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U.S. PREFERENCE PROGRAMS: HOW WELL DO THEY WORK?

HEARING

BEFORE THE

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U.S. PREFERENCE PROGRAMS: HOW WELL DO THEY WORK?

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 2007

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,
Washington, DC.

The hearing was convened, pursuant to notice, at 9:58 a.m., in room SD–215, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Max Baucus (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Bingaman and Salazar.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MAX BAUCUS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM MONTANA, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing will come to order.

I want to announce, first, to everyone, unfortunately there are four votes scheduled to begin at 10:30, which means we can stay until about 10:40, which means we all have to be very brief and to the point. I am going to shorten my statement, and urge all of you to shorten yours so that there is time for dialogue and for questions. Thank you very much.

Thanks to our witnesses who have traveled a long way to be here today, and special thanks to Dr. Muhammad Yunus, who has traveled all the way from Bangladesh, and Marcos Iberkleid from Bolivia. Thank you both, very, very much. You are making the extra effort to come, and we very much appreciate that.

In the 1860s, Montana's economy depended on trade among fur trappers, Native Americans, and Europeans. As the discovery of gold and other metals ushered it into a new economic era, Montana re-thought its trade. By the late 1800s, the Homestead Act prompted Montanans once again to re-think the economy, as farmers and ranchers began shipping beef and wheat throughout the United States.

Today, Montanans export these same products across the globe, along with high-quality manufactured goods and state-of-the-art biotech materials. With each change in the economic and political landscape, Montanans assessed the situation, adjusted their approach, and thrived in the new economic environment.

Today we need to assess our trade preference programs, such as the Generalized System of Preferences, the Andean Trade Preferences Act, and the African Growth and Opportunity Act. We need to take a good, hard look at our trade preference programs. We must determine whether they reflect the world of 2007.

We must re-think and reexamine them to ensure that they continue to promote political stability and sustainable economic growth in developing countries. We must consider whether we need to adjust to ensure that U.S. businesses and developing economies actually benefit from these programs.

Like Montanans past and present, we must responsibly assess the situation. Let us adjust our approach, and let us see that all parties can fly in this new economic environment.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. CHUCK GRASSLEY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM IOWA

Senator GRASSLEY. Today the Committee has an opportunity to evaluate the operation of our trade preference programs. I want to thank our witnesses for being with us today. Some of them have traveled long distances to be here, and I look forward to their testimony. Through our trade preference programs, the United States provides duty-free access for a broad array of products from developing countries. That preference is unilateral. Beneficiary countries are under no obligation to provide reciprocal duty-free access to our exports. The rationale is that, by expanding exports from developing countries, these programs will help to promote economic growth in the developing world.

Throughout most of my career in Congress, I've supported our preference programs. Recently, however, I've begun to question their worth. At the end of last year, I reluctantly agreed to short-term extensions for two programs, the Generalized System of Preferences and the Andean Trade Preference Act. I did so after reaching an understanding with Senator Baucus that the Finance Committee would reexamine these programs in the present Congress. That starts with today's hearing. The Generalized System of Preferences, or GSP, was enacted in 1974 as a temporary incentive for developing countries to become more active in the global trading system. Yet this program is anything but temporary. Over 30 years after GSP was implemented, some 143 developing countries and territories are eligible to receive preferential treatment under the program. Only a small percentage of recipient countries have ever been removed from GSP.

Not surprisingly, many developing countries now seem to view GSP benefits as an entitlement. For example, Brazil and India have highly competitive economies. They impose high tariffs on U.S. imports. They also contributed to the failure of the Cancun Ministerial of the Doha negotiations in the World Trade Organization. Yet, at the same time, they seem to feel they're entitled to continued benefits under the program. Last year we did take action to revoke GSP benefits for products that are "super-competitive" in the world market, including certain products from Brazil, India, and Venezuela. I supported that measure. But that's just a start.

We should look for additional ways to graduate products and countries from eligibility for GSP benefits. For example, the program could be retargeted away from advanced developing countries to help those countries that are truly impoverished. We should also consider the merits of eliminating this 1970s-era program altogether and starting with a fresh approach to economic development and trade liberalization. Because that's where our focus should be, to further reduce trade barriers around the world. The current GSP program does little, if anything, to encourage trade liberalization.

In fact, it creates a disincentive to further trade liberalization. After all, the status quo allows developing countries to have one-way duty-free access to the U.S. market for most of their products. Why should they want to change the status quo?

But the status quo does little to foster new economic growth, invite investment, strengthen capital markets, and lower costs while increasing choices for consumers in developing countries. And the status quo does little, if anything, to spur progress in the multilateral negotiations of the Doha Round in the World Trade Organization.

As for the Andean Trade Preference Act, or ATPA, I see no reason to extend this program. Peru and Colombia have negotiated and signed free trade agreements with us. These trade agreements provide for the eventual elimination of duties on U.S. exports. That's a clear improvement over the ATPA. I look forward to implementing these agreements as soon as possible.

As for Bolivia and Ecuador, I see no reason to further extend ATPA benefits. In fact, it boggles my mind that the governments of Ecuador and Bolivia would even ask us for extensions of these trade preferences. After all, the current leaders of those two countries have based their careers on attacking U.S. policies—our trade policies in particular. Yet, ironically, they wrap their arms around one U.S. trade law, the ATPA. Why? Because under this program they can sit back and receive duty-free access to our market no matter how irresponsibly they act. Apparently, it doesn't matter to them that Ecuador expropriated the assets of its largest foreign investor, a U.S. company, and subsequently sent in troops to guard the facilities that it seized. Apparently, it doesn't matter that President Morales of Bolivia nationalized Bolivia's hydrocarbon sector and ordered the Bolivian military to occupy gas fields. President Morales also threatened to evict foreign companies, including U.S. companies, unless they turned the titles to their properties over to the State.

Well, the fact is, those actions matter to me. We should not reward the bad behavior of those two governments by maintaining unilateral trade preferences on their exports to the United States. We should not let ATPA evolve into an entitlement program. Instead, we should allow ATPA to lapse, and then see what type of economic relationships the governments of Bolivia and Ecuador want to establish with the United States. For starters, those relationships must be based on a genuine respect for the rule of law.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very fortunate this morning to have such a diverse group of witnesses for today's hearing. Today's panel begins with Ms. Meredith Broadbent. She is the Assistant USTR for Industry, Market Access, and Telecommunications with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. Following Ms. Broadbent is Dr. Muhammad Yunus, founder of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, and recipient of the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize. Dr. Yunus, thank you very much for traveling from Bangladesh to be here today. Our third witness is Mr. Eric Reinhardt, assistant professor of political science at Emory University in Atlanta. Fourth is Mr. Marcos Iberkleid, the president of American Textile in La Paz, Bolivia. And thank you, Mr. Iberkleid, for coming, again, such a long way. And finally, we welcome Ms. Katrin Kuhlmann. She is a senior vice president for global trade of the Women's Edge Coalition based in Washington, DC.

All right. Ms. Broadbent, why don't you begin? And I urge you, again, to keep it very brief. We only have about 40 minutes.

STATEMENT OF MEREDITH BROADBENT, ASSISTANT U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDUSTRY, MARKET ACCESS, AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS, OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, WASHINGTON, DC

Ms. BROADBENT. Chairman Baucus and distinguished members of the committee, I am pleased to be here today to participate in a hearing on the U.S. Trade Preference programs.

I am Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Industry, Market Access, and Telecommunications, and I administer the GSP program, the Generalized System of Preferences, which, as you know, covers nearly 4,900 products, including agricultural and non-agricultural goods.

At the outset, I would like to thank the committee for extending the program through December 31, 2008. This was actually the first time that Congress has extended the program without a lapse in its nine extensions since the program was first authorized in 1974. A seamless extension has created greater certainty for developing country producers and exporters, as well as for U.S. importers and businesses.

The administration also agrees with Congress that the goals of the GSP program are best fulfilled when the benefits provided are targeted to those countries and products that are not yet competitive in the world market. In this regard, we welcome the competitiveness guidance that Congress added to the GSP statute.

I wanted to say a few words about the origin of the program and how we see its effectiveness today, nearly 30 years later. I will also provide a few remarks on the other U.S. preference programs which offer additional benefits to countries in the Caribbean basin, the Andean region, and in Africa.

An overall point about these programs is that they are one facet of a broader trade strategy, premised on our view that developing countries attract investment and grow economically if they work to eliminate trade barriers and adopt multilateral and bilateral rules-based trade commitments.

Authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, the GSP program was designed to be a system of temporary unilateral trade preferences. It has three broad goals: to promote economic growth and improve living standards in developing countries, to help integrate developing countries into the global trading system, and to reduce costs for U.S. manufacturers and consumers.

I want to draw your attention today to the competitive need limits which Congress included in the GSP statute to ensure that the duty-free benefits of the GSP program extend to developing country exports that are not competitive internationally.

These limits serve as one of our three primary tools for redirecting program benefits from fast-growing countries exporting globally competitive products to the poorest countries.

The CNLs are ceilings on GSP benefits for each product and country and are based on annual product trade from a specific country and the share of total imports of that product.

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Broadbent, you have about 2 minutes left.

Ms. BROADBENT. All right. Good.

The GSP program also promotes overall U.S. trade policy objectives by encouraging beneficiaries to eliminate or reduce significant barriers to trade in goods, services and investment; afford all workers internationally recognized worker rights; and provide adequate and effective means to secure and enforce property rights, including intellectual property rights.

The most recent GSP renewal period resulted in an average 11 percent annual increase in imports under the GSP program. It has offered benefits for retailers who use it to broaden their sourcing, and allows several beneficiary countries to participate in one production chain at a time.

GSP ensures that U.S. companies have access to intermediate products from beneficiary countries on generally the same terms that are available to competitors in other developed countries that offer trade preferences.

At the same time, U.S. companies maintain that country eligibility in the GSP program nurtures a set of conditions that is advantageous to U.S. exporters, as well as beneficiary countries.

The record shows that the GSP program has helped to influence positive developments in many areas of the U.S. trade agenda with developing countries. For example, GSP benefits have proven to be an incentive to improve worker rights and intellectual property.

The administration is strongly committed to the goal of promoting economic growth in the developing world, and most importantly in its poorest regions. U.S. preference programs are an important part of that effort, and we look forward to working with you on them. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Your full statements will be included in the record, but I do urge you to keep it under 5 minutes if you can.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Broadbent appears in the appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Yunus, thank you very much again for traveling such a great distance. You honor us here with your presence. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF DR. MUHAMMAD YUNUS, FOUNDER, GRAMEEN BANK, DHAKA, BANGLADESH

Dr. YUNUS. It is my honor, Mr. Chairman, to be here. Also, I feel lucky that you have given me this opportunity to appear before you.

In a Muslim country like Bangladesh, the garment industry has brought a major social revolution. The most dramatic thing Bangladesh has experienced in the last 2 decades is the empowerment of women.

Because of this, many other positive things happened in Bangladesh, such as poverty declining consistently in Bangladesh. Fertility rate has declined from 6.3 in 1975 to, today, 3 in 2006, reduced by more than half.

Nearly universal primary education has been achieved all over Bangladesh. At the secondary level, girls outnumber boys in a Muslim country which is supposed to keep the girls home. Today, it is quite different. Longevity of women finally overtook the longevity of men, as it should have been. Today that has been achieved and the longevity of women is longer. Child mortality and maternal mortality has been declining steadily.

How did all this happen? How did women's empowerment come about? Through two major sources: micro-credit and the garment industry. A new generation of young girls are coming up in a Muslim society, creating a liberal, modern attitude in the poor families. I always point out that poverty is a threat to peace, national as well as global peace. Poverty is the breeding ground for terrorism. Families of these girls will not be those breeding grounds any more.

The U.S. duty structure has been very unkind to Bangladesh exports. For the $3.3 billion exported in 2006 to the United States, Bangladesh paid half a billion dollars in duties. The United Kingdom paid the same amount, half a billion dollars, the same year, for total exports of $44 billion. Bangladesh is not requesting any special favor. She wants to be treated at par with others.

What will happen to the garment industry if Bangladesh is allowed duty-free access to the U.S. market? My best guess is, the export volume to the U.S. will double in 5 years or less. Instead of 2 million girls working in the garment industry, 4 million girls will work in the garment industry. Wages will go up. Bangladesh's growth rate will go up.

Exports of U.S. cotton to Bangladesh will double. Other U.S. exports to Bangladesh will also increase. While declaring the millennium development goals in 2000 at the Millennium Summit, a commitment was made that LDCs will be given duty-free access to help achieve those goals.

Honoring that commitment now will help Bangladesh enormously. With this help, Bangladesh can make millennium development goals a reality by 2015. Every one of those millennium development goals can be achieved by that date.

Mr. Chairman, your decision on the floor of the Senate can help create the most dramatic result in human history. The poorest country in the world, that is, Bangladesh, and the most densely populated country in the world, with an 85-percent Muslim population out of 145 million people, can actually come out gloriously in reducing the number of poor people by half by 2015. At the same time, she can also achieve all of the seven millennium development goals. What a history to create.

Mr. Chairman, I ask you to check if this link between your decision here will enhance—even ensure—the chances of Bangladesh to reduce poverty by half by 2015. If you are convinced, we should not miss this historic opportunity to help a poor country in reducing poverty by doing business with you. It will be a great lesson for the world. With this lesson, we can think seriously about creating a poverty-free world and put poverty ultimately in the poverty museums.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, distinguished members of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Dr. Yunus. We really appreciate that.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Yunus appears in the appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Reinhardt?

STATEMENT OF ERIC REINHARDT, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA, GA

Mr. REINHARDT. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, thank you for the privilege of speaking with you today.

The U.S. unilateral preference programs have the aim of promoting the exports of beneficiary developing countries and helping to integrate them more closely into the world economy. Are they effective in accomplishing those goals? The answer may seem obvious because they provide a margin of preference that has lower tariffs than other suppliers face. How could their exports not increase to the United States?

I agree with advocates of these programs, that helping developing countries grow through trade is a vital interest of the United States and should be something that we pursue.

But these unilateral preference programs, I would argue, are simply not an effective way to achieve that goal. Instead, they often fail to promote their beneficiaries' exports and, indeed, may be counterproductive; when countries are removed from the program, their exports begin to grow at a faster rate.

That is because these programs, such as the GSP, lack three structural features which are vital to the success and political sustainability of any international trade system, that is, reciprocity, enforceable legal bindings, and non-discrimination.

The absence of these three features in the unilateral preference programs, which contrasts with the system of the World Trade Organization and with the United States' system of free trade agreements, institutionalizes a perfect storm of perverse incentives for all parties to the arrangement.

So, these programs end up adding significant new costs to exports in addition to making the policy environment far less predictable, which discourages investments in the export areas that we would like to help promote.

Now, I want to make my point crystal clear by emphasizing that this critique is not simply unique to the United States' programs. It applies equally to the programs maintained by other developed countries, such as the European Union. The fault does not lie in the administration of the program by the USTR or the other involved agencies, but rather with the inherent structure, as I indicated.

I will skip, to save time, right to my points of action. The implication of my critique for the reform of the preference system is fairly straightforward. If the goal is to boost developing country exports, we ought, ultimately, to scrap GSP and the other unilateral preference programs and substitute a system of trade relations with these countries that is fully maintained within the purview of the World Trade Organization, which would involve zero tariff commitments in the WTO framework to GSP-eligible tariff lines at present on an MFN basis, and with those concessions, of course, being legally bound and enforceable through WTO procedures.

This would result in a loss of marginal preference for the current beneficiaries of the unilateral preference programs in the United States, and, to help offset this, the United States can help make them more willing participants in such a change by extending new—and it would not need to be more than modest—tariff cuts in sectors where these poor countries have the greatest comparative advantage, which are typically left out at present of the unilateral preference programs.

The prospect of this, I think, is greater to the extent that we often do not appreciate that these developing countries have the incentive not to liberalize themselves to cut their own tariffs in return because of the unilateral and non-reciprocal nature of these preferences.

GSP beneficiaries constituted a market for $118 billion of United States exports in 2006. Their own tariff bindings averaged 44 percent, and their applied tariff rates were about 10 to 12 percent in that year.

This is low-hanging fruit in terms of an area where United States exports may increase, not to mention areas such as trade and services. I think there is enough there to justify a more liberalizing reciprocal arrangement for all parties.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Reinhardt, very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Reinhardt appears in the appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Iberkleid?

STATEMENT OF MARCOS IBERKLEID, PRESIDENT, AMETEX, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

Mr. IBERKLEID. Thank you. Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Committee on Finance, thank you very much for the opportunity to be here today. It is a privilege to testify before you and to describe the very real and tangible effects that trade preferences have had on my company, and on my country, Bolivia.

I have the honor of presiding over Ametex, a vertically integrated apparel manufacturing company based in La Paz. When the company was founded in 1965, we employed fewer than 200 workers and generated total annual sales of less than $1.5 million, and we managed our operations using technology from the 1930s. We spent the first 20 years of our history providing to the local market.

In those days, competitiveness was based on a strictly protected market from imported products. Sales, to a large degree, depended on government acquisitions. Workers had tenure, but labor conditions were inadequate due to a lack of economic resources. Labor and management relations were paternalistic at best and frustrating to both in terms of results.

In the mid-1980s, our lives changed. Devastating hyperinflation in Bolivia led to the complete disappearance of Ametex's local market. As a matter of survival, we decided to seek a foreign market, which we soon found in the U.S., and which resulted in modest revenues of $1.2 million.

Then in 1991, with the enactment of the Andean Trade Preference Act, followed in 2002 by the Andean Trade Promotion and

Drug Eradication Act, ATPDEA, the economic landscape changed in such a way that it was nearly impossible to overstate its effect.

With sustained yearly growth rates of 30 percent since ATPDEA's enactment, Ametex is now able to export 85 percent of our total annual production, with 90 percent of our millions of garments going directly, or through, the United States.

Because of ATPDEA we have built a company that achieved sales of $50 million in 2006 and employed, until a few months ago, 4,500 people, making it Bolivia's largest private sector employer.

The jobs we provide, as our workers can attest, are unique. Ametex pays its workers 3 times the national minimum wage. We have five in-house unions, two representatives of which have accompanied me here today.

Our working standards are in full compliance with human rights and fair labor practices and are certified by the World Responsible Apparel Production organization, which monitors and certifies compliance with internationally recognized standards for manufacturing practices.

Mr. Chairman, with your permission I would like to submit for the record letters that have been written and signed by the workers of each of these five unions.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection.

[The letters appear in the appendix on p. 30.]

Mr. IBERKLEID. Thank you.

The 4,500 jobs we provide, which owe their very existence to ATPDEA, have created real opportunities for working people in an economy where alternatives to the informal—or worse, illegal—markets are increasingly scarce.

In Bolivia, which is now facing the very real problem of its skilled workers increasingly choosing to emigrate to Brazil, Argentina, and Spain, the existence of good-paying, skilled, and sustainable jobs like the ones provided by us have become an all-too-visible rarity.

I am also joined here today by eight business leaders representing the hundreds of companies that have been built in Bolivia since the inception of ATPDEA and who are part of the miracle of being proud suppliers to the United States, the most exclusive and demanding market in the world. They add their voices to mine as I speak to you.

And while our success, like that of our workers, can be accurately attributed to the energy we bring to our work, without ATPDEA, none of this would have been possible. In this regard, we extend our deep appreciation and gratitude to the government of the United States of America. But make no mistake, ATPDEA is no handout. Rather, the Andean trade preferences bring out the best of what we, as Bolivians, know we are capable of.

Trade preferences enable the entrepreneurial spirit to spring forth in Bolivia, a country where private enterprise is continuously under attack. Trade preferences give growing businesses the opportunity to reach their potential and have led to the employment of hundreds of thousands of people in the Andean region.

In Bolivia's "survival economy" where at least 70 percent of the jobs are in the informal sector, Ametex stands as an example of how an export-oriented company—employing formal business practices and in strict compliance with the law—can achieve sustained success and continue to grow, while providing livelihoods and hope for the futures of thousands of Bolivian workers and their families.

Unfortunately, this is where our story takes a dramatic turn, and that turn is for the worse. It is clear that the ATPDEA has been an economically stabilizing force in the region, having contributed to the expansion of the private sector as well as creating thousands of good paying, high quality jobs. Yet, this very stability is threatened today by ATPDEA's impending expiration on June 30, 2007.

The CHAIRMAN. I am going to have to ask you to wrap up if you could, Mr. Iberkleid.

Mr. IBERKLEID. Yes. And I apologize and beg your indulgence.

Let me wrap it up by saying that we, as honest workers, respectfully ask that the honorable members of the Senate Committee on Finance consider the merits of our case and renew trade preferences for Bolivia.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very, very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Iberkleid appears in the appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Kuhlmann?

STATEMENT OF KATRIN KUHLMANN, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT FOR GLOBAL TRADE, WOMEN'S EDGE COALITION, WASHINGTON, DC

Ms. KUHLMANN. Good morning, Chairman Baucus and honorable members of the committee. Thank you for having me here today. My name is Katrin Kuhlmann and I am the senior vice president for global trade at the Women's Edge Coalition, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to promoting economic policies that improve the lives of women in the developing world.

The majority of the world's poor are women. Travel to almost any small village in any country and you will see women eking out a living for themselves and their families through tireless, backbreaking work.

The potential of international trade to improve the lives of these women is enormous. Congress has recognized the power of trade and development tools through various policies, including trade preference programs.

In my travels to the developing world, I have met craftswomen with beautiful wares who could not access the market, and factory workers in Sri Lanka, fearful that low-cost production in China would send them back to gripping poverty. For these women, secure access to markets can literally mean the difference between surviving and starving.

AGOA, the African Growth and Opportunity Act, for example, has generated thousands of apparel jobs in sub-Saharan Africa, 45,000 in Swaziland, 26,000 in Lesotho, and 30,000 in Kenya. Up to 90 percent of these jobs have gone to impoverished women who had few other economic opportunities.

In India and Thailand, American preference programs have given rise to a new wave of businesses geared towards producing jewelry for the international market. In India alone, the opportunity to sell into the U.S. market duty-free has directly created 325,000 jobs in jewelry production and has encouraged the development of another 600,000 related jobs. That is almost 1 million employed because of GSP.

In Thailand, a country with a much smaller population, another million jobs have been created in the jewelry industry. For women, these jobs are often the only alternative to subsistence farming. Keep in mind that giving one woman a job sends ripples throughout the developing world.

Studies have found that one woman with a job in an export-related field can support up to 15 family members. It would be a shame if all of these jobs and all of this hope that have arisen from U.S. policies were to simply disappear if these programs were allowed to expire.

If Congress does not act before the end of June, preferences for the Andean countries will expire and waivers that have created millions of jobs in India, Thailand, the Philippines, and Brazil will be put in jeopardy. We urge Congress to address these issues as soon as possible.

While preference programs have been a tremendous success, there are areas that can be improved. Here are four concrete suggestions. First, the world's poorest countries should receive complete access to the U.S. market free of duties and quotas.

There are so many product exclusions built into the statutes—textiles, apparel, footwear, luggage, and certain agricultural products—that many products are still subject to duties and quotas, even when they come from those countries that are meant to be benefitting from our preference programs.

These exclusions can have absurd results. For example, Bangladesh pays more in import duties on its $3.3 billion in exports to the United States than the United Kingdom does on its $54 billion in exports. Cambodia pays as much on its $2 billion in exports as France does on its $37 billion in exports. With annual per capita income of less than $500, these are poor countries that can ill afford these disproportionate tariff burdens.

Our second recommendation is that African countries receive special consideration to build upon the successes of AGOA and create lasting, sustainable change in the African economy. In addition to 100 percent duty-free/quota-free market access, AGOA countries should receive more permissible rules of origin, significant dedicated capacity building, and increased attention from U.S. trade and development agencies.

Third, the current programs are difficult to navigate, both for beneficiary countries and American businesses. Preference programs should be made permanent and simplified through one clear set of criteria and rules.

Fourth, due to trade capacity constraints in many developing countries, the poorest populations cannot take advantage of the opportunities created by trade and U.S. preference programs. More trade capacity building is desperately needed.

I recognize that no discussion of trade is complete without a discussion of the impact on America and on American workers. Take the textiles and apparel industry, for example. Congress is rightly concerned that jobs in the American industry have disappeared in recent decades.

However, driving apparel manufacturers in Bangladesh out of business and throwing thousands of women who have just begun to bring themselves out of poverty back into the desperation of subsistence farming, or much worse, is not going to revive the American industry.

Boosting labor standards abroad is something that we support, and I hope that better labor standards, such as those recently agreed upon by Congress and the administration, will help bring standards up around the world, improving the lives of women and partially allaying concerns with the impact of freer trade on America.

Without American preference programs, whether it is apparel in Bangladesh or Africa, jewelry in India or Thailand, or agriculture in the Andean countries, jobs in the developing world will move to China, not to Charleston. It is in our own national interest as Americans that the promise of trade be spread more equitably throughout the developing world.

I thank the committee for your time and for all that you have done to create and preserve these programs. I urge you to extend and improve the trade preference programs and would be happy to answer any questions you might have. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Ms. Kuhlmann, very, very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Kuhlmann appears in the appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. We do not have much time here, but I have many questions. I will just ask one general one of each of the five, and if you could be very brief so the other four could also address it. Each has a unique perspective on this program. I would like each of you to give this committee three changes that you would recommend. Each one has about 1 minute to give three changes.

I will start with you, Ms. Broadbent.

Ms. BROADBENT. We are in the process in the administration of looking at the program at this point in our annual review. I think, overall, we are committed to the fact that this is a temporary program that is designed to get developing countries to make progress in adopting international trade norms.

We are looking at the administration of the competitive need limits and their waivers and how better to encourage the more advanced developing countries to make progress in opening their markets. So those and other elements of the statute are really the tools that we will use to better focus the benefits on the world's poorest countries.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Thank you.

Dr. Yunus?

Dr. YUNUS. I will just focus on the unevenness of the structure, which I mentioned. Now Bangladesh pays about 15 percent duty, which is the third highest duty among all nations, much higher than rich countries in Europe and other countries.

So to kind of rationalize, the best thing for Bangladesh right now is to give it what other LDCs are enjoying right now, to put Bangladesh, Nepal, Cambodia, and others into the same category. That is the most important thing we have done, which is related to, as I said, the millennium development goals. This is all directly related to that.

So we are only half way. We are halfway up the period of the millennium development goals starting from 2000 to 2015. We are right in the middle right now. We still have some time, so let us do it. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Reinhardt?

Mr. REINHARDT. I would like to emphasize that the one area I might disagree with the other panelists on is largely the area of reciprocity. What makes these preferences less effective is because they allow the developing country beneficiaries to maintain very high tariffs, which add a very significant cost to their own potential exporters in purchasing inputs from abroad, and kills their exports from the inside, as it were.

So, I would emphasize that any system that resolves it ought to be reciprocal, as well as non-discriminatory and bound within a system that is enforceable.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Iberkleid?

Mr. IBERKLEID. Thank you. First, I think that Mr. Reinhardt's concern is important. But it is also interesting to note that, in Bolivia's case, there is no duty for capital imports from the United States, zero duties. So, there is reciprocity.

But coming to the Chairman's concern, I would like to say that jobs are essential to life. But if we can build jobs, making sure democracy and freedom are there, it is essential. I believe the United States should lead the way in that direction, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Ms. Kuhlmann?

Ms. KUHLMANN. Thank you. First, I think that the programs should be made more comprehensive so they cover the products that are of the greatest importance to the developing world.

Second, I think that the programs should be made more simple so that they are easier to navigate, both for producers throughout the world, small and large, and for American companies as well.

Third, I think that the capacity does not exist in many countries to take full advantage of these programs, and that is something that could also be addressed through greater trade capacity building assistance. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Ms. Broadbent, at the Hong Kong ministerial, there was an agreement to limit to 97 percent tariff lines for sensitive products, and the question is, I assume sugar is in that 3 percent?

Ms. BROADBENT. You are right, Mr. Chairman. The United States agreed to the so-called "duty-free quota-free" proposal for least-developed developing countries.

The CHAIRMAN. You said "right." That is all I want to ask.

Ms. BROADBENT. That 3 percent which will not be covered will be decided as part of the Doha Round of trade negotiations and through consultations with Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. I appreciate that. I raised the question because it raises the question of sensitive products and how they should be managed. I have about 14 seconds left. Who wants to address the question of how to manage sensitive products with respect to GSP and that balance between the two? That is, some products are very sensitive to the United States, but yet we want the preferences. How do we strike a balance between the two? Any guidance? Ms. Kuhlmann?

Ms. KUHLMANN. Thank you. I think that, first of all, for the least-developed countries there needs to be a distinction drawn, and some of these countries are very small and are not going to be putting U.S. production in jeopardy.

I do think, however, that there have been cases of job creation that are notable. The European Union, for example, has decided to remove quotas on sugar by 2009, and already jobs are being created in Africa. I think that that is something that does need to be looked at. Perhaps all of these programs should be looked at through the lens of both the impact on the United States and the impact on development around the world.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Ms. KUHLMANN. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Bingaman?

Senator BINGAMAN. Thank you all very much for being here, and thank you for your testimony.

Let me just ask, Ms. Broadbent, the administration's view on the suggestions that Mr. Reinhardt is making, that we should be pushing for more traditional trade arrangements with these less-developed countries.

As I understand his testimony, he is saying that both the United States and the countries involved would be better off if we had more traditional trade arrangements with them rather than just granting a unilateral preference. What is your view on that?

Ms. BROADBENT. Well, I do not think it is an either/or situation, in my view. Our primary negotiating objective is to achieve an ambitious result in the Doha Round of trade negotiations, and we are pushing developing countries very hard to do reciprocal liberalizations on their tariffs, particularly in the Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) negotiations and in the agriculture negotiations. This would be through the application of a formula and through "zero-for-zero" sectors in that negotiation, which are two different tools for achieving market access, increased trade flows, and development.

So those negotiations are ongoing, and the preferences are another aspect of our relationship with developing countries, but I do not think it is an either/or situation.

Senator BINGAMAN. Dr. Yunus, let me try to understand better. I apologize for not being better informed on this. But you indicate that Bangladesh gets much better treatment with regard to its duties for its exports from the European Union and from Canada than you do from the United States. Can you explain the reasons that led to that difference in circumstance, as you understand it?

Dr. YUNUS. At the Millennium Development Summit, a commitment was made that all the LDCs would be allowed duty-free access. Both the European Union and Canada have accepted and followed that, so we got duty-free access to the European Union and to Canada. But we did not get that status in the United States.

Senator BINGAMAN. Did we agree to it at that summit you talked about?

Dr. YUNUS. Yes. There was a——

Senator BINGAMAN. Now, we have not implemented it.

Dr. YUNUS. Implemented. No.

Senator BINGAMAN. I see.

Dr. YUNUS. Yes.

Senator BINGAMAN. All right.

Dr. YUNUS. It was considered as a very important item for achieving millennium development goals to help these developed countries to move up and to open up the doors to the bigger markets so that they could participate.

Senator BINGAMAN. And is Japan participating in that as well? Do you have exports into Japan or not?

Dr. YUNUS. I have no immediate knowledge on that one.

Senator BINGAMAN. All right. All right. I will stop with that, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Salazar?

Senator SALAZAR. Thank you very much, Chairman Baucus.

I will ask just a brief question, because I know we are about ready to go into a vote. That has to do with the Andean Trade Preferences Act. Earlier in the year, Senator Reid and a number of us went to Bolivia, to Peru, and Ecuador.

So my question to you, Mr. Iberkleid—and I am glad to see you here again just a few months later—concerns the geopolitical impact of our failure to renew the Andean Trade Preferences Agreement with respect to Bolivia.

We obviously have some tension in some parts of Latin America. You have a new president in Bolivia. What would be the impact with respect to the geopolitical relationship between our country and Bolivia if we do not extend the Andean Trade Preferences Agreement?

Mr. IBERKLEID. With all due respect, Senator, I think this is a question for which it would be difficult for me to provide a satisfactory anser, due to current political sensitivities. In the case of Ametex, without ATPDEA, the futures of our workers and their families will be uncertain. How this trend would affect the large geopolitical situation is, I believe, worth considering.

Senator SALAZAR. Let me just make a comment on the whole question. It just seems to me that, with the trade preferences agreements, as well as the free trade agreements that we have relating to Colombia, Peru, and obviously to the Andean region, that the geopolitical implications are very important to all of us. I mean, it is true not only for Latin America, but to other places around the world.

I have been particularly troubled by what has happened in terms of the relationship between the United States and our sister nations to the south with respect to what seems to be a growing distance. Venezuela is obviously in the lead, but other countries are essentially distancing themselves from the United States of America, and the whole concept and the relationship that we have established economically with Bolivia and other countries is a critical role with respect to the future of that relationship. So I very much appreciate you being here today, and I thank the panelists for their excellent testimony as well.

Mr. IBERKLEID. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Senator.

Dr. Yunus, you won the Nobel Peace Prize, and we are very honored to have you here, as I mentioned. Could you just tell us a little bit about the link between these preference programs and trade on one hand, and peace on the other, and the degree to which it does or does not contribute, in your view? Just expand a little bit on that point.

Dr. YUNUS. I have been raising this issue for a long time, that there is a link between poverty and peace. Also, the Nobel Peace Committee has recognized that issue, that poverty is a threat to peace. It is easy, in extreme poverty, for people to get into violence, get into lawlessness, get into terrorism. So, poverty becomes a breeding ground for terrorism and all kinds of political unrest.

So, if you can bring poverty down, if you can help people get out of poverty, the chances of having peace within the society, within the nation, and globally enhances tremendously.

For example, if we can have access to the U.S. market in Bangladesh, and similarly in Nepal, one thing I can see in a political way, Nepal getting this advantage and having exports to the U.S. increasing, their political unrest probably will be much less because people will be busy competing with each other rather than fighting with each other.

That will also lead to collaboration between Bangladesh and Nepal, which is, again, a very important item for the region for us. We are talking about a community to build up, reduce tension between India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and all those countries. So this will help us.

If Nepal and Bangladesh want to come closer, India has to get into it because we can negotiate with each other only through India, because there is distance between Nepal and Bangladesh, a small corridor of India. So we have to all work together so that we can use the facility in Bangladesh, port facility, because Nepal is a land-locked country.

So I agree, if we can start helping people to move out of poverty in a business way, in a more sustainable way, then you are really building the platform on which the basis of peace can be built up within the countries and among the countries.

The CHAIRMAN. I appreciate that.

I would like you all to address another question that some members of Congress have, and that is, why should we continue these preferences? Why should we reward countries that are not our friends or not good actors, if they are not behaving properly? For example, one country might not sufficiently protect intellectual property. Another might not sufficiently protect, in the views of many members of Congress, investment rights. Some say, in South America, Mr. Chavez is making inroads and some countries seem to be cozying up to him, so why in the world would we help those countries?

That is the view of a good many members of Congress. What would you say to those members of Congress if they were sitting here today, any of you? I will start, again, with you, Dr. Yunus. What would you say to them?

Dr. YUNUS. I will say there are two ways. You ignore them and move on, you can leave without them. That is no problem. But the other way is to get linked with them, understand them. Once they see the business interests, things will change. By ignoring them, probably you are encouraging them to become more violent, more aggressive, more hostile.

So business relationships have a cooling effect. People start to understand why this relationship is important. So even in adverse circumstances, a link with business is a good idea to have rather than to ignore the partners and ignore other people.

The CHAIRMAN. Who else wants to address that general question? Yes, Mr. Iberkleid?

Mr. IBERKLEID. Mr. Chairman, these programs are the most effective way of helping, directly, companies and businesses and their workers. These programs do not go through the government, so it is not rewarding the government, it is rewarding the people. It is building a sense of business, creating opportunities, creating jobs, creating a linkage to a formal life. I think that this is very important.

The CHAIRMAN. But again, I will say, why would we reward somebody who is not our friend? That is the basic question that some have.

Mr. IBERKLEID. Sometimes governments are not friends, but companies tend to last more than governments, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Anyone else? Ms. Kuhlmann? Yes, they do tend to. [Laughter.]

Ms. KUHLMANN. First of all, I would say that, with respect to the eligibility criteria in these programs, they really do work. I was at USTR before my current position and saw firsthand that the threat of losing benefits under one of these programs did encourage countries to put in place better legal protections, on everything from intellectual property to workers' rights. I think that those eligibility criteria should be strengthened and used even more.

I think that, second, sometimes the lack of international cooperation, if you will, is based on a misperception that the international system does not work to everybody's benefit. I think that these programs are tremendous success stories and should be used more and should be talked about more.

In several of the cases that I cited today, jewelry in India and Thailand, millions of jobs have been created. I think that this just shows that trade liberalization and international trade does work for the poorest members of society. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. What conditions would you perhaps look at, perhaps focus on?

Ms. KUHLMANN. Well, one thing in particular, I think, is protection against discrimination in the workplace. It is something that is particularly important to the lives of women around the world and has been lacking from the eligibility criteria in preference programs and other trade instruments for some time. I know that this was something that was recently discussed last week, so it is something that I think would help these programs as well.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, does anyone else want to address those who say, do not help those who are not our friends? Anybody else want to address that point before I move on?

Mr. REINHARDT. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead, Mr. Reinhardt.

Mr. REINHARDT. The main case for running our preference systems this way rather than through a reciprocal legally bound arrangement is that we have the flexibility to use trade sanctions for non-economic purposes. That would be the main case for doing it this way rather than another way.

The problem is, because they are not legally bound, this becomes the first resort for U.S. groups that suffer from competition with those imports that we are trying to encourage, to lobby for the removal of these preferences, which undermines the credibility of the promise that they will get access to markets if they do what we would like.

This means that time and time again, we see cases like that of Singapore back in 1986, where the threat of GSP withdrawal was used to leverage additional upgrades in their intellectual property regime, which they agreed to, then we promptly ejected them from the program nonetheless.

Likewise, the labor standards agreement with Cambodia in 2001, where the United States made a commitment to open up our quota on apparel, up to 20 percent increases every year, and really failed to deliver anything more than 7, 8, 9, 10 percent increases per year, despite the important improvements that that country made in its labor standards.

The CHAIRMAN. What is a reasonable period of time within which to extend preferences? One year? Two years? Five years? Permanent? What do you think?

Dr. YUNUS. The longer the better.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sorry?

Dr. YUNUS. The longer the better.

The CHAIRMAN. The longer the better.

Ms. Broadbent, what do you think?

Dr. YUNUS. Because you need investments, you need preparations to make use of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Sure.

Dr. YUNUS. You make investments, and suddenly it comes to a close and then you do not want to make investment. So you need to give that leeway.

The CHAIRMAN. Does anyone else want to address the period, the length of time? Ms. Kuhlmann?

Ms. KUHLMANN. Thank you. I would say permanent would be the best, but whatever the period, it does have to be long enough for the benefits to take hold.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what do you say to those who say—your point, Mr. Reinhardt—companies take advantage of it? There is no incentive to be more competitive because they are just so used to the benefit. There is no incentive to get off of it, no incentive to grow, to mature, develop. That is the argument. What do you think of that argument?

Ms. KUHLMANN. I think that perhaps there are other ways to add incentives into the system. I think that, as we have seen with other programs like, for example, the apparel business in Africa, the jobs do start to leave as the preferences expire. So, somehow there has to be a way to ensure that the investment that there is and the jobs that are created do last.

Mr. IBERKLEID. I think that competitiveness grows within the country, within countries that have the same preferences. It takes a few years to build the factories—sometimes 4, 5, 6 years—until you see results and you see the whole economy benefitting from it. It might take many more years. In that sense it would be permanent, but that is at the sidelines. But the other answer is, it has to be a long time, a longer time, an acceptable time.

The CHAIRMAN. Are European preferences the same as, richer than, or more stringent than the U.S.'s?

Dr. YUNUS. So far as least-developed countries are concerned, everything but arms are duty-free. So it is a very blanket, open free access to Europe.

The CHAIRMAN. Totally free? So that means they are much more generous.

Dr. YUNUS. Very generous. Very generous. There are no conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. So how does that work for them?

Dr. YUNUS. Very well. They have not complained, we have not complained.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I am sure you have not complained.

Dr. YUNUS. One of the reasons Bangladesh has a good growth rate is because we have access to a market like Europe. If we could have free access to the American market, our growth rate would go up.

The CHAIRMAN. So you have much greater access to the European markets. You sell more textiles to Europe, as a consequence?

Dr. YUNUS. Yes, indeed. Our growth rate is near about 7 percent in Bangladesh—economic growth.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Reinhardt, your view?

Mr. REINHARDT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. One problem is that these preferences are not secure, in the sense that they can be removed. That creates incentives to invest in areas where these countries lack comparative advantage because they are not durable.

As a result, we see instances like Ms. Kuhlmann pointed out, that when preferences are removed, countries which have invested in areas in which they lack comparative advantage, those industries will wither away. But that is not because the preferences ought to be continued. Rather, it reflects the fact that they are outside of the WTO legally bound system.

We see areas and product lines which are not covered by GSP in the United States actually experience the greatest export growth because they face the proper incentives. Golf club parts is Bangladesh's leading GSP product that is sold in the United States.

From 2000 to 2006, exports of this product dropped by 50 percent, whereas Bangladesh's exports overall to the United States increased by 16 percent over that period in terms of real growth. So the fastest-growing export areas are the ones where these countries do have comparative advantage, which reflects true market incentives, which GSP conceals and distorts.

The CHAIRMAN. What about developing countries' infrastructure capacity to fully utilize existing preference programs? I mean, do developing countries have the infrastructure, do they have the capacity to deal with and administer preferences? Who wants to address that? Dr. Yunus?

Dr. YUNUS. Yes. When Bangladesh became an independent country in 1971, we had zero garment industry, nothing. We had no experience in garments, so we started from zero. Today, this is the mainstay of our economy. The whole industry grew and the economy is growing because of that. Eighty-five percent of our exports earn incomes from the garment industry.

So we have the capacity, we have the technical know-how. It is a question of exploring bigger and bigger markets. So as far as Bangladesh is concerned, technical ability and their marketing ability and maintaining the quality that is demanded in the global market is all there. It is a question of just opening the door.

The CHAIRMAN. I am going to have to run pretty quickly. Mr. Iberkleid, do you have a statement to make?

Mr. IBERKLEID. In Bolivia, especially in the western part of the country, we see an enormous ability of people for detail work, high quality. We have seen that training people takes not more than 2, 3 months. They are building those plants, big textile operations, and within a year those plants are fully operational. And it is not that expensive. It is not that difficult. Building the textiles, building technology, yes, it takes a little longer.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, this has all been very helpful. I apologize for the absence of Senators here. I said a vote would start at 10:30. But welcome to the U.S. Senate: they have now changed it. It just started about 8, 9, 10 minutes ago, so we had more time in which to conduct this hearing than we thought. But other Senators thought we were going to vote right away, so that is why they did not attend today.

But this has been very helpful. Your full statements are in the record. There will be a lot of follow-up here. Thank you all very, very much for your contribution.

The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:54 a.m., the hearing was concluded.]

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

Statement of Meredith Broadbent, Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Industry, Market Access, and Telecommunications

Chairman Baucus, Senator Grassley, and distinguished members of the Committee, I am pleased to participate in today's hearing on U.S. trade preference programs. I am the Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Industry, Market Access and Telecommunications, and I administer the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program which, as you know, covers nearly 4900 products, including agricultural and non-agricultural goods.

At the outset, I would like to thank the Committee for extending the GSP program through December 31, 2008. This was actually the first time that Congress has extended the program without a lapse in its nine extensions since the program was first authorized in 1974. A seamless extension has created greater certainty for developing country producers and exporters, as well as for U.S. importers and businesses. The Administration also agrees with Congress that the purposes of the GSP program are best fulfilled when the benefits provided are targeted to those countries and products that are not yet competitive in the world market. In this regard, we welcomed the competitiveness guidance that Congress added to the GSP statute.

I wanted to say a few words about the origin of the GSP program and how we view its effectiveness today, thirty years later. I will also provide some remarks about other U.S. preference programs, which offer additional benefits to countries in the Caribbean Basin, Andean region and in Africa.

Historical Context for the GSP

Developing countries first put forward the idea of a Generalized System of Preferences, based on the grant of unilateral trade preferences as a form of development assistance, at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1964. The goal was to improve the ability of developing economies to compete with developed countries within the international trading system, thereby enhancing economic growth and development. In 1968, the United States joined other industrialized countries in supporting the GSP concept. As initially conceived, the key features of the GSP concept included: (1) temporary, unilateral grants of tariff preferences by developed to developing countries; (2) benefits provided to sectors of developing country economies which were not competitive internationally; and (3) safeguard mechanisms to protect domestic industries that were sensitive to import competition from those articles receiving preferential tariff treatment.

In order to implement the GSP concept in 1971, developed countries received a ten-year waiver from their GATT non-discrimination obligation. The GATT "Enabling Clause" made this waiver permanent in 1979.

The Goals of the GSP Program

Authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, the U.S. GSP program was implemented in 1976 for a ten-year period with the goal of promoting economic growth in the developing world. The GSP program is also designed to provide expanded choices to U.S. manufacturers and consumers and to help integrate developing countries into the global trading system.

Congress included competitive need limitations (CNL) in the GSP statute to ensure that the duty-free benefits of the GSP program extend to developing-country exports that are not competitive internationally. The CNLs are ceilings on the GSP benefits for each product and country, and are based on annual product trade from a specific country and the share of total imports of that product. A country will automatically lose its GSP benefits with respect to a product if either the trade cap or import share cap is exceeded in the previous calendar year (and if no waiver is granted).

The GSP program also encourages beneficiaries to: (1) eliminate or reduce significant barriers to trade in goods, services, and investment; (2) afford all workers internationally recognized worker rights; and (3) provide adequate and effective means to secure and enforce property rights, including intellectual property rights.

GSP Program and its Beneficiaries: 1976-1980

Ninety-eight countries and 39 territories comprised the initial beneficiaries of the GSP program. During the GSP program's first five years of operation, developing country beneficiaries were eligible to export to the United States products covered by approximately 2,800 of 7,000 tariff lines. Total U.S. imports under GSP in 1979 were $6.3 billion, or about three percent of total U.S. imports. At that time, nearly 70 percent of total imports under GSP were from five beneficiaries: Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, Brazil, and Mexico.

As early as 1980, a Presidential report to Congress noted that the President's statutory authority would be employed in the future "to withdraw, suspend or limit the application of duty free treatment" in a way that would begin to pare back benefits for those competitive products from the more successful exporters under GSP. This issue of gradually integrating advanced developing countries into a more reciprocal trade relationship within the disciplines of the WTO system is one which we still grapple with today, and one upon which Congress has recently focused its attention.

Since 1980

The GSP program has been renewed and modified nine times since its inception. In 1979, the President was given discretion to grant *de minimis* waivers to products exceeding the 50 percent competitive need limitation (CNL) when imports were less than $1 million (a figure that increases annually by $0.5 million). In 1981, by Executive Order, the President authorized USTR to enter into bilateral certification arrangements with interested beneficiaries to grant duty-free treatment to six hand-loomed and folklore textile exports under GSP. Congress first authorized the President to grant waivers to annual CNLs in 1984. In 1996, Congress authorized additional GSP benefits for all "least-developed" beneficiary developing countries. Subsequently, these countries were given the opportunity to export an additional 1,400 products to the United States duty-free.

Over the years, 17 countries have been graduated from the GSP program when their annual per capita gross national income exceeded the statutory limit. In addition, two Presidents have used authority under statute to graduate GSP beneficiaries based on their overall success exporting under the program and in the world trading system. President Reagan graduated Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan in 1989, and President Clinton graduated Malaysia in 1997.

In addition, the application of CNLs has resulted in the termination of GSP duty-free benefits for 227 products from countries that have demonstrated their competitiveness in the U.S. market. For example, 63 of Brazil's products have been graduated, followed by 21 for India and 10 for Thailand. Specific imports include several organic chemicals from India, Brazil, and Turkey; plywood from Indonesia and Brazil; carpets from India; monumental building stone from Turkey; and certain motor engines, auto parts and tires from Brazil. These actions underscore the principle enshrined in the GSP program that trade preferences under GSP are to be temporary support for developing countries as they make progress in taking on more reciprocal obligations of the trading system.

Current Status of the GSP Program

Today, 135 developing countries are beneficiaries of duty-free treatment for nearly 4900 articles. U.S. imports under GSP in 2006 were valued at $32.6 billion, an increase of 22 percent over 2005. Although this is a small percentage in the huge U.S. economy, the GSP program provides duty-free treatment to significant percentages of U.S. imports from individual beneficiary countries, such as 49 percent of U.S. imports from Kazakhstan; 36 percent from Fiji; 30 percent from Samoa; 26 percent from India; and 14 percent from Brazil.

Top non-petroleum GSP suppliers in 2006 were India, Thailand, Brazil, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Top overall imports under GSP were petroleum (eligible for duty-free treatment only from least-developed beneficiaries), gold jewelry, aluminum alloy products, refined copper cathodes, methanol, polyethylene terephthalate (PET), and wiring harnesses for vehicles.

In October 2005, in consultation with Congress, the Administration began a process to evaluate how to increase the use of benefits by countries that are small traders under the GSP program and to examine whether, based on competitiveness, the eligibility of certain GSP beneficiaries or certain U.S. imports from particular countries should be terminated because their receipt of benefits no longer seems to meet the goals of the GSP program. We incorporated into the GSP Annual Review a process to evaluate the potential revocation of current CNL waivers, based on the President's authority to revoke waivers due to changed circumstances and the guidance on competitiveness that Congress added to the GSP statute in December.

The Administration is working to ensure that the opportunities provided by the U.S. GSP program benefit as many countries as possible, and we welcome additional congressional direction on how best to accomplish this. We continue to work to qualify additional countries for GSP benefits. The President recently redesignated Liberia and Ukraine as GSP beneficiaries and East Timor joined the GSP ranks for the first time in 2006.

Further, GSP outreach and capacity-building are a top priority for my office. We provide training on how to use GSP to exporters, producers, and artisans in individual countries and by providing GSP-use analyses to beneficiary governments during bilateral and regional consultations in Washington and abroad.

What are the results of the GSP Program?

The most GSP renewal period, beginning in 2002, resulted in an average 11 percent annual increase in imports under GSP, including from least-developed beneficiaries such as Lesotho and Guyana, whose imports under GSP grew by 64 percent and 85 percent respectively. In contrast, between 1994 and 2001, GSP use dropped 2.2 percent annually, on average. Since the program's inception in 1974, GSP has been renewed nine times, each time after periods of expiration ranging in length from two to fifteen months.

One indication of the GSP program's effectiveness is provided by the public comments we have received during the Overall GSP Review. I will recount a few examples:

- One commenter noted that by saving U.S. spice importers $1.2 million in duties in 2005, the GSP program has created increased economic opportunities for small spice farmers in India, Brazil, Venezuela, Indonesia, South Africa, Turkey, and the Philippines.
- We also understand that Indonesia is exporting high-quality contact lenses under GSP to the United States and the duty savings are being used to invest in the industry's competitiveness. As a result, its growth is outpacing that of other foreign contact lens suppliers to the United States.
- Turkey has attained a measure of success, against other foreign suppliers, as an exporter of bathroom and other faucets. The Turkish industry attributes its GSP-supported competitive pricing, in part, to helping establish a country brand with a reputation for good quality at an affordable price.

U.S. retailers have noted that they import products from GSP-eligible countries not only because the savings keep prices low and competitive, but also because GSP provides them with the opportunity to spread product sourcing across a number of GSP countries. This also allows several beneficiaries to benefit from production of a single product. GSP also ensures that U.S. companies have access to intermediary products from beneficiary countries on generally the same terms that are available to competitors in other developed countries that grant them preferential status. At the same time, commenters have maintained that country eligibility in the GSP program nurtures a set of conditions that is advantageous to U.S. exporters as well as to beneficiary countries.

The GSP program has helped influence positive developments in many areas of the U.S. trade agenda with developing countries. GSP benefits have been an incentive to improve worker rights in beneficiary countries including Swaziland, Uganda, and Liberia. Similarly, increased protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights have occurred in Ukraine, India, and Kazakhstan.

Statutory allowance for cumulation of inputs under GSP's rules of origin has also been advantageous. Three television manufacturers -- one in the United States and two located in Thailand -- use the opportunity to pool inputs within the ASEAN region to meet GSP rules of origin. The companies noted that the "arrangement has the effect of stimulating the economies of all countries that are able to be in the supply chain for the production of complete television sets."

While GSP's primary objective was not to grant cost savings to U.S. industry, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce reported that GSP imports keep U.S. manufacturers and their suppliers competitive. In 2005, 75 percent of U.S. imports entering duty-free under GSP were raw materials, components, or equipment used by U.S. companies to manufacture goods either for domestic consumption or export. The Chamber also found that GSP is particularly important to U.S. small businesses, many of which rely on the program's duty savings to compete with much larger companies.

Other U.S. Trade Preference Programs

Over the past thirty years, the United States has enacted other trade preference programs targeting specific regions of the world for deeper, more generous benefits, including benefits for textile and apparel imports which have always been statutorily excluded under GSP. These regional programs were built on the basic structure of the GSP program: the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) in 1983; the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) in 1991; and the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) in 2000.

The trade programs known collectively as the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) remain a vital element in the United States' economic relations with its neighbors in Central America and the Caribbean. The CBI is intended to facilitate the economic development and export diversification of the Caribbean Basin economies. Initially launched through CBERA, and substantially expanded in 2000 through the U.S.-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA), the CBI currently provides 20 beneficiary countries with duty-free access to the U.S. market for most goods.

The Andean Trade Preference Act program was enacted to provide sustainable economic alternatives to drug-crop production in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Subsequently amended by the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA), the program has succeeded in creating significant trade opportunities for the countries of this region. Some of the countries now want to build upon this success by moving to a free trade relationship, defined by permanent, reciprocal, and binding trade obligations that offer significant new opportunities for U.S. exporters. Peru and Colombia signed comprehensive free trade agreements with the United States in April 2006 and November 2006 respectively. These agreements contain the rules and incentives that will spur job growth, attract new investment, strengthen the rule of law, and bolster the democratic and economic reforms that have been undertaken by the leaders of Peru and Colombia in recent years.

The African Growth and Opportunity Act provides duty-free access for virtually all products exported to the United States by the 38 sub-Saharan African countries and greater duty free access for apparel and certain textile products for 26 lesser developed AGOA beneficiaries that have implemented procedures to prevent illegal trans-shipment. U.S. imports from sub-Saharan African countries under AGOA (including its GSP provisions) totaled $44.2 billion in 2006, up 16 percent over 2005 – largely due to oil. Non-oil AGOA imports totaled $3.2 billion in 2006, an increase of seven percent over the previous year. Several sectors experienced significant increases: transportation equipment; agricultural products (fruits, nuts, prepared vegetables and cut flowers), machinery products, and footwear.

The Administration is strongly committed to the goal of promoting economic growth in the developing world and, most importantly, in its poorest regions. U.S. preference programs are an important part of that effort.

This concludes my remarks. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you, and I look forward to your questions.

Testimony of Marcos Iberkleid, Executive Director
Ametex
La Paz, Bolivia

Senate Committee on Finance
May 16, 2007

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Senate Committee on Finance, thank you very much for the opportunity to be here today. It is a privilege to testify before you and to describe the very real and tangible effects that trade preferences have had on my company and on my country, Bolivia.

I have the honor of presiding over Ametex, a vertically integrated apparel manufacturing company based in La Paz. When the company was founded in 1965, we employed fewer than 200 workers, generated total annual sales of less than $1.5 million, and managed our operations using technology from the 1930s. We spent the first 20 years of our history providing to the local market. In those days, competitiveness was based on a strictly protected market from imported products. Sales, to a large degree, depended on government acquisitions. Workers had tenure, but labor conditions were inadequate due to a lack of economic resources. Labor and management relations were paternalistic at best and frustrating in terms of results.

In the mid-1980s, our lives changed. Devastating hyperinflation in Bolivia led, in 1986, to the complete disappearance of Ametex's local market. As a matter of survival, we decided to seek a foreign market, which we soon found in the U.S. and which resulted in modest revenues of $1.2 million. Then, in 1991, with the enactment of the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) and followed in 2002 by the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA), the economic landscaped changed in such a way that it is nearly impossible to overstate its effect.

With sustained yearly growth rates of 30% since ATPDEA's enactment, Ametex is now able to export 85% of our total annual production, with 90% of our 10 million garments going directly to or through the United States. Because of ATPDEA, we have built a company that achieved sales of $50 million dollars in 2006 and employs—until a few months ago—4,500 people, making it Bolivia's largest private sector employer.

The jobs we provide, as our workers can attest, are unique. Ametex pays its workers three times the national minimum wage. We have five in-house unions, two representatives of which have accompanied me here today. Our working standards are in full compliance with human rights and fair labor practices, as certified by the World Responsible Apparel Production (WRAP) organization, which monitors and certifies compliance with internationally-recognized standards for manufacturing practices.

The 4,500 jobs we provide—which owe their very existence to ATPDEA—have created real opportunities for working people in an economy where alternatives to the informal, or worse, illegal markets, are increasingly scarce. In Bolivia, which is now facing the very real problem of its skilled workers increasingly choosing to emigrate to Brazil, Argentina, or Spain, the existence of good-paying, skilled, and sustainable jobs—like the ones provided by Ametex—has become an all-too-visible rarity.

I am also joined here today by eight business leaders representing the hundreds of companies that have been built in Bolivia since the inception of ATPDEA and who are part of the miracle of being proud suppliers to United States, the most exquisite and demanding market in the world. They add their voice to mine as I speak before you today.

While our success, like that of our workers, can be accurately attributed to the energy we bring to our work, without ATPDEA, none of this would have been possible. In this regard, we extend our deep appreciation and gratitude to the Government of the United States of America. But make no mistake, ATPDEA is no handout. Rather, Andean trade preferences bring out the best of what we, as Bolivians, know we are capable. Trade preferences enable the entrepreneurial spirit to spring forth in Bolivia, a country where private enterprise is continuously under attack. Trade preferences give growing businesses the opportunity to reach their potential and have led to the employment of hundreds of thousands of people in the Andean region.

In Bolivia's "survival economy" where at least 70% of the jobs are in the informal sector, Ametex stands as an example of how an export-oriented company—employing formal business practices and in strict compliance with the law—can achieve sustained success and continue to grow, while providing livelihoods and hope for the futures of thousands of Bolivian workers and their families.

Unfortunately, this is where our story takes a dramatic turn—and that turn is for the worse. It is clear that ATPDEA has been an economically stabilizing force in the region, having contributed to the expansion of the private sector as well as creating thousands of good paying, high quality jobs. Yet, this very stability is threatened today by ATPDEA's impending expiration on June 30, 2007.

It is for this reason—and this reason alone—that we have traveled here to be with you today. Since January of this year, as each successive day counts down towards ATPDEA's expiration, Ametex has been forced—against our wishes—to lay off hundreds of workers because our U.S. buyers are canceling orders—30% in just the last couple of months and we have been unable to secure any new buyers! These buyers are canceling orders not because our products are inferior but because they fear that ATPDEA will not be renewed. The lack of clear intention on the part of the U.S. Congress has forced our buyers to seek other suppliers in order to remain competitive and secure stable sources for their production.

What is clear is that without the security that ATPDEA brings to the business cycle, Ametex—and other businesses—will not survive. If Ametex disappears, so do the livelihoods of 4,500 people, which are disappearing each day so long as the uncertainty of renewal remains. Today, while we have the privilege of debating the merits of trade preferences, the lives and hopes of 4,500 people and their families are not the only thing that hangs in the balance. The future of my country, Bolivia—some would also say—hangs in the balance between opposing ideologies and visions for its future. From our perspective, renewal of ATDPEA sends a strong signal that the U.S. is committed to helping provide opportunities for economic—and, by extension—democratic development in Bolivia.

Today, we—as owners and as workers—respectfully ask that the honorable members of the Senate Committee on Finance consider the merits of our case and renew trade preferences for Bolivia.

SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES
" HILASA "
Fundado el 16 de Enero de 2004
Afiliado a la F.D.T.F.L.P.
R.S. 222689
El Alto - Bolivia

La Paz, May 10th, 2007

The Honorable Max Baucus
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman,

We turn to your authority because we feel that in our country we have been abandoned in the struggle for maintaining our jobs.

We conform a group of workers that, in some cases, joined Ametex more than twenty years ago. When we arrived to the company, most of us did not know a thing about the processes of spinning, knitting, dying, or sewing, and everything we now know, we have learned in our factories. We have learned to utilize our mind and our hands to make more and better products each time, and to compete in any part of the world.

We come from marginal neighborhoods in which, in many cases, we settled with our parents after arriving from the countryside or the mines. Some of us have returned to Bolivia after working and being exploited for many years in neighboring countries like Argentina or Brazil, in a sort of "labor exile".

When we entered our factory the first day of work, we arrived with illusions and with only enough money to return home; after some time, we have housing, food, means of transportation, social security, education for our children and retirement benefits.

We have found that the company provides us a worthy/decent job through which we were able to grow as workers within adequate industrial safety conditions, with a set of benefits beyond the legal requirements, and in a factory that has become an example of social responsibility in our country. Few enterprises in Bolivia offer the possibilities of having a stable job within a positive social framework, a labor union that acts along the same lines as the company executives and where the access to our main authorities is permanently open to dialogue and frank discussion.

That is why we want to keep working until the total exhaustion of our energies and until our children take our place in a trade that represents a profession to us and in a company that has become our home.

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El Alto - Bolivia

We are not politicians, we are just fathers and mothers that live and work for the sake of the health, the education and the future of our children. The colors that we know are not those of political parties, but those of the garments that we get to manufacture. "The left" or "the right" that we know are only those of our hands, with which we make products of the highest quality everyday.

However, nowadays the fear invades us, and the terrifying possibility of having to emigrate in order to find work begins to prowl once again.

Bolivia is a country made of honest and hard-working people, and we want to keep on living and working here in order for our children to grow here, as well; we do not want to keep on exporting qualified labor force to Brazil, Argentina and, recently and massively, to Spain.

Our dreams are like yours; they imply fighting for having a great Nation with freedom and opportunity; freedom to live and opportunity to work.

If today you have the opportunity to see, touch or wear any of the garments that we manufacture, do not forget that behind every stitching lies the hope of more than 4.000 workers -in this company- who expect not to be abandoned in our dream of having better livelihoods by working in an honest and way.

This is the reason why we turn to you in order to formally request that the Honorable Congress of your country further extends the ATPDEA for Bolivia; this would be an achievement that will positively affect the maintenance of more than 20.000 jobs in the textile industry and in the income of more than 100.000 people, including the families of every one of our workers.

For us, the maintenance of the current tariff/importing conditions is fundamental, otherwise, the survival of our company and of many others will be impossible. This is so because our regional competitors do not pay those tariffs and because it is well known that work and life conditions in the East are not enough to live in Bolivia.

We want to keep on working for the well-being of our country and our families; we want to keep on showing to the world that we can compete against any country in an industry as demanding as that of fashion. This will allow us to keep on exporting the fruit of our hands (work) and thus we will be able to stop exporting Bolivian citizens.

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The Honorable Max Baucus
United States Senate
Washington DC 20510

NOMINA	C.I.	FIRMA
1.- HECTOR TORREZ PINAYA	2295561	
2.- René Quispe Poma	3454554 L.P.	
3.- Adolfo Apaza C.	3403462 LP.	
4.- Miguel Aruquipa K.	3409001 LP	
5.- Sofia Ticona Q.	4778168 LP	
6.- Florentino Choque M.	5983997 LP	
7.- Edi Cossi Laura	7013238 LP	
8.- Mario Mamani Loa.	4943161	
9.- David Sirpa M.	4874459 LP	
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NOMINA	C.I.	FIRMA
24.- Edgar Chuquimia Benjara	4784535 L.P.	
25.- Walter Alaja E.	4301096 L.P.	
26.- Edgar Mamani Callisaya	2656881 Lp.	
27.- Jaime Yupa Condori	4963529 LP	
28.- Natalio Mamani Ina	4253499 L.P.	
29.- NICANOR HUALLPARA	2489889 L.P.	
30.- HERNAN LUQUE	4539625 L.P.	
31.- Freddy Surpa	4260016 L.P.	
32.- ANSEZ CHOQUE	4308999 L.P.	
33.- Ermenegildo Ramos T.	4959524 L.P.	
34.- Raúl Mina S.	~~37~~13944 LP	
35.- Orlando Alarcón	4281234 - LP	
36.- René Mamani C.	4964756 LP.	
37.- Ricardo Mamani C.	6139260 LP	
38.- German Segales R.	4949522 LP	
39.- Victor Hugo Quispe	4510157 LP.	
40.- Omar Aduviri C.	6086593 LP	
41.- GERMAN AQUINO	475050 Z	
42.- Edgar Romero Ch.	4986830 L.P.	
43.- [illegible]	2441 8112 0	
44.- Pedro Fernandez F.	4449947.	
45.- Raul Chavez	~~2572~~ 3472488	
46.- Roberto Apaza	4300166	

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NOMINA	C.I.	FIRMA
47.- Sixto Villca Cussi	2641948 L.P.	[signature]
48.- Alberto Quisbert Salvador	4852105 LP	[signature]
49.- Walter Mamani Quisp	5984786	[signature]
50.- Mario Bautista	3456969 LP	[signature]
51.- Ricardo Sinka Luna	4932328 LP	[signature]
52.- Filiberto Villca Terrazas	5724194	[signature]
53.- Ruben Cosme Cosme	4944369 LP	[signature]
54.- Freddy Dayllo G	8020243	[signature]
55.- Johnny Huanca Cori	3410896 L.P.	[signature]
56.- Luis Javier Sanchez Pallarico	3412576 LP.	[signature]
57.- Edwin Espinoza Ichuta	4780859 LP	[signature]
58.- Enrique Mina Calligaga	4853781	[signature]
59.- Yohan Gutierrez H.	6039540	[signature]
60.- Rudy A. Choque A.	3482459	[signature]
61.- Crescencio Ramos Ramos	6074492	[signature]
62.- Octavio Gutierrez Flores	5981910	[signature]
63.- Willy Fernandez Choque	3482291	[signature]
64.- Rosendo Condori Quispe	6031539 L.P.	[signature]
65.- Simon Huanca Jalle	4750441 LP	[signature]
66.- Rene W. Ramos C.	4245527 LP	[signature]
67.- [illegible]	4809260 LP	[signature]
68.- Pedro R Lima Apaza	6087731 LP	[signature]
69.- Justo Mamani H.	4977986 LP.	[signature]

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United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

NOMINA	C.I.	FIRMA
70.- Fidel Aleque Quispe	4611261224P	
71.- Richard Conde Quispe	6096888 LP	
72.- Juan Callisaya	2467617	
73.- Antonio Cosme	4979154 LP	
74.- Luis Marca F.	4961310 LP	
75.- Edwin Alcón F.	5990391 LP	
76.- Pedro Yanez C.	3335527 LP	
77.- Alex Limachi H.	4821434 LP	
78.- JOSE LARUTA	3480573	
79.- Jovani Anquise	4826951 LP	
80.- Felix Conori	4448219 LP	
81.- Adalberto D. Villca Rojas	3681807 LP	
82.- ERNESTO ANDRES C.	4249222 LP	
83.- Juan Carlos Gutierrez F.	4321062 LP	
84.- Miguel Cussi Ch.	6155221	
85.- EFRAÍN AMPUERO	3490574 LP	
86.- Rufino [illegible]	2533234 LP	
87.- Miguel Flores Cordova	4323884 LP	
88.- José Luis Quispe M.	5476752 LP	
89.- Guillermo Aruni G.	4394131 LP	
90.- Braulio López C.	4315274 LP	
91.- Pedro Gutiérrez	3396970 LP	
92.- José Tapara M.	4251411 LP	

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NOMINA	C.I.	FIRMA
93.- Fermin Ronaldo L.	6033251 LP	[illegible]
94.- Juan Cheque	4784131 LP	[illegible]
95.- José Laura Cari	2511622 LP	[illegible]
96.- Alfonso Pinto R.	7089911 LP	[illegible]
97.- [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
98.- PAULINO BARRA	4458650	[illegible]
99.- Tiburcio Quispe	4253725 LP	[illegible]
100.- Santos Valencia	4795405	[illegible]
101. Juan Carlos Sánchez Bautista	5091001 TJ	[illegible]
102.-		
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Sindicato de Trabajadores Matex S.A.
FUNDADO EL 28 DE ENERO DE 2004
Afiliada a la F.D.T.F.L.P.
Resolución Ministerial No.091/04
Calle Yanacahi No. 1489 - Villa Fátima - Telf.: 2-219595
La Paz - Bolivia

Matex S.A.

La Paz, May 10th. 2007

The Honorable Max Baucus
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman,

We turn to your authority because we feel that in our country we have been abandoned in the struggle for maintaining our jobs.

We conform a group of workers that, in some cases, joined Ametex more than twenty years ago. When we arrived to the company, most of us did not know a thing about the processes of spinning, knitting, dying, or sewing, and everything we now know, we have learned in our factories. We have learned to utilize our mind and our hands to make more and better products each time, and to compete in any part of the world.

We come from marginal neighborhoods in which, in many cases, we settled with our parents after arriving from the countryside or the mines. Some of us have returned to Bolivia after working and being exploited for many years in neighboring countries like Argentina or Brazil, in a sort of "labor exile".

When we entered our factory the first day of work, we arrived with illusions and with only enough money to return home; after some time, we have housing, food, means of transportation, social security, education for our children and retirement benefits.

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Matex S.A.

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Matex S.A.

LISTADO DE PERSONAL

CIP	APELLIDOS	NOMBRES	GRUPO	C.I	FIRMA
6483	CONDE LIMA	JESUS LEE	A-LDS H	4240947	
1463	PLATA HUANCA	SATURNINO	A-LDS H	2712292	
2839	ROQUE ROQUE	LUIS GONZALO	A-LDS H	4290743	
2197	SANGALLI LOZADA	TONO AUGUSTO	A-LDS H	4764376	
2154	MAMANI BARRA	FRANZ	A-LDS H	4966980	
4383	CORI RODRIGUEZ	ANGEL ABEL	A-LDS H	4836979	
2085	TINTA PARI	JHONNY	A-LDS H	3019140478	
3106	URUÑA CALLE	FREDDY BASILIO	A-LDS H	5940653	
3438	TORREZ QUISPE	JUAN	A-LDS H	3307769	
2994	LARICO MAMANI	GUILLERMO	A-LDS H	3381269	
2045	MAYDANA QUISPE	ALBERTO	A-LDS H	4944100	
6498	SALINAS HERRERA	FERNANDO PORFIRIO	A-LDS H	5050752	
2027	ILARI MAMANI	GERMAN	A-LDS H	4760955	
3617	CARI MAMANI	JAVIER	A-LDS H	4805259	
3585	MAMANI QUISPE	JULIAN GUMERCINDO	A-LDS H	3464411	
3866	CHIRI HUANCA	HUGO ANGEL	A-LDS H	4797744	
1464	GUISBERT CHAMBI	OSCAR ADELIO	A-LDS H	2684609	
2491	MAMANI MAMANI	GERMAN	A-LDS H	2672887	
4138	ROJAS AGUIRRE	OSCAR RUBEN	A-LDS H	4761592	
2639	LIMA ALIAGA	EDWIN ERICK	A-LDS H	4879908	
2143	QUISPE ALVARADO	FRANCISCO DE SALES	A-LDS H	4374360	
1225	PAREDES MOLLISACA	VALERIANO JOSE	A-LDS H	2428483	
1462	GUTIERREZ APAZA	ROBERTO	A-LDS H	2538190	
3276	ESCOBAR VALVERDE	MARLENY FIDELA	A-LDS M	4770522	
2383	YNCA ANAVE	CLAUDINA	A-LDS M	4740306	
2655	ASPIAZU LOZA	MERY	A-LDS M	3327518	
2590	CALLISAYA LIMACHI	MARIA EUGENIA	A-LDS M	2036020	
2739	LOPEZ MENDIZABAL	DILMA LIDIA	A-LDS M	2734309	
2302	QUINONES BALBOA	MARTHA	A-LDS M	2713451	

3249	MENDOZA MAMANI	JAIME VALERIANO	A-LDSA-H	3322889	
2386	MAMANI QUENTA	ZACARIAS	A-LDSA-H	2539791	
2015	CONDORI SARCO	JORGE	A-LDSB-H	5967623	
2882	CHOQUE ANGULO	SILVERIO	A-LDSB-H	2303315	
6685	NINA CORONEL	EUSEBIO ANASTACIO	C-A2D-H	4882962	
6204	MACHACA QUISPE	RONALD	C-A2D-H	6164378	
6356	GOITIA CANCHILLA	UBALDO	C-ALM-H	6087967	
6296	MOLINA RAMOS	GERONIMO EDUARDO	C-ALD-H	4900369	
2768	AMARU CUSI	ALEJANDRO FIDEL	C-ALD-H	4821639	
6435	BARRIOS OCHOA	MARISOL LUCY	C-ALD-M	4271308	
6188	MAMANI TICONA	EMILIANA	C-ALD-M	4288754	
6635	PLATA ASCARRUNZ	SONIA CRISTINA	C-ALD-M	3382098	
2611	VARGAS SANCHEZ	JUAN IGNACIO	C-ALDA-H	4748866	
3328	CONDORI LIMACHI	MODESTO	C-ALDA-H	4309582	
6226	CORIA POMA	DULFREDO ANGEL	C-ALDA-H	3521780	
6094	CHURA CONDORI	JAVIER	C-ALDA-H	6754003	
6992	QUISPE ALVAREZ	WILLIAMS CRISTHIAN	C-ALDA-H	6101866	
1258	RIVAS	SILVIO	C-ALDA-H	4946942	
7635	CARVAJAL AYALA	MARIA ADELA	C-ALDA-M	4899741	
5871	VASQUEZ FLORES	RUTH TEODORA	C-ALDA-M	4368058	
2705	CHARCA MAMANI	MARTHA GETRUDIS	C-ALDA-M	3403654	
6402	APAZA FLORES	CELIA MAGUI	C-ALDA-M	4938522	
7564	MAMANI ROJAS	VICTORIA	C-ALDA-M	4742509	
2920	CORTEZ MAMANI	JUAN	C-ALDB-H	4761251	
3424	HUAYCHO BARRA	JAVIER	C-ALDB-H	6105506	
4085	MAMANI MAMANI	JUAN CARLOS	C-ALDB-H	6010923	
5673	GUANCA ANGULO	BENEDICTO BENIGNO	C-ALDB-H	4964070	
3287	LINARES FLORES	MIGUEL ANGEL	C-ALDB-H	4780507	
2971	PAXI MAMANI	ALEJANDRA	C-ALDB-M	4288292	
3962	NINA ARTEAGA	CINTIA DENNIS	C-ALDB-M	6118180	
4863	ORTIZ ANDIA	PATRICIA MONICA	C-ALDB-M	4923945	
3063	QUISPE VILLCA	JOSE	C-ALD12-H	6089468	
5182	TORREZ TARQUI	MARCO ANTONIO	C-ALD13-H	4829447	

1390	TINTA HUACANIQUE	SILVIA	C-AUDIB-M	2573389	
1316	URQUIZO CALLISAYA	SONIA MARITZA	C-AUDIA-M	4270520	
2316	PRUDENCIO VERA	CAROLINA ANGELICA	C-AUDIA-M	4918804	
4825	ALVAREZ	SANDRA	C-AUDIA-M	4321986	
3297	QUISPE MAMANI	AIDA JUSTINA	C-AUDIB-M	4922030	
2785	FLORES CONDORI	MERY FELIPA	C-AUDIB-M	2555914	
2664	APO CHOQUE	HILDA	C-AUDIB-M	4852689	
8445	AGUILAR DE SAAVEDRA	DEISY NOEMY	C-BENA-M	2367647	
9414	PAREDES MAMANI	SAMUEL FLORENCIO	C-BENB-H	2603800	
1244	YUJRA CALLIZAYA	WALTER	C-CIR-H	2480233	
8868	SANCHEZ FORONDA	JOSE LUIS	C-CIRA-H	4264769	
9472	ORTUNO CONDORI	RAUL ROLY	C-CIRA-H	6996076	
6419	PINTO CHIPANA	GALO ADAN	C-CIRA-H	4930769	
4384	PAYE PACO	WILLY LUIS	C-CIRA-H	4896413	
7873	IBAÑEZ MAMANI	RUBEN	C-CIRB-H	6789331	
8580	APAZA MAMANI	DAVID	C-CIRB-H	6957008	
9228	QUISOCALA MAMANI	MICHEL	C-CIRB-H	6894550	
6675	CORINA MAMANI	GABRIEL SAMUEL	C-CIRB-H	6124678	
1423	PALIZZA MAGUEÑO	MIGUEL ANGEL	C-DSP-H	3457866	
6672	MAMANI POMA	JOSE LUIS	C-DSPA-H	6145822	
4057	PATZI MACHACA	JULIO	C-DSPA-H	4264467	
4519	CHINO MAMANI	PABLO RENE	C-DSPA-H	4815992	
7588	NINA CONDORI	FREDDY JOSE	C-DSPA-H	6821592	
5362	PARIAMO HUANCA	RUBEN FERNANDO	C-DSPA-H	3475512	
7955	ZAMBRANA RIVERO	HENRRY	C-DSPA-H	6258567	
8324	MENDOZA LIMACHI	DIETER	C-DSPA-H	4841348	
2079	SANTANDER TURCO	TIMOTEO MIGUEL	C-DSPA-H	5963513	
8329	VILLCA TAQUICHIRI	IRIS FABIOLA	C-DSPA-M	6889546	
8313	URUÑA CALLE	SOLEDAD	C-DSPA-M	6877061	
2196	QUENTA MENDOZA	EMILIO	C-DSPB-H	3494051	
8306	LIMACHI TAPIA	RUBEN	C-DSPB-H	5474236	
5356	SURCO QUISPE	RODOLFO	C-DSPB-H	4966717	
4393	PONCE ARUQUIPA	EDGAR	C-DSPB-H	4933921	

8957	CHUQUIMIA CALLISAYA	EDWIN	C-DSPB H	6142219	
8307	TICONA COPAJA	RUTH MERCEDES	C-DSPB M	6028154	
8336	PATZI SAIRE	MARIA LUISA	C-DSPB M	6848108	
8293	CASTILLO PAYE	ROSARIO	C-DSPB M	5985486	
8948	ALANOCA MAMANI	LUCIANO FERNANDO	C-DSPRA H	3380068	
2641	AYALA FUNARO	VISMAR JAVIER	C-DSPRA H	4933286	
5152	ANGULO FLORES	DEMETRIO RICHARD	C-DSPRA H	4867821	
5029	MAMANI TORREZ	SABINO	C-DSPRA H	2596922	
6217	OLIVER PEREZ	MARTIN	C-DSPRB H	4924997	
8743	ROJAS AGUILAR	CARLOS ALEJANDRO	C-DSPRB H	6955100	
8935	MAMANI HUANCA	JOSE LUIS	C-DSPRB H	6956409	
2505	YUJRA QUISPE	LIMBER	C-DSPRB H	4789735	
2794	CALLE TICONA	FREDDY JOSE	C-DSPRB H	4313076	
4255	MAMANI CAHUANA	ALIAN RODOLFO	C-EMPA H	5986098	
6352	MAMANI VICENTE	JOSE LUIS	C-EMPA H	5967048	
2817	QUISBERTH MAMANI	NELSON ELOY	C-EMPA H	4802946	
7888	SALAS	MARIO	C-EMPA H	6866940	
2808	MERCADO FLORES	VERONICA GUADALUPE	C-EMPA M	4703599	
4474	CHOQUEHUANCA MAYTA	VIRGINIA	C-EMPA M	4956301	
8309	MOLINA RAMOS	CARMEN ROSA	C-EMPA M	4900370	
6341	MAITA JUMPIRI	FELIPA	C-EMPA M	6140942	
5188	RAMIREZ BRANEZ	JUSTINA	C-EMPA M	5956254	
8344	FERNANDEZ ALCON	JEANETTE	C-EMPA M	6030832	
6346	LINARES AGUILAR	HUMBERTO ROQUE	C-EMPB H	6198336	
1335	ROMAN RAMOS	ROGELIO REMY	C-EMPB H	2455660	
6170	LUCIA OBLITAS	JUAN MARCELO	C-EMPB H	4891752	
3460	GUARDIA MOSQUEIRA	DILO	C-EMPB H	4165257	
2411	SALAZAR MAMANI	ELODIA	C-EMPB M	3462345	
8347	NAVIA DE QUISPE	MATILDE BLANCA	C-EMPB M	4743842	
2283	QUISPE MAMANI	LOURDES SONIA	C-EMPB M	4918820	
5813	KELCA SANGALLI	ANGELICA	C-EMPB M	4817080	
8346	MAMANI CHUIMA	SILVIA EUGENIA	C-EMPB M	5549595	
7458	FERNANDEZ BURGOA	ZULEMA NOEMI	C-EMPB M	6142598	

6347	LIMA MONZON	OSCAR RAUL	C-EZSHB H	4902779	
2208	CRIALES PATON	ROBERTO SANTOS	C-EZSHC H	4924718	
9434	TUPA VILLANUEVA	FREDDY NELSON	C-INSA H	6122223	
9453	CUELLAR MENDOZA	JOHNN BOLSY	C-INSA H	6100272	
9410	CHURA CONDORI	HECTOR	C-INSA H	6852501	
9417	LLANOS VELEZ	LEANDRO DAVID	C-INSA H	6015352	
9412	QUISPE MACHICADO	LUIS ALBERTO	C-INSA H	6857459	
9411	CUSI POMA	GROVER JUVENAL	C-INSA H	7012281	
9439	BAUTISTA MAMANI	JUAN REYNALDO	C-INSA H	6913594	
6357	MAMANI CRUZ	JUANA BENANCIA	C-INSA M	6749071	
8845	MOLLO DE MARTINEZ	ROXANA	C-INSA M	3487698	
9455	NINA CHUQUIMIA	INES CONSUELO	C-INSA M	4809684	
6165	MAMANI PONCE	JUSTA PASTORA	C-INSA M	3437028	
4511	LAURA ALCON	TERESA ISABEL	C-INSA M	4914216	
6107	CHAMBI CACHACA	MARGARITA	C-INSA M	4779766	
9272	MAMANI LIMACHI	MARLENY	C-INSA M	6845601	
9456	RODRIGUEZ CARDENAS	LIBERTAD	C-INSA M	6088556	
9057	CHOQUE CUSIPUMA	MATILDE	C-INSA M	5540150	
6209	REYES ORTIZ PERALTA	MARIELA	C-INSA M	4282483	
7761	CARLO GUTIERREZ	JULIA	C-INSA M	4743104	
4747	CONDORI QUISPE	CELIA	C-INSA M	6115272	
6131	QUENTA QUISPE	CARMEN ROSA	C-INSA M	6724428	
5199	MAGNE PACHAGUAYA	LUCY JUANA	C-INSA M	4301718	
6374	ZALLES FLORES	MARIA RENEE	C-INSA M	3427704	
8292	TORREZ VILLCA	REBECA	C-INSA M	3327448	
4994	PATZI PATTY	CELESTINA CLEERINA	C-INSA M	4316687	
7956	MAMANI QUISPE	FELICIDAD	C-INSA M	2449034	
6439	SALINAS HERRERA	VICTORIA	C-INSA M	4253252	
8785	PALOMINO DURAN	ERIKA	C-INSA M	5949820	
9059	LLANOS CANDIA	ANGELA BEATRIZ	C-INSA M	4794209	
9270	VILLAZANTE CHIRA	MARISOL	C-INSA M	6975731	
6986	QUISPE ALVAREZ	ROSARIO ESTHER	C-INSA M	4782438	
2318	CARLO HUANCA	ADELA ISABEL	C-INSA M	4887382	

5527	TARQUI TANCARA	LUCILA	C-INSA M	4846079	
9286	RAMOS MAMANI	SANTIAGO	C-INSC H	6088532	
9405	MAMANI ADUVIRI	ALEX	C-INSC H	7049702	
5045	ARUQUIPA FLORES	MAXIMO	C-INSC H	2649010	
9446	HILARION TICONA	DIETER DAVID	C-INSC H	6796182	
9300	RODRIGUEZ FLORES	JUAN CARLOS	C-INSC H	6816656	
9027	MIEMCZYK ARUQUIPA	REINHARDT WADYSLA	C-INSC H	4749089	
3485	AQUINO LIMACHI	CESAR ALBERTO	C-INSC H	4862764	
8862	CONDE VILLEGAS	ARMANDO	C-INSC H	6991316	
8479	QUISPE DE CORONEL	EUGENIA TEOFILA	C-INSC M	4269041	
9051	CRUZ SUCASEYERI	FLORA	C-INSC M	4895103	
7082	DURAN MARTINEZ	BERNA JACQUELINE	C-INSC M	6097923	
9042	MOLLINEDO TERRAZAS	HILDA	C-INSC M	2606972	
5713	SANTALLA QUISPE	BEATRIZ	C-INSC M	4875992	
8294	CRUZ ARUQUIPA	GUADALUPE LETICIA	C-INSC M	4271164	
9041	ARUQUIPA ARGANI	MONICA	C-INSC M	4985386	
9029	ZAMORANO SAENZ	NORA FAVIANA	C-INSC M	6821938	
8295	URUCHI MIRANDA	SUSANA	C-INSC M	4922274	
9285	OLIVERA	FATME	C-INSC M	5949550	
9062	QUISPE ALVAREZ	INES ANGELA	C-INSC M	4887024	
4867	COCHI GONZALES	LINA IRENE	C-INSC M	5973357	
7874	MARCA MAMANI	FILOMENA	C-INSC M	6194453	
8478	VILLARREAL SUCA	LIDIA	C-INSC M	4821752	
2157	TICONA ALARCON	MARIA DEL PILAR	C-INSC M	3425479	
6109	CHOQUE PARI	OBIDIA	C-INSC M	4862746	
6813	FLORES MAMANI	ZONIA	C-INSC M	4815388	
9179	ILARI MAMANI	VERONICA	C-INSC M	6953616	
6888	HUANCA QUISPE	YOLA	C-INSC M	4766512	
7962	RAMOS COLQUE	MAGDALENA MELISA	C-INSC M	4921668	
9441	ORTIZ VARGAS	NATALY	C-INSC M	6842920	
8546	QUISPE MAMANI	ROSA	C-INSC M	4787302	
8299	SOTO QUISPE	JAITE	C-INSC M	4827053	
6571	CONDORENO VILLALO	MARIA MAGDALENA	C-INSC M	4338615	

6168	NINA MAMANI	MARIA LUISA	C-INSC M	6125354
9034	QUIROZ CORDOVA	DEBORA	C-INSC M	6951008
8305	CHARCA MAMANI	MARIA MAGDALENA	C-INSC M	4951780
8721	SOTO QUISPE	CARMEN	C-INSC M	6193912
9048	MACHICADO DELGADO	SULEMA SOLEDAD	C-INSC M	6457709
9146	ALABE ESCARZA	GENARA	C-INSC M	6830926
7905	PALMA ACUÑA	BETTY	C-INSC M	4927046
8985	TURPO CORDERO	MARIBEL	C-INSC M	6894474
8840	FLORES RODRIGUEZ	FILOMENA	C-INSC M	3486706
8838	LAGUNA ALANOCA	FILOMENA	C-INSC M	6113637
5352	ALVAREZ ANGULO	NOHORMA	C-INSC M	4926319
8844	MAYTA BLANCO	ROSALIA	C-INSC M	4965872
4347	GONZALES QUISPE	FELIZA ROSMERY	C-INSC M	4916266
4748	CIRILO MERILES	JIMENA	C-INSUPA M	6002727
1895	CAMACHO ROBLES	NELSON VICTOR	C-INSUPB H	4754245
4834	MAMANI FLORES	MARIA DEL CARMEN	C-INSUPB M	6094032
3072	CHOQUE RAMOS	REMEDIOS	C-INSUPB M	4847495
3684	CHIRI HUANCA	FELIX	C-L01A H	4921843
2387	TICONA CARRILLO	JUAN CARLOS ANDRES	C-L01A H	4827644
4061	SAAVEDRA QUISPE	REYNALDO	C-L01A H	2481993
6834	ARUQUIPA VILLAREAL	AURELIO	C-L01A H	6032204
3859	BECERRA ROCA	JAVIER	C-L01A H	6123546
6078	MENDOZA PAREDES	JIMME	C-L01A H	6000581
6130	MOLLERICONA CHOQU	EDWIN	C-L01A H	5977123
6080	HUANCA HUANCA	RENE	C-L01A H	4374060
3620	MAMANI MARQUEZ	JESUS	C-L01A H	4892288
6175	GUZMAN MAMANI	HARRY ENRIQUE	C-L01A H	4912082
2306	MAMANI APAZA	OLGA	C-L01A M	4975895
2246	QUISPE PILLCO	VICTORIA	C-L01A M	4803991
4369	MAMANI ZUASO	ROSMERY	C-L01A M	4771525
6196	CANAVIRI CHOQUEHUA	VIRGINIA MARTHA	C-L01A M	6094697
2036	LLUSCO MURILLO	CELIA	C-L01A M	4766186
4975	CONDE AVIRCATA	ESTEBAN	C-L01B H	4917152

6193	JUSTO VALERIANO	CARLOS FELIX	C-L01B H	2430231	
2614	QUISPE MAMANI	CELESTINO	C-L01B H	2242605	
7966	IGNACIO NINA	EDWIN	C-L01B H	5960249	
8798	SALCEDO QUISPE	WILFREDO	C-L01B H	6945983	
3756	ALVAREZ TITO	EDUARDO	C-L01B H	3492756	
4136	BLANCO QUISPE	ADELA	C-L01B M	4776394	
2740	CONDORI CUNO	OTILIA HORTENCIA	C-L01B M	3365103	
2749	LUJAN GUTIERREZ	TEODORA	C-L01B M	4851788	
2450	ARCANI TUCO	JUANA EPIFANIA	C-L01B M	4930424	
5377	MANZANEDA MAYTA	ARMINDA	C-L01B M	6085172	
5876	ESCOBAR APANQUI	ALEJANDRA AMALIA	C-L01B M	6124778	
4905	GUZMAN PONCE	MARTHA	C-L01B M	4957386	
6312	QUISPE APAZA	JUAN CARLOS	C-L01C H	6722982	
4078	MANSMITH MAMANI	GUILLERMO	C-L01C H	5945675	
2950	MENDEZ TINCUTA	PEDRO ROLANDO	C-L01C H	5971592	
5184	CONRRADY MUÑOZ	MIGUEL ANGEL	C-L01C H	4811187	
2052	NAVIA TINTAYA	JULIO	C-L01C H	3496765	
6776	MARTINEZ TORREZ	JOSE VLADIMIR	C-L01C H	4293777	
5386	TICONA MACIAS	GERMAN	C-L01C H	5953751	
4133	PAXI MAMANI	JULIA	C-L01C M	4841847	
7381	BOTHELO MUNOZ	BERNARDA CRISTINA	C-L01C M	4293642	
8759	MAMANI ZEBALLOS	GLORIA	C-L01C M	7031749	
2679	FLORES FLORES	FELIPA	C-L01C M	4987529	
4082	CORTEZ ARGANDONA	LOURDES GLADIS	C-L01C M	4762028	
3874	BUENO BOLO	LIDIA LORENZA	C-L01C M	4769612	
2226	CONDORI MAMANI	ALBERTINA	C-L01C M	2006070878	
2775	CALLE CHINO	MARIA BEATRIZ	C-L01C M	4852540	
7076	ALVAREZ ARUQUIPA	DAVID DILEO	C-L01D H	6027502	
2836	CORINA RUA	BERNARDO	C-L01D H	6796148	
5668	QUISPE QUISPE	FELIX	C-L01D H	5961721	
5657	MAYTA RAMOS	OVIDIO	C-L01D H	4962024	
6206	TINTAYA CHOQUE	LUIS FERNANDO	C-L01D H	5948877	
5388	MACHACA GUACHALLA	OSCAR RUBEN	C-L01D H	3496820	

4541	MAMANI MAYTA	ARTURO	C-L01D H	4281924	
7826	CORTEZ TICONA	CEFERINA SINTIA	C-L01D M	4292987	
6518	SIRPA MAMANI	PATRICIA TANIA	C-L01D M	4877831	
3633	CHIPANA RAMOS	FABIANA	C-L01D M	4932921	
3578	TARQUINO CACHI	DARIA CARLOTA	C-L01D M	4987552	
6301	PATANA SURCO	LIDIA MARTHA	C-L01D M	4257334	
6698	MARIN CRUZ	VALERIA	C-L01D M	4952566	
6573	CHAMBI CONDE	BERNALDA	C-L01D M	4963550	
3148	GONZALES ALVAREZ	VICTOR VICENTE	C-L01E H	6009180	
8422	QUISPE ALCON	JULIO	C-L01E H	4912444	
5048	QUISPE QUISPE	JAIME	C-L01E H	6137726	
6575	QUISBERT LIMACHI	JUAN CARLOS	C-L01E H	5993511	
2013	CLARES CHACHAHUAYI	HUMBERTO DAVID	C-L01E H	5964650	
7083	FLORES VILLAFAN	TITO RUBEN	C-L01E H	4745203	
5764	ILAQUITA OSCO	RODOLFO	C-L01E H	6031980	
6860	PANCA PEREZ	JOSE MANUEL	C-L01E H	2710750	
4375	BURGOA AGUIRRE	YAQUELINE KARLA	C-L01E M	4842581	
6151	LIMA CHAMBI	JULIA MARIA	C-L01E M	4758479	
4613	FLORES MAMANI	VIVIANA LUZ PACESA	C-L01E M	2552445	
2764	TARQUI TUCO	ISABEL	C-L01E M	4816567	
2905	MAMANI SUYO	CLAUDIA ANDREA	C-L01E M	5967715	
2560	CRUZ APAZA	JESUSA	C-L01E M	2707599	
2986	NINA	ELENA	C-L01E M	6086041	
3828	MAMANI ORTIZ	SUSANA MARY	C-L01E M	4370476	
3347	FLORES ARISMENDI	LUIS MARIANO	C-L01E H	5995953	
6926	AMARU CUSI	ROGER CHARLIE	C-L01E H	6088612	
5034	RODRIGUEZ QUISPE	CHICHI GROVER	C-L01E H	6026230	
4247	QUISPE ESCOBAR	MIGUEL	C-L01E H	6110289	
4882	ALIAGA CHAMBI	GERMAN	C-L01E H	5980130	
4590	CHUQUIMIA CONDORI	JOSE	C-L01E H	4891726	
2878	QUISPE DE LA CRUZ	SEFERINO AGUSTIN	C-L01E H	2681026	
6487	CONDORI NINA	ANGELA LIDIA	C-L01E M	5950183	
2077	SANCHEZ SILLO	VICTORIA ROSA	C-L01E M	2542596	

2846	TICONA DE VARGAS	MARTHA	C-L01F-M	2625977	
2210	ALVAREZ PARRAGA	ALEJANDRA	C-L01F-M	4836986	
7022	MACHACA PARISACA	VITALIA	C-L01F-M	4264863	
1346	MAMANI ARANDA	JORGE TEODORO	C-L01G-H	2681734	
2934	QUISPE MAMANI	FREDDY	C-L01G-H	3397841	
3419	CORI MACHACA	ROBERTO	C-L01G-H	4970269	
2726	CONDORI VILLCA	EDGAR	C-L01G-H	6012834	
5107	QUISPE RAMOS	ANGEL TITO	C-L01G-H	3344164	
4571	HUALLPA MAMANI	BASILIO	C-L01G-H	4806062	
5061	MITA CHOQUE	FRANZ JOHNNY	C-L01G-H	4781633	
1883	GUSMAN LOPEZ	ANTONIO	C-L01G-H	4907780	
3810	CONDORI MARCOCHAP	JUAN ALEJANDRO	C-L01G-H	4291357	
3761	FLORES MAMANI	YOLANDA	C-L01G-M	2599091	
5991	CHAMBI QUISPE	MERCEDES	C-L01G-M	5942906	
2584	CHOQUE MAMANI	MARCELA	C-L01G-M	3353736	
2028	ILARI MAMANI	JUANA	C-L01G-M	4790237	
2828	QUISPE MAMANI	BENEDICTA	C-L01G-M	2570084	
5108	LIMACHI SALAZAR	GLADYS SILVIA	C-L01G-M	4883154	
8349	CRUZ AYCA	MIGUEL	C-L01H-H	4816107	
6096	PATTY VASQUEZ	HETZON LUIS	C-L01H-H	4782286	
5956	BAUTISTA MAMANI	JUAN CARLOS	C-L01H-H	4322506	
5002	HUIZA HUIZA	PEDRO	C-L01H-H	4707757	
4772	VALDA MAMANI	EDWIN EDMUNDO	C-L01H-H	4788347	
4888	CORI HUAYHUA	GERONIMO	C-L01H-H	6032029	
6283	ALANOCA	ENRIQUE JAIME	C-L01H-H	4292758	
6157	CHAMBI CONDE	GLADYS	C-L01H-M	4963551	
4781	GUARACHI QUISPE	LIDIA	C-L01H-M	4925687	
7360	CONDORI CALLISAYA	ALICIA	C-L01H-M	4909478	
2731	MAMANI	GLORIA	C-L01H-M	6008063	
5193	RODRIGUEZ GUALLPA	GLADYS ESTELA	C-L01H-M	4841067	
7868	LAURA DE CALLE	SARA	C-L01H-M	3460138	
3421	MAMANI MAMANI	MARIA VERONICA	C-L01H-M	4999558	
6835	MAMANI MIRANDA	CELSO NAZARIO	C-L01H-H	4748416	

5214	QUENTA MAMANI	ERNESTO	C-L01E H	4791418	
6970	SANCHEZ QUISBERT	EDGAR ALBERTO	C-L01E H	4298176	
6390	ESTRELLA QUISPE	PEDRO CARLOS	C-L01E H	6172940	
7380	MARCA GUTIERREZ	JUAN IVAN	C-L01E H	6798965	
5039	YUJRA LIMACHI	SIMONA ROSA	C-L01E M	3387530	
2579	VILLANUEVA PENARAN	JIMENA DORA	C-L01E M	4896933	
6048	GUARACHI PUCHO	NICOLASA	C-L01E M	2143879	
6413	COPA ZABALA	MONICA JANNETT	C-L01E M	4921892	
2150	HUANCA GAVINCHA	JOSEFINA	C-L01E M	2537361	
2933	MAMANI JIHUACUTI	CLEMENTE	C-L01E H	4974776	
4850	POMA POMA	FABIAN	C-L01E H	6040223	
4788	JUCHANI QUISPE	JAVIER	C-L01E H	4899544	
2275	MOLLO MAMANI	SEVERO BAUTISTA	C-L01E H	4803151	
7057	ARISMENDI CAYSA	JORGE LUIS	C-L01E H	4263909	
2840	MAMANI CHINCHE	TROILAN	C-L01E H	4869260	
7382	CALLE HUANCA	DANECO DAMIAN	C-L01E H	4929949	
9448	TORREZ LLANQUE	GROVER BRAULIO	C-L01E H	4286766	
7026	VICENTE PERSONA	EDUARDO PEDRO	C-L01E H	6013213	
6112	MAMANI	MARIA ELENA	C-L01E M	4899804	
3428	TARQUI TANCARA	FABIANA	C-L01E M	4908887	
4543	TOLA APAZA	MARLENE	C-L01E M	4871712	
5400	ALANOCA ARGOLLO	LOURDES	C-L01E M	6050776	
4790	LIMACHI MAMANI	JUANA MERY	C-L01E M	6122356	
2320	LARUTA GUTIERREZ	MARINA	C-L01K M	2210423	
5654	PUNA LIMACHI	VALENTIN	C-L01E H	5944226	
7386	APAZA RAMOS	EDWIN	C-L01E H	4908066	
9171	SILVESTRE QUISPE	YOHNNY	C-L01E H	6151575	
4486	SILVESTRE QUISPE	WILFREDO	C-L01E H	6151552	
8482	CALLE RODRIGUEZ	JHONNY MARCELO	C-L01E H	6152587	
6399	AJNOTA CALDERON	ANDREA	C-L01E M	6176766	
3823	QUIZU DE QUISPE	ADELA BETZAVE	C-L01E M	4248262	
5587	TICONA VILLA	RUTH VALERIA	C-L01E M	2674928	
2179	ATAHUACHI HUANCA	JULIA EPIFANIA	C-L01E M	2303302	

3584	QUELCA FLORES	SOFIA	C-L01L M	3455761	
5761	FLORES MAMANI	BARIS DIONICIA	C-L01L M	6164806	
3927	CHIPANA CALLISAYA	JUAN CARLOS	C-L01M H	4850214	
6670	CONDORI BAUTISTA	ROLANDO	C-L01M H	4783876	
4572	CORINA MAMANI	DAVID	C-L01M H	4932194	
1318	ALAVE ACHACAYO	GUALBERTO LUIS	C-L01M H	4954566	
2976	LLANQUE HUARACHI	NORMA	C-L01M M	4835752	
5369	QUISPE MAMANI	KARINA YOHANA	C-L01M M	4817615	
6389	QUISPE MAMANI	LIA	C-L01M M	3495761	
6395	GUTIERREZ MANCILLA	ELIZABETH	C-L01M M	4912090	
2581	ZARATE FLORES	MARIO	C-L01N H	4040027	
4580	LAIME HUARINA	JUAN FELIX	C-L01N H	4920732	
3760	CANAZA MAMANI	ENRIQUE	C-L01N H	6119431	
6365	MACUCHAPI MAMANI	EUGENIO FAUSTO	C-L01N H	4894806	
5221	CANAVIRI MAMANI	SANTOS MARCOS	C-L01N H	4367390	
6823	TARQUI ARUQUIPA	EDGAR TEODOSIO	C-L01N H	3457991	
8455	LAIME GOMEZ	MARCELO	C-L01N H	6723097	
4538	MAMANI QUISPE	JUAN	C-L01N H	4252144	
3583	HUAYCHO BARRA	DIONY	C-L01N H	6105509	
8418	MURGA GUTIERREZ	ORLANDO EFRAIN	C-L01N H	5476514	
6753	ARISMENDI RIVERA	SARAH	C-L01N M	4746712	
3792	MAMANI FLORES	ALINA BARTOLINA	C-L01N M	6023906	
4044	HIDALGO SANCHEZ	MARGARITA	C-L01N M	5271496	
3913	ROQUE LAIME	MARCELINA ROMELIA	C-L01N M	3430052	
7009	ORTUÑO CONDORI	MARIA ISABEL	C-L01N M	4922373	
4075	HUCHANI QUISPE	GRACIELA	C-L01N M	4849609	
8367	HUCHANI QUISPE	ROLANDO LEONARDO	C-L01O H	6821405	
8380	CHUQUIMIA CONDORI	MODESTO	C-L01O H	2449644	
6855	VARGAS HUANCA	RAUL ALBERTO	C-L01O H	5997817	
2044	MARIN CRUZ	FLORENCIO	C-L01O H	4952298	
1998	ARANDA FLORES	EDDY RAUL	C-L01O H	2453267	
9436	ANGULO MENDOZA	BORIS YERKO	C-L01O H	5965546	
5611	TOLA OTALORA	ELIAS	C-L01O H	3457628	

8375	FLORES MAMANI	JUSTINA	C-1.01O M	4997442	
3001	ORTEGA DE CALLE	MARIA EUGENIA	C-1.01O M	2338499	
8682	ROJAS POMA	OLGA	C-1.01O M	6873110	
8374	QUISPE ARANDA	BARBARA	C-1.01O M	6042978	
3925	LOA ARUNI	RITA ESTELA	C-1.01O M	4768909	
7492	ADUVIRI LARUTA	FLORENCIA	C-1.01O M	4988531	
8378	QUISPE USNAYO	YOLA	C-1.01O M	6761161	
8370	CAMA TORREZ	VIRGENIA	C-1.01O M	4956165	
4715	QUISBERT MACHACA	BERNABE RAUL	C-1.01P H	4785612	
3179	QUISPE RAMIREZ	FELIPE	C-1.01P H	3437389	
8779	ARUNI RAMIREZ	WILLY	C-1.01P H	5471640	
8747	MONTAÑO HINOJOSA	JORGE ALBERTO	C-1.01P H	6107314	
8712	QUISPE QUISPE	MARCO ANTONIO	C-1.01P H	4754329	
7870	NINA LUQUE	DAVID	C-1.01P H	4243143	
2270	MAMANI TICONA	HORTENCIA	C-1.01P M	4868484	
8717	ALVAREZ YUJRA	ESPERANZA	C-1.01P M	6067131	
8718	VEGA QUISPE	GLADYS	C-1.01P M	4971032	
8719	APAZA TORREJON	JIMENA	C-1.01P M	6839952	
2218	FLORES POMA	PATERIA FELIPA	C-1.01Q M	3335706	
6465	ROJAS COSSIO	ELVIO MISAEL	C-1.02A H	4818718	
6683	VALLROS RODRIGUEZ	RUBEN	C-1.02A H	4821232	
6082	ESPEJO SOLANO	QUINTIN	C-1.02A H	5952465	
2932	FLORES MAMANI	RUTH MARGARITA	C-1.02A M	4784934	
3448	CONDORI MAMANI	PATRICIA	C-1.02A M	4271912	
5087	TURPO ARGUEDAS	GLADYS RAQUEL	C-1.02A M	5801878	
6764	MANTILLA CORTEZ	PATRICIA ROSA	C-1.02A M	5941981	
2290	MAYTA BLANCO	JULIA	C-1.02A M	4337456	
5750	LAIME GOMEZ	ZULEMA	C-1.02A M	4855250	
2351	PACHECO QUIÑONES	EULOGIA	C-1.02A M	3378154	
4998	AGUILAR APAZA	SONIA MARLENE	C-1.02A M	6024308	
7930	BLANCO PAREDES	RANDY ANGEL	C-1.02B H	6847828	
8730	QUISPE MAMANI	OMAR	C-1.02B H	6857198	
4856	PATZI PACAJES	RUBEN	C-1.02B H	4890008	

6720	MAMANI BELTRAN	JESUS ALEX	C-I.02B H	4369801	
6936	POMA FARGIN	LIZANDRO BLAZ	C-I.02B H	3471827	
6997	APAZA CALCINA	DAVID	C-I.02B H	6111690	
8490	GUTIERREZ LECOÑA	GLADIS	C-I.02B M	6194336	
7390	GUTIERREZ LLIULLI	ROSA LUISA	C-I.02B M	3444823	
3695	SIÑANI ROJAS	MODESTA SOFIA	C-I.02B M	3485883	
4818	OTALORA ESPINOZA	NOEMY	C-I.02B M	6036043	
6904	CENSO CASTILLO	JHANNET MONICA	C-I.02B M	4899219	
2299	CHIRI HUANCA	GONZALO	C-I.02E H	4815171	
6427	AMATO BAUTISTA	DEYMAR CERGIO	C-I.02E H	4847137	
9249	RAMOS MOLLERICONA	OCTAVIO	C-I.02E H	4749807	
2784	CASILLA MAMANI	EULOGIO	C-I.02E H	4752292	
8491	CHIPANA FERNANDEZ	OSCAR	C-I.02E H	6940064	
5747	ALARCON CRUZ	AMELIA TERESA	C-I.02E M	4313280	
5507	MENDOZA SOMPERO	JOSEFINA ROXANA	C-I.02E M	6150000	
4327	RAMOS POMA	NELY LUCIA	C-I.02E M	4294221	
4710	QUELCA TANCARA	JANELLE	C-I.02E M	6013578	
6205	LINARES ARANIBAR	GLORIA	C-I.02E M	3323956	
6504	APAZA	DORIS IRENE	C-I.02E M	4778199	
8763	AVERANGA BARCO	RICARDO FERNANDO	C-I.03A H	4336785	
2700	CALSINA PARISACA	ROLANDO	C-I.03A H	3466597	
7677	AGUILAR BAUTISTA	JUAN MARCELO	C-I.03A H	4835675	
6141	CAVIÑA ARUQUIPA	ELIZABETH CINTHIA	C-I.03A M	4885726	
6388	TINTA MAMANI	MONICA	C-I.03A M	5984953	
7942	MAMANI MAMANI	BONI MARIA	C-I.03A M	6009117	
3687	FERNANDEZ BURGOA	ZULMA TANIA	C-I.03A M	6122378	
8451	LIMACHI QUISPE	FIORELA MEDALI	C-I.03A M	4264608	
6443	ENRIQUEZ SALINAS	MIRIAN CLAUDIA	C-I.03A M	6032549	
1452	CORRALES PINTO	MARIA UBERLINDA	C-I.03A M	4810548	
8532	CLARES SACA	JAVIER	C-I.03B H	6979705	
6569	CONDORI MAMANI	POLICARPIO DAMIAN	C-I.03B H	4758623	
6406	RODRIGUEZ VARGAS	GEMMER FERNANDO	C-I.03B H	4850389	
2082	SOTO CHOQUE	MILTON HAROLDO	C-I.03B H	4920734	

8372	PILLCO MAMANI	ESTANISLAO	C-1.03B H	2672831	
8733	CONDORI FRANCO	NOEMI JULIETA	C-1.03B M	4983238	
7545	CANAVIRI PATY	GLADYS GLORIA	C-1.03B M	4317853	
6902	ALANOCA MACHICADO	JHENNY ROSA	C-1.03B M	4830889	
8611	TICONA DE ROJAS	NANCY JIMENA	C-1.03B M	3397706	
8457	CHAMBI YANA	MIRIAM SILVIA	C-1.03B M	7032472	
8757	QUISPE HUACHALLA	BERTHA	C-1.03B M	7005690	
8393	TICONA MOLLERICONA	BERNABE	C-1.03C H	4265518	
7389	MOLLINEDO SALLUCO	ARNOLD WILNER	C-1.03C H	4932025	
9156	HUARCACHO QUEHUI	SANDRO MANUEL	C-1.03C H	6742744	
3940	ARUQUIPA CASTILLO	JESUS PABLO	C-1.03C H	4972066	
2588	MENDOZA PAREDES	JOHNSONS	C-1.03C H	4366104	
5343	USIN VARGAS	FRANKLIN	C-1.03C H	4928318	
9148	MACHACA MACHACA	FELIX	C-1.03C H	6853697	
2245	ORTIZ	JORGE	C-1.03C H	5971545	
7521	POLO MACHACA	ANGELICA	C-1.03C M	6724779	
8339	MELO ALIAGA	MARIA LUZ	C-1.03C M	4288540	
5608	FLORES MAMANI	DIONICIA	C-1.03C M	4838082	
5051	ALBAREZ MAMANI	SAYDA	C-1.03C M	4776097	
6363	GONZALES COLORADO	JUAN	C-1.03D H	6164403	
5650	ESTACA SANTOS	BRAULIO	C-1.03D H	4921286	
7421	QUISPE CHIPANA	NELSON	C-1.03D H	6017608	
4724	CHALLCO CHALLCO	MARCELINO	C-1.03D H	4820443	
6958	AVILA ESPEJO	LAURA TERESA	C-1.03D M	4876617	
5588	APAZA HUANCA	ELIANA	C-1.03D M	4925199	
2688	APAZA VDA. DE CHURA	GENARA	C-1.03D M	2247173	
5686	TOLA MAMANI	WILMA	C-1.03D M	4878460	
6441	TINTA MAMANI	GENARA	C-1.03D M	6049140	
2343	MAMANI HUARAYA	FELISA	C-1.03D M	4879325	
4648	MARIN FLORES	NELLY VENTURA	C-1.03D M	4924701	
3762	LLANOS CANDIA	JUAN MARCELO	C-1.03E H	4906535	
6887	PACO HUANCA	BENITO	C-1.03E H	4934619	
6333	CHIPANA GUTIERREZ	BERNARDO	C-1.03E H	4985925	

5578	MAMANI MAMANI	JUAN CARLOS	C-1.03E H	4853671	
4989	CONDORI DE CALLE	GLADIS	C-1.03E M	3489690	
8456	RODRIGUEZ GARCIA	KARINA JOSEFINA	C-1.03E M	5956961	
5951	CASTILLO CASTRO	MARIA ROSARIO	C-1.03E M	4778244	
4259	NAVIA TINTAYA	MONICA	C-1.03E M	4857688	
7910	PEREZ DELGADO	ANGELICA	C-1.03E M	5948944	
2034	LIMACHI DE LLUSCO	SALUSTIANA	C-1.03E M	2097943	
5753	JACINTO	SERGIO RENE	C-1.03E H	4992645	
8736	QUISPE GONZALEZ	SONIA	C-1.03E M	6792425	
2732	MAMANI QUISBERT	DOMINGA	C-1.03E M	2499597	
5936	CHURATA LAYME	ANGELICA	C-1.03E M	2611188	
8741	ZEBALLOS CUQUEÑO	MARIA CARMEN	C-1.03E M	6086777	
4611	CRIALES PATON	JESUS REYNALDO	C-1.03G H	5944003	
9445	CONDORI CALSINA	VICTOR	C-1.03G H	8322463	
5191	SINANI CHOQUE	MIGUEL ANGEL	C-1.03G H	4814180	
8738	HUANCA MACIAS	ROCSANA	C-1.03G M	6739649	
5178	GOMES DE TORREZ	FELIZA	C-1.03G M	4742853	
7752	MACHACA POMA	NELLY FLORA	C-1.03G M	6726169	
7379	GALLEGOS ALVAREZ	RUDY ROBERTO	C-1.04A H	6154285	
5819	BAUTISTA TIQUISARA	NESTOR	C-1.04A H	4301537	
2026	HUATA CHIRI	FELIX	C-1.04A H	4336770	
4785	CHEJO AÑAMORO	ISAAC	C-1.04A H	4289206	
5818	BALBOA LIMACHI	DANIEL	C-1.04A H	6186460	
7917	MAMANI CLARES	JAIME	C-1.04A H	6080040	
3348	GONZALES GUTIERREZ	MIRIAM ENRIQUETA	C-1.04A M	3489041	
6883	SAAVEDRA DE ESPEJO	YOLA JANETTE	C-1.04A M	2614626	
7496	HILARI CHOQUEHUANC	ANGELICA LIDIA	C-1.04A M	4916616	
2256	MENDOZA MAMANI	IRMA	C-1.04A M	4287548	
7576	PORTO SILVA	MARTIN	C-1.04B H	6134809	
8086	ALTAMIRANO PAYE	LEONARDO ORLANDO	C-1.04B H	4751394	
3729	MIRANDA VARGAS	GROVER GERMAN	C-1.04B H	4029629	
2845	ROCA CORTEZ	CONSUELO	C-1.04B M	3360099	
2350	NINA QUISPE	EUSEBIA	C-1.04B M	3061731	

6572	QUISPE QUISPE	ISABEL NOEMI	C-L04B M	4892574	
6678	ALI QUISBERT	HELEN	C-L04B M	6775245	
2267	RAMOS MAMANI	LUCIA	C-L04B M	4755197	
6857	ATAHUACHI HUANCA	FLORENCIA DAMIANA	C-L04B M	2444755	
7422	FLORES MAMANI	WILSON	C-L04C H	4789534	
7563	MAMANI QUISPE	RAMIRO	C-L04C H	4829442	
5053	QUISPE	JUAN CARLOS	C-L04C H	4986678	
1340	CHOQUE ARUQUIPA	JULIO CESAR	C-L04C H	4320274	
7507	MORALES ALANDIA	MARIA DEL ROSARIO	C-L04C M	4767936	
4777	PEREZ PEREZ	MELINA	C-L04C M	4936971	
2806	CALLISAYA PERALTA	EUSTAQUIA	C-L04C M	2570193	
7000	QUIROGA MAMANI	INOCENCIA	C-L04C M	2600088	
2499	SOSSA RODRIGUEZ	MARIA ESTHER	C-L04C M	3439536	
6907	ALTAMIRANO PAYE	NORAH	C-L04C M	2473684	
6748	HUARICALLO DAMIAN	NANCY	C-L04C M	4930709	
2833	MAMANI QUENTA	PAULINA	C-L04C M	4863685	
7509	QUISPE LOPEZ	MACEDONIO	C-L04D H	6097191	
8615	TARQUI POMA	ESTANISLAO	C-L04D H	4908714	
3207	BOLANOS CEREZO	GREGORIO ALFREDO	C-L04D H	3415212	
5057	CALLE CRUZ	ELOY	C-L04D H	2670524	
7541	NINA AJNO	ROGELIO EDY	C-L04D H	3482599	
2865	QUISPE LIMACHI	JUANA	C-L04D M	4793952	
3418	GUAYGUA DE QUISBER	GRACIELA LEONIDAS	C-L04D M	2707479	
6149	CORNEJO TITO	VALENTINA ELIZABETH	C-L04D M	5985296	
2787	HUANCA CALIZAYA	MARIA ELENA	C-L04D M	4257737	
4829	CALLE YUJRA	HORTENCIA	C-L04D M	4263242	
8206	NINA CHUQUIMIA	ROSELYN	C-L04D M	4809664	
8452	VILLARREAL MAMANI	HENRY VALENTIN	C-L04E H	6390456	
5417	JUANIQUINA	JOSE LUIS	C-L04E H	4321983	
7498	CHURA CHAMBI	JOSE CARLOS	C-L04E H	6060971	
8454	MENDOZA QUISPE	ROBERTO	C-L04E H	6888157	
5601	MACUCHAPI MAMANI	SANTIAGO	C-L04E H	4799739	
6293	CHOQUE TANCARA	ROSA PETRONA	C-L04E M	3359383	

7967	ROJAS GOZALVES	LUZ MARY	C-L04E-M	4901885	
3646	ROJAS CORTEZ	INES	C-L04E-M	4290027	
6084	YANA JUANIQUINA	KATTY JHANET	C-L04E-M	4991321	
4248	DAHER MACUAPA	NERY	C-L04E-M	6151042	
2473	BUSTOS ADRIAZOLA	ROSEMARY	C-L04E-M	4300694	
6863	FLORES MAMANI	MARILENA NOA	C-L04E-M	6154182	
9244	ANGULO UTURUNCO	JAVIER	C-L04E-H	6152811	
8776	QUISBERT CONDORI	WILDER IVAN	C-L04E-H	6765684	
3730	MOLLO LIMACHI	VERONICA	C-L04E-M	4268002	
6516	UCHASARA CHUQUIMIA	MARIA ANTONIA	C-L04E-M	3382913	
8977	CORDERO BACARREZA	ROSMERY	C-L04E-M	5945295	
2573	HUALLPA MAMANI	VERONICA	C-L04E-M	6010708	
8411	CONDORI LOAYZA	ADELA ROSA	C-L04E-M	3441642	
6977	HUANCA CONDORI	VIRGINIA LIDIA	C-L04E-M	4794636	
2051	NAVIA TINTAYA	JOSE OMAR	C-LAV-H	4872717	
7657	QUISPE INCA	JOSE ANGEL	C-LAV1-H	6765983	
3998	CHIPANA MAYTA	EDWIN	C-LAV1-H	4924032	
6972	PAZ ZAMBRANA	MARCO ANTONIO	C-LAV2-H	5964906	
6414	CONDORI CEREZO	EUGENIO	C-LAV2-H	2100547	
8401	CASAS GUTIERREZ	ANACLETO MARTIN	C-LAV3-H	3339572	
6515	AQUINO LIMACHI	RAUL ORACIO	C-LAV3-H	4871724	
3766	GUTIERREZ VILLCA	BERNARDINO	C-LEQA-H	2498283	
7460	HUALLPA CHAMBI	ROSA	C-LEQA-M	3379628	
4749	PAUCARA MAYTA	ROSMERY JUANA	C-LEQA-M	4888601	
8762	HUANCA CHOQUEHUAN	PATRICIA	C-LEQA-M	6007588	
9468	ROQUE RAMOS	ANDRES	C-LEQB-H	6019637	
5574	PALHUANCA	RODRIGO	C-LEQB-H	5945127	
4581	CHAVEZ AMOS	JHONY HILARIO	C-LEQB-H	6098249	
4203	VARGAS	MARISOL MICAELA	C-LEQB-M	4779700	
7909	QUISPE VILLCA	EUGENIA ROSMERY	C-LEQB-M	3364018	
8645	QUISPE MENDOZA	ROXANA SILVIA	C-LEQB-M	6034476	
8417	HUANCA CONDORI	MIRIAM AMALIA	C-LEQB-M	4776125	
6784	YUJRA ACARAPI	MERY	C-LEQB-M	6907366	

4377	MOLLINEDO SUXO	NILTON SERAFIN	C LIM H	3425060	
5506	YANA CHAMBI	CASIANO	C LIM H	3344218	
7903	TARIFA MAMANI	WILFREDO	C-LPLQA H	4887383	
6455	CHAMBI SORIA	GABRIEL	C LPLQA H	6752855	
5220	POMA BALBOA	ADOLFO MARIO	C-LPLQA H	4926665	
2907	SANTANDER CUTIPA	CARLOS	C LPLQA H	3428350	
8382	TICONA QUISPE	JORGE CARLOS	C LPLQA H	4938112	
7491	QUISPE CONDORI	RENE	C LPLQA H	6115716	
6271	TICONA QUISPE	JAVIER	C LPLQA H	4911165	
7070	SINANI TICONA	SABINO	C LPLQA H	389875	
7060	CHOQUE LEAÑEZ	MARCIA	C-LPLQA M	6171176	
6514	ROJAS	SIMON ALEJANDRO	C-LPLQB H	4909391	
3814	ALVAREZ TITO	ANTONIO	C LPLQB H	4903547	
5406	QUISPE MAMANI	CLAUDIO QUINTIN	C-LPLQB H	2368294	
7296	APAZA CAMARGO	ALFONSO	C LPLQB H	4756006	
4877	ARIAS CUAQUIRA	NELSON HERNAN	C LPLQB H	4040990	
2527	HUARACHI JALLAZA	NORA	C LPLQB M	2753149	
5986	ALANOCA CONDORI	NATALIA	C LPLQB M	5983386	
7871	CALLISAYA QUISPE	ROXANA	C LPLQB M	3435273	
4599	QUISBERT ALARCON	MARIA DE LOS ANGELE	C LPLQB M	3495510	
3058	LOA ARUNI	BERTHA ELENA	C-LPLQB M	468908	
7539	CUELLAR ASTILLA	ROBINSON ERIK	C MNT H	3483522	
3000	CHOQUEHUANCA SEMP	BELZABE	C MNT M	4840892	
2074	RAMOS CHURA	ERASMO	C MNTA H	4828529	
4778	SALGUEIRO MACHACA	LUIS	C MNTA H	4294495	
4140	MOLLO LIMACHI	RIBERT MARTIN	C MNTA H	2448350	
4618	TICONA LOPEZ	ALVARO SAUL	C MNTA H	4935346	
3156	CALDERON YUJRA	CARLOS MACARIO	C MNTA H	2159506	
5517	LOPEZ APAZA	DIEGO MARIO	C MNTA H	2707862	
2301	QUISPE FLORES	MAURICIO MARCELO	C MNTA H	4844886	
2430	MONTALVO TICONA	DAVID	C MNTB H	4364433	
3579	CALLISAYA QUISPE	HERIBERTO ABRAHAM	C-MNTB H	2557022	
3025	VARGAS LLANQUE	LUIS NESTOR	C MNTB H	3463856	

2019	FLORES LAURA	MARCELO	C-MNTB-H	4940736	
7268	QUISPE ALVAREZ	LIMBER RODRIGO	C-MNTB-H	4895459	
4120	CALLE BUSTAMANTE	CARMELO	C-MNTB-H	4932277	
2272	RODRIGUEZ QUISPE	JAIME FELIX	C-MNTB-H	4911179	
1993	AGUILAR VALDEZ	OSCAR LUIS	C-MNTB-H	4266026	
5610	QUISPE RAMOS	RUBEN	C-MNTB-H	4896702	
2735	VELASCO FLORES	RENE	C-MNTB-H	3330090	
4707	YAPU	YERKO ABAAD	C-OFI-H	3450444	
8032	ZAPATA VILLA	HECTOR JOSE	C-OFI-H	70047459	
3041	ESPINOZA AYALA	ELMER EUGENIO	C-OFI-H	6082228	
3036	CUENCA GAMARRA	RAFAEL RAMIRO	C-OFI-H	488882	
5821	REYES YAPU	ADHEMAR ALVARO	C-OFI-H	4314310	
4081	QUIRIJOTA CHAMBI	JAVIER	C-OFI-H	3362311	
3412	ROJAS ILLANES	MIGUEL MARTIN	C-OFI-H	4281369	
9016	FIGUEREDO MATTAZ	SERGIO JOSE	C-OFI-H	3479474	
1545	LAGUNA VARGAS	RENAN ALBERTO	C-OFI-H	1317851	
8406	TINTA	ANDREA SUSAN	C-OFI-M	4882811	
1527	ASPE VALENCIA	ANDRES	C-OFIV-H	3377818	
1347	MARQUEZ HUANCA	JAIME	C-OFIB-H	4794359	
8407	CASAS MAMANI	MARIA EUGENIA	C-OFIM-H	4989781	
7949	MAMANI QUISPE	PEDRO FRANCISCO	C-PLAA-H	6165875	
8856	MAMANI MAYTA	MARTIN CARLOS	C-PLAA-H	4844565	
6166	BARRA	TEODORA	C-PLAA-M	4324901	
5370	TUCO APAZA	VIRGINIA ANASTACIA	C-PLAA-M	6104544	
3570	CALLE ESCOBAR	JUANA ADELA	C-PLAA-M	3480218	
4415	COPA VARGAS	YOLA	C-PLAA-M	4830566	
2979	ZABALA CORDERO	MIRIAM ROXANA	C-PLAA-M	4773939	
5756	FLORES RODRIGUEZ	XIMENA MARIELA	C-PLAA-M	6737280	
6186	SOSA GUTIERREZ	KARINA DELMA	C-PLAA-M	4840840	
8575	LARICO BARRERA	VIRGINIA ROSEMARY	C-PLAA-M	4839600	
4582	MAMANI CHOQUE	BASILIA CATALINA	C-PLAA-M	4843614	
7579	SAAVEDRA QUISPE	ESTELLA MARGARITA	C-PLAA-M	2481992	
3945	SONCO HUANCA	LIDIA	C-PLAA-M	4887192	

3132	APO CHOQUE	MANUELA	C-PLAAM	4857570	
2908	ARUQUIPA FERNANDEZ	VERONICA MONICA	C-PLAAM	4378420	
4583	FLORES SALVATIERRA	MARIA ELENA	C-PLAAM	3558108	
8496	HILIRE POMA	JOSE	C-PLABH	4895146	
8610	COARITE MAMANI	OVIDIO	C-PLABH	5973667	
8369	AMARU RIQUEZA	SIXTO	C-PLABH	3486091	
8564	MAMANI CHIRINOS	EVA FLORA	C-PLABM	2297294	
5778	MAMANI ALANOCA	REYNA LIDIA	C-PLABM	4849831	
8509	APAZA GUTIERREZ	MARTHA ANGELICA	C-PLABM	4301329	
6941	CONDORI CHURA	GUADALUPE	C-PLABM	6186084	
1997	ARANDA CHOQUE	GLADYS	C-PLABM	4785993	
7581	LUNA QUISPE	MAGDA	C-PLABM	4799858	
8510	QUISPE CHIPANA	MARISOL	C-PLABM	6955470	
1843	CALLE CLEMENTE	ELIZABETH SANDRA	C-PLABM	3488249	
4348	QUISPE	LIDIA	C-PLABM	4813123	
6973	MOLLERICONA MAMAN	VERONICA	C-PLABM	6771375	
4833	CONDORI MAMANI	MARITZA BEL	C-PLABM	4783398	
8609	ARAHONA PRADEL	MARLENI	C-PLABM	6137463	
4319	ALI QUISBERT	YEIMY	C-PLABM	6143788	
9474	FLORES MAMANI	ROBERTO FRANK	C-RAMPA	6179849	
8158	QUESO MAMANI	GREGORIO	C-RAMPA	5977820	
4049	MOYA CALLISAYA	DAVID JOSE	C-RAMPA	4906683	
8687	ROJAS	ADALID JOSE	C-RAMPB	6118886	
8686	ZAPANA FUENTES	CESAR MANUEL	C-RAMPB	6184403	
4485	CONDORI MAMANI	LUCIO JAVIER	C-RAMPB	4753103	
6824	ARUQUIPA LOZA	SANTIAGO	C-RAMPS	2597158	
4356	MARQUEZ FERNANDEZ	JULIETA SILVIA	C-RECAM	6171870	
6163	CONDORI JANCO	FRANCISCA	C-RECAM	6186957	
8511	BARRERA ARUQUIPA	SONIA	C-RECAM	6811807	
3565	OCZACHOQUE CALDER	ALICIA ROSA	C-RECAM	6013441	
6634	MAMANI MAMANI	SABINA LIDIA	C-RECAM	5996157	
1044	CALLISAYA NINA	MODESTA	C-RECAM	3388873	
2637	FERNANDEZ	JUDITH	C-RECAM	6130602	

4740	QUISPE CUTILI	NORAH MARIA	C-RECC M	4292817	
3079	MANTILLA VALENZUELA	DARIA ERMINIA	C-RECC M	4322644	
5052	AUZA BERNAL	PATRICIA SILVIA	C-RECC M	4994556	
8337	RODRIGUEZ FLORES	JULY ROSA	C-RECC M	6821854	
6974	RODRIGUEZ GARCIA	AURORA	C-RECC M	3430342	
1557	COLQUE SALAS	BASILIA	C-SUPINB M	4793510	
3332	MAQUERA MAMANI	CARMEN SALOME	C-SUPINB M	3372248	
2721	QUISPE MAMANI	CARLOS MACEDONIO	I-ALD H	4764942	
3896	QUISPE MANTILLA	MIGUEL ANGEL	I-ALD1 H	4937362	
7596	BELTRAN RAMOS	VERONICA DEENIS	I-ALD2 M	6749949	
2294	CHAMBI QUISBERT	GROVER ALFREDO	I-ALD3 H	4745730	
2974	CHOQUETIJLLA COROM	PEDRO LUIS	I-ALDA H	4333716	
2058	PAREDES TICONA	GUADALUPE KARINA	I-ALDB M	4897098	
4884	ALVAREZ SANCHEZ	ESTEBAN IGNACIO	I-ALDBB H	4952109	
4861	RIQUEZA ROQUE	RENE	I-ALDBC H	2445771	
3752	QUISPE CATACORA	ROXANA TERESA	I-ALDC M	5945176	
2182	MAMANI MAMANI	JHONNY	I-BLASE A H	4279361	
3692	MENDOZA PAREDES	OMAR	I-BLASE A H	4956737	
2585	ESPEJO FLORES DE FU	JUANA FILOMENA	I-BLASE A M	2071106	
7704	ORTEGA CESPEDES	VIVIANA ROXANA	I-BLASE A M	6830023	
3239	RIVERA CHAUCA	GENARA	I-BLASE A M	5055028	
7617	MENDOZA PAREDES	JOSE LUIS	I-BLASE B H	3415656	
3265	CALLE MAMANI	ORLANDO	I-BLASE B H	4966876	
7396	CALLIZAYA ESPINAL	FRANCISCO	I-BLASE B H	4931284	
8205	CONTRERAS ARGANDO	MONICA	I-BLASE B M	5965416	
7818	CHOQUE ROCHA	WILMA CLAUDIA	I-BLASE B M	5724954	
6469	FLORES MAMANI	FELIX	I-BLASE C H	6125127	
8644	VALVERDE ALANEZ	NOLBERTO PANFILO	I-BLASE C H	5944113	
8896	LLUSCO PAUCARA	JOSE ANTONIO	I-BLASE C H	6095969	
7418	ORTEGA QUISPE	ERIKA DALY	I-BLASE C M	6306289	
5999	MIRANDA MAMANI	ELIZABETH	I-BLASE C M	5976085	
1553	LIMACHI CALLISAYA	ALEJANDRO GERMAN	I-BRD H	3470201	
3582	VALERA BUITRON	JUSTO	I-BRD H	6111908	

4661	CONDORI YATIYAZA	JUAN CARLOS	E-BRD H	5959091	
4860	LOPEZ ARANDA	PEDRO CEFERINO	E-BRD H	5221110	
9044	CONDORI MAMANI	VICTOR	E-BRD H	6720899	
5538	ROJAS CRUZ	MARCELO	E-BRD H	4817796	
3162	CRUZ QUISPE	JAIME	E-BRD1 H	4862422	
4517	YUJRA AGUIRRE	GUICELA MANUELA	E-BRD1 M	5970324	
7808	QUISPE SILLO	VIRGINIA CARMEN	E-BRD1 M	4897624	
5643	ACHATA RIVEROS	ABRAHAM	E-BRD2 H	5948957	
4330	BAUTISTA BAUTISTA	EDGAR REYNALDO	E-BRDA H	4846705	
9232	MEDINA	MARIO AMADOR	E-BRDA H	6849734	
9234	MARTINEZ ASISTIRI	JUAN CARLOS	E-BRDA H	6832865	
5437	ESCARZO MAURICIO	JOSE LUIS	E-BRDA H	6836531	
2409	FERNANDEZ	JAVIER	E-BRDA H	4752416	
7609	CORIS QUISPE	JUAN PABLO	E-BRDA H	4903360	
2488	LIMACHI URI	RAMIRO	E-BRDA H	5986157	
7654	ACHO QUISPE	JOSE LUIS	E-BRDA H	6860804	
3894	MOLLERICON MACHAC	JUAN CARLOS	E-BRDA H	4880731	
2422	ORTUNO CONDORI	EDWIN CARLOS	E-BRDA H	4900419	
6859	SULLCA LIMACHI	DAVID	E-BRDA H	4908470	
8825	HURTADO RODRIGUEZ	LUIS	E-BRDA H	7599858	
7528	MAMANI LAURA	ADOLFO	E-BRDA H	2591461	
7426	CONDE FLORES	CARLOS HUMBERTO	E-BRDA H	4845882	
7800	RUIZ TARQUI	JAVIER	E-BRDA H	3313965	
7817	MAMANI SARZURI	EDWIN DAVID	E-BRDA H	6722315	
9045	SANTANDER GAMEZ	MIGUEL ANGEL	E-BRDA H	6996403	
7598	CUTIPA CHOQUE	JOSE LUIS	E-BRDA H	6106326	
5434	ACHO LLANQUE	RICHAR	E-BRDA H	6003472	
7613	CORTEZ ARGANDONA	EDDY	E-BRDA H	4905936	
8835	VILLCA TICONA	FREDDY	E-BRDA H	4319907	
9319	MURILLO RUIZ	VICTOR HUGO	E-BRDA H	6987565	
7432	MIRANDA QUISPE	RODOLFO ARIEL	E-BRDA H	5974927	
8156	CHUQUIMIA QUINO	JUAN MANUEL	E-BRDA H	4938952	
9152	MARTINEZ ZAPATA	EDWIN ROMAN	E-BRDA H	4834216	

8680	HUANCA MACHACA	VICTOR LUIS	E-BRDA H	4796408	
7590	QUISPE CHOQUE	LUIS LEON	E-BRDA H	6776748	
5687	COYA CORNEJO	VLADIMIR AMERICO	E-BRDA H	2481994	
7683	YANA HUANCA	ANDRES RUBEN	E-BRDA H	2693388	
7702	LEON GUTIERREZ	JAIME	E-BRDA H	6130582	
1209	QUISPE OJEDA	SIMON	E-BRDA H	2706493	
9088	CASTILLO PAYE	JUAN RICARDO	E-BRDA H	6198898	
7618	FLORES APAZA	ADALID	E-BRDA H	6188992	
2578	VILLANUEVA PEÑARANDA	EDWIN	E-BRDA H	4825385	
7601	LEON CHURA	MOISES	E-BRDA H	3459513	
9367	PATTY BECERRA	MARCO ANTONIO	E-BRDA H	4309895	
7594	CAVINA ARUQUIPA	VICTOR HUGO	E-BRDA H	4808641	
4091	MAMANI PAUCARA	JHONNY MARTIN	E-BRDA H	4815885	
7548	QUISBERT AGUILAR	DAVID IVAN	E-BRDA H	4789935	
9119	CHAVEZ ALTAMIRANO	MICHAEL CAMILO	E-BRDA H	6104350	
9424	ROMERO CALATAYUD	MARCO ANTONIO	E-BRDA H	5949478	
8054	APO CHOQUE	LILIAN	E-BRDA M	6847512	
8803	DURAN MARTINEZ	PORFIRIA FIDELIA	E-BRDA M	6791751	
8062	CAMPUZANO BASABE	GLADYS BELEN	E-BRDA M	5949730	
9126	APAZA RAMOS	ELSA	E-BRDA M	6078249	
2902	QUISPE SALLUCO	ANGELICA	E-BRDA M	4827292	
7584	YUJRA ALMANZA	DOROTEA FELIPA	E-BRDA M	4783750	
4417	QUISPE CALLE	LOURDES VALENTINA	E-BRDA M	4895312	
7893	LIMACHI MAMANI	ANGELICA	E-BRDA M	6784194	
9043	APAZA QUINO	CARMEN	E-BRDA M	6013776	
7583	LEANDRO VARELA	VICTORIA MARINA	E-BRDA M	4892090	
3548	QUISPE	MARTHA CLAUDIA	E-BRDA M	6009158	
8573	CRUZ ROJAS	AMALIA	E-BRDA M	4801896	
9109	ARCIENEGA MENDOZA	MARIA CRISTINA	E-BRDA M	3460932	
9120	PARI CONDORI	IGNACIA	E-BRDA M	4316867	
9155	LLANCO CHOQUE	MERY XIMENA	E-BRDA M	4916896	
8692	CHOQUE QUISPE	EDITH CONSTANCIA	E-BRDA M	4377402	
9123	YUJRA CHAVEZ	ANASTACIA	E-BRDA M	2599799	

7682	CRUZ CONDO	SUSANA LUCIA	E-BRDA M	6786308	
7398	MAMANI MAMANI	TERESA	E-BRDA M	3937033	
2073	QUISPE TARQUI	LUCIA	E-BRDA M	2416365	
8720	QUISPE RODRIGUEZ	GLADIS MIRIAM	E-BRDA M	6140391	
8153	LARICO MOLLINEDO	MERY	E-BRDA M	3406133	
9223	CHOQUE CALLE	DAYSI	E-BRDA M	6046949	
7797	CHURA COCASAPA	ANGELICA	E-BRDA M	4997709	
8833	FLORES	MARIA EUGENIA	E-BRDA M	6889312	
9058	CRUZ ROJAS	ALBINO GONZALO	E-BRDB H	3463781	
8138	MAMANI ANGLES	JOSE LUIS	E-BRDB H	4887970	
7555	MAMANI BLANCO	FREDDY EMILIO	E-BRDB H	6097837	
5816	QUISPE CHOQUE	JOSE TIMOTEO	E-BRDB H	6097428	
6292	ARTOVAR MAMANI	JUAN ORLANDO	E-BRDB H	4776883	
9069	MARTINEZ BLANCO	JORGE GABRIEL	E-BRDB H	4317552	
7546	MAMANI CUSIQUISPE	JAVIER	E-BRDB H	4876008	
7522	CALLIZAYA VELA	JULIO CESAR	E-BRDB H	3468905	
6023	QUISPE ATAUCURI	RUBEN	E-BRDB H	5476167	
6155	BURGOA BARRA	MIGUEL ANGEL	E-BRDB H	6724580	
3166	VALDA MIRANDA	MIGUEL ANGEL	E-BRDB H	4271441	
9180	CAYO CONDORI	ORLANDO HILARION	E-BRDB H	5963139	
6169	MARIACA CARDENAS	ANGEL OSCAR	E-BRDB H	4756445	
9178	POMA MARTINEZ	JUAN JESUS	E-BRDB H	4776624	
9238	BAUTISTA LARICO	EFRAIN VILLAZON	E-BRDB H	6758946	
9130	ANDI CHOQUEHUANCA	IVAN MARBEL	E-BRDB H	6104135	
9144	HUARINO MAMANI	ANGEL VIDAL	E-BRDB H	6133147	
7707	ACOSTA	JOSE FELICIANO	E-BRDB H	6792589	
7864	QUISPE CALLE	EMILIO WALTER	E-BRDB H	4895291	
3021	CACERES VASQUEZ	RICARDO	E-BRDB H	3358055	
9401	CANAVIRI MENACHO	REYNALDO	E-BRDB H	6155539	
5359	CHOQUEHUANCA CHIA	NATALIO MANUEL	E-BRDB H	4333823	
5446	CASTRO	REYNALDO	E-BRDB H	4933234	
7862	VARGAS SANCHEZ	JUAN JESUS	E-BRDB H	5967302	
9047	CUBA PEREZ	GUMERCINDO RENAN	E-BRDB H	4844114	

6269	VALENCIA CARVAJAL	ELENA VIRGINIA	E-BRDB M	4744246	
7621	VELARDE CALLE	ROSSIO JENNY	E BRDB M	4301793	
7408	RODRIGUEZ CORI	ANA LUISA	F-BRDB M	6147870	
8852	MAQUERA MAMANI	JENNY PATRICIA	F-BRDB M	3372250	
9237	VELASCO MAMANI	MIRIAM PAOLA	F-BRDB M	8264174	
9338	VELASCO HUANCA	GREGORIA	E BRDB M	4257363	
7957	CONDORI MAMANI	CELIA HILDA	E BRDB M	4783389	
9230	MAMANI SILVA	SANDRA ADELA	E-BRDB M	4777845	
9432	PAZ FLORES	LOURDES ROSARIO	F-BRDB M	5940027	
8136	ESCOBAR MERCADO	SILVIA	F-BRDB M	4853180	
7438	HILARION TICONA	SALOME MOIRA	F BRDB M	6744837	
8052	HILARION TICONA	MONICA	F-BRDB M	6825980	
9157	GONZALES MARIACA	LESLYE	E BRDB M	6138823	
7691	MENDOZA CRUZ	CELESTINA ANASTACIA	F-BRDB M	3421947	
9345	VELASCO CHOQUE	ERICKA	F-BRDB M	6124965	
7664	CHARCA DE CASAS	LURDES	E BRDB M	4820442	
5229	QUISPE FERNANDEZ	JESUS REYNALDO	F-BRDC H	6833672	
9398	FORONDA CASTRO	JOSE LUIS	E BRDC H	5996109	
7919	QUISPE SARZURI	RAUL ANGEL	E-BRDC H	3490513	
8108	OTAZO ALANOCA	VICTOR SEFERINO	E BRDC H	2342080	
9113	ACAPA MURILLO	GUNNAR ZENON	F-BRDC H	4850819	
2347	ALVAREZ RAMOS	YACO ADAMO	F BRDC H	4960699	
6914	FLORES SUXO	MOISES ABEL	E-BRDC H	4311690	
9378	MENDOZA LECOÑA	FIDEL ANGEL	E-BRDC H	6034986	
9091	HUAYHUA CRUZ	FRANZ EFRAIN	F BRDC H	2684177	
7554	GONZALES BENAVIDES	VIDAL	E BRDC H	2710448	
7619	CRUZ ROJAS	JUAN CARLOS	F BRDC H	5967467	
8636	APAZA FERNANDEZ	RONAL	E-BRDC H	4893530	
7687	MENGOA QUISPE	BLADIMIR ANGEL	E-BRDC H	6768108	
2050	MOLLO ALI	WILSON	F BRDC H	4993063	
6491	IBANEZ ROJAS	EDUARDO MARTIN	F-BRDC H	4778501	
9114	RAMIREZ TOLA	PABLO VICENTE	E BRDC H	6478493	
9299	GUERRA PLATA	JOSE	E BRDC H	6844968	

9199	PATZI RODRIGUEZ	SANTOS CLAUDIO	F-BRDB H	6055873	
6915	FLORES ROJAS	FRANZ FREDDY	F-BRDB H	6735322	
7442	MIRANDA MAMANI	PETER	F-BRDB H	6827007	
9418	HUANCA LUQUE	PABLO ROBERTO	F-BRDB H	6173373	
7918	UTURUNCO MAMANI	EDGAR	F-BRDB H	6094652	
8919	QUISPE CHALCO	LEONARDO HUGO	F-BRDB H	3394399	
7696	RODRIGUEZ CHAINA	OMAR WILLY	F-BRDB H	4932415	
7427	NINA CORONEL	SANTIAGO ANACLETO	F-BRDB H	4830682	
3890	MAMANI JIMENEZ	TONY EDGAR	F-BRDB H	4962214	
7440	CHAVEZ PENA	EDWIN IVAN	F-BRDB H	4781797	
9079	ROMERO PANIAGUA	JUAN MARCOS	F-BRDB H	4755671	
7863	AMBA PATTY	JOSE LUIS	F-BRDB H	4912651	
3137	TINTAYA CONDORI	GREGORIO	F-BRDB H	4273868	
6361	MAMANI CANAZA	NELZON	F-BRDB H	5957024	
3329	MIRANDA CALLISAYA	CESAR RAFAEL	F-BRDB H	4851300	
7573	HUARACHI QUISPE	GUSTAVO	F-BRDB H	5982474	
7889	LIPA RODRIGUEZ	EDUARDO FELIPE	F-BRDB H	3444075	
8137	CONDORI LIMACHI	SANTUSA	F-BRDB M	6100733	
9430	MAMANI QUISPE	FLORENCIA	F-BRDB M	4245207	
7068	MONTES CABRERA	MONICA	F-BRDB M	4375956	
7559	LUJAN GUTIERREZ	LEOCARIA	F-BRDB M	6109252	
2965	HUANCA TICONA	PAULINA	F-BRDB M	4259942	
7523	SARAVIA LOPEZ	BESSIE LISET	F-BRDB M	4805600	
9076	ALANOCA LIMACHI	SHIFFANY CARMEN	F-BRDB M	6809359	
4414	MENDEZ CASILLO	ROXANA	F-BRDB M	6110766	
9095	YDERIA MAMANI	MARLENE SHERIN	F-BRDB M	6868696	
5435	SIÑANI CHUYMA	JHANET MAXIMA	F-BRDB M	6086583	
9124	CARDOZO AVILA	CARLA NATIVIDAD	F-BRDB M	4793746	
8063	TICONA CARRILLO	PATRICIA	F-BRDB M	6152959	
8679	PAJSI SACACA	ELBIRA CONCEPCION	F-BRDB M	6148147	
2911	CORIS QUISPE	OLIMPIA	F-BRDB M	5970723	
2452	IBANEZ CUAJERA	ELMA	F-BRDB M	4819296	
9125	LIMACHI QUENALLATA	LIZETH	F-BRDB M	5944319	

9390	MAMANI PINTO	MERY ESTHER	E-BRDC M	6957384	
3308	VARGAS MAMANI	FLORA JULIA	E-BRDC M	4329170	
9422	QUISPE ESTEBAN	LUCIA MATILDE	E-BRDC M	6062835	
9159	SILVESTRE CONDORI	LIDIA	E-BRDC M	4820537	
7625	LIMACHI LUQUE	MARCELA	E-BRDC M	4985008	
2344	VARGAS APAZA	MARIA ELENA	E-BRDC M	2448668	
9287	QUISPE QUISPE	MARIA LUZ	E-BRDC M	6870176	
8131	QUENALLATA CHACALL	ELIZABETH	E-BRDC M	6730288	
7885	BELTRAN CARREÑO	MARCELA IVLIN	E-BRDC M	4999449	
6753	MOLLERICONA CHOQUI	MARIA JULIA	E-BRDC M	4813852	
9084	LOZA QUISPE	MARTHA INES	E-BRDC M	6727447	
3301	RAMOS CHIPANA	TOMASA	E-BRDC M	6006707	
7610	CHUQUIMIA TORREZ	LOURDES	E-BRDC M	6100149	
8132	CONDORI LIMACHI	VICTORIA INES	E-BRDC M	6781634	
7441	CHOQUE SALINAS	BERNA	E-BRDC M	4902553	
8140	MAMANI CHIJI	NIEVES ROSEMARY	E-BRDC M	6753287	
6272	PEREZ GUTIERREZ	ARCADIA JANET	E-BRDC M	3471884	
7887	MURILLO RUIZ	GABRIELA ALBERTINA	E-BRDC M	6756250	
2089	VELARDE COLQUE	GERMAN	E-DSA H	4750789	
4363	ARGANA QUISPE	BERNABE	E-DSA H	4837185	
5706	QUISPE CHIPANA	JOSE LUIS	E-DSA H	5470007	
2207	CHOQUE QUISPE	PEDRO	E-DSA H	3355671	
9038	SANDOVAL ESCOBAR	MIGUEL ANGEL	E-DSA H	4317174	
8354	APAZA CHUQUIMIA	TERESA LOURDES	E-DSA M	6190630	
7455	QUISPE FERNANDEZ	HUGO VICTOR	E-DSAB1 H	4757758	
2025	HUANCA QUISPE	JAVIER	E-DSAB1 H	5956029	
7467	CORAZON TICONA	MANUEL ALVARO	E-DSAB1 H	4934450	
4487	ARTOVAR MAMANI	ERIKA CRISTINA	E-DSAB1 M	6082480	
4476	MAMANI CUTIPA	MARIVEL	E-DSAB1 M	4911475	
9004	ARANDIA RODRIGUEZ	WILSON NEMECIO	E-DSAB2 H	1904825	
7525	CAMPERO RETAMOZO	JIMMY EIMAR	E-DSAB2 H	6082552	
7612	ROJAS AGUIRRE	IVAN GONZALO	E-DSAB2 H	4761588	
8357	CABRERA ASPIAZU	VICTOR HUGO	E-DSAB2 H	4282528	

6380	SILVA RALDE	ANTONIO	E-BRDC H	4928745	
6490	QUISPE FERNANDEZ	GERARDO TEODORO	E-BRDC H	4882401	
6022	SOTO QUISPE	WILLIAMS	E-BRDC H	5986205	
5830	CAYO CARI	ISIDRO	E-BRDC H	6008679	
7603	QUISPE ALVAREZ	JORGE LUIS	E-BRDC H	6151045	
8129	ROJAS MAMANI	JUAN	E-BRDC H	6018391	
2503	PACO CONDORI	JUAN	E-BRDC H	4977025	
9220	PACO ALVAREZ	AUGUSTO	E-BRDC H	6720468	
6147	CALLE PATTY	LUIS	E-BRDC H	4872648	
9183	MARCA MAMANI	OCTAVIO	E-BRDC H	6857551	
4088	TORRES SUAREZ	EDWIN RICARDO	E-BRDC H	4826954	
7895	AGUILAR ARUQUIPA	RENE LINO	E-BRDC H	4307503	
7591	PAREDES TICONA	JUAN CARLOS	E-BRDC H	6783565	
7524	POMA APAZA	FERNANDO NICANOR	E-BRDC H	4878544	
7535	LIMA CHURA	EMERSON MARTIN	E-BRDC H	4275463	
7748	QUISBERT DAVALOS	ANGELA SANDRA	E-BRDC M	6750587	
9377	CONDORI JANCO	VILMA	E-BRDC M	6813941	
7456	GUARACHI CHOQUE	IRMA	E-BRDC M	3442715	
7536	PATZI ALI	MARGARITA	E-BRDC M	4829187	
9419	CANAVIRI QUISPE	ROCIO INES	E-BRDC M	5948922	
9174	CHUQUIMIA TAPIA	SANDRA	E-BRDC M	3335816	
9090	LINARES CHAMAIRO	JUDITH	E-BRDC M	6959633	
7807	ALVAREZ LOZA	DANITZA LOURDES	E-BRDC M	6195403	
9056	CHIRI QUISPE	VIRGINIA	E-BRDC M	7000390	
8333	GONZALES LUDEÑO	JOSEFINA BRIGIDA	E-BRDC M	6847505	
9112	RAMOS MAMANI	MARIBEL YURI	E-BRDC M	6950959	
7809	CHAMBI VILLAZANTE	ELY	E-BRDC M	6843371	
8824	ESPINOZA CHOQUE	ROSMARY	E-BRDC M	6990204	
8823	MAMANI MAMANI	LINA VERONICA	E-BRDC M	6161774	
8796	ZAPATA	JHENY ANDREA	E-BRDC M	4867718	
9426	MAMANI HUIZA	EVA	E-BRDC M	6722812	
8265	COAQUIRA UCHARICO	BEATRIZ	E-BRDC M	6125301	
7754	CHAVEZ	SANDRA ADRIANA	E-BRDC M	3554685	

8376	MOLLINEDO HUAYGUA	LIZET PATRICIA	E-DSAB2 M	6110906	
7647	NIETO MIRANDA	VICTOR HUGO	E-DSAE1 H	4290908	
9160	PEREZ OROZCO	FRANKLIN	E-DSAE1 H	4744922	
8836	CHIPANA SEQUEIRE	HUMBERTO	E-DSAE1 H	4295716	
3580	TICONA LIMACHI	EDDY	E-DSAE1 H	4251943	
3725	MAMANI GARCIA	LUIS FERNANDO	E-DSAE1 H	5945290	
9001	MONTES RONDO	ERASMO	E-DSAE1 H	2307315	
2101	HUCHANI FLORES	ROBERTINA MATILDE	E-DSAE1 M	2448457	
8355	ANGULO RAMIREZ	LOURDES ROSARIO	E-DSAE1 M	6147426	
3542	TARQUINO QUISPE	JAIME	E-DSAE2 H	4921728	
8998	GONZALES QUISBERTH	MANUEL	E-DSAE2 H	8301777	
2063	QUISBERTH CHAVEZ	MIGUEL ANGEL	E-DSAE2 H	4764676	
3871	RAMOS HUANCA	RUBEN MARTIN	E-DSAE2 H	4302870	
4405	PERSONA MAMANI	ANTONIO	E-DSAE2 H	4847334	
9010	BARRANCOS FLORES	LUIS CARLOS	E-DSAE2 H	6981824	
7836	CRUZ ROJAS	BASILIA	E-DSAE2 M	6133939	
7453	ASISTIRI ARUQUIPA	MERY JHOVANA	E-DSAE2 M	6774550	
9489	ESPEJO ALCAZAR	FRANKLIN DAVID	E-MNE H	5971483	
9485	VINO VARGAS	PEDRO	E-MNE H	4366952	
9487	VARGAS COLQUE	RODRIGO HUGO	E-MNE H	3383684	
9486	LIMA MARQUEZ	JULIO DANIEL	E-MNE H	4273089	
9488	OROZCO BLANCO	HEMBER ADHEMAR	E-MNE H	3355526	
4358	ILLANES AGUIRRE	JOHNY MARCOS	E-PME H	4999662	
2060	POZZO QUISBERT	JUAN LUIS	E-PME H	4284275	
3196	RAMOS CHUIMA	DAVID	E-PME H	4820839	
8837	MAMANI CUSIQUISPE	JOSE LUIS	E-PME H	6171771	
5431	MALLEA CRUZ	JUAN AMERICO	E-PME H	5999577	
2242	ORDOÑEZ	CARMEN ROSA	E-PME M	2361881	
7639	MAMANI LLANOS	ANA MARIA	E-PME M	4916065	
4791	MAIDANA MENDOZA	PEDRO ADOLFO	E-PRDA H	2625581	
4984	VELASQUEZ MAMANI	FELIX	E-PRDA H	3403981	
8316	GUZMAN MAMANI	YVAN ELVIS	E-PRDA H	4912079	
2743	MAMANI GUTIERREZ	JOSE CLEMENTE	E-PRDA H	4373488	

3131	SIÑANI CHUYMA	ROMAN ROY	I PRDA H	6095567	
9173	VELASQUEZ	YONI	I PRDA H	6872656	
9108	CHURA CHAMBI	SERGIO	I PRDA H	7032151	
8626	YUJRA IBANEZ	GROVER NICOLAS	I PRDA H	5965887	
8625	LIMACHI LUQUE	CEFERINO VICTOR	I PRDA H	7035881	
6284	QUISBERT CHAVEZ	DIEGO ERNESTO	I PRDA H	6199037	
8284	MARQUEZ HUANCO	REYNALDO JUAN	I PRDA H	5986258	
2826	ZAPANA LOAYZA	YODY BERNARDO	I PRDA H	4270280	
3732	PADILLA JARJURI	JUAN CARLOS	I PRDA H	4808443	
6386	SOTO QUISPE	JUAN CARLOS	I PRDA H	4911626	
4779	PAUCARA MAYTA	RUBEN	I PRDA H	4781431	
3887	CHOQUE LAURA	JAIME	I PRDA H	4960285	
8887	TICONA COPAJA	JAIME REYNALDO	I PRDA H	7007538	
3185	SILVESTRE CHOQUE	VALERIANO	I PRDA H	4273746	
3860	HUARCACHO QUEGUE	DAVID	I PRDA H	4897708	
3159	MOLLO AYLLON	RAMIRO	I PRDA H	4838368	
6586	VEGA COAQUIRA	FELIPE	I PRDA H	6129999	
3733	QUISPE VILLCA	LUZ WILMA	I PRDA M	6017785	
6268	MAMANI LAURA	LIDIA	I PRDA M	6184932	
4433	MAMANI QUISPE	ANA MARIA	I PRDA M	3478904	
4002	PATANA HUANCA	MARTHA	I PRDA M	2578151	
7833	TARQUI TANCARA	TORIBIA IGNACIA	I PRDA M	6793488	
9203	MEZA ARUQUIPA	WILLIAM	I PRDB H	6779318	
5639	SUXO MAMANI	FREDDY WILSON	I PRDB H	4900264	
5793	MAMANI CANAVIRI	GABRIEL	I PRDB H	6053427	
2092	ASCENCIO POMA	FERMIN	I PRDB H	4240371	
7319	RODRIGUEZ QUISPE	EDWIN	I PRDB H	6030850	
7558	GUTIERREZ RAMIREZ	EDDY WILSON	I PRDB H	4916252	
6588	TARQUI CALLE	GENARO	I PRDB H	6753221	
2006	CALLISAYA SANCHEZ	FREDDY LUIS	I PRDB H	2638847	
7397	CHAMBI YANA	RICHARD ALEX	I PRDB H	6032670	
2594	ZENTENO LIMA	OMAR GONZALO	I PRDB H	5952517	
7640	QUISPE LIMACHI	DAVID SANTOS	I PRDB H	4798202	

3905	ESTACA SANTOS	EDGAR	E-PRDB H	4925175	
3869	MENDEZ TINCUTA	VIDAL	E-PRDB H	6099247	
7641	MITA HUAYTA	OSCAR	E-PRDB H	5986056	
8853	ANTEZANA RODRIGUEZ	GILMAR ELMER	E-PRDB H	6093175	
5074	ACHU YAHUITA	EMILIO	E-PRDB H	2663097	
8678	ZURITA HUANCA	EMILIO MARCELO	E-PRDB H	6720028	
4430	CORIMAYTA APAZA	FERNANDO ROMUALDO	E-PRDB H	4763049	
3182	CHAVEZ QUISPE	RUBEN JOHNNY	E-PRDB H	4852650	
7747	CRIALES PATON	PABLO ENRIQUE	E-PRDB H	4746564	
4444	LLANOS MAYTA	WILLY JOHNNY	E-PRDB H	6102288	
9193	SAMO CONDORI	MARIA EUGENIA	E-PRDB M	6006585	
8193	VALENCIA TORREZ	DANITZA	E-PRDB M	6082719	
4512	POMA CORDERO	ANGELICA	E-PRDB M	4786386	
4437	TARQUI ALANOCA	REGINA	E-PRDB M	4850472	
4941	MANZANO CALLE	ELENA	E-PRDB M	4292640	
4752	FLORES BLANCO	SONIA CARMEN	E-PRDB M	4266490	
8793	MAMANI TARQUI	ZULMA VERONICA	E-PRDB M	4765626	
2427	CRUZ RAMOS	HECTOR	E-PRDC H	4805428	
1065	CHAMBI OSCO	ARMANDO FIDEL	E-PRDC H	2479197	
4416	YUJRA NINA	GUIDO	E-PRDC H	4378067	
7758	GUTIERREZ TIPOLA	EDUARDO	E-PRDC H	4884582	
3535	QUISPE HUALLPA	SANTOS ERNESTO	E-PRDC H	4805644	
2095	CORI CALLISAYA	ROBERTO	E-PRDC H	4863853	
8317	QUISBERT LUNA	MIGUEL ANGEL	E-PRDC H	4754196	
3897	SULLCA LIMACHI	EDDY	E-PRDC H	4909395	
3838	VLIZAGA CALLA	JOSE LUIS	E-PRDC H	2684487	
2792	QUISPE CONDORI	GUIDO ADOLFO	E-PRDC H	4990525	
8605	LUNA PARISACA	HECTOR JUAN	E-PRDC H	6825864	
7429	MULLISACA LAIME	REYNALDO	E-PRDC H	5955279	
6674	TARQUINO QUISPE	MARCO ANTONIO	E-PRDC H	6163961	
1271	RUIZ FLORES	CARLOS DANIEL	E-PRDC H	2712083	
4515	MAYDANA FORONDA	JOSE LUIS	E-PRDC H	4793201	
3954	GUTIERREZ	ERASMO	E-PRDC H	4861647	

8067	MAMANI ROCHA	EDWIN REYNALDO	E-PRDC H	4895063	
8530	FLORES BLANCO	HERNAN PEDRO	E-PRDC H	6104783	
9055	MEDRANO GONZALES	LUIS FERNANDO	E PRDC H	4853837	
3345	CONDORI CHURA	PASCUAL BONIFACIO	E-PRDC H	4930868	
5707	GUTIERREZ ESTEVEZ	YANIRA	E PRDC M	4820260	
8895	HUANACO GOMEZ	WILMA	E-PRDC M	7101395	
2926	QUISPE RAMOS	MARIA CRISTINA	E PRDC M	4882926	
8753	CAHUANA ZEGARRA	BERONICA	E-PRDC M	6890109	
8855	ZUNAGUA VARGAS	LUZ MARIBEL	E PRDC M	6786763	
4408	PEREZ GUTIERREZ	TELMA VIRGINIA	E-PRDC M	3471883	
2451	BAUTISTA CONTRERAS	GEOVANNA MARTHA	E PRDC M	5971250	
3815	RIOS DE CHOQUE	MARTHA	E-PRDC M	2476349	
9194	MAMANI RAMIREZ	ARUMA DIANA	E-PRDC M	6759418	
4409	SANTANDER GAMEZ	RAQUEL BETZAEL	E PRDC M	6120398	
2046	MARQUEZ TINTAYA	ROLANDO DARIO	M-MMEH	3460149	
1473	PAZ LLAPACO	WILFREDO SANTIAGO	M MNLH	2058957	
4521	ZAPANA LOAYZA	FREDDY	M-MNLH	4924777	
8990	ESPINOZA GUTIERREZ	WILFREDO	M MNLH	4790159	
3749	GAMARRA ILLANES	EULOGIO MARTIN	M MNEAH	6123988	
3705	CONDORI CARLO	FREDDY	M MNEBH	5944623	
6304	JUCUMANI PACHAJAYA	GERMAN	M-MNEC H	3402148	
7513	MAMANI MENDEZ	DONATO DAVID	M NEAH	4819373	
2874	VIDAURRE PORTUGAL	ALEXANDER LEONEL	M NEAH	5015281176	
9438	RODRIGUEZ CALLE	MIGUEL RENE	M-NEAH	2696206	
2862	AMOS ESCOBAR	MARGARITA	M NPEA M	2543170	
8072	CHINO APAZA	CASILDA	M NEA M	4833572	
8993	GONZALES CONDORI	KOSTKA ESTELA	M-NEA M	4749728	
8485	BOTHANO CALLE	FELIX	M NEBH	6805995	
2375	QUISPE SEGALES	IVAN	M NEBH	5953865	
70?2	CAHUANA ZEGARRA	SANTIAGO	M NEBH	6144161	
7054	MAMANI OSCO	ANGEL MIGUEL	M NEBH	4268209	
6194	CHIPANA FERNANDEZ	JUAN CARLOS	M NEBH	4782559	
2293	CALCINA DE HUACANI	PAULA	M-NEB M	2467758	

2829	CORDERO HUANCA	AURORA	M-NUTB-M	2507228	
3952	SULLCA LIMACHI	ELSA	M-NUTB-M	4886469	
8183	CASTELLON ARCE	JOSE LUIS	M-NUTFT-H	2369150	
2586	LEON CHURA	RUBEN	M-OFLF73	3459515	
8117	APAZA RIOS	DORA ELIZABETH	M-OFLF73	2634706	
6060	PARDO MARINA	HECTOR BENJAMIN	M-OFLF73	4288835	
2561	ESCALANTE ESPINOZA	ROBERT WILSON	M-OFLF73	4809558	
9006	TELLERIA ARAOZ	CARLOS RODRIGO	M-OFLF73	3369127	
2037	LOZA LIMACHI	RUBEN ANDRES	M-OFLF73	4798947	
1670	PENA CHOQUE	JANET VIRGINIA	M-OFLF73	2436691	
4915	HIDALGO ANDRADE	EDGAR EFRAIN	M-OFLF73	3375605	
1741	VARGAS MARCONI	MIGUEL ANGEL	M-OFLF73	3462707	
7985	CHOQUE MAMANI	AUGUSTO VIDAL	M-OFLF73	4772751	
4446	CALDERON MERCADO	CARLOS RAFAEL	M-OFLF73	3394192	
3409	QUEZADA VELASCO	LOURDES	M-OFLF73	4365032	
2166	CORTEZ APAZA	GLORIA	M-OFLF73	5984361	
8050	SEVERICH VILLEGAS	DELANIE PAMELA	M-OFLF73	4821525	
2043	MANZANEDA ARGANI	BRUNO DANTE	M-OFLF73	4315515	
8972	VALERIANO YUJRA	DANNY ELVIS	M-OFLF80	2698388	
2492	MIRANDA VARGAS	EDUARDO	M-OFLF80	3135556	
8101	SOLIZ BUCUENO	LENKA JOHANA	M-OFLF80	3413137	
8315	PATZI HUANCA	FELICIDAD	M-OFLF83	6951373	
7606	SALAZAR ALPIRE	LUIS JAVIER	M-OFLF83	7046782	
9467	FERNANDEZ ZARATE	MARCELO ANTONIO	M-OFLF83	4770962	
8168	DIAZ SILVA	JHONNY	M-OFLF83	4809293	
4244	MANJON GOMEZ	LUIS ALBERTO	M-OFLF83	2617625	
8167	ALVAREZ YAPU	MILAN NATALIO	M-OFLF83	4261591	
9338	ZEBALLOS VERALOZA	ANDRES ERNESTO	M-OFLF83	4247487	
2247	ROMERO TINEO	JAIME ARIEL	M-OFLF83	2618636	
7632	PENA KOYA	RENE JAVIER	M-OFLF83	3439910	
9449	BARRIOS ARCE	JUAN MARCELO	M-OFLF83	3446134	
9021	PAREDES CORTEZ	MIGUEL EDMUNDO	M-OFLF83	3972200	
9168	RIOS ALIENDRE	JOSE ANTONIO	M-OFLF83	4759352	

9465	JAUREGUI SALINAS	PABLO	M-OFLE83	4845892	
9464	DUEÑAS ZUMARAN	ERIK	M-OFLE83	4844286	
6164	LLANQUF HUARACHI	REYNALDO	M-OFLH	4904165	

SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES
"MODA EXPRESS - MEX"
FUNDADO EL 9 DE MARZO DE 1992
AFILIADO A LA F.D.T.F.L.P. - PERSONERIA JURIDICA Nº 213976 · 30 - 6 - 94
AV. VASQUEZ Nº 1395 ZONA PURA PURA - TELF. 2305551
La Paz - Bolivia

La Paz, May 10th, 2007

The Honorable Max Baucus
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman,

We turn to your authority because we feel that in our country we have been abandoned in the struggle for maintaining our jobs.

We conform a group of workers that, in some cases, joined Ametex more than twenty years ago. When we arrived to the company, most of us did not know a thing about the processes of spinning, knitting, dying, or sewing, and everything we now know, we have learned in our factories. We have learned to utilize our mind and our hands to make more and better products each time, and to compete in any part of the world.

We come from marginal neighborhoods in which, in many cases, we settled with our parents after arriving from the countryside or the mines. Some of us have returned to Bolivia after working and being exploited for many years in neighboring countries like Argentina or Brazil, in a sort of "labor exile".

When we entered our factory the first day of work, we arrived with illusions and with only enough money to return home; after some time, we have housing, food, means of transportation, social security, education for our children and retirement benefits.

We have found that the company provides us a worthy/decent job through which we were able to grow as workers within adequate industrial safety conditions, with a set of benefits beyond the legal requirements, and in a factory that has become an example of social responsibility in our country. Few enterprises in Bolivia offer the possibilities of having a stable job within a positive social framework, a labor union that acts along the same lines as the company executives and where the access to our main authorities is permanently open to dialogue and frank discussion.

That is why we want to keep working until the total exhaustion of our energies and until our children take our place in a trade that represents a profession to us and in a company that has become our home.

We are not politicians, we are just fathers and mothers that live and work for the sake of the health, the education and the future of our children. The colors that we know are not those of political parties, but those of the garments that we get to manufacture. "The left" or "the right" that we know are only those of our hands, with which we make products of the highest quality everyday.

However, nowadays the fear invades us, and the terrifying possibility of having to emigrate in order to find work begins to prowl once again.

SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES
"MODA EXPRESS - MEX"
FUNDADO EL 9 DE MARZO DE 1992
AFILIADO A LA F.D.T.F.L.P - PERSONERIA JURIDICA N° 213976 · 30 - 6 - 94
AV. VASQUEZ N° 1395 ZONA PURA PURA - TELF. 2305551
La Paz - Bolivia

Bolivia is a country made of honest and hard-working people, and we want to keep on living and working here in order for our children to grow here, as well; we do not want to keep on exporting qualified labor force to Brazil, Argentina and, recently and massively, to Spain.

Our dreams are like yours; they imply fighting for having a great Nation with freedom and opportunity; freedom to live and opportunity to work.

If today you have the opportunity to see, touch or wear any of the garments that we manufacture, do not forget that behind every stitching lies the hope of more than 4.000 workers -in this company- who expect not to be abandoned in our dream of having better livelihoods by working in an honest and way.

This is the reason why we turn to you in order to formally request that the Honorable Congress of your country further extends the ATPDEA for Bolivia; this would be an achievement that will positively affect the maintenance of more than 20.000 jobs in the textile industry and in the income of more than 100.000 people, including the families of every one of our workers.

For us, the maintenance of the current tariff/importing conditions is fundamental, otherwise, the survival of our company and of many others will be impossible. This is so because our regional competitors do not pay those tariffs and because it is well known that work and life conditions in the East are not enough to live in Bolivia.

We want to keep on working for the well-being of our country and our families; we want to keep on showing to the world that we can compete against any country in an industry as demanding as that of fashion. This will allow us to keep on exporting the fruit of our hands (work) and thus we will be able to stop exporting Bolivian citizens.

PERSONAL MEX S.A.

La Paz, Mayo 10 de 2007

No.	CIP	APELLIDOS	NOMBRES	FIRMA
1	5336	ACARAPI	JUSTINA	
2	4630	ACARAPI TARQUINO	ADELA DAMIANA	
3	5298	AGUILAR QUISPE	DAMIAN ADOLFO	
4	1309	AGUILAR QUISPE	FLORA FLORENCIA	
5	1438	AGUILAR QUISPE	DAVID CARLOS	
6	4030	AGUIRRE MAMANI	GREGORIO APOLINAR	
7	1295	AJNO	GERARDO	
8	7010	AJORURO FLORES	MARIO	
9	5555	ALANOCA COLQUE	OSCAR	
10	1503	ALANOCA ESPRELLA	AMADO WILDER	
11	1643	ALANOCA ESPRELLA	ROLANDO ROBERTO	
12	2153	ALANOCA LINARES	AIDA FELIPA	
13	1323	ALANOCA MAMANI	YOLANDA	
14	8585	ALANOCA MAMANI	BERTHA	

15	7299	ALARCON FLORES	JACQUELINE ELSA	
16	8096	ALARCON GAMARRA	JORGE HERNAN	
17	3655	ALAVI TANCARA	DELIA ZULEMA	
18	6076	ALCON FLORES	VERONICA	
19	2459	ALCON FLORES	LOURDES	
20	6228	ALEJO HUALLPA	JUAN ALEX	
21	5553	ALI NINA	FELIPE EUSTAQUIO	
22	2449	ALIAGA HUAYCHO	EVA ROSMERY	
23	3907	ALIAGA TINTAYA	ROBERTO	
24	1337	ALVAREZ CANAVIRI	RAMIRO CLEMENTE	
25	5278	ALVAREZ CONDO	MARIA	
26	6869	ALVAREZ LOZA	MARIA NICOLASA	
27	1924	AMARU CONDORI	JUSTINA	
28	4303	AMARU CUSI	EDGAR ALFREDO	
29	1234	ANGULO CONDORI	ALEJANDRO	
30	7471	ANTONIO COLQUE	RODY	

31	6724	APARICIO PAZ	SHIRLEY MAGALY	
32	5907	APAZA	FREDDY ABEL	
33	4528	APAZA AGUILAR	ERIKA VICTORIA	
34	1482	APAZA ALANOCA	GENNER	
35	8676	APAZA ALEJO	SIXTO EMILIO	
36	2760	APAZA BLANCO	FREDDY	
37	8468	APAZA CRUZ	NECOMEDES PORFIRIA	
38	1156	APAZA FERNANDEZ	JUAN FAUSTO	
39	8089	APAZA HUANCA	CRISTOBAL EDMUNDO	
40	1388	APAZA LIMACHI	CONSTA	
41	1939	APAZA QUISPE	MARIA EUGENIA	
42	5566	APAZA TINTAYA	TEOFILO	
43	6481	APAZA VASQUEZ	ZENON	
44	4276	ARAMAYO LLIULLI	JOSE ANTONIO	
45	2121	ARAMBURO MARTINEZ	MARIA VICTORIA	
46	5335	ARCANI MAMANI	UVER EFRAIN	

47	1645	ARROBA TICONA	DELIA LUCIA	
48	6534	ARROBA TICONA	HILDA VIRGINIA	
49	1355	ARUQUIPA	SONIA VICTORIA	
50	6701	ARUQUIPA ADUVIRI	CARLOS	
51	5797	ASTILLA MARTINEZ	GILDO OMAR	
52	8102	AVELO GUTIERREZ	RICHARD ANTONIO	
53	7032	AVILA	ANGEL BORIS	
54	8423	AVIRCATA VITO	MARTHA	
55	7715	AYALA FUNARO	YOHANA TANIA	
56	8471	AYMURO	PORFIRIA	
57	3849	BARRERA QUISPE	JUAN	
58	8436	BARRERA QUISPE	RENE	
59	4895	BARRERA QUISPE	PABLO	
60	1095	BARRIONUEVO MAMANI	ANACLETO	
61	1073	BAUTISTA DE GUTIERREZ	JUANA	
62	7108	BAUTISTA LECOÑA	BERNABE	

63	6597	BELMONTE SIÑANI	SOFIA	
64	6662	BLANCO APAZA	EDGAR	
65	8424	BLANCO YUJRA	NENA ERIKA	
66	7673	BOYAN	JOSE LUIS	
67	9098	CACERES TORREZ	LIMBER OMAR	
68	5627	CALANI CALLE	LUIS	
69	1338	CALDERON CALLE	FREDDY BERNABE	
70	2811	CALLATA CORAZON	NELA	
71	1311	CALLATA CORAZON	MARTIN	
72	3372	CALLE PEREZ	CELIA	
73	8254	CALLE QUISPE	RUBEN CARLOS	
74	2187	CALLE TARQUI	ELVIRA ROSA	
75	8472	CALLISAYA CALLIZAYA	CRISTINA	
76	4012	CALLISAYA HUARANCA	BONIFACIO	
77	7543	CALLISAYA PACARI	DAVID	
78	4253	CALLISAYA PACARI	CEFERINO	

79	5089	CALLISAYA ULURI	JUAN ALFREDO	
80	5468	CALZADA NAVIA	LUCY JUANA	
81	4240	CALZADA NAVIA	EVA AGUEDA	
82	2115	CAMACHO LOAYZA	NANCY	
83	1312	CAMACHO PEREZ	LUIS JOSE	
84	5874	CANAVIRI LAIME	ROGELIO	
85	3371	CANAVIRI MAMANI	CALIXTO EFRAIN	
86	5138	CANAVIRI QUISPE	GERMAN RAMIRO	
87	8220	CANCARI HUANCA	MARCELINO	
88	7469	CANDIA MAMANI	HUMBERTO	
89	3046	CANO CALLAPA	MARIA TERESA	
90	6433	CAPCHA HUASCO	LORENZA	
91	1394	CARBALLO VIDAURRE	CARMINIA	
92	1166	CATARI ALIAGA	EDGAR	
93	8202	CATARI SONCO	LIDIA	
94	3034	CATARI SONCO	AMALIA	

95	5267	CAYLLANTE QUISPE	VICTOR HUGO	
96	1513	CAZAS TIJO	NICOLAS GROVER	
97	3851	CERDA LIMACHI	FREDY MARTIN	
98	5118	CHAMBI YANA	MARCO ANTONIO	
99	1401	CHAUCA CHAMBI	EFRAIN REMBERTO	
100	1451	CHAVEZ DE MAMANI	MARIA DEL CARMEN	
101	5247	CHAVINO TARQUI	HEBER	
102	7036	CHINO ACUÑA	ALEJANDRO	
103	7402	CHINO VILLANUEVA	MARTHA	
104	6234	CHINO VILLANUEVA	VICTORIA VIRGINIA	
105	7306	CHIPANA	DARIO	
106	1375	CHIPANA HUANCA	REMEDIOS	
107	5066	CHIPANA QUISPE	ABRAHAM	
108	1715	CHIPANA TICONA	FELIX	
109	5825	CHOQUE CRUZ	SEBASTIAN MANUEL	
110	7245	CHOQUE MAMANI	EVER LUIS	

111	8240	CHOQUE MAMANI	MARIBEL	
112	8128	CHOQUE MAMANI	GERMAN	
113	6611	CHOQUE MAMANI	EDWIN ROMERO	
114	6255	CHOQUE MAMANI	ROXANA DANITZA	
115	5344	CHOQUE MAYTA	RONALD RAMIRO	
116	8269	CHOQUE PARI	GUIDO	
117	3194	CHOQUE PARI	RENE WILMER	
118	4690	CHOQUE QUISBERT	SOFIA ESPERANZA	
119	7378	CHOQUE SOTO	ALEX	
120	3664	CHOQUE VARELA	RICHARD SERGIO	
121	1212	CHOQUEHUANCA MAMANI	MARIO JAVIER	
122	1489	CHOQUEHUANCA QUISPE	MILTON BENJO	
123	7515	CHOQUEMITA CHOQUEHUA	OSCAR CLAUDIO	
124	1965	CHOQUETARQUI CHOQUEH	APOLINAR	
125	8661	CHUGAR VILLCA	MIGUEL	
126	5253	CHUQUIMIA CHOQUE	ROGER HERNAN	

127	5261	CHUQUIMIA GUTIERREZ	GLADYS SOFIA	
128	5300	CHUQUIMIA HUASCO	SANDRA JIMENA	
129	7323	CHUQUIMIA SOLARES	ANGELICA	
130	2122	CHURA BUTRON	VANIA	
131	5093	CHURA CHAMBI	GONZALO ROLANDO	
132	5563	CHURA MAMANI	BERTHA	
133	8020	CHURA VARGAS	OSWALDO GERSON	
134	6240	COAQUIRA CHUQUIMIA	ERNESTO RAMIRO	
135	8704	COCARICO GUTIERREZ	BRAULIO	
136	6608	COCAURE PAYRUMANI	FLORENCIA	
137	4686	COLQUE FLORES	MARGARITA GLORIA	
138	1535	CONDE AVIRCATA	ELZA NICOLASA	
139	8079	CONDE CHOQUERIVE	ROSMERY	
140	1511	CONDE DE PAREDES	SATURNINA	
141	2128	CONDE DE ULLOA	GENARA AIDEE	
142	5236	CONDE GONZALES	PAULINO ROBERTO	

143	1066	CONDE LUNA	MARIO ESTEBAN	
144	4625	CONDO INGALA	DAVID LEANDRO	
145	2211	CONDORI	LUCIO FLORENCIO	
146	5841	CONDORI APAZA	BEANET	
147	3433	CONDORI CALLISAYA	ANTONIA	
148	4798	CONDORI CHAMBI	RUBEN SAMUEL	
149	1666	CONDORI CHAMBI	VIRGINIA	
150	1341	CONDORI CHOQUEVILLCA	SABINO	
151	5700	CONDORI CONDORI	OSCAR	
152	1070	CONDORI DE HUALUQUE	CRISTINA	
153	6953	CONDORI ESCOBAR	FRANCISCO	
154	4636	CONDORI LAURA	SEBASTIAN	
155	3022	CONDORI LLUSCO	SABINA	
156	4481	CONDORI MAMANI	HECTOR PETER	
157	1176	CONDORI MAMANI	MARIA ELENA	
158	1742	CONDORI MAMANI	SUSANA	

159	1901	CONDORI QUENALLATA	PRUDENCIO	
160	7980	CONDORI QUISPE	JULIO CESAR	
161	4936	CONDORI QUISPE	MERCEDEZ	
162	5091	CONDORI QUISPE	ALEJANDRO FAVIO	
163	8428	CONDORI QUISPE	ESPERANZA	
164	3388	CONDORI QUISPE	JUAN MACARIO	
165	1912	CONDORI SARCO	MARIO	
166	1294	CONDORI SORIA	GREGORIO	
167	1313	CONDORI SULLCA	CRISTINA	
168	6431	CONDORI TANCARA	FRANCISCA	
169	1529	CONDORI TICONA	EUSEBIA JULIETA	
170	7138	CONDORI VILLCA	JULIO	
171	1729	COPA COCHI	MILENKA ROSARIO	
172	7298	COPA COCHI	GELEM	
173	8083	COPA LUNA	PATRICIA	
174	5466	COPAJA DE CRUZ	YOLA	

175	7046	COPETICONA CALLISAYA	RUBEN	
176	6704	CORANI DE SUAREZ	JUSTINA	
177	7148	CORAZON ARIAS	ISIDRO	
178	1947	CORDERO HUANCA	BETZABE	
179	1719	CORI CORI	EDWIN	
180	1288	CORI CORI	VICTOR ATANACIO	
181	7352	CORI HUANCA	CARLOS	
182	7504	CORI POMA	RICARDO	
183	7265	CORINA RUA	PEDRO	
184	6650	CORNEJO TITIRICO	ROBERTO	
185	5556	CORONEL CUADROS	HUMBERTO	
186	4605	CORONEL MENDOZA	VICTORIA HILDA	
187	1063	CORTEZ	NATALIO	
188	1598	CORTEZ APAZA	JULIO REYNALDO	
189	7031	COSME MAMANI	ROMUALDO	
190	7107	COSME MAMANI	RUFINO	

191	4959	CRUZ ALI	JUAN CARLOS	
192	6644	CRUZ CANAVIRI	HILDA SALOME	
193	1596	CRUZ CHIPANA	RENE LUIS	
194	1319	CRUZ CHOQUE	PAZ ADRIANO	
195	8276	CRUZ MAMANI	EUGENIA	
196	4804	CRUZ QUISPE	MARIA EUGENIA	
197	1940	CRUZ YUJRA	JULIA FELIPA	
198	1343	CUNO VELASQUEZ	ROMAN	
199	5694	CUSI CHOQUE	HILARION	
200	4237	CUTILE LAURA	ROSALIA ANDREA	
201	8519	DE LA CRUZ QUISBERT	FERNANDO WILFREDO	
202	5560	DELGADO TANTANI	FLAVITA ROSARIO	
203	3027	DORADO QUISPE	FREDDY LUCIO	
204	2212	DORADO QUISPE	JESUS AMERICO	
205	1871	DURAN RENDON	EDDY TELESFORO	
206	5549	ENRRIQUEZ LLIULLI	EDWIN	

207	7300	ESCOBAR NAVIA	DANIELY RAFAELA	
208	3750	ESCOBAR PILCO	LIDIA ESTHER	
209	7354	ESPEJO MAMANI	DAVID	
210	6328	ESPINOZA GUACHALLA	NANCY ROXANA	
211	7828	FERNANDEZ CONDORI	PEDRO	
212	5149	FLORES ARUQUIPA	EMILIO	
213	5260	FLORES ARUQUIPA	EDWIN	
214	1325	FLORES CHURA	SABINA	
215	1045	FLORES GUTIERREZ	ROSMERY	
216	8085	FLORES HUANCA	DAVID	
217	8104	FLORES LIMACHI	PACESA RAYMUNDA	
218	7333	FLORES MAMANI	GONZALO TITO	
219	6001	FLORES MAQUIRI	MARIANELA MAGDALENA	
220	5436	FLORES PLATA	MARIA LUZ	
221	3375	FLORES QUISPE	ROSSE MARY CELIA	
222	1916	FUENTES CRUZ	NANCY JANETH	

223	1379	FUENTES HUANCA	FELIX DAVID	
224	2020	GARCIA CHAMBI	FEDERICO NEMECIO	
225	5626	GAVINCHA ESPINOZA	CARMELO	
226	1321	GONZALES ALMAZANA	JOSE ANTONIO	
227	6185	GONZALES MAMANI	GLADYS GLORIA	
228	4931	GUACHALLA QUISPE	ANGEL MARTIN	
229	6652	GUALLPARA BARRENECHE	WILSON PEDRO	
230	6660	GUMIEL CRUZ	ANA MARIA	
231	8571	GUTIERREZ FLORES	JUAN GUALBERTO	
232	5478	GUTIERREZ HUANCA	MARIBEL	
233	8223	GUTIERREZ JIMENEZ	ALEX WALTER	
234	2295	GUTIERREZ MAMANI	JUAN CARLOS	
235	8219	GUTIERREZ MAMANI	LUCIO	
236	3212	GUTIERREZ MERMA	JUAN CARLOS	
237	7157	GUTIERREZ PAREDES	ARIEL ANDRES	
238	5909	GUTIERREZ PORCEL	IVON ANGELICA	

239	8088	GUZMAN CAMACHO	EVELYN NINOSKA	
240	2209	HIDALGO AGUILAR	FRANCISCO	
241	1224	HILAYA MAMANI	HUGO	
242	1049	HUACANI CHAMBI	CONCEPCION	
243	1344	HUACANI TINTAYA	RICARDO DANIEL	
244	8248	HUAMPO MAMANI	MIGUEL ANGEL	
245	1857	HUANCA CALLE	DIONICIO	
246	4530	HUANCA CONDORI	ROLANDO BENEDICTO	
247	3912	HUANCA FERNANDEZ	TEOFILO	
248	5274	HUANCA GOMEZ	COSME	
249	7925	HUANCA HUANCA	ELISIO VALERIO	
250	7212	HUANCA LIMACHI	EDGAR	
251	1358	HUANCA MACHACA	MAMERTO	
252	5163	HUANCA MAMANI	VIONY JUAN	
253	5011	HUANCA PARISACA	VIRGILIO	
254	8244	HUANCA PARISACA	LOURDES	

255	2129	HUANCA POMA	NELLY	
256	2191	HUANCA QUISPE	NIEVES LORENZA	
257	7568	HUANCA TICONA	MARIBEL	
258	2378	HUANCA VILLARROEL	PEDRO	
259	1981	HUANCOLLO SINANI	DIONICIO	
260	6533	HUASCO MAMANI	FREGIDO	
261	5251	HUMEREZ ALARCON	LUIS RICHARD	
262	4187	IBAÑEZ QUISPE	GONZALO PEDRO	
263	5923	IGNACIO VELIZ	CESAR SEBASTIAN	
264	1900	JAHUIRA MAMANI	VICTOR	
265	6331	JALLASI MAMANI	EDWIN	
266	4038	JAVIER PAXI	LUCIO FREDDY	
267	6552	JIMENEZ CONDORI	MERY ROXANA	
268	1990	JIMENEZ ROSAS	ALBINA	
269	2510	LAIME CALLIZAYA	JAIME	
270	3214	LAIME CAPCHA	ALBERTO	

271	3037	LAIME GONZALES	NERY FIDEL	
272	8038	LAURA CANAVIRI	ELIZABET	
273	8045	LAURA CHINO	FREDDY	
274	3374	LAURA SIÑANI	LOURDEZ	
275	4638	LAURA VALENCIA	LUCIO FLORENCIO	
276	5266	LAZO CHAMBILLA	ROSA EMILIANA	
277	6035	LECOÑA LECOÑA	GERMAN GUILLERMO	
278	5295	LECOÑA LECOÑA	OSCAR FREDY	
279	4236	LEYVA ALANOCA	BEATRIZ	
280	7741	LIMA MAMANI	IRENE	
281	7042	LIMACHI CHURA	CESAR FIDEL	
282	2832	LIMACHI LIMACHI	AMANDA NANCY	
283	8236	LIMACHI MAMANI	MARIBEL	
284	5559	LIMACHI MAMANI	PABLO AGUSTIN	
285	7714	LIMACHI MAMANI	OLGA FLORA	
286	1732	LIMACHI ZALLES	ELENA JUANA	

287	7125	LLANOS IRAHOLA	JOSE LUIS	
288	7081	LLAVE QUISPE	CARMEN	
289	2142	LOPEZ CONDORI	MERY JUSTINA	
290	2321	LOPEZ PINTO	DEYSI HERMINIA	
291	7723	LOPEZ TICONA	GONZALO FREDDY	
292	2315	LOZA CHAMBI	MARIA NORAH	
293	1361	LOZA CHOQUEHUANCA	EDGAR	
294	1942	LUNA DE RAMOS	VERONICA GUMERCINDA	
295	3028	LUNA SARAVIA	ESTHER AIDEE	
296	1274	MACHACA CALLISAYA	FIDEL	
297	8044	MACHACA MAMANI	VICTORIA	
298	1416	MACHACA MAQUERA	CARLOTA MODESTA	
299	7923	MACHICADO CHAIÑA	AIDEE	
300	8238	MACIAS PACHECO	CARMEN EUGENIA	
301	5805	MACUCHAPI CHAMBI	EDUARDO	
302	8241	MACUCHAPI PARISACA	LIDIA	

303	6091	MAGNE FLORES	RENE FELIX	
304	2251	MAIDANA GUTIERREZ	BETTY SABINA	
305	1525	MAMANI APAZA	ISMAEL	
306	5234	MAMANI ARUQUIPA	IRMA AMALIA	
307	8259	MAMANI CANQUI	GIOVANA JUANA	
308	3748	MAMANI CAÑASACA	RAMON	
309	3060	MAMANI CATARI	MIGUEL	
310	7481	MAMANI CATARI	HUMBERTO MAX	
311	5290	MAMANI CHAVEZ	BRAULIO ELOY	
312	1458	MAMANI CHIRINOS	VILMA ALEJA	
313	2118	MAMANI CLARES	REYNALDO	
314	1417	MAMANI CORONEL	RUBEN	
315	4334	MAMANI CORONEL	RAMIRO MARIO	
316	5332	MAMANI CRUZ	CLAUDIO	
317	7355	MAMANI FLORES	JUAN CARLOS	
318	5235	MAMANI FLORES	FERNANDO CESAR	

319	1851	MAMANI FLORES	JAVIER JULIO	
320	5252	MAMANI FLORES	LUIS FERNANDO	
321	8275	MAMANI GONZALES	SONIA	
322	5919	MAMANI HUANCA	WILFREDO	
323	4361	MAMANI JIMENEZ	FILOMENA	
324	4627	MAMANI KUNO	BERTHA	
325	5288	MAMANI LAURA	ROMULO	
326	8081	MAMANI LLANOS	LUIS LEONARDO	
327	2282	MAMANI LLANOS	MIRTHA CAROLA	
328	8429	MAMANI LOBO	MARIBEL	
329	5620	MAMANI LOZA	OSCAR JHONNY	
330	8273	MAMANI LOZA	ADELA ROSEMERY	
331	4510	MAMANI MAMANI	VIRGINIA	
332	3624	MAMANI MAMANI	SAUL RENE	
333	3232	MAMANI MAMANI	EDUARDO	
334	1866	MAMANI MAYTA	SALUSTIANO	

335	4394	MAMANI MENDOZA	PRIETO GONZALO	
336	1362	MAMANI MENDOZA	GREGORIO	
337	7220	MAMANI MIRANDA	FREDDY	
338	4205	MAMANI NINA	FREDY DOMINGO	
339	3502	MAMANI ORTIZ	HECTOR FRANKLIN OSWALDO	
340	4149	MAMANI ORTIZ	EDGAR RENE	
341	7014	MAMANI OSCO	JANNETTE	
342	4896	MAMANI PANCA	FELIX LUIS	
343	4603	MAMANI PAUCARA	MARUJA	
344	1564	MAMANI POMA	FELIX	
345	6566	MAMANI POMA	EFRAIN ELISEO	
346	8648	MAMANI QUISPE	ISRAEL	
347	1512	MAMANI QUISPE	CLARA	
348	2460	MAMANI QUISPE	MAURICIO CONSTANCIO	
349	2419	MAMANI QUISPE	EDGAR BERNABE	
350	6244	MAMANI QUISPE	JUAN VICTOR	

351	1203	MAMANI QUISPE	AMERICO TITO	
352	5921	MAMANI QUISPE	JOSE LUIS	
353	5269	MAMANI RIOS	ELIZABETH	
354	4026	MAMANI RODRIGUEZ	ROSARIO	
355	6762	MAMANI RODRIGUEZ	ELIAS	
356	6726	MAMANI RONDO	LUIS OVIDIO	
357	4916	MAMANI SULLCANI	ROSMERY	
358	8121	MAMANI SULLCANI	GRACIELA	
359	4251	MAMANI TICONA	CRISTOBAL ASCENCIO	
360	7301	MAMANI TICONA	JAVIER	
361	8473	MAMANI TICONA	ALEJANDRA	
362	1649	MAMANI YUJRA	LILIAN KATY	
363	6893	MAMANI YUJRA	JULIO DANIEL	
364	5144	MARCA ALAÑA	ROBIN ANGEL	
365	5157	MARCA BLANCO	MAGUI SANTIAGO	
366	8398	MARCA LECOÑA	EDGAR	

367	3387	MARCA LLUSCO	RENE ANDRES	
368	1919	MARCA TICONA	JAVIER DAVID	
369	3029	MARCE IBAÑEZ	MARCO ANTONIO	
370	1215	MARIÑO BALBOA	HERNAN	
371	2047	MARTELA QUISPE	VICTOR	
372	1950	MARTINEZ POZO	JAVIER LUCIO	
373	4902	MARTINEZ TORREZ	FERNANDO IVAN	
374	5624	MARTINEZ TORREZ	JUSTA IRINA	
375	8520	MAYTA CHURQUI	LUCIA	
376	7739	MAYTA RAMOS	ROBERTO	
377	1041	MAYTA YUJRA	DOMINGO	
378	1604	MENDEZ COCHI	VICTOR ALEJANDRO	
379	5146	MENDOZA	ABRAHAM HILARION	
380	7259	MENDOZA DE AGUILAR	RUTH ESTHER	
381	6595	MENDOZA OSCO	GRICELA	
382	1647	MENDOZA OSCO	MARY ISABEL	

383	4290	MENDOZA OSCO	CAROLINA	
384	1571	MENDOZA QUIROGA	CELIA JUSTINA	
385	5782	MENDOZA RAMOS	MARTHA	
386	2914	MENESES SANCHEZ	ANA ISABEL	
387	6250	MENESES SANCHEZ	ARIEL	
388	4693	MIRANDA ARUQUIPA	LUIS	
389	4655	MIRANDA CHAMBI	WILSON HILARION	
390	3199	MIRANDA MAMANI	SAMUEL	
391	4323	MIRANDA QUISPE	ADHEMAR EMILIO	
392	5885	MIRANDA VASQUEZ	JOSE LUIS	
393	6323	MITA CHOQUE	RODOLFO	
394	8125	MITTA CAHUAYA	ROBERTO	
395	4633	MOLLERICONA RAMOS	FELIX	
396	2143	MORALES LIMACHI	JOSEFINA	
397	5808	MOYA MAMANI	JAEL MARY	
398	1914	MUJICA CHOQUEHUANCA	LUIS ALBERTO	

399	1072	MUJICA PEREZ	CRISTINA	
400	6709	MUJICA ROQUE	FEDERICO	
401	5127	MURGA LAZO	PABLO ROBERTO	
402	1680	MURGA QUISPE	JULIO	
403	1663	NAVIA SARDON	ALEJANDRA BERTHA	
404	6432	NINA CHOQUE	SANDRA	
405	8321	NINA MAMANI	RAFAEL ANGEL	
406	7975	NINA MENDOZA	MARIANELA	
407	7198	NINA MOLLINEDO	JUAN VICTOR	
408	1575	NINA MOLLINEDO	HUGO	
409	5462	NINA QUISPE	JUSTA MARTINA	
410	2155	OLAVE NINA	ROSARIO	
411	4335	OROSCO SIELEK	FRANZ FELIPE	
412	1654	OROZCO MAMANI	LOURDES	
413	6501	OSCO PERALTA	MARIA	
414	7365	PACHECO GONZALES	PATRICIA	

431	1377	PEÑA GOMEZ	SILVIA DENICE	
432	6019	PEÑALOZA GRAJEDA	CRISTIAN REYNALDO	
433	5262	PERALTA CRUZ	MARIA LUCY	
434	1393	PEREZ GONZALES	MARLENE CAROLA	
435	5794	PEREZ MONRROY	MACARENA GIOVANNA	
436	8053	PEREZ YUJRA	VIVIANA MERY	
437	5151	PEREZ YUJRA	FLORENTINO ISRAEL	
438	1238	PILLCO COLQUE	ROLANDO	
439	1868	PINTO MAYTA	JOHNY ARTURO	
440	7475	POMA BALBOA	CRISTIAN SAMUEL	
441	8084	POMA BALBOA	EDGAR	
442	3446	POMA CONDORI	CIPRIANO	
443	1354	POMA DE MAMANI	ROSA MONICA	
444	7116	POMA GUTIERREZ	GUALBERTO	
445	1487	POMA MAMANI	ALFONZO	
446	2169	POMA MAMANI	ANA LUPE	

447	4866	POMA POMA	FREDDY ROBY	
448	1572	POMA QUISPE	FRANCISCO	
449	8255	POMA TINTA	ALEJANDRA	
450	1730	POMA VILLCA	NANCY MARIBEL	
451	3379	POMIER VALENCIA	ARON JESUS	
452	1639	POMIER VALENCIA	MARCELO ABRAHAM	
453	1352	QUENTA COAQUIRA	MOISES FELIPE	
454	5291	QUENTA MENDOZA	RODOLFO	
455	1191	QUINATA CUSUHNE	VICTOR	
456	5148	QUINO RELUBA	NILDA LUZ	
457	1727	QUIÑAJO MURGA	JULIO	
458	6241	QUIROZ MENDOZA	SHIRLEY VANESSA	SHRLe.
459	1158	QUISBERT CHAVEZ	ALEX GONZALO	Alex
460	7926	QUISBERT GIRONDA	ABIGAEL ADOLFO	
461	4639	QUISBERT PATON	JUAN CARLOS	
462	3656	QUISBERT QUISPE	BEATRIZ	

463	8042	QUISBERT TORREZ	LOURDES FRANCISCA	
464	8004	QUISPE	LUCIO	
465	8105	QUISPE CALLE	MERY LILIANA	
466	8518	QUISPE CALLISAYA	WALTER RAMIRO	
467	1814	QUISPE CANTUTA	ELENA AURORA	
468	8080	QUISPE CONDORI	GERMAN	
469	5570	QUISPE CONDORI	JOSE LUIS	
470	5315	QUISPE CRUZ	EDWIN ROLY	
471	7428	QUISPE LAZARO	DANIEL	
472	8387	QUISPE LIMACHI	JUAN MARCELO	
473	4894	QUISPE LLANQUE	MARIA PAZ	
474	6558	QUISPE LLUSCO	LOURDES	
475	6741	QUISPE MAMANI	JUSTINA	
476	1743	QUISPE MAYTA	BENIGNO	
477	1804	QUISPE MENA	ROSEMARY MARISOL	
478	8251	QUISPE NINA	MARCOS PAPELLON	

479	1949	QUISPE QUINO	CLEMENTE	
480	1231	QUISPE QUISPE	MARIO	
481	1653	QUISPE QUISPE	RAMIRO	
482	4229	QUISPE QUISPE	PONCIANO	
483	3220	QUISPE QUISPE	OLGA EUGENIA	
484	8090	QUISPE QUISPE	EDWIN RUDDY	
485	2887	QUISPE QUISPE	VICTORIA	
486	1922	QUISPE SUZAÑO	PASCUALA	
487	8210	QUISPE VARGAS	ROSA JUANA	
488	1903	QUISPE VILLCA	JUAN	
489	4955	QUISPE YAPUCHURA	PONCIANO	
490	2152	QUISPE YUJRA	JUAN CARLOS	
491	1507	RADA ERGUETA	MARGARITA	
492	8113	RAMIREZ CORDERO	JANNETT YOVANA	
493	6743	RAMIREZ LAURA	RODOLFO	
494	8390	RAMIREZ LAURA	MARGARITA	

495	2810	RAMIREZ ROJAS	LEOPOLDO	
496	1758	RAMOS CHAVEZ	MACARIO	
497	8470	RAMOS COLQUE	ELIO	
498	2482	RAMOS CORNEJO	MATILDE LOURDES	
499	7716	RAMOS FLORES	JENNY	
500	7154	RAMOS GUTIERREZ	VICTOR HUGO	
501	6654	RAMOS GUTIERREZ	EDGAR	
502	1420	RAMOS QUISPE	GAVINO DARIO	
503	8322	RAMOS QUISPE	HUMBERTO	
504	1745	RAMOS RAMOS	MARTHA SARAH	
505	1353	RAMOS RAMOS	SIMONA	
506	1189	RAMOS ROJAS	ELIO	
507	5322	RIOS CALLE	ROSMERY	
508	5908	RIOS MAMANI	CONSTANCIO	
509	7146	RIOS OVANDO	WILLMAR RONALD	
510	1364	RIVERO FLORES	CELIA ROSA	

527	7262	SALINAS SALVATIERRA	MARTIN	
528	8677	SANCHEZ LAIME	MARIA LUISA	
529	6277	SANCHEZ LAIME	REYNA	
530	7033	SANCHEZ VARGAS	JULIAN SAMUEL	
531	2125	SANCHEZ VARGAS	FELIX	
532	1600	SANGALLI KELLE	JUAN CARLOS	
533	4801	SANTALLA ROQUE	EDWIN	
534	7137	SANTAMARIA LOPEZ	ERICK	
535	8082	SARZURI TARQUI	YONY CALIXTO	
536	8216	SARZURI TARQUI	DONAL	
537	8277	SEGA CHUI	ELIAS	
538	7431	SERRANO CRUZ	ANA GABRIELA	
539	1042	SERRANO CRUZ	JESUSA	
540	5286	SERRANO SERRANO	LEONARDO	
541	1160	SILVA GALVEZ	CLEMENTINA CECILIA	
542	7728	SIÑANI CHUYMA	PIO RICHARD	

559	1908	TARQUI DE COCHI	LUCY ROSMERY	
560	5467	TARQUI TUCO	LIDIA	
561	8878	TELLEZ MENDOZA	MIGUEL ANGEL	
562	5263	TICONA ACARAPI	LUIS FERNANDO	
563	4009	TICONA DELGADO	JUAN CARLOS	
564	6500	TICONA QUISPE	APOLINAR	
565	1204	TICONA ZARATE	JAVIER GILBERTO	
566	7194	TITO MAMANI	DESIDERIO PRUDENCIO	
567	5306	TOLA ZABALA	MARTIN LUIS	
568	5802	TOLEDO TACO	ANGEL RENATO	
569	6606	TONCONI MERLO	EULALIA	
570	3785	TORREZ AGUILAR	LOURDES JULIA	
571	4701	TORREZ BAQUEADA	DANIEL	
572	2415	TORREZ CALLISAYA	ELENA	Torr E.
573	1222	TORREZ FLORES	JULIO VICTOR	
574	4529	URUCHI HUANCA	JUAN VICENTE	

575	1426	USCAMAYTA COPA	LUCIA	
576	5596	VALDEZ ORTEGA	RICHARD NORMAN	
577	7331	VALENCIA GONZALES	DANIEL LUCIO	Valenci
578	5015	VARGAS LAURA	RAFAEL JOSE	
579	8046	VARGAS PAREDES	DANIEL	
580	7252	VASQUEZ LAYMIGUANCA	OVIDIO	
581	8261	VEIZAGA PARDO	DANIEL ALBERTO	
582	1111	VELASCO CRUZ	FLORENCIO	
583	1387	VELASCO FLORES	JUAN CARLOS	
584	1211	VELASQUEZ APAZA	CRISELDO	
585	1508	VELIZ BUENO	GREGORIO	
586	7988	VERA PEREZ	ISABEL FANNY	
587	5512	VICENTE CACHI	EDGAR	
588	8041	VICENTE CACHI	DAVID	
589	2249	VICENTE PERSONA	FREDDY OSCAR	
590	7404	VIGA HUANCA	GREGORIO	

591	5469	VILA TINCUTA	ROSA LOURDES	
592	1978	VILLANUEVA PERALTA	EDWIN	
593	4037	VILLARROEL SALAS	IVAN EDUARDO	
594	1427	VILLCA BARBA	LOURDES	
595	2528	VILLCA CUTILE	JOSE PORFIRIO	
596	1205	VILLEGAS ORTIZ	OSCAR	
597	5330	YANA APAZA	RENE	
598	3310	YANARICO DE CALLISAYA	ERICKA CONSTANCIA	
599	1943	YUGAR PACHECO	AURORA VIRGINIA	
600	1765	YUJRA	CLAUDIA	
601	7167	YUJRA FLORES	JOSE	
602	4662	YUJRA GUACAMAYTA	FREDDY ALBERTO	
603	2126	YUJRA LARICO	RAMIRO	
604	4870	YUJRA LIMA	FELIX PABLO	
605	1673	YUJRA QUISPE	SUSANA	
606	7901	YUJRA RAMOS	EVA	

607	7403	YUPANQUI CHASQUI	JUAN CARLOS	
608	3180	ZAMBRANA LIMACHI	WILSON BENEDICTO	
609	4965	ZAMORA GONZALES	ZENON VICENTE	
610	8040	ZAPATA LUQUE	EVA VICTORIA	
611	7778	ZARCO CONDE	TEOFILO OSCAR	
612	8560	ZENTENO CRUZ	VICTOR	
613	8243	ZENTENO CRUZ	ELIZABETH	
614	1360	ZULETA VERA	MAXIMO PONCIANO	

SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES
" POLAR TEXTIL " S.A.
Fundado el 24 de Diciembre de 2003
Resolución Suprema No. 222683
El Alto, La Paz - Bolivia

La Paz, May 10th, 2007

The Honorable Max Baucus
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman,

We turn to your authority because we feel that in our country we have been abandoned in the struggle for maintaining our jobs.

We conform a group of workers that, in some cases, joined Ametex more than twenty years ago. When we arrived to the company, most of us did not know a thing about the processes of spinning, knitting, dying, or sewing, and everything we now know, we have learned in our factories. We have learned to utilize our mind and our hands to make more and better products each time, and to compete in any part of the world.

We come from marginal neighborhoods in which, in many cases, we settled with our parents after arriving from the countryside or the mines. Some of us have returned to Bolivia after working and being exploited for many years in neighboring countries like Argentina or Brazil, in a sort of "labor exile".

When we entered our factory the first day of work, we arrived with illusions and with only enough money to return home; after some time, we have housing, food, means of transportation, social security, education for our children and retirement benefits.

We have found that the company provides us a worthy/decent job through which we were able to grow as workers within adequate industrial safety conditions, with a set of benefits beyond the legal requirements, and in a factory that has become an example of social responsibility in our country. Few enterprises in Bolivia offer the possibilities of having a stable job within a positive social framework, a labor union that acts along the same lines as the company executives and where the access to our main authorities is permanently open to dialogue and frank discussion.

That is why we want to keep working until the total exhaustion of our energies and until our children take our place in a trade that represents a profession to us and in a company that has become our home.

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However, nowadays the fear invades us, and the terrifying possibility of having to emigrate in order to find work begins to prowl once again.

SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES
" POLAR TEXTIL " S.A.
Fundado el 24 de Diciembre de 2003
Resolución Suprema No. 222683
El Alto, La Paz - Bolivia

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Our dreams are like yours; they imply fighting for having a great Nation with freedom and opportunity; freedom to live and opportunity to work.

If today you have the opportunity to see, touch or wear any of the garments that we manufacture, do not forget that behind every stitching lies the hope of more than 4.000 workers -in this company- who expect not to be abandoned in our dream of having better livelihoods by working in an honest and way.

This is the reason why we turn to you in order to formally request that the Honorable Congress of your country further extends the ATPDEA for Bolivia; this would be an achievement that will positively affect the maintenance of more than 20.000 jobs in the textile industry and in the income of more than 100.000 people, including the families of every one of our workers.

For us, the maintenance of the current tariff/importing conditions is fundamental, otherwise, the survival of our company and of many others will be impossible. This is so because our regional competitors do not pay those tariffs and because it is well known that work and life conditions in the East are not enough to live in Bolivia.

We want to keep on working for the well-being of our country and our families; we want to keep on showing to the world that we can compete against any country in an industry as demanding as that of fashion. This will allow us to keep on exporting the fruit of our hands (work) and thus we will be able to stop exporting Bolivian citizens.

SOLICITUD DE AMPLIACION ATPDEA

SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES

"POLAR TEXTIL" S.A.

Fundado el 24 de Diciembre del 2003
Resolución Suprema No- 222683
El Alto, La Paz – Bolivia

No.	CIP.	NOMBRES Y APELLIDOS	C.I.	FIRMAS
1	8659	Remberto Zenteno	6873970	
2	1140	Valentín Mamani Paty	4364342 LP	
3	1104	Roberto Limachi Sirpa	2595227 LP	
4	1194	Alejandro Yegia Juchani	6871690 LP	
5	9490	CHRISTIAN EDSON PAREDES LL.	7040304 LP	
6	1200	Maximo Alonzo	2321737	
7	2815	Remigio Cruz Osma	3443596	
8	9258	Marco Mamani Quispe		
9	1957	Reynaldo Alejo Choque	4953292 LP	
10	1221	Toribio Alejo Mamani	4952156 LP	
11	1176	Franklin Colluga M.	3347118	
12	8171	William Ricardo Mallea	6000331	
13	3593	willy mamani ch	6006400	
14	1816	Custodio Quispe M.	4280991	
15	7336	Rudy Zieza Q.	2682399 LP	
16	9162	Jaime Laruta T.	2300927 LP	
17	7186	Juan L. Cantoma A.	4997542	
18	1793	Pedro Quispe Cr.	2410631 LP	
19	4372	Hipolito terraz	4990497	
20	8660	Eulogio Mamani Alejo	6074627	
21	1958	Bernardo Condori	4300441 LP	
22	1113	Sebastian Bautista C.	4245639	
23	9416	leonardo Choque R.	3476926	
24	8988	Florencio dura Reyes	4206217	
25	1284	Valerio Condori M.	4956923 LP	
26	1638	Erasmo Mamani Jimenez	3957577	
27	1636	ABEL ALARCON FLORES	4275096 LP	
28	9498	yelson H. callisaya C.	7071511	
29	6827	LUIS YOAN CRUZ	6164103 LP	
30	2823	Justo Cruz Mamani	2203786	

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SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES

"POLAR TEXTIL" S.A.

Fundado el 24 de Diciembre del 2003
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El Alto. La Paz – Bolivia

No.	CIP.	NOMBRES Y APELLIDOS	C.I.	FIRMAS
1	1119-	Constancio Baltazar	4366107	[illegible]
2	6452	Ovidio Erwin Mamani S.	6053078	[illegible]
3	1252	Adolfo Mamani A	4361565 L.P.	[illegible]
4	9008	Walter anibal Choque Ch.	6040776 L.P.	[illegible]
5	1228	Gonzalo Alejo Huanca	8049776 LP.	[illegible]
6	1961	Alberto Mamani Q.	4955369 LP.	[illegible]
7	3047	Francisco Castro Ch.	6118033	[illegible]
8	1432	Dionicio Quispe P.	4374988 LP.	[illegible]
9	4498	Oscar Mamani Hilaquita	4987260 LP	[illegible]
10	9483	Yhonny Condori Mamani	8367101 LP.	[illegible]
11	1820	Santiago cristo. Rodriguez	4987669	[illegible]
12	2712	Hugo Ramiro Poma	4988478 L.P.	[illegible]
13	1569	Eloy Zegarra R Chumiri	4966724 L.P.	[illegible]
14	8632	Félix Quispe Chino	4969845	[illegible]
15	1723	Marcos Mamani Jiménez	4369706	[illegible]
16	9408	Raul Eduardo Cauna Quispe		[illegible]
17	1118	Andrés Quispe Mamani	8522829.	[illegible]
18	1142	Rubén Limachi C.	2643618	[illegible]
19	5976	[illegible] C.	4951164	[illegible]
20	1199	Jolsina Ojeda [illegible]	4810814 LP.	[illegible]
21	3170	Nicolas Guarachi R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	3591	Silverio Rodriguez Huanca	3449373 LP.	[illegible]
23	3042	Juan ali yujra	2439521 LP.	[illegible]
24	1298	Ramon Quispe Gonzales	3363164 LP	[illegible]
25	4170	Carlos Larae Tonz M.	4889999 LP.	[illegible]
26	8706	Germán Paucara Quispe	2679268 LP.	[illegible]
27	2259	Edwin tiñini Calle	4339873 LP	[illegible]
28	1769	René Rojas Huarachi	2739300 L.P.	[illegible]
29	6361	Tamara G. [illegible]	6033451 L.P.	[illegible]
30	3050	Vicente Condori L.	6826079 LP.	[illegible]

SOLICITUD DE AMPLIACION ATPDEA

SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES

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No.	CIP.	NOMBRES Y APELLIDOS	C.I.	FIRMAS
1	1470	Jesús Pardo Condori	4777723	
2	6073	Gary Balladares	6043841	
3	8705	José Luis Ovando Q.	6143022	
4	1889	Francisco Jiménez Q.	4253465	
5	1168	Sergio Ussi Ayala	4379012	
6	1135	Juan Condori Coronel	2516249	
7	8435	Gabriel Alfonso Condori	1151563	
8	1123	German Gutierrez Tumiri	4870573	
9	5839	Ruben Leon Quispe	6011680	
10	8638	Marcelino Enrique Lopez Rojas.	4798121 L.P.	
11	8170	Juan José Siripa Lopez	5996387	
12	6559	Braulio Mamani Laura	4958979 L.P.	
13	1444	Dario Mamani Nina	3460868	
14	1451	Simon Infantes Tudela	4278591	
15	4060	Marcos Copa S	4796387	
16	1114	Andrés Paco Condori	2501875	
17	8069	Sergio Vila Q.	4810831	
18	8029	Pablo Isidro Mariño Cruz	4960781	
19	8030	Oscar David Sandalio Ch.	6067581	
20	4887	Edgar Mamani Tinta	4975910	
21	1256	Aurelio Mamani Quispe	3333667	
22	1218	Rodolfo Bueno Palacios	4262712	
23	2257	Marcos A. Mamani Mamani	4997164 LP	
24	1773	Erasmo Torrez Luna	4332936	
25	3592	Rodolfo Torrez Maydana	4885978	
26	8633	Walter Mayta Quispe	2611090	
27	1373	Julio Cesar Mamani Q.	4330282	
28	9415	José Luis Mollericon Apaza	6852283 L.P.	
29	7199	Julio Nina	4278060	

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El Alto. La Paz – Bolivia

No.	CIP.	NOMBRES Y APELLIDOS	C.I.	FIRMAS
1	6400	Celia Yujra Mamani	4959493	[illegible]
2	3122	Dora Alejo Choque	3408835	[illegible]
3	8597	Lina Aro Sarzuri	4988788	[illegible]
4	4182	Ana M. Condori Mamani		[illegible]
5	4184	Maria Mamani Laura	4793793	[illegible]
6	6944	Maria Pizano Salas	4955024	[illegible]
7	9289	Juddy Mendoza Gutierrez	4984699	[illegible]
8	9429	Manuel Cuevas Arteaga	6738650	[illegible]
9	3348	Dillma Choque Roque	4747175	[illegible]
10	3091	Bernardina Nina Maldonado	4326382	[illegible]
11	8952	Mavinia Callejas	7046770	[illegible]
12	1803	Blanca Huanca Cori	3907716	[illegible]
13	8951	Victoria Reyes Condori	4282113 L.P.	[illegible]
14	7628	Ramiro Castro Benito	7011755	[illegible]
15	8019	WILLY COCA FLORES	6026990	[illegible]
16	4175	Eleodoro Mamani Zarqui	3433409	[illegible]
17	1233	Valentin Cancari Layme	2440741 Lp.	[illegible]
18	1103	Celestina Espinoza Mamani	2710005 LP.	[illegible]
19	9277	Herman Quispe Mamani	4321616	[illegible]
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No.	CIP.	NOMBRES Y APELLIDOS	C.I.	FIRMAS
1	8172	GREGORIO MAMANI MAMANI	9576611LP.	
2	1235	Wilfredo Maydana R.	2663161	
3	4220	Erik H. Balladares T.	4945169. LP.	
4	8003	Mauro Fraboni T.	0025370	
5	7327	Roberto Tamayo	2318887 L.P.	
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Sindicato de Trabajadores Textiles Universaltex S.A.

Fundado en 1969 Personeria Juridica No. 15210
Afiliado a la F.D.T.F.L.P.
Barrio Petrolero Calle José Maria de Urdininea No. 590 Villa Fátima
La Paz - Bolivia

La Paz, May 10th, 2007

The Honorable Max Baucus
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman,

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Barrio Petrolero Calle José María de Urdininea No. 590 Villa Fátima
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FABRICA "UNIVERSALTEX" S.A.
PLANILLA DE PERSONAL

	CIP	APELLIDO	NOMBRE	C.I.	FIRMA
1	1433	ACHA RIVERA	AGAPITO	306056	
2	6592	ACHATA RIVEROS	RICHARD	5747880	
3	1223	AGUILAR	LUCIANO	3425295	
4	1756	AGUILAR	MOISES	4749729	
5	8904	AGUILAR MORALES	JORDAN EDGAR	6989770	
6	1059	AGUILAR QUISPE	JAIME LUIS	2334851	
7	770*	ALACA IRIONDO	ELEUTERIO	4914586	
8	8814	ALAJA GONZALES	JUAN GONZALO	4308472	
9	4366	ALANOCA ARGOLLO	RENE	5980724	
10	8318	ALANOCA TAPIA	ELOY	4918205	
11	7938	ALARCON	RAMIRO	6868305	
12	8014	ALARCON ARROYO	MAGALI	4264169	
13	1631	ALAVI TAMBO	JHONNY	4291206	
14	1056	ALCON CHAMBI	LUCIO	285151	
15	8087	ALDERETE COSTICHE	HECTOR JHONN	4890805	
16	3040	ALI APAZA	MARCELINO	2691574	
17	16*3	ALI MAMANI	ELEUTERIO RUBEN	4311072	
18	8216	ALI MARCA	ROSARIO	6787477	
19	2353	ALI YUJRA	ISMAEL	4888061	
20	9150	ALIAGA ROJAS	JORGE	2632919	
21	3845	ALMANZA PEREYRA	FRANCISCO	6126645	
22	6105	ALTAMIRANO MAMANI	MARCO WILFREDO	6098153	
23	4209	ALVARADO BAUTISTA	JUAN MANUEL	4948914	
24	*469	ALVAREZ SANDOVAL	MARCOS CARMELO	2628063	
25	1629	AMANTE MIRANDA	CARLOS	2688084	
26	3771	ANDALUZ MAMANI	EDMUNDO ABDON	4256561	
27	4293	ANGULO BENAVIDES	VICTOR HUGO	6154826	
28	9*51	ANGULO BENAVIDES	ROLANDO MARTIN	5943093	

VARIOS

29	8011	ANGULO HILARIO	FREDDY	4972335
30	3575	ANTE LOZA	MARCOS CAMILO	4337337
31	2376	ANTEQUERA BAILEY	LOURDES BLANCA	1276243
32	4223	APAZA HUAYCHO	JUVENAL CARLOS	4778518
33	1928	APAZA MAMANI	EDUARDO	2712517
34	5175	APAZA MAMANI	RENE GREGORIO	4843958
35	4847	APAZA NAY	ROLANDO PABLO	6167354
36	7940	APAZA QUIRUOTA	LORGIO	6009548
37	1584	APAZA VILLCA	JULIO LORENZO	4877655
38	3099	APO CHOQUE	OMAR	4857571
39	5095	ARISMENDI CHOQUE	PASCUAL	3420222
40	4271	ARO HUANCA	EDGAR MARTIN	4809484
41	1595	ARRATIA MAMANI	VENANCIO	2552211
42	8360	ARUQUIPA SULLCA	MARCO ANTONIO	2640944
43	5880	ARUQUIPA VARGAS	FORTUNATO	4802677
44	1891	ASISTIRI CALLE	CELSO	5477618
45	1206	ATAHUACHI HUANCA	FABIAN MARTIN	3484974
46	1806	ATAHUACHI HUANCA	GERMAN DOMINGO	3365985
47	1568	AVALOS FLORES	RICARDO EXALTO	3383122
48	9017	AVENDANO SILES	DILMA FANNY	1324551
49	2127	AVERANGA TICONA	DAMIAN NELSON	4816543
50	8395	BALBOA MAMANI	EFRAIN GUSTAVO	6811089
51	1759	BALBOA SEGURA	EDGAR RAMIRO	4750580
52	2875	BALLON LUNA	JORGE	2176369
53	2103	BARRA MACHACA	ANTONIO	3498635
54	2803	BAUTISTA HUAYCHO	ULISES	4797092
55	1076	BAUTISTA NOGALES	MARTIN	2292383
56	2648	BECERRA ROCA	ERLAN ISIDRO	4190311
57	4491	BENAVIDES MAMANI	JHONY MILAN	4795105
58	2909	BLANCO MORALES	WILLSON	5971694
59	4425	BOHORQUEZ LLAVE	MARCO ANTONIO	4268277

VARIOS

60	1265	BORDA BRAVO	EFRAIN	4240242	
61	1917	BOZO AMOS	RODDY MANING	4764644	
62	1167	BUENO HEREDIA	DANIEL	5954435	
63	1090	CACERES NUÑEZ DEL PRADO	HUGO GASTON	1653912	
64	7384	CACERES TORREZ	RONALD GASTON	4802935	
65	1626	CACHACA MARCA	ALFREDO	2490748	
66	1870	CACHACA RAMOS	ANDRES	4366970	
67	1478	CADENA CHOQUETARQUI	RENE	3467701	
68	1069	CALCINA GUARACHI	LUIS RAMIRO	2695671	
69	9063	CALDERON AVILA	JUAN FERNANDO	6851011	
70	1400	CALDERON POMA	JUAN AGUSTIN	3446056	
71	5878	CALISAYA QUISBERT	GUILLERMO	4915070	
72	8628	CALLA CALLISAYA	JHONNY VLADIMIR	6908344	
73	1107	CALLE HUANCA	DARIO	2249339	
74	4246	CALLE LOPEZ	RENE	2582851	
75	1789	CALLE MAMANI	AGUSTIN	2653037	
76	8227	CALLE QUINAJO	GROVER	4858102	
77	1141	CALLE QUISPE	CRISPIN	3420550	
78	7785	CALLE RADA	RONALD	5481313	
79	1476	CALLE TACACHIRA	JAIME	3490493	
80	8070	CALLE UCEDO	FREDDY ZENON	6846282	
81	2489	CALLEJAS SILVA	WILSON MARTIN	4772735	
82	1131	CALLISAYA CALANI	LUIS REYNALDO	2317937	
83	2006	CALLISAYA CHOQUE	ROLANDO NICOLAS	474677	
84	1147	CALLISAYA MAMANI	FELIPE EULOGIO	2079905	
85	2682	CALLISAYA PERALTA	FERMIN GERMAN	3432980	
86	7855	CALLISAYA ZAPANA	GROVER MIGUEL	6098468	
87	2992	CALLIZAYA HUARAS	FREDDY	4907367	
88	1964	CAMPOS ESCALERA	MAURICIO	4796624	
89	9236	CANAVIRI MAMANI	FRANK EULALIO	6010187	
90	7484	CANAVIRI QUISPE	JUAN REYNALDO	4806052	

VARIOS

91	6187	CANAVIRI VARGAS	HENRRY	2619319
92	1879	CANTUTA NINA	PRIMITIVO	2706248
93	1115	CAPAJIQUE SILICUANA	PAULINO	2638599
94	1783	CAPARICONA CALSINAS	PORFIRIO	2698139
95	5082	CARASILO LUJAN	ABDON DAVID	3492500
96	5413	CARDENAS GARCIA	MIGUEL CESAR	6720331
97	1611	CARITA LICOTA	LUIS	3477900
98	8671	CARTAGENA MIQUI	LEONARDO	6981809
99	1711	CASTAÑETA CHOQUE	TOMAS	2261451
100	1722	CASTAÑETA YUJRA	HUGO LADISLAO	4261669
101	8962	CASTAYA APAZA	DEMETRIO	6819425
102	2372	CASTILLO QUISPE	PABLO	4898487
103	8319	CASTRO CASTRO	RAMIRO	6766697
104	3397	CATARI CALLE	ELOY	5976219
105	1122	CAVIÑA ACARAPI	SILVERIO	2439775
106	9133	CHACOLLA CATARI	EUGENIO	4999198
107	5678	CHAVEZ CORTES	MARCO ANTONIO	4895214
108	1091	CHAVEZ PACO	LUIS	3046973
109	5008	CHAVEZ YARARI	JOSE LUIS	4835073
110	5086	CHAYÑA QUISPE	DENIS	5959681
111	1422	CHEJE MAX	FRANCISCO	2441830
112	1374	CHINO SALAS	RAMIRO MARIO	4901603
113	9476	CHIPANA ACARAPI	MARTIN DAVID	4918790
114	1760	CHIPANA PAUCARA	JOSE	2244220
115	2010	CHIPANA ROJAS	PEDRO	4870281
116	2369	CHOQUE AJNO	EVERT ALDO	4847691
117	4153	CHOQUE CALLISAYA	WALTER RUBEN	8147285
118	1437	CHOQUE CHOQUE	PAULO PONCIANO	3358925
119	2188	CHOQUE CHOQUE	SANTOS FLORENCIO	2600711
120	1555	CHOQUE ESPINOZA	MIGUEL ANGEL	2712140
121	4397	CHOQUE MACHICADO	FREDDY JAVIER	4387639

VARIOS

122	8807	CHOQUE MAMANI	MARCO RODRIGO	6765986	
123	7671	CHOQUE QUISBERT	CARLOS BENEDICTO	4858692	
124	8562	CHOQUE RAMIREZ	ROLANDO ROMEL	5953388	
125	3274	CHOQUE RODRIGUEZ	ANGEL ADRIAN	5985949	
126	1051	CHOQUE TIJO	FROILAN	2122363	
127	1936	CHOQUE VERA	OCTAVIO	3464077	
128	8938	CHUI SEA	ARMANDO	7000249	
129	2116	CHUQUIMIA CARI	CESAR IGNACIO	4791023	
130	1667	CHUQUIMIA MILLARES	LUIS	4975101	
131	1074	CHUQUIMIA QUINO	INOCENCIO	3467775	
132	1788	CHUQUIMIA QUISBERT	HUGO EUSEBIO	4816486	
133	8438	CHURA SAAVEDRA	JESUS	2534577	
134	8366	CHURQUI REQUELME	ALVARO	4919164	
135	2515	CLAROS MAMANI	CESAR EMILIO	2683918	
136	1822	CLAURE PANTOJA	MARTIN MOISES	3213815	
137	3795	COARITA LIMACHI	JOSE ANTONIO	4867946	
138	1675	COCHI CONDARCO	CARLOS GUMERCINDO	2531543	
139	9104	COCHI SILVA	OMAR	6793034	
140	2141	COLLURANA HIDALGO	SIMEON	3036568	
141	2474	COLQUE RODRIGUEZ	MARIO	5970453	
142	2444	CONDE CHAVEZ	FEDERICO OCTAVIO	2286945	
143	3140	CONDE FLORES	LUIS	4983551	
144	1368	CONDORI	RENE	4815558	
145	2502	CONDORI	JUAN CARLOS	4329138	
146	4502	CONDORI ADUVIRI	ANA CLARA	4775849	
147	3900	CONDORI CACHACA	RUBEN	5982057	
148	1139	CONDORI CALLISAYA	WILFREDO	2448453	
149	1528	CONDORI CASTRO	SERGIO	4714175	
150	5021	CONDORI CHAMBI	JUAN CARLOS	4898947	
151	9134	CONDORI CHUQUIMIA	DAVID GONZALO	6767192	
152	7424	CONDORI GUASCO	HUGO	4756975	

VARIOS

153	1261	CONDORI HUANCA	JOSE	2067647	
154	1154	CONDORI LIMACHI	FELIPE	5941916	
155	7265	CONDORI MAMANI	WILSON RENE	6732316	
156	1378	CONDORI QUISPE	CELSO EVELIO	4364078	
157	1761	CONDORI RODRIGUEZ	EDGAR FREDDY	4789575	
158	2325	CONDORI TARQUI	MARTIN NESTOR	4272596	
159	1062	CONDORI VILLCA	TEODORO	6720291	
160	7171	CONTRERAS CARDENAS	MARCOS RENE	4309748	
161	2093	CONTRERAS MAMANI	VICTOR	2451769	
162	1500	COPA MARQUEZ	JORGE JACINTO	4802449	
163	8323	COPA MARQUEZ	GREGORIO DAVID	4930135	
164	7203	COPA MORALES	BELTRAN GERMAN	5966303	
165	8015	CORDOVA LOAYZA	EVY ELIZABETH	3431361	
166	1913	CORES CONDORI	DAVID JUAN	4898105	
167	7992	CORI CASTAYA	JENARO	5483638	
168	3398	CORI CHOQUE	PRIMITIVO	4768914	
169	6429	CORI CORI	FREDDY	6026286	
170	3669	CORONEL CALLIZAYA	JAIME EUGENIO	4868018	
171	8143	CORONEL POMA	JOSE LUIS	4901200	
172	3142	CORTEZ APAZA	LIMBER JUAN	5971092	
173	4151	CRUZ	RONALD SERGIO	5962468	
174	8813	CRUZ CONDORI	DAVID	3458047	
175	1242	CRUZ CONDORI	INOCENCIO	2069116	
176	3989	CRUZ MENDOZA	EDDY RUBEN	4767029	
177	1811	CUAREMAYTA RAMOS	SANTIAGO	2472051	
178	1720	CUEVAS ALBARES	GUIDO	4916752	
179	9211	CUQUEÑO	JUAN FERNANDO	6172099	
180	1749	CUSI QUISPE	JOSE LUIS	4820062	
181	5859	DELGADO LOZA	ALDO ROMUALDO	1858120	
182	1531	DELGADO MAMANI	RAFAEL EDUBERTO	4830535	
183	1681	DELMONTE MACIAS	JOSE EDUARDO	3350454	

VARIOS

184	6810	DIAZ COLQUE	CARLOS FRANZ	6827280	
185	3774	ESCALIER SUXO	JOSE ANTONIO	3455363	
186	1370	ESCOBAR SALGUEIRO	MAXIMA	3444750	
187	1247	ESPEJO CANALES	FERNANDO ANTONIO	2689428	
188	8921	ESPEJO CANAZA	DANIEL EDWIN	4932300	
189	1034	ESPINOZA CALLISAYA	LUIS	2283475	
190	6589	ESPINOZA MENDOZA	ANTONIO FLORENCIO	3458882	
191	4121	ESPINOZA VALENCIA	RENE	3308309	
192	8475	ESPINOZA VILLANUEVA	TIMER	6155404	
193	8925	ESPRELLA ZENTENO	ALDO BORIS	4831778	
194	1048	ESTRADA BENAVIDES	BARY JORGE	3350654	
195	1030	FERNANDEZ FERNANDEZ	BONIFACIO	2484481	
196	2228	FERNANDEZ MIRANDA	JOSE	4988477	
197	1648	FERNANDEZ RAMIREZ	RUBEN DESIDERIO	1109107	
198	8666	FIGUEREDO CONDORI	GERMAN	6755622	
199	1327	FLORES ALAVE	JUVENAL	4810084	
200	2190	FLORES ALAVE	MAXIMO	2716604	
201	9106	FLORES ALVAREZ	OMAR WILLY	4294266	
202	8359	FLORES CARPIO	WILDER FELIX	6815436	
203	8185	FLORES CHIRINOS	SERGIO ARIEL	4809320	
204	6325	FLORES CHOQUE	WILFREDO JULIO	5988124	
205	6009	FLORES CHOQUEHUANCA	RAMIRO	4790448	
206	2397	FLORES CONDE	JOEL	4246132	
207	5212	FLORES GIRON	GERARDO REISINY	3972029	
208	1540	FLORES MAMANI	EDWIN ELIODORO	4759475	
209	4616	FLORES RAMIREZ	EDGAR	4929764	
210	2501	FLORES RODRIGUEZ	JOSE ANTONIO	2714782	
211	1124	FLORES SARMIENTO	HERIBERTO	2475302	
212	1144	FLORES SARMIENTO	EUGENIO NICOLAS	2484524	
213	1456	FLORES YUJRA	ELIAS	414033	
214	7847	FUENTES CHINO	EDIBERTO	6046273	

VARIOS

215	1097	GARAY MERIDA	CESAR ADRIAN	2350884
216	9164	GARAY QUISBERT	LETICIA MELINA	03308703
217	1038	GARCIA ARUQUIPA	MAXIMO	2018942
218	1182	GIL ACUVIRI	LUCHO JULIO	5975043
219	8430	GIRONDA CASTRO	JUAN CARLOS	6477054
220	1807	GODOY MENDOZA	JAVIER	3312586
221	9136	GOMEZ QUISPE	BENIGNO	6138197
222	1409	GONZALES MINAYA	EDWIN JAVIER	2697572
223	5072	GONZALES RONDAN	EDGAR JESUS	5970431
224	3015	GONZALES ZAPANA	MARTIN FERNANDO	4337245
225	2702	GUANCA QUISPE	EVARISTO	2719039
226	7297	GUARACHI CHAVEZ	ANGEL	4310249
227	4028	GUARDIA SALAZAR	MARIA ELENA	2210711
228	8274	GUISBERT MULLER	FROILAN	3496643
229	1082	GUTIERREZ HUANCA	BENITO	2629133
230	8408	GUTIERREZ MANCILLA	JOSE LUIS	6735355
231	8291	GUZMAN ARNEZ	MARCO RAMIRO	2878708
232	6524	HERBAS SUME	ROLY	6196079
233	1827	HIDALGO DIAZ	MARIO	2358423
234	1057	HILARI PAREDES	JUAN JOSE	3383468
235	8327	HINOJOSA BLEHER	PABLO VICENTE	4927332
236	2023	HUALLPA COLQUE	CLEMENTE	3388534
237	1276	HUALLPA MAMANI	DOMINGO	2206088
238	1266	HUALLPA TAMBO	WILLY WILFREDO	4325753
239	1129	HUANCA CALLEJAS	JOHONNY APOLINAR	2714981
240	8937	HUANCA COAQUIRA	RUBEN RICHAR	6874773
241	1548	HUANCA CONDORI	OSWALDO	3489397
242	2628	HUANCA LAURA	EUGENIO ANTONIO	4949849
243	1828	HUANCA MACHACA	MARTIN	2451948
244	2529	HUANCA MAMANI	BRENO COCO	4983693
245	8806	HUANCA TICONA	FREDY VICTOR	4909969

VARIOS

246	5084	HUANCOLLO HUANTO	HERNANDO	6124273
247	1243	HUANCOLLO MAMANI	MARCOS	4791846
248	4996	HUARACHI LAURA	JOEL PASTOR	5945155
249	9102	HUARACHI LAURA	EDWIN GREGORIO	4795341
250	4589	HUARI MAMANI	JOSE LUIS	2500060
251	8142	HUARICALLO MONASTERIOS	RAMIRO CESAR	5479329
252	2722	HUARICALLO MONASTERIOS	WALTER RUBEN	4839213
253	1121	HUAYCHO HUANCA	ROXANA CONSTANCIA	3464092
254	1174	HUMEREZ PARIHUANCA	ADAN	3443599
255	1145	HUMEREZ ROCHA	RAUL	3380150
256	1105	IBAÑEZ CALLISAYA	JULIAN PABLO	2377600
257	1640	IBAÑEZ LAURA	SANTIAGO	2594656
258	1468	JAHUIRA MAMANI	ZENOBIO	3476785
259	7856	JAUREGUI MIRANDA	VICTOR HUGO	4794276
260	9204	JAUREGUI MIRANDA	RAMIRO ANGEL	3371069
261	3284	JAUREGUI QUEVEDO	GASTON CARLOS	2472247
262	1611	JIMENEZ MAMANI	CLEMENTE	2209140
263	1453	KANTUTA COPAÑA	JACOBO	3496410
264	2030	LADINO REYNAGA	VICTOR HUGO	3473596
265	2591	LAIME CAPCHA	ENRIQUE	4763341
266	1606	LARA CASTRO	RONALD GERARDO	2294096
267	5208	LARICO MAYTA	ARIEL FERNANDO	4921013
268	1752	LARICO MAYTA	BORIS TITO	4843428
269	8464	LARUTA ESPINO	MANI ELIVER	6058325
270	1024	LARUTA QUISPE	VICTOR	457725
271	1009	LAURA QUISPE	FELIX	2508967
272	3670	LAURA RODRIGUEZ	JOSE LUIS	4755042
273	8907	LAYME QUENTA	EDIBERTO	6113694
274	1267	LAZO CASTRO	ASCENCIO	4271906
275	1753	LAZO PRIETO	MARCO ANTONIO	4881293
276	4392	LEON CHURA	FREDY	5964844

VARIOS

277	7204	LEON SERRANO	RODOLFO LADISLAO	2689705
278	2522	LIMA CHAMBI	PABLO GERARDO	3488472
279	1549	LIMA GUTIERREZ	JUAN ANTONIO	2318450
280	5947	LIMACHI CONDORI	ALEJANDRO	4905972
281	2264	LIMACHI MAMANI	JAIME	4844881
282	9138	LIMACHI PATZI	ELIZABETH	6031181
283	2587	LIMACHI SALAZAR	JUAN DAVID	3316918
284	8817	LIMACHI VILLALBA	FREDDY ALONZO	6135003
285	8909	LLANQUE MORALES	VICTOR HUGO	3355850
286	5528	LOMA ARANDA	ELVIS RUDY	270181[illegible]
287	8175	LOPEZ CHACON	JAIME	4825935
288	8097	LOPEZ GISBERT	JORGE ANTONIO	3447056
289	9023	LOPEZ PIZARRO	JUAN CARLOS	4922933
290	1948	LOPEZ PONCE	DAVID	3320601
291	1791	LOPEZ QUISPE	FELIX	3474463
292	5411	LOPEZ USNAYO	EDGAR	6052016
293	2822	LOPEZ VILLEGAS	SANDRA ROXANA	2779565
294	1592	LOZA MAMANI	EVARISTO	2020474
295	1007	LOZA TORREZ	GALO	399934
296	4505	LUCERO CARRION	JULIO MIGUEL	2559463
297	1630	LUDEÑA MARRON	CARMELO	4847586
298	1186	LUDEÑO TINTA	RAUL NESTOR	4292554
299	1835	LUJAN CATALAN	ALBERTINA DEL ROSARIO	3357706
300	1367	LUNA HUAYCHO	JAIME	4752683
301	5890	LUNA MORALES	ROBERTO REYNALDO	4752478
302	2038	MACHACA HUAYHUA	JOSE LUIS	5944695
303	6689	MACHICADO SEJAS	CARLOS MARTIN	5109701
304	3151	MACIAS LIPA	JORGE	3340971
305	4389	MACIAS VILLALOBOS	JHANET VALERIA	4843864
306	2140	MACUCHAPI HUANCA	MARCELINO	4946329
307	2039	MACUCHAPI PAREDES	JHONNY VENTURA	4741475

VARIOS

308	2040	MADUENO LOPEZ	DELFIN GABRIEL	4320858	
309	8820	MADUEÑO LOPEZ	DENNIS MARCELO	4808728	
310	9475	MALLKY CHOQUE	ROMULO	8955283	
311	8441	MAMANI CHURA	ELOY	4800795	
312	1127	MAMANI ALANOCA	VICTORIANO	2539670	
313	4398	MAMANI APAZA	JUAN CLAUDIO	4284074	
314	9214	MAMANI APAZA	OSCAR ALBERTO	6829085	
315	8187	MAMANI ARUQUIPA	RUBEN	6049936	
316	8212	MAMANI CONDORI	MARIO GONZALO	4814640	
317	6749	MAMANI COPANA	JUAN RICHARD	5965710	
318	2923	MAMANI CUTI	ANTONIO	3333845	
319	1684	MAMANI ESPINOZA	RODOLFO NILZE	3497529	
320	7106	MAMANI GALLEGO	CIPRIAN	4931831	
321	1150	MAMANI HUARAYA	CLAUDIO	4318680	
322	8804	MAMANI JAHUIRA	ADOLFO	6017066	
323	1136	MAMANI MAMANI	EFREN	2509738	
324	3573	MAMANI MAMANI	EUSEBIO	2539039	
325	9103	MAMANI MAMANI	RAUL	4844976	
326	1867	MAMANI MAMANI	MANUEL	4748513	
327	8228	MAMANI MAMANI	FREDDY HILARION	4916955	
328	1120	MAMANI MAMANI	BERNARDINO	2383082	
329	2099	MAMANI MAMANI	NELSON NARCISO	4944207	
330	1561	MAMANI MOLLISACA	PEDRO MARIO	2650277	
331	1668	MAMANI PINTO	ROLANDO	4787734	
332	1403	MAMANI POMA	MIGUEL JUAN	4276828	
333	8593	MAMANI QUISPE	JUAN	2622705	
334	2183	MAMANI QUISPE	CELSO SERAPIO	2448778	
335	1818	MAMANI QUISPE	GONZALO ANTONIO	2416339	
336	8596	MAMANI QUISPE	CONSTANCIO	4882465	
337	9101	MAMANI RODRIGUEZ	HERNAN RAUL	4990397	
338	1227	MAMANI RODRIGUEZ	HILARION	2695978	

VARIOS

339	1669	MAMANI SINKA	GERARDO	3468037
340	9132	MAMANI TICONA	OMAR REYNALDO	4883558
341	8238	MANCILLA CHOQUE	JUAN MARCELO	6796368
342	1607	MARCA MENDOZA	JUAN LUIS	4964020
343	1125	MARQUEZ VALLE	ELEODORO	2537605
344	1472	MARTINEZ BOYAN	SANTOS HANZ	4309976
345	3233	MARZA CONDORI	JUANA	4806096
346	1479	MASCO TORREZ	LUIS	3329154
347	8138	MAYDANA RALDE	JUAN	4914113
348	1632	MAYTA CORACA	JULIAN SIXTO	4377429
349	9142	MAYTA MAMANI	RICHARD	5982189
350	1754	MAYTA VILLANUEVA	ERASMO	3313605
351	2467	MEDINA CARTAGENA	RAMIRO	4931774
352	1373	MEDRANO MAMANI	PORFIRIO	4942770
353	2995	MENACHO GOMEZ	JAMES	4748490
354	4277	MENDEZ RIVEROS	RENE HILARION	3434115
355	3728	MENDOZA ALVAREZ	SERGIO	6000653
356	2871	MENDOZA ARAMAYO	RUBEN EDWIN	4604222
357	8591	MENDOZA LARUTA	GROVER	6066131
358	1305	MENDOZA TARQUINO	RUBEN ROBERTO	4289736
359	1261	MERCADO LARA	MARCO ANTONIO ISMAEL	3408461
360	1590	MERCADO VELASCO	RAUL	2023140
361	1098	MERLO CORTEZ	JACINTA	2344816
362	1010	MIRANDA	FABIAN	5961680
363	4338	MOLINA PAUCARA	JOSE LUIS	3399170
364	3572	MOLLERICON MACHACA	NARCISO EUSEBIO	4290568
365	3813	MOLLINEDO PEREZ	MARIO	2480286
366	4531	MONASTERIOS VILLCA	RAMIRO ALEJANDRO	4965643
367	1691	MORALES FLORES	GENARO RICHARD	2297977
368	5x41	MORALES HUANCA	RITA	4875236
369	5225	MORALES MAMANI	GUIDO	5993239

VARIOS

370	1436	MORALES ONOFRE	SERGIO	2590628
371	6609	MURGUIA AILLON	STELLA MARIA	3377923
372	7485	NAVA RAMIREZ	JOSE	6182235
373	8899	NINA ALEJO	AUGUSTO	6733328
374	8917	NINA TICONA	RONALD FERNANDO	6174106
375	2055	NUÑEZ GUTIERREZ	WILLAM JOSE	4845094
376	8903	OLAGUIBEL VILLEGAS	JHONNY JORGE	4870258
377	8818	OROPEZA MENESES	JUAN PABLO	4936808
378	6805	OROPEZA MENESES	LUIS FERNANDO	6113329
379	4922	OROSCO CHAMBI	UBALDO	4946490
380	7860	ORTEGA LLUTTA	OSWALDO JUAN	4302068
381	2996	ORTEGA MERCADO	JORGE MIGUEL	3458142
382	2658	OSCO FERNANDEZ	GONZALO	4846804
383	1392	PABON BUSTAMANTE	JOSE LUIS	3494982
384	8812	PACHECO SUSARA	MANUEL GERMAN	4856419
385	8148	PACO ORIHUELA	VICTOR HUGO	6747936
386	3354	PACO T PUNI	JESUS SEBASTIAN	4839313
387	9140	PAIRUMANI HUANCA	JHONNY MIGUEL	6725311
388	6066	PAJA CHIPANA	VICENTE RUBEN	6034855
389	2708	PAJA MAMANI	SANTIAGO	3331649
390	2204	PALLER.CONA LOPEZ	MARIO	3459756
391	9481	PAMURI HANCO	ROGELIO PORFIRIO	6156677
392	7994	PARDO VILLANUEVA	JOSE	6130628
393	1612	PARI QUENTA	BENEDICTO	3384095
394	2915	PARIAMO HUANCA	JUAN CARLOS	3475458
395	6351	PATIÑO VARGAS	DIEGO FRANKLIN	5940077
396	1693	PATON CLAROS	EFRAIN	2556413
397	2660	PATZI FLORES	HECTOR BRAULIO	4776915
398	5891	PAUCARA MAMANI	DANIEL GUILLERMO	6737509
399	4084	PAXI FLORES	PABLO	5906199
400	3028	PAXI MAMANI	EDGAR	3432443

VARIOS

401	1132	PEÑARANDA PATON	WILY SIXTO	2626759
402	8525	PEREZ CHAMACA	CECILIO FELIX	6062836
403	1938	PEREZ CARDENAS	MIGUEL ANGEL	5480887
404	9477	PEREZ CHAMACA	JHONNY CELESTINO	6062253
405	1434	PEREZ QUISBERT	LUIS FERNANDO	4751485
406	1879	PEREZ VILLCA	JAVIER PRIMITIVO	3349239
407	1885	PEREZ VILLCA	NICASIO SAMUEL	4779844
408	2059	POMA LUNA	FREDDY EDDY	4818474
409	5786	POMA LUNA	ROBERTO PABLO	4950054
410	1625	POMA MAYTA	JUAN JOSE	3423082
411	1682	POMA URQUIZO	VICTOR	3474806
412	8120	POMIER PAZ	GERMAN DEMETRIO	4377360
413	6265	POZZO QUISBERT	ANGEL FELIX	4315099
414	2650	PUCHO QUISPE	MARCO ANTONIO	4829295
415	1050	QUENTA MENDOZA	VICENTE JOAQUIN	3435162
416	1634	QUEZADA HUMEREZ	RICHARD EULOGIO	3401384
417	8604	QUINO QUISBERT	GROVER EFRAIN	5994110
418	9480	QUINTANILLA TUDELA	SERGIO OMAR	3550793
419	8143	QUINTO LIMACHI	JUAN	4248812
420	1369	QUIÑAJO CALLE	ANASTACIO VICENTE	2558223
421	8827	QUIÑONES CHOQUE	ROBERTO IGNACIO	7005026
422	3298	QUIÑONES CHOQUE	RAFAEL FELIX	4257558
423	1229	QUIROGA VILLCA	ROBERTO	4944568
424	7770	QUISBERT	GONZALO	4875366
425	5078	QUISBERT COLQUE	DANIEL ROYER	6156328
426	1020	QUISBERT TICONA	MIGUEL POLICARPIO	2531521
427	8923	QUISOCALA CARITA	ADOLFO	6826442
428	1018	QUISPE	EUSEBIO	2642350
429	5412	QUISPE APAZA	BERNAVE	2641658
430	1060	QUISPE ARGANI	GERMAN ANTONIO	3402907
431	5140	QUISPE ARUNI	RICARDO LADISLAO	5959017

VARIOS

432	1583	QUISPE ARUNI	RAMIRO	4285591	
433	1071	QUISPE ARUNI	RENE	2680209	
434	8913	QUISPE BALDERRAMA	LUIS FERNANDO	6062924	
435	3069	QUISPE BARRERA	JAIME	5949112	
436	1092	QUISPE CASSA	DIONICIO	2366232	
437	5709	QUISPE CHALCO	MARCO ANTONIO	3394396	
438	1477	QUISPE CHAMBI	GERMAN JUSTO	4816883	
439	1004	QUISPE CHOQUE	ERNESTO	2301630	
440	5861	QUISPE CONDORI	ELOY	2665754	
441	9139	QUISPE ESTEBAN	RUBEN	4977110	
442	9073	QUISPE HILARI	ALFREDO	4821799	
443	4208	QUISPE HUALLPA	ISMAEL	6143970	
444	8368	QUISPE HUANCA	SAMUEL	4799773	
445	8769	QUISPE HUANCA	JORGE FERNANDO	5978021	
446	2906	QUISPE LIMACHI	FRANCISCO	4842757	
447	5439	QUISPE MAMANI	SANTOS	5953615	
448	7159	QUISPE MAMANI	VICENTE	2610447	
449	3238	QUISPE MAMANI	JAVIER WALTER	6081423	
450	8849	QUISPE MAYTA	FELIX	5478359	
451	2106	QUISPE MENA	EDWIN ALFREDO	3436083	
452	7989	QUISPE MENA	LOURDES CATALINA	4812370	
453	8810	QUISPE MENDOZA	RUBEN RODOLFO	5477074	
454	1710	QUISPE ORAQUENI	JOSELITO	3491428	
455	1805	QUISPE ORAQUENI	FELIX	4797086	
456	4272	QUISPE PAREDES	ROBERTO EDUARDO	4265031	
457	1661	QUISPE POMA	JUAN JOSE	4770881	
458	9131	QUISPE QUISPE	FLAVIO FROILAN	6047083	
459	1025	QUISPE QUISPE	RUFINO FELIX	2342959	
460	8325	QUISPE RAMOS	JULIO	6180256	
461	1626	QUISPE SILLO	VALENTIN	2573342	
462	1190	QUISPE SILLO	ALFONZO	4261440	

VARIOS

463	7784	QUISPE TOLA	RUBEN	4819239
464	4944	RAMALLO ACUNA	BORIS MOISES	3497063
465	2691	RAMIREZ GARCIA	MARIO FRANKLIN	4262885
466	1429	RAMIREZ MARTINEZ	ROBERTO	2008584
467	8027	RAMOS CHOQUE	DAVID	3492888
468	3374	RAMOS CRUZ	JUAN CARLOS	4885379
469	5658	RAMOS MAMANI	JOSE LUIS	4325981
470	5732	RAMOS QUISPE	RAMIRO	6185615
471	3965	REQUELME	RENAN	6116058
472	2879	RIOS RODRIGUEZ	ISAAC NELSON	4923683
473	9065	RIOS TAPIA	HENRRY LUIS	6151351
474	5414	RIVERA CHAMA	CARLOS	4932946
475	1175	RIVERO AYALA	HERNESTO	3438566
476	1892	RIVERO RODRIGUEZ	JAIME	2314807
477	7119	RODAS VARGAS	CARLOS ANDRES	4715194
478	8287	RODRIGUEZ GUALLPA	EDWIN	6794427
479	7788	RODRIGUEZ MAGES	JOSE LUIS	6765654
480	2252	RODRIGUEZ RIOS	DIANA YVONNE	4767240
481	8173	ROJAS CAYUBA	EDUARDO REYNALDO	6117111
482	2075	ROJAS CHAVEZ	ISAAC	4337429
483	3538	ROJAS GOMEZ	RAMIRO WALTER	3320909
484	7961	ROJAS GUTIERREZ	RONAL EDGAR	4801929
485	4917	ROJAS MALDONADO	OMAR MILTON	3440667
486	1746	ROJAS QUIROZ	MARCO ANTONIO	4608927
487	2185	ROJAS TELLERIA	JOSE LUIS	4798550
488	1407	ROLDAN BELTRAN	JOSE LUIS	4803000
489	2107	ROLDAN SAAVEDRA	RAMON	2407689
490	3154	ROMAY MEDRANO	JAVIER	4743142
491	9071	ROQUE CAHUANA	EDGAR LUCIO	4778493
492	7766	ROQUE LAIME	DANIEL	4782062
493	1442	ROQUE ROQUE	FRANKLIN	4332449

VARIOS

494	1812	ROQUE VASQUEZ	HUGO	2637305
495	1671	ROQUE VASQUEZ	JOSE LUIS	3337612
496	7334	RUIZ QUINTANA	PAULINA	3454593
497	1240	SAAVEDRA MOSCOSO	DAVID NATHAN	4310170
498	1080	SAAVEDRA SARMIENTO	JESUSA DE LA ENCARNACION	2608347
499	1440	SANCHEZ GONZALES	MARCO ANTONIO	4321244
500	1079	SANCHEZ GONZALES	GONZALO VLADIMIR	3120735
501	1130	SANCHEZ SOTO	JOSE MANUEL	2336680
502	6872	SANTA CRUZ AYALA	RENE	5546913
503	1096	SARDON PRADO	GLORIA ELIZABETH	2046691
504	5783	SARMIENTO CANAZA	GUALBERTO	4629839
505	6641	SARZURI HONORIO	RUBEN RONALD	6033556
506	8930	SEA SERONE	LINO	4924962
507	2884	SEGALES ZAMORANO	JUAN RICHAR	4792644
508	8927	SERRANO GONZALES	FRANCISCO CARLOS	3377725
509	2156	SILVA ALIAGA	MAXIMO JUAN	2358617
510	1012	SILVA CONDE	FERNANDO GERMAN	2305750
511	1874	SOLOGUREN GUZMAN	RICARDO TITO	2708918
512	1014	SORIA COPA	CESAR	391280
513	1249	SOSA CALLISAYA	GUALBERTO BARROMEO	2671472
514	9016	SOSA ZURITA	MARCO ANTONIO	4266166
515	3994	SUCASACA MAMANI	FELICIANO	6106507
516	7708	SUCATICONA AMARO	ARSENIO	4909813
517	3567	SULLCATA TORREZ	MARIO	2606059
518	6595	SUNTURA COPA	JACINTO	4822999
519	9141	SURCO ENRRIQUEZ	MARISOL VIRGINIA	4873266
520	1179	TAMBO QUISPE	LIBERATO	4751201
521	1279	TAPIA CHIPANA	JOSE	4316261
522	5915	TAPIA PLATA	JULIO CONSTANTINO	2713978
523	9168	TARQUI COLQUE	EDWIN	4883790
524	7309	TARQUI MAMANI	LUPE	4931620

VARIOS

525	2998	TARQUI MAMANI	MARIO	4880508
526	1608	TARQUI QUISPE	JOSE LUIS	4796123
527	1370	TARQUI QUISPE	SILVIO	4369155
528	9196	TARQUINO CAMPERO	JUAN CARLOS	4908434
529	5022	TERAN ALARCON	ARMANDO	4884664
530	8857	TERAN CAPOBIANCO	VIVIAN	3486227
531	1888	TICONA ARUQUIPA	ARTURO HUGO	3361041
532	1128	TICONA AYAVIRI	RENE	4322482
533	8230	TICONA CAMPOS	RIERI ADHEMAR	4960608
534	5743	TICONA LOPEZ	JOEL	4917079
535	6991	TICONA MAMANI	MAXIMO	2840711
536	1188	TICONA MARCONI	CARLOS MOISES	2590502
537	7206	TICONA MORALES	JOSE ANGEL	3497442
538	5892	TIJO QUISPE	FELIX	4794305
539	1161	TITO HUAYLLA	CECILIO	3531656
540	4581	TOLA ALVAREZ	AMALIA MARTHA	4781962
541	1290	TORNERO VILLEGAS	RICHARD	4268873
542	9210	TORRES NINA	MACARIO	5988730
543	1537	TORREZ ESPINOZA	VICTOR BASILIO	4274630
544	2978	TORREZ VILLCA	SEVERINO	3327449
545	2977	TORREZ VILLCA	JORGE	3327447
546	2291	VACA ORTEGA	JOSE LUIS	1931846
547	9093	VALENCIA CONDE	ROMER ROLANDO	6044759
548	9014	VALENCIA GIL	ALEJANDRO	2062319
549	3306	VALERO APAZA	JOSE WILLY	4836385
550	9478	VALLEJOS APAZA	JUAN	2628446
551	8320	VARGAS CHUMACERO	WILSON	6789671
552	7149	VARGAS CLARES	GONZALO	4984219
553	1781	VARGAS COLQUE	MARCELO	4289120
554	1602	VARGAS COLQUE	MARIO	4843826
555	1169	VARGAS MACHICADO	JOSE ANTONIO	2630993

VARIOS

556	1187	VARGAS MELGAREJO	FELIX	1286228
557	4023	VARGAS ONOFRE	REYNALDO	4919933
558	1494	VARGAS RODRIGUEZ	CESAR EDUARDO	4817395
559	7963	VARGAS SANCHEZ	JUAN EDGAR	4748835
560	1226	VARGAS VILLASANTE	LUIS	3378675
561	8667	VASQUEZ CHAMBI	VALERIO LEOCADIO	4799620
562	1588	VEGA LUDEÑA	BRAULIO	4884017
563	*510	VEGA ROJAS	WILFREDO JOSE	4300283
564	2799	VELARDE GUARACHI	ISAAC FRANKLIN	4911004
565	2338	VELASQUEZ GIRONDA	ROBERTO	3322288
566	6673	VELASQUEZ MACHACA	FAUSTO PORFIRIO	4999596
567	1633	VELIZ RODRIGUEZ	MAURO	2440312
568	8463	VICHINI CRUZ	FEDERICO	6858967
569	3606	VIDAL TRUJILLO	JORGE LUIS	5108296
570	1764	VILLALBA	BASILIA	2324504
571	1989	VILLANUEVA AVERANGA	LUIS GONZALO	2525508
572	1470	VILLANUEVA TICONA	ALBERTO FELICIANO	4329125
573	8440	VILLCA FERNANDEZ	BEHIMAR ROMAN	6133013
574	9187	VILLCA ISNADO	JOSE LUIS	6146981
575	4540	VILLCA LIMACHI	RAUL	3498810
576	1686	VILLCA TICONA	DANIEL	4992844
577	1152	VILLCA VILLCA	TEODORO RICARDO	3414630
578	8916	VILLCA VIRACOCHA	LINO	6087188
579	7794	VIRREIRA PRADA	PEDRO JORGE	2057664
580	2881	VISCARRA PATIÑO	EDGAR LUIS	3488551
581	9473	WASHINGTON GUTIERREZ	ANDRES HUASCAR	3438634
582	8570	YAGUI NAKADA	ALBERTO	1367755
583	7251	YAMAMOTO	ITSUO	2852002
584	2284	YANA CUARETE	MARCELINO JUAN	4774337
585	6826	YANA MAMANI	SERGIO JAIRO	6032776
586	5213	YANA MEDRANO	TEOFILO PEDRO	4948016

VARIOS

587	8668	YAPUCHURA MAMANI	PABLO MAX	6770650	
588	2108	YUJRA CHAMBILLA	REYNALDO GUALBERTO	2447449	
589	8229	YUJRA LUNA	ZACARIAS	3397856	
590	1731	YUJRA PATZI	FELIX	2363640	
591	4659	YUJRA QUISPE	JAIME GONZALO	2493446	
592	4292	ZAMUDIO CABEZAS	ENMA	0600304	
593	5104	ZAPATA ALAVI	MIGUEL ANGEL	4775735	
594	3139	ZULETA	CLEMENTE	2139035	
595	1987	ZULETA MAMANI	SERAPIO	2037360	
596	1913	ZULETA VERA	HUMBERTO ALFONZO	3425019	
597	1087	ZUÑAGUA LUNA	JOHNY LUIS	2535858	

Women's Edge COALITION

U.S. Trade Preference Programs: How well do they work?
Written Testimony by Katrin Kuhlmann
Senior Vice President, Global Trade Program
Women's Edge Coalition
Before the U.S. Senate Finance Committee

May 16, 2007

Good Morning Chairman Baucus, Ranking Member Grassley and honorable members of the Senate Finance Committee. Thank you for the invitation to participate in today's hearing on U.S. trade preference programs. My name is Katrin Kuhlmann. I am the Senior Vice President for Global Trade at the Women's Edge Coalition. Prior to assuming this position, I worked for six years as the Director for Eastern Europe and Eurasia at the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) and as a trade attorney in private practice. It is a particular honor to testify before this Committee, which has been instrumental in creating and preserving the preference programs.

As the leading nonpartisan organization shaping U.S. policy to benefit poor women worldwide, the Women's Edge Coalition is in a unique position to comment on how U.S. trade preference programs have helped impoverished women in the developing world and, more importantly, to analyze what can be done to improve these programs so that the poorest and most vulnerable populations may take full advantage of them. Women constitute the majority of those living in poverty in the developing world, and jobs for women translate into support for entire families. Decades of research and experience have shown that women reinvest their income in better health, education and nutrition for their families. A job for one woman actually supports an entire household.[1] For example, it is estimated that one woman's job in the apparel sector supports up to 15 people.

Trade holds enormous potential to create economic opportunities for impoverished men and women, and preference programs are a shining example of this principle in practice. In my travels working for USTR and the Women's Edge Coalition, I have gone to developing countries and seen firsthand the results of America's worthy efforts to spur development in places of desperate need. I have met a craftswoman in Tajikistan with beautiful wares but no market to sell them in and factory workers in Sri Lanka fearful that low cost production in China will send them back to gripping poverty. For these women, secure access to the U.S. market can literally mean the difference between surviving and starving.

I would like to highlight how trade preference programs have helped women, and developing countries more broadly, around the world, touch upon two points of immediate concern, and outline four areas in which we believe legislative modifications can make these valuable programs even more effective.

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[1] Progressive Policy Institute, Trade Fact of the Week, February 21, 2007, available at http://www.ppionline.org/ppi_ci.cfm?contentid=254199&knlgAreaID=108&subsecid=900003, accessed on March 14, 2007.

1825 Connecticut Avenue, NW ♦ Washington, DC 20009 ♦ Phone: (202) 884-8396
Fax: (202) 884-8366 ♦ edge@womensedge.org ♦ www.womensedge.org

U.S. Trade Preference Programs Benefit Poor Women Worldwide

Increased Trade Contributes to Economic Growth

Research shows that increased trade contributes to economic growth in a number of ways. First, international trade gives developing countries access to larger and wealthier markets. Demand for developing country goods, in turn, creates new, much-needed opportunities for employment. Increased trade also stimulates investment, which has a strong positive effect on growth and contributes to increased productivity.[2]

Trade is essential to the development of lesser-developed economies around the world, and preferential market access, as embodied in U.S. preference programs, is critical to actually increasing trade. Equally important, the preference programs established by Congress promote economic and legal reforms in countries around the world, to the benefit of stakeholders in the United States and abroad. The 1974 GSP legislation was a landmark in U.S. trade policy with its focus on helping poorer countries take advantage of the development benefits trade can offer.[3] Since then, other region-specific unilateral preference programs, including the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the Caribbean Basin Initiative/Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBI/CBTPA) program, and the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA), have expanded on GSP's goal of promoting economic growth, poverty alleviation, and reform in poorer countries through increased trade.

Overall, evidence shows that preference programs are achieving the intended result of promoting development. One study of U.S. preference programs shows that GSP beneficiary countries increased exports of products eligible for GSP treatment by about 8 percent annually.[4] The current GSP program helps support jobs in manufacturing of electrical equipment, plastics, wood products, and jewelry in Indonesia (income per capita $1280); plastics and ceramics in Bangladesh (per capita income $470); rubber, plastics and ceramics in Sri Lanka (per capita income $1160); and electrical equipment in Afghanistan.[5] An analysis of U.S. preferences extended to countries in Central America under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) reveals several positive impacts. First, increased access to the U.S. market has had a significant positive impact on investment in Central America, which, in turn, has contributed to income growth in the region.[6] Second, preferences have played an important role in promoting export diversification.[7]

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[2] *See* Judith M. Dean, "Do Preferential Trade Agreements Promote Growth: An Evaluation of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act," USITC Office of Economics Working Paper, No. 2002-07-A (Washington, DC: USITC, July 2002).

[3] For a brief history of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), see Assessment of the Generalized System of Preferences, General Accounting Office, Report 95-9 (November 1994), Chapter 1.

[4] *See* Samuel Laird and Andre Sapir, "Tariff Preferences," in The Uruguay Round: A Handbook on Multilateral Trade Negotiations, eds. Michael J. Finger and Andrzej Olechowski (Washington, DC: World Bank, 1987), cited in William H. Cooper, Generalized System of Preferences, CRS Report for Congress, (March 30, 2006).

[5] *See* USITC Tariff and Trade Dataweb; World Bank World Development Indicators, 2005.

[6] Dean, *supra note* 2, at 19.

[7] *See id.*, at 5.

Women's Jobs Depend Upon Global Trade

Throughout the developing world, women face the greatest challenges to participating in global trade. Women are among the most impoverished, most vulnerable economic participants, precisely those whom the preference programs should help most. In certain sectors, including many types of manufacturing and agricultural production, women do the bulk of the world's work. The current system of preference programs has led to job creation for impoverished women in sectors such as apparel in Africa, jewelry production in Asia, and agricultural production in the Andean, African, and Asian countries.

The development of the apparel sector in certain countries in sub-Saharan Africa, such as Lesotho where women comprise 75 percent of the apparel workforce, illustrates the potential for preference programs to create economic opportunities. AGOA has generated thousands of apparel jobs in sub-Saharan Africa — 45,000 in Swaziland, 26,000 in Lesotho, and 30,000 in Kenya — and 75 percent to 90 percent of these jobs have gone to impoverished women who had few other economic opportunities.[8]

Jewelry production has also led to economic development and job creation in countries such as India, Indonesia, Thailand, and Turkey. In India, for example, industry experts estimate that the export-oriented jewelry making industry has created 325,000 jobs since GSP benefits were extended in 2001. About 90 percent of the industry's employees come from the lowest income groups in India, and at least twenty percent of these workers are women. The export-oriented jewelry industry also helps support an estimated 600,000 related workers involved in gem cutting and finishing. While the gem cutting industry existed prior to the development of the export-oriented jewelry industry (and, in fact, was one of the reasons the new industry could be so quickly established), the gem industry has flourished and expanded as the new jewelry-making industry has taken root. The Indian jewelry sector has raised the standard of living for workers and their families, with guaranteed salaries, sustained employment, access to loans and insurance, and improvements in healthcare and education.

Thailand's most important export market is the United States, including for gems and jewelry, and exports of these products have helped relieve poverty and unemployment. According to industry experts, the Thai gem and jewelry industry, made up of mostly small and medium-sized businesses, generates more than $3 billion annually and employs an estimated one million workers, many of whom come from the rural poor that make up over half of the country's 65 million population. As in India, a number of these workers are women struggling to lift themselves out of poverty.

U.S. Trade Preference Programs Promote Legal Reform

Notably, all U.S. preference programs include eligibility criteria aimed at promoting legal reforms in beneficiary countries. In many cases, these programs have provided an impetus for domestic reform and improvements in the rule of law. The mandatory and discretionary criteria in the preference program statutes, particularly the requirements that workers' rights be protected, have served as important leverage to bring about legal reform in beneficiary countries.

[8] UN Integrated Regional Information Network

The threat of losing benefits under one of the preference programs has often prompted countries to implement critical legal reforms, such as improvements to commercial laws or labor reform. Legal reforms are in the interest of both beneficiary countries and the United States. These are essential components of the preference programs that ensure that the benefits derived from reduced tariffs are spread beyond the normal distribution patterns and also reach the poorest members of society.

Importantly, U.S. preference programs have further helped promote the interests of women in developing countries through required labor criteria. While not comprehensive enough, these have encouraged governments to improve labor standards to the benefit of some of the poorest economic participants in these countries. Other eligibility criteria regarding protection of intellectual property, investor's rights, and affording equitable access to U.S. goods and services have also provided leverage in achieving positive change in beneficiary countries.

U.S. Trade Preference Programs Promote U.S. Business Interests

In addition to protections afforded under the eligibility criteria, trade preference programs also lower costs for many small and large U.S. importers and retailers. For example, GSP, which is estimated to have saved U.S. businesses $923 million in 2005,[9] has been the key to the success of a number of smaller companies that import fertilizers and herbicides for farmers and households; it is also key to the sourcing strategies for a number of nationwide U.S. retailers of household wares. Enhanced market access for developing countries would only increase these gains.

Immediate Challenges to the Current System of Trade Preference Programs

We are encouraged by the passage of the miscellaneous trade bill (H.R. 6406) in December 2006 and respectfully urge Congress to maintain existing U.S. trade preference programs. Allowing programs to expire would hurt the world's poorest and would deprive developing countries of opportunities to become competitive in industries necessary for economic development. ATPDEA, which is set to expire at the end of June 2007, has created many of the same benefits for poor women as AGOA and GSP have. In Colombia, ATPDEA renewal and expansion has promoted key exports for apparel, non-traditional agriculture and ceramic products.[10] Importantly, Colombia's textiles and apparel sector, which accounts for 21 percent of that country's manufacturing jobs and 9 percent of manufacturing output, is showing a strong recovery helped by exports to the United States.[11] If ATPDEA is not renewed, women's jobs in these industries will be at risk.

In addition, India and Thailand, along with the Philippines and Brazil, are in danger of losing benefits under GSP for products like jewelry where, as discussed above, export-led growth has generated just the kind of positive impact GSP was created to achieve. Because exports of these products exceeded a certain dollar threshold for 2006 ($187.5 million), the competitive need

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[9] The Trade Partnership, LLC. "The U.S. Generalized System of Preferences: An Update." March 2006, available at http://www.tradepartnership.com/pdf_files/2006_GSP_update.pdf.

[10] *See* http://www.colombiaemb.org/opencms/opencms/trade/atpa.html.

[11] *Id.*

limit (CNL) waivers that allow these countries to continue to export free of duties may be terminated at the end of June, putting hundreds of thousands of jobs in these countries in jeopardy. Many in these countries remain very poor, without other economic opportunities to take their place if these jobs are lost. Maintaining these waivers is critical to the livelihoods of several million people and their families.

Contrary to popular perceptions of how CNLs function, terminating these waivers would not open up job possibilities for other, lesser developed countries. The type of jewelry produced by India and Thailand is not produced in the United States but is currently produced in China, Italy, Hong Kong, Turkey, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, France and Canada. Leading U.S. importers of this type of jewelry have indicated that if India or Thailand were to lose GSP benefits, sourcing would move to China because only it has the immediate capacity to meet demand at a highly competitive price. Sourcing from another GSP beneficiary would be unrealistic due to lack of capacity and the uncertainty of training a new workforce.

Elements of the Current System of U.S. Trade Preference Programs That Have Limited Potential for the World's Poorest Countries

Notwithstanding the positive impact of existing preference programs, they can and should be improved. While poverty reduction through increased trade is the primary goal of all of the U.S. preference programs, the programs do not fully achieve this aim because some very poor countries do not receive preferences for the products in which they have export potential. This is true of all countries covered by regional preference programs, including sub-Saharan Africa which receives the most comprehensive benefits under AGOA, and is especially true for the 15 least developed countries (LDCs) like Bangladesh and Cambodia that are eligible only for GSP and not for one of the regional preference programs. Despite AGOA's successes, sub-Saharan Africa continues to have poverty levels that warrant further special attention to ensure that sustainable development occurs. In addition, all programs are temporary in duration and include different and onerous rules and eligibility requirements that make it difficult for small and large producers to navigate successfully. Finally, many countries simply lack the technical capacity to take advantage of potential benefits.

Limitations on product coverage are a major factor affecting the ability of the preference programs to create opportunities for those living in poverty. Preference coverage for developing countries that are eligible only for GSP and not under one of the regional preference programs is, on average, only about 44 percent.[12] Nearly half of the countries eligible for GSP only have less than one third of their exports covered.[13] Of the 15 LDCs eligible only under the GSP program, half have coverage rates near or below 25 percent,[14] even though the GSP-plus LDC program offers greater product coverage than the regular GSP program.

[12] Judith M. Dean and John Wainio, "Quantifying the Value of US Tariff Preferences," (January 2006), revision of a paper presented at Preference Erosion: Impacts and Policy Responses, WTO International Symposium, Geneva, June 12-14, 2005, at 10.

[13] *Id.*

[14] Dean, *supra note* 12, at 10.

Exclusions under GSP and the other preference programs primarily result from statutory mandates. Textiles, apparel and certain agricultural products — key products for many low-income and least developed countries — are largely excluded from the system of preference programs or face restrictive rules of origin or quotas when eligible for duty-free coverage. Although AGOA, unlike the GSP program, provides duty-free access for eligible clothing exports, particularly from LDCs eligible to use the third country fabric rule that permits sourcing from countries other than the United States and African countries, agricultural exports subject to tariff-rate quotas, including sugar and peanuts, remain restricted and some labor-intensive products, including some textiles, footwear, and luggage, as well as a few other products, remain excluded. Paradoxically, the products excluded by statute include many products no longer produced in the United States, such as watches, certain glass products, and many types of footwear.[15] Many of the sectors that are excluded from the preference programs are those that tend to be dominated by vulnerable populations, including women and low-skilled workers, precisely the people preference programs should be designed to help.

These exclusions can have absurd results. One calculation shows that Bangladesh pays more in import duties (nearly $500 million) on its $3.3 billion in exports to the United States, than does the United Kingdom ($430 million) on its $54 billion in exports.[16] These duties add up to an amount that is higher than the total U.S. bilateral aid to Bangladesh. Cambodia pays as much ($367 million) on $2 billion in exports, as does France on $37 billion in exports.[17] These countries are extremely poor, with per capita incomes of less than $500, making these disproportionate tariff burdens impossible to justify.

For both Bangladesh and Cambodia, textiles and apparel are the bulk of trade with the United States, totaling 89 percent and 98 percent of exports, respectively[18]. The global apparel sector has become even more volatile following the demise of the global quota system under the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA), and the smaller, least developed countries like Bangladesh and Cambodia that produce apparel are under constant threat of losing their business to larger developing countries like China that have better infrastructure and more integrated supply chains. Women in these countries are particularly vulnerable to economic swings and very dependent on trade, as they comprise approximately 90 percent of the global apparel workforce.

Beyond product exclusions, several other aspects of the preference programs impede their effectiveness in promoting trade with and development in less-industrialized developing countries. Short extensions and frequent expirations under preference programs create disincentives for long-term investment. Over the last 12 years, GSP has been allowed to lapse periodically and has usually been renewed for periods of less than one year. This has greatly undermined the effectiveness of the program in promoting trade and investment in marginal, developing countries. Simply put, investors and importing firms attracted by the opportunity of preferences will not invest in or source from countries if the status of the preferences is in doubt.

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[15] United States Trade Representative, The U.S. System of Generalized Preferences (GSP), available at http://www.ustr.gov/Trade_Development/Preference_Programs/GSP/Section_Index.html, accessed on May 2, 2007.

[16] Progressive Policy Institute, *supra note* 1.

[17] *Id.*

[18] See *http://tse.export.gov*

In contrast, where preferences are stable, trade and investment have flourished. For example, U.S. preferences for the Caribbean and Central American countries, which are permanent and have been in effect continuously since 1984, have had a significant impact on investment.[19]

In addition, as the cases of jewelry from India and Thailand illustrate, countries that enjoy export success to the United States quickly risk losing all benefits created by GSP due to the program's competitive needs limit (CNL). The CNL was put into place to help less competitive GSP beneficiaries — once a country reached the CNL, it was assumed to be a competitive exporter, and revoking benefits was assumed to provide less competitive beneficiaries with the opportunity to export. Unfortunately, the CNL has not had that effect. Data show that enforcement of the CNL causes imports to drop by 10 percent to 17 percent, with no shift of trade in favor of less developed producers.[20] Moreover, the CNL has an unintended effect of chilling investment due to fear of exceeding the CNL as soon as an investment succeeds.

Proposed Changes to Broaden the Benefits of U.S. Trade Preference Programs

We reiterate our strong support for the objective of promoting international economic development through trade. The current preference programs have promoted economic development and growth in low-income and least developed countries, and these programs and their benefits should be preserved. More could be done, however, to meet the challenges described above and ensure that these initiatives reduce poverty to the greatest extent possible. We, therefore, believe that a more generous, comprehensive, and certain U.S. trade preference program would increase opportunities for developing countries.

In order to achieve the objective of broadening the use of preference programs, we propose that future legislation should include the following elements: (1) grant 100 percent access to the U.S. market (duty-free quota-free) for all sub-Saharan African countries currently covered by AGOA, LDCs and low-income countries vulnerable to natural disaster and other shocks; (2) address Africa's unique needs through special benefits for sub-Saharan Africa ("AGOA Plus"); (3) consolidate current U.S. trade preference programs into one simple, permanent program with one set of comprehensive eligibility criteria and rules; and (4) provide for integrated and targeted trade capacity building assistance.

Provide 100 Percent Duty-Free, Quota-Free Access for the Poorest Countries

For the poorest countries, complete preferential market access would produce the greatest gains at very little cost. Comprehensive (i.e. 100 percent) access to the U.S. market, free of both duties and quotas ("duty-free quota-free"), would be of great significance, both in the context of ongoing World Trade Organization (WTO) Doha Development Round talks and as an improvement to the current system of U.S. preference programs. Careful research by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) shows that if the United States were to extend 100 percent duty-free quota-free market access to LDCs, significant gains in export volume and real income would result for several countries, including

[19] Dean, *supra note* 2, at 5.

[20] James Devault, "Competitive Need Limits and the U.S. GSP," Contemporary Economic Policy (Huntington Beach: Oct 1996), Vol.14, Iss. 4.

Bangladesh, Madagascar and Malawi.[21] IFPRI's study also shows that 100 percent duty-free quota-free treatment for all LDCs would overall result in *increased*, not reduced, export volume and real income gains for sub-Saharan African LDCs and would have almost no negative impact on U.S. producers of sensitive products, with some U.S. producers, such as cotton producers, showing gains through this increased access for LDCs.[22]

Further, IFPRI has found that if duty-free quota-free preferential market access moves forward multilaterally, and if all OECD countries were to implement a Doha package that included 100 percent duty-free quota-free access (instead of 97 percent), real income gains for all countries could increase by as much as 26 percent, with over half of these supplemental gains, or a seven-fold increase in real income, experienced by LDCs.[23] Realizing these gains, however, depends upon multilateral leadership and a clear commitment to implement 100 percent duty-free quota-free market access for the poorest countries in the world.

WTO discussions of duty-free quota-free have focused on LDCs, yet non-LDC sub-Saharan African countries and other impoverished countries such as Sri Lanka that are only marginally better off and remain vulnerable to economic shocks or natural disasters also remain in dire need of the economic development that preferential market access can generate. Accordingly, duty-free quota-free treatment should apply not only to all LDCs, but to vulnerable countries and all of AGOA-eligible sub-Saharan Africa as well.

Africa

Africa continues to warrant special attention. Women, in particular, continue to suffer from ongoing conflicts and the AIDS pandemic, with 12.2 million women infected in sub-Saharan Africa. Barriers in accessing other markets and supply-side constraints are particularly pronounced in Africa, limiting economic opportunities for women. Given the particular situation facing sub-Saharan Africa, additional market access should be created for sub-Saharan Africa in order to build on the successes of AGOA to create lasting, sustainable change in the African economy.

Under special provisions for sub-Saharan Africa ("AGOA-PLUS"), AGOA countries should receive market access free of quotas and duties for all products and additional benefits beyond those available to other LDCs and vulnerable countries, including a special rule of origin with a lower value-added threshold. Apparel-producing AGOA LDCs should be allowed to continue to use the existing third country fabric rule. AGOA Plus also should include a base amount of targeted aid for trade funding for eligible sub-Saharan African countries, with a special emphasis on trade-related infrastructure deficiencies. U.S. trade and development agencies should be required to implement procedures to ensure that their activities have a positive effect on industry, growth and employment in sub-Saharan African beneficiary countries.

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[21] Saswati Bora, Antoine Bouët and Devesh Roy, International Food Policy Research Institute, *Research Brief: Marginalization of Africa in World Trade* (May 2007).

[22] *Id.*

[23] *Id.*

Consolidate U.S. Trade Preference Programs Into One Permanent Program With One Set of Clearly Defined Eligibility Criteria

Current U.S. preference programs — GSP and regional programs targeted at the Caribbean and Central American countries (CBI/CBTPA), Andean countries (ATPDEA), and African countries (AGOA) — are a confusing, inefficient jumble of terms and rules. These programs are difficult for both beneficiary countries and American businesses to navigate on an individual basis, and are increasingly cumbersome as businesses operating internationally seek to invest in and source from multiple countries and regions. AGOA, for example, has successfully led to the creation of desperately-needed jobs, many of which went to impoverished women, through a permissive rule of origin on which many of the AGOA apparel exporters rely (the third country fabric rule). These jobs, however, were threatened when the third country fabric rule was nearing expiration. As industries like the African apparel industry struggle to grow, permissive rules of origin, permanence and certainty will be essential if much-needed investment is to be attracted.

Further, the success of the preference programs in creating opportunities for the poor is undermined by the temporary nature of the programs, inconsistent criteria for termination of benefits, and inconsistent and restrictive rules of origin. Such difficulties impair the ability of beneficiary countries to promote long-term investment. One set of comprehensive, clearly defined eligibility criteria, with comprehensive protections for workers including protection against discrimination in the workplace, would help ensure that the benefits of the preference programs reach all members of society and that the jobs created under these programs are good jobs.

Provide Targeted Trade Capacity Building Assistance

Lastly, due to trade capacity constraints in poor countries, many developing countries, and the poorest within those countries, cannot take advantage of the opportunities created by U.S. preference programs. To date, U.S. preference programs have not adequately tied specific trade capacity building to the types of market access opportunities provided. This directly undermines the utility of the preferences. LDCs and countries with special circumstances or needs, therefore, should receive targeted capacity building in order to help these countries fully realize the benefits the preference programs provide. Training programs to develop management skills and technical expertise and workshops and other tools to navigate the complex rules and regulations of international trade and the preference programs should be developed so that impoverished women and men can benefit from market access opportunities. Further investment in human capacity development is also needed, and, along with comprehensive labor standards in preference programs, could greatly contribute to improvements in quality of life for workers around the world. Trade capacity building assistance would also help implement improvements to customs and trade facilitation, technical standards and sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS), all of which are necessary for economic growth. Improving trade-related infrastructure, including access to financial services and telecommunications, and hard infrastructure, including roads, in a manner consistent with addressing the different needs of women and the rural poor would enable many to access larger markets and a greater range of economic opportunities.

Conclusion

In closing, I thank the Committee again for the opportunity to present this testimony on such an important issue. The situation of women around the world highlights the potential of trade preference programs and provides an illustrative case study for reforming and improving these programs as well. U.S. preference programs have helped create millions of jobs, both directly and in related industries and services, promoted rule of law, and fostered a more skilled and better protected workforce. These positive results would be made even more significant through the establishment of a more generous, comprehensive, and certain system of U.S. trade preferences that enabled developing countries to benefit as much as possible from global trade. Implementing such a program could provide potential life-changing benefits for the world's poorest, including impoverished women in the developing world. Ultimately, it is in the interest of global stability and economic development to ensure that the benefits of trade and globalization are spread more equitably throughout the world.

Finance Committee Questions for the Record

United States Senate Committee on Finance

Hearing on
"U.S. Preference Programs: How Well Do They Work?"
May 16, 2007

ANSWERS FROM MS. KUHLMANN FOR SENATOR GRASSLEY

Question 1:

Ms. Kuhlmann, in 2006 the top 5 beneficiaries of GSP accounted for more than 50 percent of total GSP benefits.

And the top 10 beneficiaries accounted for almost two-thirds of total GSP benefits.

That's out of a total 135 GSP beneficiaries.

If the program is retained, is there any way to restructure the program so that the benefits are more widely distributed?

Should advanced developing countries be graduated from the program?

Or, should we eliminate the GSP program entirely and take a fresh look at how to promote trade and development?

Answer to Question 1:

The preference programs have helped many low-income and least-developed countries (LDCs) by increasing market access and encouraging trade. For many of the world's poorest countries, these programs have boosted exports, attracted investment, helped achieve economic growth and, in some cases, encouraged economic and legal reforms. However, despite the successes of these programs, the benefits have not been widely distributed throughout the developing world and, within the poorest countries, have often not reached the most vulnerable populations, including women and low-skilled workers. This is due largely to the fact that many of the products produced by some of the world's poorest countries are statutorily excluded from the preference programs, including many products no longer produced in the United States, such as watches, certain glass products, many types of footwear, handicrafts, leather products and some electronics. Textiles and apparel and agricultural products are also largely excluded from the system of preference programs or face restrictive rules of origin or quotas when eligible for duty-free coverage. These products are of particular importance to many developing countries and to impoverished women, who do the bulk of the world's work in a number of these sectors. These exclusions have sometimes led to absurd results. One calculation shows that

Bangladesh pays more in import duties (nearly $500 million) on its $3.3 billion in exports to the United States, than does the United Kingdom ($430 million) on its $54 billion in exports. These duties add up to an amount that is higher than the total U.S. bilateral aid to Bangladesh. Cambodia pays as much ($367 million) on $2 billion in exports, as does France on $37 billion in exports. These countries are extremely poor, with per capita incomes of less than $500, making these disproportionate tariff burdens impossible to justify.

In addition to product exclusions, many developing countries have found the programs unduly complicated and hard to navigate, and frequent expirations have led to uncertainty and difficulty promoting long-term investment. Lack of capacity throughout the developing world has prevented many countries from fully utilizing the preference programs. In addition, Africa, which faces some of the greatest challenges to participating in international trade, has been helped by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) but warrants further special attention.

Because GSP and the other preference programs have had some success as a tool for economic development, these programs should be preserved. However, in order to ensure that all developing countries benefit as much as possible from trade preferences, four key reforms are needed:

- **Granting 100 percent access to the U.S. market (duty-free quota-free) for all sub-Saharan African countries currently covered by AGOA, LDCs and low-income countries vulnerable to natural disaster and other shocks;**

- **Addressing Africa's unique needs through special benefits for sub-Saharan Africa ("AGOA Plus");**

- **Consolidating current U.S. trade preference programs into one simple, permanent program with one set of comprehensive rules and eligibility criteria, including protection against discrimination in the workplace, and clear rules for country graduation; and**

- **Providing for integrated and targeted trade capacity building assistance.**

Developing countries should not be graduated from the existing preference programs prematurely. The preference programs are one of the major success stories for the U.S. trade agenda, and taking away benefits when industries are only starting to show signs of real growth would hinder the objectives of these programs. In many developing countries, economic growth tends to be isolated, and gripping poverty still prevails. In advanced developing countries, GSP has led to precious job creation for extremely poor populations that have few other economic opportunities. In India, for example, over 325,000 jobs have been created in the jewelry industry since GSP benefits were extended in 2001. The export-oriented jewelry industry also helps support an estimated 600,000 related workers involved in gem cutting and finishing. While this industry has been incredibly successful, India still has a per capita income of only $620 and a population of 855.6 million poor living on less than two dollars a day. About 90 percent of the jewelry industry's employees come from the lowest income groups in India, and at least twenty percent of these workers are women. Most employees in this industry are the sole wage earners in their family, with many women using their salaries to support 10-15 people. The Indian jewelry sector has raised the standard of living for workers and their families, with guaranteed salaries, sustained employment, access to loans and insurance, and improvements in healthcare and education. Similarly, in Thailand, the growth of the jewelry industry has helped relieve poverty and unemployment. According to industry experts, the Thai gem and jewelry industry, made up of mostly small and medium-sized businesses, generates more than $3 billion annually and employs an estimated one million workers, many of whom come from the rural poor that make up over half of the country's 65 million population. As in India, a number of these workers are women struggling to lift themselves out of poverty.

Contrary to popular perception, terminating GSP benefits for advanced developing countries like India and Thailand would not open up job possibilities for other, lesser-developed countries. Leading U.S. importers of the type of jewelry produced in India and Thailand have indicated that if India or Thailand were to lose GSP benefits, sourcing would most likely move to China, because only it has the immediate capacity to meet demand at a highly competitive price. Sourcing from the United States would not be possible, since there are no U.S. producers of this type of jewelry, and sourcing from another GSP beneficiary would be unrealistic due to lack of capacity and the uncertainty of training a new workforce. When faced with decisions such as the immediate question of whether to continue the competitive need limit (CNL) waivers for India, Thailand and other countries, the development impact on these countries' economies should be fully assessed.

Question 2:

Ms. Kuhlmann, it seems to me that elimination of south-south tariff and non-tariff barriers would provide the biggest boost to economic development in developing countries.

That would allow developing countries to build on regional competitive advantages, improve transportation networks, and increase political stability by making countries more reliant on one another.

To what extent do preference programs create a distortion that impedes south-south trade liberalization?

Answer to Question 2:

South-south trade is critical to promoting trade and development, and trade policies, including preference programs, should do as much as possible to develop countries' competitive advantages and to encourage networks, including transportation networks, necessary to trade locally, regionally, and internationally. Preference programs, which cover 135 countries, are an important tool for building the framework for economic development and increased regional cooperation. In addition, trade can be a powerful tool to encourage political stability.

Notably, all preference programs include eligibility criteria aimed at promoting economic and legal reforms, which have, in many cases, provided an impetus for domestic reform and improvements in rule of law. The threat of losing benefits under one of the preference programs has often prompted countries to implement critical legal reforms, such as improvements to commercial laws or labor reforms, which are in the interest of both the United States and the beneficiary countries themselves. These criteria help to create a business, investment and trade climate that encourages north-south *and* south-south trade.

In addition, linking the preference programs to include targeted trade capacity building assistance would exponentially increase developing countries' ability to talk advantage of the benefits of global trade. Targeted capacity building should be focused on initiatives that help countries navigate the complex rules and regulations of trade policies and preference programs, build human capacity and promote labor standards, provide training for customs, standards and sanitary and phytosanitary systems, and address issues of both trade-related infrastructure (including financial services and telecom) and hard infrastructure (including roads) in a manner consistent with addressing the needs of all members of society.

Finally, improving the preference programs to include broader and more comprehensive global cumulation rules would further facilitate and encourage south-south trade. Cumulation rules define the degree to which a country can count inputs received from one country towards eligibility to export under a preferential trade program. Currently, preference programs allow for little cumulation, which is often incompatible with modern global supply chains, particularly for the poorest countries that lack vertically integrated industries. Not allowing for cumulation also discourages sourcing from other developing countries. One simple rule of origin for LDCs and vulnerable countries based on the current GSP value-added rule of origin, enhanced by generous provisions for global cumulation among beneficiary countries, would best encourage trade and economic cooperation across production chains and borders and among countries that benefit from preference programs.

Testimony
United States Senate Finance Committee
Hearing on "U.S. Preference Programs: How Well Do They Work?"
May 16, 2007

Eric Reinhardt[1]
Associate Professor of Political Science
Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Mr. Chairman, Senator Grassley, and other distinguished members of the Committee, thank you for the privilege of speaking with you today about this important subject.

1 Introduction

For over thirty years, the United States has offered unilateral trade preference programs as the cornerstone of its efforts to improve economic growth and development in poor countries around the world. These programs include the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) as well as more recent additions, such as the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA). They are designed to help developing countries increase their exports and reap the benefits of globalization. The question I would like to address today is this: do they work?

At first glance, this may seem like a superfluous question. After all, preference program beneficiaries are eligible to export thousands of products to the US with zero tariffs. This is often a better rate than the one other suppliers of the same products face when selling to the US market. How could preference programs *not* work?

Helping poor countries grow through trade is vitally necessary, both ethically as well as for the longer-term interests of the United States. Nonetheless, I will argue that, *measured against their own stated objectives*, unilateral trade preference programs are not effective. On the contrary, they have proved to be counterproductive in many cases because they forsake the core features of the successful global trading system: reciprocity, non-discrimination, and enforceable legal bindings. Unilateral preference programs thereby institutionalize perverse incentives that inhibit the growth of trade on the part of beneficiary countries. I emphasize that this critique applies equally to the preference programs maintained by the European Union and other developed countries as well. To correct these problems, I advocate a shift to full WTO trade relations with GSP beneficiaries, with (a) WTO commitments to zero duties on all GSP-eligible tariff lines, on a most-favored-nation (MFN) basis, enforceable through standard WTO procedures; (b) at least modest new MFN concessions by the US on key products with the greatest export potential for GSP beneficiaries; (c) linking these WTO concessions to reciprocal liberalization by GSP beneficiaries; (d) after that, the elimination of GSP.

[1] The research upon which this testimony is based was co-authored with Dr. Çaglar Özden. I would also like to thank Prof. Marc Busch of Georgetown University for helpful comments.

2 The Political Economy of Nonreciprocal Trade Preferences

To start, let me draw a comparison. A world without GSP-style preferences would be one in which US trade relations with developing countries would be framed by rules and commitments within the World Trade Organization (WTO). The WTO framework is distinguished by the principles of (a) reciprocity, (b) nondiscrimination, and (c) enforcement through the rule of law. That is, members concede to lower their own trade barriers only because others do the same. They agree in principle to apply the same terms of market access to all producers of 'like' products. Thus no country need fear that the access to a partner's market that it has negotiated will be undermined by better terms offered to a subsequent party. And each country has recourse to a robust dispute settlement mechanism to ensure its trading partners live up to their end of the deal. These features allow member-states to confront the political challenges of freer trade more effectively, realizing greater gains from the process, and making private traders and investors more confident that the policy environment will not shift beneath them. An institutional framework like the WTO's helps make freer trade "good politics" as well.

Where do trade preference programs such as GSP fit into this picture? The key to understanding the impact of such programs is that they establish a trade relationship which explicitly *waives* the three principles that make the WTO so effective. The result is a system of trade relations falling outside of the WTO's rule of law. This yields a "perfect storm" of perverse incentives, which make exports more costly and risky for beneficiary countries. Needless to say, this is not a system in which a fledgling export economy can thrive. Let me explain, taking each of the three structural problems in turn.

2.1 Problem # 1: preferences are nonreciprocal

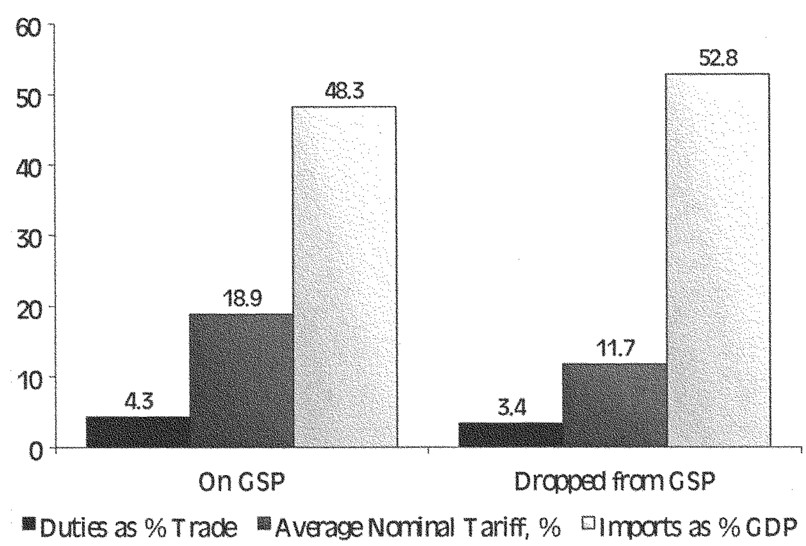
The first problem is that GSP-style preferences are <u>not reciprocal</u>. Beneficiaries receive access to the US market without being required to reduce their own trade barriers in return. This has several damaging consequences. Specifically, because US tariffs will be zero regardless of its own government's trade policy, the export sector in a beneficiary country has little incentive to lobby for freer trade at home. As a result, their own import sectors remain protected and consume resources that would otherwise be devoted to more productive activities, where they have comparative advantage. This makes a beneficiary country's economy less efficient and decreases its export potential.

Consider the case of Chile. This example comes close to a "smoking gun" in support of my claim. Chile was suspended from the GSP at the beginning of 1988 for violating internationally recognized worker rights as the Pinochet regime stalled the last stage of democratic transition. Its GSP status was later restored in 1991, after democratic elections had occurred. What happened to its trade policy in the interval? Just days after the GSP withdrawal, Chile's Finance Minister Hernan Buchi announced that the formerly "sacred" 20 percent nominal tariff would be cut to 15. He stated explicitly that the cut aimed to lower the burdensome imported input costs for Chilean exporters, to compensate for the loss of GSP duty-free status in the US market. As a result, Chilean exports immediately shot up by <u>30 percent</u> that year. Chile cut its tariff another 4 points, down to 11 percent, by the year its GSP eligibility was restored. The suspension of GSP had a great deal to do with the timing and extent of Chile's move towards trade liberalization.

Korea offers a similar lesson. Korea was included in the first wave of countries to be 'graduated' from GSP, in 1989. For years prior to that, it had not undertaken significant reductions in its own barriers to imports. Prompted by the withdrawal of GSP, however, within a few years it slashed its own tariffs to about half their prior level, and cut them further in the form of concessions in the Uruguay Round of WTO negotiations. Its export performance has improved markedly since then as well.

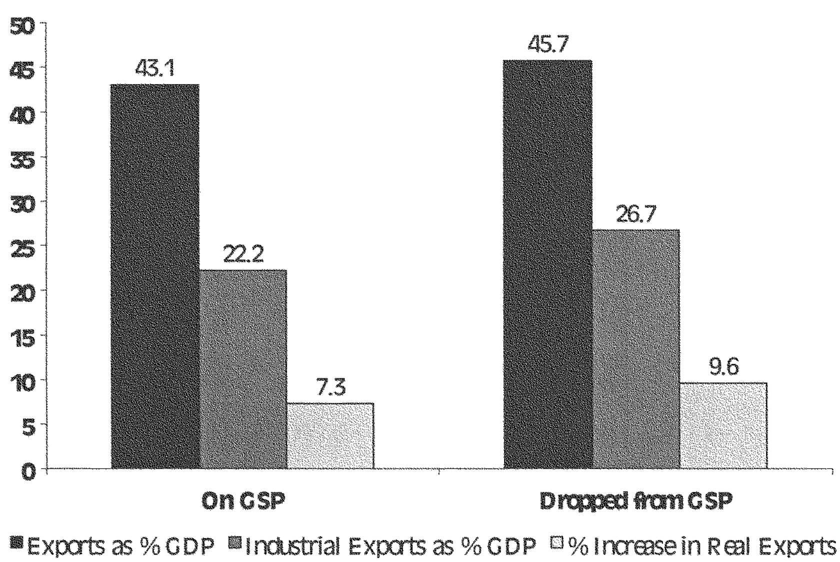
This pattern is evident in the experience of the dozens of other countries whose GSP eligibility was removed at some point between 1989 and 2000. What happened to these countries' own tariffs once they were removed from the US GSP program? Figure 1 gives the answer, comparing indicators of 27 of these countries' own openness to imports, averaged over five-year periods before and after the withdrawal of GSP. Just like the case of Chile above, these countries' tariffs dropped from about 19 percent to 12 percent, on average, in the years after GSP withdrawal. This comparison does not even factor in the tariff averages of countries never removed from the program. Their trade barriers are typically even higher.

Figure 1. Average Annual Trade Policy Indicators, Five Years Before and After GSP Withdrawal, 27 Dropped Countries



What happened to these countries' exports once they were withdrawn from the US GSP program? Figure 2 shows the results of another before-and-after comparison for five-year periods around the time of GSP withdrawal for 30 countries. Many, though by no means all, of the countries dropped from the program have been the export success stories in the developing world, and we would expect them to have fast-growing exports prior to withdrawal of the benefits. But, surprisingly, their exports do not slow down after their removal from the program. Rather, their export growth rate increases from 7.3 to 9.6 percent annually – and this is a pattern echoed even in their exports to the United States. This is clearly a function of the reduced costs exporters face when they can *import* more affordably, which is what happens when GSP removal inspires their governments to cut tariffs.

Figure 2. Average Annual Export Performance Indicators, Five Years Before and After GSP Withdrawal, 30 Dropped Countries



The nonreciprocal nature of GSP-style preferences has two other damaging consequences. If the beneficiary developing country is not itself liberalizing, then industries in the United States that could benefit from more exports to that developing country do not gain from the arrangement. They thus lose the incentive to support trade barrier reductions by the United States in areas of greatest interest to poor countries. This skews the representation of economic interests within the United States – with respect to decisions about GSP – towards those with protectionist demands. Hence nonreciprocal preferences tend to *exclude* the areas in which developing country beneficiaries have the *greatest comparative advantage.* Products like leather and footwear, textiles and apparel, and ceramics and glassware are mostly ineligible for preferences under the US GSP program. In the year 2000, just 47 percent of the $175.6 billion of US imports from GSP beneficiaries were in tariff lines listed under the program. The nonreciprocal nature of GSP thus works against the efficient allocation of resources by the market, stimulating poor countries to engage in less productive economic activities.

The nonreciprocal feature of GSP also makes developing countries more reluctant to fully engage multilateral trade liberalization negotiations at the World Trade Organization (WTO). Many developing country proposals in the Doha Development Agenda negotiations now stalled at the WTO have put least priority on multilateral liberalization. If the European Union, for example, significantly reduced its remaining barriers to imports from all WTO member-states, that would effectively undermine the margin of preference received by the beneficiaries of its GSP-style arrangements. Preference schemes thus convert beneficiary developing countries from active supporters of MFN liberalization to active opponents of it. Collectively, however, by leveraging the prospect of their own *reciprocal* liberalization, the largest GSP recipients could act as a powerful market group to help overcome roadblocks to the agreement on the part of the European Union and other developed members. The WTO institution's principle of nondiscrimination is in place to ensure that all parties have the right incentives in such negotiations. Global GSP arrangements nullify this potential benefit of the WTO and have much to do with the lack of progress in WTO talks today.

2.2 Problem # 2: preferences are not legally bound

The second structural problem is that nonreciprocal trade preferences lie outside of the international framework of legal rights and obligations provided by the WTO or other free trade agreements (FTAs). Consequently, the market access these preferences nominally provide is not guaranteed; it is subject to unilateral removal. If a country's exports to the United States under the program become sufficiently competitive, it is inevitable that US groups harmed by those exports will appeal for cessation of the preferences. This, of course, can happen even before the exporter bumps up against the current statutory "competitive need limit" threshold. When domestic groups lobby for removal of a product or country from GSP eligibility, those benefits are more easily cut, because they are not legally protected by any trade agreement. Even if they are not removed, the constant cloud of uncertainty about the status of preferences hangs over an exporter's head. GSP thus offers a better margin of preference but at a much higher risk than would exist under a WTO- or FTA-governed relationship. This dampens investments necessary for long term export-led growth and depresses the beneficiary's potential exports.

Take the case of Cambodia and Bangladesh. *Non-GSP* imports to the United States from these two "least developed countries" experienced real growth of 127 and 16 percent, respectively, from 2000 through 2006. Yet imports under the GSP program grew at *less than half* those rates in that same period. Indeed, Cambodia's top-selling

GSP product in 2006 was gold or platinum jewelry, but GSP exports of that product to the US *dropped* by 50 percent from 2000 to 2006. Exports of Bangladesh's top GSP product, golf club parts, similarly plummeted by 46 percent during that interval. Because non-GSP-eligible sectors are not faced with the same doubts about the sustainability of access to the US market, they end up being more dynamic and faster-growing than GSP-eligible sectors.

In practice, the upper limits on GSP eligibility by statute and, more importantly, by anticipation, constitute a powerful constraint on the scale of business organizations that export under the program. This is of course not the case for US importers of GSP-eligible products, which are in many cases multinational conglomerates. As a result, in GSP-eligible sectors, suppliers in beneficiary countries often have a chronic capacity disadvantage in negotiating contracts with US importers. This means that US firms are able to extract a large portion of the profit due to the GSP margin of preference. This is not necessarily a bad thing from the short-term US perspective. However, it does undermine the program's effectiveness in achieving its stated goals.

The impact of AGOA on export prices in apparel serves as an example. As one study[2] showed, the export prices of AGOA-eligible products rose an average of 6 percent in the years after the program took effect in 2001. The margin of preference, comparing the average MFN tariff to the zero duty rate under AGOA, was about 20 percent, in these tariff lines, however. So African suppliers obtained only about a third of the profits to be had from the program. This is hardly likely to stimulate long-run export growth.

2.3 Problem # 3: preferences are discriminatory

The third structural problem with trade preference programs is that they are inherently discriminatory, to use the language of international trade law. They accordingly create artificial incentives to allocate resources to activities in which eligible countries do not have comparative advantage. Indeed, when external policy conditions change — for example, when global textile and apparel quotas are removed, or when other countries become eligible for preferences, too — a beneficiary country ends up with investments sunk into an economic activity that is no longer sustainable in genuinely competitive world markets. Some observers, for instance, have raised questions about the sustainability of apparel exports under the Andean preference program, once quotas limiting imports from China are relaxed in 2008. A fragile discriminatory preference is not a sound basis for building a viable industry capable of competing effectively in world markets.

The discriminatory nature of unilateral preference programs has another downside as well. Discrimination opens up the possibility for ineligible suppliers to circumvent tariffs by transshipment through a country eligible for the preferences. To prevent this, discriminatory trade systems need to use rules of origin. But complying with complex rules of origin is particularly costly for many small developing country exporters.

[2] Marcelo Olarreaga and Caglar Ozden, "AGOA and Apparel: Who Captures the Tariff Rent in the Presence of Preferential Market Access?", *World Economy* 28:1 (2005), 63-77.

Indeed, rules of origin for the US GSP program add such a large processing cost to using the system that many eligible suppliers simply opt to market their products without taking advantage of the preferences at all. Indeed, the utilization rate – the share of imports of eligible products actually entering under the GSP preference – is *less than a third* for most products.

Consider the case of AGOA. Just 7 of the 36 beneficiary countries of this program account for 99 percent of AGOA apparel imports into the US. Why? The remaining countries in eligible for AGOA, which are mostly French-speaking, typically lack English-speaking accountants and lawyers to guide them through the necessary rules of origin paperwork.

3 Moving Forward

I have argued that special trade preference programs, despite the best of intentions, are ineffective, because of the way they abandon the key institutional features that make international trade agreements succeed. Without reciprocity, nondiscrimination, and legal bindings, GSP and similar preference programs create perverse incentives for all parties that reduce the export potential of beneficiary countries.

I would like to emphasize again that the problems I have mentioned are not unique to the United States GSP system. Other donor states' preference schemes have similar features, with similar results.

How can we improve the existing preference programs to make them more effective? My argument suggests a particular answer to this question. Namely, the goals of the programs would be best served if the United States shifted its trade relations with beneficiary countries fully into the normal practices of the WTO system. Developing countries on the program will benefit most if they "pay to play," reducing their own, often quite large, trade barriers in order to gain access to developed country markets. This should provide extra inducements for developed country donors, such as the United States, to liberalize more fully in sectors (e.g., agriculture, textiles and apparel, etc.) in which developing countries have the greatest comparative advantage. An extra benefit for the United States would be the additional leverage that could be brought into play, vis-à-vis the European Union and other advanced industrial countries, in the ongoing Doha Development Agenda trade talks.

Two alternative reforms are conceivable. First, beneficiary countries have long pushed for an approach that would correct just one of the three structural limitations I have identified with GSP. Specifically, they have often proposed explicitly incorporating GSP and related preferences within the system of legally binding WTO commitments. I argue that such a corrective measure would be a mistake and would provide only marginal improvements by itself. This is because it would do nothing to reduce a beneficiary's own levels of trade protection, nor to encourage donor states to liberalize in sectors where poor countries have the greatest potential export gains. It would also not eliminate the costly rules of origin problem. Finally, it would not reduce the uncertainty that potential exporting firms face under preference arrangements, because the value of their preferences could always be undermined by subsequent discriminatory market openness decisions by the donor with respect to third-party countries. Legal bindings by themselves are not a panacea.

Second, there is always the option of simply eliminating the preferences "cold turkey." This, too, would be inadvisable in my view, even outside of the considerable costs for the United States of the ensuing loss of goodwill on the part of developing countries around the world. If the goal is to help poor countries develop by encouraging their exports, then the United States (and the other advanced industrial nations, even more so) needs to maintain, and significantly increase, its openness to imports in sectors in which those countries have the greatest comparative advantage. My point is that this is best accomplished through a reciprocal and nondiscriminatory system, especially that of the WTO. In that multilateral setting, there are greater gains to be had for US exporters. This could come partly from additional access to developing country markets that would be forthcoming under a reciprocal approach. But it also could come from any additional leverage the United States might get, vis-à-vis our fellow industrial nations, from the greater role developing countries might play in multilateral trade talks. In any case, shifting from a preference-based to a WTO-based trade relationship with developing countries offers the greatest promise for improving their exports and their broader integration into the world economy.

I would like to thank you once again, Mr. Chairman and Senator Grassley, for the opportunity to speak to this important question in this forum.

Eric Reinhardt
Associate Professor
Department of Political Science
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Response to Questions
United States Senate Finance Committee
Hearing on "U.S. Preference Programs: How Well Do They Work?"
May 16, 2007

Eric Reinhardt
Associate Professor of Political Science
Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

<u>Question 1</u>

Senator Grassley, thank you for your interest in my testimony. You ask whether there are differences among GSP beneficiaries that would lead to alternative outcomes if GSP benefits were removed. Would it be advisable in all cases to eliminate the program entirely?

Significant differences are indeed evident when you look across the set of US preference program beneficiaries today. First, a small handful of beneficiary countries account for the vast majority of non-fuel US imports under *all* of the current unilateral preference programs added together. India, Thailand, and Brazil lead the list, summing to one-third of the $42.4 billion total of preferential imports in 2006. Another seven countries bring the cumulative proportion up to two-thirds. That leaves more than a hundred other beneficiaries splitting the remaining third.

Second, levels of economic development and export performance vary widely across beneficiaries. The GSP program covers the poorest countries in the world, which the United Nations terms "least developed countries" (e.g., Bangladesh, Cambodia, Malawi, Niger, etc.). But it also provides the same benefits to a number of countries classified by the World Bank as "upper middle income." Among the top preference program exporters, Brazil, Turkey, Costa Rica, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela now have per capita incomes that equal or exceed the level reached by Malaysia the year it "graduated" from the program.

Third, and related to the first two points, the ability to use their *own* trade policies to influence world prices varies across beneficiaries. This ability comes from the size of the country's market (as well as, more abstractly, the relative willingness of its consumers to buy less of a product if the price increases), so we call it "market power." The largest and most dominant preference program exporters, such as Brazil, India, and Thailand, have significant market power, while most beneficiary states lack it.

How might these three types of differences affect the results of any cutbacks in preference programs? There are many who argue that, out of fairness alone, the largest exporters and the wealthiest recipients on the list should be removed, to give those most in need (i.e., the poorest countries) the greatest benefits. My response is different, however, as suggested by my earlier testimony.

The key question is whether the removal of dependence on preferences would increase a beneficiary's exports in the end. It would do so, I have argued, if it stimulated the country to engage the WTO system with reciprocal and legally bound tariff reductions. I believe this is likely to happen for any beneficiary, at least those currently in the WTO. And the stimulus this would give to a country's exports could take effect rapidly, as the example of Chile, which I mentioned earlier, indicates.

To be sure, as studies show, businesses face a "learning curve" when first moving into global markets. The poorest countries, with fewer already-thriving export businesses, may thus take longer to adjust to the removal of preferences. The case of Mauritania, however, is revealing in this regard. Mauritania is a "least developed" country. When cut from eligibility for US GSP preferences in 1993 (for violations of human rights), Mauritania responded by slashing its tariffs by a third, and its exports shot up by more than 20 percent in the first two years. Even the poorest countries may respond rapidly to the removal of the perverse incentives that unilateral programs foster.

The most significant response to my argument, in my view, is that most beneficiaries lack market power. Cutting their own tariffs will not affect world prices. Hence the prospect of tariff reductions by any one small beneficiary country is not going to induce groups in the United States to support liberalization on our part in the sectors in which that developing country has greatest export potential (e.g., textiles and apparel, cotton, etc.). But this is the rationale for my argument for non-discrimination in the first place. In order for beneficiaries to have useful leverage, they need to act collectively in WTO negotiations. If we discriminate further and cut the eligibility of only the top performers, that would tear apart the mutuality of interests among the current beneficiaries, splitting those with the greatest market power away from those with the least. That would, in turn, diminish the collective market power of those most in need of it, and would be a disservice to the poorest beneficiaries.

Question 2

I have argued that we should shift from a preference-based trade relationship with developing countries to a WTO-based relationship. The question remains: how to manage the transition?

In emphasizing that a "cold turkey" approach would be inadvisable, what I mean is that removal of the preferences needs to be accompanied by a number of other simultaneous changes, in order for beneficiaries to achieve the greatest export gains. That is, beneficiaries need not be confronted with higher tariffs in any areas in which they are now eligible for benefits. The way to accomplish this in the ongoing multilateral trade round talks at the WTO is to offer to cut tariffs to zero on all GSP-eligible product lines, but on equal terms for all suppliers. The US should go further, by cutting tariffs at least modestly in some products not now eligible for preferences, where beneficiaries have the greatest export potential.

However, the US should in turn insist on very significant reciprocal tariff reductions by all existing beneficiaries. To provide the greatest inducement to beneficiaries to fully engage the WTO process reciprocally, the removal of GSP and other preferences would need to be raised as an explicit intention relatively early in the process, although it might be phased out over time in practice. Naturally, by themselves, the resulting legislative initiatives by Congress would be ineffective unless, through close consultation with the Office of the United States Trade Representative, US trade officials incorporated this strategy as a central element in their negotiating approach in the Doha Round.

PROF. MYHAMMAD YUNUS
NOBEL LAUREATE & MANAGING DIRECTOR, GRAMEEN BANK,
DHAKA, BANGLADESH

I urge that the United States extend duty-free treatment to all goods imported from Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This commitment was one of the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations in 2000, and has since been reiterated by successive declarations in the World Trade Organization (WTO). While the United States does extend preferential treatment to many LDCs, there are substantial gaps in the coverage of duty-free treatment for both countries and products. Bangladesh is among the LDCs that continue to face high tariff barriers on most of their exports to the United States. The vast majority of Bangladesh's exports consist of apparel. Far from receiving duty-free treatment in its access to the U.S. market, Bangladesh is actually subject to the fourth-highest average tariff rates among all U.S. trading partners.

2. The denial of duty-free access to major exports from Bangladesh to the U.S. market is a constraint on the socio-economic development of Bangladesh. Export-led growth, and especially exports of labor-intensive goods such as apparel, has long been a path out of poverty for developing countries. Trade in general, and especially exports of apparel, is a central element in the Bangladeshi development strategy. This sector provides employment for millions of poor and less skilled women, for whom work in apparel factories offers a means to provide for their families. The degree of access to the world's largest market is a key factor in the extent to which Bangladesh can produce these goods, provide jobs for these women, and rise up from its status as an LDC.

3. By granting duty-free treatment to Bangladesh, the United States can do well by doing good. This is a step that would redound to the benefit of U.S. consumers, especially those low-income persons for whom clothing is a major item in the family budget. Trade with Bangladesh also benefits U.S. exporters. The beneficiaries include not only those producers who contribute to the Bangladeshi garment industry, such as cotton growers and manufacturers of textile machinery, but also the farmers and other producers whose sales can grow in tandem with the rise of Bangladeshi spending power. Given the small size of Bangladesh's industry, further opening of the U.S. market will have little impact on the U.S. apparel industry. American producers abandoned the low-end of the commodity clothing market years ago; the competition for Bangladesh and LDCs today can be found not in the United States, but in other Asian countries that have the capacity and market power to dominate the sectors of interest to poorer countries.

I. Why Trade Preferences are Essential

4. Bangladesh has been on the official United Nations list of LDCs ever since independence in 1971. With gross national income per capita of just $480, little less than half of our 144.4 million people live below the national poverty line. Despite growth in

exports, the country struggles with a persistent merchandise trade deficit and infrastructure bottlenecks. Bangladesh is subject to recurrent and often devastating floods and tidal waves; natural disasters periodically wreak havoc on the economy in general and the apparel industry in particular. These constraints make it imperative that producers in Bangladesh not be further hindered by the barriers that their trading partners might erect. These problems, in one way or another, constrain the development prospects of all LDCs.

5. Bangladesh has taken several important steps towards a more market-oriented economy. In a report in 2006, the WTO credited Bangladesh's "prudent macroeconomic policies and ongoing structural reforms" for its robust growth in real GDP.[1] Bangladesh is reforming its trade regime through autonomous efforts and international negotiations, and is an active participant in the Doha Round. Trade reforms have been complemented by action in the fields of investment and monetary policy. Bangladesh has one of the most liberal investment regimes in South Asia, placing no limits on foreign equity participation.

6. The country depends greatly on its access to foreign markets. The textiles and clothing industry has remained the driving force behind Bangladesh's exports, accounting for over 83% of total exports during this decade.[2] Between 1986 and 2006, exports of goods and services have risen from 5.4% to 17.8% of GDP. Those exports grew by 11.7% per year between 1986 and 1996, but the annual growth rate slowed somewhat to 9.6% during 1996-2006.[3] *If Bangladesh is to achieve the 12.5% annual growth in exports required for its development, it will need to see further reductions in the tariff barriers it faces, particularly in the United States.*

7. In September, 2000, at the United Nations Millennium Summit, world leaders "call[ed] on the industrialized countries ... [t]o adopt, preferably by the time of [the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in May 2001], a policy of duty- and quota-free access for essentially all exports from the least developed countries."[4] This was reiterated, in 2001[5] and at the WTO's Doha Ministerial Conference.[6] Some of the industrialized countries have largely fulfilled this promise, as described below, in Table 1.

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[1] World Trade Organization, *Trade Policy Review — Bangladesh; Report by the Secretariat* WT/TPR/S/168 (Geneva: WTO, 2006), page 1.

[2] UNSD, Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3), as calculated by the WTO Secretariat.

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] Part of MDG III.15, as recorded in UN document A/RES/55/2 (18 September 2000).

[5] The Brussels Declaration approved at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries called for "improving preferential market access for LDCs by working towards the objective of duty-free and quota-free market access for all LDCs' products in the markets of developed countries." Paragraph 6 of the Brussels Declaration, in Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, A/CONF.191/12 (July 2, 2001).

Table 1: Selected Countries' Duty-Free Treatment of LDC Imports, 2003

	% of Tariff Lines	% of Imports
Australia	100.0	100.0
Canada	98.9	100.0
China	6.6	93.3
European Union	99.4	99.1
Japan*	85.5	51.0
Korea	9.6	11.6
New Zealand	99.2	100.0
Norway	96.4	99.5
Singapore	99.9	100.0
Switzerland	86.2	95.5
Taipei, Chinese	18.5	96.5
United States	81.8	62.0

Source: Adapted from "Market Access Issues Related to Products of Export Interest Originating From Least-Developed Countries: Note by the Secretariat," WTO document WT/COMTD/LDC/W/38/Corr.1 (11 July 2006). **Note:** * On 1st April 2007, Japan has announced that 98% of their tariff lines would be duty-free for LDCs. This would cover 99% of imports from LDCs in 2006. It is hoped Japan will go all the way soon.

8. Bangladesh enjoys duty-free entry into the European Union under the GSP and the "Everything But Arms" (EBA) programs, provided that products fulfill the rules of origin. Since January 2003, Canada has granted duty-free access to all Bangladeshi exports, including garments. *The Canadian program, on account of the liberal rules of origin, has been particularly valuable; between 2003 and now, Bangladesh's exports to Canada have doubled.*

9. The United States also offers special treatment to many LDCs, but the preferences extended to Bangladesh are not as generous as those granted to most U.S. partners. Bangladesh, and other LDCs in Asia and the Pacific, falls outside the scope of these regional preference programs. Consider the following points:

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[6] The assembled trade ministers "commit[ed] [them]selves to the objective of duty-free, quota-free market access for products originating from LDCs." Paragraph 42 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, Doha Ministerial Conference, WT/MIN(01)/DEC/W/1 (November 14, 2001).

- Of the 50 LDCs, only those located in Asia and the Pacific are outside the geographic scope of special preference programs such as the AGOA and the CBI. These excluded LDCs include, in addition to Bangladesh, apparel exporters such as Cambodia and Nepal, as well as some other LDCs that export little or no apparel (e.g., Afghanistan and Samoa).
- Whereas 75.5% of all imports from LDCs entered the United States duty-free in 2006, only 7.8% of imports from Bangladesh were duty-free.
- The average tariff on all imports from LDCs was 3.8% in 2006. While this was high compared to the average tariff on imports from OECD countries (0.8%), it was low compared to the average 14.9% tariff on imports from Bangladesh.
- The average tariff on imports of apparel and accessories from Bangladesh was 16.5%, compared to 1.3% for similar products imported from Haiti (a CBI beneficiary) and 0.1% for Lesotho (an AGOA beneficiary).

10. The differing programs of the industrialized countries have clearly had an impact on the patterns of Bangladeshi trade. Between 1994-1995 and 2003-2004, the EU market grew from 46.8% to 64.7% of Bangladesh's apparel exports. During that same period, the U.S. share dropped from 47.7% to 29.0%.[7]

11. Any duty-free treatment extended to all LDCs now will lose much of its value soon. If the Doha Round negotiations succeed in reducing tariffs on imports into the United States, they will also reduce the margins of preference available under special programs for LDCs. The impending closure of this window makes it all the more imperative that the duty-free commitment be fulfilled soon, before it is too late to do any good for the intended beneficiaries.

12. The decision taken at Hong Kong for industrialized countries to provide duty-free access to 97% of their tariff lines by 2008 or the start of the implementation of the Doha Round can have potentially crippling restrictions. Depending on how the exclusions are selected, they could ensure that the duty-free initiative represents little change from the status quo. Take apparel and accessories from LDCs (i.e., the sector subject to the highest average tariffs). In 2006, this sector accounted for $6.2 billion worth of U.S. imports from the LDCs. The first twenty 8-digit items in this category accounted for $4.6 billion (i.e., 74.7% of U.S. imports from the LDCs in this sector). *An exclusion for 3% of all tariff lines can be translated, if one wished to do so, into something effectively approaching a 100% exclusion for the apparel and accessories sector.*

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[7] World Trade Organization, *Trade Policy Review — Bangladesh; Report by the Secretariat* WT/TPR/S/168 (Geneva: WTO, 2006), page 109.

13. Figure 1 shows that LDCs account for a very small share of total U.S. imports.[8] As of 2006, the United States imported $23.2 billion (which includes $15 billion in oil & gas) worth of merchandise from the LDCs, or 1.3% of all U.S. imports *(just 0.2% of all U.S. imports originated in Bangladesh). If one excludes this sector (oil & gas) from the equation, the LDC share of the U.S. import market was just 0.5% in 2006.*

14. Figures 1 and 2 show that, by comparison with three other categories of U.S. trading partners,[9] the LDCs are very small partners. The industrialized countries accounted for the largest share of both U.S. imports and trade deficit. Most of the remainder of the trade deficit was evenly divided between China and the rest of the non-LDC developing countries. The LDCs were responsible for only 1.9% of the deficit, *with the oil and gas sector accounting for 85.7% of the $17.5 billion U.S. merchandise trade deficit.*

[8] Note that unless otherwise identified, the source for all trade data in this comment is the U.S. International Trade Commission's DataWeb. All sectoral data are based on 3-digit NAIC categories.

[9] Note that for figures 1 through 3, the following categories are used: industrialized countries are members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; least developed countries are the 50 countries that receive this designation by the United Nations; and other developing countries are all countries not identified as industrialized, least developed, or China.

Figure 1: U.S. Merchandise Imports by Partners' Income Level

Billions of Current Dollars, Imports for Consumption (Customs Value)

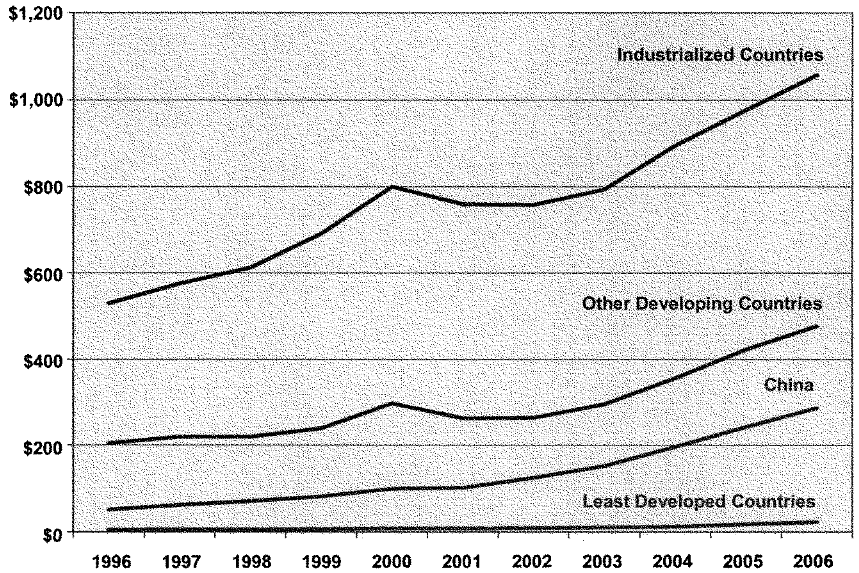
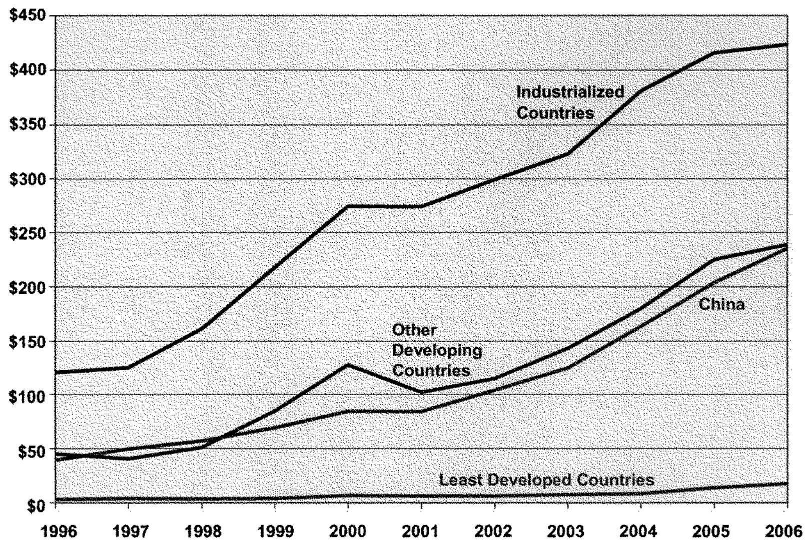


Figure 2: U.S. Merchandise Trade Deficit by Partners' Income Level

Billions of Current Dollars, Imports for Consumption (Customs Value) and Domestic Exports (FAS Value)



15. The LDCs must contend with numerous obstacles that impede their ability to trade with the United States. Many of the structural disadvantages of the LDCs defy simple quantification, but figures for two of the most significant ones can be derived from U.S. trade data. These numbers, as reported in Figure 3 and Table 2, demonstrate both the high tariff barriers erected to the U.S. market, as well as the high cost of shipping goods from LDCs to the United States.

16. As seen from Table 2, on average, it costs $4.88 to ship $100 worth of goods from an LDC to the United States. When this is added to the average tariff of $3.76, that comes to total costs of $8.64. *That is almost three times more than the costs that one would need to pay in order to import $100 worth of goods from the average industrialized country ($2.96). If tariffs on the LDC goods were eliminated and the industrialized country tariffs remained in place, the LDCs would still face higher costs in seven of the ten sectors.*

Figure 3: Average U.S. Tariffs by Partners' Income Level

Calculated Duties as a Percentage of All Imports for Consumption (Customs Value)

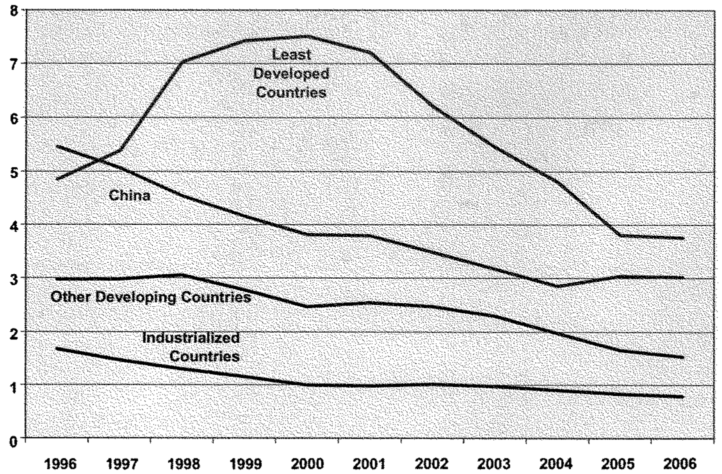


Table 2: Competitive Disadvantages of LDCs in the U.S. Market, 2006

Costs of Importing Goods into the United States as a Percentage of the Value of Goods

	Imports from LDCs			Imports from OECD Countries			Difference (A-B)
	Shipping	Tariff	Total (A)	Shipping	Tariff	Total (B)	
Oil and gas	4.07	0.00	4.07	1.64	0.00	1.64	2.43
Apparel and accessories	6.25	13.85	20.10	1.98	6.08	8.06	12.04
Petroleum and coal products	5.61	0.04	5.65	3.77	0.31	4.07	1.58
Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen	5.22	0.00	5.22	3.21	0.04	3.25	1.97
Agricultural products	7.69	1.00	8.69	6.31	0.30	6.61	2.08
Misc. manufactured commods.	0.73	0.04	0.76	1.34	0.81	2.15	-1.38
Forestry products	3.91	0.00	3.92	4.75	0.10	4.85	-0.94
Textile mill products	8.09	5.62	13.71	4.07	3.29	7.35	6.35
Chemicals	9.05	0.01	9.07	1.81	0.63	2.44	6.62
Minerals and ores	27.92	0.00	27.92	12.76	0.02	12.78	15.14
All products	**4.88**	**3.76**	**8.64**	**2.18**	**0.79**	**2.96**	**5.67**

Shipping = Charges, insurance, and freight as a percentage of the customs value of U.S. imports.

Tariff = Calculated duties as a percentage of the customs value of U.S. imports.

Total = Shipping plus tariff.

II. The Existing Preferential Programs for LDCs are Inadequate

17. The United States has extended preferential access to developing countries ever since the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) entered into effect in 1976. Other programs that offer preferential access to the LDCs, as well as other developing countries, include the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), which came into effect in 1984; the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which came into effect in 2001; and the Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement Act, which came into effect in March, 2007.

18. These preferential trade programs form a hierarchy of treatment for the LDCs. Table 3 shows the current designations of the LDCs on that hierarchy. At the top of the hierarchy are those countries that currently receive comprehensive (though not universal) duty-free access to the U.S. market, either through AGOA or the various programs now available to Haiti. There are 21 countries in this category, which is especially valuable to the three among them that are principally dependent upon exports of apparel. Another six LDCs receive partial preferences under AGOA, **meaning that they benefit from all but the apparel provisions of this program**. The next step down is for the 16 countries that benefit from the expanded list of products eligible for the GSP when exported by LDCs. That is an important benefit for the oil exporters (i.e., Mauritania and Yemen), insofar as the GSP-LDC program covers their major commodity, **but the same cannot be said for the apparel exporters (i.e., Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Nepal).** Three other LDCs receive only standard GSP preferences, and four LDCs are not designated for any preferential programs at all.

19. The range of goods eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP is much wider for the LDCs than it is for other developing countries, but the law does not specify the standards by which the LDCs are to be determined.[10] Forty-three of the LDCs are designated for GSP-LDC treatment. Four LDCs are denied standard GSP treatment, and hence are excluded from the GSP-LDC program as well,[11] and three other LDCs benefit only from the standard GSP program. In the case of AGOA, the "lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries" are subject to less onerous rules on apparel imports. The criterion is simple: a per capita gross national product of less than $1,500 in 1998.[12]

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[10] Section 2467(5) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, defines a "least-developed beneficiary developing country" as "a beneficiary developing country that is designated as a least-developed beneficiary developing country."

[11] East Timor, Laos, Liberia, Maldives, Myanmar, and Sudan.

[12] Section 112(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act of 2000. This provision was later amended by section 3107(b)(3)(B) of the Trade Act of 2002 to specify that Botswana and Namibia are also to be considered lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries.

Table 3: Designations of LDCs Under U.S. Preferential Programs

Status as of January 1, 2007; Countries Listed According to Highest Preferences Received

	Apparel-Dependent (High MFN Tariffs)	All Other LDCs	Oil-Dependent (Low MFN Tariffs)
Comprehensive Preferences	Haiti, Lesotho, Madagascar	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	Chad, Equatorial Guinea
Partial AGOA Preferences	—	Burundi, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe	Angola
GSP-LDC Preferences	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Comoros,* Central African Republic,* Kiribati, Liberia,* Samoa, Somalia,* Togo,* Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Mauritania,* Yemen
Standard GSP Preferences	—	East Timor, Eritrea,* Solomon Islands	—
No Preferences	Laos	Maldives, Myanmar(Burma), Sudan*	—

• = *The country is potentially eligible for the African Growth and Opportunity Act but has not been designated.*

Comprehensive Preferences = Full AGOA benefits for Africa, or CBI, CBTPA, and HOPE for Haiti.

20. In addition to all of the U.N. LDCs in sub-Saharan Africa, this definition covers six countries that are not considered to be LDCs under the U.N. criteria.[13] The United States thus takes a more restrictive approach than the UN when defining LDCs for purposes of the GSP, and a less restrictive approach for purposes of AGOA.

21. I now turn to the question of how far the United States has gone in extending duty-free access to each of the LDCs. It is important to observe here that "duty-free" is not a synonym for "preferential." In fact, many of the imports that enter the United States — whether from LDCs or other countries — do so on an MFN basis. As can be appreciated from the data in Table 5 (in Annex), some 7.8% of imports from LDCs entered on an MFN duty-free basis in 2006, and for some countries the share was far higher. For 17 of the 50 LDCs, *all* imports entered on a non-preferential basis, but this does not necessarily mean that they faced high barriers. For 15 of these 17 countries, most or all of their shipments to the United States entered MFN duty-free. On average, about three-quarters of all imports from LDCs entered duty-free. T*here are some very notable exceptions to the general pattern, however, in which four countries enjoyed duty-free access for less than half of the exports (i.e., Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal).*

22. The most important observation about U.S. imports from Bangladesh can be summed up in one short sentence: The great majority of these imports are in the textile and

[13] The non-LDCs that are considered by the United States to be lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries are Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, and Nigeria.

apparel sector. The data in Table 6 (in Annex) break down the U.S. imports from Bangladesh by sector.[14] Apparel and accessories accounted for nearly 90% of U.S. imports in 2006; if one adds the figures for textile mill products and textiles and fabrics, the full range of the textile and apparel sector contributed 92.5% of all U.S. imports from Bangladesh.

23. The data in Table 7 (in Annex) show that over 90% of all U.S. imports from Bangladesh are dutiable on an MFN basis. The average duty on dutiable goods was 16.2% in 2006, and the average duty on all imports was 14.9%. *In order to appreciate the magnitude of that average 14.9% tariff, consider the fact in 2006 the United States imported products from 232 countries and territories: only three faced higher average tariffs than Bangladesh: Macao (16.5%), Cambodia (16.7%), and Mongolia (17.2%).*

24. *These tariffs are an inequity.* In 2006, the United States collected $487.2 million in tariffs on goods imported from Bangladesh, more than twice the U.S. Government transfers to Bangladesh via foreign assistance.[15]. This may also be thought of as imposing $3.38 in taxes on every man, woman and child in Bangladesh, a country with a per capita income of just $480 per person. When one considers that some 36% of the Bangladeshi population subsists on less than $1 per day,[16] that transfer appears to be especially inappropriate.

25. Rules of origin (ROOs) are one of the more problematic aspects of preferential trade programs in both the United States and other industrialized countries. That is especially true in the case of apparel, which is the most prominent sector in U.S. imports from several LDCs. The conditions placed on a benefit extended to the poorest countries can have the effect of diminishing or even negating the value of the intended benefit. Even when relaxation was made to the ROO (such as, in AGOA), their period of validity had acted as a disincentive for long-term investment.

26. As part of the Hong Kong Ministerial Decision (2005), the ministers agreed in Annex F: Special and Differential Treatment that developed countries shall "[e]nsure that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access." This is a matter of high priority for the LDCs, as expressed in a joint submission that they made to the WTO in mid-2006. In their summation of the literature on this topic, the LDCs made the following observations:

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[14] Except where otherwise noted, all U.S. trade and tariff data cited in this comment are derived from the U.S. International Trade Commission's DataWeb.

[15] The budget for U.S. Agency for International Development Activities in Bangladesh during Fiscal Year 2007 is $85.2 million (see http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2007/ane/bd.html), or 17.5% of the size of these tariff payments.

[16] World Trade Organization, *Trade Policy Review — Bangladesh; Report by the Secretariat* WT/TPR/S/168 (Geneva: WTO, 2006), page 6.

- There is a direct cost associated with the completion of Rules of Origin of about 3 per cent to 5 per cent which reduce exports under preferential schemes;
- Rules of Origin can make it more difficult to achieve economies of scale since input requirements may vary according to destination markets of the final products;
- Rules of Origin are an incentive to purchase intermediates in the country conceding the preference, and this can be a source of a trade diversion if there is a more efficient producer of intermediates elsewhere;
- Rules of Origin can be used as a means of protection for the importing country, with some studies showing that the larger the difference in tariffs, the more restrictive the associated Rules of Origin; and
- Rules of Origin usually do not recognise constantly changing industrial configurations brought about through globalisation and can retard the effective utilisation of trade preferences and may impede rather than facilitate preferential market access.[17]

27. The U.S. International Trade Commission, in its recent analysis of U.S. import barriers on protected sectors, examined the relative impact of quotas, tariffs, and ROO-based preferences in the textile and apparel sector. After forecasting the effects of liberalization, the analysis concluded that "in nearly every sector, the liberalization of tariffs has a greater estimated impact than the liberalization of quotas, but both of these effects are small compared to the effect of removing ROO-based preferences."[18]

28. For these reasons, I urge that the initiative to complete the process of extending duty-free treatment to all LDCs be accompanied by reform of ROOs in the existing programs.

III. Impact of duty-free Treatment on U.S. Producers and Consumers

29. Imports of apparel from LDCs benefit U.S. consumers, and especially those lower-income consumers for whom clothing and other essentials comprise a major share of expenses. Apparel is a big-ticket item in U.S. budgets, accounting for 4.0% of the average household's expenditure at year-end 2006.[19] That is down from the 4.5% spent on apparel at year-end 2001,[20] thanks to the fact that there has actually been *disinflation* of apparel prices since the phase-in period began for the results of the Uruguay Round. As shown in Figure 4, apparel prices had risen at a fairly gradual pace between 1984 (just before the Uruguay Round negotiations began) and 1995 (when the talks concluded), and since then — as the tariffs have been phased down somewhat and the quotas phased out entirely — prices for apparel have actually declined. As of January, 2007, the index for apparel was a mere 115.1 (1984 = 100), down from a peak of 131.0 in both 1993 and 1994. Compare this to other big-

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17 "Least-Developed Countries' Proposal on Rules of Origin: Communication from Zambia on behalf of the LDC Group," WTO document TN/CTD/W/30 (12 June 2006), pages 4-5.

18 U.S. International Trade Commission, *The Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints: Fifth Update 2007* USITC Publication 3906 (February, 2007), page 80.

19 Bureau of Labor Statistics data, at ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiri2006.txt.

20 Bureau of Labor Statistics data, at ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiri93-95_2001.txt.

ticket items in household budget, most of which doubled between the starts of 1984 and 2007. That was the case for energy (indexed at 187.3 in January, 2007), food (198.2), and housing (206.8).

30. To see what this may mean for the individual consumer, consider the case of the single largest item imported from Bangladesh: men's or boys' trousers and shorts, (not bibs, not knitted or crocheted), of cotton not containing 15% or more by weight of down (HTS item 6203.42.40). In 2006, the United States imported $524.3 million worth of these trousers from Bangladesh, at an average price of $4.51 per pair. That is 13.9% below the unit price for the same product imported from Bangladesh in 1996 ($5.24), thus showing that Bangladeshi producers have passed along the benefits of increased efficiency and lower costs to their U.S. customers. When the U.S. Government imposes a 16.6% *ad valorem* tariff on those trousers, however, it erases those gains and effectively raises the price that consumers must pay for this staple item in everyman's closet. If we add the cost of shipping and the tariff, and assume that the retail sales price is twice this landed cost, the price of the trousers to the consumer will be $11.08. If there were no tariff, *ceteris paribus* the retail price would be $9.58. *While that $1.50 difference may sound small, every penny looms large in the budgets of working families.*[21]

31. The beneficiaries of this tax are not the poor women in Bangladesh who make the trousers, or the sometimes low-income American men who buy them, or even the workers who used to manufacture a competing product in the United States, (but whose jobs have long since been lost as the United States abandoned this segment of the market). The gain is instead to the trouser producers in China. Their trousers face the same 16.6% tariff as the Bangladeshi product, and their share of the U.S. market (measured by value) has risen from 3.9% in 1996 to 7.4% in 2006. That is not a gain for the U.S. consumers, however, as the unit price of Chinese trousers ($6.50 before shipping and tariffs) is 44.1% higher than that of the Bangladeshi product.

32. The U.S. apparel industry is in a process of contraction and consolidation, and this process has been underway for decades. That process would continue regardless of any changes that might be made in the market access granted to LDCs. From the available evidence, it seems to unlikely that elimination of remaining tariffs on Bangladeshi apparel will have any discernible effect on these trends. *Bangladesh caters to the low end of the clothing market, and the real competition in that segment is not between Asian and U.S. producers, but among the Asian producers themselves.*

32. A recent study by the USITC forecast the results that might be expected from complete liberalization (i.e., removal of all remaining tariffs and quotas) in the U.S. apparel import market. By 2011, there would be decreases over the baseline for both apparel industry output (down 5.5%) and employment (down 4.3%). Those are rather modest declines, and the share that can be attributed to Bangladesh — which currently supplies just

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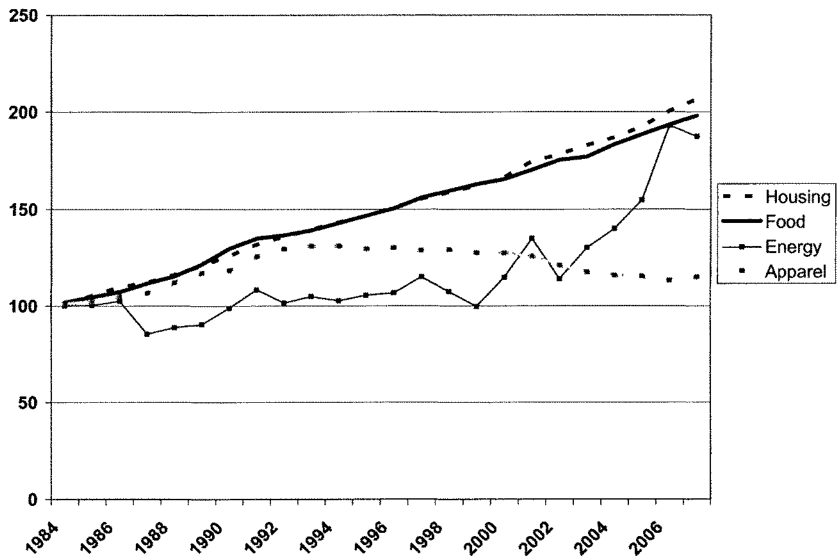
21 For an elaboration on this argument see Edward Gresser, *America's Hidden Tax on the Poor: The Case for Reforming U.S. Tariff Policy* (Progressive Policy Institute, 2002).

3.8% of U.S. apparel imports — would only be a small fraction of the total. The number must be smaller still when one considers that there are very few imports from Bangladesh that compete directly with any of the remaining production in the U.S. apparel industry.

Figure 4: U.S. Prices for Key Consumer Goods, 1984-2007

Indexed at 1984 = 100; Prices for January of Each Year; For All Urban Consumers



Source: Calculated from Bureau of Labor Statistics data available at http://www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm#data. Note that data for apparel are apparel minus footwear.

33. The U.S. industry has redirected itself to higher ends of the market. "Producers of textiles and textile products have shifted towards segments in which they serve niche markets profitably," according to a recent study by the OECD, "such as industrial textiles and home furnishings."[22] *The United States does not compete head-to-head with Bangladesh.*

34. Instead of competing with US producers, the Bangladeshi industry offers export opportunities for American farmers and manufacturers. Table 4 shows the main U.S.

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[22] Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Trade and Structural Adjustment: Embracing Globalisation* (Paris: OECD, 2005), page 219.

exports to Bangladesh. Some of those exports went directly into the apparel industry, which imported $403.3 million worth of cotton from the United States during 2000-2006, as well as another $118.8 million worth of fabric, textile machinery, buttons, and other inputs.

Table 4: U.S. Exports to Bangladesh, 2000-2006

Domestic Exports, Thousands of Dollars

NAIC Number & Description	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Supplies/Equipment for Apparel Industry	**62,240**	**93,628**	**83,410**	**67,571**	**89,401**	**61,568**	**64,242**
111920: Cotton	49,241	75,988	65,913	56,510	73,655	42,248	39,698
333292: Textile machinery	3,754	4,882	7,606	3,861	7,614	7,707	9,715
325221: Cellulosic organic fibers	2,175	2,078	3,485	2,473	3,526	6,697	5,352
339993: Fasteners, buttons, needles, & pins	84	331	623	508	233	1,119	3,036
314: Textile mill products	1,899	2,291	1,306	1,670	1,041	2,226	2,002
313312: Textile & fabric finish. Mill prods.	0	0	0	124	0	3	1,739
313210: Broadwoven fabrics	2,573	3,987	1,540	1,054	915	730	1,279
313249: Knit fabrics and lace	798	1,705	1,498	399	317	258	1,142
313pt.: Other textiles & fabrics	1,716	2,366	1,439	972	2,100	580	279
Food and Agricultural Commodities	**31,339**	**58,108**	**58,730**	**23,085**	**29,058**	**33,504**	**33,397**
111140: Wheat	15,696	24,831	16,721	9,998	14,326	4,045	11,428
311pt.: Other food products	9,279	13,661	11,631	8,506	8,928	7,803	10,125
111pt.: Other agricultural products	5,279	5,316	2,602	3,594	2,694	5,248	4,303
311222: Soybean oil & by-products	0	14,286	25,593	936	599	10,241	4,280
311514: Dry, condensed, & evap. Dairy	1,085	14	2,183	51	2,511	6,167	3,261
Other	**53,216**	**68,873**	**57,537**	**65,293**	**98,006**	**116,179**	**162,076**
335312: Motors & generators	15,945	13,984	10,716	9,516	30,641	25,210	36,235
910000: Waste & scrap	5,099	7,832	7,633	13,428	10,656	16,617	33,417
333132: Oil & gas field machinery & equip.	1,525	756	1,095	4,507	3,681	3,386	13,739
335224: Household laundry equipment	632	527	3,289	2,578	3,235	6,737	12,879
334220: Radio & TV broad./wireless equip.	3,804	13,733	5,237	2,503	8,818	20,701	8,376
333291: Paper industry machinery	64	7	13	0	104	561	7,557
990000: Special classification provisions	4,041	4,756	5,216	3,677	5,225	4,820	7,390
333999: Other misc. general purpose mach.	4,140	1,773	1,856	1,363	691	2,404	5,775
333611: Turbines & turbine generator sets	327	236	494	1,667	3,212	3,164	5,505
336413: Aircraft parts & auxiliary equipment	3,017	2,698	3,573	4,967	4,842	6,187	5,230
333618: Other engine equipment	1,083	1,370	847	2,080	892	2,419	3,636
325412: Pharmaceutical preparations	5,410	8,059	7,018	7,329	7,456	6,704	3,623
325320: Pesticides & other agric. Chems.	1,480	2,640	700	1,119	2,020	617	3,594
334516: Analytical laboratory instruments	1,584	1,620	1,383	1,217	2,013	2,563	3,200
326199: All other plastics products	496	1,157	566	1,173	1,118	1,100	3,168
325199: All other basic organic chemicals	3,020	3,744	5,126	6,324	6,754	6,811	3,066
334515: Instrs. for measuring/testing elec.	1,307	2,271	2,545	1,283	5,802	4,517	2,863
335991: Carbon & graphite products	242	1,710	230	562	846	1,661	2,823
Subtotal	**146,795**	**220,609**	**199,677**	**155,949**	**216,465**	**211,251**	**259,715**
All other	**84,923**	**80,952**	**60,156**	**61,475**	**64,113**	**99,311**	**67,291**
Total	**231,718**	**301,561**	**259,833**	**217,424**	**280,578**	**310,562**	**327,006**

Source: Calculated from U.S. International Trade Commission's DataWeb.

35. While Bangladesh is currently a relatively small market for U.S. agricultural exports, the prospects for U.S. sales of agricultural commodities will rise as the Bangladeshi economy grows. This is the clear implication of a study recently conducted by Bread for the World. Forecasting the results that could be expected if GDP growth rates in poor countries were simulated to increase to 7% per year from 2007 to 2020, it showed substantial increases in exports for U.S. agricultural commodities to countries such as Bangladesh.[23] Exports of other goods should also rise in the coming years. As shown in Table 4, total U.S. exports to that country rose by 41.1% during 2000-2006, including a wide range of capital and consumer goods. The range of beneficiaries is larger still if one includes the U.S. investments in Bangladesh (e.g., in the services sector), as well as the many U.S. firms that produce goods such as computers in off-shore operations and ship them directly to Bangladesh from other Asian countries.

IV. The Bangladesh Apparel Industry

36. I must add a few words about the remarkable history of the apparel industry in Bangladesh. Beginning from almost nothing in the 1970s, the industry has experienced very rapid growth in employment, production, and exports. Apparel accounted for one-eighth of Bangladeshi exports by 1985, and then grew to two-thirds by 1996 and three-quarters by 1999.[24] The opportunities were created by a combination of low wages and a global quota system; Bangladesh advanced its ability to exploit these opportunities by enacting economic reforms and obtaining preferential access to some foreign markets.

37. The apparel sector offers a major opportunity for families to rise up from poverty. Employment in this sector is overwhelmingly female.[25] Over two million people are directly employed in this sector, together with about fifteen million employed in backward linkage industries. The industry in Bangladesh has led to the development of the entrepreneurial spirit, allowing the individual to come to the forefront and develop his potential. The garments industry and microcredit programs like Grameen Bank that has provided unsecured loans to 7 million poorest people, mainly women, are recognized as the two main vehicles for women's empowerment in Bangladesh. Small and medium industries have emerged. *This process has initiated a socio-economic change in Bangladesh. This process needs to be nurtured for some time more, allowing it to take firm roots.*

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[23] Marcelle Thomas and Antoine Bouët, *Effects of Economic Growth in Developing Countries on U.S. Agriculture: Preliminary Evidence from a Global Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Model* (NP: Bread for the World Institute, 2007).

[24] Bhattacharya and Rahman, *op. cit.*, page 4.

[25] See Pratima Paul-Majumderr, "Organising Women Garment Workers: A Means to Address the Challenges of Integration of the Bangladesh Garment Industry in the Global Market," Muhammed Muqtada, Andrea Singh, and Mohammed Ali Rashid, "Economic and Social Challenges of Globalisation in Bangladesh: Policy Perspectives," in Muqtada, Singh, and Rashid, eds., *Bangladesh: Economic and Social Challenges of Globalisation* (Dhaka: The University Press, 2002).

38. Bangladesh does not grow cotton; neither is it an integrated producer of textiles and apparel. The country is primarily an assembler of imported inputs into finished garments. The RMG sector is largely dependent on imports of raw cotton and yarns, which represented 17.2% of total imports in 2003-2004. The net proceeds from apparel exports must therefore be discounted for imports of fiber and fabric. According to one government estimate, "value addition from [the apparel] industry does not exceed 20-25 percent of total export proceeds."[26] With the abolition in January 2005 of the remaining Multi fiber Arrangement (MFA), the prime necessity is to develop backward linkage facilities (spinning, weaving, knitting, and dyeing-finishing) to ensure local supply of quality fabrics for the RMG industry.

39. In the post-MFA environment, Bangladesh must now compete in a market where some providers enjoy the advantage of duty-free access to the U.S. market (especially FTA partners of the United States), while others have massive economies of scale and ready access to low-cost fabric.

40. The main beneficiaries of the MFA's demise are the developing country producers that enjoy economies of scale, a low cost of labor, vertical integration, and underutilized capacity. China is the most notable example, but others are also doing well in the post-MFA environment (e.g., India and Pakistan). The adjustment is most difficult in those countries that have depended on the quota system either to prop up declining producers (in some OECD countries) or to establish new ones (in many developing countries). Bangladesh is among the countries that fall in the middle ground, where producers are relatively efficient but still face significant structural impediments (e.g., higher transportation costs as well as high U.S. tariffs). The USITC's own analysis concluded that "[t]he status of Bangladesh as an overall supplier to U.S. market is uncertain." The Commission noted that this country is "[c]onsidered by some U.S. firms to be [a] competitive alternative to China for mass-produced, low-end apparel," but also noted the challenges that the country faces.[27]

41. The main competitor, as recognized by the USITC and all other analysts, is China. As long as China was constrained by quotas, its producers had an incentive to get the most out of each shipment by producing goods at the higher end of the market. Now that the quotas are gone, the competition has grown more intense in those lower-value market niches where Bangladesh's production is now concentrated (e.g., T-shirts, pajamas, jeans, and cheaper types of shirts). On account of her structural handicaps, such as in transportation and distance from the main markets, Bangladesh will never be able to compete in "lean retailing."

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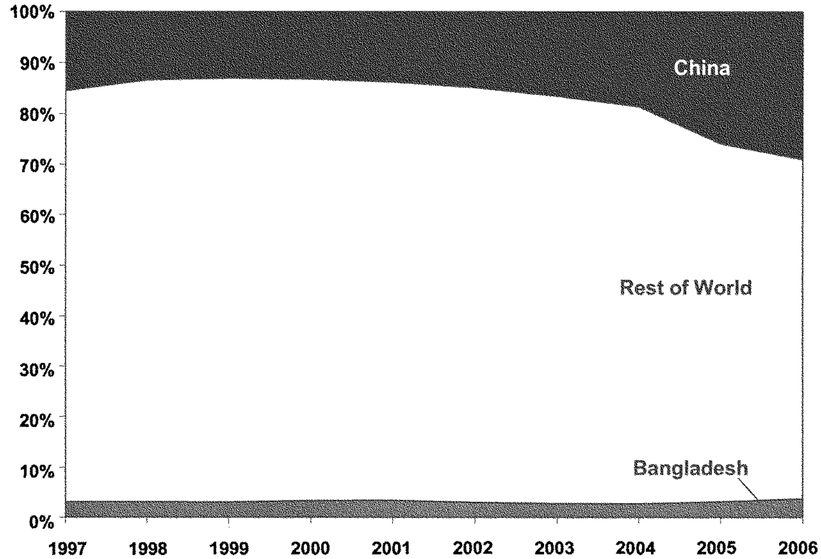
[26] Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Ministry of Textiles, *Textile Policy — 1995* (Dhaka: 1995), page 15.

[27] U.S. International Trade Commission, *Textiles and Apparel: Assessment of the Competitiveness of Certain Foreign Suppliers to the U.S. Market* USITC Publication 3671 (2004), Table 3-4.

Figure 5: U.S. Imports of Apparel and Accessories by Value, 1997-2006
Share of Imports of NAIC Category 315



Source: Data in Figure calculated from U.S. International Trade Commission's DataWeb.

42. Figure 5 shows the shifting shares of U.S. apparel imports, by value, held by China and Bangladesh over the past decade. It is notable that while China's share of the U.S. market has risen sharply since the end of the MFA, the Bangladeshi share has remained at about the same level year after year.

VII. Conclusion

43. I urge the United States to act immediately to provide duty-free access to all products exported by all LDCs, including Bangladesh, without exceptions, subject only to rules of origin that are transparent, simple, and contribute to facilitating market access for the LDCs. Granting this request will help Bangladesh quickly to grow out of poverty through trade. Free access to the U.S. market will safeguard jobs for millions of workers in Bangladesh, many of whom are women with few other employment options. The initiative will benefit U.S. consumers and exporters without harming U.S. producers, and thus allow the United States to do well by doing good.

44. The denial of duty-free access to the U.S. market is a constraint on the economic development of Bangladesh. Trade in general, and especially exports of apparel, is a central element in the Bangladeshi development strategy. With the recent abolition of the remaining Multifiber Arrangement quotas, the Bangladeshi industry is struggling to compete with larger, more integrated apparel industries in other Asian countries, including China.

45. Duty-free access to the U.S. market would help a competitive but challenged industry to survive. This is a step that would benefit U.S. consumers, especially those for whom clothing is a major household expenditure. Trade with Bangladesh also benefits U.S. exporters, and further opening of the market will have little impact on the U.S. apparel industry. The competition for low-end apparel imported from Bangladesh is no longer in the United States.

Table 5: Tariff Treatment of U.S. Imports from LDCs, 2006

Based on Imports for Consumption (Customs Value)

			Average Tariff as a Percentage of:		MFN Imports			Preferential Imports		
	Total Imports ($1000s)	% Imports Duty-Free	Dutiable Imports	Total Imports	Total	Dutiable	Duty-Free	Total	GSP	AGOA/ CBI
Afghanistan	45,219	98.2	1.9	0.0	99.5	1.8	97.7	0.5	0.5	0.0
Angola	11,513,833	99.7	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.3	1.5	98.2	58.8	39.4
Bangladesh	3,267,789	7.8	16.1	14.9	99.4	92.1	7.2	0.6	0.6	0.0
Benin	555	98.9	16.6	0.2	95.7	1.1	94.6	4.3	4.3	0.0
Bhutan	1,067	73.6	3.9	1.0	98.8	26.3	72.4	1.2	1.2	0.0
Burkina Faso	1,020	92.3	3.8	0.3	93.5	7.6	85.9	6.5	5.9	0.6
Burundi	1,866	98.8	4.7	0.0	100.0	1.1	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cambodia	2,188,228	1.3	16.9	16.8	99.8	98.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Cape Verde	965	81.2	3.3	0.6	89.0	18.8	70.3	11.0	2.2	8.8
Central African Rep.	4,295	95.9	2.3	0.1	100.0	4.1	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chad	1,904,713	90.7	0.1	0.0	10.9	9.2	1.6	89.1	8.7	80.4
Comoros	1,487	98.7	10.5	0.1	100.0	1.3	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Congo (DROC)	85,111	99.7	4.2	0.0	96.9	0.3	96.7	3.1	3.1	0.0
Djibouti	3,295	98.9	17.1	0.2	100.0	1.1	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Timor	12	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	1,718,077	94.9	0.1	0.0	9.3	5.1	4.2	90.7	90.7	0.0
Eritrea	858	77.5	5.1	1.2	100.0	22.5	77.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ethiopia	81,120	98.3	8.7	0.1	91.1	1.6	89.5	8.9	2.7	6.2
Gambia	287	90.9	7.6	0.7	95.1	9.1	86.1	4.9	4.9	0.0
Guinea	91,689	99.5	0.7	0.0	99.8	0.4	99.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	470	97.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haiti	496,115	93.5	17.9	1.1	23.3	6.4	16.9	76.7	0.3	76.5

	Total Imports ($1000s)	% Imports Duty-Free	Average Tariff as a Percentage of: Dutiable Imports	Total Imports	MFN Imports Total	Dutiable	Free	Preferential Imports Total	GSP	AGOA/ CBI
Kiribati	1,346	88.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	11.4	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Laos	8,697	6.3	15.8	14.8	100.0	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lesotho	408,407	99.0	13.3	0.1	5.8	0.9	4.9	94.2	0.0	94.1
Liberia	139,832	93.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	6.9	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	281,065	96.1	8.3	0.3	17.6	3.8	13.7	82.4	0.7	81.7
Malawi	79,010	80.7	12.6	2.4	22.9	19.3	3.6	77.1	39.2	37.8
Maldive Islands	1,500	93.2	7.9	0.5	100.0	6.7	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mali	7,851	84.5	0.9	0.1	93.8	15.4	78.3	6.2	6.2	0.0
Mauritania	51,165	56.0	0.2	0.0	44.7	44.0	0.7	55.3	55.3	0.0
Mozambique	15,594	99.4	13.9	0.0	24.3	0.5	23.8	75.7	69.7	6.0
Myanmar	9	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	99,395	43.8	14.3	8.0	96.0	56.2	39.8	4.0	4.0	0.0
Niger	123,695	94.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	5.4	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rwanda	8,854	99.6	0.0	0.0	90.2	0.3	89.9	9.8	9.8	0.0
Samoa	4,223	52.8	0.5	0.2	70.3	47.2	23.1	29.7	29.7	0.0
Sao Tome & Principe	187	89.8	5.2	0.5	100.0	10.2	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Senegal	21,450	85.1	0.6	0.1	33.1	14.8	18.2	66.9	0.6	66.4
Sierra Leone	35,895	97.3	7.6	0.2	99.7	2.7	97.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Solomon Islands	2,193	90.1	1.8	0.2	99.9	9.8	90.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Somalia	388	87.8	4.2	0.5	100.0	12.1	87.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudan	6,209	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanzania	34,567	94.7	3.4	0.2	89.3	5.3	84.0	10.7	2.0	8.7
Togo	3,554	98.7	6.5	0.1	36.0	1.3	34.7	64.0	64.0	0.0

	Total Imports ($1000s)	% Imports Duty-Free	Average Tariff as a Percentage of:		MFN Imports			Preferential Imports		
			Dutiable Imports	Total Imports	Total	Dutiable	Free	Total	GSP	AGOA/ CBI
Tuvalu	23	82.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.4	82.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	21,787	99.1	3.0	0.0	88.7	0.9	87.8	11.3	4.5	6.8
Vanuatu	2,274	99.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	0.9	95.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
Yemen	447,367	88.8	0.1	0.0	12.8	11.1	1.6	87.2	87.2	0.0
Zambia	28,969	99.4	4.9	0.0	98.7	0.6	98.2	1.3	1.2	0.0
Total	23,243,577	**75.5**	15.3	3.8	**32.3**	**24.5**	**7.8**	67.7	38.7	29.0

Table 6: Composition of U.S. Imports from Bangladesh, 1997-2006

Imports for Consumption, Customs Value, in Thousands of Current Dollars and Percentages

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Apparel and accessories	**1,441,761**	**1,628,325**	**1,681,535**	**2,116,159**	**2,101,237**	**1,887,044**	**1,849,180**	**1,977,711**	**2,373,229**	**2,914,732**
Percent of total imports	86.2	88.2	87.5	87.6	89.3	88.4	89.1	86.0	88.1	89.2
Average tariff	15.3	15.0	15.3	15.7	15.2	15.4	15.9	16.2	16.4	16.5
Fish, fresh,chilled, or frozen	**134,324**	**92,430**	**114,829**	**148,152**	**94,107**	**89,322**	**84,986**	**176,976**	**139,101**	**192,622**
Percent of total imports	8.0	5.0	6.0	6.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	7.7	5.2	5.9
Average tariff	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Textile mill products	**49,236**	**68,473**	**71,624**	**79,244**	**97,406**	**102,968**	**101,201**	**99,022**	**99,047**	**95,693**
Percent of total imports	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.3	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.3	3.7	2.9
Average tariff	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4
Textiles and fabrics	**6,263**	**10,701**	**14,464**	**15,784**	**14,492**	**15,290**	**10,115**	**15,420**	**12,551**	**13,086**
Percent of total imports	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4
Average tariff	25.7	17.6	22.0	20.4	23.7	13.4	6.9	1.6	1.7	2.1
Plastics and rubber products	**154**	**80**	**171**	**709**	**1,352**	**5,360**	**5,686**	**6,501**	**8,642**	**10,714**
Percent of total imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Average tariff	2.6	1.3	1.2	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Misc. manufactured commodities	**22,946**	**26,671**	**13,835**	**14,527**	**11,529**	**13,825**	**8,056**	**5,124**	**6,492**	**8,234**
Percent of total imports	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Average tariff	2.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Chemicals	**265**	**609**	**1,191**	**14,189**	**825**	**580**	**3,765**	**7,821**	**34,782**	**7,483**
Percent of total imports	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.2
Average tariff	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other products	**17,443**	**19,291**	**24,186**	**27,232**	**32,462**	**19,317**	**11,447**	**12,090**	**18,598**	**25,224**
Percent of total imports	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8
Average tariff	9.2	9.8	13.2	11.8	10.6	10.6	6.1	2.1	1.1	1.1

Source: Calculated from the U.S. International Trade Commission's DataWeb.

Table 7: Tariff Treatment of U.S. Imports from Bangladesh, 1997-2006

Imports for Consumption, Customs Value, in Thousands of Current Dollars and Percentages

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
MFN Dutiable Imports	**1,507,749**	**1,702,334**	**1,762,795**	**2,209,878**	**2,218,674**	**1,997,908**	**1,948,053**	**2,073,578**	**2,468,503**	**3,010,690**
Share of Total Imports	90.2	92.2	91.7	91.5	94.3	93.6	93.9	90.1	91.7	92.1
Calculated Duties	226,031	251,897	266,175	341,984	331,160	301,232	302,342	329,125	396,422	487,240
Average Tariff on Dutiable Imports	15.0	14.8	15.1	15.5	14.9	15.1	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.2
Average Tariff on Total Imports	13.5	13.6	13.9	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.6	14.3	14.7	14.9
MFN Duty-Free Imports	**139,958**	**102,979**	**129,261**	**172,289**	**105,260**	**102,597**	**94,240**	**211,013**	**202,497**	**236,581**
Share of Total Imports	8.4	5.6	6.7	7.1	4.5	4.8	4.5	9.2	7.5	7.2
GSP Duty-Free Imports	**24,686**	**41,268**	**29,780**	**33,830**	**29,476**	**33,201**	**32,144**	**16,074**	**21,442**	**20,518**
Share of Total Imports	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.6

Table 8: Tariff Treatment of the Top Fifteen Items in U.S. Imports from Bangladesh, 2006

Imports for Consumption, Customs Value, in Actual Dollars

HTS Item and Product Description (Abbreviated)	U.S. Imports	% Dutiable	Average Tariff
6203.42.40: Men's or boys' trousers and shorts, not bibs, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	524,302,260	100.0	16.6
6205.20.20: Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	355,944,918	100.0	19.7
6204.62.40: Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	322,532,799	100.0	16.6
6110.20.20: Sweaters, pullovers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	140,251,271	100.0	16.5
6206.30.30: Women's or girls' blouses and shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	96,840,496	100.0	15.4
6109.10.00: T-shirts, singlets, tank tops and similar garments, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	91,974,691	100.0	16.5
6110.30.30: Sweaters, pullovers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers	76,036,228	100.0	32.0
6105.10.00: Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	56,991,015	100.0	19.7
6108.21.00: Women's or girls' briefs and panties, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	56,732,693	100.0	7.6
6505.90.20: Headwear, of cotton, not knitted; certified hand-loomed and folklore hats & headgear	56,314,521	100.0	7.5

6205.30.20: Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers	55,345,668	100.0	28.3
6203.43.40: Men's or boys' trousers, breeches & shorts, of synthetic fibers, con under 15% wt down etc	49,343,412	100.0	27.9
6201.93.30: Men's or boys' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers	49,098,867	100.0	7.1
6103.43.15: Men's or boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	44,801,268	100.0	28.2
6505.90.80: Hats and headgear, of manmade fibers, made up from felt or other textile material	40,654,299	100.0	7.6

Source: Calculated from the U.S. International Trade Commission's DataWeb.

COMMUNICATIONS

American Agip

American Agip Co. Inc.

Corporate Headquarters
666 5th Avenue
NewYork, NY 10103
Tel: (212) 887-0250
Fax: (212) 887-0258

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May 16, 2007

Testimony of: Bruno Bertuccioli – President & CEO
Kevin Callahan – Marketing Manager of Methanol
American AGIP Co., Inc.

Re: U.S. Preference Programs: How well do they work?

Chairman Baucus, Senator Grassely and Members of the Senate Finance Committee. American AGIP who has been committed in the US Methanol market since 1987, appreciates the committee's focus on U.S. preference programs, which are absolutely critical to U.S. manufacturing competitiveness. In advance, on behalf of my colleagues, Thank You for holding this hearing and the opportunity to voice our concerns.

As you may be aware, Methanol is a vital commodity to our country that has a broad range of uses affecting every aspect of daily life. It is used in manufacturing a wide variety of chemical products, as well as a hydrogen carrier for fuel cell applications, and as an alternative fuel. Methanol is known as wood alcohol, because it was originally produced as a byproduct of the distillation of wood. Today, most Methanol is produced from natural gas. The manufacturing applications range from Plastics, Resins, Silicones, Solvents, Bio-diesel, and Windshield wiper fluid, Anti-freeze, various Pharmaceutical and even as a fuel.

The U.S. Methanol Market is completely dependent upon foreign imports since there is very limited domestic production. While the worldwide demand continues to grow, coupled with industry consolidation, supply will also likely be affected. Financial ramifications will undoubtedly reach the entire industry. Importers will of course be responsible for the actual duty and based upon present data that should amount to approximately $15 million per annum of additional costs for U.S consumers. Venezuelan marketers such as American AGIP will be obliged to either divert methanol to other countries as a result of the higher costs derived from duty reintroduction. Obviously this lack of product will create a less competitive situation in the U.S and higher prices will ultimately affect the end use manufacturers.

Clearly, the anticipated impact of such action on consumers will be detrimental. Factors that are taken into account in modifying the USTR list include items such as the effects on economic expansion of the country's exports, anticipated impact on U.S. producers of similar or directly competitive products and also the extent of the country's competitiveness with respect to eligible products. Therefore, it is obvious Venezuelan Methanol should remain on the duty free list.

Consequently, we are requesting your help in our effort to retain this waiver as we strongly feel the long term affects of this proposal will harm our industry and more importantly our country.

Thank you in advance for your time on this very important matter.

Sincerely,

Bruno Bertuccioli
President & CEO

Kevin Callahan
Marketing Manager Methanol

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C 20006
(202) 637-5000
www.aflcio.org

May 16, 2007

The Honorable Max Baucus
Senate Committee on Finance
511 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Re: Extension of Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act

Dear Chairman Baucus:

The American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), on behalf of its over 10 million members, writes to support the extension of trade preferences under the Andean Trade Preference Act, as amended by the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act. The preferences, which will expire as to Bolivia and Ecuador on June 30, 2007 (and potentially as to Peru and Colombia), should be extended for a term of 2-5 years. In particular, we understand that continued employment and economic and political stability depends, in part, upon continued preferential access to the U.S. market. H.R. 1830, which extends the preference program until September 30, 2009, is an important contribution to the region.

However, we also encourage you not only to maintain existing conditions on beneficiary designation related to internationally recognized worker rights, found at § 3202(c)(7), but to improve upon them. As we have often expressed, and as experience has demonstrated, respect for international labor rights is the best way to ensure that any benefits that may result from trade are more equitably distributed. Below are four issues that should be incorporated into this and any other trade preference programs. Such changes would also bring these labor conditions into line with the terms of the recently released "Bipartisan Trade Agenda."

1. **Eligibility standard:** The ATPA statute requires the President to consider whether countries have taken, or are taking, steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights. However, this standard allows beneficiary countries to have abysmal worker rights records, as long as they temporarily and marginally improve their performance once a petition is filed. Moreover, this standard does not establish a minimum, substantive threshold for compliance. The ATPA should require beneficiary countries to be in full or substantial compliance with all five internationally recognized worker rights. Countries that do not meet this standard should accept (and we should offer) the necessary financial

and technical assistance to achieve compliance by a date certain. If a country refuses to accept such assistance or fails to utilize the assistance to achieve compliance within the given time frame, it should no longer be eligible.

2. Executive discretion: Even if a country has been found not to be taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights, the ATPA allows the President to waive this requirement if it is in U.S. economic and security interests. This broad grant of discretion should be taken out of the ATPA law.

3. Definition of internationally recognized worker rights: The ATPA refers to the GSP's definition of internationally recognized worker rights, found at 19 USC §2467(4). However, the list does not include the prohibition on discrimination contained in the ILO's 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The definition of internationally recognized worker rights should include "the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation." In addition our definition states "a minimum age for the employment of children," which is somewhat weaker than the ILO formulation, "the effective abolition of child labor."

4. Petition process: USTR should not rely exclusively on the petitioning process to review eligibility determinations, which shifts the burden of enforcement to worker rights advocates, but should itself regularly review the compliance of beneficiary countries and self-initiate appropriate action. Nothing in the statute bars the USTR from so doing. The petitioning process also should be flexible enough to allow the submission of petitions throughout the year. Currently, if a worker rights situation deteriorates in a particular country, it may be up to a year before the process allows for the consideration of a petition.

Any factually correct and serious petition should be accepted. Moreover, the standards that the interagency committee uses to accept or reject an ATPA petition for review should be made public. Investigations may be continued for more than one review cycle, but should never last for more than two review cycles without a determination of eligibility. In the case of Ecuador, for example, the USTR has never formally accepted the 2002 petition or any of the subsequent annual updates for review.

If you have any questions or concerns about this or any other matter related to trade or labor rights in the Andean region, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Thea M. Lee
Policy Director, AFL-CIO

cc: Sen. Charles Grassley

May 16, 2007

Honorable Max Baucus
Chairman
Senate Committee on Finance
Hart Senate Building
Room 511
Washington, DC 20510

Honorable Charles Grassley
Ranking Member
Senate Committee on Finance
Hart Senate Building
Room 135
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Baucus and Ranking Member Grassley:

We applaud your commitment to continue reviewing trade preference programs to identify areas for improvement. As you review these programs, we encourage Congress to consider improvements that will help level the playing field for U.S. farmers.

It is in the spirit of improving these programs that we offer our views on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program, particularly with an eye toward strengthening criteria such as a recipient country's competitiveness in the agricultural sector, the enforcement of intellectual property rights and the elimination of non-tariff trade barriers that are not predicated upon sound science.

Scheduled to expire at the end of 2008, the GSP program is a unilateral grant of tariff concessions offered by the United States. We believe that it is critical that the obligations placed on beneficiary countries be strictly enforced.

It is clear that certain GSP beneficiary countries have well-developed agricultural sectors of their economies. Production of soybeans and cotton -- two of the major crop sectors that agricultural biotechnology tools have benefited -- has increased dramatically in several of the GSP recipient countries. For example, over the past decade, Brazil has become one of the top global competitors in soybean production and last year, Brazil surpassed the United States in total soybean export volume to become the world's largest exporter of soybeans. However, because Brazil's exports are global in nature rather than primarily to the United States, the existing competitive need limit criteria are not reached. When GSP recipient countries become such dominant players in the global market, we believe this should be taken into consideration during the annual review process for GSP benefits and by considering additional competitive need limit criteria.

We also believe there is the need for more vigorous exercise of the current statutory authority under GSP to ensure that beneficiary countries are in strict compliance with the other eligibility criteria. To this end, we believe that current GSP annual review of country compliance with eligibility standards, as well as a review of product eligibility, can be improved and strengthened. The reality is that countries face very few, if any, consequences for violations of the eligibility criteria. This has clearly been the case with regard to intellectual property rights protection.

The ability of technology providers to significantly invest in research and development to bring new tools to farmers is predicated on their ability to obtain and enforce intellectual property rights. Equally important, our U.S. farmer customers should be protected from competing with nations that allow the use of illegally pirated products. Many of our trading partners currently do not allow for the patenting of key agricultural inventions and of those that do, many do not adequately enforce the protection of those patents. Comprehensive intellectual property protection will allow for greater access to agricultural biotechnology tools and less flexible eligibility criteria would result in greater compliance with the intellectual property protection requirements of GSP recipient countries.

In determining whether developing countries are eligible for preferential treatment under the GSP program, it is essential for the U.S. Government to ensure that these countries are protecting the intellectual property rights of agricultural biotechnology products. First, it is critically important that GSP countries have laws in place that offer adequate protection for intellectual property of agricultural biotechnology products. Second, GSP countries should allocate the appropriate resources to ensure timely consideration of patent applications under those laws. U.S. companies and growers could be put at significant disadvantage if products are merely protected under a patent pending status, which would leave weak enforcement options. Third, GSP countries should vigorously enforce intellectual property of agricultural biotechnology products and in a meaningful and robust way, actively combat piracy in their countries.

Failure of GSP countries to address the act of pirating agricultural biotechnology products places U.S. farmers at a competitive disadvantage when farmers in other countries pirate the technology because their countries do not enforce the patent protection on those seeds and traits. It is inconsistent with U.S. policy and unfair to U.S. farmers to reward these countries by extending preferential treatment in tariff reductions.

This issue is particularly salient with America's soybean, cotton and corn producers. According to 2006 USDA statistics, approximately 89 percent of soybeans, 83 percent of cotton and 61 percent of corn grown domestically in the United States are produced through agricultural biotechnology. These very crops are also grown using these same technologies, under conditions which allow growers to use pirated versions in numerous GSP recipient countries.

Furthermore, in the global marketplace, a number of the GSP recipient countries, including Argentina, Brazil and India, are extremely advanced and competitive in cotton and soybeans.

While we believe that conducting a more comprehensive review to more accurately gauge the progress a GSP recipient might make on enforcing intellectual property rights is important, we also believe it would be helpful to harmonize other mechanisms the U.S. government utilizes to review IP enforcement as well as creating more consequences for poor performance in intellectual property enforcement.

Lastly, perhaps the extension of GSP benefits provides an opportune time to examine whether the countries in question have erected non-tariff trade barriers or engage in compulsory pricing schemes that negatively impact U.S. farmers and ranchers. As more countries lower their tariff rates for agricultural products, there will undoubtedly be a significant increase in the utilization of non-tariff trade barriers to block U.S. agricultural exports. A proactive way to address these issues could directly link the benefits of GSP to the goal of reducing the use of non-tariff trade barriers.

In closing, we believe the GSP program must be strengthened to focus upon the statutory obligations of which recipient countries must comply. We support focusing more closely a recipient's overall competitiveness in the agricultural sector, on intellectual property protection of seeds and biotechnology traits and the reduction of non-tariff trade barriers and compulsory pricing schemes in agriculture. We also support the removal of GSP benefits to these countries when it is clear they have failed to adequately address these criteria through a robust, review of GSP countries.

Thank you for your consideration of our views as you continue to review the GSP program.

Sincerely,

American Soybean Association

National Corn Growers Association

National Cotton Council

Biotechnology Industry Organization

Monsanto Company

ANDI

Written Submission before the
United States Senate Committee on Finance
U.S. Preference Programs: How well do they work?
May 16, 2007

Carlos Eduardo Botero Hoyos
Executive Director
Chamber of Cotton, Fibers, Textiles and Apparel
National Business Association of Colombia, ANDI
Calle 73, No. 8-13 Floor 8. Phone 57-1-326 8508
Bogotá, Colombia

I am writing on behalf of the National Business Association of Colombia (ANDI) and its Cotton, Fiber, Textiles and Apparel Chamber to impress upon you the deep importance to Colombia and the United States of the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) as a mechanism to sustain the progress that has occurred since its enactment. Further, much of this progress could be in jeopardy if the ATPA program is not extended until the U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (CTPA) is implemented. Should the program expire on June 30th, 2007, many U.S. and Colombian business will retreat on their current and planned investments, and the resulting economic, social, and political instability will cripple Colombia's resistance to the regional forces that are destroying the principles of democracy, free markets, and human rights.

Not only are the ATPA preferences critical to Colombia's stability, their continued existence is a matter of survival for our textile and apparel industry. The textile and apparel sector accounts for 23 percent of Colombia's industrial employment and 10 percent of our industrial GDP. Moreover, as the fourth largest economy in Latin America, Colombia represents a major opportunity for increased exports for U.S. industrial, agricultural and services products. Roughly 60 percent of Colombian apparel exports go to the United States. In addition, 26 percent of total Colombian imports from HTSUS Chapters 50 through 60 in 2006 came from the U.S; more than double the 10 percent imported from China in the same year.

Already, we have lost business in the textile and apparel sector because of the uncertainty surrounding the looming expiration of the ATPA program. With no definite implementation date for CTPA, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain current business and virtually impossible to attract any new business. In 2005, foreign direct investment was over $10 billion; however, we are beginning to see a slow down in FDI as ATPA expiration approaches and there is no possibility that the CTPA could be implemented by June 30^{th}. For Colombia to remain a viable option for U.S. retailers, apparel companies, and importers, we must be able to offer a full range of manufactured apparel. That industry must remain viable and can only do so if it is not at risk of losing current benefits and the industry is assured that the ATPA benefits will continue until the implementation of the CTPA.

Under the ATPA, apparel is made using both U.S. and regional yarns and regional fabrics. If the ATPA is allowed to expire and the CTPA is not yet implemented, apparel and yarn production in Colombia will decrease, and subsequently the use of U.S. cotton and other inputs will diminish. Let me give you just a few of examples of how the ATPA has been mutually beneficial to U.S. and Colombian fiber, textile, and apparel manufacturers.

Today, Colombia imports 50 percent of its cotton needs, an estimated 90 percent of which is bought from the United States. In 2000, Colombia imported over $28 million worth of U.S. cotton. Following implementation of the enhanced ATPA in 2002, Colombia's imports of U.S. cotton almost doubled. Colombia imported over $54 million worth of U.S. cotton in 2003. This figure does not include the U.S. cotton that is contained in the additional U.S. yarn and fabric that we purchase. CTPA will continue to provide export opportunities and earnings for U.S. cotton growers.

Prior to the enactment of ATPA, a group of jeans exporters had to purchase denim made in Brazil in order to compete in the U.S. market. However, as a direct result of the ATPA, this manufacturer shifted its sourcing of denim from Brazil to the United States, thereby expanding U.S. fabric exports by 15 million square yards. We expect the CTPA to continue this trend to help additional U.S. suppliers of fabric increase their exports to Colombia.

As noted in the Report of the Industry Trade Advisory Committee on Textiles and Clothing (ITAC-13), many U.S. textile and apparel representatives feel the best chance of survival for the U.S. industry are linkages in the Western Hemisphere that would allow our countries to compete with low cost Asian producers such as China. From our perspective, it is abundantly clear that the CTPA will continue the benefits that have resulted from the ATPA for both U.S. and Colombian fiber, textile and apparel manufacturers.

Additionally, the uncertainty of the ATPA benefits continuing until the CTPA implementation runs counter to the original intent of the 1991 ATPA program, which sought to diversify Andean economies from the production of coca leaf. We simply cannot eradicate the incentive to work in illicit trades without the alternative of legitimate jobs. For Colombia to generate enough legitimate jobs to absorb workers leaving the coca fields, employment opportunities must be available. Without continued access to the U.S. market, these jobs simply will not be available and, to make matters worse, jobs will diminish as investors permanently move out of Colombia to other parts of the world.

Maintaining a strong textile and apparel sector in Colombia will create viable alternative employment for our people, help strengthen national security for both Colombia and the U.S., and will better enable our governments to fight an effective war against narcotics traffickers and terrorists. Our government has these criminals on the defensive for the first time in decades, and bilateral policy cooperation is the reason. Complementary policies such as the ATPA and Plan Colombia contribute to the positive trends. In 2006 alone, over 200,000 hectares of narcotics were sprayed or manually eradicated, 320 million potential metric tons of cocaine were taken out of supply, and drug-lords lost $850 million. Sustaining ATPA is absolutely essential to continue this positive momentum, and the implementation of the CTPA is a critical economic and political asset in this multi-pronged effort.

We are fully supportive of the most expeditious passage and implementation of the CTPA; however, we respectfully urge you to consider the consequences of allowing the ATPA program to expire before the implementation of the CTPA.

Sincerely,

Carlos Eduardo Botero Hoyos
Executive Director
Chamber of Cotton, Fibers, Textiles and Apparel
National Business Association of Colombia, ANDI
Bogotá, Colombia

ARROW CARGO

Honorable Senator
Max Baucus
Chairman Finance Committee

Dear Congressman Baucus:

As leaders of U.S. companies with investments in Ecuador, we urge you to respond positively to Ecuador's request for a renewal of the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA) before it expires on June 30, 2007.

ATPDEA is a win-win policy for both the United States and the countries that benefit from its provisions. ATPDEA has strengthened the trade and political ties between our country and Ecuador, resulting in economic growth and job creation in both economies. ATPDEA has also been instrumental in fighting the production and trafficking of illicit drugs. At a time when Ecuador is facing the challenge to strengthen its governance and institutions, our government cannot afford to withdraw its support of this emerging market.

In the case of Ecuador specifically, ATPDEA has provided a stable market for American businesses. Currently, over 100 U.S. companies operate in the Andean nation. Since the enactment of ATPDEA in 2002, there has been a 30% increase in U.S. investments in Ecuador. In 2005 alone, those investments totaled $760 million. As a result, our businesses have greatly benefited from the trade preferences afforded by ATPDEA. At a geopolitical level, we take great pride in the role we have played - as job creators - to sustain and support U.S. interests in an increasingly volatile yet important region to our government's goals in Latin America. Our companies and, more importantly, U.S. policy stand a great deal to lose without ATPDEA in Ecuador.

ATPDEA has served U.S. interests by encouraging the growth and diversification of the agricultural sector in Ecuador. Rising exports to the United States are responsible for the creation of 358,515 new jobs in the flowers, bananas, broccoli, mangos, shrimps and tuna industries. As a result, Ecuadorian farmers have found a profitable alternative to the production and distribution of illegal crops. Failure to extend ATPDEA would, without a doubt, have a devastating effect on this Andean economy and people. In addition, it would harm U.S. businesses and cripple our government's anti-drug efforts in the region.

1701 N.W. 63rd Avenue, Building 712, Miami, Florida 33126

ARROW CARGO

As the United States seeks to strengthen democracies around the world - particularly close to home - the Andean region is strategically important in preserving political and economic stability in Latin America. We respectfully urge you to renew ATPDEA benefits to Ecuador before they expire.

Sincerely,

ARROW CARGO

1701 N.W. 63rd Avenue, Building 712, Miami, Florida 33126

BioSelect™

Testimony of William Spence
President and CEO
BioSelect Fuels, LLC

May 16, 2006

Chairman Baucus, Senator Grassley, and Members of the Committee, thank you for holding this important hearing.

BioSelect Fuels is a developer and operator of biodiesel facilities, offering the highest quality biodiesel fuel to the global marketplace. Galveston Bay Biodiesel, LP, the first BioSelect plant, was formed in 2005 and is located on Galveston Island, Texas. The facility has just recently begun operations earlier this month and expansion is already underway. BioSelect Galveston will employ 30+ people and be large enough to attain economies of scale and reduce capital risk. We currently plan on-site expansion to a possible 100 million gallons as justified, while also actively tracking additional large scale coastal sites nationwide.

On behalf of BioSelect, I want to take this opportunity to discuss the importance of the GSP program to our company and to other U.S. manufacturers. In particular, BioSelect opposes the revocation of the competitive need limitation waivers for methanol (HTS 2905.11.20) from Venezuela and requests that these imports retain duty-free GSP preferences and not be subject to a 5.5 percent tariff.

BioSelect uses methanol in the production of biodiesel, a clean burning renewable fuel. BioSelect will create a premium branded fuel that reduces emissions, meets Federal low sulfur standards, and enables safe handling and storage. BioSelect intends to sell over 20 million gallons of B100 fuel into the local marine, commercial, trucking and construction markets. Methanol is a major raw material component for B100, comprising approximately 7 percent of the total manufacturing cost. The availability of methanol at reasonable prices is critical for maintaining a competitive cost structure in the emerging biodiesel industry.

Nearly all the methanol consumed in the United States is imported. The high cost of natural gas, the primary feedstock for methanol, in the United States has led U.S. industrial consumers to rely increasingly on foreign imports for methanol supplies. U.S. imports of methanol originate predominantly from a few suppliers in one country, Trinidad and Tobago. The market leader, Trinidad supplied 4.1 million metric tons (65 percent of total imports) in 2006. By value, Trinidad suppliers have increased from 44 percent of import market share in 2004 to 64 percent in 2006. Trinidad benefits from duty-free preferences under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), and all other significant suppliers of methanol to the United States have similar access under other U.S. trade programs.

BioSelect™

Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), and all other significant suppliers of methanol to the United States have similar access under other U.S. trade programs.

Imports from Venezuela, the second largest supplier of methanol to the United States, play an important role in keeping U.S. methanol prices in check. Increasing tariffs on Venezuelan methanol, which accounted for 16.2 percent of total imports by value in 2006, would likely put upward pressure on U.S. methanol prices. Any increased costs would be absorbed by the U.S. consumer. The competitiveness of U.S. manufacturing would therefore be harmed by the removal of the CNL waiver for methanol from Venezuela.

With methanol being such an important component to our business, it is vital that the U.S. market remain open to all suppliers. Before removing the CNL waiver for methanol, Congress and the Administration should understand the implications of this action on downstream users, including U.S.-based manufacturers. This is especially true for the emerging biodiesel industry, which offers tremendous promise in providing cleaner renewable fuels. We hope that the Administration will use its discretion provided by the new statutory threshold set forth in section 503(d)(4)(B)(ii) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 109-432, and retain the waiver on methanol from Venezuela in the 2006 GSP annual review process.

BioSelect Fuels is focused on offering the highest quality and most competitively priced biodiesel fuel to the global marketplace. Methanol is a key input to our process and thus plays a role in our ability to meet these goals and foster the development of the industry. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

William C. Spence
President/CEO BioSelect Fuels LLC

1401 McKinney St., Suite 900 Houston, TX 77010
713-888-0660 *office* 281-768-4915 *fax*
www.BioSelectfuels.com

CALCOT
COTTON MARKETING SERVICES

The Honorable Max Baucus
Chairman Finance Committee
SH-511 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-2602

April 13, 2007

Dear Senator Baucus:

As leaders of U.S. companies with investments in Ecuador, we urge you to respond positively to Ecuador's request for a renewal of the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA) before it expires on June 30, 2007.

ATPDEA is a win-win policy for both the United States and the countries that benefit from its provisions. ATPDEA has strengthened the trade and political ties between our country and Ecuador, resulting in economic growth and job creation in both economies. ATPDEA has also been instrumental in fighting the production and trafficking of illicit drugs. At a time when Ecuador is facing the challenge to strengthen its governance and institutions, our government cannot afford to withdraw its support of this emerging market.

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As the United States seeks to strengthen democracies around the world - particularly close to home - the Andean region is strategically important in preserving political and economic stability in Latin America. We respectfully urge you to renew ATPDEA benefits to Ecuador before they expire.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Norris

Robert W. Norris
President/CEO

COALITION FOR GSP
1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1110
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 347-1085

Written Statement of the

Coalition for GSP

To the United States Senate Committee on Finance

Regarding

"U.S. Trade Preferences, How Well Do They Work?"

Submitted by

Laura M. Baughman
Executive Director
Coalition for GSP

May 24, 2007

Introduction

The Coalition for GSP is pleased to have the opportunity to provide the following views to the Committee on Finance on the operation of U.S. preference programs. In particular, we intend to focus our comments on the importance of preference programs to American competitiveness, and on ways in which U.S. preference programs can be improved so that their contribution to American competitiveness is maximized.

The Coalition for GSP is an ad hoc group of U.S. companies and trade associations that use the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program to improve their competitiveness, as farmers manufacturers, and suppliers of consumer goods to American families. Over the years, GSP has become an integral part of our businesses. Our members import a wide range of goods under GSP, from auto parts to jewelry to plywood to batteries to spices. We therefore have first-hand knowledge about how preference programs works – and don't work – in U.S. company raw material and finished good sourcing plans.

Preference Programs Matter – to Americans

When thinking about whether or not U.S. preference programs "work," one's focus tends to be on whether they work for the beneficiary countries. This of course is appropriate as preference programs are designed to promote poverty-eradicating development in poor countries.

Less common is a related consideration: how do they work for the American farmers, manufacturers, retailers and other importers who also use them? Preference programs succeed in their primary goal – promoting growth in developing countries through trade – only if U.S. companies find them attractive to incorporate into their sourcing and investment/production plans. U.S. companies will do so only if the benefits of the preference programs contribute positively to their "bottom lines," if the programs can be relied upon, and if the rules and regulations associated with claiming program benefits are not so complicated as to be more trouble than the benefits are worth.

Preference Programs Reduce Costs

U.S. preference programs extend duty-free treatment to imports of selected products from selected beneficiary countries. Although on average U.S. most-favored-nation duty rates are among the lowest in the world, for many individual products they can be quite high (see Table 1[1]). The U.S. market is very competitive, so any program that saves U.S. farmers, manufacturers, retailers and other importers money – even pennies – can be highly attractive. GSP alone saved U.S. importers nearly $1 billion in

1 The list of products in Table 1 is by no means exhaustive, nor does it always show the highest tariff rate in a given product grouping.

duties in 2005.[2] The motivation to source from a preference-eligible country can therefore be strong.

Table 1
Selected Products for Which U.S. Duties Remain High

	2007 Duty Rate	Eligible for (non-FTA) Preferences?
Certain meat	26.4%	No
Certain dried milk	17.5%	Yes
Sweet corn	21.3%	Yes
Dates	29.8%	Yes
Certain peanuts	163.8%	No
Canned tuna (in oil)	35.0%	Yes
Certain tobacco	350.0%	No
Numerous organic chemicals	6.5%	Yes
Rubber gloves	14.0%	Yes, limited
Plastic school satchels	20.0%	Yes, limited
Plywood	8.0%	Yes
Certain wool fabrics	25.0%	No
Certain cotton yarn	12.0%	No
T-shirts for babies	32.0%	No
Certain cotton bed linen	20.9%	No
Numerous types of footwear	37.5%	Yes, limited
Roofing tiles	13.5%	Yes
Hotel/restaurant tableware	25.0%	Yes
Certain drinking glasses	28.5%	Yes
Certain ball bearings	9.0%	Yes
Flashlights	12.5%	Yes
Certain television picture tubes	15.0%	Yes
Railway freight cars	14.0%	Yes
Certain motor vehicle engines	25.0%	Yes
Certain watch straps	11.2%	Yes
Fishing reels	9.2%	Yes
Certain brooms	32.0%	Yes
Trade-weighted Average U.S. Duty, on Dutiable Imports, 2006	4.5%	

Source: The Trade Partnership from Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (2007).

[2] See http://www.tradepartnership.com/pdf_files/2006NOV_GSP_Impacts.pdf, p. 3.

Preference Programs Improve U.S. Competitiveness and Support U.S. Jobs

A study conducted by The Trade Partnership for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce found that the impact of GSP on a variety of sectors of the U.S. economy is significant.[3] It concluded:

- GSP keeps American manufacturers and their suppliers competitive. In 2005, three quarters of U.S. imports using GSP were raw materials, parts and components, or machinery and equipment used by U.S. companies to manufacture goods in the United States for domestic consumption or for export. Electrical equipment and parts, and transportation vehicle parts are significant imports under GSP.

- American families also benefit from GSP. Finished consumer goods typically sold by retailers accounted for 25 percent of GSP imports in 2005. Jewelry sold at lower price points was the most significant item.

- GSP is particularly important to U.S. small businesses, many of whom rely on the program's duty savings to compete with much larger companies.

- Annual sectoral benefits to consumers of GSP products range up to $273 million.

- GSP imports support U.S. jobs. Direct and indirect jobs associated with moving aggregate GSP imports from the docks to farmers, manufacturers and ultimately to retail shelves totaled nearly 82,000 in 2005.

RECOMMENDATION: In addition to thinking hard about ways in which U.S. preference programs might be changed to achieve certain policy goals, U.S. policy makers need to consider closely the impacts of changes on American companies and their workers. While at first blush it might seem attractive to narrow the focus of preference programs to the least developed countries, or to eliminate benefits extended to imports of certain products (like auto parts from Brazil or jewelry from India or Thailand), these changes would have a significant adverse impact on American companies and workers, an impact that must be considered fully.

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3 The Trade Partnership, "Estimated Impacts of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences on U.S. Industry and Consumers," prepared for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, November 1, 2006, http://www.tradepartnership.com/pdf_files/2006NOV_GSP_Impacts.pdf.

Preference Programs Can Be Improved

As key as duty savings can be, however, our preference programs suffer from some important flaws that can lessen the enthusiasm for their use, and consequently limit their effectiveness in contributing to U.S. competitiveness and in promoting development that ultimately opens new markets for U.S. exports and investment. These include their stop-and-start nature, their inapplicability to many of the products made by developing countries, and their complicated nature.

The Frequent Expirations of Preference Programs Discourage Importers and Investors from Using Them

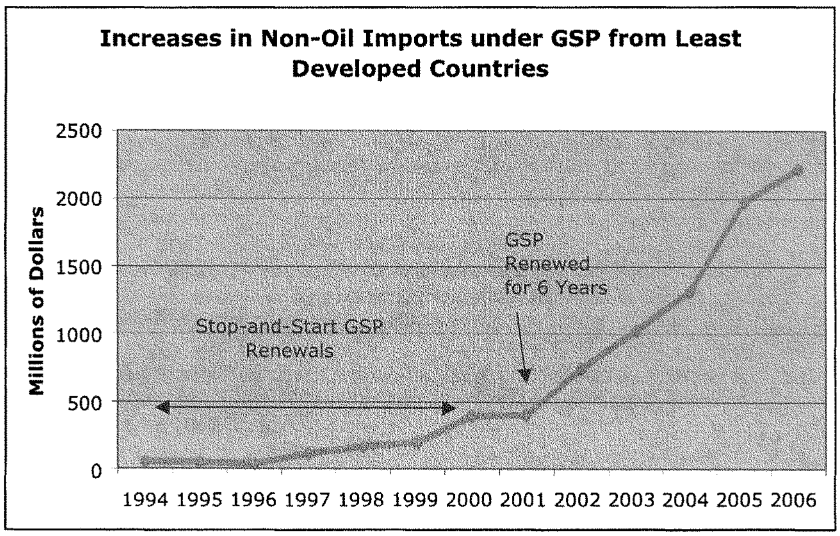
American companies' ability to use the duty-free benefits available under U.S. preference programs is most effective when they know those benefits will be available by the time they need to import the products of interest to them. While the time from design to order to importation varies for each company, for some it can be quite long. For example, some products take as long as one year from design to importation. For others, the products are advertised in catalogues with a shelf life of at least six months. In all cases, U.S. importers need to know what the duty-status will be for the imported product at the very beginning of that process.

If American companies can count on receiving duty savings under a preference program, they can incorporate those important cost savings into their pricing. But if the program expires mid-stream in the order-to-delivery process, importers can be caught with a serious financial burden. They cannot always adjust prices to customers to pass on the unexpected duties. So American companies have to evaluate the risk of losing the preferences mid-stream against the benefits of the duty savings. If the program is likely to expire, they often cannot incorporate the duty savings into their sourcing plans, and prices to customers will need to be higher to offset the risk.

The damage frequent program expiration causes to investment decisions can be just as great, if not greater. Needless to say, the pay-back from a foreign investment – e.g., opening a new factory, ensuring that there is adequate infrastructure to support it, training workers – can take several years to happen. U.S. companies would thus be reluctant to begin new sourcing relationships that require such investment if they are predicated on the need for duty-free benefits under a preference program that may expire.

With those planning constraints in mind, it is not surprising that the short-term renewals of GSP in the 1990s, compared to the long-term period from 2001-2006, affected usage of that program. From July 1993 through September 2001, Congress renewed GSP in fits and starts (largely due to the need to meet "pay-go" constraints). Planning sourcing using GSP was difficult if not impossible. Over this period, from 1994 to 2001, U.S. imports under GSP actually declined an average 2.2 percent annually. But in 2001 Congress renewed GSP for six years, and as a result, imports from GSP beneficiary countries to the United States have increased an average 13.2 percent annually.

A long term for any preference program (the ideal of course would be permanence) is therefore important in encouraging sourcing from countries that do not yet have the infrastructure or production capability to be competitive suppliers of preference-eligible products. The Chart below shows how the long-term renewal of GSP has increased interest in sourcing from poorer beneficiary countries. To the extent that some of Coalition members are interested in investing in new overseas production relationships, they need time to grow these suppliers. Short-term renewals of the program do not encourage this, and keep them focused on more traditional GSP-eligible countries.



RECOMMMENDATION: Make U.S. preference programs permanent.

The Inapplicability of Preference Programs to Important Products Made by Poor Countries Encourages Sourcing from More-Competitive Suppliers in Asia

One of the greatest frustrations for both developing country producers and U.S. purchasers is that the longest-lived and biggest U.S. preference program – GSP – does not cover imports of products best produced by labor-intensive developing countries. Most notably, these products include apparel and footwear.

Bangladesh – a "least developed country" by any measure -- offers the best example. U.S. GSP benefits go to just 0.6 percent of Bangladesh's total exports to the United States, while 86 percent of Bangladesh's total exports to the United States are dutiable apparel products. And as the Committee has heard from witnesses at its May 16 hearing, the United States collects more duties on imports from Bangladesh ($487 million) than it does on imports from France ($367 million), or from the United Kingdom ($430 million). The trade-weighted average duty on imports from Bangladesh is 15 percent, compared to 1 percent on imports from France, and 0.8 percent on imports from the United Kingdom.

The benefits of extending preferences to products developing countries are best positioned to make are demonstrated by the impact of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). AGOA provides U.S. duty-free treatment (under stringent conditions, see below) to apparel imported from beneficiary countries. AGOA is widely viewed as responsible for the development of tens of thousands of jobs in apparel production in Lesotho, for example. The most recent U.S. Trade Representative report on the operation of AGOA lists five new textile or apparel-related investments motivated by AGOA benefits, in Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Swaziland, and Uganda.[4]

From the U.S. perspective, Members of the Committee should consider that an importer considering whether to source apparel with duties applied will evaluate the costs and benefits offered by Bangladesh, for example, compared to China or Vietnam, for example. For many apparel products, China or Vietnam offer cost, quality and/or delivery advantages Bangladesh cannot replicate. A savings of the 15 percent average duty on imports from Bangladesh therefore would be meaningful, increasing the incentive to source from Bangladesh rather than China or Vietnam.

RECOMMENDATION: Extend permanent preference benefits to all products made by developing countries.

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[4] Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, "2007 Comprehensive Report on U.S. Trade and Investment Policy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa and Implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act," May 2007, p. 27.

Complicated Rules of Origin Frustrate the Use of Preferences

Another problem with U.S. preference programs is the variety of rules of origin, some of which can be quite complicated, particularly for new-to-export foreign producers. The simplest of all rules of origin is GSP's 35 percent value added rule. To qualify for benefits, a product must be the growth, product or manufacture of a beneficiary country and the sum of the cost or value of materials produced in the beneficiary country plus the direct costs of processing must equal at least 35 percent of the appraised value of the good.

But the rules get much more complicated for apparel imported under AGOA or the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA) preference program. (Remember that apparel generally is not eligible for GSP benefits.) Under AGOA, for example, U.S. importers must ensure that apparel meets *11 separate detailed requirements.*[5] Because these rules of origin are so restrictive, a special – but limited -- more liberal rule of origin had to be established (the so-called "third country fabric" rule). It is that rule that has promoted the development of apparel sourcing in sub-Saharan Africa.

The documentary evidence required by the various rules of origin requirements can be burdensome. It is not uncommon for U.S. importers to conclude that the paperwork involved in ensuring that a product complies with the preference program's rules of origin represents a "cost" – and a risk if U.S. Customs finds the evidence insufficient – that is not worth the effort. When the whole cost package is evaluated – purchasing from a preference country with duty savings but risk associated with demonstrating that the rules of origin have been met, versus purchasing from a non-preference country that offers less risk, higher cost (from duties) but better quality or delivery certainty -- the latter supplier often wins the order.

RECOMMENDATION: Simplify the rules of origin used to qualify for preferences.

Conclusion

GSP is a preference program that generally works. It works for very poor countries and it works for American farmers, manufacturers and consumers. There are changes the Committee could enact to make preference programs work better, for beneficiary countries *and* for their U.S. customers. In evaluating those changes, Members should consider their impacts not only on beneficiary countries but also on U.S. companies and workers.

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[5] For the excruciating details, see http://www.customs.gov/linkhandler/cgov/import/international_agreements/special_trade_programs/agoa_african_growth/2002agoa.ctt/2002agoa.pdf.

DEL MONTE FOODS
STARKIST SEAFOOD

Pittsburgh, PA

February 28, 2007

The Honorable Susan C. Schwab
United States Trade Representative
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
600 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20508

Dear Madame Ambassador:

I am writing to urge that you support legislation necessary to extend the provisions of the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA), which covers Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia.

As you know, the Congressional intent of the Andean preference program, which expired on December 31 of last year and was extended until June 30 of this year, was to provide an incentive for U.S. companies to invest in the politically and economically fragile Andean region. I believe ATPDEA has worked very well, particularly in stimulating the manufacture of tuna in pouches using fish caught by U.S. and Ecuadorian flagged vessels, often displacing products of Asian origin that do not contain U.S. or Ecuadorian caught tuna.

The expiration of the ATPDEA will create a disruptive gap in coverage for Del Monte Foods, which owns StarKist and other U.S. companies that currently trade with the Andean countries. Clearly, many United States companies that otherwise would not have considered investing in the Andean region or sourcing from the region did so because of ATPDEA. Like StarKist, I am confident that these investors want to maintain their presence in the region but are concerned about the possible expiration of ATPDEA.

Therefore, on behalf of Del Monte Foods and its StarKist subsidiary, I again urge you to support a legislative extension of the ATPDEA for all four Andean countries prior to the June 30 expiration date.

Sincerely,

Susan S. Jackson
Vice President, Seafood Sourcing

DHL EXPRESS

Honorable Senator
Max Baucus
Chairman Finance Committee

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EXPRESS

As the United States seeks to strengthen democracies around the world - particularly close to home - the Andean region is strategically important in preserving political and economic stability in Latin America. We respectfully urge you to renew ATPDEA benefits to Ecuador before they expire.

Sincerely,

Teresa Ortiz

Teresa Ortiz Sánchez
GENERAL MANAGER
DHL EXPRESS (ECUADOR) S.A.

HEARING: US Preference Programs: How well do they work?

May 16, 2007, at 10:00 am in 215 Dirksen Senate Office Building

WRITTEN TESTIMONY - REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

Embassy of Bolivia

3014 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.

Washington D.C. 20008

May 14, 2007

According to the rules of the Finance Committee, the Republic of Bolivia would like to present its views for the inclusion in the hearing record the present typewritten statement.

In February 2007, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs from Bolivia and Ecuador respectfully requested together that the U.S. Congress gives positive consideration and grant a five year extension of the trade preference legislation that provides the necessary stability for jobs that lift significant segments of our society out of poverty.

As you are aware, trade preferences and the benefits derived form them will expire on June 30, 2007. This fact will impair or nullify the positive effects that have been achieved in recent years with the ATPDEA. Based on this legislation our region has obtained positive and tangible results for our societies, increasing decent and stable employment due to the growth of exports, particularly of products with greater added value to the U.S. market.

Bolivia would like to present to the Finance Committee more detailed information regarding the impact of the ATPDEA and how this is a fundamental instrument for the promotion of economic development and the strengthening of trade relations between both countries. We firmly believe that it is also a concrete indication of our shared responsibility in the fight against illicit drugs.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2006 the Government of Bolivia outlined strategies, in the National Development Plan that seek to give small urban and rural producers farmers, who represent 80% of the labor force in our country, economic opportunities and active participation in development. Under the new government we are working together with the different sectors in productive development to combat poverty and unemployment in our country.

In this, the United States is a strategic trade partner. If we exclude exports of gas and oil, today the US is the principal market for our exports. Recognizing Bolivia's efforts and sacrifices in combating drug trafficking, the US adopted the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) in 1992, and broadened in 2002 as the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA). As the information presented below clearly shows, this program has contributed powerfully to the growth of companies dealing in textiles and clothing, leather, wood, and precious metal jewelry. It also allowed the establishment of productive links between large, medium, small and micro-enterprises. The positive results are real: important growth in value-added exports and over 30,000 direct and indirect jobs.

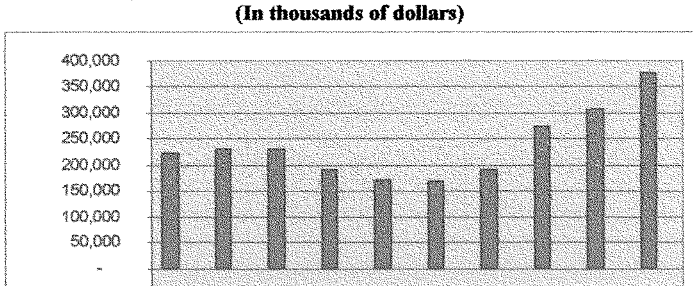
Bolivian producers are extraordinary in their creativeness and tenacity, yet they face many obstacles, including geography and a history of impoverishing marginalization, regardless of whether the productive units are small, medium or big. In this context, the commercial preferences in the ATPDEA which pose effectively negligible cost to the US, have made it possible for the Bolivian exporters to access the North American market, overcoming many obstacles and providing horizons for increasing their production and creating new export opportunities.

Bolivia is now aiming to maintain, strengthen and deepen the preferences gained through the ATPDEA and the GSP, through a just and balanced long-term trade agreement between both countries. Achieving a broader bilateral agreement will be an important challenge, and an opportunity to improve and deepen relations between Bolivia and the US. We look forward to our continued dialogue on our economic partnership, to discuss the substantial progress we have made in just the last year on combating poverty and unemployment, and finding ways that together we can make the economy work for all people

2. BOLIVIA - US TRADE[1]

2.1. Bolivian Exports to the United States: Bolivian exports to the U.S., which reached a record of $377 million in 2006, received a real boost in 2002 with ATPDEA as noted in the chart below. As a result of this growth, over 9% of Bolivian exports go to the US, second only to Brazil. If gas and oil exports are excluded the US is Bolivia's most important export market, absorbing 15.5% of exports. As important, products exported to the US have high added value content, which means the creation of jobs and a direct contribution to the development of the country.

Exports from Bolivia to the United States 1997 - 2006
(In thousands of dollars)

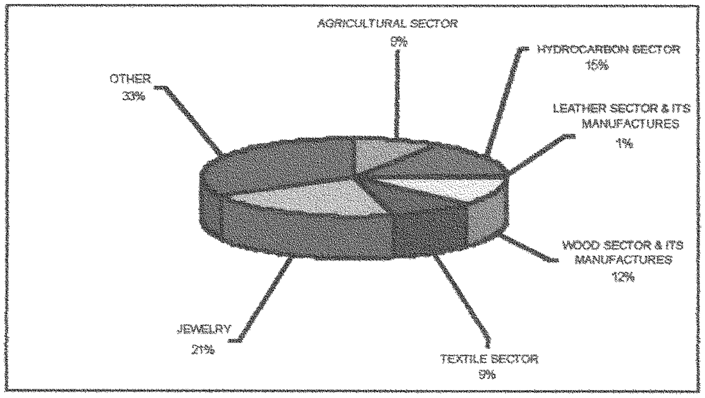


	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Exportaciones	222,1	229,7	232,2	191,4	171,8	166,7	192,0	273,0	307,7	377,7
% crecimiento		3.37	1.09	-17.53	-10.24	-2.98	15.21	42.12	12.71	22.76

The following graphic shows shares of the different products sectors in Bolivian to the US in 2006, clearly showing the growing importance of high value added exports such as gold and silver jewelry, textiles, and wood products.

Shares of the Export Sectors
From Bolivia to the United States - 2006
(Percentages)

[1] All the data used is from the United States International Trade Commission website.



2.2. Bolivian Imports from the United States: Imports to Bolivia from the United States between 1997-2006 tended to decrease, with the exception of 2005 when registered a value of $218 million dollars. In 2006 imports stood at $215 million dollars.

The principal products imported by Bolivia from the United States are capital intensive goods. In 2006 they include machines and spare parts, semi-worked gold, heavy equipment such as compressors, vehicles, and gas turbines, and others.

2.3. Trade Balance: The trade balance over the last decade between Bolivia and the US is marked by two phases. The first is between 1997 and 2002, in which Bolivia had a negative balance with the US, and a second phase between 2003 and 2006, when the balance became clearly favorable. The reason is clear: in August 2002 The United States Congress approved the ATPDEA, extending the benefits of the Andean Preference Trade Act. This act produced a substantial increase in exports, above all in the textile and clothing sector.

While the ATPDEA produced something of a boom in Bolivian exports to the United States, as the following table shows Bolivia's share of US imports is effectively irrelevant to the US economy, never representing more than 0.03% of total US imports over the last decade.

Bolivia in the US's Total Imports
(in thousands of dollars)

(in thousands of dollars) Year	US Total Imports	Imports from Bolivia	Bolivia's Share
1997	870,212,654	222,185	0.02%
1998	913,884,886	229,724	0.03%
1999	1,024,765,969	232,243	0.02%
2000	1,216,887,535	191,470	0.02%
2001	1,141,959,125	171,862	0.02%
2002	1,163,548,552	166,732	0.01%
2003	1,259,395,643	192,086	0.02%
2004	1,469,673,412	273,001	0.02%
2005	1,670,940,375	307,714	0.02%
2006	1,855,119,254	377,739	0.02%

Source: USITC Interactive Tariff and Trade DataWeb, downloaded 15 April 2007.

3. JOB CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT

To combat poverty and promote sustainable, dignified livelihoods the Bolivian Government is working to promote higher value added production and job creation. Historically, the Bolivian economy has been an exporter of raw materials, and subject to boom and bust cycles of commodity markets. While the mining and hydrocarbons sector have made contributions to state revenues, they have tended to produce very limited positive development spillovers of more labor intensive export industries.

The United States market is the most important market for products manufactured in Bolivia. Over 65% of exports to the U.S. corresponds manufactured goods, making the US unique among trading partners. In 2006 a total of 468 enterprises from various industries exported to the United States, 298 of them under the ATPDEA program, as indicated in the following table.

TOTAL OF EXPORT ENTERPRISES BY SECTORS			
SECTORS	**N°. OF ENTERPRISES**	**N°. OF ENTERPRISES ATPDEA**	**PERCENTAGE**
TEXTILES	160	146	91,25%
JEWELS	15	11	73,33%
WOOD & ITS MANUFACTURES	155	66	42,58%
LEATHER & ITS MANUFACTURES	50	35	70%
OTHERS	88	40	45,45%
TOTAL	**468**	298	100%

Thus ATPDEA extension will positively contribute to development by attracting capital for labor-intensive sectors, creating or consolidating productive linkages, diversifying products and creating incentives for improving quality, while avoiding the closure of many small and micro-enterprises that export to the U.S.

Likewise, it is important to point out that by contributing to decent, more permanent job creation for both men and women provides viable alternatives for workers who might turn to illicit activities.

In this way, the ATPDEA contributes to social and labor stability as well as helping to reduce poverty in Bolivia, especially in the cities of La Paz, El Alto and Cochabamba, where most of the products bound for the United States are made.

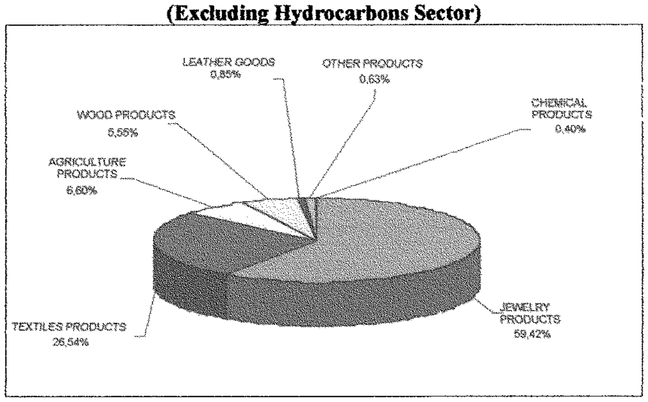
3.1. ATPDEA, Bolivian exports and job creation: Bolivian exports to the world in 2006 directly generated an estimated 47,500 jobs, and indirectly another 368,800; total direct and indirect employment generated by US demand for Bolivia exports in 2006 was estimated at 416,300.

The jobs linked to exports to the U.S. market in 2006 – excluding the capital sector gas and oil sectors – totaled approximately 59.300. These jobs represent 13% of total employment related to Bolivian exports.

Of this total, the direct and indirect employment generated by exports to the US under the ATPDEA program reached an estimated 32,300 workers in 2006.

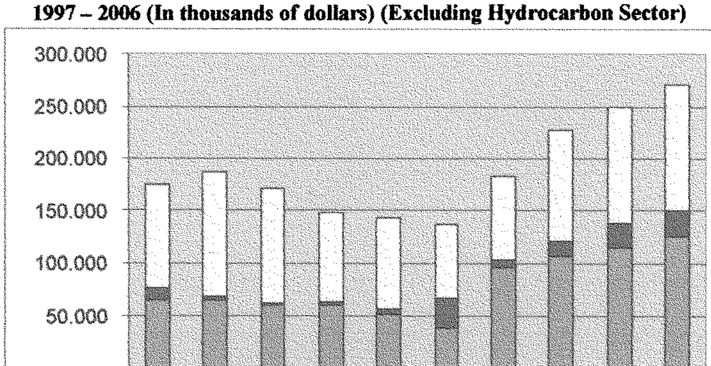
Jobs sustained by ATPDEA are concentrated in labor intensive activities, and as indicated in the chart below, are concentrated in the jewelry and apparel and industries.

Employment generated by sectors according to exports to U.S. via ATPDEA – 2006
(Excluding Hydrocarbons Sector)



3.2. Exports by Program: With the ATPDEA, Bolivian exports to the US market became more competitive, and achieved significant growth between 2003 and 2006. Excluding gas and oil exports[2], growth in the last years exceeded 40% to $126.5 million dollars. These figures underscore the impact that the GSP and ATPDEA programs had on the development and export of manufactured products.

Exports of Bolivia to the United States by Program
1997 – 2006 (In thousands of dollars) (Excluding Hydrocarbon Sector)



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
No program claimed	97.525	118.314	108.295	84.378	86.536	70.811	79.553	106.556	110.972	121.283
SGP	11.212	2.890	2.803	4.537	6.078	29.806	7.040	13.808	22.078	23.448
ATPDEA	65.387	65.364	59.579	59.425	50.729	37.840	96.614	107.674	118.133	126.518

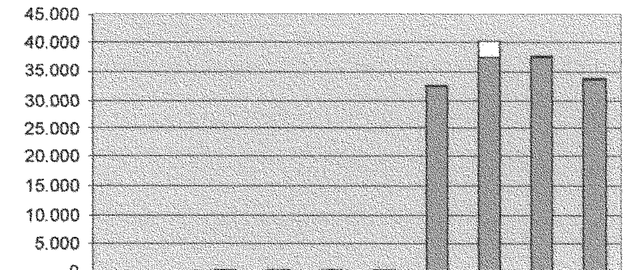
[2] The hydrocarbon sector is excluded owing to its volatile behaviour in exports to U.S.A. in the last years. Likewise, it is an intensive capital sector, which does not reflect a significant growth in labour.

3.3. Exports by industry: The following sections present the evolution of Bolivian exports over the last decade in some key industries: textiles, jewellery, etc.

Textiles and clothing: Over 70% of Bolivia textile and clothing exports are directed to the US making it the principal market for cotton garments produced in Bolivia. The following chart clearly indicates that the development of the sector, among other factors, is due to the opening of the US market by taking advantage of the ATPDEA.

The slight decrease from 2005 and 2006 is in largest part a product of the uncertainty regarding the extension of the ATPDEA in 2006, since 99% of exports enter under the ATPDEA.

Bolivian Textile Exports to the United States
1997 – 2006 (In thousands of dollars)



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
W/O PROGRAMA	38	26	110	193	111	82	255	2.697	158	234
SGP	0	0	0	0	2	31	1	3	0	0
ATPDEA	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.192	37.461	37.384	33.573

While the majority of apparel exports to the US are cotton garments, the US imports a total of 120 products. *The impact of this development is significant: an important part of production is* carried out in association with small and medium enterprises.

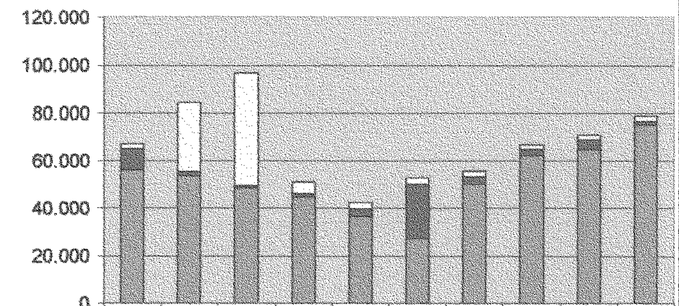
Due to high quality labor, access to raw materials and readily available production technologies, Bolivia with ATPDEA has become competitive in cotton garments such as shirts, t-shirts, underwear for both men and women, pants, and other garments.

Bolivia is well known for offering a wide range of garments made of alpaca and llama wool. The country has any amount of raw material since great herds of these animals roam the Andean areas of the country. Production and exports reflect the variety of goods that are well received by international markets because they keep up with the changing trends of fashion.

Due to the quality of labor and raw materials, as well as the availability of production technology, within this sector we specially emphasize cotton garments such as shirts, T-shirts, underwear for both men and women, and pants, among others.

Jewelry: Exports of gold and silver jewelry have grown steadily since 2003 reaching over amount of $78 million dollars in 2006, and representing 21% of total exports to the US market.

Bolivian Jewelry Exports to the United States
1997 – 2006 (In thousands of dollars)



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
SIN PROGRAMA	2.011	29.087	47.378	4.942	2.661	2.862	2.379	2.322	2.085	1.869
SGP	9.173	1.445	882	1.146	3.102	23.026	3.105	2.605	3.837	1.534
ATPDEA	55.900	53.621	48.344	44.793	36.724	26.904	49.991	62.024	64.912	75.182

Almost all Bolivian jewelry exports go to the U.S. Between 2003 and 2006 an average of 96% of jewelry exports entered the U.S. under ATPDEA.

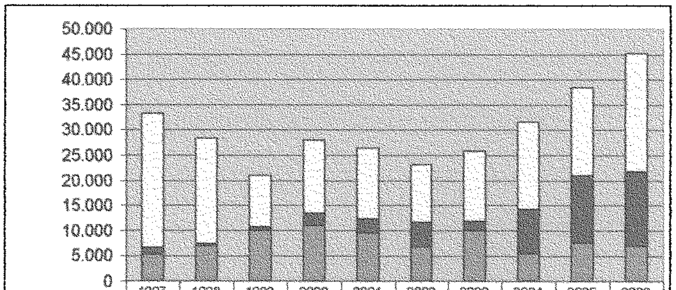
In Bolivia today there are several companies offering high quality jewelry in large quantities. Jewelry exports also have the capacity to expand into new markets. Designer jewelry could play an increasingly important role in the future: there is important growth in artisan workshops using modern technology, produce exclusive lines of jewelry.

Wood products: Wood products made up 14% of exports to the US in 2006, becoming the third most important sector in Bolivian exports to the US.

The US market is the most important for Bolivian wooden manufactures, absorbing 48% of total exports.

It is important to note that while 51% of the wood products exports are duty free, this is largely sawed wood (raw material), unlike the other 49% are value-added goods, which generate employment and industrial development such as wooden furniture, doors and windows, and enter under the ATPDEA-GSP.

Bolivian Wood Exports to the United States
1997 – 2006 (In thousands of dollars)



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
SIN PROGRAMA	26.740	21.089	10.191	14.602	14.010	11.301	13.927	17.523	17.341	23.224
SGP	1.178	489	722	2.411	2.905	5.033	2.081	8.624	13.394	14.825
ATPDEA	5.391	6.913	10.035	10.962	9.477	6.721	9.852	5.491	7.544	7.024

The US market is the most important for Bolivian wooden products, absorbing 48% of total wood exports.

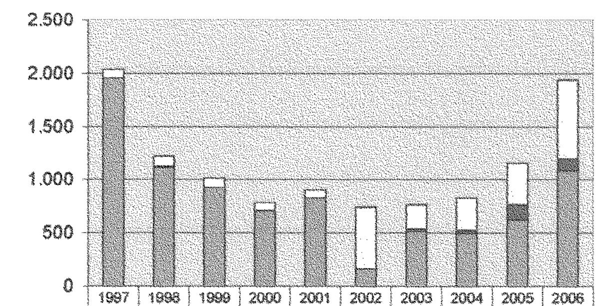
It is important to note that while 51% of the wood products exports are duty free, this is largely sawn wood (raw material). The remaining 49% are value-added goods, which generate employment and industrial development such as wooden furniture, doors and windows, and which enter today principally under the ATPDEA.

Bolivia holds certified sustainable management for 2 million hectares of tropical forest. Bolivia is thus a natural world leader in certified tropical forests. This is the result of the efforts and responsibility on the part of Bolivian companies, institutions, international organizations, and citizens who believe in forestry as a sustainable resource for creating jobs and resources and who uphold the conservation of forests through sustainable management.

Hides and leathers: Export of hides and their manufactures to The United States during 2006 were valued at $1.8 million dollars. While this is a very modest amount, this sector grew 114% from 2002 to 2006, and shows excellent potential for further consolidation and growth thanks to the preferences granted under the ATPDEA.

Leather goods exports deliver a variety of 26 products to US markets, and involve some 50 Bolivian companies. The main products exported are leather trunks and purses, and semi-tanned iguana and lizard skins, among others.

Bolivian Hides and Manufacture Exports to the United States
1997 – 2006 (In thousands of dollars)



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
SIN PROGRAMA	71	95	100	79	73	579	228	294	396	736
SGP	0	14	0	0	3	2	25	28	138	121
ATPDEA	1.955	1.108	916	700	822	158	510	496	617	1.075

Other sectors exporting to the U.S.: The United States is an important market for Bolivian products in terms of the quantity and value of goods exported, but perhaps even more important because it is also the most diversity of products demanded from Bolivian producers. This brad diversification of value added, largely manufactured products points to the enormous current importance future potential of the US market for Bolivia.

There are a variety of industries poised for future growth and that cold have an important development impact on Bolivia, including processed goods which demand local agricultural inputs; new organic and craft products unique to the Bolivian Andes.

Brazil nuts are one example of products that have high potential for short-term development. In 2006 Bolivia exported over $70 million in Brazil nuts, of which just over 25% ($17.8 million) went to the US market. Another important product is coffee; much production is carried out with the support of alternative development programs. Of the $14.2 million dollars of coffee that Bolivia exported in 2006, approximately 23% was bound for the US market.

Another small, but important sector is quinoa, an increasingly popular grain native the Bolivian highlands. The total amount exported by Bolivia in 2006 reached $8.9 dollars, of which about 25% was exported to the United States.

From these statements it is clear that exports within the framework of the ATPDEA are in close relation with our economic development, resulting in generation of employment, productive sustainable growth and reducing poverty and exclusion.

U.S. PREFERENCE PROGRAMS: HOW WELL DO THEY WORK?
MAY 16, 2007

BOLIVIAN CAMELID ASSOCIATION presents: TESTIMONY ON THE IMPACT OF THE ANDEAN TRADE PROMOTION AND DRUG ERADICATION ACT (ATPDEA)

CANEB
Av. Arce No. 2017 esq. C. Goita
Casilla 12145
La Paz, Bolivia
Tel: (591+2) 244-3529
Fax:(591+2) 244-1491

STATEMENT OF THE BOLIVIAN CAMELID ASSOCIATION
MARCH, 2007
LA PAZ-BOLIVIA

The Bolivian Camelid Association (ACB) was founded in 1990 by fifteen small-and-medium textile companies, located in the Province of La Paz, Bolivia, dedicated to the production of yarn, and knitted and woven products, made of alpaca, llama, and other natural fibers. The ACB's main objective is to work on common interests and have representation before government entities, commercial organizations, and the private sector.

The purpose of this document is to report the effect that the expiration of Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA) on June 30th, 2007 will have on our companies and local economy, in case this agreement is not extended.

Bolivian Textile exports to the US under the ATPDEA Agreement represent only 0.05%[1] of US textile imports. For us at the ACB, however, the ATPDEA has had a tremendous positive effect socially and economically, as we explain below.

Because of the ATPDEA agreement, Bolivian textile products, especially alpaca and llama products, have become competitive in the US market. In that regard, the ATPDEA has truly opened the US market for our products. Prior to the existence of ATPDEA, our exports to the US market represented a small percentage (15%) of our total exports and were limited only to a high-end reduced market. The elimination of customs duties (16-20%), has allowed our products to reach a wider range of customers. Currently, the share

[1] US textile imports vs. Bolivian Textile exports to the US market

of our exports to the US market reaches 55% of our total exports, which has enabled our companies to grow proportionately. This growth translates to the following aspects.

The first visible impact of the ATPDEA enactment is the creation of new jobs. For ACB member companies, this means a 60% growth in direct and indirect new jobs. Currently, ACB companies have about 1,500 people working directly or indirectly on orders from US customers. Most of the people working on the production of our textile products (75%) are women, of indigenous ethnic background –mainly Aymara and Quechua. In that regard, the ATPDEA has enabled our companies to contribute to our local community through the creation of new jobs, concentrated in a population that otherwise would consider emigrating out of the country.

Another important impact the ATPDEA has been an increase in the additional investment we have made in our companies. We have invested to expand our production capacity (infrastructure and machinery) in order to comply with US market requirements of quantities and lead times. At the same time, we have invested in training new and existing personnel, in order to be able to comply with the high quality standards demanded by the US market. Finally, we have invested in creating better working conditions for our personnel, which is an important aspect required by our customers in the US.

In order to position our products in the US, we have also invested in activities in this market. We regularly exhibit at the fashion show Magic Marketplace in Las Vegas. We also work with US sales representatives/agents that work on commission and exhibit at other US shows with our products. Finally, we regularly visit the US on commercial missions.

Our companies specialize in hand-made products.

Only now that we are starting to see the positive impact that the ATPDEA has had on our companies and local economy, it would be devastating for our products to confront custom duties again. This would mean going back to the initial state, where our products were not competitive in the US market with respect to comparable substitute products, imported from other countries that have trade preferences in place with the US.

We truly believe in the potential of our products to grow and consolidate in the US market, and we are convinced this would be possible if we do not face custom duties. It is important to stress that our products do not compete in any way with US based textile businesses, since the raw material we use to make our products are only found in the Andean region (llama and alpaca).

U.S. PREFERENCE PROGRAMS: HOW WELL DO THEY WORK?
MAY 16, 2007

BOLIVAN ARTISAN ASSOCIATION presents: TESTIMONY ON THE IMPACT OF THE ANDEAN TRADE PROMOTION AND DRUG ERADICATION ACT (ATPDEA)

Villa Juliana Av. Norte No. 250
Zona 1ro. De Mayo
El Alto, La Paz, Bolivia
Tel/Fax (591+2) 283-1061
www.senor-de-mayo.com

TESTIMONY of the ASOCIACIÓN ARTESENAL BOLIVIANA "SEÑOR de MAYO"

La Paz, March 22nd, 2007

Before developing the content of this letter, we wish to thank you for giving us this significant opportunity to express our statement as regards the ATPDEA.

Our undertaking is denominated ASARBOLSEM / Asociación Artesanal Boliviana Señor de Mayo (Lord of May Bolivian Artisans Association); it was established 18 years ago, as an undertaking comprising 6 groups of artisans, both men and women, who had the overbearing need to support a family, and who did not give up when facing the unfavorable economic situation which our country was undergoing, but on the contrary, faced it looking for solutions and for **productive alternatives,** establishing an artisans' association.

At the beginning, like many other undertakings, ASARBOLSEM met an endless number of problems; however, we never requested economic resources as donations, we rather faced the challenge with our own resources, only requesting and obtaining support from different countries through the **opening of their markets** for export of our products.

Presently, thanks to the strong endeavor undertaken by its members, and the support received from countries such as the United States of America in opening their markets, ASARBOLSEM is a successful self sustainable undertaking, and one of the main Bolivian exporters. It concentrates 21 groups of artisans, integrated by rural communities, handicapped persons as well as men and women from urban areas from all the Bolivian Departments.

Our association generates direct employment for 300 workers and indirect employment for 100; for this reason it constitutes the economic milestone of all these families. The success attained by ASARBOLSEM is based on the principles of Fair Market; it observes an ethics code which characterizes us: 1) To be socially acceptable. 2) To be ecologically sustainable. And 3) To be economically feasible.

We firmly believe that without following these fundamental principles we would not have been able to attain our present condition, since the situation in Bolivia is quite different than the one it had in the past. From an undertaking that was looking for markets, which we were in the past, presently we are an undertaking required by the markets; we believe that this is thanks to the above mentioned code, and also to the quality that we have achieved in our products.

Here you will find only one of the numerous examples of Bolivian productive organizations similar to ASARBOLSEM which, besides contributing to improve the quality of life in our country by generating employment, are the main generators of leadership, encouraging the equity of gender, democracy; and furthermore as agents of social stability nationwide.

The United States is one of the main countries which has invested time and significant efforts to encourage the Bolivian productive sector (textiles and jewelry among others) by strengthening undertakings such as ASARBOLSEM by means of training programs, transfer of know-how and technology; sending specialists and finally through commercial agreements such as the ATPDEA. Therefore we strongly believe that to suppress the facilities of this agreement for Bolivia would mean a considerable loss of investments for both countries. For Bolivia it would imply that these undertakings would be closed and become bankrupt since in our country, with a population of only 8.989.046 inhabitants, the local consumption is an insufficient market for our production, and external markets constitute the main engines of our economy.

The immediate result of suppressing the ATPDEA would be the increase in the rate of unemployment. This would rebound in the two main concerns of the United States as regards Bolivia:

- Illegal migration of Bolivian citizens abroad;
- Increase of coca leaf farming.

However, we would also like to stress the positive aspects of the subject as regards the benefit that U. S. consumers get when purchasing our products, since they are good quality products, and highly competitive in their price, not to mention savings due to their low prices, which can be lead to other kinds of U. S. products or services.

Additionally, a long term agreement with Bolivia would strengthen the positive image of your country not only in the national context, but in the South American context, where presently many agreements and treaties of the same kind are being defined, and which will serve for the commercial strengthening of our Continent.

Finally, we would like to mention that the intention of the Bolivian productive sector is to negotiate an agreement which may benefit both countries, not only our country. With this purpose, we submit our request to negotiate this agreement with a long term commercial vision.

We take this opportunity to thank you once more for your time and consideration of this matter. Very truly yours,

Antonia Rodriguez
PRESIDENT
ASOCIACION ARTESANAL BOLIVIANA SEÑOR DE MAYO

U.S. PREFERENCE PROGRAMS: HOW WELL DO THEY WORK?
MAY 16, 2007

OVALDO FLORES, Textile Worker, presents: TESTIMONY ON THE IMPACT OF THE ANDEAN TRADE PROMOTION AND DRUG ERADICATION ACT (ATPDEA)

Osvaldo Flores
Villa Dolores, Calle 11
El Alto, La Paz, Bolivia

TESTIMONY of OVALDO FLORES

I work in a sewing factory in the Ballivian Zone (the North zone of El Alto) where we make dress garments. Ten of us work together in an association and we sew clothes such as woolen jackets, shirts, sports clothes, etc. With this job I support my daughter, who is already in school, and I pay my electricity and water bills. At work we're served lunch and coffee which helps cut back on food costs. Because this is the only income I have, and, as we all well know it's hard to find employment, I work from early in the morning until night and get by with what I earn. The owner of the factory exports our goods to the United States under the ATPDEA. But now I'm thinking about looking for work elsewhere because everyone in the factory says that there isn't going to be work, due the possibility that we there may no longer be an economic agreement to send textiles to the US.

EMBAJADA DEL ECUADOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Note N° 4 - 8 - 8 /07

The Embassy of Ecuador to the United States of America presents its compliments to the Senate Committee on Finance, and with reference to the Hearing "U.S. Preference Programs: How Well Do They Work", to be held on May 16, 2007, has the honor to enclose the following documents, in order to be included in the record:

- Copy of letters sent to the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Max Baucus, by managers of U.S. enterprises in Ecuador (LAAD AMERICAS, DHL EXPRESS, GM, ARROW CARGO and CALCOT), in which they support Ecuador's request for the extension of the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA).

- Copy of the letter sent to the Honorable Susan Schwab, United States Trade Representative, by the Vice President, Seafood Sourcing of DEL MONTE FOODS, Susan S. Jackson, in which she urges the support legislation needed to extend the provisions of the ATPDEA for the Andean countries.

- Copy of the letter sent to the Labor Minister of Ecuador, Antonio Gagliardo, in Spanish and it's un official translation to English, by the representative of the ILO in Ecuador, César Mosquera, in which he recognizes that Ecuador has made progress during the last months in the effort to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The document contains a brief summary of major advances in this labor issue. In addition, Mr. Mosquera expresses the ILO's commitment and desire to cooperate with Ecuador.

The Embassy of Ecuador to the United States of America avails itself of this opportunity to reiterate to the Senate Committee on Finance the assurances of its highest consideration.

EMBAJADA DEL ECUADOR DCM WASHINGTON

Washington, D.C., May 14th, 2007

TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
Attn. Editorial and Document Section
Rm. SD – 203
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510 -6200b

FOLEY
HOAG LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Paul Reichler
Washington, DC Office
202.223.1200 x

May 15, 2007

<u>Via E-mail</u>
<u>Via U.S. Mail</u>

Senate Committee on Finance
Attn. Editorial and Document Section
Rm. SD-203
Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510-6200b

Re: Senate Finance Committee Hearing held on May 16, 2007 -- U.S. Preference Programs: How Well Do They Work?

The dispute between Occidental Petroleum and the Government of Ecuador has been submitted to binding arbitration before the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) in Washington.

Both parties are fully engaged and participating in the ICSID arbitration. The first hearings in the case were held on May 2 and 3 in Washington. Ecuador was represented by its Attorney General, Dr. Xavier Garaicoa, and by the law firm Foley Hoag LLP of Washington, DC. As a partner in the law firm, I have served as counsel to Ecuador in this case, working closely with the Attorney General at the recent hearings.

The three arbitrators -- distinguished international jurists from Canada, France and New Zealand -- have established a schedule for the remainder of the case, which calls for final hearings in May 2008. The arbitrators have advised the parties that they expect to issue their definitive ruling no later than September 2008.

Decisions by ICSID arbitral tribunals are binding on the parties and enforceable in the countries that are parties to the ICSID Convention.

This dispute originated in May 2006, when Ecuador determined that Occidental had committed material breaches of its investment contract, pertaining to the operation of the "Block 15" oil field, and exercised its express right to terminate the contract and Occidental's operating privileges. Occidental denies that it committed a material breach of the contract, and accuses Ecuador of illegally "expropriating" its investment.

May 15, 2007
Page 2

These are the issues that Occidental has brought before the ICSID arbitral tribunal and asked it to resolve: whether Ecuador rightly declared Occidental in material breach and terminated the investment contract, or whether it illegally expropriated Occidental's investment.

There has been some confusion in Washington over Ecuador's participation in the arbitration. This may be the product of last year's presidential election campaign, when Ecuador's participation in the arbitration became a contentious issue. However, the fact is that since President Rafael Correa took office in January Ecuador has been participating fully in the arbitration. This is demonstrated by the presence of its Attorney General at the hearings held on May 2 and 3.

Sincerely,

Paul Reichler

General Motors del Ecuador S.A. - División de GM LAAM (Latin America, Africa, and Middle East)
Ómnibus BB Transportes S.A.
Panamericana Norte KM 5 ½ y José de la Rea
Telf: (593) 2 2977-700 ext. 362
Fax: (593) 2 2977-700 ext. 363
Quito, Ecuador

Quito, March 30, 2007

Honorable Senator
Max Baucus
Chairman Finance Committee

Dear Congressman Baucus:

As leaders of U.S. companies with investments in Ecuador, we urge you to respond positively to Ecuador's request for a renewal of the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA) before it expires on June 30, 2007.

ATPDEA is a win-win policy for both the United States and the countries that benefit from its provisions. ATPDEA has strengthened the trade and political ties between our country and Ecuador, resulting in economic growth and job creation in both economies. ATPDEA has also been instrumental in fighting the production and trafficking of illicit drugs. At a time when Ecuador is facing the challenge to strengthen its governance and institutions, our government cannot afford to withdraw its support of this emerging market.

In the case of Ecuador specifically, ATPDEA has provided a stable market for American businesses. Currently, over 100 U.S. companies operate in the Andean nation. Since the enactment of ATPDEA in 2002, there has been a 30% increase in U.S. investments in Ecuador. In 2005 alone, those investments totaled $760 million. As a result, our businesses have greatly benefited from the trade preferences afforded by ATPDEA. At a geopolitical level, we take great pride in the role we have played - as job creators - to sustain and support U.S. interests in an increasingly volatile yet important region to our government's goals in Latin America. Our companies and, more importantly, U.S. policy stand a great deal to lose without ATPDEA in Ecuador.

General Motors del Ecuador S.A. - División de GM LAAM (Latin America, Africa, and Middle East)
Ómnibus BB Transportes S.A.
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Telf: (593) 2 2977-700 ext. 362
Fax: (593) 2 2977-700 ext. 363
Quito, Ecuador

ATPDEA has served U.S. interests by encouraging the growth and diversification of the agricultural sector in Ecuador. Rising exports to the United States are responsible for the creation of 358,515 new jobs in the flowers, bananas, broccoli, mangos, shrimps and tuna industries. As a result, Ecuadorian farmers have found a profitable alternative to the production and distribution of illegal crops. Failure to extend ATPDEA would, without a doubt, have a devastating effect on this Andean economy and people. In addition, it would harm U.S. businesses and cripple our government's anti-drug efforts in the region.

As the United States seeks to strengthen democracies around the world - particularly close to home - the Andean region is strategically important in preserving political and economic stability in Latin America. We respectfully urge you to renew ATPDEA benefits to Ecuador before they expire.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Cadena Beier
Operations Director

INTERNATONAL LABOUR OFFICE

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour - IPEC

National Time-Bound Programme, Ecuador

Dr. Antonio Gagliardo
Minister of Labour and Employment
Quito, Ecuador

19 March 2007

Sir,

On the occasion of the forthcoming tenth anniversary of Ecuador's collaboration with the ILO aimed at eliminating child labour in this country, it is our pleasure to convey to you greetings from the International Labour Office, and particularly from the members of the IPEC team in Ecuador.

Under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government and the ILO, signed in April 1997 and renewed in 2002, Ecuador has been receiving technical and financial assistance from IPEC through a variety of projects such as: the IPEC's subregional programme for South America on national policies for the elimination of child labour, initiated in 1996 and financed by Spain's International Cooperation Agency (AECI); as from 2001,the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) in suppport of national child labour surveys; between 2000 and 2004 the subregional programme for the elimination of child labour in informal mining; and, starting in 2004, the programme financed by the Department of Labor of the United States of America (USDOL) in support of the Time-Bound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, TBP-Ecuador. The latter has an office in Quito and is involved both in activities aimed at strengthening the legal and institutional framework and in action focussed on prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour in sectors and areas as prioritized by the country.

Though much still remains to be done before child labour is completely eradicated, we can safely say that after ten years of close collaboration, the country has made major strides forward, and both the State and civil society, in particular workers' and employers' organizations, have demonstrated their firm resolve, throughout successive administrations,to face up to the problem.

Thus, in terms of legislation, policies and institutional arrangements, the following should be highlighted: ratification in 2000 of ILO Conventions 138 and 182; the bringing into line of the Youth and Adolescent Code (2003), the Penal Code (2005) and the Labour Code (2006) with these Conventions; the establishment, in 1997, of a National Committee for the Progressive Elimination of Child Labour (COPNEPTI), headed by the Ministry of Labour, and in which other ministries, organizations of employers, workers and civil society are represented, to define and carry out a natiional policy based on social dialogue anad concerted action by the national institutions; the creation of a Child Labour Inspectiion Unit in 2002; the setting up of tripartite Social Fora in the banana (2002) and flower growing (2004) industries as sectoral components of the (CONEPTI); the inclusion of elimination of child labour as a major objective in the Ten-Year National Plan for Comprehensive Protection of Young Children and Adolescents (2004); the approval, in 2005, of a National Plan for the Progressive Elimination of Child Labour; the approval, in 2006, of a National Plan to Combat the Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children; and the undertaking of a second national child labour survey by the National Statistics Office in 2006 which should make it possible to draw comparisons with the data of the 2001 survey.

With regard to direct assistance to children and adolescents, activities have been carried out with ILO backing in a variety of sectors, such as in brick-making, scavenging in garbage dumps, mining, banana plantations, flower growing and processing industries, trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children, which are aimed at developing action models that could be applied on a larger scale. Other national institutions have been dealing with the problem of child labour on the streeets, in markets and among indigenous peoples. Indeed, the current multifacetted eforts of a host of institutions, such as child labour inspection services, municipalities, the INNFA (National Child and Family Institute), local youth protection agencies, public education centers, vocational training centers,health centers,the Catholic Church, private enterprises, NGOs and civil society organizations, including employers' organizatiions like EXPOFLORES, CORPEI, AEBE and APPBG, as well as workers' organizations like the FENACLE, are aimed at meeting the needs of the children subjected to the worst forms of child labour, and at rescuing them from their plight and securing their right to education and social protectdion.

Even if these results may seem small compared with the magnitude of the problem, they do give rise to hope and have demonstrated the success of IPEC-Ecuador cooperation. There is no doubt that the country has to keep up efforts to combat child labour and we are confident that this will indeed be the case, all the more so because of the commitment that Ecuador has entered into by subscribing, along with the other member States of the region, to the Decent Work Agenda for the Hemisphere 2006-15 adopted at the 16th American Regional Meeting in 2006, which, inter alia, calls for the complete elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016.

Hence, Mr. Minister, we are trust that under your leadership collaboration between Ecuador and the ILO will be reinforced and that efforts to eliminate child labour, especially in its worst forms, will continue and be redoubled. You can count on our commitment and desire to cooperate.

LAAD AMERICAS

Av. AMAZONAS 4545 Y PEREIRA
EDIF. CENTRO FINANCIERO
PISO 7, OFICINA 701
TELF. (593-2) 298-1696/697/698
FAX: (593-2) 292-1363
QUITO-ECUADOR
E-mail: ecuador@laadsa com

Honorable Senator
Max Baucus
Chairman Finance Committee

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As the United States seeks to strengthen democracies around the world - particularly close to home - the Andean region is strategically important in preserving political and economic stability in Latin America. We respectfully urge you to renew ATPDEA benefits to Ecuador before they expire.

Sincerely,

Javier Stacey
Country Manager
LAAD AMERICAS N.V.

MAURITIUS-U.S. BUSINESS ASSOCIATION, INC.
A Non-Profit Corporation
1054 Thirty-first Street, N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20007
Telephone: 202-965-3443 Fax: 202-965-3445 E-mail: musba@his.com
www.musba.org

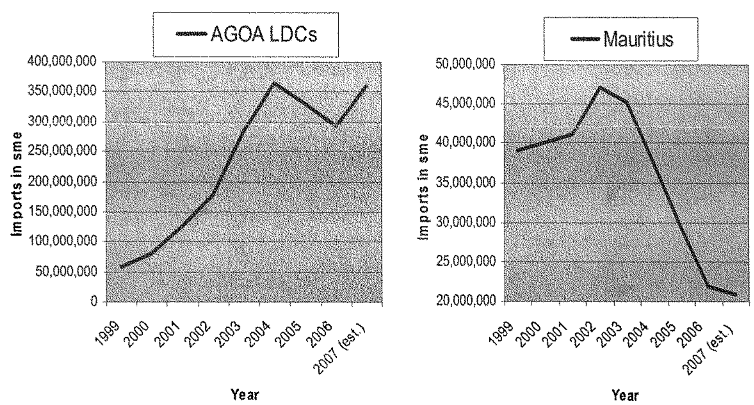
Mauritius' Access to Third-Country Fabric Under AGOA Needs To Be Extended

This statement is submitted by the Mauritius-U.S. Business Association (MUSBA) for the record of the Senate Finance Committee's May 16, 2007 hearing on trade preference programs. MUSBA is a non-profit trade association of Mauritian and U.S. companies involved in trade and investment between the two countries, particularly trade under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

The apparel provisions of AGOA have been a tremendous success in attracting investment into the light manufacturing sector in Africa and spurring Africa's exports of apparel to the United States. More than 200,000 new apparel manufacturing jobs have been created in lesser developed countries (LDCs) across Africa in response to AGOA, and apparel exports by the AGOA beneficiaries have doubled since AGOA was enacted in 2000.

At the same time that apparel trade with the AGOA LDCs has been blossoming, however, the apparel sector in Mauritius has withered. More than 30 apparel factories have closed in Mauritius in the past three years, costing more than 30,000 jobs. That represents fully one-third of the apparel sector jobs Mauritius had before AGOA was enacted. The impact of this serious contraction in the Mauritian apparel industry has been staggering because the apparel sector is by far the largest employer in the country. U.S. apparel imports from Mauritius have declined 45% since 2004. Today, Mauritius exports much less apparel to the U.S. today than it did before AGOA was enacted.

U.S. Apparel Imports from the AGOA LDCs and Mauritius, 1999-2007



U.S. Apparel Imports from the AGOA LDCs and Mauritius

Country	2000 Imports (msme)	2006 Imports (msme)	% Growth 2000-2006
Swaziland	7.166	41.478	478.82%
Kenya	12.556	65.461	421.35%
Botswana	2.167	7.29	236.41%
Lesotho	34.365	95.164	176.92%
Madagascar	20.495	55.2	169.33%
Malawi	3.311	5.458	64.84%
Namibia	-0-	10.301	>100%
Ghana	-0-	7.267	>100%
Ethiopia	-0-	3.14	>100%
Uganda	-0-	0.527	>100%
Mozambique	-0-	0.212	>100%
Tanzania	-0-	0.668	>100%
Mauritius	**39.771**	**21.892**	**-44.95%**
Africa Totals	**157.756**	**325.965**	**106.63%**

On the theory that the AGOA LDCs needed an extra competitive advantage to develop successful apparel industries, the original AGOA allowed the LDCs to use more available, less expensive yarns and fabric from any origin ("third-country fabric"). The non-LDCs, including Mauritius, however, were limited to using only U.S. or African-origin yarns/fabrics. As a consequence, U.S. importers who used to source apparel in Mauritius prior to AGOA shifted their orders to neighboring LDCs to capture the duty-free benefits of AGOA. Ironically, AGOA has created the unintended prospect of the poor having to pay the price of economic development for the poorer.

In the African Investment Incentive Act of 2006 (AIIA), which was enacted in December 2006 as Title VI of Pub. L. 109-432, Congress amended AGOA to extend the third-country fabric provision for the LDCs through 2012, 19 U.S.C. 3721(c)(2), which provision otherwise would have expired this year. A provision to renew the Mauritius LDC derogation was included in the Senate version of the AIIA, but that provision was not in the House version, and it did not survive the end-of-session informal conference committee with the House. Since the AIIA was enacted, U.S. apparel imports from the AGOA LDCs have responded, recording a 13% increase during January-February 2007, but imports from Mauritius are still down.

Botswana and Namibia were also classified as non-LDCs in the original AGOA and were, therefore, disqualified from using third-country fabric. When it became evident that Botswana and Namibia were not benefiting from AGOA, in the so-called AGOA II amendments enacted in 2002 Congress reclassified Botswana and Namibia to LDCs to enable them to compete on equal terms with the LDCs.

Recognizing that Mauritius was actually losing its apparel industry, Congress extended the same relief to Mauritius in the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill of 2004 (MTB). However, unlike Botswana and Namibia, which were given permanent LDC status, the MTB gave Mauritius LDC status only for 12 months, October 2004-September 2005. This temporary LDC status has proven to be far too short to provide the intended transitional assistance to allow the Mauritian apparel industry to adjust. Rather, apparel exports from Mauritius to the United States have continued to decline, falling by a further 25% since the Mauritius LDC derogation expired.

Unfortunately, the serious contraction of the apparel sector in Mauritius has coincided with a major restructuring of its sugar industry, the second largest sector of the economy. As a result of the reform of the EU sugar regime, Mauritius' revenues on sugar exports to its largest sugar market are down 36%, which has resulted in further job losses.

Facing the simultaneous collapse of the two most important sectors of its economy, the Government of Mauritius has embarked on a bold reform program to become more competitive and adapt to the new globalized trading environment. The Government is determined to respond to these challenges head-on with a major reform program that includes market liberalization/free trade, fiscal discipline, improving the investment climate, and measures to increase foreign direct investment. Specific measures include:

- reducing the personal income tax as well as the corporate top tax rate from 22.5% to 15% by 2009;
- simplifying the tariff structure for non-zero tariff items into three bands: 10%, 15% and 30% by 2009, which will significantly reduce duty rates for 270 tariff lines; and
- labor market reforms to achieve more flexibility.

The policy of economic diversification aims at broadening the economy, currently based on textiles, sugar and tourism, to include financial services, information technology, seafood and aquaculture. As part of this effort, Mauritius and the United States entered into a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) in September 2006 to reinforce their economic relationship.

To ensure the successful implementation of its ambitious reform program, Mauritius will require the full support of its partners. Because the factory closings and job losses in the apparel sector have continued, the special LDC provision is needed now more than ever. Accordingly, it is respectfully recommended that Mauritius' LDC status under AGOA should be extended through 2012 (*i.e.*, the same terms as the other AGOA LDCs), with retroactive effect to October 1, 2006.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit the views of our members on this important issue, and we would be happy to provide any additional information that may be useful to the Committee.

Respectfully submitted

Paul Ryberg
President

METOR

METANOL DE ORIENTE, METOR, S.A.
Edificio PEQUIVEN, Complejo Petroquímico
"General José Antonio Anzoátegui", Jose, Edo. Anzoátegui
República Bolivariana de Venezuela - Apdo. Postal 5077,
Teléfonos: (0281) 420.88.88 Fax: (0281) 420.88.89

U.S. Preference Programs: How well do they work?

Testimony of Pedro Arasa
General Manager,
Metor

May 16, 2006

Chairman Baucus, Senator Grassley, and Members of the Senate Finance Committee. Metor appreciates the Committee's attention to preference programs, which are both an important development tool for companies, workers, and communities all over the world, and a critical component of U.S. manufacturing competitiveness. Thank you for holding this hearing.

Metor supports the Generalized System of Preferences program, and encourages Members of this Committee to carefully evaluate the benefits of GSP for beneficiary companies and U.S. consumers. In particular, Metor is concerned about the possibility that the United States is considering a revocation of the competitive need limitation (CNL) waiver for methanol from Venezuela. We are certain this would have negative consequences for our company and our workers, but are also confident that our U.S. customers would be harmed.

Metor is a Venezuelan joint venture that operates a plant for the production of methanol in Jose, State of Anzoategui, Venezuela. Metor exports a significant portion of its methanol production to the United States for consumption by U.S. customers.

Methanol is used in the production of dozens of products – from plastics to biodiesels – by companies across the United States. U.S. manufacturers, and the thousands of U.S. workers they employ, rely on imports of methanol from Venezuela, which enter the United States duty-free under the GSP program. Imports of methanol from Venezuela currently qualify for GSP eligibility under a CNL waiver, first granted in 1997. Without this waiver, these imports would face a significant 5.5 percent tariff. While the methanol industry is no longer in its infancy, as it was in 1997, it is still very price-constrained and subject to intense competition from nearby suppliers who also receive the benefit of duty-free treatment. This industry is important to the development of the local economy in Venezuela, especially through its provision of substantial and meaningful employment. Hence, the conditions that likely existed in 1997 and led to the initial CNL waiver grant are still present in many areas.

As you know, the Administration, as a part of its annual GSP review process, is currently evaluating the eligibility of a number of products that are currently eligible under a CNL waiver. A change in GSP status for Venezuelan methanol would increase costs and potentially undermine the competitiveness of many U.S. manufacturers and workers.

The President has the discretion to grant a waiver where "such waiver is in the national economic interest". Continuing duty-free imports of methanol from Venezuela, which make up 16.2 percent of all methanol imports – is clearly in the national economic interest. Methanol is used in a wide range of products, including cleaning fluids, plastic bottles, paints, agricultural products, and synthetic fibers. It is also critical to the production of biodiesel, an environmentally-friendly alternative fuel made from soybean oil and other natural products. The availability of methanol at reasonable prices is critical for maintaining a competitive cost structure in the renewable fuels industry, while also essential to the manufacture of many other products used by consumers every day. The importance of the CNL waiver for Venezuelan methanol is demonstrated by the overwhelming response to USTR's recent request for public comments. Submissions opposing the revocation of the CNL waiver were submitted by numerous companies, including: BASF, BioSelect Fuels, Cargill, Georgia Pacific Chemicals, and FancyHeat Corporation, to name a few. U.S. manufacturers that rely on methanol as an input in further manufacturing are located in almost every region of the country, from New York and New Jersey, Texas and Arkansas, to Kansas and Montana, and Oregon and California.

Importantly, the U.S. methanol industry is not adversely affected by imports from Venezuela. Most methanol consumed in the United States is imported, in large part because the high cost of natural gas, which is used to make methanol, has led U.S. industrial consumers to rely increasingly on foreign imports for methanol supplies. Imports from Venezuela, the second largest supplier of methanol in the U.S., help ensure a consistent and reasonably priced supply. A sudden tariff increase on Venezuelan methanol would almost certainly increase overall prices. These increased prices would be passed along to industrial customers and U.S. consumers. The competitiveness of U.S. manufacturing for both domestic and global markets could easily be harmed by the removal of the CNL waiver.

Finally, there is already a concern that the supply of methanol for the U.S. market is becoming too consolidated. Currently, a small group of companies in one country supplies U.S. importers with almost two-thirds of total methanol imports. If the price of Venezuelan-supplied methanol increases, other suppliers of methanol will have no incentive to maintain their current price level and would likely increase their prices as well. At the present time, there appears to be no likelihood that U.S. producers of methanol would increase their production in response to any such price increase and, therefore, U.S. customers would likely face higher prices from all methanol suppliers.

Metor is of course concerned about losing customers in the United States. We have worked hard to build good relationships and trust among our U.S. partners. At the same time, we firmly believe that revocation of the CNL waiver for methanol will have negative implications on downstream U.S. manufacturers who use this vital product in their manufacturing operations. Preserving the CNL waiver will not only ensure a key source of methanol supply for U.S. companies and workers, but also help keep high-value U.S. exports more competitive in global markets.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony to the committee.

National Retail Federation
The Voice of Retail Worldwide

May 29, 2007

The Honorable Max Baucus
Chairman
Committee on Finance
United States Senate
Dirksen Building
Room 219
Washington, DC 20510

RE: "U.S. Preference Programs, How Well Do They Work?"

Dear Chairman Baucus:

On behalf of its members in the U.S. retail industry, the National Retail Federation (NRF) submits these comments to the Committee on Finance regarding the operation of U.S. preference programs and, in particular, how U.S. preference programs fit into retailers' sourcing plans. The **National Retail Federation (NRF)** is the world's largest retail trade association, with membership that comprises all retail formats and channels of distribution including department, specialty, discount, catalog, Internet, independent stores, chain restaurants, drug stores and grocery stores as well as the industry's key trading partners of retail goods and services. NRF represents an industry with more than 1.6 million U.S. retail establishments, more than 24 million employees - about one in five American workers - and 2006 sales of $4.7 trillion. As the industry umbrella group, NRF also represents more than 100 state, national and international retail associations. www.nrf.com.

Importance of Preference Programs to U.S. Retailers

Retailers source the globe for the products they sell to price conscious customers. For better or for worse, U.S. government policies, rules and programs play an important role in our sourcing decisions. While the weight of each varies with the retailer, in general retailers look at a number of factors in deciding who will supply the products they sell: quality, reliability in meeting our deadlines for having the merchandise in the store, ability to meet order size requirements, compliance with labor codes of conduct, and cost. Cost is not the

Liberty Place
325 7th Street NW, Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20004
800 NRF HOW2 (800 673 4692)
202 783 7971 fax 202.737.2849
www.nrf.com

only driving factor, nor it is necessarily the main consideration, but it is certainly an important one.

Preference programs can contribute significantly to lowering costs. This is because U.S. tariffs, which preference programs eliminate, are quite high for many consumer goods sold by retailers. These include apparel (trade-weighted average non-preference tariffs averaging 15.8 percent), glassware (14.2 percent), footwear (10.4 percent) and bicycles (9.8 percent), among many, many others.

Retailers make use of every U.S. preference program offered. They include the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program, the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the Caribbean Basin Trade Preferences Program (CBTPA), and the Andean Trade Preferences and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA). Industry enthusiasm for these programs varies. GSP has a good, workable rule of origin and applies to most developing countries; however, it does not cover products of major importance to retailers, including apparel and footwear. AGOA, CBTPA and ATPDEA cover apparel and footwear; however, they have complicated rules of origin that more often than not discourage retailers from using them. Each of these programs expires from time to time, inserting unpredictability into retail sourcing plans. Unpredictability is costly to retailers and also acts as a discouragement from using these programs.

How to Make Preference Programs Better

We have learned much, both good and bad, from the many preference programs the United States has extended to developing countries since 1974. In contemplating how U.S. preference programs could be revised, we should aim to keep the good and jettison the bad.

Among the "good" lessons, we know that many U.S. duties do present significant cost hurdles to importing products from any country, but particularly least developed countries, and programs that eliminate those duties do encourage trade with the beneficiary countries. We know that those costs savings, creating business for poor countries, also get passed down to the final prices of the goods we sell.

The "bad" lessons include restrictions inserted into the preference programs, typically to appease the protectionist objectives of some domestic industry that feels threatened by import competition. These restrictions make sourcing from developing countries under the preference program difficult for importers as well as developing country exporters, as they require knowledge of complex rules of origin that many do not have, and an exposure to legal and financial penalties for even small mistakes. Examples include the "yarn forward" rule of origin in AGOA, which makes sourcing apparel from sub-Saharan Africa nearly impossible, and, as a consequence, has necessitated the inclusion of an exception to that rule to ensure that this initiative could actually promote trade in these products. Other restrictions are more sweeping: the exclusion from GSP benefits of broad categories of products that just happen to be the products least developed countries are most competitive at making: apparel and footwear are two significant examples. The conclusion is that the value and commercial viability of market access is directly dependent on what the rules are – bad rules that are overly complicated and restrictive kill trade; good rules that are consistent with how companies actually conduct business and manage their supply chains will promote trade and investment.

Another significant problem associated with current trade preference programs is their temporary nature. Congress must pass legislation to authorize them and typically this legislation has an expiration date. Lead times for retailers from the time a product is ordered to the time it arrives on a store shelf is typically six to nine months. Therefore, as a preference program expiration date approaches and the ability of Congress to pass a timely extension becomes a serious question. As a result, retailers and others are forced to make alternative sourcing plans.

Thus, the chief goal of preference programs – poverty reduction through increased trade – is frustrated by product restrictions and narrow rules of origin in current U.S. preference programs, and by their temporary nature. We should not make the same mistakes with any changes Congress contemplates to our preference programs.

Objections

Not surprisingly, some objections have been raised from the usual quarters to including certain products of key importance to least developed countries within the scope of preferences targeted at the least developed countries, such as the so-called "duty-free, quota-free" (DFQF) proposal pending at the Doha round. The objectors claim that they would be adversely impacted should their products be among the eight-digit tariff lines included in the U.S. DFQF program. Objectors notably include the U.S. textile industry.

NRF strongly believes it would be a mistake for the United States to accept the objections of U.S. textile interests to the inclusion of textile and apparel products from the initiative. By its own admission, textile industry profits were up over 9 percent from 2005-2006.[1] This gain follows a 65 percent increase in profits from 2004-2005.[2] (U.S. Government data for 2004-2005 put the profit increase even higher, 84 percent; 2006 data are not yet available.) The textile sector is not an industry that is vulnerable to import competition from least developed countries, including Bangladesh and Cambodia.

NRF appreciates the opportunity to comment on U.S. preference programs and looks forward to working with the Committee on any legislative initiatives it may take to improve the operation of these programs. Should you have any questions please contact me at (202) 626-8104 or by e-mail at autore@nrf.com.

Sincerely,

Erik O. Autor

Erik O. Autor
Vice President, Int'l Trade
Counsel

1 National Council of Textile Organizations, "NCTO's Year-End Economic and Trade Review for the Textile Industry," January 29, 2007, http://www.ncto.org/newsroom/pr200701.asp

2 National Council of Textile Organizations, "NCTO's Year-End Economic and Trade Review for the Textile Industry," January 10, 2006, http://www.ncto.org/newsroom/yr2005.pdf.

Congress of the United States
U.S. House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
1102 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 225-3625
Washington, DC 20515-6348
http://waysandmeans.house.gov

May 15, 2007

The Honorable Susan C. Schwab
United States Trade Representative
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
600 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20508

Dear Madam Ambassador:

We are very concerned about the approach your office is taking to implement a recent amendment to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). GSP is the oldest of U.S. trade preference programs, and is an integral part of U.S. trade and development policy. We urge you to administer this important program, including the recent amendment, in a way that promotes the objective of fostering economic growth and development through trade.

The amendment in question, Sec.8001 of P.L.109-432, directs the President to consider revoking "competitive need limit" (CNL) waivers that have been in place for more than five years and that meet certain export thresholds. As part of implementation of the amendment, USTR should request that the International Trade Commission conduct quantitative analyses to determine: (1) whether the beneficiary countries will remain competitive in the covered products after revocation of the waivers (i.e., maintain existing levels of exports to the United States); and (2) whether revocation of these waivers will benefit lesser developed GSP beneficiaries, or benefit non-GSP beneficiaries, such as China.

We are particularly concerned that for a number of the CNL product waivers you are considering, including jewelry from India and Thailand, China is expected to benefit if revocation occurs. That result is at odds with the purpose of the GSP CNL provisions outlined in legislation, including the 2006 amendment to the GSP

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program. The legislative history of the GSP program clearly indicates that the CNL provision was designed to allow the withdrawal of preferences "where [preferences] can no longer be justified on grounds of promoting the development of the industry in question in a particular developing country" and where revocation of preferences would "provide more opportunities to the least developed countries."[1] The December 2006 amendment to GSP was drafted with a similar purpose in mind. While the amendment unfortunately was not considered in Committee, the summary of an earlier version of the amendment clearly states that the goal of the amendment is to "tighten[] rules on competitive need limit waivers to tailor the program for use by lesser developed countries that need help exporting to the United States."[2]

In light of this purpose, absent an affirmative finding that the affected beneficiary countries will remain competitive and that another lesser developed GSP country will benefit, the CNL waivers should not be revoked.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions. We look forward to continuing to work with you in this area.

Sincerely,

Charles B. Rangel
Chairman
Committee on Ways and Means

Sander M. Levin
Chairman
Committee on Ways and Means
Subcommittee on Trade

[1] Senate Report 93-1298, November 26, 1974.
[2] Summary of H.R. 6142, September 21, 2006, Chairman Bill Thomas, Committee on Ways and Means.