.055	0.057
Broadcasting, exc Int; Telecomm	0.064	0.071	0.077	0.082	0.087	0.091	0.095	0.098	0.102	0.106
Monetary authorities, et al.	0.133	0.144	0.154	0.162	0.170	0.178	0.185	0.192	0.200	0.208
Sec, comm contracts, inv	0.027	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.034	0.035	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.041
Ins carriers, rel act	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.024	0.025	0.026
Real estate	0.110	0.134	0.154	0.170	0.184	0.196	0.207	0.217	0.227	0.236
Rental, leasing services	0.016	0.017	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.023	0.024	0.025
Prof, tech services	0.166	0.188	0.207	0.223	0.238	0.251	0.264	0.279	0.294	0.310
Mgmt of companies, enterprises	0.120	0.129	0.138	0.145	0.153	0.160	0.166	0.175	0.184	0.193
Administrative, support services	0.066	0.073	0.078	0.083	0.088	0.093	0.097	0.102	0.107	0.113
Waste mgmnt, remed services	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.017	0.018
Educational services	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
Ambulatory health care services	0.009	0.011	0.012	0.014	0.015	0.017	0.020	0.022	0.025	0.029
Hospitals	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.014
Nursing, residential care facilities	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007
Social assistance	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.015
Performing arts, spectator sports	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.011
Museums et al.	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Amusement, gambling, recreation	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.017
Accommodation	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.017	0.018
Food services, drinking places	0.053	0.056	0.059	0.062	0.065	0.067	0.070	0.071	0.073	0.075
Repair, maintenance	0.028	0.030	0.032	0.033	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.039	0.041
Personal, laundry services	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.021

Membership assoc, organ	0.016	0.018	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.025	0.026
Output - Private Non-farm (Bil. 96\$) Continued – F.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Private households	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Total Output (Private Non-farm)	4.501	4.995	5.456	5.891	6.324	6.751	7.191	7.557	7.933	8.319

Panel C – GSP Effects

GSP (Bil. Fixed 96\$) – F.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Forestry et al.	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Agriculture	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oil, gas extraction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mining (except oil, gas)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Support activities for mining	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Utilities	0.020	0.022	0.024	0.025	0.026	0.027	0.028	0.029	0.030	0.031
Construction	0.056	0.084	0.100	0.109	0.113	0.115	0.115	0.114	0.112	0.111
Wood product mfg	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012
Nonmetallic mineral prod mfg	0.024	0.027	0.029	0.031	0.033	0.035	0.037	0.039	0.040	0.042
Primary metal mfg	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018
Fabricated metal prod mfg	0.053	0.059	0.063	0.068	0.073	0.078	0.083	0.087	0.091	0.095
Machinery mfg	0.080	0.086	0.091	0.097	0.102	0.107	0.112	0.118	0.124	0.130
Computer, electronic prod mfg	0.610	0.731	0.869	1.027	1.206	1.407	1.634	1.732	1.830	1.931
Electrical equip, appliance mfg	0.022	0.024	0.026	0.027	0.029	0.030	0.032	0.033	0.035	0.037
Motor vehicle mfg	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008
Transp equip mfg, exc. motor veh	0.088	0.092	0.095	0.098	0.100	0.101	0.101	0.106	0.112	0.117
Furniture, related prod mfg	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.013
Miscellaneous mfg	0.074	0.079	0.084	0.089	0.093	0.098	0.102	0.107	0.113	0.118
Food mfg	0.030	0.032	0.034	0.036	0.038	0.040	0.042	0.044	0.046	0.048
Beverage, tobacco prod mfg	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Textile mills	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.014
Textile prod mills	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011
Apparel mfg	0.018	0.019	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.021	0.022	0.024
Leather, allied prod mfg	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Paper mfg	0.016	0.017	0.019	0.020	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.026	0.027	0.028
Printing, rel supp act	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.013
Petroleum, coal prod mfg	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007
Chemical mfg	0.046	0.049	0.052	0.055	0.058	0.060	0.063	0.066	0.069	0.073
Plastics, rubber prod mfg	0.019	0.021	0.023	0.025	0.027	0.029	0.031	0.033	0.035	0.036
Wholesale trade	0.220	0.243	0.265	0.286	0.306	0.327	0.347	0.366	0.385	0.404
Retail trade	0.092	0.103	0.112	0.120	0.127	0.133	0.138	0.144	0.149	0.155

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Air transportation	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.013
GSP (Bil. Fixed 96\$) Continued – F.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rail transportation	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003
Water transportation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Truck transp; Couriers, msngrs	0.014	0.015	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.024
Transit, ground pass transp	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Pipeline transportation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Scenic, sightseeing transp; supp	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Warehousing, storage	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006
Publishing, exc Internet	0.036	0.041	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.066	0.070	0.074	0.078
Motion picture, sound rec	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Internet serv, data proc, other	0.017	0.019	0.022	0.025	0.027	0.030	0.033	0.035	0.036	0.038
Broadcasting, exc Int; Telecomm	0.033	0.037	0.040	0.043	0.046	0.048	0.051	0.053	0.055	0.057
Monetary authorities, et al.	0.087	0.094	0.100	0.106	0.111	0.116	0.121	0.126	0.131	0.137
Sec, comm contracts, inv	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.019	0.020	0.021
Ins carriers, rel act	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012
Real estate	0.083	0.102	0.118	0.130	0.140	0.150	0.158	0.166	0.173	0.181
Rental, leasing services	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.018
Prof, tech services	0.114	0.129	0.142	0.154	0.164	0.174	0.182	0.193	0.203	0.214
Mgmnt of companies, enterprises	0.085	0.092	0.098	0.103	0.109	0.113	0.118	0.124	0.131	0.137
Administrative, support services	0.048	0.053	0.058	0.062	0.065	0.069	0.072	0.076	0.080	0.084
Waste mgmnt, remed services	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.010
Educational services	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008
Ambulatory health care services	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.015	0.017	0.020
Hospitals	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008
Nursing, residential care facilities	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005
Social assistance	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009
Performing arts, spectator sports	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006
Museums et al.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001
Amusement, gambling, recreation	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011
Accommodation	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012
Food services, drinking places	0.027	0.028	0.030	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.038
Repair, maintenance	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.024
Personal, laundry services	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.013
Membership assoc, organ	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016

Private households	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
GSP (Bil. Fixed 96\$) Continued – F.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sub Total (Private Non-farm)	2.210	2.513	2.807	3.105	3.402	3.717	4.053	4.264	4.479	4.701
Government	0.017	0.033	0.047	0.061	0.073	0.085	0.096	0.106	0.116	0.125
Imputed Farm	-0.004	-0.004	-0.005	-0.005	-0.005	-0.005	-0.005	-0.005	-0.006	-0.006
Total GSP	2.223	2.542	2.850	3.161	3.470	3.797	4.144	4.365	4.589	4.820

Appendix F – Detailed Effects of FTAA Partial Implementation (P.I.)

Panel A – Employment Effects

Employment (000s) – P.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Farm	-0.015	-0.015	-0.015	-0.015	-0.015	-0.015	-0.015	-0.015	-0.015	-0.015
Forestry et al.	0.011	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.017	0.017
Agriculture	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.014
Oil, gas extraction	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Mining (except oil, gas)	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Support activities for mining	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Utilities	0.041	0.044	0.047	0.048	0.049	0.050	0.050	0.051	0.052	0.053
Construction	0.794	1.177	1.380	1.473	1.504	1.499	1.475	1.440	1.406	1.375
Wood product mfg	0.082	0.089	0.094	0.098	0.102	0.105	0.107	0.110	0.113	0.116
Nonmetallic mineral prod mfg	0.158	0.171	0.182	0.192	0.201	0.209	0.218	0.225	0.233	0.240
Primary metal mfg	0.056	0.058	0.060	0.061	0.062	0.064	0.065	0.067	0.070	0.072
Fabricated metal prod mfg	0.373	0.391	0.406	0.419	0.432	0.443	0.454	0.464	0.474	0.484
Machinery mfg	0.513	0.524	0.532	0.540	0.546	0.551	0.554	0.563	0.572	0.581
Computer, electronic prod mfg	0.875	0.851	0.835	0.825	0.820	0.817	0.817	0.782	0.751	0.723
Electrical equip, appliance mfg	0.140	0.142	0.144	0.145	0.145	0.145	0.145	0.147	0.149	0.151
Motor vehicle mfg	0.027	0.028	0.029	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033
Transp equip mfg. exc. motor veh	0.480	0.473	0.463	0.450	0.435	0.418	0.397	0.406	0.415	0.424
Furniture, related prod mfg	0.077	0.082	0.086	0.090	0.093	0.095	0.097	0.100	0.102	0.105
Miscellaneous mfg	0.438	0.443	0.448	0.451	0.454	0.456	0.457	0.466	0.476	0.486
Food mfg	0.172	0.179	0.186	0.193	0.200	0.206	0.213	0.218	0.223	0.229
Beverage, tobacco prod mfg	0.027	0.028	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.034	0.035	0.036
Textile mills	0.084	0.083	0.081	0.079	0.077	0.075	0.072	0.073	0.074	0.075
Textile prod mills	0.050	0.051	0.052	0.052	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.054	0.056	0.057
Apparel mfg	0.123	0.121	0.118	0.115	0.112	0.108	0.103	0.105	0.106	0.108
Leather, allied prod mfg	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.018
Paper mfg	0.076	0.079	0.081	0.083	0.085	0.087	0.088	0.091	0.094	0.097
Printing, rel supp act	0.075	0.079	0.081	0.083	0.084	0.085	0.086	0.090	0.094	0.098
Petroleum, coal prod mfg	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.017
Chemical mfg	0.158	0.161	0.164	0.165	0.166	0.167	0.166	0.171	0.176	0.180
Plastics, rubber prod mfg	0.123	0.129	0.134	0.138	0.142	0.146	0.149	0.152	0.155	0.158

Employment (000s) Cont'd – P.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Wholesale Trade	0.875	0.921	0.960	0.992	1.019	1.043	1.063	1.075	1.088	1.100
Retail Trade	1.161	1.246	1.314	1.359	1.393	1.419	1.439	1.450	1.465	1.481
Air transportation	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.038	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.039
Rail transportation	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Water transportation	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Truck transp; Couriers, msngrs	0.137	0.148	0.156	0.162	0.167	0.171	0.175	0.179	0.183	0.187
Transit, ground pass transp	0.027	0.029	0.030	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.035	0.036	0.038	0.040
Pipeline transportation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Scenic, sightseeing transp; supp	0.021	0.022	0.022	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.024	0.024	0.025	0.026
Warehousing, storage	0.043	0.045	0.047	0.048	0.049	0.050	0.051	0.053	0.055	0.057
Publishing, exc Internet	0.149	0.161	0.173	0.185	0.196	0.207	0.218	0.225	0.233	0.240
Motion picture, sound rec	0.022	0.023	0.025	0.026	0.027	0.027	0.028	0.028	0.028	0.028
Internet serv, data proc, other	0.069	0.073	0.077	0.081	0.084	0.086	0.088	0.087	0.086	0.085
Broadcasting, exc Int; Telecomm	0.103	0.108	0.113	0.116	0.118	0.119	0.121	0.121	0.122	0.123
Monetary authorities, et al.	0.238	0.250	0.259	0.266	0.272	0.277	0.281	0.285	0.289	0.294
Sec, comm contracts, inv	0.137	0.140	0.143	0.144	0.144	0.145	0.146	0.147	0.148	0.150
Ins carriers, rel act	0.084	0.085	0.084	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.080	0.081	0.083	0.086
Real estate	0.177	0.211	0.238	0.258	0.273	0.285	0.295	0.303	0.311	0.319
Rental, leasing services	0.068	0.074	0.079	0.082	0.085	0.087	0.089	0.091	0.093	0.096
Prof, tech services	0.880	0.968	1.038	1.093	1.139	1.179	1.213	1.254	1.297	1.341
Mgmnt of companies, enterprises	0.209	0.216	0.222	0.227	0.230	0.233	0.235	0.239	0.244	0.249
Administrative, support services	0.651	0.699	0.737	0.765	0.791	0.816	0.841	0.866	0.896	0.928
Waste mgmnt, remed services	0.047	0.047	0.048	0.049	0.050	0.052	0.054	0.055	0.056	0.057
Educational services	0.135	0.139	0.144	0.147	0.150	0.153	0.156	0.158	0.162	0.166
Ambulatory health care services	0.048	0.052	0.057	0.064	0.071	0.080	0.090	0.103	0.116	0.131
Hospitals	0.033	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.036	0.039	0.043	0.050	0.058	0.066
Nursing, residential care facilities	0.056	0.061	0.066	0.071	0.077	0.083	0.089	0.095	0.103	0.110
Social assistance	0.128	0.135	0.144	0.151	0.158	0.164	0.171	0.173	0.175	0.179
Performing arts, spectator sports	0.088	0.093	0.097	0.099	0.101	0.103	0.104	0.107	0.109	0.113
Museums et al.	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
Amusement, gambling, recreation	0.081	0.083	0.085	0.086	0.087	0.089	0.090	0.090	0.091	0.092
Accommodation	0.084	0.087	0.089	0.091	0.092	0.093	0.094	0.095	0.096	0.098
Food services, drinking places	0.615	0.642	0.671	0.693	0.712	0.729	0.746	0.754	0.765	0.777
Repair, maintenance	0.176	0.185	0.193	0.197	0.201	0.203	0.205	0.207	0.211	0.215

<u>Employment (000s) Cont'd – P.I.</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
Personal, laundry services	0.129	0.135	0.142	0.148	0.152	0.156	0.160	0.163	0.167	0.170
Membership assoc, organ	0.188	0.198	0.208	0.216	0.223	0.230	0.236	0.238	0.241	0.244
Private households	0.123	0.126	0.129	0.131	0.131	0.132	0.132	0.134	0.136	0.138
State & Local Gov	0.141	0.267	0.384	0.492	0.591	0.682	0.766	0.849	0.919	0.985
Total Employment	12.143	13.172	13.934	14.468	14.882	15.216	15.494	15.762	16.056	16.365

Panel B – Output Effects

Output - Private Non-farm (Bil. 96\$) – P.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Forestry et al.	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Agriculture	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oil, gas extraction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mining (except oil, gas)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Support activities for mining	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Utilities	0.017	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.023	0.024	0.025	0.026
Construction	0.060	0.090	0.106	0.115	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.117	0.116	0.114
Wood product mfg	0.012	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.019	0.020	0.021
Nonmetallic mineral prod mfg	0.025	0.027	0.029	0.031	0.033	0.035	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.042
Primary metal mfg	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.020
Fabricated metal prod mfg	0.053	0.058	0.062	0.065	0.069	0.073	0.077	0.081	0.085	0.089
Machinery mfg	0.098	0.104	0.110	0.115	0.120	0.125	0.129	0.136	0.143	0.150
Computer, electronic prod mfg	0.667	0.755	0.851	0.954	1.068	1.189	1.321	1.400	1.480	1.561
Electrical equip, appliance mfg	0.028	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.034	0.035	0.036	0.038	0.040	0.042
Motor vehicle mfg	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.016
Transp equip mfg. exc. motor veh	0.105	0.107	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.107	0.104	0.110	0.115	0.121
Furniture, related prod mfg	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.014
Miscellaneous mfg	0.074	0.078	0.082	0.085	0.089	0.092	0.094	0.099	0.104	0.110
Food mfg	0.057	0.061	0.065	0.068	0.072	0.075	0.079	0.083	0.086	0.090
Beverage, tobacco prod mfg	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.022	0.023
Textile mills	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.017
Textile prod mills	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.012
Apparel mfg	0.019	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.021	0.022	0.023
Leather, allied prod mfg	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Paper mfg	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.025	0.026	0.027	0.028	0.030	0.031	0.033
Printing, rel supp act	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.012
Petroleum, coal prod mfg	0.012	0.014	0.015	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.024
Chemical mfg	0.061	0.064	0.066	0.068	0.070	0.072	0.074	0.077	0.081	0.085
Plastics, rubber prod mfg	0.023	0.025	0.027	0.028	0.030	0.032	0.033	0.035	0.037	0.039
Wholesale trade	0.170	0.188	0.205	0.220	0.236	0.251	0.266	0.280	0.295	0.310
Retail trade	0.079	0.088	0.096	0.102	0.108	0.113	0.118	0.122	0.127	0.132
Air transportation	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.016

Output - Private Non-farm (Bil. 96\$) Cont'd – P.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rail transportation	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Water transportation	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Truck transp; Couriers, msgngs	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.017	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.022
Transit, ground pass transp	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Pipeline transportation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Scenic, sightseeing transp; supp	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Warehousing, storage	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004
Publishing, exc Internet	0.027	0.030	0.034	0.037	0.040	0.044	0.047	0.050	0.053	0.056
Motion picture, sound rec	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006
Internet serv, data proc, other	0.013	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.022	0.024	0.025	0.027	0.028
Broadcasting, exc Int; Telecomm	0.031	0.035	0.038	0.040	0.042	0.044	0.046	0.048	0.050	0.052
Monetary authorities, et al.	0.065	0.070	0.075	0.079	0.083	0.087	0.091	0.094	0.098	0.102
Sec, comm contracts, inv	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.019	0.020
Ins carriers, rel act	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.013
Real estate	0.053	0.065	0.075	0.083	0.090	0.096	0.101	0.106	0.111	0.116
Rental, leasing services	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012
Prof, tech services	0.080	0.091	0.101	0.109	0.116	0.122	0.129	0.136	0.143	0.151
Mgmnt of companies, enterprises	0.058	0.063	0.067	0.071	0.074	0.078	0.081	0.085	0.090	0.094
Administrative, support services	0.032	0.035	0.038	0.041	0.043	0.045	0.048	0.050	0.053	0.055
Waste mgmnt, remed services	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009
Educational services	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007
Ambulatory health care services	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.014
Hospitals	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007
Nursing, residential care facilities	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004
Social assistance	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008
Performing arts, spectator sports	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006
Museums et al.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001
Amusement, gambling, recreation	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009
Accommodation	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009
Food services, drinking places	0.027	0.028	0.030	0.031	0.033	0.034	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.038
Repair, maintenance	0.013	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.017	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.019	0.020
Personal, laundry services	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.010
Membership assoc, organ	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.013
Private households	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

Output - Private Non-farm (Bil. 96\$) Cont'd - P.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Output (Private Non-farm)	2.181	2.422	2.647	2.859	3.070	3.277	3.491	3.669	3.851	4.038

Panel C – GSP Effects

GSP (Bil. Fixed 96\$) – P.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Forestry et al.	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
Agriculture	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oil, gas extraction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mining (except oil, gas)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Support activities for mining	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Utilities	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.015
Construction	0.027	0.041	0.049	0.053	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.055	0.054
Wood product mfg	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006
Nonmetallic mineral prod mfg	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.019	0.020
Primary metal mfg	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.009
Fabricated metal prod mfg	0.026	0.028	0.030	0.033	0.035	0.037	0.040	0.042	0.044	0.046
Machinery mfg	0.038	0.041	0.044	0.046	0.049	0.051	0.053	0.056	0.059	0.062
Computer, electronic prod mfg	0.292	0.349	0.416	0.491	0.577	0.673	0.782	0.829	0.876	0.924
Electrical equip, appliance mfg	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018
Motor vehicle mfg	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004
Transp equip mfg. exc. motor veh	0.042	0.044	0.046	0.047	0.048	0.049	0.049	0.051	0.054	0.057
Furniture, related prod mfg	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006
Miscellaneous mfg	0.036	0.038	0.041	0.043	0.045	0.047	0.049	0.052	0.055	0.057
Food mfg	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.022	0.023
Beverage, tobacco prod mfg	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010
Textile mills	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006
Textile prod mills	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005
Apparel mfg	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010
Leather, allied prod mfg	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Paper mfg	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.014
Printing, rel supp act	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006
Petroleum, coal prod mfg	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Chemical mfg	0.022	0.024	0.025	0.027	0.028	0.029	0.030	0.032	0.034	0.035
Plastics, rubber prod mfg	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018
Wholesale trade	0.108	0.119	0.130	0.141	0.151	0.161	0.171	0.180	0.189	0.199
Retail trade	0.046	0.051	0.055	0.059	0.062	0.065	0.068	0.071	0.074	0.076
Air transportation	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006

GSP (Bil. Fixed 96\$) Cont'd – P.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rail transportation	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Water transportation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Truck transp; Couriers, msngrs	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012
Transit, ground pass transp	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Pipeline transportation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Scenic, sightseeing transp; supp	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Warehousing, storage	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003
Publishing, exc Internet	0.017	0.020	0.022	0.024	0.027	0.029	0.032	0.034	0.036	0.038
Motion picture, sound rec	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003
Internet serv, data proc, other	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.019
Broadcasting, exc Int; Telecomm	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.021	0.022	0.024	0.025	0.026	0.027	0.028
Monetary authorities, et al.	0.042	0.046	0.049	0.052	0.055	0.057	0.059	0.062	0.064	0.067
Sec, comm contracts, inv	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.010
Ins carriers, rel act	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006
Real estate	0.041	0.050	0.058	0.064	0.069	0.073	0.078	0.081	0.085	0.089
Rental, leasing services	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009
Prof, tech services	0.055	0.063	0.069	0.075	0.080	0.084	0.089	0.094	0.099	0.105
Mgmnt of companies, enterprises	0.041	0.045	0.048	0.050	0.053	0.055	0.057	0.060	0.064	0.067
Administrative, support services	0.023	0.026	0.028	0.030	0.032	0.034	0.035	0.037	0.039	0.041
Waste mgmnt, remed services	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005
Educational services	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Ambulatory health care services	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.010
Hospitals	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.004
Nursing, residential care facilities	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Social assistance	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Performing arts, spectator sports	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Museums et al.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Amusement, gambling, recreation	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Accommodation	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006
Food services, drinking places	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.019	0.019
Repair, maintenance	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012
Personal, laundry services	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
Membership assoc, organ	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008
Private households	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

GSP (Bil. Fixed 96\$) Cont'd – P.I.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sub Total (Private Non-farm)	1.074	1.220	1.363	1.505	1.652	1.804	1.967	2.069	2.173	2.280
Government	0.008	0.016	0.023	0.030	0.036	0.042	0.047	0.052	0.057	0.062
Imputed Farm	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Total GSP	1.084	1.239	1.389	1.537	1.689	1.845	2.011	2.116	2.223	2.331