JAY MALINA INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONSORTIUM

ASIAN TRADE INITIATIVES

2007

PROPOSED OUT-GOING MISSIONS DESTINATIONS

REPORT

ASIAN TRADE INITIATIVES

Best Country Prospects for Business Development Opportunities

Proposed Outgoing Missions Destinations

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The Asian Continent
Iceland
United States
Norwegian Sea
U.K.
Bering Sea
East Siberian Sea
Norway
Denmark
Sweden
Barents Sea
Kara Sea
Laptev Sea
North Pacific Ocean
Germany
Finland
Estonia
Poland
Lith.
Lat.
Belarus
Rom.
Ukraine
Moldova
Sea of Okhotsk
Russia
Turkey
Georgia
Armenia
Kazakhstan
Azerbaijan
Uzbekistan
Mongolia
Sea of Japan
North Korea
Japan
Iraq
Turkmenistan
Kyrgyzstan
South Korea
Iran
Tajikistan
Afghanistan
East China Sea
UAE
Pakistan
China
Saudi Arabia
Nepal
Taiwan
Bhutan
Oman
India
Philippine Sea
Bangladesh
Arabian Sea
Myanmar
Laos
South China Sea
Bay of Bengal
Thailand
Philippines
Cambodia
Vietnam
Andaman Sea
Brunei
Sri Lanka
Maldives
Malaysia
Singapore
Indian Ocean
Indonesia
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ASIAN TRADE INITIATIVES

Introduction

The Economist magazine reported in a September 14th, 2006, article entitled ***The New Titans,*** that the "emerging economies are driving global growth and having a big impact on developed countries' inflation, interest rates, wages and profits. As these newcomers become more integrated into the global economy and their incomes catch up with the rich countries, they will provide the biggest boost to the world economy since the industrial revolution…Their share of world exports has jumped to 43%, from 20% in 1970. They consume over half of the world's energy and they also hold 70% of the world's foreign-exchange reserves."

According to Worldcity "South Florida's international trade rose 12 percent in 2005 to a record-setting $65.9 billion." Although, imports from China posted the greatest gains, Asian presence in, and trade with, South Florida has grown rapidly. Miami-Dade County is poised to take advantage of this growing Asian influence in South Florida.

Miami-Dade County's first official mission to Asia was conducted in 2003, to Hong-Kong and Singapore as part of Miami International Airport's air service development mission. In 2004, ITC conducted a business development mission to Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai, China. Subsequently, in 2005, ITC led a mission to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Hong Kong; and, Tianjin, Shanghai, China.

In May 2006, the ITC Board of Directors established the Asian Trade Initiatives [ATI] Committee. The objective of the ATI, consistent with ITC's overall strategic plan for international trade programs, is to develop and expand trade and cultural linkages with Asia thereby strengthening Miami-Dade County's role as a global gateway community.

The Asian Trade Initiatives ad-hoc committee's mandate is to recommend to the ITC Board of Directors programs and projects that will improve and enhance trade, economic and cultural relations between Miami-Dade County and the Asian continent.

This report provides country background information for selected countries in each of the three sub-regions in Asia listed below:

North Asia
China, Hong Kong, Mongolia, Macao, Taiwan, Japan and Korea.

South Asia
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

South East Asia and the Pacific
Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam**.**

Trade Stats with Selected Asian Countries

Country	Rank with Miami-Dade County	Rank with U.S.	Trade Value with Miami-Dade County	Trade Value with U.S.
China	7	3	$3.3 b	$285 b
*** Japan**	22	4	$860 m	$193 b
*** Taiwan**	29	8	$553 m	$56 b
*** South Korea**	30	7	$421 m	$71 b
Hong Kong	36	23	$314 m	$25 b
Thailand	37	19	$278 m	$27 b
Turkey	38	37	$263 m	$9 b
Malaysia	43	10	$221 m	$44 b
*** India**	44	20	$186 m	$26 b
Australia	45	25	$185 m	$23 b
Singapore	47	16	$170 m	$35 b
*** Indonesia**	50	30	$158 m	$5 b
*** Vietnam**	57	44	$113 m	$7 b
*** Philippines**	61	28	$102	$16 b
Pakistan	67	55	$64 m	$4 b
Jordan	73	70	$44 m	$2b
New Zealand	78	53	$30 m	$6 b
Macao	95	81	$15 m	$1 b

*** Countries profiled in report**

Sources:
Worldcity – 2006 Miami Trade Numbers
Worldcity – 2006 U.S. Trade Numbers

TAIWAN

Profile: **Taiwan**
Map and Flag

President: Shui-bian Chen

Capital City: Taipei

Major Cities: Kaohsiung, Taichung

Population (2006 est.): 23 million

Official Language: Mandarin Chinese

Currency: Taiwan Dollar [TWD]

ECONOMY

GDP $668.3 billion

Per capita GDP: $29,000

Natural resources: Small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble and asbestos.

Agricultural Products: Pork, rice, fruit and vegetables, sugarcane, poultry, shrimp, eel, etc.

Types of Industries: Electronics and computer products, chemicals and petrochemicals, basic metals, machinery, textiles, transport equipment, and plastics.
Export Products: $198 billion: Electronics, optical & precision instruments, information and communications products, textile products, basic metals, plastic and rubber products. **Major Export Partners**: U.S. $29 billion, PRC and Hong Kong $78 billion, and Japan $15 billion.

Import Products: $183 billion: Electronics, optical & precision instruments, information & communications products, machinery & electrical products, chemicals, basic metals, transport equipment, crude oil. **Major Import Partners:** Japan $46 billion, PRC $20 billion, and U.S. $21 billion.

Taiwan firms are the world's largest supplier of computer monitors and leaders in PC manufacturing. Textile production, though of declining importance as Taiwan loses its competitive advantage in labor-intensive markets, is another major industrial export sector. Imports are dominated by raw materials and capital goods, which account for more than 90% of the total. Taiwan imports coal, oil and gas to meet most of its energy needs.

Reflecting the large Taiwan investment in the mainland, China supplanted the United States as Taiwan's largest trade partner in 2003. In 2005, China (including Hong Kong) accounted for over 26% of Taiwan's total trade and almost 40% of Taiwan's exports. Japan was Taiwan's second-largest trading partner with 16% of total trade, including 25% of Taiwan's imports. The U.S. is now Taiwan's third-largest trade partner, taking 15% of Taiwan's exports and supplying 11.6% of its imports. Taiwan is the United States' eighth-largest trading partner; Taiwan's two-way trade with the United States amounted to $56 billion in 2004 and rose 1% to $57 billion in 2005. Imports from the United States consist mostly of agricultural and industrial raw materials as well as machinery and equipment. Exports to the United States are mainly electronics and consumer goods.

The United States position on Taiwan is reflected in the Three Communiqués and the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA). The U.S. insists on the peaceful resolution of cross-Strait differences and encourages dialogue to help advance such an outcome. The U.S. does not support Taiwan independence. President Bush stated y on December 9, 2003 that the United States is opposed to any attempt by either side to unilaterally alter the status quo in the Taiwan Strait. The United States has endorsed dialogue and exchanges between the two sides and has encouraged the PRC to engage the democratically elected leadership of Taiwan, as well as the opposition.

Sources: www.state.gov; www.cia.gov/cia/factbook/;
http://usinfo.state.gov/eap/Archive_Index/Taiwan_Relations_Act.html

JAPAN

Country Profile: **Japan**
Map and Flag

Head of State: Emperor Akihito

Capital City: Tokyo

Major Cities: Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Kobe, Kyoto, Fukuoka.

Population (2006 est.): 127.5 million.

Official Language: Japanese

Currency: Yen [JPY]

ECONOMY

GDP (2005 est.): $4.559 trillion

Per capita GDP (2005 est. PPP): $30,541.

Natural resources: Negligible mineral resources, fish.

Agricultural Products: Rice, vegetables, fruit, milk, meat, and silk.

Types of Industries: Machinery and equipment, metals and metal products, textiles, autos, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment.

Export Products: Transport equipment, motor vehicles, semiconductors, electrical machinery, chemicals. **Export Partners:** US 22.9%, China 13.4%, South Korea 7.8%, Taiwan 7.3%, Hong Kong 6.1% (2005).

Import Products: Machinery and equipment, fuels, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, and raw materials (2001). **Import Partners:** China 21%, US 12.7%, Saudi Arabia 5.5%, UAE 4.9%, Australia 4.7%, South Korea 4.7%, Indonesia 4% (2005).

Japan's industrialized, free market economy is the second-largest in the world. Its economy is highly efficient and competitive in areas linked to international trade, but productivity is far lower in protected areas such as agriculture, distribution, and services. The U.S.-Japan bilateral economic relationship is based on enormous flows of trade, investment, and finance is strong, mature, and increasingly interdependent.

Japan is a major market for many U.S. products, including chemicals, pharmaceuticals, films and music, commercial aircraft, nonferrous metals, plastics, and medical and scientific supplies. Japan also is the largest foreign market for U.S. agricultural products, with total agricultural exports valued at $9.7 billion, excluding forestry products. Revenues from Japanese tourism to the United States reached nearly $13 billion in 2005.

U.S. exports to Japan reached just over $55.4 billion in 2005, up slightly from 2004 ($54 billion). U.S. imports from Japan were about $138.1 billion in 2005 ($130 billion in 2004), up from $118 billion in 2003. U.S. foreign direct investment in Japan reached $78 billion in 2004, up from $73 billion in 2003. New U.S. investment was especially significant in financial services, Internet services, and software, generating new export opportunities for U.S. firms and employment for U.S. workers.

Sources:
www.state.gov; www.cia.gov/cia/factbook/; www.apec.org

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Country Profile: **South Korea**
Map and Flag

Head of State: President Moo-hyun Roh

Capital City: Seoul

Major Cities: Busan, Daegu, Inchon, Gwangju, Daejeon, Ulsan

Population: (2006): 48,846,823

Official Language: Korean

Currency: South Korean Won [KRW]

ECONOMY

GDP (2006 est., $897.4 billion.)

Per capita GDP: (2005): $16,291.

Natural resources: Limited coal, tungsten, iron ore, limestone, kaolinite, and graphite.

Agricultural Products: Forestry and fisheries, rice, vegetables, fruit, root crops, barley; cattle, pigs, chickens, milk, eggs, and fish.

Types of Industries: Electronics and electrical products, telecommunications, motor vehicles, shipbuilding, mining and manufacturing, petrochemicals, industrial machinery, and steel.

Export Products: electronic products (semiconductors, cellular phones and equipment, computers), automobiles, machinery and equipment, steel, ships, petrochemicals. **Major Export Partners:** China (21.8%), U.S. (14.6.%), Japan (8.5%), Hong Kong (5.5%).

Import Products: crude oil, food, machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals and chemical products, base metals and articles. **Major Import Partners:** Japan (18.5%), China (14.8%), U.S. (11.8%), Saudi Arabia (6.2%).

As Korea's economy has developed, trade has become an increasingly important aspect of the U.S.-R.O.K. relationship. The U.S. seeks to improve access to Korea's expanding market and increase investment opportunities for American business. The implementation of structural reforms contained in the International Monetary Fund's 1998 program for Korea improved access to the Korean market, although a range of serious sectoral and structural barriers still remain.

Korean leaders appear determined to successfully manage the complex economic relationship with the United States and take a more active role in international economic fora as befits Korea's status as a major trading nation. On February 2, 2006, the two governments announced their intent to negotiate a Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

In 2006, there were 5 rounds of talks; two in Korea and three in the U.S. Because the President's Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) expires in June 2007, the U.S. is seeking to conclude FTA negotiations by the end of March 2007. If successful, a comprehensive U.S.-R.O.K. FTA would bring greater vibrancy to this already close economic relationship, creating 100,000 new jobs and trade worth $20 billion through increased trade and investment. Over the next 10 years, the economy will grow more than 7.7%, with a positive side effect of 7.0% welfare enhancement, a Korean think tank predicted.

Sources:
www.state.gov; Www.cia.gov/cia/factbook/; www.ustr.gov

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Country Profile: **India**
Map and Flag

Head of State: President A.P.J Abdul Kalam

Capital City: New Delhi

Major Cities: Mumbai, formerly Bombay, Kolkata, formerly Calcutta, Chennai, formerly Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune.

Population: 1.1 billion

Official Languages: Hindi, English, and 16 other official languages

Currency: Indian Rupees [INR]

ECONOMY

GDP (05-06): $797 billion.

Per capita GDP: (FY2005-06): $761.

Natural resources: Coal, iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, chromite, thorium, limestone, barite, titanium ore, diamonds, and crude oil.

Agricultural Products: Wheat, rice, coarse grains, oilseeds, sugar, cotton, jute, and tea.

Types of Industries: Textiles, jute, processed food, steel, machinery, transport equipment, cement, aluminum, fertilizers, mining, petroleum, chemicals, and computer software.

Export Products: Agricultural products, engineering goods, precious stones, cotton apparel and fabrics, gems and jewelry, handicrafts, tea, software export exceeds $22 billion. **Export Partners:** US 16.7%, UAE 8.5%, China 6.6%, Singapore 5.3%, UK 4.9%, Hong Kong 4.4% (2005).

Import Products: Petroleum, machinery and transport equipment, electronic goods, edible oils, fertilizers, chemicals, gold, textiles, iron and steel. **Import Partners:** U.S., China, EU, Russia, Japan.

India's population is estimated at nearly 1.1 billion and is growing at 1.3% a year. It has the world's 12th largest economy, and the third largest in Asia behind Japan and China with total GDP of around $797 billion. About 28% of the population lives below the poverty line, but there is a large and growing middle class of 325-350 million with disposable income for consumer goods.

The United States is India's largest trading partner. Bilateral trade in 2005 was $26.8 billion. Principal U.S. exports are diagnostic or lab reagents, aircraft and parts, advanced machinery, cotton, fertilizers, ferrous waste/scrap metal, and computer hardware. Major U.S. imports from India include textiles and ready-made garments, Internet-enabled services, agricultural and related products, gems and jewelry, leather products, and chemicals.

The rapidly growing software sector is boosting service exports and modernizing India's economy. Revenues from the information technology (IT) industry reached a turnover of $23.6 billion in 2005-06. Software exports crossed $22 billion in FY2005-06. IT and business process outsourcing (BPO) exports are projected to grow at nearly 27-30% during 2006-07. Personal computer penetration is 14 per 1,000 persons. The cellular/mobile market surged to 140 million subscribers by November 2006. The country has 54 million cable TV customers. The United States is India's largest investment partner, with a 13% share. India's total inflow of U.S. direct investment is estimated at more than $5 billion through 2005-06. Foreign investment is particularly sought after in power generation, telecommunications, ports, roads, petroleum exploration/processing, and mining.

Sources: www.state.gov; www.cia.gov/cia/factbook/

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Country Profile: **Indonesia**
Map and Flag

Head of State: Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

Capital City: Jakarta

Major Cities: Surabaya 3.0 million, Medan 2.5 million, Bandung 2.5 million

Population: (July 2006 est.): 245.5 million.

Official Language: Indonesian

Currency: Indonesian Rupiah [IDR]

ECONOMY

GDP: $935 billion (2006 est.)

Per capita GDP: (FY2005-06): $3,800.

Natural resources: Oil and gas, bauxite, silver, tin, copper, gold and coal.

Agricultural Products:Timber, rubber, rice, palm oil and coffee.

Types of Industries: Garments, footwear, electronic goods, furniture and paper products.

Export Products: (2005)--$86.2 billion including oil, natural gas, appliances, and textiles. **Export Partners:** Japan, U.S., China and Singapore.

Import Products: (2005) $63.9 billion including food, chemicals, capital goods, and consumer goods. **Import Partners:** Japan, China, Singapore, and Thailand.

Indonesia's exports grew to a record $86.2 billion in 2005, an increase of 19.4% from 2004, and are estimated to reach $91.2 billion in 2006. The largest export commodities through November 2006 were oil and gas (21.2%), minerals (12.3%), electrical appliances (11.7%), rubber products (5.6%), and textiles (3.4%), As of November 2006, the top four destinations for exports for the year were Japan (15.2%), the U.S. (13.9%), Singapore (9.8%), and China (6.9%). Meanwhile, total imports increased to $63.9 billion in 2005 and are estimated to be $70.4 billion in 2006. As of November 2006, total imports are $56.1 billion, including: raw materials & intermediaries ($43.4 billion), capital goods ($8.3 billion), and consumer goods ($4.4 billion). The U.S. trade deficit with Indonesia decreased by 13.3% in 2005 to $5.9 billion ($3.9 billion in exports versus $9.9 billion in imports).

Indonesia, the only Asian member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), ranks 22nd among world oil producers (according to 2005 estimates), with about 1.8% of world production. Crude and condensate output averaged 1.06 million barrels per day (b/d) in 2005. In 2005, the oil and gas sector, including refining, contributed $19.2 billion, or 22.5% of total export earnings and about 30% of government revenues, a greater percentage than recent years due to high world oil prices. U.S. companies have invested heavily in the petroleum sector. Due to limited refining capacity and growing domestic demand for petroleum fuels, Indonesia became a net oil importer in 2004 and continued to be a net oil importer through 2006. Indonesia, which ranks eighth in world gas production, is still the world's number one exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG), though its world market share has declined from 32% in 1998 to approximately 19% in 2004. Despite the declining trends, Indonesia's oil and gas trade balance remained positive at $1.8 billion in 2005 and was forecast to be $2.3 billion for 2006.

Sources: www.state.gov; www.cia.gov/cia/factbook/

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Country Profile: **Vietnam**
Map and Flag

Head of State: Nguyen Minh Triet

Capital City: Hanoi

Major Cities: Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), Hai Phong, Da Nang

Population: 83.1 million

Official Language: Vietnamese

Currency: Dong [VND]

ECONOMY

GDP: $256.6 billion

Per capita GDP: $3,100

Natural resources: Coal, crude oil, zinc, copper, silver, gold, manganese, and iron.

Agricultural Products: Rice, maize, sweet potato, peanut, soya bean, cotton, coffee, and cashews.

Types of Industries: Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply, cement, phosphate, and steel.

Export Products: Garments/textiles, crude oil, footwear, rice (second-largest exporter in world), sea products, coffee, rubber, and handicrafts. **Export Partners:** U.S., EU, Japan, China, Singapore, Australia, Taiwan, and Germany. Exports to U.S. (2005)--$6.5 billion.

Import Products: $36.88 billion. Principal imports--machinery, oil and gas, garment materials, iron and steel, transport-related equipment. **Import Partners:** China, Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Thailand. Imports from U.S. (2005) $1.19 billion.

Since entry into force of the U.S.-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement on December 10, 2001, increased trade between the U.S. and Vietnam, combined with large-scale U.S. investment in Vietnam, evidence the maturing U.S.-Vietnam economic relationship. In 2005, Vietnam exported $6.5 billion of goods to the U.S. and imported $1.19 billion of U.S. goods. Similarly, U.S. companies continue to invest directly in the Vietnamese economy. During 2006, the U.S. private sector committed $444 million to Vietnam in foreign direct investment. This number is expected to rise dramatically following Vietnam's accession into the WTO.

Foreign trade and foreign direct investment have improved significantly. The shift away from a centrally planned economy to a more market-oriented economic model improved the quality of life for many Vietnamese. Per capita income, $220 in 1994, rose to $638 in 2005 with a related reduction in the share of the population living in acute poverty. However, regional differences in average income are wide: $638 for the whole country on average but about $1,800 in Ho Chi Minh City and much lower than average in poorer provinces of the central and northern highlands.

In the past decade, Vietnam has recognized the increasing importance of growing global economic interdependence and has made concerted efforts to adjust its foreign relations to reflect the evolving international economic and political situation in Southeast Asia. The country has begun to integrate itself into the regional and global economy by joining international organizations. In the 1990s, following the lifting of the American veto on multilateral loans to the country, Of particular significance was Vietnam's acceptance into the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in July 1995. Vietnam joined the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC) in November 1998 and hosted the ASEAN summit in 2001 and APEC in 2006.

Sources: www.state.gov; www.cia.gov/cia/factbook/; www.asean.org

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Country Profile: **Philippines**
Map and Flag

Head of State: Gloria Macapagal Arroyo

Capital City: Manila

Major Cities: Davao City (1.33 million); Cebu City (0.82 m).

Population: 85 million (2005)

Official Languages: Pilipino; English

Currency: Philippine peso [PHP]

ECONOMY

GDP: $443.1 billion (2006 est.)

Per capita GDP: $5,000 (2006 est.)

Natural resources: Copper, nickel, iron, cobalt, silver, and gold.

Agricultural Products: Rice, coconut products, sugar, corn, pork, bananas, pineapple products, aquaculture, mangoes, and eggs.

Types of Industries: Textiles and garments, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, electronics assembly, petroleum refining, and fishing.

Export Products: Electronic equipment, machinery and transport equipment, garments, optical instruments, coconut products, fruits and nuts, copper products, and chemicals.

Export Partners: US 18%, Japan 17.5%, China 9.9%, Netherlands 9.8%, Hong Kong 8.1%, Singapore 6.6%, Malaysia 6%, Taiwan 4.6% (2005).

Import Products: Raw materials, machinery and equipment, fuels, vehicles and vehicle parts, plastic, chemicals, and grains.

Import Partners: US 19.2%, Japan 17%, Singapore 7.9%, Taiwan 7.5%, China 6.3%, South Korea 4.8%, Saudi Arabia 4.6%, Hong Kong 4.1% (2005).

The Philippines has one of the highest literacy rates in the East Asian and Pacific area. About 92% of the population 10 years of age and older are literate. The Philippines was less severely affected by the Asian financial crisis than its neighbors, aided in part by annual remittances from overseas Filipino workers that exceeded $10 billion in 2005. Except for 1998--when drought and weather-related disturbances pulled down agricultural harvests, combining with the contraction in industrial sector production--real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has recorded positive growth year-on-year. From a 0.6% decline in 1998, GDP expansion picked up in 1999 (3.4%) and 2000 (4.4%) but slowed to under 2% in 2001 in the context of a global economic slowdown, export slump, and domestic as well as global political and security concerns. Year-on-year GDP growth accelerated to 4.5% in 2002, reflecting the continued resilience of the service sector, gains in industrial sector output, and recovering exports. The economy exhibited resilience during 2003 with 4.5% GDP growth, notwithstanding serious external and domestic shocks. GDP increased by 6% in 2004, a fifteen-year high, but is expected to expand by under 5% in 2005 on weaker export growth, drought-affected agricultural harvests, and high oil prices. Historically, the Philippines has had difficulty sustaining growth at over 5%.

The Philippines relies heavily on electronics shipments for about two-thirds of export revenues. Although there has been some improvement, over the years, local value added of electronics exports remains relatively low at about 30%. Overall export receipts grew minimally at 4.0% in 2005 due to a lethargic 2.2% increase in foreign exchange receipts from electronics shipments. Year-on-year export growth however, accelerated to 16.8% during the first half of 2005, with receipts from electronics shipments up by 29.8%

Sources: www.state.gov; www.cia.gov/cia/factbook/;