

# CAFTA by the Numbers: What Everyone Needs to Know

## Economic Disparities Among CAFTA Countries (2003)

<b>GDP</b>	<b>GDP per capita</b>	<b>Country</b>
\$11 trillion	\$37,800	United States
\$56.5 billion	\$4,100	Guatemala
\$35 billion	\$9,000	Costa Rica
\$31 billion	\$4,800	El Salvador
\$17.5 billion	\$2,600	Honduras
\$11.5 billion <sup>1</sup>	\$2,200 <sup>2</sup>	Nicaragua
<b>5 days</b>	Approximate time it takes for the U.S. economy to produce the combined annual GDP of Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala.	
<b>\$1.6 billion</b>	U.S. goods trade deficit with Central America in 2003. <sup>3</sup>	

## CAFTA Countries: Farmers, Food and Agriculture

5.5 million	Number of Central American workers dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. <sup>4</sup>
44	Percentage of Nicaraguan workers dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods.
60	Percentage of Guatemalan workers dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods.
21	Percentage of Costa Rican workers dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. <sup>5</sup>
1.5 million	Estimated number of Mexican <i>campesino</i> farmers who lost their livelihoods under NAFTA's agricultural terms – on which CAFTA's agricultural provisions are based.
100,000	Estimated number of small farmers that mobilized in Mexico City on January 31, 2003 to demand renegotiation of NAFTA's agricultural provisions.
111,000	Current metric ton limit on the amount of Central American sugar entering the U.S. market duty-free. <sup>6</sup>
90,000	Additional metric tons of sugar that would enter the U.S. market under the first year of CAFTA. <sup>7</sup>
\$4 billion	Estimated loss of revenues to 5,980 U.S. sugar beet and cane farmers under CAFTA. <sup>8</sup>
33	Estimated percentage of El Salvadoran sugarcane workers under the age of 18. <sup>9</sup>
10-13 years	Estimated age at which children start working in the El Salvadoran sugarcane fields. <sup>10</sup>
\$842 million	U.S. agricultural goods trade deficit with CAFTA countries in 2002. <sup>11</sup>
47	Estimated percent reduction in the U.S. agricultural trade surplus with Mexico, 1994-2000.

## New Rights For Foreign Corporations

\$57 billion	Payment that the Harken Oil Company is demanding from the government of Costa Rica on the grounds that Costa Rica's environmental impact laws (under which Harken's oil exploration plan was halted) interfere with their investor rights.
\$14.3 billion	Amount claimed by corporations in the 24 cases filed to date under NAFTA's "Chapter 11" process, which is the model for CAFTA's even stronger foreign investor protections.

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## Public Health

165,000	Number of persons in Central America living with HIV-AIDS. <sup>12</sup>
8	Percentage of Costa Rican health-care budget currently spent on pharmaceuticals.
45	Estimated percent of Costa Rican health-care budget for pharmaceuticals under restricted generics competition required by CAFTA. <sup>13</sup>
800	Estimated percent increase in the cost of medicines in Costa Rica under CAFTA intellectual property provisions. <sup>14</sup>

## CAFTA Countries: Wages, Jobs and Labor Rights

\$16.01	Average hourly earnings of U.S. production workers in manufacturing, March 2004. <sup>15</sup>
90 cents	Average hourly wage for Honduran workers producing goods for the U.S. market. <sup>16</sup>
42	Percent national unemployment rate in El Salvador. <sup>17</sup>
1: 70,270	Ratio of labor (enforcement) inspectors to workers in El Salvador. <sup>18</sup>
0	Number of CAFTA countries found to be in compliance with basic International Labor Organization standards. <sup>19</sup>
30,000	Number of workers currently employed in Nicaragua's state-sponsored Free Trade Zone.
3	Unionized percentage of workers in Nicaragua's state-sponsored Free Trade Zone. <sup>20</sup>
10-15	Number of U.S. textile mills that would close <i>immediately</i> if CAFTA came into effect, costing thousands of U.S. jobs. Total mill closures and job losses would be significantly higher. <sup>21</sup>

<sup>1</sup> All GDP figures from CIA World Factbook, online at <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>.

<sup>2</sup> All GDP per capita figures from CIA World Factbook, online at <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>.

<sup>3</sup> Compiled by Public Citizen using U.S. Census Bureau, "Foreign Trade Statistics: Country Data," online at <http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/index.html>.

<sup>4</sup> Oxfam, "The Central American Free Trade Agreement: Three Reasons for Congress to Vote No," Press Release, Jan. 22, 2004.

<sup>5</sup> Agricultural employment figures from Oxfam, "Make Trade Fair for Central America," Briefing Note, Sept. 2003.

<sup>6</sup> Cited in *Northern Wyoming Daily News*, "Sugar Deal May Not Be So Sweet for U.S. Producers," Jan. 8, 2004.

<sup>7</sup> *Northern Wyoming Daily News*, Jan. 8, 2004.

<sup>8</sup> Cited in Mikkel Pates, "Report: CAFTA Won't Just Hurt Sugar," *Grand Forks (N.D.) Herald*, Jan. 13, 2004. (From American Sugar Alliance Study).

<sup>9</sup> Human Rights Watch, "El Salvador: Child Labor on Sugar Plantations," Press Release, Jun. 10, 2004.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Calculated by Public Citizen from U.S. International Trade Administration, "U.S. Total Agricultural Trade Balances with Individual Countries, 1996-02," online at <http://www.ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea/usfth/aggregate/H02T20.html>.

<sup>12</sup> Oxfam press release, Jan. 22, 2004.

<sup>13</sup> Oxfam press release, Jan. 22, 2004; from an analysis by the National Chamber of Generic Products in Costa Rica.

<sup>14</sup> Oxfam Briefing Note, "Make Trade Fair for Central America," Sept. 2003; estimate by the Costa Rican pharmaceutical industry.

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "National Employment, Hours and Earnings," series ID CES3000000006, extracted Jun. 21, 2004.

<sup>16</sup> Edward Alden, "Workers Bar Way to Free Trade in Central America," *Financial Times*, Dec. 4, 2003.

<sup>17</sup> Elizabeth Becker, "Amid a Trade Deal, A Debate Over Labor," *New York Times*, Apr. 6, 2004.

<sup>18</sup> Human Rights Watch, "Deliberate Indifference: EL Salvador's Failure to Protect Workers," report Vol. 15, No. 5(B), Dec. 2003.

<sup>19</sup> International Labor Organization, "Report on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work: A Labour Law Study," Sept. 2003.

<sup>20</sup> Cited in written testimony regarding the Central American Free Trade Agreement, prepared by the International Labor Rights Fund.

<sup>21</sup> American Textile Manufacturers, "ATMI Opposes CAFTA as Jobs-Destroying Agreement," Press Release, Dec. 23, 2003.