U.S. BUSINESS COALITION FOR TPP

November 12, 2010

Ms. Marilyn R. Abbott
Secretary
United States International Trade Commission
500 E Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20436

Re: Inv. Nos. TA-131-035 and TA 2104-027; U.S.-Trans-Pacific Partnership Free Trade Agreement Including Malaysia: Advice on Probable Economic Effects of Providing Duty-Free Treatment for Imports

Dear Secretary Abbott:

Pursuant to the *Federal Register* notice of the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) in the above-referenced matter, please find attached the statement of the U.S. Business Coalition for TPP for the hearing on this matter scheduled for November 17, 2010.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if there is additional information required.

Sincerely,

Calman J. Cohen

Calman Cohen
President, Emergency Committee for American Trade (ECAT)
Secretariat to the U.S. Business Coalition for TPP

TESTIMONY OF THE U.S. BUSINESS COALITION FOR TPP ON THE PROBABLE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED U.S.-TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP FREE TRADE AGREEMENT INCLUDING MALAYSIA

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in your investigation into the probable economic effects of providing duty-free treatment for imports from the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement countries, including Malaysia. I am here today on behalf of the U.S. Business Coalition for TPP (TPP Coalition).

The TPP Coalition strongly supports the inclusion of Malaysia in the TPP negotiations. Malaysia is already a robust trading and investment partner of the United States and including Malaysia in the TPP negotiations will foster new economic opportunities that will strengthen American companies and the American economy, while also fostering Malaysia's own economic development and reform.

The U.S. Business Coalition for TPP is a broad-based and cross-sectoral group of U.S. companies and associations that have joined together to promote the negotiation of a comprehensive, high-standard, and commercially meaningful Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement with Australia, Brunei, Chile, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, Vietnam and now Malaysia. The Coalition's members represent the principal sectors of the U.S. economy, including agriculture, manufacturing, merchandising, processing, publishing, retailing and services.

My own organization, the Emergency Committee for American Trade (ECAT), serves as secretariat to the TPP Coalition. Many other major business associations play leadership roles in heading up the TPP Coalition's task forces.

Trade and investment agreements, like the proposed TPP, have been a major factor in improving U.S. economic growth and U.S. competitiveness in the international economy over the past decades, and the TPP Coalition strongly believes that the conclusion of a comprehensive, high-standard TPP, including Malaysia, will have additional positive economic effects on the United States.

Since the U.S. market is largely open,[1] the main effect of trade and investment agreements is to eliminate foreign trade barriers and open other countries' markets to our goods and services and provide a more stable, transparent and fair legal environment for the protection of U.S. property and interests. Bilateral, sub-regional and regional agreements give an advantage to the United States by establishing preferential terms for U.S. manufactures, farm products and services, compared to our competitors in foreign countries.

[1]The United States has relatively low tariffs, except in a few categories and sub-sectors of the economy. The United States also has relatively few non-tariff barriers, again in relatively few sub-sectors of the economy.

The importance of trade agreements to the United States is demonstrated by the fact that U.S. trade with the 17 countries with which the United States had a free trade agreement in effect by the end of 2009 accounted for approximately $882 billion or nearly 29 percent of total U.S. trade and 28 percent of U.S. exports in that year. At the same time, these countries represent only seven percent of the world economy. U.S. exports to each of these countries expanded dramatically after the entry-into-force of the trade agreement.

The benefits that a high-standard, comprehensive and commercially meaningful TPP agreement, including Malaysia, will have on the United States come not just from the expected elimination of tariffs in the TPP countries, but also through the elimination of non-tariff barriers to U.S. agriculture, manufactures and services and through the adoption of high standards with respect to investment, intellectual property, government procurement, trade facilitation and competition policy.
Overall, the TPP Coalition supports the negotiation of a TPP agreement that will:

- Be comprehensive and commercially meaningful;
- Simplify trade and enhance American competitiveness;
- Facilitate trade and strengthen production and supply chains;
- Enhance regulatory coherence;
- Adopt the highest standards of intellectual-property protection;
- Promote and protect outbound and inbound investment;
- Improve transparency and reduce corruption;
- Promote open and equal procurement opportunities;
- Promote fair competition and a level playing field;
- Lower prices, expand consumer choice and enhance competitiveness;
- Prohibit the roll-back of market access or core protections;
- Serve as a "living" agreement that welcomes additional parties and evolves to address new trade and investment issues as they arise; and
- Promote the rule of law and the protection of the environment and workers in each of the TPP countries.

To be successful, particularly as our trading partners are continuing to negotiate agreements that exclude and disadvantage the United States, the TPP Coalition also strongly urges all parties and negotiators to seek to conclude such a high-standard agreement by November 2011.

The addition of Malaysia will enhance the core substantive objectives by broadening their reach and creating a larger and more populous TPP market to integrate with the United States, as well as providing specific benefits, for example, in areas of supply chains, procurement and investment.

The importance of concluding a comprehensive and commercially meaningful TPP that can form the template for the next century of trade relations cannot be overstated. With the addition of Malaysia, these eight countries represent a combined population of 191 million and a combined GDP of $2.35 billion. Their combined trade flows of goods and services with the United States equaled $182.3 billion, with the United States having about a $10 billion surplus. U.S. goods trade with the TPP countries reached about $143 billion, equal to those of our fourth-largest trading partner, with almost equal exports and imports overall in 2009. U.S. cross-border services exports to these countries totaled approximately $26.9 billion and U.S. imports of services from these countries equaled approximately $12.4 billion in 2009. U.S. foreign direct investment in the Trans-Pacific countries exceeded $211 billion and Trans-Pacific investment in the United States equaled over $50.6 billion in 2009. With the strong potential for expanding the ultimate agreement to other important countries in the Trans-Pacific corridor, the economic relationship this agreement advances could be even more substantial.

PROBABLE EFFECTS OF PROVIDING DUTY-FREE TREATMENT TO TPP IMPORTS, INCLUDING FROM MALAYSIA, INTO THE UNITED STATES, U.S. EXPORTS AND INTRA-TPP TRADE

The United States maintains an overall low tariff rate and tariffs on U.S. imports have already been substantially eliminated as a result of the trade agreements in force between the United States and Singapore, Chile, Australia and Peru. In 2009, overall calculated tariffs on imports from the eight TPP countries equaled $1.43 billion, with 78 percent of the tariffs collected on imports from Vietnam. Tariffs on imports from Malaysia are generally focused on textiles and apparel products, like the tariffs on imports from Vietnam. Given the relatively small size of these imports compared to the U.S. market and imports other major foreign suppliers, duty-free treatment will have relatively minor effects on competing U.S. industries.

The elimination of tariffs on U.S. exports to the TPP countries is expected to have a positive effect. Current U.S. exports to the four non-trade agreement partners of Brunei, Malaysia, New Zealand and Vietnam equaled $15.8 billion in 2009, of which U.S. exports to Malaysia accounted for nearly 66 percent (or $10.4 billion). Duty-free treatment under the potential TPP for U.S. exports will provide important new opportunities for the United States to grow its exports to these markets, particularly Malaysia, Vietnam and New Zealand.

Malaysia maintains significant tariff barriers that impede access of U.S. exports, with the WTO reporting that Malaysia's average applied agricultural tariffs were 14.7 percent and manufactured-goods tariffs were eight percent in 2008.[2] Malaysia also maintains much higher bound tariff rates. The United States is only the fifth largest supplier to Malaysia, comprising only 10.8 percent of Malaysia's total imports of $156 billion in 2008; the TPP will help improve the competitiveness of U.S. exports to Malaysia, particularly with respect to those from China, Japan and the European Union. Similarly, the United States only supplied about 3.6 percent of Vietnam's 2008 total imports and 7.3 percent of New Zealand's total imports in 2008.[3] As a result, it is expected that the elimination of tariffs on U.S. exports will make U.S. exports more competitive in these markets and promote greater exports and opportunities.

As with the overall TPP negotiations, the TPP Coalition urges the elimination of these agricultural and manufactures tariffs. Key products for which immediate elimination is sought include: agricultural equipment, key agricultural products such as high-quality beef, chemicals, construction and mining equipment, electrical appliances, electrical equipment, electromechanical systems, fertilizers, paper

[2] Based on 2009 data from World Trade Organization, **Trade Profiles 2009**.
[3] Foreign import data is based on World Trade Organization 2008 statistics.

products, passenger motor vehicles and parts, pharmaceuticals, plastics (including poly lactic acid), printing technologies, processed foods including intermediate cocoa products and finished confectionery products and wood products. While Malaysia is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Information Technology Agreement, certain products not covered by that agreement face significant tariffs in Malaysia. Therefore, tariffs should also be immediately eliminated on all electronic, information-technology and related equipment.

The elimination of tariffs on intra-TPP trade is expected to be even more substantial given the large amount of trade between these countries and the larger Asia-Pacific region. The opportunities that intra-TPP tariff elimination will provide are also enhanced, given the dynamism of the region and its continuing growth, such that benefits from tariff elimination will promote even greater growth over time. The inclusion of Malaysia in the TPP negotiations, with its sizeable population and growing GDP, means that the impact of tariff elimination for United States will be even greater.

As a result, tariff elimination will, over time, have a strong positive effect on U.S. exports, benefitting U.S. manufacturers, farmers and their workers

.

PROBABLE EFFECTS OF OTHER EXPECTED TRADE AND INVESTMENT LIBERALIZATION THROUGH THE TPP, INCLUDING MALAYSIA

Even more consequential than the elimination of U.S. and other TPP-partner tariffs are the probable economic effects that will flow from the many other potential parts of a final TPP agreement. Of particular note in this regard are the potential elimination of non-tariff barriers for goods and services; the protection of investment and intellectual property; the establishment of strong rules on competition policy, non-discriminatory government procurement, transparency, trade facilitation and supply chains; and the ability to enforce all rules through binding dispute settlement. Unlike tariffs, it is much more difficult to provide an economic model on the economic effects that these other provisions will have on the U.S. economy, specified sectors, workers and consumers. Yet, it is clear to companies engaged in the international economy that it is precisely these types of provisions that will be most critical in expanding U.S. success in these markets and globally.

One strong piece of evidence of the major effects of U.S. trade and investment agreements is the past history of these agreements. Indeed, U.S. exports to the 17 countries with which the United States had an FTA in force before 2010, increased 63 percent between 2001 and 2008 and, despite the economic downturn, were still 30 percent over 2001 exports in 2009. U.S. exports to new FTA countries (excluding Canada, Mexico and Israel) increased even faster, by over 100 percent between 2001 and 2008 and were 68 percent higher in 2009 than in 2001. **Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce, Trade Stats Express (tse.export.gov). It is also noteworthy that U.S. exports to each of its major FTA partners have increased significantly after each FTA has entered into force. Even with the economic downturn, which lowered U.S. exports in 2009, U.S. exports to each FTA partner have increased significantly.

- U.S. goods exports to the NAFTA countries almost tripled between 1993 and 2008, from $142 billion to $412 billion. In 2009, U.S. goods exports to the NAFTA countries were $334 billion, still more than double U.S. exports in 1993 despite the economic downturn.

- U.S. goods exports to Chile increased by 348 percent between 2003 and 2008, increasing from \$2.7 billion to \$12.1 billion. In 2009, U.S. goods exports to Chile equaled \$9.4 billion, still more than three times higher than the pre-FTA level.
- U.S. goods exports to Singapore increased by 73 percent, from \$16.6 billion in 2003 to \$28.8 billion in 2008. In 2009, U.S. goods exports to Singapore equaled \$22.3 billion, 34 percent higher than pre-FTA levels.
- U.S. goods exports to Australia increased 57 percent, from \$14.3 billion in 2004 to \$22.5 billion in 2008. In 2009, U.S. goods exports to Australia equaled \$19.6 billion, 37 percent higher than pre-FTA levels.
- U.S. goods exports to the seven CAFTA-DR countries grew nearly 30 percent between 2006 and 2008 to approximately \$25.4 billion, before dropping to \$20 billion in 2009.

Imports from U.S. FTA partners have also increased significantly, expanding the variety and choice of products available to U.S. consumers at competitive prices, lowering costs to U.S. manufacturers and dampening inflationary pressures.

While we recognize the difficulties of modeling the economic effects of the potential non-tariff provisions of the TPP, including with Malaysia, we provide below information on how each of these major types of provisions will provide substantial benefits to the United States, U.S. enterprises and farmers, workers and consumers.

<u>Non-Tariff Barriers</u>

Of great importance to U.S. enterprises is the need to eliminate non-tariff barriers to trade in the Trans-Pacific corridor, which can take many forms, including state-operated or subsidized monopolies, discriminatory national standards, unfavorable license requirements, onerous labeling and certification requirements, lack of regulatory harmonization and consistency, anti-competitive pricing and reimbursement policies, costly customs-valuation policies and cumbersome customs procedures. Such barriers limit full participation and distort efficient trade flows of goods to the detriment of the United States as well as the other TPP participants.

The inclusion of strong provisions eliminating non-tariff barriers, as well as innovative mechanisms to promote a more coherent and consistent regulatory framework, in any final TPP would provide important benefits to virtually all major exporting and globally engaged sectors of the U.S. economy.

<u>Goods</u>. This is certainly the case with the addition of Malaysia which continues to maintain significant non-tariff barriers that impede goods access to that market, undermining U.S. opportunities, as well as the ability of Malaysia's industries and consumers to access the highest quality products from around the world. Among the key issues that need to be addressed in these negotiations are:

- Malaysia's use of non-automatic import-licensing approval for a number of industry sectors, most notably the construction equipment, agricultural, automotive, steel, communications and mineral sectors.

- Malaysia's longstanding and pervasive policies that limit access by foreign automobiles, including tariffs, non-automatic import licensing for imports, subsidies and other incentives for domestic manufacturers, as well as other regulatory barriers.
- Burdensome and unnecessary requirements related to agriculture, including plant-inspection requirements despite assurances of U.S.-based inspections, extensive documentation requirements, burdensome labeling restrictions on processed foods and mandatory labeling of biotech products.

Services. While Malaysia has made important strides in opening its services market, the TPP Coalition strongly supports a more fulsome and comprehensive market-access commitment in services as part of the TPP, including through the adoption of a negative-list approach with very limited non-conforming measures to ensure significant market opening throughout all key services sectors. By creating a more open and non-discriminatory services market, the TPP can aid Malaysia's own development and create new economic opportunities for the United States and Malaysia. Among the key issues that are important to address are the:

- Adoption of a transparent and pro-competitive regulatory environment.
- Reform of hiring restrictions and quotas that limit Malaysia's ability to access foreign talent where needed.
- Adoption of financial service reforms, which are vital to help Malaysia strengthen its capital market and develop a more resilient economy. Among the key issues to address to strengthen its capital market are the need to increase market access with respect to branching, ATM machines and financial institutions; eliminate price controls; expedite approval processes and permit cross-border data processing. In addition, commitments on a wide range of insurance are also important to create the type of economic market that is important for Malaysia's development.
- Elimination of discriminatory treatment with regard to distribution and shelf space, broadcast airtime, advertising and other services sectors.
- Removal of any restrictions on retail and distribution including limits on size, number of establishments, hours of operation, geographic locations, scope of business as well as mandatory requirements for partnerships with local entities as a condition for establishing operations.

Addressing concretely these barriers, as well as the barriers found in the other TPP countries, would help spur U.S. exports and increase efficiency and economic rationality in the regional marketplace. A strong focus on regulatory coherence and reducing regulatory complexities and inconsistencies will be vital to achieve these goals.

Investment

Investment rules have become a commonplace part of U.S. trade agreements. These rules are a critical component to ensure that the benefits of virtually all aspects of the agreement are realized, given the important role that investment plays in promoting exports, expanding U.S. innovation and promoting benefits for the U.S. economy, U.S. companies and U.S. workers. Contrary to some speculation, U.S.

investment abroad is not a substitute for activity in the United States, but largely *complements and enhances the economic opportunities created in the United States*. It has been proven to spur U.S. productivity by promoting U.S.-based research and development, investment in physical capital, and new technology. The payoff is in higher-paying jobs and a higher standard of living in the United States.

Attracting foreign investment is important for Malaysia to continue to grow its economy and be competitive internationally. However, restrictive investment policies in major service and manufacturing sectors undermine Malaysia's ability to attract additional investment and create an unlevel playing field for U.S. participation in the market. As emphasized in the March 2002 Monterrey Consensus, reached at the United Nations' International Conference on Financing for Development, countries need to attract investment inflows through the development of a "transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights" and of "economic policy and regulatory frameworks for promoting and protecting investments." Strong investor protections are also critical to foster the rule of law, to reduce corruption and build institutions, to promote respect for and the protection of private property and contract rights, and to create a regulatory environment hospitable to capital formation in general and international investment in particular. Without these protections, foreign investment will simply not flow to the countries that need it most.

Including a fully enforceable investment chapter in the TPP is, therefore, extremely important to promote economic opportunities for U.S. investors and to strengthen the U.S. and Malaysian economies. That chapter should include all key protections, as well as strong market-access provisions and investor-state and state-to-state dispute settlement. With regard to market access, Malaysia has made significant strides by eliminating foreign equity requirements in new manufacturing projects. Nevertheless, investment restrictions are maintained in many other areas, and need to be reduced and eventually eliminated, including the following:

- Thirty-percent local-equity requirement for foreign firms, unduly limiting such sectors as retail and distribution, services and manufacturing.
- Investment restrictions on financial services, including banking, insurance, securities, telecommunications, audio-visual services, and energy distribution.
- Strict licensing system with regard to the ownership of trucks, which serves as an unnecessary and unreasonable restriction on market access. "A-permits," issued by the Vehicle Licensing Board, are required for vehicles that carry third-party goods. However, only firms with 100% Malay equity, or foreign-invested firms with at least 51% bumiputra participation can obtain A-permits.
- Capital controls. While Malaysia has made significant progress in reducing capital controls, International Monetary Fund (IMF) reports indicate that several remain in place contrary to the need for strong transfer provisions that will aid Malaysia's economy and improve it as a destination for foreign investment.

The inclusion of strong investment-protection, access and dispute-settlement rules in the TPP, including with respect to Malaysia, will have major positive impacts throughout the U.S. economy, helping to spur U.S. exports and investments at home. The benefits will affect most, if not all, major private sectors of the U.S. economy, from farmers and manufacturers who will be able to benefit from non-discriminatory distribution networks to financial, information and communications, engineering and energy-service suppliers that will benefit from non-discriminatory access and strong guarantees of protection for major investments.

Intellectual Property

Intellectual property is a major contributor to U.S. economic growth, employment and success in the global economy. A wide cross-section of U.S. industries relies on IP rights – such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, test data and trade secrets – as an integral part of its business both domestically and globally. Such industries span the agricultural, manufacturing and service sectors of the U.S. economy, including the following:

Aerospace products	Machinery	Scientific products
Agriculture	Medical supplies	Semiconductor
Biotechnology	Motion pictures	Software
Chemicals	Nutrition	Telecommunications
Computer	Pharmaceuticals	Television programming
Consumer goods	Publishing	Transportation
Electrical equipment	Recording	
Electronics	Retail	

Multiple studies have demonstrated the important role that IP-dependent industries play in promoting U.S. economic growth and innovation and in creating new economic opportunities for Americans. These industries are at the forefront of developing and producing the new technologies that have played a major role in spurring U.S. productivity and economic growth over the last decade. These industries show above-average growth in job creation, provide higher-than-average salaries for millions of U.S. workers and are major contributors to U.S. competitiveness in the global economy. These industries improve the quality and availability of products and services, helping to spur higher standards of living.

Such provisions are also critical to promote innovation and entrepreneurship in developing countries themselves, such as Malaysia. Among the key issues for Malaysia are the need for strengthened enforcement against optical-disc piracy, improved implementation of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) digital treaties, extension of copyright terms to 70 years or greater, adoption of anti-camcording legislation, and the adoption of data-exclusivity legislation and a patent-linkage system.

To address the intellectual-property issues in Malaysia and the other TPP countries, the TPP agreement should provide for intellectual-property protections similar to those found in U.S. law and our FTAs with Chile, Singapore, Australia, Morocco, Bahrain and Central America and the Dominican Republic and build upon other global standards, including the WTO TRIPS Agreement, the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) and the Berne Convention. The agreement should also ensure transparent and consistent enforcement procedures for intellectual property.. ECAT also urges that several provisions in the Korea FTA be incorporated into the final TPP, including anti-camcording, strengthened signal-piracy language and provisions criminalizing end-user piracy and counterfeiting and providing the authority to seize and destroy not only counterfeit goods but also the equipment used to produce them. In no case, should intellectual-property protections be reduced, as was done in the Peru, Panama and Colombia trade agreements.

Overall, the inclusion of strong rules protecting intellectual property will have major positive impacts on a major portion of the U.S. economy and the sectors identified above.

Government Procurement

More efficient, accountable, competitive and transparent procurement structures are increasingly critical for all governments, as they seek to provide their citizens with the highest-quality goods and services within significant fiscal constraints. The rules also provide a substantial opportunity for many U.S. manufacturers and U.S. service providers that currently face discriminatory treatment in foreign procurement markets.

Given that Malaysia is not a member of the WTO Government Procurement Agreement (GPA), including a robust government procurement chapter in the TPP is vital to foster more effective and competitive government procurement processes in Malaysia that will help U.S. companies have access to Malaysia's market, while aiding Malaysia in strengthening and reforming its own government institutions in ways that will benefit the Malaysian economy and citizens. Current Malaysian government-procurement rules generally restrict procurements to local bidders, unless goods or services are not available locally. When international tenders are invited, foreign bidders are typically required to enter into joint ventures with local entities. These restrictions unnecessarily limit access by U.S. companies and Malaysia's own economic development and success in the international economy. The inclusion of a strong government procurement chapter in the final TPP agreement is expected to provide, therefore, major new opportunities for a wide range of U.S. industries, from construction and engineering, information and communications technologies and services to environmental and infrastructure supplies and services.

Competition Policy

Competition policy has been another area that U.S. trade agreements have increasingly sought to tackle in a more effective manner. The U.S.-Singapore FTA included provisions to discipline anticompetitive business practices, including by government enterprises and monopolies. The U.S.-Australia FTA included a more significant competition policy chapter, which has been advanced again in the U.S.-Korea FTA.

Strong rules on competition policy have become increasingly important to improve transparency, prevent anti-competitive activities, including by government and state-owned enterprises, and prevent trade-distorting uses of competition law. Malaysia is in the process of adopting and implementing its first major national competition law. Additional work is necessary to promote a national competition policy that is transparent and focused on promoting competition and consumer welfare. The TPP can aid in this process through a robust competition policy chapter that moves beyond the previous competition policy chapter and will promote outcomes that benefit both U.S. companies and robust and competitive TPP economies, including Malaysia.

Supply Chains and Trade Facilitation

A successful TPP agreement should eliminate duplicative, trade-distorting and unnecessary barriers within each country, enhance cross-border physical connectivity, and improve the communication, coordination, and diffusion of regional and international best regulatory practices to facilitate trade among the TPP countries. This issue is of particular importance given the significant U.S. investment in Malaysia's information-technology sector and Malaysia's significant participation in the information technology supply chains. Through the adoption of strong new supply chain commitments in services, customs, investment and other regulatory areas impacting the supply chain, both the United States and Malaysia will benefit from greater economic integration and competitiveness in the international economy.

Regulatory Coherence

It is also important for the TPP agreement to adopt and maintain transparent, effective, enforceable and mutually coherent regulatory systems which are both risk- and science-based, adhere to international best practices, and assure high levels of collaboration among TPP governments and their stakeholders. Regulatory coherence commitments will provide important benefits to Malaysia as it seeks to strengthen and improve its own regulatory systems. For the United States, such benefits will advance its participation in Malaysia's market through the promotion of strong science- and risk-based standards.

Electronic Commerce/Digital Economy

The production and use of information and communications technologies (ICT) has exploded in importance over the last decades, promoting increased use of electronic commerce and the creation of a global digital economy. As the world's leader in both ICT-producing and ICT-consuming industries, the United States has much to gain by ensuring that the TPP and other trade and investment agreements promote, rather than inhibit, the growth of these industries and the digital economy. To that end, it will be important that the final TPP eliminates tariff and/or non-tariff barriers on ICT goods and services and includes strong rules on a wide range of issues, including intellectual property, non-discriminatory government procurement, transparency, competition policy and e-commerce.

The inclusion of Malaysia, with its large and growing ICT sector, will make the benefits from a final TPP agreement even stronger and further enhance the competitiveness of U.S. companies producing and consuming these goods and services for the benefit of the broader U.S. economy.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE U.S.-BUSINESS COALITION FOR TPP

Companies:

Ace Group
Abbott Laboratories
APL Limited
Applied Materials, Inc.
AT&T
Bechtel Corporation
The Boeing Company
CA
Cargill, Inc.
Caterpillar, Inc.
Chevron
Citibank N.A.
CropLife
Exxon Mobil Corporation
Fedex Express
Fluor Corporation
Ford Motor Company
Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold
Gap, Inc.
General Electric Company
Glaxo Smith Kline
Hanesbrands, Inc.
Hewlett-Packard Company
IBM Corporation
Intel Corporation
Johnson & Johnson
Kraft Foods
Levi Strauss & Co.
Liberty Mutual Group
Mars, Inc.
The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
MetLife
Microsoft
Monsanto Company
Motorola
News Corporation
Novartis
Oracle Corporation
Pfizer, Inc.
Philip Morris Asia, Ltd.
Philip Morris International
Qualcomm International Inc.
The Dow Chemical Company
Time Warner, Inc.
United Technologies Corporation
United Parcel Service of America, Inc. (UPS)
Visa
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.
Westinghouse Electric Company, LLC

Associations:

Advanced Medical Technology Association (AdvaMed)
American Apparel & Footwear Association (AAFA)
American Business Council (ABC)
American Council of Life Insurers (ACLI)
American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF)
American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC)
Association of Equipment Manufacturers (AEM)
American Automotive Policy Council (AAPC)
Business Roundtable (BR)
Coalition of Service Industries (CSI)
Computing Technology Industry Association (CompTIA)
Corn Refiners Association (CRA)
Council of the Americas (COA)
Distilled Spirits Council of the U.S. (DISCUS)
Emergency Committee for American Trade (ECAT)
Express Association of America (EAA)
Financial Services Forum
Footwear Distributors & Retailers of America (FDRA)
Grocery Manufacturers Association (GMA)
International Business Council (IBC)
Information Technology Industry Council (ITI)
National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)
National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA)
National Retail Federation (NRF)
National Center for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (NCAPEC)
National Foreign Trade Council (NFTC)
National Pork Producers Council (NPPC)
Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA)
Retail Industry Leaders Association (RILA)
Securities Industries and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA)
TechAmerica
Travel Goods Association (TGA)
United States Chamber of Commerce (U.S. Chamber)
United States – Association of Southeast Asian Nations Business Council (U.S.-ASEAN Business Council)
United States International Trade Association (USITA)
United States –New Zealand Council (US-NZ Business Council)
United States Council for International Business (USCIB)