

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) 02232016

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) is a free trade agreement (FTA) negotiated among twelve countries: Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, Peru, Chile, Brunei, Vietnam, Malaysia, and the United States. According to the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), the TPP agreement seeks to bring new and effective market opportunities for American goods and services exports. The benefits of the TPP will occur through a combination of tariff reduction, tariff elimination, and new tariff rate quotas (TRQS). TPP has the potential to benefit American farmers and ranchers by supporting stronger commodity prices and increasing agricultural exports, which currently represent about 20% of all farm income in the U.S., in a region that represents about 40 percent of world GDP and has nearly 500 million consumers.

The TPP agreement will increase market access for U.S. agricultural products in countries not currently having an FTA with the U.S. (Japan, Vietnam, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Brunei), while enhancing market access in countries with established FTAs (Australia, Canada, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Singapore).

The value of U.S. agricultural exports to the 11 TPP countries in 2015 equaled \$57.2 billion, or 43% of all U.S. agricultural exports (\$133.0 billion) (see table below). Canada is the top market for U.S. agricultural products with \$20.9 billion, or 15.7% of U.S. agricultural exports in 2015.

Despite significant access barriers, Japan is already the fourth largest value export market for U.S. agricultural products, reaching a value of \$11.2 billion or 8.4% of all U.S. Agricultural exports in 2015. According USTR, after TPP implementation, more than 50% of U.S. agricultural products (by value) will be exported to Japan duty free.

2015 U.S. Corn, Soybeans, Pork, Beef and Total Agricultural Exports (Million Dollars)							
Partner Country	Corn	Soybeans	Pork	Pork Variety Meats	Beef	Beef Variety Meats	Total Agricultural Exports
Australia	-	-	158	1	3	-	1,414
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Canada	211	80	723	12	874	26	20,869
Chile	13	0	33	3	54	1	811
Japan	2,038	1,049	1,526	51	1,009	271	11,157
Malaysia	4	146	0	-	0	0	840
Mexico	2,312	1,426	1,005	167	801	290	17,696
New Zealand	24	-	15	-	1	0	400
Peru	302	60	8	1	14	12	1,064
Singapore	0	3	11	2	23	1	674
Vietnam	0	269	3	1	31	1	2,240
Total TPP 11	4,905	3,033	3,482	239	2,810	603	57,169
World Total	8,273	18,912	4,620	625	5,432	871	133,007
TPP 11 Percent of US Exports	59%	16%	75%	38%	52%	69%	43%

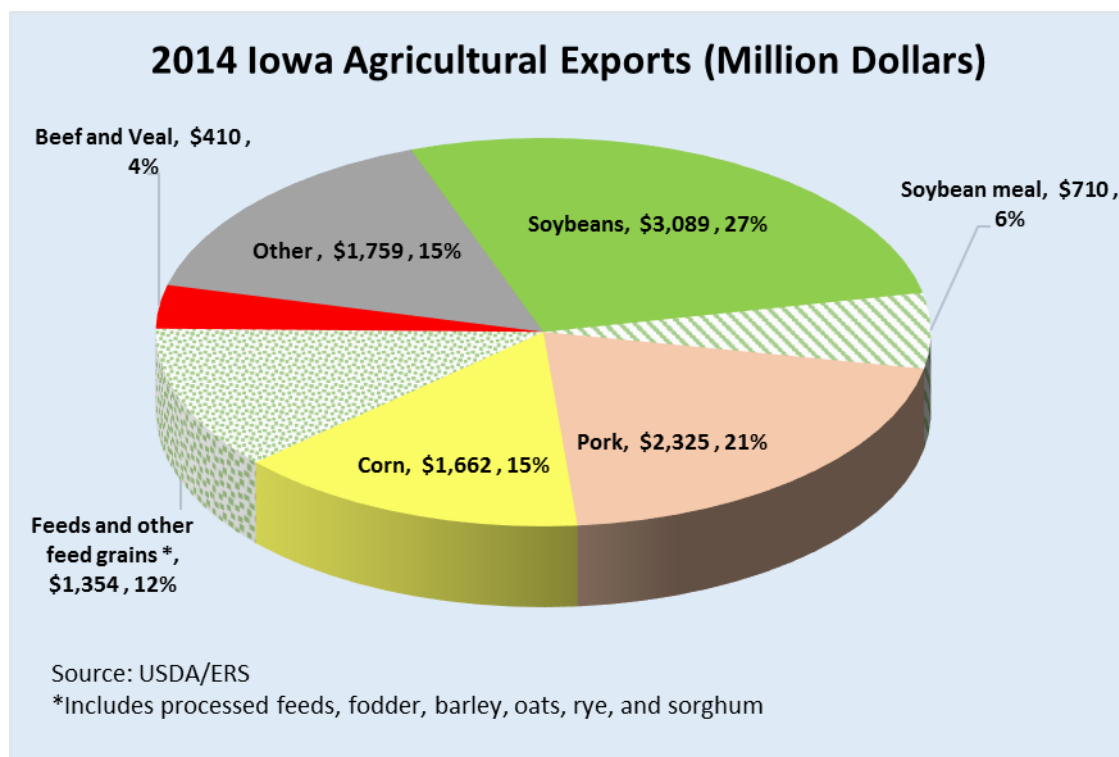
Source: USDA/FAS

Iowa and TPP

Through tariff reduction and opening/enhancing markets for American agricultural products, the TPP will help boost farm income, promote rural economic activity, and support local jobs (USDA/FAS).

Iowa is the number one producer of corn, soybeans, and pork in the U.S. In 2014, six agricultural products comprised 84% of total value of Iowa agricultural exports (\$11.3 billion), with soybeans and soybean meal exports representing 34% (\$3.8 billion) of 2014 Iowa total exports. Iowa pork and corn exports reached a value of \$2.3

billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively. Feeds and other feed grains and beef and veal represented 12% and 4% correspondingly (see figure below).



As indicated by USDA/FAS, some of the TPP benefits for Iowa producers include:

Soybeans

Because soybean tariffs are already low in TPP markets, Iowa soybean producers will benefit from TPP mainly from the expected new feed demand created by reduced meat tariff (i.e., expanded U.S. meat exports will boost U.S. animal production, raising animal feed consumption).

Tariffs for soybean oil and soybean meal will be removed by Japan, Malaysia, and Vietnam. New Zealand will keep tariffs at 0% on soybeans and soybean products, while Brunei will immediately remove all tariffs.

U.S. soybean exports to the region, with sales of \$3.0 billion in 2015 (see table above), will gain a competitive advantage over our main competitors (Brazil and Argentina). Also, since China and India have ratified preferential FTAs with some of the TPP countries, TPP will allow U.S. soybeans and soybean meal exports to stay competitive in the region.

Pork

Japan is the leading value destination for U.S. pork with sales of \$1.5 billion in 2015.

Japan's "Gate Price" system has a minimum import price in which importers have to pay the difference between the standard price established in Japan's tariff schedule and the value/kilogram of a pork shipment if the imported pork is below the standard price. Under TPP, Japan will eliminate duties on almost 80% of tariff lines including processed pork within 16 years. The Gate Price system will be substantially modified since Japan will cut the remaining tariffs.

Malaysia will keep most tariffs at 0% on pork and pork products. Vietnam on the other hand, will eliminate tariffs on pork and pork products in five to ten years. Vietnam tariffs on pork and products are currently as high as 30%, and as a large pork consumer, under TPP U.S. pork exports to Vietnam have the potential to considerably expand.

U.S. pork exports to the TPP region face a competitive disadvantage if TPP is not ratified. Vietnam already gives preferential tariff treatment to pork imports from Australia, New Zealand, and the ASEAN countries through the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA. Once Japan and the European Union (EU) finalize their trade negotiations, EU pork will most likely have lower tariffs than the U.S. currently has.

Corn

Similar to soybeans, corn tariffs are already low in TPP markets. The U.S. corn exports to the region were valued at \$4.9 billion in 2015, representing 59% of the U.S. total corn exports during last year (see table above).

Iowa corn producers are expected to benefit from reduced meat tariffs that are anticipated to expand feed demand. Corn tariffs will be removed within five years by Malaysia and Vietnam. New Zealand and Brunei will immediately remove all tariffs on corn and corn products.

U.S. corn exports face tough competition in the TPP region without the TPP agreement. Japan already gives preferential tariffs to corn products imported from Australia, Chile, and Vietnam, as Japan already has FTAs with those countries. Also, due to the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA, Vietnam already confers preferential tariff treatment to corn and corn products imported from those countries. Once the EU finalizes its trade negotiations with Japan and Vietnam, EU corn product export tariffs might be lower than tariffs currently facing the U.S.

Beef and Veal

Japan is the top value market for U.S. beef and beef products, with exports totaling \$1.0 billion in 2015. Japan's beef tariff will be lowered to 9% compared to as high as 50%, Japan's current beef tariff. Japan will eliminate duties on 74% of tariff lines including processed beef products.

Vietnam will eliminate tariffs on beef and beef products, presently as high as 34%, in a period of three to eight years, while Malaysia will hold them at 0%. All of New Zealand's tariffs on beef and beef products, presently as high as 5%, will be removed immediately.

The TPP agreement is expected to benefit U.S. agriculture including Iowa's key agricultural commodities (i.e., soybeans, pork, corn, and beef) by reducing or eliminating tariffs and creating new tariff rate quotas that would stimulate demand for U.S. agricultural products in the TPP region. The TPP has the potential to keep U.S. agricultural products competitive in the region, which could support stronger commodity prices and farm income growth.