PRESS RELEASE FROM
CONGRESSMAN KEVIN BRADY

Eighth District, Texas

For Immediate Release
May 28, 2004

Contact: Sarah Stephens
(202) 225-4901

U.S., Central American Nations Sign Free Trade Agreement

Brady Predicts Benefits for Houston, Texas, and America

WASHINGTON, D.C. - U.S. Congressman Kevin Brady (R-The Woodlands), charged with spearheading Congressional support for the Central America Free Trade Agreement, attended and delivered remarks at the ceremonial signing of the Central America Free Trade Agreement. U.S. Trade Ambassador Robert Zoellick signed on behalf of the United States and trade ministers from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua signed on behalf of their nations. Government officials from the Dominican Republic attended the event as observers, and are expected to sign the agreement later this summer.

"America's prosperity depends upon finding new customers to buy our products. This free trade agreement is a three for one win for the United States. It opens a major growing market to American goods and services," said Brady. **"It strengthens a proven partnership to compete better against China in the future, and it also locks in significant democratic, labor and environmental reforms that Central America has initiated in the past decade to their immense credit.**

"The bottom line is that this agreement is good for America's farmers, manufacturing workers, technology professionals and our growing service workforce.

"When the Central America Free Trade Agreement comes before Congress, I am confident that it will have the votes to pass because America needs more customers and the jobs that this agreement offers," said Brady, a member of the Ways & Means Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives.

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The free trade agreement negotiated between these nations and the United States comes after a tightly scheduled year of ambitious trade talks in Washington, Houston, and several other domestic and international cities.

Central America is a proven trading partner. With a population equal to Canada, Central America already buys more U.S. goods than Russia, India and Indonesia combined. Over the years, according to the American Chamber of Commerce in Central America, for every dollar in products Central America sells to the United States, it buys back $1.36.

*"***We need more trading partners like Central America, especially in today's competitive global market. This accord balances the interests of six unique countries and economies - for America the first of its kind to tie so many partnering nations into one strong marketplace**," Brady concluded.

The agreement will be an economic boost to Texas and the Houston region, says Brady. Texas is the largest and fastest growing export state in America, and Houston already has over 1,200 area companies with established trade ties to Central America's growing market. More than $611 million in Central American cargo moves through the Port of Houston each year, and another $49 million in air cargo trade.

Congressman Brady, a deputy whip, has been charged with gathering Congressional support for the proposal since the President announced his intention to explore a FTA with Central America in January 2002. Today's action is one of many steps required for approving all free trade agreements. The next step involves an exhaustive assessment of the agreement by the U.S. International Trade Commission and the consideration of implementing legislation by the Congress. The agreement will become law once Congress approves the measure with a majority vote, forwarding it on to the President for his signature.

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Trade Facts

Office of the United States Trade Representative
December 17, 2003
www.ustr.gov

Free Trade With Central America

Summary of the U.S.-Central America Free Trade Agreement

New Market Access for U.S. Consumer and Industrial Products

- More than 80 percent of U.S. exports of consumer and industrial products to Central America will be duty-free immediately upon entry into force of the Agreement, and 85 percent will be duty free within five years. All remaining tariffs will be eliminated within ten years.

- Key U.S. exports, such as information technology products, agricultural and construction equipment, paper products, chemicals, and medical and scientific equipment will gain immediate duty-free access to Central America.

- Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua will soon join the WTO's Information Technology Agreement (ITA), which removes tariff and non-tariff barriers to IT products. Costa Rica and El Salvador are already participants.

- Under the U.S. Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act, many products from Central America already enter the United States duty-free. The CAFTA will consolidate those benefits and make them permanent, so that nearly all consumer and industrial products made in Central America will enter the U.S. duty free immediately on effectiveness of the agreement.

Central America is a large market for U.S. products. Current U.S. exports are more than $9 billion per year.

New Opportunities for U.S. Farmers and Ranchers

- More than half of current U.S. farm exports to Central America will become duty-free immediately, including high quality cuts of beef, cotton, wheat, soybeans, key fruits and vegetables, processed food products, and wine, among others.

- Tariffs on most U.S. farm products will be phased out within 15 years. U.S. farm products that will benefit from improved market access include pork, beef, poultry, rice, fruits and vegetables, corn, processed products and dairy products.

- U.S. farmers and ranchers will have access to Central American countries that is generally better than suppliers in Canada, Europe and South America.

- The U.S. and Central America will work to resolve sanitary and phytosanitary barriers to agricultural trade, in particular problems and delays in food inspection procedures for meat and poultry. Central America will move toward recognizing export eligibility for all plants inspected under the U.S. food safety and inspection system.

- Removes most local residency requirements, which had imposed significant barriers to U.S. professionals.

- Central America will allow U.S.-based firms to supply insurance on a cross-border basis, including reinsurance; reinsurance brokerage; marine, aviation and transport (MAT) insurance; and other insurance services.

- Central America will allow U.S.-based firms to offer services cross-border to Central Americans in areas such as financial information and data processing, and financial advisory services. In addition, Central American mutual funds will be able to use foreign-based portfolio managers.

- The commitments in services cover both cross-border supply of services (such as services supplied through electronic means, or through the travel of nationals) as well as the right to invest and establish a local services presence.

- Market access to services is supplemented by requirements for regulatory transparency. Regulatory authorities must use open and transparent administrative procedures, consult with interested parties before issuing regulations, provide advance notice and comment periods for proposed rules, and publish all regulations.

- The financial services chapter includes core obligations of non-discrimination, most-favored nation treatment, and additional market access obligations. It also includes additional provisions on transparency of domestic regulatory regimes.

E-Commerce: Free Trade in the Digital Age

- Central America and the United States agreed to provisions on e-commerce that reflect the issue's importance in global trade and the importance of supplying services by electronic means as a key part of a vibrant e-commerce environment.

- All Parties committed to non-discriminatory treatment of digital products; agreed not to impose customs duties on such products and to cooperate in numerous policy areas related to e-commerce.

Important New Protections for U.S. Investors in the Region

- The agreement will establish a secure, predictable legal framework for U.S. investors operating in the Central American countries.

- All forms of investment are protected under the Agreement, including enterprises, debt, concessions, contracts and intellectual property.

- U.S. investors enjoy in almost all circumstances the right to establish, acquire and operate investments in the Central American countries on an equal footing with local investors, and with investors of other countries, unless specifically stated otherwise.

- Pursuant to U.S. Trade Promotion Authority, the agreement draws from U.S. legal principles and practices to provide U.S. investors in the Central American countries a basic set of substantive protections that Central American investors currently enjoy under the U.S. legal system.

Patents & Trade Secrets: Stronger Protections

- Provides for the extension of patent terms to compensate for delays in granting the original patent, consistent with U.S. practice.
- Limits the grounds for revoking a patent, thus protecting against arbitrary revocation.
- Clarifies that test data and trade secrets submitted to a government for the purpose of product approval will be protected against unfair commercial use for a period of 5 years for pharmaceuticals and 10 years for agricultural chemicals. Closes potential loopholes to these provisions.
- Requires a system to prevent the marketing of pharmaceutical products that infringe patents.
- Provides protection for newly developed plant varieties.

Tough Penalties for Piracy and Counterfeiting

- Criminalizes end-user piracy, providing strong deterrence against piracy and counterfeiting.
- Requires all Parties to authorize the seizure, forfeiture, and destruction of counterfeit and pirated goods and the equipment used to produce them. Also provides for enforcement against goods-in-transit, to deter violators from using ports or free trade zones to traffic in pirated products. Ex officio action may be taken in border and criminal cases, thus providing more effective enforcement.
- Mandates both statutory and actual damages for copyright infringement and trademark piracy. This serves as a deterrent against piracy, and ensures that monetary damages can be awarded even when it is difficult to assign a monetary value to the violation.

CAFTA will lock in economic reforms, strengthen the rule of law, promote good governance and strengthen democratic institutions in Central America.

New Access to Government Procurement Contracts

- U.S. suppliers are granted non-discriminatory rights to bid on contracts from Central American government ministries, agencies and departments. Low-value contracts are excluded.
- Covers the purchases of most Central American central government entities, including key ministries and state-owned enterprises.
- Requires fair and transparent procurement procedures, such as advance notice of purchases and timely and effective bid review procedures.
- Ensures that bribery in government procurement is specified as a criminal offense under Central America and U.S. laws.

3. ***Building local capacity to improve worker rights.***
   - CAFTA includes a groundbreaking cooperation mechanism to promote labor rights through specialized consultations and targeted training programs in the areas of child labor, public awareness of worker rights, and labor inspection systems.

   - Public participation, including the input of worker and employer organizations, is called for in the design and implementation of technical cooperation activities.

   - As part of the CAFTA process, the U.S. Department of Labor has allocated $6.7 million to educate Central Americans on core labor standards and to improve the administrative capacity of the CAFTA countries in labor matters.

   - The U.S. Department of Labor will also support efforts aimed at reducing exploitative child labor. Through the International Labor Organization's program to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, U.S.-funded projects will remove children from hazardous and exploitative work and provide them with educational opportunities.

Commitments and Cooperation to Protect the Environment

- Agreement fully meets the environmental objectives set out by Congress in TPA. Environmental obligations are part of the core text of the trade agreement.

- CAFTA goes beyond Chile and Singapore FTAs in seeking to develop groundbreaking new provisions that would:

  - Develop a robust public submissions process to ensure that views of civil society are appropriately considered.
  - Envision benchmarking of environmental cooperation activities and input from international organizations in evaluating progress.
  - Enhance the mutual supportiveness of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and the free trade agreement.

- Agreement commits parties to effectively enforce their own domestic environmental laws, and this obligation is enforceable through the Agreement's dispute settlement procedures.

- There is also an environmental cooperation agreement that provides a framework for undertaking environmental capacity building in the CAFTA countries and establishes an Environmental Cooperation Commission.

- This is the first time that the cooperation agreement has been concluded at the time of the FTA—the Chile and Singapore cooperation packages were negotiated after those FTAs were concluded. The Parties will now work on developing a work plan for cooperative activities.

- The environmental cooperation agreement identifies a number of priorities:

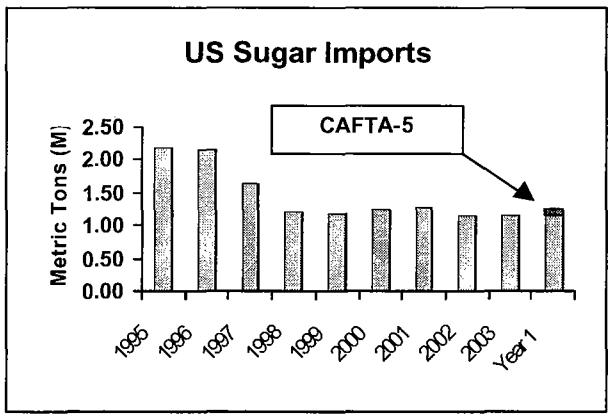
  - Strengthening the capacity to develop, implement and enforce environmental laws;
  - Promoting incentives to encourage environmental protection;
  - Protection of endangered species;
  - Promotion of clean production technologies;

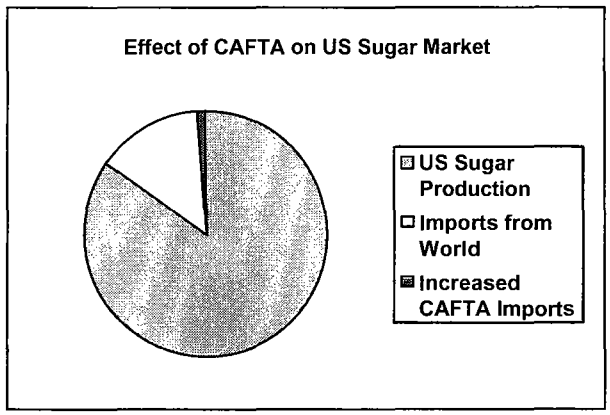
Trade Facts

Office of the United States Trade Representative
Washington, DC 20508

www.ustr.gov

Sugar: Putting CAFTA Into Perspective





- Increased sugar market access for Central American countries in the first year under CAFTA amounts to about ***one day's*** production of the U.S. sugar industry.

- In the first year, increased sugar market access for Central American countries under CAFTA will amount to ***about 1.2 percent of U.S. sugar production***, and ***about 1.1 percent of U.S. sugar consumption***. This will grow very slowly over fifteen years to about 1.7% of production and 1.6% of consumption by year 15. Sugar imports have declined by about one-third since the mid-nineties. CAFTA would not even come close to returning U.S. imports to those levels.

- Tariffs on sugar would ***not be changed*** under CAFTA. The U.S. above-quota tariff is prohibitive at ***well over 100 percent***, one of the highest tariffs in the U.S. schedule.

- The United States will establish tariff-rate quotas for Central American countries starting at 99,000 metric tons in the first year (2,000 metric tons of the total is organic sugar, which does not compete with product under the TRQ), growing to about 140,000 metric tons over fifteen years. Annual U.S. production is about 8.1 million metric tons.

- Approval of CAFTA would ***not have a destabilizing effect on the U.S. sugar program***. Under the current Farm Bill, Congress set a "trigger" of about 1.4 million metric tons of total imports; the domestic sugar program is unaffected when imports are below this amount. In 2003, the U.S. only imported 1.1 million metric tons, leaving a 300,000 mt "cushion." Modestly increased imports from CAFTA fall comfortably within this amount.

- Increased sugar imports from CAFTA countries would amount to ***less than one-quarter of one percent*** of total annual U.S.-Central American trade. Sugars and sweeteners account for ***less than one percent*** of U.S. farm cash receipts, and about one percent of U.S. agricultural exports.

- Farms growing sugar account for less than ***one-half of one percent*** of all U.S. farms. By contrast, 42% of all U.S. farms raise beef cattle, 23% grow corn, 19% grow soybeans, and 6% raise hogs. All these commodities will see significant benefits from CAFTA through lower tariffs and more market access.

January 26, 2004

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America

Association of American Chambers of Commerce in Latin America

AACCLA

1615 H Street NW, Washington, D.C., 20062 • tel: +1-202-463-5485 • fax: +1-202-463-3126

The U.S.-Central America Free Trade Agreement: Enhancing Access to an Important Export Market

Recent State-by-State Merchandise Exports to Central America

Year-by-year value, in millions of dollars

State	1999	2000	2001	2002
Alabama	364,593	503,648	498,049	560,767
Alaska	10,988	8,505	1,444	1,449
Arizona	207,054	266,611	234,911	350,984
Arkansas	99,178	159,961	65,070	75,444
California	729,509	674,810	855,828	958,923
Colorado	15,813	11,193	7,896	9,575
Connecticut	63,530	67,062	56,916	36,170
Delaware	14,606	21,157	59,971	47,395
DC	9,763	17,868	6,338	4,135
Florida	4,169,708	3,955,658	3,687,537	3,910,631
Georgia	799,785	834,109	965,811	929,861
Hawaii	81	45	1,919	8,114
Idaho	4,178	6,947	5,350	6,367
Illinois	353,842	296,267	229,777	264,109
Indiana	134,677	143,806	113,801	114,374
Iowa	41,564	35,570	35,422	41,592
Kansas	78,222	41,454	57,173	51,775
Kentucky	364,806	109,247	201,691	219,772
Louisiana	1,375,896	1,570,963	1,546,326	1,552,606
Maine	12,139	5,848	47,627	11,507
Maryland	58,080	36,155	38,747	59,020
Massachusetts	88,063	98,324	182,865	733,040
Michigan	90,588	86,572	133,472	114,253
Minnesota	56,312	46,173	73,451	41,447
Mississippi	292,193	362,515	419,133	328,904
Missouri	169,987	119,893	115,393	93,683
Montana	210	85	1,555	3,954
Nebraska	8,878	11,096	34,844	16,604
Nevada	6,205	6,990	11,322	5,208
New Hampshire	6,464	6,344	5,688	11,320
New Jersey	238,492	224,263	268,617	212,565

New Mexico	83,215	118,564	174,406	250,030
New York	284,694	411,317	602,713	561,665
North Carolina	1,013,707	1,696,956	2,146,477	2,537,774
North Dakota	10,254	4,817	4,982	4,111
Ohio	126,109	134,325	175,538	219,019
Oklahoma	41,465	60,138	49,727	82,079
Oregon	29,220	64,190	38,452	261,180
Pennsylvania	300,789	429,703	566,922	586,621
Rhode Island	14,492	15,633	6,157	4,910
South Carolina	327,921	527,561	546,997	492,704
South Dakota	3,067	1,951	5,354	2,265
Tennessee	236,120	288,226	268,563	257,964
Texas	1,491,508	1,747,434	1,793,665	1,990,397
Utah	10,944	47,878	56,205	77,833
Vermont	8,392	17,933	12,244	7,497
Virginia	265,451	238,951	211,203	197,679
Washington	61,833	50,300	69,496	77,654
West Virginia	6,333	5,884	6,743	15,616
Wisconsin	96,044	144,395	135,899	148,769
Wyoming	7,275	11,852	11,308	10,729
U.S. Total	**16,909,307**	**18,138,557**	**18,048,555**	**19,681,154**

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

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The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is the world's largest business federation, representing three million businesses of every size, sector, and region. AACCLA represents 23 American Chambers of Commerce in 21 Latin American and Caribbean nations, and its 20,000 member companies manage over 80% of all U.S. investment in the region. Many of our two organization's member companies and their employees stand to benefit directly from the CAFTA. Consequently, we support ratification of a commercially viable U.S.-Central America Free Trade Agreement.

For more information, contact Tom Mouhsian at (202) 463-5485 or via e-mail at tmouhsian@uschamber.com

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The U.S.-Central America Free Trade Agreement: A Preliminary Assessment

New Opportunities for U.S. Companies, Workers and Consumers

The United States and five Central American nations—Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua—recently concluded negotiations for an ambitious free trade agreement. Within a few months, it is expected that the Dominican Republic will be added to the agreement. Combined, these six countries represent the second largest export market in Latin America for U.S. goods and services, after Mexico.

In 2002, two-way trade between the U.S. and Central America and the Dominican Republic totaled more than $30 billion (see table). Because provisions in the Caribbean Basin Initiative increased the complementarity of the goods and services between the U.S. and region—provisions that the FTA maintains and locks in—the trade balance is nearly symmetrical.

Country	U.S. Exports	U.S. Imports	Total Trade
Costa Rica	3,132	3,142	6,274
El Salvador	1,665	1,982	3,647
Guatemala	2,042	2,800	4,842
Honduras	2,565	3,264	5,829
Nicaragua	438	679	1,117
Dominican Republic	4,262	4,169	8,431
TOTAL	14,104	16,036	30,140

Millions of U.S. dollars. Figures for 2002.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade Administration

Indeed, the trade flows that would be enhanced by this watershed agreement are far larger than the relatively small size of the region's economies might suggest. In addition to cutting tariffs on consumer and industrial goods and agricultural products, the U.S.-Central America FTA includes landmark provisions on intellectual property rights, e-commerce and rules of origin, enhanced protections for investors, and promotion of labor rights and protection of the environment. It is good news for U.S. companies, workers, and consumers.

Key Benefits of the U.S.-Central America FTA

Enhanced Market Access

Over 80% of U.S. consumer goods and industrial products and 50% of U.S. farm products would gain immediate tariff-free entrance into the region. Within ten years, 100% of all American goods and services will enter the region tariff-free, while tariffs on the remaining agricultural products will be gradually phased out over 15 or 18 years. Key products to receive immediate duty free status includes information technology products, construction, paper products, medical and scientific instruments, and chemicals. Farm goods benefiting immediately include beef, soy, processed food, and wines.

Government Procurement
The FTA further enhances U.S. market access by granting non-discriminatory rights to bid on contracts from Central American ministries, agencies, and departments. The agreement also makes bribery a criminal offense.

Services
The FTA liberalizes key sectors if interest to U.S. service providers, including express shipments, telecommunications, and financial services, and is notable for ensuring full rights of establishment of subsidiaries, joint ventures, and branches. The agreement also provides for cross-border insurance and reinsurance and eliminates residency requirements. Additionally, the FTA eases laws that lock U.S. companies into restrictive distribution agreements.

Textiles and Apparel
The FTA provides duty free access for textiles and apparel that meet the agreements rule of origin. All benefits will be retroactive to January 1, 2004 in order to satisfy U.S. industry sourcing requirements. The groundbreaking rule of origin provision includes cumulation of origin and significant short-supply provisions, encouraging further integration of the North American market. The agreement includes a 10 percent *de minimus* rule.

Investment and Dispute Resolution
Modeled after the U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement, negotiators of the FTA have set out clear and enforceable rules for foreign investment that limit restrictions on capital flows. The agreement ensures U.S. investors will receive the same treatment as local investors and protects all forms of U.S. investment. Dispute resolution also follows the Chile model of a consultative process followed by suspension of tariff benefits if the dispute cannot be settled.

Intellectual Property
In the trademark area, the agreement includes cyber squatting provisions, and "first in time, first in right" provisions. In the copyright area, it includes protection for encrypted satellite transmissions, provisions for protection of ISPs, and national treatment for sound recordings. In the patent area, it includes stronger criminal and civil penalties for patent violations, bars the marketing of copies of patented medicines, and provides five years of data exclusivity to pharmaceutical patents and 10 years for chemicals. All five Central American countries agreed to sign the Information Technology Agreement.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is the world's largest business federation, representing three million businesses of every size, sector, and region. AACCLA represents 23 American Chambers of Commerce in 21 Latin American and Caribbean nations, and its 20,000 member companies manage over 80% of all U.S. investment in the region. Many of our two organization's member companies and their employees stand to benefit directly from the CAFTA. Consequently, we support Congressional approval of the U.S.-Central America Free Trade Agreement.

For more information, contact Tom Mouhsian at (202) 463-5485 or via e-mail at tmouhsian@uschamber.com

U.S.-Central America Free Trade Agreement
Texas and CAFTA

In 2003, Texas was the 2nd largest exporting state to Central America sending over $1.7 billion in goods to the region.

Overall in 2003, Texas exports to the region were:

- Over 38 percent were petroleum/coal related products.
- Over 19 percent were chemical manufacturer related products.
- Nearly 7 percent were machinery manufacturer related products.
- Nearly 6 percent were fabric mill related products.
- 29 percent were other products

Texas Exports to Costa Rica in 2003

- Over 43 percent were chemical manufacturer related products.
- Nearly 31 percent were petroleum/coal related products.
- Over 7 percent were computer and electronic related products.
- Over 3 percent were crop production related products.
- Over 14 percent were other products.

Texas Exports to Dominican Republic in 2003

- Nearly 50 percent were petroleum/coal related products.
- Nearly 17 percent were chemical manufacturer related products.
- Over 5 percent were fabric mill related products.
- Over 5 percent were paper related products.
- Over 22 percent were other products.

Texas Exports to El Salvador in 2003

- 27 percent were chemical manufacturer related products.
- Nearly 17 percent were fabric mill related products.
- Over 14 percent were petroleum and coal related products.
- Nearly 10 percent were computer and electronic related products.
- Over 32 percent were other products.

Texas Exports to Guatemala in 2003

- Over 29 percent were chemical manufacturer related products.
- Over 21 percent were petroleum/coal related products.
- Over 8 percent were transportation equipment related products.
- Over 8 percent were oil and gas extraction related products.
- Over 32 percent were all other products.

Texas Exports to Honduras in 2003

- Over 37 percent were petroleum/coal related products.
- Over 14 percent were machinery manufacturer related products.
- Nearly 12 percent were fabric mill related products.
- Over 10 percent were apparel manufacturer related products
- Over 25 percent were all others.

Texas Exports to Nicaragua in 2003

- Over 20 percent were fabric mill related products
- Over 15 percent were petroleum/coal related products.
- Over 12 percent were chemical manufacturer related products.
- Nearly 12 percent were computer and electronic related products.
- Nearly 12 percent were other products.

U.S.-Central America Free Trade Agreement
Top Exporting States to Central America

Top Exporters to Central America
- Florida
- Texas
- North Carolina
- Louisiana
- California

Top Exporters to Costa Rica
- Florida
- North Carolina
- Massachusetts
- Texas
- Oregon

Top Exporters to Dominican Republic
- Florida
- Puerto Rico
- Texas
- New York
- North Carolina

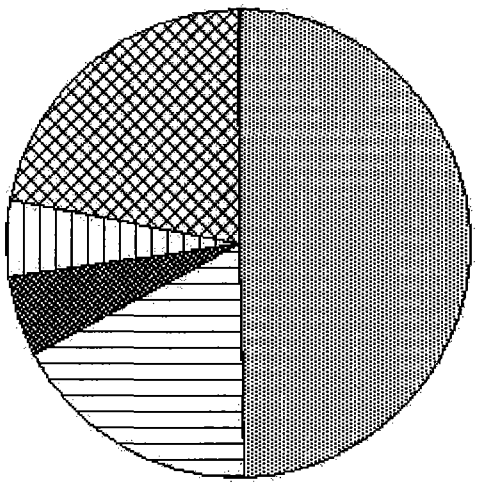
Top Exporters to El Salvador
- Florida
- North Carolina
- Louisiana
- Texas
- California

Top Exporters to Guatemala
- Florida
- Texas
- Louisiana
- California
- Washington

Top Exporters to Honduras
- North Carolina
- Texas
- Florida
- Alabama
- Georgia

Top Exporters to Nicaragua
- Florida
- Louisiana
- Texas
- California
- Georgia

2003 EXPORTS from Texas to Dominican Republic



2003 EXPORTS from Texas to Dominican Republic

Product	Value ($)	Percent
Petroleum & Coal Products	185,572,784	49.4
Chemical Manufactures	65,680,352	17.5
Fabric Mill Products	21,022,448	5.6
Paper Products	19,920,734	5.3
All Others	83,011,765	5.3
Total	375,208,083	100%

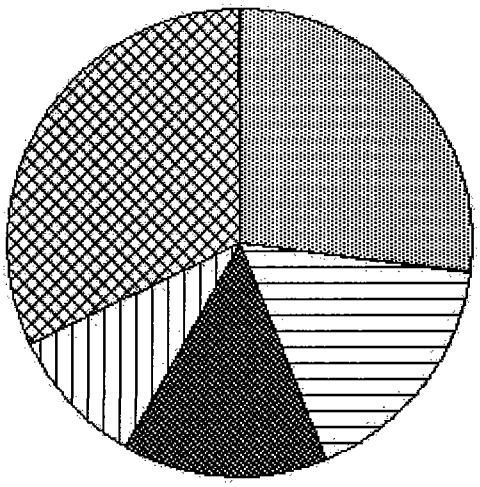
Provided by the Office of Trade and Economic Analysis (OTEA), Trade Development, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

EXPORTS from Texas to Dominican Republic [in $ thousands]

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
PRODUCT TOTAL	142,155	238,102	261,533	244,465	375,208
324 _PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	18,503	73,369	41,244	40,769	185,573
325 _CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES	34,104	51,864	69,105	83,125	65,680
313 _FABRIC MILL PRODUCTS	2,355	8,400	5,749	14,605	21,022
322 _PAPER PRODUCTS	1,022	3,055	5,342	10,624	19,921
334 _COMPUTERS & ELECTRONIC PROD.	30,852	30,022	17,512	14,856	15,701

326 _PLASTIC & RUBBER PRODUCTS	2,651	4,594	8,824	12,901	12,424
211 _OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	3,971	11,653	1,475	2,148	10,213
333 _MACHINERY MANUFACTURES	9,925	9,610	28,884	14,904	9,674
311 _PROCESSED FOODS	14,116	13,208	10,832	6,210	6,584
316 _LEATHER & RELATED PRODUCTS	830	1,816	19,124	7,029	4,789
335 _ELEC. EQ., APPLIANCES & PARTS	2,101	5,305	1,616	6,281	4,251
332 _FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1,679	5,135	5,943	3,241	4,026
331 _PRIMARY METAL MANUFACTURES	126	1,306	1,328	2,576	2,771
336 _TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	3,377	2,456	9,008	8,134	2,285
339 _MISC. MANUFACTURES	269	698	1,104	1,355	1,693
315 _APPAREL MANUFACTURES	8,667	10,227	21,526	7,970	1,631
Item	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
212 _MINING	520	584	455	940	1,560
327 _NON-METALLIC MINERAL MFGS.	93	174	7,142	1,417	1,544
323 _PRINTING & RELATED PRODUCTS	4,593	2,902	186	569	1,109
321 _WOOD PRODUCTS	526	143	0	127	724
990 _SPEC. CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS	510	459	355	587	463
111 _CROP PRODUCTION	395	340	3,482	2,143	452
910 _WASTE & SCRAP	18	14	133	200	450
920 _USED MERCHANDISE	580	122	360	247	280
337 _FURNITURE & RELATED PRODUCTS	304	552	437	557	270
312 _BEVERAGE & TOBACCO PRODUCTS	0	8	0	0	55
314 _NON-APPAREL TEXTILE PRODUCTS	38	29	25	789	52
112 _ANIMAL PRODUCTION	12	58	338	162	13
114 _FISHING, HUNTING, & TRAPPING	9	0	0	0	0
113 _FORESTRY & LOGGING	10	0	0	0	0

2003 EXPORTS from Texas to El Salvador



2003 EXPORTS from Texas to El Salvador

Product	Value ($)	Percent
Chemical Manufactures	46,204,050	27.0
Fabric Mill Products	28,643,057	16.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	24,218,240	14.1
Computers & Electronic Prod.	16,666,519	9.7
All Others	55,137,583	9.7
Total	170,869,449	100%

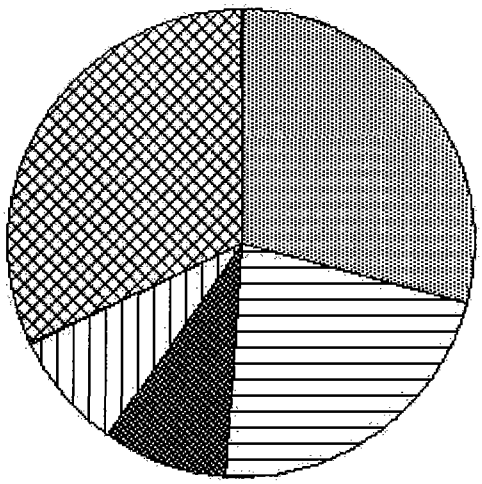
Provided by the Office of Trade and Economic Analysis (OTEA), Trade Development, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

EXPORTS from Texas to El Salvador [in $ thousands]

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
PRODUCT TOTAL	130,971	158,967	184,889	133,051	170,869
325 _CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES	39,787	42,136	39,979	35,780	46,204
313 _FABRIC MILL PRODUCTS	1,358	1,373	11,439	14,239	28,643
324 _PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	3,649	18,704	11,897	6,686	24,218
334 _COMPUTERS & ELECTRONIC PROD.	24,777	27,977	18,404	10,817	16,667
336 _TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13,733	5,458	39,878	7,082	13,966

311 _PROCESSED FOODS	10,584	8,639	7,185	10,648	10,412
333 _MACHINERY MANUFACTURES	4,323	3,511	5,164	6,483	7,770
111 _CROP PRODUCTION	3,779	3,118	2,043	1,924	5,551
990 _SPEC. CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS	1,047	11,311	2,721	1,145	5,025
322 _PAPER PRODUCTS	8,810	5,442	3,796	4,721	2,856
211 _OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1,484	1,527	1,622	1,144	2,416
331 _PRIMARY METAL MANUFACTURES	2,418	1,815	1,157	817	1,396
335 _ELEC. EQ., APPLIANCES & PARTS	528	492	191	404	940
332 _FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1,628	806	1,049	730	815
326 _PLASTIC & RUBBER PRODUCTS	2,356	1,845	1,682	810	737
315 _APPAREL MANUFACTURES	8,311	22,701	34,763	27,529	680
Item	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
337 _FURNITURE & RELATED PRODUCTS	566	393	212	122	549
339 _MISC. MANUFACTURES	419	191	162	912	507
910 _WASTE & SCRAP	347	176	590	245	362
312 _BEVERAGE & TOBACCO PRODUCTS	353	605	419	415	354
327 _NON-METALLIC MINERAL MFGS.	162	237	102	94	288
323 _PRINTING & RELATED PRODUCTS	27	64	62	88	249
212 _MINING	102	33	74	59	170
316 _LEATHER & RELATED PRODUCTS	71	14	0	17	54
920 _USED MERCHANDISE	272	233	97	57	24
314 _NON-APPAREL TEXTILE PRODUCTS	3	13	162	23	16
112 _ANIMAL PRODUCTION	18	0	0	0	0
321 _WOOD PRODUCTS	57	75	10	3	0
113 _FORESTRY & LOGGING	0	78	30	57	0

2003 EXPORTS from Texas to Guatemala



2003 EXPORTS from Texas to Guatemala

Product	Value ($)	Percent
Chemical Manufactures	101,316,173	29.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	75,899,383	21.8
Transportation Equipment	29,948,503	8.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	28,614,934	8.2
All Others	111,821,272	8.2
Total	347,600,265	100%

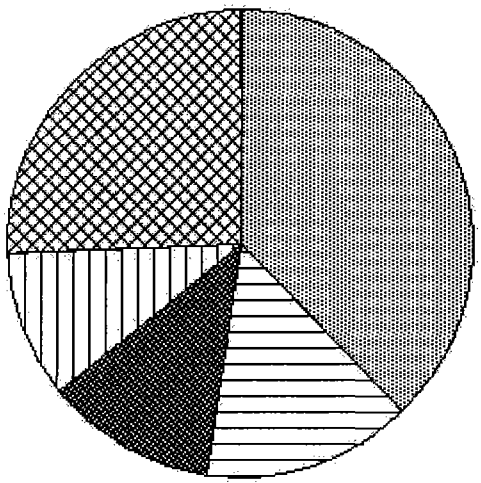
Provided by the Office of Trade and Economic Analysis (OTEA), Trade Development, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

EXPORTS from Texas to Guatemala [in $ thousands]

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
PRODUCT TOTAL	246,611	350,569	306,338	347,188	347,600
325 _CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES	61,497	70,096	81,053	113,686	101,316
324 _PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	43,517	114,146	78,459	71,801	75,899
336 _TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	19,189	16,767	13,823	19,236	29,949
211 _OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	8,343	13,716	10,623	22,194	28,615
311 _PROCESSED FOODS	22,327	13,843	18,616	19,397	21,512

334 _COMPUTERS & ELECTRONIC PROD.	30,186	45,774	20,949	11,402	15,597
322 _PAPER PRODUCTS	6,938	10,166	12,681	14,324	14,306
333 _MACHINERY MANUFACTURES	21,165	21,484	19,452	23,630	13,893
111 _CROP PRODUCTION	4,906	12,172	11,278	10,877	10,973
315 _APPAREL MANUFACTURES	7,772	468	539	641	5,977
313 _FABRIC MILL PRODUCTS	1,840	8,674	7,195	10,217	5,746
326 _PLASTIC & RUBBER PRODUCTS	2,240	4,579	6,248	5,478	5,394
331 _PRIMARY METAL MANUFACTURES	1,249	2,372	3,176	3,193	3,762
990 _SPEC. CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS	3,590	2,615	1,209	777	3,340
332 _FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	2,448	4,872	3,019	4,978	2,776
920 _USED MERCHANDISE	2,745	2,817	5,862	2,053	1,917
Item	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
335 _ELEC. EQ., APPLIANCES & PARTS	2,530	677	2,768	2,921	1,803
314 _NON-APPAREL TEXTILE PRODUCTS	971	1,581	7,118	6,280	1,527
339 _MISC. MANUFACTURES	691	673	404	628	764
337 _FURNITURE & RELATED PRODUCTS	329	640	557	207	609
323 _PRINTING & RELATED PRODUCTS	228	1,048	145	289	554
212 _MINING	203	125	209	355	454
312 _BEVERAGE & TOBACCO PRODUCTS	546	363	462	1,437	317
910 _WASTE & SCRAP	54	267	185	295	313
327 _NON-METALLIC MINERAL MFGS.	883	290	214	377	182
112 _ANIMAL PRODUCTION	44	0	16	42	30
321 _WOOD PRODUCTS	132	136	5	281	29
113 _FORESTRY & LOGGING	5	0	0	17	24
316 _LEATHER & RELATED PRODUCTS	45	206	77	105	22
114 _FISHING, HUNTING, & TRAPPING	0	0	0	70	0

2003 EXPORTS from Texas to Honduras



2003 EXPORTS from Texas to Honduras

Product	Value ($)	Percent
Petroleum & Coal Products	173,678,409	37.6
Machinery Manufactures	67,388,142	14.6
Fabric Mill Products	54,218,328	11.7
Apparel Manufactures	47,345,827	10.2
All Others	118,737,856	10.2
Total	461,368,562	100%

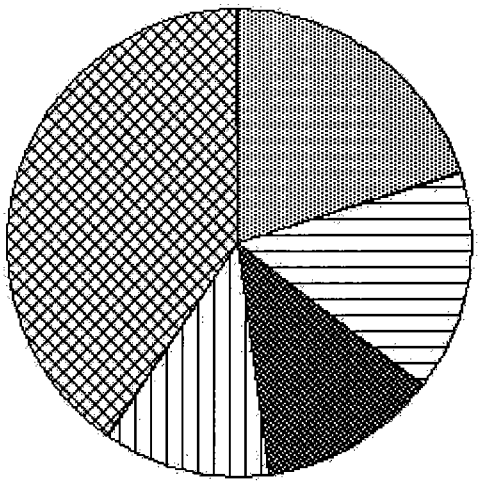
Provided by the Office of Trade and Economic Analysis (OTEA), Trade Development, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

EXPORTS from Texas to Honduras [in $ thousands]

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
PRODUCT TOTAL	185,027	192,132	196,442	313,078	461,369
324 _PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	41,112	52,810	11,182	33,820	173,678
333 _MACHINERY MANUFACTURES	11,474	13,014	16,326	55,219	67,388
313 _FABRIC MILL PRODUCTS	12,559	21,745	37,905	76,758	54,218
315 _APPAREL MANUFACTURES	42,324	38,741	49,979	50,447	47,346
325 _CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES	34,980	32,805	46,140	44,338	42,314

311 _PROCESSED FOODS	12,792	6,904	7,118	13,232	18,118
211 _OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	292	377	8,579	9,128	15,342
336 _TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	8,610	5,262	4,778	5,283	9,357
334 _COMPUTERS & ELECTRONIC PROD.	3,812	5,225	3,451	2,919	5,913
326 _PLASTIC & RUBBER PRODUCTS	885	1,803	1,432	6,742	5,228
335 _ELEC. EQ., APPLIANCES & PARTS	1,137	718	638	2,406	3,869
332 _FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	3,557	3,427	2,275	2,419	3,386
331 _PRIMARY METAL MANUFACTURES	430	1,597	693	689	3,218
322 _PAPER PRODUCTS	1,565	1,930	2,069	1,193	3,115
339 _MISC. MANUFACTURES	442	276	458	741	2,365
990 _SPEC. CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS	1,258	1,282	619	958	1,729
Item	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
312 _BEVERAGE & TOBACCO PRODUCTS	90	19	975	393	1,461
920 _USED MERCHANDISE	588	388	363	1,068	509
314 _NON-APPAREL TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,549	4	283	686	486
323 _PRINTING & RELATED PRODUCTS	468	289	198	246	476
111 _CROP PRODUCTION	2,499	1,595	489	3,797	463
337 _FURNITURE & RELATED PRODUCTS	388	1,214	157	169	410
321 _WOOD PRODUCTS	5	37	22	11	267
212 _MINING	47	169	134	98	248
327 _NON-METALLIC MINERAL MFGS.	384	255	36	38	176
114 _FISHING, HUNTING, & TRAPPING	100	0	53	0	134
910 _WASTE & SCRAP	173	188	71	166	101
316 _LEATHER & RELATED PRODUCTS	1,444	0	8	24	48
112 _ANIMAL PRODUCTION	7	20	6	90	3
113 _FORESTRY & LOGGING	59	36	4	0	0

2003 EXPORTS from Texas to Nicaragua



2003 EXPORTS from Texas to Nicaragua

Product	Value ($)	Percent
Fabric Mill Products	11,758,249	20.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	8,896,030	15.2
Chemical Manufactures	7,137,923	12.2
Computers & Electronic Prod.	6,858,803	11.7
All Others	23,596,646	11.7
Total	58,247,651	100%

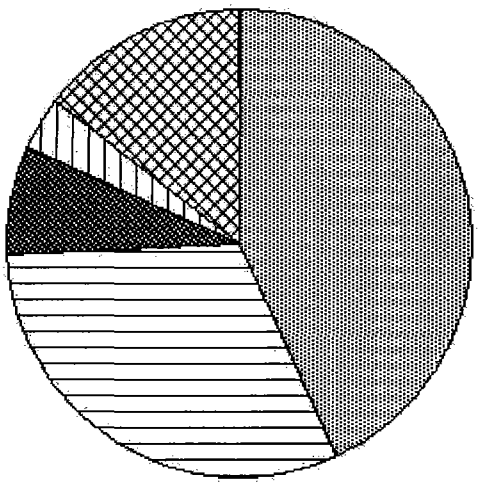
Provided by the Office of Trade and Economic Analysis (OTEA), Trade Development, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

EXPORTS from Texas to Nicaragua [in $ thousands]

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
PRODUCT TOTAL	34,648	40,107	51,717	50,303	58,248
313 _FABRIC MILL PRODUCTS	195	676	6,863	13,221	11,758
324 _PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	1,620	1,532	2,282	1,811	8,896
325 _CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES	8,777	6,387	4,426	6,023	7,138
334 _COMPUTERS & ELECTRONIC PROD.	3,979	6,255	4,140	3,696	6,859
311 _PROCESSED FOODS	3,853	2,326	7,654	6,418	5,953

336 _TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	4,847	3,836	1,018	1,087	4,073
335 _ELEC. EQ., APPLIANCES & PARTS	502	322	6,477	594	3,299
333 _MACHINERY MANUFACTURES	4,179	3,523	10,671	1,912	2,155
315 _APPAREL MANUFACTURES	2,572	6,534	3,366	3,875	2,058
990 _SPEC. CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS	692	1,848	51	5,049	1,464
326 _PLASTIC & RUBBER PRODUCTS	330	733	475	476	1,097
339 _MISC. MANUFACTURES	26	194	55	423	902
111 _CROP PRODUCTION	522	767	1,756	3,270	693
332 _FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	207	1,059	1,128	1,211	571
323 _PRINTING & RELATED PRODUCTS	67	163	133	284	381
312 _BEVERAGE & TOBACCO PRODUCTS	274	328	277	235	228
Item	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
322 _PAPER PRODUCTS	21	126	192	100	227
331 _PRIMARY METAL MANUFACTURES	1,672	495	461	307	203
314 _NON-APPAREL TEXTILE PRODUCTS	0	9	0	0	113
920 _USED MERCHANDISE	10	61	16	40	53
316 _LEATHER & RELATED PRODUCTS	3	0	0	6	49
112 _ANIMAL PRODUCTION	5	2,845	32	5	31
337 _FURNITURE & RELATED PRODUCTS	51	49	38	25	25
910 _WASTE & SCRAP	0	0	13	37	14
327 _NON-METALLIC MINERAL MFGS.	239	15	163	198	8
212 _MINING	5	5	29	0	0
321 _WOOD PRODUCTS	0	19	0	0	0

2003 EXPORTS from Texas to Costa Rica



2003 EXPORTS from Texas to Costa Rica

Product	Value ($)	Percent
Chemical Manufactures	109,538,284	43.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	78,677,211	30.9
Computers & Electronic Prod.	19,180,567	7.5
Crop Production	9,361,646	3.6
All Others	37,155,273	3.6
Total	253,912,981	100%

Provided by the Office of Trade and Economic Analysis (OTEA), Trade Development, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

EXPORTS from Texas to Costa Rica [in $ thousands]

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
PRODUCT TOTAL	148,499	131,941	157,447	151,578	253,913
325 _CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES	57,445	51,094	76,991	85,091	109,538
324 _PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	34,749	33,631	22,817	14,170	78,677
334 _COMPUTERS & ELECTRONIC PROD.	13,427	18,850	12,327	16,918	19,181
111 _CROP PRODUCTION	127	39	38	138	9,362
333 _MACHINERY MANUFACTURES	7,613	4,755	7,907	5,838	8,461

336 _TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	3,961	5,386	15,324	4,510	5,163
332 _FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1,583	498	825	3,966	4,465
322 _PAPER PRODUCTS	14,190	3,663	3,825	4,952	3,474
326 _PLASTIC & RUBBER PRODUCTS	2,652	2,700	2,850	4,331	2,898
311 _PROCESSED FOODS	1,472	1,320	2,352	2,509	2,570
331 _PRIMARY METAL MANUFACTURES	5,420	2,301	1,128	3,191	2,267
211 _OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	0	542	933	21	2,223
339 _MISC. MANUFACTURES	432	658	496	1,284	1,538
920 _USED MERCHANDISE	776	577	762	1,703	1,230
335 _ELEC. EQ., APPLIANCES & PARTS	1,618	2,797	6,425	845	869
327 _NON-METALLIC MINERAL MFGS.	141	354	376	431	666
Item	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
990 _SPEC. CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS	743	471	280	421	297
337 _FURNITURE & RELATED PRODUCTS	603	490	678	178	235
313 _FABRIC MILL PRODUCTS	650	0	100	150	165
910 _WASTE & SCRAP	66	246	238	261	161
315 _APPAREL MANUFACTURES	139	151	51	43	103
323 _PRINTING & RELATED PRODUCTS	196	63	58	151	88
112 _ANIMAL PRODUCTION	26	42	38	36	59
312 _BEVERAGE & TOBACCO PRODUCTS	0	149	145	147	55
212 _MINING	0	51	25	79	49
314 _NON-APPAREL TEXTILE PRODUCTS	26	49	27	45	49
316 _LEATHER & RELATED PRODUCTS	27	126	3	41	39
321 _WOOD PRODUCTS	414	928	15	97	34
113 _FORESTRY & LOGGING	0	10	411	29	0