



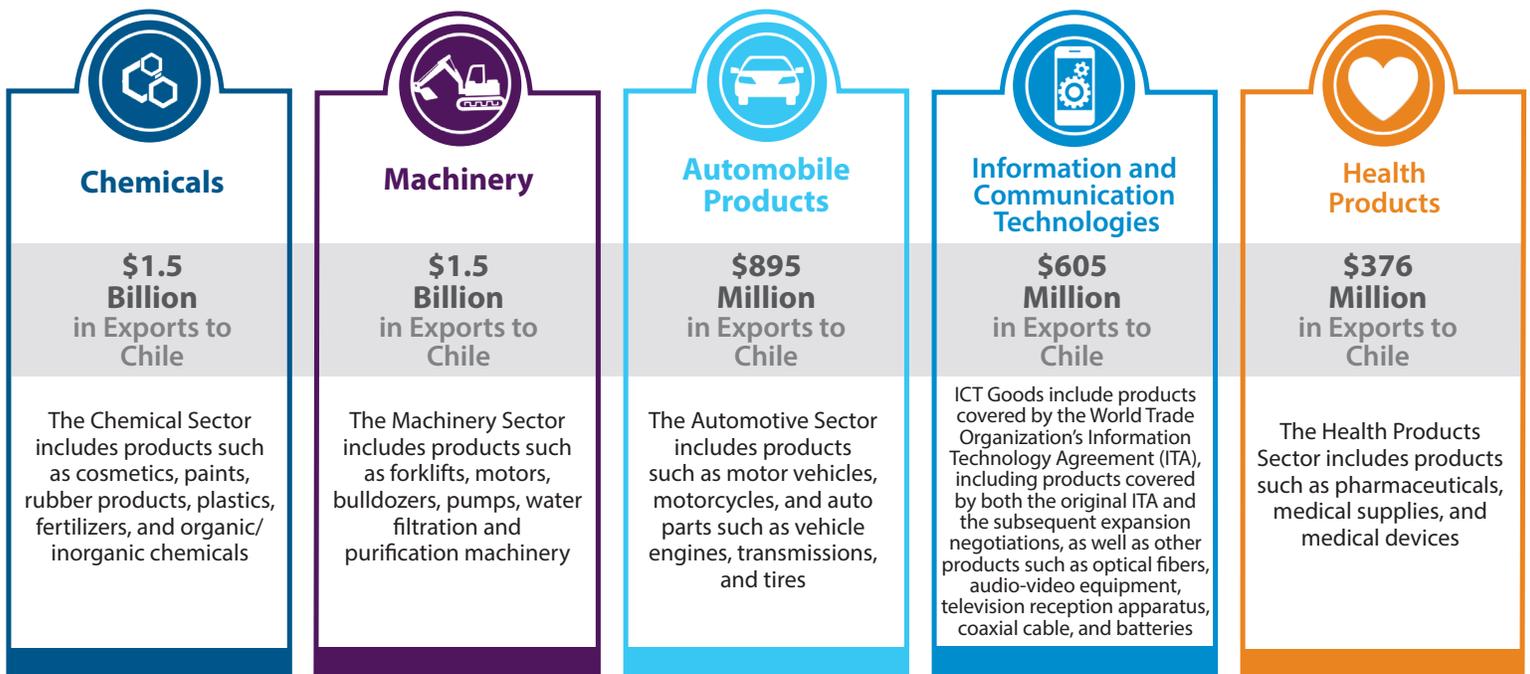
Chile: U.S. Export Opportunities under TPP



Chile is a Key U.S. Export Market

- **Chile's** economy is valued at **\$240.2 billion***
- **\$15.4 billion** in goods in **2015** were exported from the **United States to Chile**
- **15,140** U.S. companies exported goods to **Chile** in **2014** – **87.3%** were small and medium-sized companies
- **67,134** U.S. jobs supported by goods exports to **Chile** and **25,571** U.S. jobs supported by services exports to **Chile** in 2015

Chile is an Important TPP Partner for U.S. Exports of Industrial and Consumer Goods



* 2015 nominal GDP

To look up the TPP tariff treatment for specific products, please visit our FTA Tariff Tool at www.export.gov/FTA/ftatarifftool

Additional New Market Access Benefits for U.S. Exporters



Agriculture: TPP will provide new and commercially meaningful market access for U.S. exports of food and agricultural products; eliminate the

use of agricultural export subsidies; discourage countries from imposing export restrictions; and ensure food safety, animal health, and plant health measures are developed and implemented transparently and in a science-based manner.

For more information, please visit:
www.fas.usda.gov/TPP



Services: TPP will expand market access and investment opportunities in a number of services sectors, including entertainment, telecommunications,

software licensing, internet industries, retailing, and logistics/express delivery. TPP will bar discrimination against digital provision of services and prevent customs duties on electronic transmissions.

For more information, please visit:
www.trade.gov/fta/TPP

TPP Saves Money, Increases Competitiveness

Cumulation: TPP allows countries to treat materials from another TPP country in the same way they treat materials from any other TPP country when these materials are used to make a TPP good. This concept, called cumulation, strengthens incentives for TPP businesses to integrate production and supply chains within the TPP region, making it more attractive to do business with producers in the United States and other TPP countries than with producers outside the TPP region.

Intellectual Property Rights: TPP establishes strong and balanced protections for patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets, including safeguards against cyber theft of trade secrets, as well as robust enforcement that will protect innovation and the 40 million American jobs that are directly or indirectly tied to innovation. TPP goes beyond past trade agreements to require partner countries to criminalize the theft, including cyber theft, of trade secrets. Similarly, enhanced protection and enforcement tools for chemical patents and trademarks will give exporters greater assurances that their innovations and brands are secure in TPP markets.

Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS): TPP ensures that science-based SPS measures are developed and implemented in a transparent, predictable, and non-

discriminatory manner, while at the same time preserving the ability of U.S. and other TPP regulatory agencies to do what they deem necessary to protect food safety and plant and animal health.

Small and Medium-Sized Businesses: TPP will address trade barriers that pose disproportionate challenges to small businesses, such as high tariffs, overly complex trade paperwork, corruption, customs "red tape," restrictions on Internet data flows, weak logistics services that raise costs, and slow delivery of small shipments.

Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT): Enhances transparency, reduces unnecessary testing and certification costs, and promotes greater openness as standards are developed. Establishes sector-specific TBT commitments on medical devices, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, information and communication technologies, food and food additives, organics, and distilled spirits that strive to align standards and regulations across the TPP region.

Investment: TPP ensures that U.S. investors have the same kinds of protections in TPP markets that the United States already provides investors here at home, such as due process, non-discrimination, and just compensation in the event of expropriation.

Market Opportunity Spotlights



Agriculture Products and Machinery

U.S. companies exporting **agricultural machinery and related services** will find new opportunities to supply Chile's growing agricultural export sector due to TPP. The U.S. exported \$826 million in agricultural products and \$157 million in agricultural equipment to Chile in 2015. High-demand products include irrigation equipment and systems, precision agriculture equipment, and fresh fruit harvesting equipment. The counter-cyclical agricultural cycles of the United States and Chile offer complementary supply chains in fresh produce as well as related products. Cumulation, which allows materials from all TPP countries to be used to manufacture a TPP good, and harmonization of SPS regulations across TPP markets will make supply chain integration in this sector easier.



Construction and Engineering

Chile needs to expand and upgrade its port, road, and rail infrastructure to serve its growing export industries. **U.S. construction equipment and engineering service providers** are significant players in this sector and TPP will help create new commercial opportunities. The United States is the single largest supplier of the Chilean construction industry, accounting for 34% of construction equipment imports, mostly heavy machinery, high-tech building materials, and capital equipment. The United States exported \$601 million in construction equipment and \$26 million in architectural and engineering services to Chile in 2014.

TPP Works for America

2,991,102
Jobs Supported by
Goods Exported to TPP
countries in 2015

\$679.6 Billion
2015 Total U.S. Goods
Exported to TPP
Countries

174,331
U.S. Companies
Exported Goods to TPP
Countries in 2014

97%
SME share of U.S.
Goods-Exporting
Companies to TPP
Countries in 2014

30%
SME share of U.S.
Goods Exports to TPP
Countries in 2014