
The Doha Trade Round

What It Can Mean For
The 50 States



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A Report Commissioned by:



British Embassy
Washington

Summary of the Findings

Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, examined the potential impacts on the United States of the proposed changes in industrial and agricultural tariffs outlined in the July 2008 draft texts of the Doha Development Agenda round of the World Trade Organization. Working with detailed data for applied industrial tariffs and tariff bindings, we applied the Swiss formula to tariff bindings for industrial goods according to the July draft sets of modalities, including major provisions for flexibility. We also included estimates of the impact of July 2008 commitments in agriculture (e.g., tariff and tariff rate quota reductions, including flexibilities). We fully eliminated agricultural export subsidies for all WTO members; domestic support was reduced by 75 percent for the European Union, by 66 percent for the United States and Japan, by 50 percent for all other OECD producers; no reductions in agricultural domestic support were made for other WTO members. We included a trade facilitation agreement that reduced trade costs by 2 percent. Finally, we added an estimate of the impact of a modest services outcome (a 15 percent cut in global services trade barriers).

On this basis, we estimate that concluding the Doha round would increase U.S. national income by \$37.9 billion, and add nearly 393,000 jobs to the U.S. economy. The United States can expect that these economic effects would be expanded or reduced depending on the degree to which the elements of texts are further defined in future negotiations.

How We Got There

We employed a general equilibrium (GE) model that enables us to estimate the impacts of draft texts for goods plus services barrier cuts on an array of upstream and downstream industries, both within an economy and between countries worldwide. GE models are the most sophisticated and comprehensive methods for estimating the likely impacts of a change in trade policy. The model we employed is widely used by U.S. Government agencies and international organizations, including for example the U.S. International Trade Commission, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization, among others.

The models compare one situation (existing trade policies) with another situation (reduced tariffs, for example) for a selected base year (in this case 2007, a year undamaged by the recession).

Thus, the results are not forecasts and should not be viewed as such. The results represent the up- and downstream, direct and indirect impacts on national income and employment of reductions in tariffs and services non-tariff barriers to trade. They take into account both the positive and negative impacts of changes in trade policy on an economy. Employment effects are estimated based on a long-run response of labor supply to the wage impacts of policy changes. In the model, policy changes impact firm and labor productivity, and this in turn impacts the wages firms are willing to pay for workers. The labor supply response to changes in the wages firms are willing to pay (resulting from the changes in labor productivity) serve as the basis for our estimates of long-run changes in employment. By following this approach, we focus on jobs in a healthy long-run labor market, rather than jobs in a labor market dogged by recession (where employment effects are likely to be larger).

We further broke the national estimates down by state by apportioning the national income estimates (by sector) to the shares each state represents for that sector of the national total. Similarly, we apportioned the employment data (by sector) to each state's share of national employment of that sector.

STATE KEY FINDINGS

ALABAMA

Increase in GSP: **\$341 million**
New full-time jobs created: **4,772**

ARIZONA

Increase in GSP: **\$667 million**
New full-time jobs created: **7,530**

CALIFORNIA

Increase in GSP: **\$5,306 million**
New full-time jobs created: **44,634**

CONNECTICUT

Increase in GSP: **\$578 million**
New full-time jobs created: **4,625**

FLORIDA

Increase in GSP: **\$2,913 million**
New full-time jobs created: **26,667**

HAWAII

Increase in GSP: **\$267 million**
New full-time jobs created: **2,272**

ILLINOIS

Increase in GSP: **\$2,298 million**
New full-time jobs created: **18,383**

IOWA

Increase in GSP: **\$364 million**
New full-time jobs created: **4,905**

KENTUCKY

Increase in GSP: **\$524 million**
New full-time jobs created: **6,689**

MAINE

Increase in GSP: **\$155 million**
New full-time jobs created: **1,736**

MASSACHUSETTS

Increase in GSP: **\$1,097 million**
New full-time jobs created: **8,484**

MINNESOTA

Increase in GSP: **\$733 million**
New full-time jobs created: **6,863**

MISSOURI

Increase in GSP: **\$823 million**
New full-time jobs created: **9,635**

ALASKA

Increase in GSP: **-\$62 million**
New full-time jobs created: **979**

ARKANSAS

Increase in GSP: **\$242 million**
New full-time jobs created: **3,414**

COLORADO

Increase in GSP: **\$606 million**
New full-time jobs created: **6,959**

DELAWARE

Increase in GSP: **\$231 million**
New full-time jobs created: **1,367**

GEORGIA

Increase in GSP: **\$948 million**
New full-time jobs created: **9,337**

IDAHO

Increase in GSP: **\$183 million**
New full-time jobs created: **2,494**

INDIANA

Increase in GSP: **\$692 million**
New full-time jobs created: **7,923**

KANSAS

Increase in GSP: **\$257 million**
New full-time jobs created: **3,733**

LOUISIANA

Increase in GSP: **\$43 million**
New full-time jobs created: **6,060**

MARYLAND

Increase in GSP: **\$1,033 million**
New full-time jobs created: **8,912**

MICHIGAN

Increase in GSP: **\$1,563 million**
New full-time jobs created: **14,414**

MISSISSIPPI

Increase in GSP: **\$64 million**
New full-time jobs created: **2,190**

MONTANA

Increase in GSP: **\$97 million**
New full-time jobs created: **1,719**

STATE KEY FINDINGS

NEBRASKA

Increase in GSP: **\$327 million**
New full-time jobs created: **3,322**

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Increase in GSP: **\$175 million**
New full-time jobs created: **1,519**

NEW MEXICO

Increase in GSP: **\$1 million**
New full-time jobs created: **2,239**

NORTH CAROLINA

Increase in GSP: **\$107 million**
New full-time jobs created: **6,359**

OHIO

Increase in GSP: **\$1,643 million**
New full-time jobs created: **16,327**

OREGON

Increase in GSP: **\$373 million**
New full-time jobs created: **5,537**

RHODE ISLAND

Increase in GSP: **\$68 million**
New full-time jobs created: **653**

SOUTH DAKOTA

Increase in GSP: **\$99 million**
New full-time jobs created: **1,111**

TEXAS

Increase in GSP: **\$1,358 million**
New full-time jobs created: **31,821**

VERMONT

Increase in GSP: **\$62 million**
New full-time jobs created: **734**

WASHINGTON

Increase in GSP: **\$904 million**
New full-time jobs created: **9,217**

WISCONSIN

Increase in GSP: **\$619 million**
New full-time jobs created: **7,204**

NEVADA

Increase in GSP: **\$416 million**
New full-time jobs created: **3,782**

NEW JERSEY

Increase in GSP: **\$1,688 million**
New full-time jobs created: **12,404**

NEW YORK

Increase in GSP: **\$3,850 million**
New full-time jobs created: **23,882**

NORTH DAKOTA

Increase in GSP: **\$99 million**
New full-time jobs created: **1,368**

OKLAHOMA

Increase in GSP: **\$104 million**
New full-time jobs created: **4,255**

PENNSYLVANIA

Increase in GSP: **\$1,562 million**
New full-time jobs created: **14,644**

SOUTH CAROLINA

Increase in GSP: **\$243 million**
New full-time jobs created: **4,157**

TENNESSEE

Increase in GSP: **\$551 million**
New full-time jobs created: **7,697**

UTAH

Increase in GSP: **\$93 million**
New full-time jobs created: **2,205**

VIRGINIA

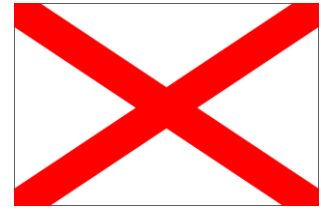
Increase in GSP: **\$1,193 million**
New full-time jobs created: **11,303**

WEST VIRGINIA

Increase in GSP: **\$98 million**
New full-time jobs created: **1,590**

WYOMING

Increase in GSP: **-\$64 million**
New full-time jobs created: **623**






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Alabama

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Alabama.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Alabama’s economic output would increase by \$341 million, generating an estimated 4,772 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Alabama Exports

	Since 2006, Alabama’s chemical exports to India have increased by nearly 125 percent . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing India’s tariff on American chemical exports by an estimated 3.2 percentage points .
	Processed foods are a top export of Alabama. A successful Doha agreement would reduce European Union tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 6.4 percentage points , allowing Alabama companies to better compete in Europe’s food markets.
	Transportation equipment is an important industry for Alabama. A successful Doha agreement would lower Chinese tariffs on motor vehicles and parts by an estimated 9.9 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Alaska

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Alaska.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Alaska’s service industry output would increase by \$181 million, generating an estimated 1,262 new service jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Alaska Exports

	In 2009, Alaska companies exported over \$500 million of fresh, chilled, and frozen fish to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing Japan’s tariff on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 4.0 percentage points .
	Primary metal manufacturing is an important industry for Alaska. A successful Doha agreement would lower tariffs on primary and fabricated metals in India, one of the fastest growing markets for U.S. metal exports, by an estimated 6.6 percentage points .
	Forestry and fishery products are crucial exports of Alaska. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for companies in these industries by lowering European Union tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 3.3 percentage points .

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Arizona

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Arizona.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Arizona’s economic output would increase by \$667 million, generating an estimated 7,530 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Arizona Exports

	In 2009, Arizona companies exported over \$680 million of agricultural products to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by lowering European Union tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 3.3 percentage points .
	Fabricated metals are an important industry for Arizona. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 6.6 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	In 2009, Arizona companies exported over \$500 million of chemicals to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by lowering Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Arkansas

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Arkansas.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Arkansas’ economic output would increase by \$242 million, generating an estimated 3,414 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Arkansas Exports

	In 2009, Arkansas companies exported over \$670 million of processed foods to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing Japan’s tariff on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points .
	Since 2006, Arkansas’ chemical exports to China have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further export growth in the industry by lowering Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	In 2009, Arkansas companies exported over \$290 million of fabricated metal products to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 6.6 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit California

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and California.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- California’s economic output would increase by \$5.3 billion, generating an estimated 44,634 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for California Exports

	<p>In 2009, California exported \$1.4 billion of processed foods to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Japanese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points, thus increasing market access and export opportunities.</p>
	<p>Since 2005, California’s chemical exports to China have doubled. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points, allowing further export growth in the industry.</p>
	<p>Fabricated metal products are an important export of California. A successful Doha agreement would lower Brazilian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points, giving California companies greater market access and more export opportunities.</p>

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Colorado

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Colorado.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Colorado’s economic output would increase by \$606 million, generating an estimated 6,959 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Colorado Exports

	In 2009, Colorado companies exported over \$120 million of processed foods to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Japanese tariffs on American processed food exports by an estimated 8.4 percentage points , allowing Colorado companies to better compete in Japan’s food markets.
	Since 2005, Colorado’s chemical exports to China have nearly doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing China’s tariff on American chemicals and petrochemicals exports by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	Brazil is a growing market for Colorado’s fabricated metal exports . A successful Doha agreement would lower Brazilian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Connecticut

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Connecticut.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Connecticut’s economic output would increase by \$578 million, generating an estimated 4,625 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Connecticut Exports

	In 2009, Connecticut companies exported over \$830 billion of chemicals to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing China’s tariff on American chemical and petrochemical exports by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	Metal manufacturing is an important industry for Connecticut. A successful Doha agreement would lower Brazilian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	One of Connecticut’s top export industries is machinery . A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on machinery products by an estimated 3.1 percentage points .

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Delaware

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Delaware.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Delaware’s economic output would increase by \$231 million, generating an estimated 1,367 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Delaware Exports

	In 2009, Delaware companies exported over \$2 billion of chemicals to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing India’s tariff on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points .
	Since 2006, Delaware’s processed food exports to China have increased by nearly 350 percent . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing China’s tariff on American processed foods by an estimated 3.6 percentage points .
	In 2009, Delaware companies exported over \$280 million of machinery to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would lower Brazilian tariffs on machinery by an estimated 2.8 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Florida

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Florida.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Florida’s economic output would increase by \$2.9 billion, generating an estimated 26,667 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Florida Exports

	In 2009, Florida companies exported over \$315 million of machinery to Brazil. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Brazilian tariffs on machinery products by an estimated 2.8 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Since 2005, Florida’s chemical exports to India have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing India’s tariff on American chemical exports by an estimated 3.2 percentage points .
	Processed foods are a top export of Florida. A successful Doha agreement would reduce European Union tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 6.4 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Georgia

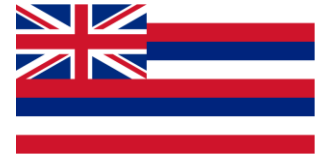
A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Georgia.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Georgia’s economic output would increase by \$948 million, generating an estimated 9,337 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Georgia Exports

	In 2009, Georgia companies exported over \$3 billion of chemicals to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing India’s tariff on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points .
	In 2009, Georgia companies exported over \$440 million of paper to China. A successful Doha agreement would lower Chinese tariffs on wood, pulp, and paper by an estimated 1.1 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Processed foods are an important export of Georgia. A successful Doha agreement would lower European Union tariffs on these products by an estimated 6.4 percentage points , allowing Georgia companies to better compete in European food markets.

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Hawaii

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Hawaii.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Hawaii’s economic output would increase by \$267 million, generating an estimated 2,272 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Hawaii Exports

	In 2009, Hawaii companies exported over \$11 million of chemicals and petrochemicals to China. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for Hawaiian companies by lowering Chinese tariffs on these products by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	Seafood and agricultural products are an important export of Hawaii. A successful Doha agreement would lower European Union tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 3.3 percentage points , allowing Hawaiian exporters to better compete in Europe.
	In 2009, Hawaii companies exported over \$15 million of processed foods to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would lower Japanese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Idaho

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Idaho.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Idaho’s economic output would increase by \$183 million, generating an estimated 2,494 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Idaho Exports

	Agricultural products are an important export of Idaho. A successful Doha agreement would reduce European Union tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 3.3 percentage points , allowing Idaho companies to better compete in Europe’s agricultural markets.
	In 2009, Idaho companies exported over \$40 million of processed foods to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would lower Japanese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	In 2009, Idaho companies exported \$10.5 million of computers and electronics to Brazil. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing Brazil’s tariff on office machinery by an estimated 1.7 percentage points .

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Illinois

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Illinois.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Illinois’ economic output would increase by \$2.3 billion, generating an estimated 18,383 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Illinois Exports

	In 2009, Illinois companies exported over \$480 million in machinery to Brazil. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Brazilian tariffs on American machinery products by an estimated 2.8 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Since 2004, Illinois chemicals exports to China have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would encourage further export growth in the industry by lowering Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by 6.8 percentage points .
	Agricultural products are a major export of Illinois. A successful Doha agreement would lower Japanese tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 4.0 percentage points , allowing Illinois companies to better compete in its third largest export market for agriculture markets.

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Indiana

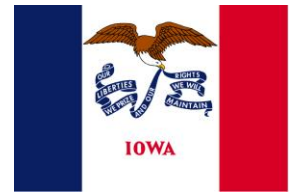
A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Indiana.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Indiana’s economic output would increase by \$692 million, generating an estimated 7,923 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Indiana Exports

	<p>In 2009, Indiana companies exported over \$6 billion of chemicals to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing China’s tariff on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points.</p>
	<p>Basic and fabricated metals are a top export of Indiana. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 6.6 percentage points, thus increasing market access and export opportunities.</p>
	<p>In 2009, Indiana companies exported over \$4 billion of motor vehicles and parts to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would lower European Union tariffs on motor vehicles and parts by an estimated 3.6 percentage points, allowing Indiana companies to better compete in this market.</p>

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Iowa

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Iowa.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Iowa’s economic output would increase by \$364 million, generating an estimated 4,905 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Iowa Exports

	In 2009, Iowa companies exported over \$760 million of agricultural products to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing European Union tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 3.3 percentage points .
	In 2009, Iowa companies exported nearly \$600 million of processed foods to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would lower Japanese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Chemicals are an important export of Iowa. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing India’s tariff on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points .

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Kansas

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Kansas.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Kansas’ economic output would increase by \$257 million, generating an estimated 3,733 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Kansas Exports

	In 2009, Kansas companies exported nearly \$3 billion of aerospace products and parts to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by lowering Indian tariffs on transportation equipment by an estimated 1.7 percentage points .
	In 2009, Kansas companies exported over \$300 million of processed foods to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would lower Japanese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Chemicals are a major export of Kansas. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for American chemical exporters by lowering China’s tariff on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Kentucky

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Kentucky.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Kentucky’s economic output would increase by \$524 million, generating an estimated 6,689 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Kentucky Exports

	In 2009, Kentucky companies exported over \$2 billion of motor vehicles and parts to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing India’s tariff on motor vehicles and parts by an estimated 4.2 percentage points .
	Since 2004, Kentucky’s chemicals exports to China have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in this industry by lowering Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	Primary metal manufacturing is a crucial industry for Kentucky. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for Kentucky companies by reducing Brazil’s tariff on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points .

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Louisiana

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Louisiana.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Louisiana’s economic output would increase by \$43 million, generating an estimated 6,060 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Louisiana Exports

	In 2009, Louisiana companies exported over \$2 billion of agricultural products to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing Japan’s tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 4.0 percentage points .
	Since 2003, Louisiana’s chemical exports to Brazil have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further export growth in the industry by reducing Brazil’s tariff on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 1.6 percentage points .
	Processed foods are an important industry for Louisiana. A successful Doha agreement would lower Chinese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 3.6 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

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The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Maine

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Maine.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Maine’s economic output would increase by \$155 million, generating an estimated 1,736 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Maine Exports

	<p>Processed foods are a top export of Maine. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Japanese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points, giving Maine companies greater market access and more export opportunities.</p>
	<p>Since 2004, Maine’s paper exports to China have doubled. A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further export growth in the industry by reducing China’s tariff on American wood, pulp, and paper products by an estimated 1.1 percentage points.</p>
	<p>In 2009, Maine exported over \$145 million in fish products to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would reduce European Union tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 3.3 percentage points, allowing Maine fish exporters to be more competitive in the EU.</p>

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Maryland

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Maryland.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Maryland’s economic output would increase by \$1.0 billion, generating an estimated 8,912 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Maryland Exports

	Chemicals are a top export of Maryland. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities for Maryland companies.
	Primary metal exports from Maryland to India have doubled since 2003. A successful Doha agreement would encourage further export growth in this industry by reducing India’s tariff on American basic and fabricated metal exports by an estimated 6.6 percentage points .
	In 2009, Maryland exported over \$1 billion of motor vehicles to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would give Maryland greater access to the European Union’s auto market by reducing EU motor vehicle tariffs by an estimated 3.6 percentage points .

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC



The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Massachusetts

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Massachusetts.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Massachusetts’ economic output would increase by \$1.1 billion, generating an estimated 8,484 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Massachusetts Exports

	Since 2006, Massachusetts’ chemical exports to China have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing China’s tariff on American chemical exports by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	In 2009, Massachusetts companies exported over \$425 million of fresh, chilled, and frozen fish to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for companies in this industry by reducing Japanese tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 4.0 percentage points .
	Primary metal manufacturing is an important industry for Massachusetts. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 6.6 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Michigan

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Michigan.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Michigan’s economic output would increase by \$1.6 billion, generating an estimated 14,414 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Michigan Exports

	Since 2003, Michigan’s transportation equipment exports to China have increased by over 500 percent . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing China’s tariff on American motor vehicle exports by an estimated 9.9 percentage points .
	Fabricated metals are a top export of Michigan. A successful Doha agreement would reduce India’s tariff on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 6.6 percentage points , giving Michigan greater access to this emerging market.
	In 2009, Michigan exported over \$129 million worth of transportation equipment to Brazil. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Brazil’s tariff on American motor vehicle exports by an estimated 4.4 percentage points , allowing Michigan’s motor vehicle producers to be more competitive in this market.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC



The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Minnesota

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Minnesota.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Minnesota’s economic output would increase by \$733 million, generating an estimated 6,863 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Minnesota Exports

	Since 2005, Minnesota’s agricultural exports to Japan have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing Japan’s tariff on American agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 4.0 percentage points .
	In 2009, Minnesota companies exported over \$810 million of chemicals to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Indian tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	In 2009, Minnesota companies exported over \$1 billion of motor vehicles and parts to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for Minnesota companies by reducing Chinese tariffs on motor vehicles and parts by an estimated 9.9 percentage points .

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC



The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Mississippi

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Mississippi.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Mississippi’s economic output would increase by \$64 million, generating an estimated 2,190 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Mississippi Exports

	<p>Since 2006, Mississippi’s processed foods exports to China have doubled. A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further export growth in the industry by lowering China’s tariff on processed foods by an estimated 3.6 percentage points.</p>
	<p>In 2009, Mississippi companies exported over \$600 million of motor vehicles and parts to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing European Union tariffs on motor vehicles and parts by an estimated 3.6 percentage points.</p>
	<p>In 2009, Mississippi companies exported nearly \$100 million of chemicals to India. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs by an estimated 3.2 percentage points, thus increasing market access and export opportunities.</p>

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC




The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Missouri

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Missouri.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Missouri’s economic output would increase by \$823 million, generating an estimated 9,635 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Missouri Exports

	In 2009, Missouri companies exported over \$1.5 billion of motor vehicles and parts to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by lowering European Union tariffs on motor vehicles and parts by an estimated 3.6 percentage points .
	Chemicals are a top export of Missouri. A successful Doha agreement would lower Chinese tariffs on chemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	In 2009, Missouri companies exported over \$200 million of processed foods to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by lowering Japanese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points .

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Montana

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Montana.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Montana’s economic output would increase by \$97 million, generating an estimated 1,719 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Montana Exports

	Chemicals are a top export of Montana. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Since 2005, Montana’s chemical exports to China have tripled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by lowering Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	In 2009, Montana companies exported over \$14 million of processed foods to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by lowering Japanese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points .

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Nebraska

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Nebraska.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Nebraska’s economic output would increase by \$327 million, generating an estimated 3,322 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Nebraska Exports

	In 2009, Nebraska companies exported over \$1.4 billion of processed foods to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 6.3 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Since 2006, Nebraska’s processed foods exports to Japan have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by lowering Japanese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points .
	In 2009, Nebraska companies exported nearly \$700 million of agricultural products to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would lower European Union tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 3.3 percentage points , allowing Nebraska companies to better compete in Europe’s agricultural markets.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Nevada

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Nevada.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Nevada’s economic output would increase by \$416 million, generating an estimated 3,782 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Nevada Exports

	Since 2007, Nevada’s processed foods exports to the world have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further export growth in the industry by lowering Japanese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points .
	In 2009, Nevada companies exported over \$2.9 billion of primary metals to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by lowering Brazilian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points .
	In 2009, Nevada companies exported over \$100 million of aerospace products and parts to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on transportation equipment by an estimated 1.7 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit New Hampshire

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and New Hampshire.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- New Hampshire’s economic output would increase by \$175 million, generating an estimated 1,519 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for New Hampshire Exports

	In 2009, New Hampshire companies exported over \$500 million of non-electrical machinery to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by lowering Indian tariffs on machinery and equipment by an estimated 3.0 percentage points .
	Since 2006, New Hampshire’s paper exports to China have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by lowering Chinese tariffs on wood, pulp, and paper products by an estimated 1.1 percentage points .
	Fabricated metal products are an important industry for New Hampshire. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Brazilian tariffs on basic and fabricated metal products by an estimated 3.2 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC



The “Doha Round” Would Benefit New Jersey

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and New Jersey.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- New Jersey’s economic output would increase by \$1.7 billion, generating an estimated 12,404 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for New Jersey Exports

	Since 2003, New Jersey’s chemical exports to China have increased by 190 percent . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing China’s tariff on American chemical exports by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	In 2009, New Jersey exported over \$1 billion of motor vehicles and parts to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would reduce European Union tariffs on motor vehicles and parts by an estimated 3.6 percentage points , allowing New Jersey companies to better compete in this market.
	Fabricated metal products are an important industry for New Jersey. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 6.6 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC



The “Doha Round” Would Benefit New Mexico

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and New Mexico.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- New Mexico’s service industry output would increase by \$278 million, generating an estimated 2,979 new service jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for New Mexico Exports

	In 2009, New Mexico companies exported over \$35 million of agricultural products to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by lowering European Union tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 3.3 percentage points .
	In 2009, New Mexico companies exported over \$40 million of motor vehicles and parts to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would reduce China’s tariffs on motor vehicles and parts by an estimated 9.9 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Processed foods are a top export of New Mexico. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these foods exporters by lowering Japan’s tariff on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points .

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC



The “Doha Round” Would Benefit New York

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and New York.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- New York’s economic output would increase by \$3.9 billion, generating an estimated 23,882 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for New York Exports

	In 2009, New York companies exported over \$2 billion of motor vehicles and parts to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would assist export growth in this crucial industry by reducing Chinese tariffs on motor vehicles by an estimated 9.9 percentage points .
	Primary metal manufacturing is an important industry for New York. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Indian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 6.6 percentage points , allowing New York companies to better compete in this market.
	In 2009, New York companies exported over \$155 million of chemicals to Brazil. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Brazilian tariffs on chemical products by an estimated 1.6 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities in this emerging market.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC




The “Doha Round” Would Benefit North Carolina

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and North Carolina.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- North Carolina’s economic output would increase by \$107 million, generating an estimated 6,359 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for North Carolina Exports

	Since 2004, North Carolina’s processed food exports to Japan have nearly tripled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing Japan’s tariff on American processed food exports by an estimated 8.4 percentage points .
	In 2009, North Carolina companies exported over \$257 million of chemicals to China. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Aerospace products and parts are a top export of North Carolina. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Indian tariffs on these products by an estimated 1.7 percentage points , allowing North Carolina companies to better compete in this industry.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC





The “Doha Round” Would Benefit North Dakota

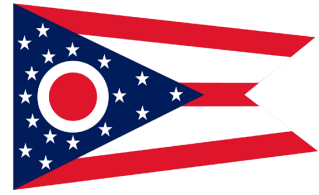
A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and North Dakota.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- North Dakota’s economic output would increase by \$99 million, generating an estimated 1,368 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for North Dakota Exports

	In 2009, North Dakota companies exported over \$30 million of agricultural products to India. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by lowering Indian tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 1.5 percentage points .
	Since 2004, North Dakota’s chemicals exports have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further export growth in the industry by lowering Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	In 2009, North Dakota companies exported over \$100 million of motor vehicles and parts to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would lower European Union tariffs on motor vehicles and parts by an estimated 3.6 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC



The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Ohio

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Ohio.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Ohio’s economic output would increase by \$1.6 billion, generating an estimated 16,327 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Ohio Exports

	In 2009, Ohio companies exported over \$4 billion of aerospace products and parts to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would give these companies greater market access by reducing India’s tariff on American transportation equipment exports by an estimated 1.7 percentage points .
	In 2009, Ohio companies exported over \$180 million of chemicals to China. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for American chemical exporters by reducing Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	Fabricated metal products are an important export for Ohio. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Brazilian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Oklahoma

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Oklahoma.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Oklahoma’s economic output would increase by \$104 million, generating an estimated 4,255 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Oklahoma Exports

	In 2009, Oklahoma companies exported nearly \$180 million of processed foods to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing Japan’s tariff on American processed food exports by an estimated 8.4 percentage points .
	Agricultural products are an important industry for Oklahoma. A successful Doha agreement would reduce European Union tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 3.3 percentage points , allowing Oklahoma companies to better compete in Europe’s agricultural markets.
	In 2009, Oklahoma companies exported \$42 million of machinery to India. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on these products by an estimated 3.1 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Oregon

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Oregon.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Oregon’s economic output would increase by \$373 million, generating an estimated 5,537 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Oregon Exports

	In 2009, Oregon companies exported over \$700 million of agricultural products to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by lowering Japanese tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 4.0 percentage points .
	Since 2007, Oregon’s chemicals exports to China have tripled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by lowering Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	Processed foods are an important export of Oregon. A successful Doha agreement would lower European Union tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 6.4 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC



The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Pennsylvania

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Pennsylvania.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Pennsylvania’s economic output would increase by \$1.6 billion, generating an estimated 14,644 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Pennsylvania Exports

	Since 2005, Pennsylvania’s chemicals exports to China have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing China’s tariff on American chemical exports by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	In 2009, Pennsylvania companies exported over \$210 million in agricultural products to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would reduce European Union tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 3.3 percentage points , allowing Pennsylvania companies to better compete in Europe’s agricultural markets.
	Metal products were Pennsylvania’s top export to India in 2009. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on primary and fabricated metals by an estimated 6.6 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Rhode Island

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Rhode Island.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Rhode Island’s economic output would increase by \$68 million, generating an estimated 653 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Rhode Island Exports

	In 2009, Rhode Island companies exported over \$45 million of ships and boats to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing Indian tariffs on transportation equipment by an estimated 1.7 percentage points .
	Since 2004, Rhode Island’s chemical exports to China have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	Fresh, chilled, and frozen fish are important exports of Rhode Island. A successful Doha agreement would lower Japanese tariffs on agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 4.0 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit South Carolina

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and South Carolina.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- South Carolina’s economic output would increase by \$243 million, generating an estimated 4,157 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for South Carolina Exports

	In 2009, South Carolina companies exported over \$149 million of chemicals to China. A successful Doha agreement would lower Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities in this crucial industry.
	Paper products are a top export of South Carolina. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Indian tariffs on wood, pulp, and paper products by an estimated 2.5 percentage points , allowing South Carolina companies to better compete in this industry.
	In 2009, South Carolina companies exported over \$5 billion of transportation equipment to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would give South Carolina greater market access in this industry by reducing European Union tariffs on motor vehicles by an estimated 3.6 percentage points .

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit South Dakota

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and South Dakota.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- South Dakota’s economic output would increase by \$99 million, generating an estimated 1,111 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for South Dakota Exports

	<p>In 2009, South Dakota companies exported over \$14 million of processed foods to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would lower Japanese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points, thus increasing market access and export opportunities.</p>
	<p>In 2009, South Dakota companies exported over \$55 million of motor vehicles and parts to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing European Union tariffs on motor vehicles and parts by an estimated 3.6 percentage points.</p>
	<p>Paper products are an important export for South Dakota. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on wood, pulp, and paper by an estimated 2.5 percentage points, thus increasing market access and export opportunities.</p>

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Tennessee

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Tennessee.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Tennessee’s economic output would increase by \$551 million, generating an estimated 7,697 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Tennessee Exports

	In 2009, Tennessee companies exported over \$420 million of chemicals to China. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Computers and electronics were Tennessee’s second-leading export to Brazil in 2009. A successful Doha agreement would lower Brazilian tariffs on these products by an estimated 1.7 percentage points , allowing American companies to better compete in Brazil’s computers and electronics industry.
	In 2009, Tennessee companies exported around \$35 million of machinery to India. A successful Doha agreement would give these companies greater market access by lowering Indian tariffs on machinery products by an estimated 3.1 percentage points .

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC





The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Texas

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Texas.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Texas’ economic output would increase by \$1.4 billion, generating an estimated 31,821 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Texas Exports

	Since 2005, Texas’ chemical exports to China have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing China’s tariff on American chemical exports by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	Machinery is a top export of Texas, with more than \$400 million exported to India in 2009. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on these products by an estimated 3.1 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities to this emerging market.
	In 2009, Texas companies exported nearly \$180 million of metal products to Brazil. A successful Doha agreement would lower Brazilian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points , allowing Texas exporters to be more competitive in this market.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC



The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Utah

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Utah.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Utah’s economic output would increase by \$93 million, generating an estimated 2,205 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Utah Exports

	<p>In 2009, Utah companies exported over \$80 million of processed foods to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing Japanese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points.</p>
	<p>Primary metal manufacturing is an important industry for Utah. A successful Doha agreement would lower Brazilian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points, thus increasing market access and export growth.</p>
	<p>Utah’s primary metal manufacturing exports to India have grown exponentially from \$49 million in 2002 to over \$630 million in 2009. A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further export growth in the industry by lowering Indian tariffs on basic and fabricated metals by an estimated 6.6 percentage points.</p>

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Vermont

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Vermont.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Vermont’s economic output would increase by \$62 million, generating an estimated 734 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Vermont Exports

	Since 2008, Vermont’s non-electrical machinery exports to Brazil have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further export growth in the industry by lowering Brazilian tariffs on machinery and equipment by an estimated 2.8 percentage points .
	Wood, pulp, and paper products are among the top exports of Vermont. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on wood, pulp, and paper products by an estimated 2.5 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Since 2006, Vermont’s processed foods exports to China have quadrupled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further export growth in the industry by lowering Chinese tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 3.4 percentage points .

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Virginia

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Virginia.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Virginia’s economic output would increase by \$1.2 billion, generating an estimated 11,303 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Virginia Exports

	Since 2003, Virginia’s chemicals exports to China have tripled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by lowering Chinese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .
	In 2009, Virginia companies exported nearly \$40 million of computers and electronic products to Brazil. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by lowering Brazilian tariffs on office machinery by an estimated 1.7 percentage points .
	Chemicals are a top export of Virginia. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC





The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Washington

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Washington.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Washington’s economic output would increase by \$904 million, generating an estimated 9,217 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Washington Exports

	In 2009, Washington companies exported over \$1.6 billion in aerospace equipment and parts to India. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on aerospace products by an estimated 1.7 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Since 2003, Washington’s agricultural product exports to Japan have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing Japan’s tariff on American agriculture, forestry, and fishery products by an estimated 4.0 percentage points .
	Processed foods are a top export of Washington. A successful Doha agreement would reduce European Union tariffs on processed foods by an estimated 6.4 percentage points , allowing Washington companies to better compete in Europe’s food markets.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit West Virginia

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and West Virginia.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- West Virginia’s economic output would increase by \$98 million, generating an estimated 1,590 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for West Virginia Exports

	In 2009, West Virginia companies exported over \$68 million of chemicals to Brazil. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Brazilian tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 1.6 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Since 2007, West Virginia’s minerals and ores exports to India have doubled . A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further export growth in the industry by lowering Indian tariffs on primary goods by an estimated 10.8 percentage points .
	In 2009, West Virginia companies exported over \$150 million of chemicals to China. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing China’s tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 6.8 percentage points .

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Wisconsin

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Wisconsin.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Wisconsin’s economic output would increase by \$619 million, generating an estimated 7,204 new jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Wisconsin Exports

	In 2009, Wisconsin companies exported over \$1 billion of processed foods to foreign markets. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by reducing Japan’s tariff on processed foods by an estimated 8.4 percentage points .
	In 2009, Wisconsin exported nearly \$90 million worth of transportation equipment to China. A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by reducing China’s tariff on American motor vehicles and parts by an estimated 9.9 percentage points .
	Chemicals are an important export of Wisconsin. A successful Doha agreement would lower Indian tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 3.2 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC






The “Doha Round” Would Benefit Wyoming

A successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization has much to offer the United States and Wyoming.

- Lowering of foreign trade barriers would boost U.S. output by \$38 billion, creating nearly 393,000 jobs.*
- Wyoming’s service industry output would increase by \$112 million, generating an estimated 1,085 new service jobs.

Trade Barriers Would Fall in Important Markets for Wyoming Exports

	In 2009, Wyoming companies exported nearly \$80 million of chemicals to Brazil. A successful Doha agreement would reduce Brazilian tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 1.6 percentage points , thus increasing market access and export opportunities.
	Electrical Equipment is a fast growing industry in Wyoming. A successful Doha agreement would facilitate further growth in the industry by lowering China’s tariff on machinery and equipment by an estimated 1.7 percentage points .
	In 2009, Wyoming companies exported over \$45 million of chemicals to Japan. A successful Doha agreement would increase market access for these companies by lowering Japanese tariffs on chemicals and petrochemicals by an estimated 0.4 percentage points .

* National, state and district estimates are based on the July 2008 negotiating text and analysis conducted by Trade Partnership Worldwide, LLC, Washington, DC