# **USMCA Maine State Fact Sheet**

NTERNATIONAL TRADE Administration

## Maine's Trade with the World<sup>1</sup>

- In 2019, Maine exported \$2.7 Billion in goods to the world.
- In 2019, Maine was the 45th-largest state exporter of goods in the United States.
- In 2016, 17,568 U.S. jobs were supported by goods exported from Maine.<sup>2</sup>
- In 2018, 1,902 companies exported goods from Maine- 85 percent were small and mediumsized companies.<sup>3</sup>

#### Maine's Trade with Canada and Mexico

#### Maine's Rank in Exports to Canada and Mexico

In 2019, Maine was the 40th-largest exporter of goods to Mexico and Canada.

#### Ranks of Canada and Mexico as Destinations for Maine Exports

In 2019, Canada was Maine's largest export destination and Mexico was the thirteenth-largest export destination.

## Statewide Statistics and Top Export Product Categories<sup>4</sup>

- In 2019, Maine exported \$1.5 Billion to Canada and Mexico, accounting for 54 percent of Maine's total exports to the world.
  - Maine exported \$1.4 Billion to Canada, 52 percent of Maine's exports to the world.

<sup>2</sup> Jobs supported by state exports estimates by the Office of Trade and Economic Analysis (OTEA), Industry and Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>All trade data used in this report reflect the data published by June 15, 2020 from the U.S. Census Bureau, as compiled by the International Trade Administration's Trade Policy Information System (TPIS).

https://www.trade.gov/mas/ian/employment/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau's A Profile of U.S. Importing and Exporting Companies, Table 6a 2018 Exports by State of Origin of Movement, Number of Exporting Companies, Value for Small and Medium Companies

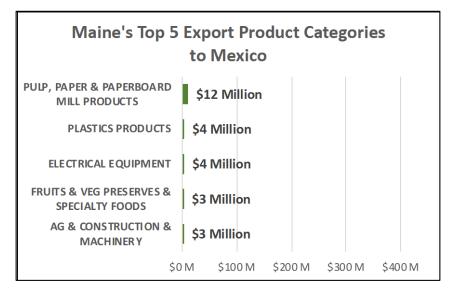
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Top export product categories reflected under the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) at the 4-digit level of detail, compiled by TPIS.



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o Maine exported \$51 Million to Mexico, 2 percent of Maine's exports to the world.



#### Metropolitan Statistics<sup>5</sup>

Maine's Top Metropolitan Exports to Canada and Mexico 2018

 Portland-South Portland \$349 Million

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 2018 Metropolitan (statistical) area (MSA) exports to Canada and Mexico data from the U.S. Census Bureau compiled by the Office of Trade and Economic Analysis (OTEA), Industry and Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. Top products by MSA reflected under the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) at the 3-digit level of detail.



- Top Products: Computer And Electronic Product Manufacturing; Fishing, Hunting And Trapping; Transportation Equipment Manufacturing; Chemical Manufacturing; Oil and Gas Extraction
- o Bangor \$84 Million

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- Top Products: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing; Forestry And Logging; Machinery Manufacturing; Computer And Electronic Product Manufacturing; Wood Product Manufacturing
- Lewiston-Auburn **\$43 Million** 
  - Top Products: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, And Component Manufacturing; Transportation Equipment Manufacturing; Paper Manufacturing; Machinery Manufacturing; Primary Metal Manufacturing

## USMCA Will Benefit Maine's Top Export Sectors to Canada and Mexico

Maine's top export sectors to Canada and Mexico in 2019 include Fishing, Paper and Paper Products, and Transportation Equipment.<sup>6</sup>

## Fishing

Maine is home to many seafood harvesters and seafood processors. In 2019, there were 469 fishing, hunting, and trapping<sup>7</sup> establishments with 789 workers. Knox, Hancock, and Lincoln counties have the largest number of employees and establishments in the fish and seafood harvesting sector. Most of the jobs are related to harvesting primarily lobster and fish. USMCA's Environment chapter contains the most comprehensive set of enforceable environmental obligations of any previous U.S. trade agreement, including obligations to combat trafficking in fish to enhance the effectiveness of customs inspections and strengthen law enforcement networks to stem such trafficking. The chapter includes prohibitions on some of the most harmful fisheries subsidies, such as those that benefit vessels or operations involved in illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. The environment provisions include new protections for marine species, such as prohibitions on shark-finning and commercial whaling. In addition, the Environment chapter incorporates the first-ever articles to improve air quality, prevent and reduce marine litter, and ensure appropriate procedures for environmental impact assessments.

## Paper and Paper Products

Maine has the largest, contiguous, privately owned working forest in the United States.<sup>8</sup> In 2019, there

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Unless otherwise footnoted in the below sectors, sector employment data is average annual number of employees and establishments by county or local economic region by 2017 NAICS 3-digit level from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping sector defined as NAICS 114 for Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping seafood industries. Industries in the Fishing, Hunting and Trapping subsector harvest fish and other wild animals from their natural habitats and are dependent upon a continued supply of the natural resource.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Maine International Trade Center and Maine Department of Economic and Community Development investinmaine.net



were 18 paper and paper products<sup>9</sup> establishments with 4,584 workers. USMCA maintains duty-free access to Mexico and Canada for originating paper products from Maine's paper manufacturing companies and contains strong rules of origin protections to ensure that tariff preferences go to companies in the USMCA countries. USMCA also goes beyond any past trade agreement by including new Customs and Trade Facilitation provisions that will help reduce costs and bring greater predictability to the border for shipments of paper and paper products, while at the same time ensuring customs administrations have the necessary tools to enforce the law. Industry<sup>10</sup> reported their support of the Customs and Trade Facilitations chapter since delays in customs clearance are extremely costly for traders, manufacturers, and retailers. Industry<sup>11</sup> also supports the Environment provisions incorporated in the core of USMCA, which promote sustainable forest management and trade in legally harvested products. Furthermore, the agreement provisions call for Parties to effectively enforce their environmental laws.

## Transportation Equipment (Aerospace)

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Maine is home to many aerospace companies. In 2019, the transportation sector<sup>12</sup> employed 10,689 workers in 109 establishments. York, Cumberland, Kennebec counties have the largest number of employees in the transportation equipment sector. USMCA maintains duty-free access to Mexico and Canada for originating transportation equipment. The aerospace industry<sup>13</sup> reported the importance of USMCA's continued duty-free treatment of originating aerospace-related items between Canada, Mexico, and the United States as vital to the competitiveness and success of the United States' aerospace sector. The aerospace industry<sup>14</sup> supports the Customs and Trade Facilitation chapter's standardization of customs regimes to increase efficiency and enhance capacity and performance of U.S. companies and their supply chains. The aerospace industry<sup>15</sup> also fully supports the Intellectual Property chapter's requirement for governments to establish criminal, civil and administrative procedures and remedies to combat trade secret theft, a significant problem for U.S. aerospace companies. USMCA's rules of origin, strict labor and environmental standards, and provisions designed to combat non-market practices - such as currency manipulation - are designed to incentivize additional transportation equipment investment and production in Maine and to ensure producers and workers in the state can compete on a more-level playing field with their Mexican and Canadian counterparts.

<sup>13</sup> Industry Trade Advisory Committee 1 – Aerospace Equipment Report Regarding USMCA:

https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/agreements/FTA/AdvisoryCommitteeReports/ITAC%201%20REPORT%20-%20Aerospace%20Equipment.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Paper and paper products sector defined as NAICS 322 for paper manufacturing. <sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Industry Trade Advisory Committee 5 – Forest Products, Building Materials, Construction, and Nonferrous Metals Report Regarding USMCA:

https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/agreements/FTA/AdvisoryCommitteeReports/ITAC%205%20REPORT%20-%20Forest%20Products%2C%20Building%20Materials%2C%20Construction%2C%20and%20Nonferrous%20Metals .pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Transportation sector defined as NAICS 336 and includes the motor vehicle and aerospace industries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Ibid.