



JAY MALINA INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONSORTIUM
EUROPEAN TRADE INITIATIVES

2007-2008

PROPOSED OUT-GOING MISSIONS
DESTINATIONS REPORT





EUROPEAN TRADE INITIATIVES

Best Country Prospects for Business Development Opportunities

Proposed Outgoing Trade Missions Destinations

October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008

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May, 2007



Delivering Excellence Every Day



MAP OF EUROPE

EUROPEAN TRADE INITIATIVES

In 2006, the US Trade Representative reported that: “The US economic relationship with Europe is the largest and most complex in the world”, since it is shaped by the trade relations with the European Union (EU) which expanded to 27 countries in January 2007. The EU represents a market of nearly 500 million consumers and has a total gross domestic product of \$13 trillion. In 2006, US total trade with the EU (25 countries) was \$545.3 billion. US goods exported to Europe were \$237 billion and US exports of private commercial services (excluding military and government) were \$128 billion in 2005.

Europe is the second most important regional trading partner for South Florida. In 2006, Miami Dade’s total trade with Europe reached approximately \$10 billion. As the “Gateway of the Americas”™, many European companies have used Miami Dade as a springboard to Latin America and the Caribbean. Indeed, 287 European companies have established offices here. Most of these companies are from the United Kingdom, Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, and Sweden. Strong trade, investment and cultural ties with countries in Europe are further encouraged by the dynamic role of 13 European bi-national Chambers of Commerce.*

The European Consular Corps also has a strong presence in Miami Dade. There are 24 consulates offices (including honorary consuls) from European countries. Miami Dade county has 3 Sister Cities programs and 16 Sister Seaport agreements with countries in Europe, most of them with several ports in Spain. The Jay Malina International Trade Consortium of Miami Dade County has funded three Third Party Trade Missions to the region (Belgium, Spain and Italy) which included an official visit to the European Parliament in 2003. Also, we have supported many visits to Europe by other local economic development organizations.

Miami Dade could further strengthen the existing business and cultural ties with Europe. During ITC’s Strategic Retreat on December 2006, ITC Board members recommended the establishment of the European and Middle Eastern Trade Initiatives Committee. The European and Middle Eastern Trade Initiatives ad-hoc Committee’s mandate is to recommend to the ITC Board of Directors country or countries in Europe and the Middle East to be visited during our next fiscal year (October 1st, 2007-September 30th, 2008).

Consistent with ITC’s strategic plan, the objective of an ITC led trade missions is to improve and enhance commercial, economic and cultural ties between Miami-Dade County and countries in Europe and the Middle East, thereby strengthening Miami-Dade County’s role as the “Global Gateway”. Following preliminary meeting with Mr. Walter Loy, Chair of the European and Middle Eastern ad-hoc Committee, ITC staff has prepared the following report which provides background information for selected countries in Europe:

Southern Europe:

France, Italy,

Northern Europe:

Germany, Netherlands, and Sweden

Central Eastern Europe:

Czech Republic, Poland, and Romania

* American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, British-American Chamber of Commerce of South Florida, European-American Chamber of Commerce, French-American Chamber of Commerce of Miami, German-American Business Chamber of Miami, German Business Council of Florida Inc., Hungarian-American Chamber of Commerce of Miami, Italy-America Chamber of Commerce, Netherlands-American Chamber of Commerce, Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce, Polish-American Chamber of Commerce of Florida, Swedish-American Chamber of Commerce, Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce.

TRADE STATISTICS WITH SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	RANK WITH MIAMI DADE COUNTY (2006)	RANK WITH US (2005)	TRADE VALUE WITH MIAMI DADE COUNTY IN 2006 (US \$ million)	TRADE VALUE WITH THE US IN 2005 (US\$ million)	ACCESSION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION
CZECH REPUBLIC	87	60	\$ 24.1	\$ 3,261.2	May 2004
FRANCE	14	9	\$ 1,545.6	\$ 56,249.6	March 1957
GERMANY	19	5	\$ 1,124.8	\$ 118,961.7	March 1957
ITALY	16	11	\$ 1,367.1	\$ 42,520.4	March 1957
NETHERLANDS	20	12	\$ 1,082.5	\$ 41,357.0	March 1957
POLAND	76	61	\$ 37.8	\$ 3,212.8	May 2004
ROMANIA	88	71	\$ 23.2	\$ 1, 839.6	January 2007
SWEDEN	51	27	\$172.4	\$17,537.0	January 1995

Sources: WorldCity-2006 Miami Trade Numbers; WorldCity Business - March 2007; 2005 & 2006 US Census Bureau; U.S. Department of Commerce; www.cia.gov; www.wikipedia.org

CZECH REPUBLIC

Chief of State: President Vaclav KLAUS (*since 2003*)
Next elections: January 2008

Head of Government: Prime Minister Mirek Topolánek
(since January 2007)

Capital City: Prague

Population: 10.2 million (*2006 est.*)

Official Language: Czech (*official*)

Currency: Czech koruna (CZK)

ECONOMY

GDP: \$118.9 billion (*2006 est.*)

Per capita GDP: \$21,600 (*2006 est.*)

GDP growth: 6.2% (*2006 est.*)

GDP Composition by Sector (*2006 est.*): agriculture: 2.8%; industry: 37.8%; services: 59.4%. Agricultural Products: wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit, pigs, poultry. Industries: metallurgy, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, glass, armaments.

Natural Resources: hard core, soft coal, kaolin, clay, graphite, timber.

Exports (*2006 est.*): \$89.3 billion; **Exports Products:** machinery and transportation equipment (52%), chemicals 5%, raw materials and fuel 9% (*2003 est.*). **Export Partners** (*2005*): Germany 33.5%, Slovakia 8.7%, Austria 5.5%, Poland 5.5%, France 5.3%, UK 4.6%, Italy 4.3%.

Imports (*2006 est.*): \$87.7 billion; **Import Products:** machinery and transport equipment 46%, raw materials and fuels 15%, chemicals 10% (*2003*); **Import Partners:** Germany 30%, Russia 5.7%, Slovakia 5.4%, China 5.1%, Poland 5%, Italy 4.8%, France 4.5%, Netherlands 4% (*2005*).

The Czech Republic is one of the most stable, prosperous and industrialized economies in Central-Eastern Europe. The accession to the EU in 2004 gave a positive impact on structural reform. Being a small, open economy in the heart of Europe, its economic growth is influenced by demand for exports and large inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI), which reached \$11.7 billion in 2005. The United States is among the top five investors in the Czech Republic. The country's strategic location, well-developed infrastructure and skilled labor have been key in attracting strong flows of FDI which has helped modernize its industrial base, increase productivity and achieve a positive balance of payments.

GDP growth rate was estimated at 6.2% in 2006, and domestic demand is expected to drive economic expansion. Strong capital inflow have resulted in steady increase in the value of the crown against the euro, and the dollar. The strong koruna (crown) has keep inflation low (2.5% in 2006). Also, the Government has committed to reduce its deficit to 3% of GDP by 2008, to meet the Maastricht requirements for adoption of the euro by 2012, at the earliest. The Czech Republic is the first post-communist country to receive investment-grade rating by international credit institutions.

In 2005, total trade with the US was \$3.2 billion and in 2006, total trade with South Florida was \$24.1 million. There is a strong demand for US security equipment and services, as airports modernize and real estate development continues. Opportunities exists in sectors like service providers, concessions, tourism (infrastructure), and the environment.

MIAMI DADE-CZECH RELATIONS: A Sister City mission from the Czech Republic headed by Prime Minister Spidla visited Miami Dade in 2003.

Source: www.cia.gov; www.fita.org; www.state.gov; WorldCity, 2006 Miami Trade Numbers; WorldCity Business, March 2007.



Map and Flag
of Czech Republic

FRENCH REPUBLIC

President-elect: Nicolas Sarkozy. He was elected on 6 May 2007, and will assume powers on 16 May.

Head of Government: Prime Minister Dominique De Villepin (since May 2005)

Capital City: Paris

Population: 62.7 million (Jul 2006 est.)

Official Language: French

Currency: euro (EUR)

ECONOMY

GDP: \$2.15 trillion (2006 est.)

Per capita GDP: \$30,100 (2006 est.)

GDP Growth: 2% (2006)

GDP Composition by Sector (2006 est): agriculture: 2.2%; industry: 20.6%; services: 77.2% **Agricultural Products:** wheat, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; beef, dairy products; fish. **Industries:** machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics; textiles, food processing; tourism.

Natural Resources: coal, iron ore, bauxite, zinc, uranium, antimony, arsenic, potash, feldspar, fluorospar, gypsum, timber, fish.

Exports (2006 est.): \$490 billion. **Exports Products:** machinery and transportation equipment, aircraft, plastics, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, iron and steel, beverages. **Major Export Partners (2005):** Germany 14.7%, Spain 9.7%, Italy 8.7%, UK 8.3%, Belgium 7.1%, US 7.1%.

Imports (2006 est.): \$529.1 billion. **Import Products:** machinery and equipment, vehicles, crude oil, aircraft, plastics, chemicals. **Major Import Partners:** Germany 18.9%, Belgium 10.7%, Italy 8.3%, Spain 7%, Netherlands 6.6%, UK 5.9%, US 5.1% (2005).

In 2005, the United States exported \$22 billion, and imported nearly \$34 billion in goods from France, resulting in a trade deficit for the US. The \$56 billion commercial exchange was influenced by the aircraft industry in both countries. Boeing and Airbus business from Asia has reduced trade flows. US exports of aircraft sales to France fell 30% to \$1.4 billion.

In 2005, top US exports to France were regional jet parts (which increased 19%, to reach \$3.7 billion), aircraft parts, medicine, hormones and steroids, medical instruments for surgeons and dentists (up 17%), computer, and computer parts. In 2005, top US imports were medicine (which rose 20%, to \$3.5 billion), regional jet parts (which rose 26%, to reach 2.8 billion), oil not crude, alcoholic beverage (excluding wine), wine, motor vehicle parts, repaired/returned exports and imports, and perfumes.

In 2006, France was Miami Dade's 14th trading partner with total trade valued at \$1.5 billion. In 2005, we were the #13 US Customs district trading with France. Given the strong French business presence in South Florida (53 French companies are located here), there are opportunities to further increase trade between both countries.

MIAMI DADE-FRENCH RELATIONS: Miami Dade has a Sister Seaport Agreement with the Port Authority of Marseilles.

Source: www.cia.gov; Background Note - www.state.gov; World City, 2006 Miami Trade Numbers; EIU.



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Chief of State: President Horst Koehler (*since May 2004*)

Head of Government: Chancellor Angela Merkel
(*November 2005*)

Capital City: Berlin

Population: 82.4 million (*July 2006 est.*)

Official Language: German

Currency: euro (EUR)

ECONOMY

GDP: \$2.89 trillion (*2006 est.*)

GDP per capita: \$31,400 (*2006 est.*)

GDP Growth: 2.7% (*2006 est.*)

GDP composition by sector (*2006 est.*): agriculture: 0.9%; industry: 29.1%; services: 70% Agricultural Products:wheat, potatoes, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbages; cattle, pigs, poultry. Industries: world largest and most technologically advanced producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, food and beverage, shipbuilding, textiles.

Natural Resources: coal, lignite, natural gas, iron ore, copper, nickels, uranium, potash, salt, construction materials, timber, arable land.

Exports (*2006 est.*): \$1.13 trillion; **Exports Products:** machinery, vehicles, chemicals, metals, textiles, manufactures, and foodstuffs. **Major Export Partners** (*2005*): France 10.2%, US 8.8%, UK 7.9%, Italy 6.9%, Netherlands 6.1%, Belgium 5.6%, Austria 5.4%, and Spain 5.1%.

Imports (*2006 est.*): \$916.4 billion; **Import Products:** machinery, vehicles, chemicals, foodstuffs, textiles, metals. **Major Import Partners** (*2005*): France 8.7%, Netherlands 8.5%, US 6.6%, China 6.4%, UK 6.3%, Italy 5.7%, Belgium 5%, and Austria 4%.

Germany is Europe's largest economy and second most populous nation. In 2006, Germany's affluent and technologically powerful economy - fifth largest in the world - showed improvements with 2.7% economic growth and 8% fall in unemployment. Exports are a key component in the Government's economic comeback efforts.

Germany is the United States most important trading partner in Europe. In 2005, total trade with the US went up 9.5% to reach nearly \$119 billion, posting a \$50.7 billion trade deficit for the United States. Cars from Germany and aviation equipment from the United States shape the trade relationship between both countries. US exports to Germany which totaled \$34 billion were motor vehicles for transporting people, regional jets, aircraft parts (up 44% to reach \$1.4 billion), medical instruments for surgeons, dentists, vets (up 18%), computer, computer chips and parts, hormones and steroids. Top US imports, which totaled \$84 billion were motor vehicles for transporting people, medicine, motor vehicles parts, medical instruments, oil not crude (up 92.7%), aircraft (up 54%), repaired/returned exports and imports.

In 2006, Germany was Miami Dade's 19th trading partner with total trade of \$1.1 billion. Germany was Florida's # 3 export destination (a 114% increase from the previous year). In 2005, Miami was the # 25 US Custom District trading with Germany. Total exports from Miami Dade to Germany were \$289 million, and imports were \$733 million the previous year. There is a strong German business presence in South Florida with 33 German companies located here.

Source: www.cia.gov; 2006 WC-Miami Trade Numbers; WC Business-March 2007, Enterprise Florida Inc.



Map and Flag
of Germany

ITALIAN REPUBLIC

Chief of State: President Giorgio Napolitano
(May 2006)

Head of Government: Prime Minister Romano Prodi

Capital City: Rome

Population: 58.1 million (July 2006 est.)

Official Language: Italian. Other languages: German, French and Slovene in certain parts

Currency: euro (EUR)

ECONOMY

GDP: \$1.78 trillion (2006 est.)

Per capita GDP: \$29,700 (2006 est.)

GDP Growth: 1.6% (2006 est.)

GDP Composition by Sector (2006 est): agriculture: 2%; industry: 29.1%; services: 69% **Agricultural Products:** fruits, vegetables, grapes, potatoes, sugar beets, soybeans, grain, olives; beef, dairy products; fish. **Industries:** tourism, machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles, motor vehicles, clothing, footwear, ceramics.

Natural Resources: coal, mercury, zinc, potash, marble, barite, asbestos, pumice, fluorospar, feldspar, pyrite (sulfur), natural gas, crude oil reserves, fish, arable land.

Exports (2006 est.): \$450.1 billion; **Exports Products:** engineering products, textiles and clothing, production machinery, motor vehicles, transport equipment, chemicals; food, beverages and tobacco; minerals, and nonferrous metals. **Major Export Partners (2005):** Germany 13.2%, France 12.3%, US 8%, Spain 7.5%, UK 6.6%.

Imports (2006 est.): \$445.6 billion; **Import Products:** engineering products, chemicals, transport equipment, energy products, minerals and nonferrous metals, textiles and clothing; food, beverages, and tobacco. **Major Import Partners:** Germany 17.4%, France 10%, Netherlands 5.7%, China 4.6%, Belgium 4.5%, Spain 4.3%, UK 4% (2005).

Italy has a diversified industrial economy and over the past decade, the government has pursued a tight fiscal policy in order to meet the requirements of economic and monetary union. In 2005, Italy's total trade with the US was \$42.5 billion (a 9.6% increase from the previous year). Total US exports to Italy were \$11.5 billion, and total imports were \$31 billion.

Top US exports to Italy in 2005 were regional jet parts (up 30%), aircraft parts, medicine, unwrought platinum (up 66%), medical instruments, chemical wood pulp. Top US imports were medicine (up 81%), oil not crude (up 44%), wine, jewelry, footwear (down 10%), glazed ceramic tile, motor vehicle parts, motor vehicles, and machinery parts.

In 2006, Italy was Miami Dade's 16th trading partner with total trade of \$1.3 billion. In 2005, Miami was the #8 Custom district trading with Italy. Miami Dade's total exports to Italy were \$189 million and imports were \$1.1 billion, showing a deficit for Florida. There is a strong Italian business presence in south Florida with 24 Italian companies here.

MIAMI DADE-ITALIAN RELATIONS: A Sister City mission headed by ITC Chair Natacha Seijas visited Asti, Italy in September 2006. Miami-Dade has a Sister Cities affiliation with Asti, Italy and Sister Seaport Agreements with Ravenna Port Authority, Bari Port Authority, Port of Genoa, and Autorita Portuale di Napoli.

Source: www.cia.gov/cia ; WorldCity-2006 Miami Trade Numbers and WorldCity Business-March 2007.



KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

Chief of State: Queen Beatrix (*since 1980*)

Head of Government: Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende (*since 2002*)

Capital City: Amsterdam. The Hague is the seat of the Government.

Population: 16.4 millions (*July 2006 est.*)

Official Language: Dutch, Frisian

Currency: euro (EUR)

ECONOMY

GDP: \$612.7 billion (*2006 est.*)

Per capita GDP: \$31,700 (*2006 est.*)

GDP Growth: 2.9% (*2006 est.*)

GDP Composition by Sector (*2006 est.*):

agriculture: 2.1%; industry: 23.9%; services: 73.9%

Agricultural Products: grains, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables; livestock. **Industries:** agroindustries, metal and engineering products, electrical machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum, construction, microelectronics, fishing.

Natural Resources: natural gas, petroleum, peat, limestone, salt, sand and gravel, arable land.

Exports (*2006 est.*): \$413.8 billion; **Exports Products:** machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels; foodstuffs. **Major Export Partners** (*2005*): Germany 24.9%, Belgium 13%, France 9.4%, UK 9.2%, Italy 5.7%, US 4.3%, Spain 4.1%.

Imports (*2006 est.*): \$373.8 billion; **Import Products:** machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs, clothing. **Major Import Partners:** Germany 16.6%, Belgium 9.3%, China 8.8%, US 7.6%, UK 5.8%, France 4.7%, Russia 4.4% (*2005*).

The Netherlands is a prosperous, open economy which depends heavily on foreign trade which accounts for half of GDP. The economy is noted for a stable industrial relations, moderate inflation, unemployment, and a sizable current account surplus. Netherlands plays an important role as a European transportation hub for Europe. Exports from Asia and North America are transshipped at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, which is Europe's largest seaport. Amsterdam Schiphol Airport is the 4th largest in Europe for passenger and cargo traffic.

In 2005, United States total trade with the Netherlands was \$41 billion. The US exported \$26 billion and imported \$15 billion, giving the US a trade surplus of \$11 billion. Top US exports to the Netherlands were electrical equipment for line telephony (up 30%), human animal blood for lab use (up 30%), medical instruments for surgeons, dentists and vets, medicines, computer and computer parts, orthopedic appliances, aircraft and regional jet parts (up 43%). Top US imports from the Netherlands were oil, not crude (up 95%), repaired/returned exports and imports (up 35%), beer, apparatus for photo labs, and x-ray.

In 2006, the Netherlands was Miami Dade's 20th trading partner. The year before Miami saw one of the biggest gains with Dutch cargo rising 73% (or \$1.2 billion). Miami is #13 US Customs district trading with the Netherlands.

Source: www.cia.gov; WorldCity-2006 Miami Trade Numbers; WorldCity Business-March 2007.



REPUBLIC OF POLAND

Chief of State: President Lech Kaczynski
(since December 2005).

Head of Government: Prime Minister Jaroslaw Kaczynski (since July 2006)

Capital City: Warsaw

Population: 38.5 million (2006 est.)

Official Language: Polish

Currency: zloty (PLN).
Poland will adopt the euro until 2010 at the earliest.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$337 billion (2006 est.)

Per capita GDP: \$14,100 (2006 est.)

GDP Growth: 5.8% (2006 est.)

GDP composition by sector (2006 est.): agriculture: 4.8%; industry: 31.2%; services: 64%
Agricultural Products: Potatoes, fruits, vegetables, wheat; poultry, eggs, pork, dairy; **Industries:** machine building, iron and steel, coal mining, chemicals, shipbuilding, food processing, glass, beverages, textiles.

Natural Resources: coal, sulfur, copper, natural gas, silver, lead, salt, amber, arable land.

Exports (2006 est.): \$110.7 billion; **Exports Products:** machinery and transport equipment 37.8%, intermediate manufactured goods 23.7%, miscellaneous manufactured goods 17.1%, food and live animals 7.6% (2003 est.). **Major Export Partners (2005):** Germany 28.2%, France 6.2%, Italy 6.1%, UK 5.6%, Czech Republic 4.6%, Russia 4.4%, Netherlands 4.2% (2005).

Imports (2006 est.): \$113.2 billion; **Import Products:** machinery and transport equipment, intermediate manufactured goods, chemicals, minerals, fuels, lubricants, and related materials (2003); **Major Import Partners (2005):** Germany 29.6%, Russia 8.7%, Italy 6.6%, Netherlands 5.9%, France 5.7% (2005).

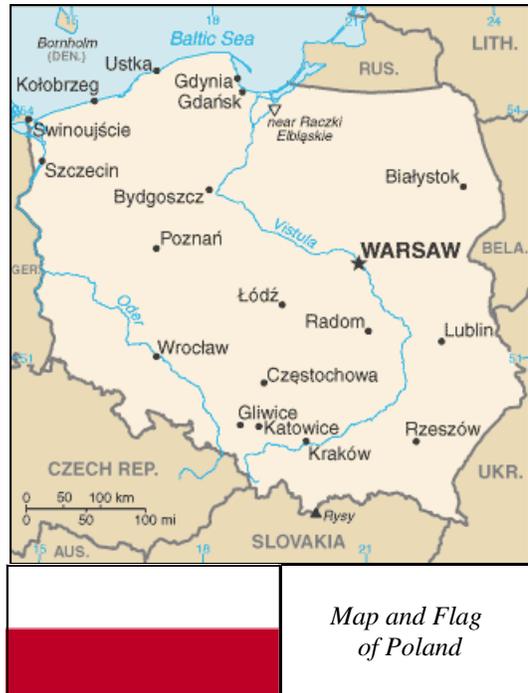
Poland's rapid economic growth, the size and location of the market, the access to a larger EU market, and strong affinity to the US make Poland an attractive country for trade and US investment. Since 1990, Poland has pursued a policy of economic liberalization and now stands out as a success story among economies in transition.

In 2006, GDP grew 5.8% based on rising private consumption, a 16.7% increase in investment, and a booming export sector. In 2006, private sector generated 300,000 new jobs, and inflows of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) totaled approximately \$10 billion. The US is the 3rd largest Foreign Direct Investor in Poland and opportunities exist in sectors including automotive, aerospace, IT hardware and software, food products, transportation, pharmaceuticals, paper production, appliances, and financial services.

Since 2004, Poland adopted the EU tariff and had access to EU structural funds which provided a major boost to its economy. In 2006, Poland reached an agreement with its EU partners allowing them to benefit from \$80 billion in EU funds for the period of 2007-2013. This will favorably impact their economy.

In 2005, US trade with Poland totaled \$3.1 billion dollars. The US exported \$1.9 billion and imported \$1.2 billion. In 2006, Miami's Custom District trade with Poland totaled \$37 million. Total exports were \$17 million and imports were \$20 million. Top exports to Poland were vehicles, aircraft parts, machine parts, electrical machinery. Top imports included alcoholic beverages, parts for line telephony, apparel, fruit juice, appliance parts, jams, art pieces.

Source: www.cia.gov; Poland's Commercial Guide; 2006 Miami Trade Numbers and WorldCity Business-March 2007; US Census;



ROMANIA

Chief of State: President: Traian Basescu
(since December 2004)

Head of Government: Prime Minister Calin Popescu-Tariceanu (since December 2004)

Capital City: Bucharest

Population: 22.3 million (July 2006 est.)

Official Language: Romanian

Currency: "new" leu (RON) introduced in 2005.
equals 1 RON.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$79.17 billion (2006 est.)

Per capita GDP: \$8,800 (2006 est.)

GDP Growth: 6.4% (2006 est.)

GDP composition by sector (2006 est.):

agriculture: 10.1%; industry: 34.7%; services: 55.2%

Agricultural Products: wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, sunflower seed, potatoes, grapes; eggs, sheep.

Industries: textiles and footwear, light machinery, auto assembly, mining, timber, construction materials, metallurgy, chemicals, food processing, petroleum refining.

Natural Resources: petroleum (reserves declining), timber, natural gas, coal, iron ore, salt, arable land, hydropower.

Exports (2006 est.): \$33 billion; **Exports Products:** textiles and footwear, metals and metal products, machinery and equipment, minerals and fuels, chemicals, agricultural products. **Major Export Partners (2005):** Italy 19.4%, Germany 14%, Turkey 7.9%, France 7.4%, UK 5.5%, Hungary 4.1%, US 4.1%.

Imports (2006 est.): \$46.48 billion; **Import Products:** machinery and equipment, fuels and minerals, chemicals, textile and products, basic metals, agricultural products. **Major Import Partners (2005):** Italy 15.5%, Germany 14%, Russia 8.3%, France 6.8%, Turkey 4.9%, China 4.1%.

Romania's economy is a dynamic, mostly private-sector marketplace, growing at a fast pace. In 2006, GDP grew approximately 8%, marking the 7th consecutive year of economic expansion. Progress towards becoming a market economy (75% of GDP is produced by the private sector) has earned Romania "investment grade" status. Accession to the EU in 2007, ensures a good anchor for increased consumption and investment growth.

Romania has enjoyed strong political, military, and increasingly commercial relationship with the US. Its political and economic stability, strategic location, booming economy, and pro-American climate makes Romania an attractive place for American investment. In 2006, the US was ranked 6th in FDI at \$632 million (up 20% from 2005). American investments have focused on telecom, manufacturing, agricultural, and consumer products. Opportunities still exists in information and telecom technology, energy, construction, environmental technology and franchising.

In 2005, US trade with Romania totaled \$1.8 billion. The US exported \$608 million and imported \$1.2 billion. In 2006, Miami's Custom District trade with Romania was \$23 million. Total exports were \$8 million and imports were \$15 million. South Florida's main exports to Romania included aircraft and jet parts, vehicles, cigars, data processing machines. Top imports from Romania included iron and steel rods, jewelry, seats, aluminum sheets and plates, stone, footwear, wine, machine tools, electrical apparatus for line telephony parts.

Source: www.cia.gov; US Commercial Service-Export News from Florida, March 2007 Edition; 2007 US Commercial Guide for Romania; www.census.gov; www.buyusa.gov; WC-2006 Miami Trade Numbers and WC Business, March 2007.



KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

Chief of State: King Carl XVI Gustaf (*since 1973*)

Head of Government: Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt (*since October 2006*)

Capital City: Stockholm

Population: 9.0 million (2006 est.)

Official Language: Swedish

Currency: Swedish krona (SEK)

ECONOMY

GDP: \$371.5 billion (2006 est.)

Per capita GDP: \$31,600 (2006 est.)

GDP Growth: 4.2% (2006 est.)

GDP composition by sector (2006 est): agriculture: 1.1%; industry: 28.1%; services: 70.9%

Agricultural Products: barley, wheat, sugar beets; meat, milk. **Industries:** iron and steel, precision equipment (radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles.



*Map and Flag
of Sweden*

Natural Resources: iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, tungsten, uranium, arsenic, feldspar, timber, hydropower.

Exports (2006 est.): \$173.9 billion; **Exports Products:** machinery, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood, iron and steel products, chemicals. **Major Export Partners (2005):** US 10.6%, Germany 10.2%, Norway 8.7%, UK 7.3%, Denmark 6.5%, Finland 5.7%, France 4.9%, Netherlands 4.5%, Belgium 4.3%.

Imports (2006 est.): \$151.8 billion; **Import Products:** machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel; foodstuffs, clothing. **Major Import Partners (2005):** Germany 17.6%, Denmark 8.9%, Norway 7.8%, UK 6.6%, Netherlands 6.2%, Finland 5.8%, France 5%.

Sweden is one of the world's leading free-trading nations, with more than half of its economy dependent on trade. The US is the # 1 purchaser of Swedish products, whereas imports from the US to Sweden rank # 8. In 2005, Sweden was the United States' 27th US trading partner. In 2006, trade with Sweden totaled \$18 billion. The US exported \$4 billion, and imported \$14 billion.

Sweden's 4.2% GDP growth rate leads Europe's average. In 2003, Sweden declined to adopt the Euro in a national referendum. Therefore, Sweden will be outside the Europe-zone until at least 2012. The weak dollar has fueled interest in products from the United States. The US has focused on promoting products in areas such as alternative energy (solar, wind, battery technology and bio energy), auto parts, and consumer products.

In 2006, Miami's Custom District trade with Sweden totaled \$172 million. Total exports were \$24 million and imports were \$148 million. South Florida's main exports to Sweden included turbo jet parts, motor cars and vehicles, repaired/returned exports and imports, perfumes and toilet waters, motor vehicle parts, yachts, fruits and nuts. Top imports from Sweden include cement, alcoholic beverages, oil (not crude), repaired/returned exports and imports, engine parts, machines, paper, parts or pumps for liquids.

MIAMI DADE-SWEDISH RELATIONS: Miami-Dade has a Sister City Agreement with Stockholm County.

Source: www.cia.gov; www.census.gov; www.buyusa.gov; 2006 Miami Trade Numbers; 2007 WorldCity Business-March 2007;



MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Carlos Alvarez
Mayor

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Bruno A. Barreiro
Chairman

Barbara J. Jordan
Vice Chairwoman

Barbara J. Jordan
District 1

Dorrin D. Rolle
District 2

Audrey M. Edmonson
District 3

Sally A. Heyman
District 4

Bruno A. Barreiro
District 5

Rebeca Sosa
District 6

Carlos A. Gimenez
District 7

Katy Sorenson
District 8

Dennis C. Moss
District 9

Senator Javier D. Souto
District 10

Joe A. Martinez
District 11

José "Pepe" Diaz
District 12

Natacha Seijas
District 13

Harvey Ruvín
Clerk of Courts

George M. Burgess
County Manager

Murray A. Greenberg
County Attorney



Delivering Excellence Every Day