

Selected U.S. Textile Exports to Haiti (\$USD)					
Textile Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Yarn	\$ 1,476,636	\$ 785,795	\$ 1,671,528	\$ 920,291	\$ 452,689
Total Fabric	\$ 27,899,942	\$ 24,076,911	\$ 20,875,619	\$ 25,048,248	\$ 17,291,718

Source: OTEXA

Selected U.S. Textile Exports to the Dominican Republic (\$USD)					
Textile Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Yarn	\$ 302,573,833	\$ 291,240,267	\$ 199,259,767	\$ 295,379,209	\$ 367,096,751
Total Fabric	\$ 184,276,563	\$ 178,362,953	\$ 150,665,268	\$ 175,038,613	\$ 208,375,719

Source: OTEXA

**Sorini, Samet, & Associates is registered as an agent on behalf of the Government of Haiti. Additional infor**

2023		2024	
\$	665,489	\$	196,289
\$	14,386,967	\$	10,840,766

2023		2024	
\$	317,126,842	\$	277,785,592
\$	216,562,755	\$	210,166,230

*mation is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.*

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**HAITI: ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE UNITED STATES**

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September 25, 2025

- The United States grows significant amounts of cotton and spins yarn for regional partners like Haiti, who use the finished material to manufacture t-shirts and apparel. The Haiti HOPE/HELP preference program facilitates that partnership in the Western Hemisphere and supports a garment industry that heavily utilizes U.S. inputs.
- Haiti also plays a critical role in the North American textile and apparel supply chains by offering an alternative to China/Asian sourcing for large quantities of basic apparel.
- North Carolina's yarn spinners and U.S. cotton growers depend on the Haiti-CAFTA-DR supply chain. It is estimated more than 100,000 NC textile and apparel jobs were lost to China in the early 2000s.<sup>1</sup> Extension of HOPE/HELP prevents another wave of offshoring by keeping U.S. cotton and yarn anchored in the Western Hemisphere. Without it, sewing shifts back to Asia, threatening the entire supply chain it supports.
- China has no investment in Haiti's apparel industry or economy, as Haiti has no formal diplomatic ties with Beijing. The Trump Administration has shown strong leadership in pushing back against China's growing influence in Latin America and the Caribbean. Ensuring economic stability in Haiti reinforces that success and serves as a bulwark against further Chinese expansion in the Hemisphere.
- The United States maintains a trade surplus with Haiti (\$590 million in 2024), demonstrating President Trump's vision for fair and reciprocal trade.
- Haiti is a critical market for U.S. rice (\$266 million in 2024), fuels (\$485 million), cereals (\$303 million), and meat (\$73 million).
- The Haiti HOPE/HELP program supports (what remains of) the Haitian formal economy. Presently, the two manufacturing zones, CODEVI and CARACOL, are on the Dominican Republic border and are insulated from the gang violence in and around Port-au-Prince.
- An expiration of HOPE/HELP will harm the U.S. economy – most especially the cotton, textile, rice, cereal and meat industries.

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<sup>1</sup> Freyer, Allan. (2012). GOING, GOING, GONE: Offshoring, Job Losses, and the North Carolina Economy. Analysis based on North Carolina-specific data reported in Scott, Robert. (2010). Growing US Trade Deficit with China Cost 2.8 million Jobs Between 2001 and 2010.. Economic Policy Institute. Washington, DC.

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