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Appendix I

Status of MTN Agreements¹

Agreement	Accepted by	Signed, Subject to Ratification/Condition, by
Geneva (1979) Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Argentina, Austria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, European Community (Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom), Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Jamaica, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States	Canada, European Community (Belgium), Israel, Singapore, Spain, Yugoslavia
Protocol Supplementary to the Geneva (1979) Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Australia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, European Community, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Peru, Singapore, Uruguay	Brazil, Canada, Chile, Israel, Ivory Coast, Spain, Zaïre
Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade	Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, European Community (Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, United Kingdom), Finland, Greece, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United States	Argentina, European Community (Belgium, Netherlands), Spain, Yugoslavia
Agreement on Government Procurement	Canada, Finland, Japan, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom ²	Austria, European Community, United States
Agreement on Interpretation and Application of Articles VI, XVI and XXIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ³	Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, European Community, Finland, India, Japan, Korea, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, ² United States, Uruguay	Yugoslavia
Agreement on Bovine Meat	Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, European Community, Finland, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, ² United States, Uruguay	Argentina, Yugoslavia
International Dairy Arrangement, April 12, 1979	Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, European Community, Finland, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Uruguay	Argentina
Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ⁴	Austria, Canada, European Community, Finland, Hungary, India, Japan, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, ² United States	Argentina, Korea, Spain, Yugoslavia
Protocol to the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ⁴	European Community, Finland, Hungary, India, Japan, Norway, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom ²	Argentina, Austria, Spain, Switzerland, United States, Yugoslavia
Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures	Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, European Community, Finland, Hungary, India, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, ² United States	Argentina, Yugoslavia

See footnotes at end of table.

APPENDIX I • STATUS OF MTN AGREEMENTS

Agreement	Accepted by	Signed, Subject to Ratification/Condition, by
Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft	Austria, European Community (Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands), Greece, Japan, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, ² United States	Canada, European Community (Belgium, Italy)
Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ⁵	Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, European Community, Finland, Hungary, India, Japan, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, ² United States	Japan, Spain, Yugoslavia

Source: GATT.

¹ As of March 31, 1981.

² The United Kingdom accepts in respect of some of its territories.

³ Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties.

⁴ Customs Valuation Code.

⁵ Amendments to the Antidumping Code.

Appendix II

GATT Classifications

Classification of Countries and Regions

Following the definitions used in the GATT publication, *International Trade, 1979/80*, the trading world is divided into:

- (a) *Industrial countries*
United States, Canada, Japan, European Community member countries, EFTA member countries, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia;
- (b) *Oil exporting developing countries*
Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela;
- (c) *Non-oil exporting developing countries*
All developing countries except oil exporting developing countries;
- (d) *Eastern trading countries*
Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R., China, Mongolia, North Korea, and Viet Nam;
- (e) *Nonindustrial countries*
Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

For certain commodities, such as shipbuilding and steel, industrial countries are defined to include all members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Classification of Commodities

In Tables 6, 32, and 33, broad commodity groups of semi-manufactures and engineering goods include the following categories:

- (a) *Semimanufactures*
Iron and steel, chemicals, and other semimanufactures;
- (b) *Engineering goods*
Machinery for specialized industries, office and telecommunications equipment, road motor vehicles, other machinery and transport equipment, and household appliances;
- (c) *Total trade*
Includes the categories "not included elsewhere" and "not classified according to kind."

Intra-Community Trade

Unless otherwise specified, trade data include intra-Community trade.

Import Penetration

Import penetration is defined as the ratio of imports to apparent consumption (i.e., production plus imports minus exports). Import penetration by developing countries in industrial countries' markets of manufactures is defined in nominal terms; otherwise it is calculated in volume terms.

Appendix III

Data on Antidumping, Safeguards, and Similar Actions

Table 7. United States: Antidumping, Countervailing Duties, and Escape Clause Actions During 1978–80¹

Commodity	1978	1979	1980
Ampicillin trihydrate		C	
Bicycle tires and tubes	C	A	
Bolts, nuts, and large screws	E		
Carbon steel plate	A		
Certain iron metal casting			C
Certain industrial electric motors			A
Certain industrial fasteners		C	
Citizens' band transceivers	E		
Clothespins		E	
Condenser paper		A(2)	
Countertop microwave ovens			A
Dextrins and solubles or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch		C	
Ferrochrome, ferromanganese, silicone manganese, and ferrosilicone			C
Fish	C		
Handbags	C		
High carbon ferrochromium	E		
Impression fabric	A		
Industrial fasteners			C
Iron or steel chains	C		
Leather garments	C		
Men's and boys' apparel		C	
Methanol		A	
Nonelectric cookware		E	
Nonrubber footwear		C	
Optic liquid level sensing systems	C		
Perchloroethylene		A(3)	
Pig iron			C
Plied worsted spun acrylic machine knitting yarn			A
Polyvinyl chloride sheets	A		
Portable electric typewriter			A
Railway track maintenance equipment	A		
Textiles and apparel (men's and boys')	C(4)		
Sodium nitrate			A
Spun acrylic yarn	A		
Steel wire strand	A		
Sugar			A
Sugar, raw and refined	C		
Viscose rayon staple fiber	A	C(2)A(3)	

Table 8. United States: Other Trade Actions During 1979–80¹

Commodity	1979	1980
Automatic crankpin grinders	UI	
Certain apparatus for the production of copper rods	UI	
Certain rotary scraping tools		UI
Certain surveying devices		UI
Leather		U
Marine insurance	U	
Pump top insulated containers	UI	
Television advertising		U
Wheat flour		U

Source: U.S. Office of the Special Trade Representative, *Trade Actions Monitoring System*, various issues.

¹ Actions to retaliate unfair trading practices (restrictive actions of foreign countries) denoted by *U*, and actions to retaliate unfair import practices (mostly patent infringement) denoted by *UI*.

Source: U.S. Office of the Special Trade Representative, *Trade Actions Monitoring System*, various issues.

¹ Includes antidumping duties denoted by *A*, countervailing duties denoted by *C*, and escape clause actions denoted by *E*. Escape clause investigations exclude orderly marketing agreements and voluntary export restraints. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of actions involved when more than one was taken. Many of the actions listed do not apply to all exporting countries.

Table 9. European Community: Trade Actions Under Safeguard and Antidumping Provisions, 1971–80¹

Year	Number of Investigations Initiated			Number of Decisions Leading to Trade Actions ²			Nature of Actions Taken ³		Countries Affected by Trade Actions	
	Safe-guard	Anti-dumping	Total	Safe-guard	Anti-dumping	Total	Safeguard	Antidumping	Safeguards	Antidumping
1971	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	P		Yugoslavia
1972	—	8	8	—	4	4	—	4P		Czechoslovakia, Japan, Romania, Spain
1973	3	1	4	3	3	6	3Q	3P	All sources of imports	Japan, Korea, Taiwan
1974	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	3P	Japan, Korea, Taiwan	
1975	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1976	2	6	8	2	2	4	6Q	Dp, P	Bulgaria, German Dem. Rep., Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.	Hungary, Taiwan
1977	6	14	20	6	14	20	2Q	2Dp, 4D, 8P	Bangladesh, India, Japan, Spain, Thailand, Yugoslavia	Brazil, Japan, Mexico, Romania, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey
1978	—	86	86	1	73	74	Q*	25Dp, 13D, 35P	Taiwan	Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, German Dem. Rep., Finland, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Korea, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United States, U.S.S.R.
1979	—	60 ⁴	60	6	26	32	6Q*	10Dp, 4D, 12P	Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Dem. Rep., India, Thailand	Brazil, Bulgaria, Greece, Norway, Romania, Spain, United States, U.S.S.R. (plus antisubsidy)
1980	3	13	16	2	34	36	2Q	6Dp, 4D, 24P	United States	Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Dem. Rep., Finland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Korea, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, United States, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia

Sources: *Official Journal of the European Communities*, various issues; and data provided by the Commission of the European Communities.

¹ Does not include safeguard actions taken under bilateral agreements implementing the Multifiber Arrangement.

² This column lists actions actually taken during a particular year, including actions taken on investigations launched in previous years.

³ P = price undertaking by foreign supplier; D = definitive antidumping/antisubsidy duties; Dp = provisional antidumping/antisubsidy duties; Q = quotas under safeguard actions; Q* = renewal of quotas.

⁴ Includes two antiexport-subsidy investigations.

Table 10. Antidumping Actions in Selected Countries, 1977/78 and 1978/79

Action	Australia		Austria		Canada		Finland	
	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79
Cases pending at beginning of period ¹	17	23	—	—	14	10	—	—
Investigations opened during period	26	20	—	1	19	13	—	2
Cases on which provisional action was taken	7	9	—	—	18	12	—	1
Cases on which final decision was reached	22	27	—	2	17	16	—	1
<i>Antidumping duties imposed</i>	1	8	—	1	13	8	—	—
<i>Cases settled through "arrangements"</i> ²	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Cases terminated</i>	16	15	—	—	4	8	—	1
Revocation of antidumping duties	4	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
Cases pending at end of period	23	20	—	—	10	7	—	1

Sources: GATT Document No. L/4711, October 25, 1978; and GATT, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents: Twenty-Sixth Supplement* (Geneva, March 1980).

¹ July 1.

² Including price undertakings.

Appendix IV

Data on Sectoral Trade

Table 11. Electronic Products: Japanese Exports of Color Television Sets, 1978–80

(In thousands of units)

Destination	1978	1979	January–August	
			1979	1980
European Community	533.9	501.2	327.2	485.0
Belgium	9.6	18.7	9.8	12.9
Denmark	4.8	5.5	4.5	4.2
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	209.3	201.0	130.6	265.2
France	49.4	41.5	29.4	46.8
Ireland	3.4	5.6	3.4	2.3
Italy	0.2	1.1	—	0.2
Netherlands	61.5	30.2	17.2	22.4
United Kingdom	195.7	197.6	132.3	131.0
United States	1,056.3	517.6	387.6	282.9
World	3,102.0	2,761.1	1,645.7	2,353.0

Source: Data provided by the Commission of the European Communities.

Table 12. Footwear: Share of Imports in Consumption of Footwear with Leather Uppers in Selected Industrial Countries, 1975, 1977, and 1979

(In per cent)

Country	1975	1977	1979
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	54	66	66
Denmark	54	64	74
France	29	32	37
United Kingdom	28	35	42
Netherlands	71	82	87
Austria	65	94	...
Sweden	76	83	...
Switzerland	72	77	...
United States	30	35	47 ¹

Sources: OECD, *The Footwear, Rawhides and Skins, and Leather Industry in OECD Countries* (Paris, 1976 and 1979); John H. Mutti and Malcolm D. Bale, "Output and Employment Changes in a 'Trade Sensitive' Sector: Adjustment in the U.S. Footwear Industry," World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 430 (Washington, October 1980); and data supplied by the Commission of the European Communities.

¹ Import share of all nonrubber footwear.

Table 13. Footwear: U.S. Production, Imports, and Apparent Consumption of Nonrubber Footwear, 1978–80

	1978	1979	1980
<i>(In millions of pairs)</i>			
Production	418.9	398.1	394.0
Imports	373.5	404.6	355.0
Apparent consumption ¹	792.5	802.6	759.0
<i>(In per cent)</i>			
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption	47.0	50.0	48.0

Sources: U.S. International Trade Commission, *Nonrubber Footwear: U.S. Production, Imports for Consumption, Apparent U.S. Consumption, Employment, Wholesale Price Index, and Consumer Price Index* (Third calendar quarter, 1980); and Fund staff estimates.

¹ Includes exports which totaled 6.9 million pairs in 1978 and 9.3 million pairs in 1979.

Table 14. Shipbuilding: World Production and Shares of Major Producers, 1975–80(In thousands of gross tons¹ and per cent)

	1975		1976		1977	
	Production	Per cent of world production	Production	Per cent of world production	Production	Per cent of world production
OECD countries	29,541	86.4	29,542	87.1	23,280	84.6
European Community	7,700	22.5	7,762	22.9	5,450	19.8
Other Europe	5,323	15.6	4,780	14.1	4,801	17.4
North America	650	1.9	998	2.9	1,221	4.4
Japan	15,808	46.2	15,935	47.0	11,676	42.4
Other	60	0.2	67	0.2	132	0.5
Rest of the world	4,661	13.6	4,380	12.9	4,252	15.4
Total	34,202	100.0	33,922	100.0	27,532	100.0
	1978		1979		1980	
	Production	Per cent of world production	Production	Per cent of world production	Production	Per cent of world production
OECD countries	13,662	77.6	10,860	79.1	9,614	78.6
European Community	3,836	21.8	2,716	19.8	1,781	14.6
Other Europe	2,834	16.1	1,992	14.5	1,270	10.4
North America	1,316	7.5	1,485	10.8	670	5.5
Japan	5,630	32.0	4,659	33.9	5,886	48.1
Other	46	0.3	8	—	7	0.1
Rest of the world	3,938	22.4	2,866	20.9	2,617	21.4
Total	17,600	100.0	13,726	100.0	12,231	100.0

Sources: OECD, *Annual Statistics* (various issues); OECD Press Releases; and *Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding, Annual Summary of Merchant Ships Completed in the World* (London, 1976/77–1979/80).

¹ Although compensated gross tons provide a better measure of production and capacity utilization, this table was prepared in gross tons since no data for the "Rest of the world" were available in compensated gross tons.

Table 15. Shipbuilding: Total New Orders, 1976–80

(In thousands of gross tons)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Europe ¹	1,770	2,817	2,292	4,345	4,288
Japan	8,677	6,438	3,189	6,813	10,053
Rest of the world	2,489	2,504	2,861	5,745	...
Total	12,936	11,759	8,342	16,903	...

Sources: OECD, *Annual Statistics* (various issues); and *Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding, Annual Summary of Merchant Ships Completed in the World* (London, 1976/77–1979/80).

¹ Members of the Association of West European Shipbuilders, which includes European Community member countries, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden.

Table 16. Steel: Production, Apparent Consumption, and Employment, 1974 and 1978–80

	1974	1978	1979	1980 ¹
Crude steel production				
	<i>(In millions of tons)</i>			
OECD countries	457.6	412.8	433.0	401.1
United States	132.2	124.0	123.3	98.0
European Community	155.6	132.6	140.0	132.0
Japan	117.1	102.1	111.8	111.0
Canada	13.6	14.9	15.9	16.8
Australia and New Zealand	8.0	7.8	8.3	8.7
Other	31.1	31.4	33.7	34.6
Developing countries ²	30.9	47.8	54.9	60.2
Others ³	220.1	255.7	257.5	265.7
World	708.6	716.3	745.4	727.0
Apparent consumption⁴				
	<i>(In millions of ingot tons equivalent)</i>			
OECD countries	415.7	380.7	406.8	385.0
United States	145.6	148.7	143.9	121.5
European Community	124.3	108.7	120.8	116.9
Japan	80.7	70.6	84.1	86.0
Canada	15.6	13.9	15.6	16.0
Australia and New Zealand	8.8	5.8	7.2	7.6
Other	40.7	33.0	35.2	37.0
Developing countries ²	74.3	91.0	96.7	104.5
Others ³	231.0	269.7	272.0	278.0
World	721.0	741.4	775.5	767.5
Employment				
	<i>(In thousands of workers)</i>			
OECD countries	1,933.6	1,741.1	...	...
United States	522.0	471.7	476.3	458.4
European Community	780.0	678.3	654.6	...
Japan	323.9	302.5	281.5	...
Canada	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	...
Developing countries ²	...	...	...	...
Others ³	...	...	...	...
World	...	...	...	...

Sources: OECD, *The Steel Market in 1979 and Outlook for 1980* (Paris, March 15, 1980), and Press Release, *OECD Steel Committee Reviews Market Situation*, October 30, 1980.

¹ Estimates based on data for the first nine months of the year.

² Includes oil exporting developing countries.

³ Includes South Africa, Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., China, and Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

⁴ Apparent consumption equals production plus net imports.

Table 17. Steel: Share of Imports in Apparent Consumption and Capacity Utilization, 1978–80

(In per cent)

	United States			European Community			Japan		
	1978	1979	1980 ¹	1978	1979	1980 ¹	1978	1979	1980 ¹
Share of imports in apparent consumption	18.1	15.2	13.0	12.0	11.7	11.5	0.7	2.3	1.7
Capacity utilization	86.6	88.1	71.0	65.6	69.0	64.6	67.5	73.0	71.8
<i>(In millions of tons)</i>									
Memorandum item:									
Installed capacity	143.2	140.0	139.0	202.1	202.9	204.3	151.3	153.0	154.6

Sources: OECD, *The Steel Market in 1979 and Outlook for 1980* (Paris, March 15, 1980), and Press Release, *OECD Steel Committee Reviews Market Situation*, October 30, 1980.

¹ Estimates based on data for the first nine months of the year.

Table 18. Steel: Imports, Exports, and Net Trade Balance, 1978–80

(In millions of ingot tons equivalent)

	1978			1979			1980 ¹		
	Imports	Exports	Net trade	Imports	Exports	Net trade	Imports	Exports	Net trade
OECD countries	56.3	108.6	52.3	55.0	105.2	50.2	...	...	50.0
United States	24.5	2.9	–21.6	20.3	3.3	–17.0	16.0	3.3	–12.7
European Community ²	13.1	43.6	30.5	13.9	40.7	26.8	13.5	37.1	23.6
Japan	0.5	40.2	39.7	1.9	39.7	37.8	1.5	38.0	36.5
Other	18.2	21.9	3.7	18.9	21.5	2.6	...	...	2.6
Rest of the world	85.5	33.5	–52.0	83.9	33.7	–50.2	...	...	–50.0

Sources: OECD, *The Steel Market in 1979 and Outlook for 1980* (Paris, March 15, 1980), and Press Release, *OECD Steel Committee Reviews Market Situation*, October 30, 1980.

¹ Estimates based on data for the first nine months of the year.

² Excludes intra-Community trade.

Table 19. Steel: Supplying Countries with Which the European Community Maintained Bilateral Agreements in 1980¹

Country
Australia
Austria
Brazil
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Finland
Hungary
Japan
Norway
Poland
Romania
Spain
Sweden

Source: *Bulletin of the European Communities*, various issues.

¹ New agreements are expected to be negotiated in 1981 with Korea and certain East European trading countries.

Table 20. Textiles and Clothing: Production by Regions, 1963–79¹

(Change in volume in per cent)

	1963–73	1973–79
Textiles		
World	5.0	2.0
Industrial countries	4.5	—
European Community	2.0	–0.5
United States	4.5	—
Japan	7.5	–1.5
Developing countries ²	4.5	3.0
Eastern trading countries	6.0	4.5
Clothing		
World	4.0	2.0
Industrial countries	2.0	1.0
European Community	1.5	—
United States	2.5	2.0
Japan	7.5	–2.0
Developing countries ²	5.5	3.5
Eastern trading countries	7.0	5.0

Sources: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*; OECD, *Indicators of Industrial Activity*; and national statistics as reported in GATT, *International Trade, 1979/80*.

¹ For classification of countries, see Appendix II.

² Includes oil exporting as well as non-oil exporting developing countries.

Table 21. Textiles and Clothing: Exports by Regions, 1973–79¹

(In billions of U.S. dollars)

Origin	Destination									
	Industrial countries					Non-oil exporting developing countries				
	1973	1975	1977	1978	1979	1973	1975	1977	1978	1979
Textiles										
Industrial countries	12.28	13.70	17.14	20.70	25.50	2.41	2.62	3.34	3.80	4.50
Non-oil exporting developing countries	2.10	1.93	2.80	3.55	4.30	1.04	1.34	2.05	2.55	...
Eastern trading countries	0.62	0.69	0.85	1.10	1.40	0.44	0.47	0.60	0.80	...
World	15.30	16.57	21.10	25.80	31.80	3.92	4.47	6.05	7.20	...
Clothing										
Industrial countries	6.11	7.77	10.13	12.31	15.40	0.45	0.54	0.75	0.88	1.05
Non-oil exporting developing countries	3.23	4.45	7.30	9.10	10.90	0.31	0.34	0.57	0.70	...
Eastern trading countries	0.45	0.54	0.90	1.15	1.60	0.12	0.11	0.19	0.25	...
World	9.81	12.79	18.35	22.60	28.00	0.89	1.04	1.55	1.90	...
	Destination									
	Oil exporting developing countries					Eastern trading countries				
	1973	1975	1977	1978	1979	1973	1975	1977	1978	1979
Textiles										
Industrial countries	0.83	1.42	1.97	2.13	2.10	0.82	1.26	1.40	1.45	1.70
Non-oil exporting developing countries	0.35	0.49	0.67	0.80	...	0.31	0.48	0.53	0.40	...
Eastern trading countries	0.10	0.16	0.25	0.35	...	0.53	0.70	0.85	1.05	...
World	1.31	2.11	3.00	3.35	...	1.67	2.45	2.80	2.90	...
Clothing										
Industrial countries	0.09	0.24	0.49	0.51	0.55	0.26	0.38	0.35	0.38	0.40
Non-oil exporting developing countries	0.12	0.30	0.53	0.60	...	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.16	...
Eastern trading countries	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.15	...	1.16	1.50	1.75	2.10	...
World	0.25	0.63	1.15	1.25	...	1.50	2.01	2.25	2.65	...

Source: GATT, *International Trade, 1979/80*, Appendix Table 21.¹ For classification of countries, see Appendix II.

Table 22. Textiles and Clothing: Exports by Major Trading Regions, 1975–79¹

(Percentage of world export earnings and percentage rate of change over the preceding year)

	Industrial Countries					Non-Oil Exporting Developing Countries				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Textile exports										
Share in world total	74.1	72.5	72.1	71.1	71.3	16.7	19.0	18.5	18.8	...
Annual change in value of exports	–5.1	12.4	10.9	17.7	20.3	–10.1	30.4	8.6	21.4	...
Clothing exports										
Share in world total	53.9	49.1	50.0	49.0	50.2	32.1	38.4	37.1	37.4	...
Annual change in value of exports	11.8	11.8	19.2	20.1	23.6	12.4	46.9	11.2	23.4	...
Textile and clothing exports										
Share in world total	66.4	63.3	63.1	61.9	62.5	22.8	26.8	26.2	26.5	...
Annual change in value of exports	–0.4	12.5	13.0	18.4	21.4	1.0	39.4	10.5	22.2	...
	Eastern Trading Countries					World ²				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Textile exports										
Share in world total	7.8	7.2	7.6	8.4	...					
Annual change in value of exports	9.1	6.3	18.2	30.8	...	–5.0	14.8	11.4	19.5	19.9
Clothing exports										
Share in world total	13.0	12.0	12.5	12.8	...					
Annual change in value of exports	11.4	8.4	20.4	25.4	...	11.7	22.6	15.2	22.5	20.8
Textile and clothing exports										
Share in world total	10.0	9.0	9.6	10.2	...					
Annual change in value of exports	10.5	7.4	19.4	27.9	...	0.8	17.8	12.9	20.7	20.3

Sources: GATT, *International Trade, 1978/79* and *International Trade, 1979/80*, Appendix Table 21.¹ For classification of countries, see Appendix II.² Includes exports of oil exporting developing countries, which are not shown separately in this table.

Table 23. Textiles and Clothing: Effects of the Tokyo Round Tariff Reductions

(In per cent)

Countries	Tariff Rates ¹		
	All dutiable manufactures	Textiles	Clothing
Canada			
Pre-MTN ²	12.8	21.5	22.9
Post-MTN	9.1	15.1	21.2
European Community			
Pre-MTN	10.0	11.7	16.0
Post-MTN	7.1	8.6	12.1
Japan			
Pre-MTN ²	15.3	10.5	13.5
Post-MTN	13.4	9.0	13.2
United States			
Pre-MTN	8.1	17.0	25.9
Post-MTN	5.6	11.4 ³	21.1 ³

Source: Donald Keesing and Martin Wolf, *Textile Quotas Against Developing Countries*, Thames Essay No. 23, Trade Policy Research Center (London, 1980), Table 3.3.

¹ Import-weighted ad-valorem tariffs.

² Actual tariffs applied, which were lower than the tariffs permitted under GATT commitments.

³ In accordance with the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, the U.S. tariff cuts are subject to a "snapback clause," which will restore textile and clothing tariffs to their pre-MTN levels if the MFA does not continue to be in effect or if a suitable substitute arrangement is not put in its place.

Table 24. Textiles and Clothing: Bilateral Agreements to Restrict Trade Under Article 4 of the Multifiber Arrangement Maintained in 1980¹

Importing Country	Exporting Country
Austria	Egypt, Hong Kong, India, Korea, Macao, Pakistan
Canada	Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand
European Community ²	Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uruguay, Yugoslavia
Finland	Hong Kong, India, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand
Sweden	Hong Kong, India, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Yugoslavia
United States	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Haiti, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Yugoslavia

Source: GATT, *Report of the Textiles Surveillance Body to the Textiles Committee for the Major Review of the Operation of the Arrangement, 1980*, COM.TEX/SB.610 (Geneva, October 14, 1980).

¹ Agreements notified to the Textiles Surveillance Body between January 1, 1978 and September 20, 1980. In addition, four bilateral agreements were signed under Article 3:4, including three by Austria with Brazil, Hong Kong, and Korea and one by Canada with Brazil.

² Not including agreements with "preferential" countries.

Table 25. Chemicals: Production in Major Producing Countries, 1978–80

(In millions of metric tons, unless otherwise specified)

Countries	Inorganic Chemicals			Organic Chemicals				Poly-ethylene	Synthetic Fibers		
	Ammonia	Sodium hydroxide	Sulfuric acid	Benzene	Butadiene	Ethylene	Propylene		Nylon	Polyester	Synthetic rubber
United States											
1978	17.12	11.31	41.31	1.488 ¹	1.59	11.73	5.90	5.14	1.16	1.72	...
1979	18.52	12.77	43.12	1.672 ¹	1.63	13.56	6.44	5.81	1.23	1.90	...
1980	19.20	11.90	44.70	1.540 ¹	1.33	12.84	6.12	5.35	1.06	1.79	...
Japan											
1979	...	3.02	6.58	2.18	0.67	3.28	3.05	2.17	...	...	1.11
1979 (Jan.–July)	...	1.64	3.78	1.21	0.38	1.79	1.79	1.21	...	...	0.63
1980 (Jan.–July)	...	1.93	4.02	1.32	0.37	1.95	1.67	1.21	...	...	0.68
Canada											
1978	2.40	...	3.26	0.49	...	0.83	...	0.48	...	...	...
1979	2.41	...	3.69	0.63	...	1.07	...	0.59	...	...	...
1980	2.60	...	4.50	0.57	...	1.30	...	0.57	...	...	...
European Community											
1978	...	...	...	1.76	1.51	9.92	5.62	...	...	...	...
1979	...	...	...	2.26	1.64	10.97	5.98	...	...	...	...
Brazil											
1978	0.26	0.57	1.58	0.17	0.08	0.40	0.24	0.05	...	...	...
1979	0.33	0.58	1.89	0.26	0.13	0.63	0.38	0.12	...	...	...
Mexico											
1978	1.58	0.25	2.37	0.08	0.02	0.26	0.14	—	0.10	...	...
1979	1.65	0.23	2.43	0.07	0.02	0.34	0.16	0.06	0.10	...	...

Sources: *Chemical and Engineering News*, September 22, 1980; and European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federation (CEFIC), *Survey of Olefins, 1974–80*.

¹ In millions of gallons.

Table 26. Chemicals: World Trade by Major Trading Regions, 1973 and 1977–79

(In billions of U.S. dollars, f.o.b.)

	Year	Canada		European Community		Japan		United States	
		Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from
Canada	1973			0.21	0.13	0.02	0.04	0.89	0.58
	1977			0.37	0.16	0.05	0.07	1.64	1.36
	1978			0.47	0.30	0.06	0.09	1.89	1.85
	1979			0.50	0.34	0.08	0.11	2.22	2.51
European Community	1973	0.11	0.23	11.33	11.56	0.28	0.67	1.71	1.11
	1977	0.16	0.38	21.84	22.18	0.48	0.92	3.24	2.43
	1978	0.28	0.49	27.56	27.06	0.59	1.20	4.07	2.95
	1979	0.35	0.56	38.13	37.82	0.74	1.56	5.18	3.10
Japan	1973	0.03	0.02	0.58	0.28			0.69	0.28
	1977	0.06	0.05	0.77	0.47			1.08	0.60
	1978	0.06	0.06	1.02	0.59			1.26	0.66
	1979	0.08	0.08	1.33	0.77			1.82	0.73
United States	1973	0.52	1.01	1.00	1.94	0.27	0.79		
	1977	1.29	1.93	2.50	3.72	0.59	1.28		
	1978	1.47	2.10	3.10	4.69	0.71	1.58		
	1979	2.11	2.64	3.27	6.01	0.79	2.27		
Oil exporting developing countries	1973	0.01	—	0.91	0.03	0.15	—	0.25	0.01
	1977	0.02	—	2.56	0.04	0.40	0.01	0.70	0.02
	1978	0.03	—	3.09	0.07	0.45	0.01	0.90	0.01
	1979	0.03	—	3.43	0.14	0.55	0.02	1.11	0.02
Non-oil exporting developing countries	1973	0.07	0.01	2.99	0.38	1.03	0.13	1.80	0.26
	1977	0.13	0.02	5.15	0.74	2.15	0.34	3.43	0.57
	1978	0.18	0.07	6.38	0.91	2.57	0.40	4.99	0.69
	1979	0.34	0.06	8.02	1.24	3.13	0.57	7.23	0.78
Eastern trading countries	1973	—	0.01	1.15	0.39	0.30	0.09	0.11	0.03
	1977	0.01	—	2.70	1.11	0.61	0.10	0.10	0.06
	1978	0.09	0.01	3.21	1.27	0.74	0.11	0.12	0.11
	1979	0.17	0.01	4.00	1.85	0.79	0.18	0.33	0.17
Total trade ¹	1973	0.78	1.34	23.26	16.48	2.25	1.95	6.20	2.61
	1977	1.73	2.53	44.50	31.75	4.65	3.14	11.67	5.77
	1978	2.18	2.89	55.04	39.51	5.51	3.94	14.74	7.26
	1979	3.20	3.55	71.95	54.21	6.61	5.40	19.95	8.44

Source: GATT, *International Trade*, 1979/80.¹ Includes trade with EFTA countries, other Western European countries, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.**Table 27. Petrochemicals: Capacity Utilization in the United States and in the European Community, 1978–80**

(In percentage terms)

Producing Country	Benzene			Butadiene			Ethylene			Propylene		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
United States	70.0 ¹	74.7	63.9	82.0 ¹	90.6	69.5	79.5 ¹	92.0	78.0	68.0 ¹	73.0	62.5
European Community ²	77.6	81.9	...	79.8	84.9	...	80.0	82.1	...
Benelux countries	81.3	88.9	...	85.8	86.8	...	86.2	84.2	...
Denmark	100.0	...	...	66.7	...	...
France	94.2	93.0	...	85.2	93.3	...	84.3	88.3	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	77.2	88.9	...	74.2	83.4	...	74.7	80.1	...
Italy	71.1	65.1	...	80.6	78.0	...	82.9	74.3	...
United Kingdom	61.3	63.4	...	75.7	79.2	...	74.7	82.5	...

Sources: *Chemical and Engineering News*, June 9 and November 17, 1980; and European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federation (CEFIC), *Survey of Olefins*, 1974–80.¹ Average of the first and third quarter in 1978.² Average of all Community member countries except Ireland.

Table 28. Chemicals: European Community's Imports from the United States, 1978–79

(Import value index, 1977 = 100)

Category	1978	1979
Inorganic	142	160
Organic	95	116
Pharmaceuticals	102	132
Fertilizers	147	225
Plastics (polymer)	104	124
Rubber	102	143
Miscellaneous	122	136

Source: Data provided by the Commission of the European Communities.

Table 29. Motor Vehicles: World Production in Selected Countries, 1978–79

(In millions of units)

Country	1978		1979	
	Auto- mobiles	All motor vehicles ¹	Auto- mobiles	All motor vehicles ¹
United States	9.2	12.9	8.4	11.5
Japan	6.0	9.3	6.2	9.6
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.2
France	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6
U.S.S.R.	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.2
Italy	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6
Canada	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.6
United Kingdom	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.5
Brazil	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.2
Spain	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Total	28.8	39.4	28.1	38.1

Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association, *Motor Vehicle Facts and Figures, 1980* (Detroit, Michigan), p. 19.¹ Includes automobiles, trucks, and buses.**Table 30. Motor Vehicles: World Trade by Major Trading Regions, 1973 and 1978–79**

(In billions of U.S. dollars)

Origin	Year	Destination					World
		North America	Western Europe	Japan	Oil exporting developing countries	Non-oil exporting developing countries	
North America	1973	8.77	0.52	0.09	0.37	0.85	10.84
	1978	16.58	1.11	0.18	2.25	1.99	22.66
	1979	17.37	1.46	0.23	2.09	2.53	24.41
Western Europe	1973	3.68	14.25	0.09	0.99	1.91	22.03
	1978	5.89	34.38	0.34	4.01	4.31	50.86
	1979	6.70	44.08	0.44	4.02	5.25	62.76
Japan	1973	2.53	0.76	—	0.34	0.78	4.90
	1978	8.94	2.92	—	2.67	3.00	19.03
	1979	10.11	3.56	—	2.34	3.16	20.69
Non-oil exporting countries	1973	0.10	0.02	—	0.02	0.24	0.38
	1978	0.28	0.17	0.01	0.30	0.50	1.37
	1979	0.33	0.23	0.01	0.35	0.60	1.65
World ¹	1973	15.09	15.70	0.18	1.75	4.10	41.00
	1978	31.75	38.78	0.52	9.27	10.40	98.98
	1979	35.16	49.48	0.72	8.85	12.31	115.36

Sources: GATT, *International Trade, 1978/79* and *International Trade, 1979/80*.¹ Includes exports of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Eastern trading countries.

Table 31. Motor Vehicles: U.S. Share of Imports in Consumption, 1975–June 1980

(In per cent)

Years	U.S. Producers Abroad	Others	Total
Quantity			
1975	10.8	13.4	24.2
1976	10.5	13.0	23.5
1977	10.4	13.3	23.7
1978	10.5	14.6	25.1
1979	9.9	16.8	26.7
January–June 1979	10.0	14.2	24.2
January–June 1980	12.3	23.5	35.8
Value			
1975	10.6	9.8	20.4
1976	10.2	9.1	19.3
1977	9.4	9.4	18.8
1978	9.1	11.5	20.6
1979	9.0	13.8	22.8
January–June 1979	9.2	12.0	21.2
January–June 1980	11.0	19.2	30.2

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission, *Certain Motor Vehicles and Certain Chassis and Bodies Therefor*, USITC Publication 1110 (Washington, December 1980).

¹ Passenger automobiles, light trucks, and cab or chassis therefor.

Appendix V

Data on Developing Countries' Trade

Table 32. Non-Oil Exporting Developing Countries: Shares in World Imports by Commodity Groups, 1973–79¹
(In per cent, based on value)

Importing countries	1973	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1973	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	<i>Food</i>						<i>Semimanufactures²</i>					
Industrial countries	26	26	28	31	27	28	6	5	7	6	6	6
Oil exporting developing countries	28	32	29	28	25	...	10	7	7	9	9	...
Non-oil exporting developing countries	25	25	29	30	26	...	10	10	12	11	12	...
Eastern trading countries	23	35	33	38	38	...	2	2	3	2	2	...
Total	26	27	29	31	28	...	6	7	7	7	7	...
	<i>Raw materials</i>						<i>Engineering goods</i>					
Industrial countries	19	17	18	20	19	18	3	3	4	4	5	5
Oil exporting developing countries	16	16	20	26	26	...	4	4	4	5	5	...
Non-oil exporting developing countries	36	32	35	32	33	...	7	7	8	8	9	...
Eastern trading countries	31	30	25	28	25	...	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total	22	21	22	22	22	...	3	3	3	4	5	...
	<i>Ores and minerals</i>						<i>Textiles and clothing</i>					
Industrial countries	28	30	28	29	29	25	21	22	27	26	26	25
Oil exporting developing countries	29	16	25	20	26	...	30	29	30	29	30	...
Non-oil exporting developing countries	31	32	34	36	35	...	28	30	35	34	36	...
Eastern trading countries	20	23	20	16	16	...	12	14	13	13	10	...
Total	28	29	28	28	28	...	22	23	27	26	27	...
	<i>Fuels</i>						<i>Other consumer goods</i>					
Industrial countries	9	10	11	9	10	10	13	12	16	16	17	16
Oil exporting developing countries	17	30	46	48	48	...	18	15	13	14	14	...
Non-oil exporting developing countries	15	13	13	13	13	...	21	20	24	23	23	...
Eastern trading countries	2	2	2	1	1	...	3	5	4	3	2	...
Total	9	10	10	10	10	...	13	13	16	16	16	...
	<i>Nonferrous metals</i>						<i>Total manufactures</i>					
Industrial countries	27	22	24	23	21	20	6	6	8	8	8	9
Oil exporting developing countries	14	13	14	11	12	...	9	7	7	8	8	8
Non-oil exporting developing countries	34	35	43	38	36	...	10	10	12	12	12	12
Eastern trading countries	8	7	11	11	9	...	2	2	2	2	1	2
Total	25	22	24	23	22	...	7	6	8	8	8	8
	<i>Total primary products</i>						<i>Total world imports</i>					
Industrial countries	20	17	17	18	18	17	12	11	12	12	12	12
Oil exporting developing countries	25	29	30	29	27	26	12	10	10	11	10	12
Non-oil exporting developing countries	24	20	21	21	21	19	15	14	15	17	15	15
Eastern trading countries	20	23	21	22	20	19	8	9	8	9	8	8
Total	20	18	18	19	19	18	12	11	12	13	12	12

Sources: GATT, *International Trade, 1977/78* and *International Trade, 1979/80*.

¹ For classification of countries and commodities, see Appendix II.

² Includes iron and steel, chemicals, and other semimanufactures.

Table 33. Non-Oil Exporting Developing Countries: Trade Balances by Commodity Groups, 1973–79¹
(In billions of U.S. dollars)

	1973			1975			1976		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
Primary products	44.25	29.30	14.95	66.35	55.50	10.85	75.80	61.51	14.29
Food	22.05	13.05	9.00	31.24	19.91	11.33	35.50	19.55	15.95
Raw materials	7.69	4.40	3.29	7.06	4.54	2.52	9.20	5.68	3.52
Ores and minerals	4.12	0.86	3.26	6.30	1.35	4.95	6.20	1.33	4.87
Fuels	5.98	9.51	-3.53	17.69	27.65	-9.96	19.60	32.63	-13.03
Nonferrous metals	4.40	1.46	2.94	4.06	2.06	2.00	5.30	2.31	2.99
Manufactured products	23.15	50.05	-26.90	31.25	78.10	-46.85	42.20	81.89	-39.69
Semimanufactures	6.17	16.00	-9.83	7.86	24.89	-17.03	9.75	24.28	-14.53
Engineering products	5.91	27.04	-21.13	9.39	44.58	-35.19	12.50	47.52	-35.02
Office and telecommunications equipment	1.28	2.90	-1.62	1.95	4.23	-2.28	2.60	5.11	-2.51
Other machinery and transport equipment	1.80	9.79	-7.99	3.15	16.44	-13.29	4.25	17.39	-13.14
Household appliances	1.64	1.95	-0.31	2.25	2.65	-0.40	3.35	3.03	0.32
Other engineering goods	1.19	12.40	-11.21	2.04	21.26	-19.22	2.30	21.99	-19.69
Textiles	4.05	3.92	0.13	4.45	4.47	-0.02	5.90	5.15	0.75
Clothing	3.82	0.89	2.93	5.36	1.04	4.32	8.00	1.15	6.85
Other consumer goods	3.18	2.21	0.97	4.19	3.10	1.09	6.05	3.81	2.24
Unclassified trade	0.90	3.55	-2.65	1.20	4.70	-3.50	1.10	5.80	-4.70
Total trade	68.30	82.90	-14.60	98.80	138.30	-39.50	119.10	149.20	-30.10
	1977			1978			1979 ²		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
Primary products	88.05	67.70	20.35	92.45	73.10	19.35	117.60	100.40	17.20
Food	44.00	20.50	23.50	44.85	24.50	20.35	...	...	...
Raw materials	10.45	6.75	3.70	11.50	7.65	3.85	...	...	...
Ores and minerals	6.50	1.60	4.90	6.80	1.85	4.95	...	...	...
Fuels	21.40	36.05	-14.65	23.15	35.75	-12.60	...	...	-21.00
Nonferrous metals	5.70	2.80	2.90	6.10	3.35	2.75	...	...	...
Manufactured products	49.80	95.65	-45.85	63.90	119.85	-55.95	78.90	150.30	-71.40
Semimanufactures	11.75	28.15	-16.40	15.30	36.45	-21.15	...	...	...
Engineering products	15.75	55.40	-39.65	20.65	68.50	-47.85	...	...	...
Office and telecommunications equipment	3.05	5.45	-2.40	4.40	6.50	-2.10	...	...	...
Other machinery and transport equipment	5.80	20.85	-15.05	7.30	25.60	-18.30	...	...	...
Household appliances	4.20	4.20	—	5.40	5.25	0.15	...	...	...
Other engineering goods	2.70	24.90	-22.20	3.55	31.15	-27.60	...	...	...
Textiles	6.30	6.05	0.25	7.65	7.20	0.45	...	...	...
Clothing	8.75	1.55	7.20	10.80	1.90	8.90	...	...	...
Other consumer goods	7.30	4.50	2.80	9.45	5.75	3.70	...	...	...
Unclassified trade	3.95	9.05	-5.10	3.25	9.15	-5.90	2.50	10.30	-7.80
Total trade	141.80	172.30	-30.50	159.60	202.10	-42.50	199.00	261.00	-62.00

Source: GATT, *International Trade, 1977/78* and *International Trade, 1979/80*.

¹ For classification of countries and commodities, see Appendix II.

² Provisional figures.

Table 34. Korea: Restrictive Trade Measures Affecting Exports¹

Country	Commodities Affected	Main Type of Measures	Year of Introduction
Australia	Textiles	Tariff quota	1974-77
	Footwear	Global quota	1975
	Sheets and plates of iron and steel	Global quota	1975
	Electric refrigerators	Global quota	1975
	Passenger motor vehicles	Global quota	...
	Electric insulators	Tariff quota	...
	Razors and some other metal products	Global and tariff quotas	
	Leather clothing	Tariff quota	...
	Plywood	Tariff quota	1976
	Sleeping bags	Tariff quota	...
	Tire cords and fabrics	Tariff quota	...
Austria	Textiles	Bilateral quota	1974-76
Benelux	Cutlery	Voluntary export restraint	1978
Canada	Textiles	Bilateral quota	1974
	Leather coats	Bilateral quota	1977
	Nonrubber footwear	Global quota	1977
Denmark	Cutlery	Bilateral quota	1974
European Community	Textiles	Bilateral quota	1978
	Steel	Voluntary export restraint and minimum pricing system	1978
	Canned mushrooms	Voluntary export restraint	1978
Finland	Certain textiles	Bilateral quota	1980
	Rubber boots	Import deposit	1977
France	Radios, sound recorders	Unilateral quota	1971
	Umbrellas and sunshades	Unilateral quota	1971
	Miscellaneous manufactures (toys, carpets, chemical products, yachts)	Unilateral quota	1974
	Silk fabrics	Unilateral quota	1974
	Tiles	Administrative guidance and global quota	1978
	Semiconductors	Administrative guidance and global quota	1978
	Newsprint and paper	Global quota	1978
	Precision instruments	Global quota	1978
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Wristwatches	Administrative guidance	1978
	Cutlery	Voluntary export restraint	1978
Ireland	Footwear	Voluntary export restraint	1979
Japan	Fish, dried fish, and dried seaweed	Import licensing and quota	1960
	Tuna	Voluntary export restraint	1975
	Raw silk, silk yarn, and silk fabrics	Import quota and voluntary export restraint	1974-76
	Baseball gloves	Administrative guidance	1975
	Footwear	Import quota	...
	Cotton thread	Administrative guidance	1976
	Nearly all items	Import licensing	1975
New Zealand			
Norway	Textiles	Bilateral quota	1974
	Cutlery	Bilateral quota	1974
	Tires and tubes	Bilateral quota	1974
	Tableware of porcelain, china, and pottery	Bilateral quota	1975
	Leather clothing	Bilateral quota	1978
	Ski boots	Bilateral quota	1979
Sweden	Footwear	Global quota	1979
	Textiles	Bilateral quota	1976
	Leather clothing	Voluntary export restraint	1977

Table 34 (concluded). Korea: Restrictive Trade Measures Affecting Exports

United Kingdom	Black-and-white television sets	Bilateral quota	1977
	Footwear	Voluntary export restraint	1979
	Cutlery	Voluntary export restraint	1979
United States	Textiles	Bilateral quota	1971
	Canned mushrooms	Voluntary export restraint	1976
	Nonrubber footwear	Bilateral quota	1977
	Ginseng products	Import ban	1977
	Steel products	Trigger price system	1978
	Citizens' band receivers	Increase in duty	1978
	Color television sets	Voluntary export restraint	1979
	Industrial fasteners	Increase in duty	1979
	Porcelain on steel cookware	Special duty	1980
	Some specialty steel products	Administrative surveillance ²	1981

Source: Data supplied by the Korean authorities.

¹ As of November 1980.

² This replaced the quota removed in early 1980.

Table 35. Pakistan: Restrictive Trade Measures Affecting Exports¹

Country or Country Group/Product	Type of Measures
European Community	
Rice	Import levies; labeling restrictions (Benelux); compensatory levy (France)
Cereal preparations	Import levies (Benelux, France, and United Kingdom); packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux)
Meat and meat products	Import levies (Benelux, France, and United Kingdom); packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux); compensatory levy (France)
Molasses	Import levies; compensatory levy (France)
Sugar and sugar preparations	Import levies (Benelux, France, and United Kingdom); packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux); compensatory levy (France)
Animal feed	Import levies (Benelux and United Kingdom); import duty (France)
Artificial honey	Import levies (Benelux, France, and United Kingdom); packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux)
Jams and marmalades	Import levies (Benelux, France, and United Kingdom); packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux)
Fruit and vegetable juices	Import levies (Benelux, France, and United Kingdom); packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux); compensatory levy (France)
Certain light oils	Packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux); compensatory and turnover taxes (Italy)
Certain oil essences	Packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux)
Fish, prawns, mollusks, and other crustaceans	Import levies (Benelux and France); packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux)
Manufactured tobacco	Import levies (Benelux and France); labeling restrictions (Benelux)
Certain unmanufactured tobacco	Import levies (Benelux and France); quotas (Benelux); state monopoly (France and Italy)
Pickled vegetables and fruits	Import levies (Benelux and France); packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux)
Mangoes	Import levies (Benelux, France, and Italy); packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux)
Raisins	Import levies (Benelux); packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux); discretionary licensing (Italy)
Apricots	Import levies (Benelux); packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux)
Preserved fruits	Import levies (Benelux and United Kingdom); packing and labeling restrictions (Benelux); import duty and compensatory duty (France)
Cotton yarn and fabrics, knitted shirts, jerseys and pajamas, blouses, skirts, and toilet linen	Quotas (Benelux and France); quota (United Kingdom for specific items); specific limits (other countries)
Cotton gloves	Quota (United Kingdom)
Certain sacks and bags	Ceiling under surveillance (Benelux); quota or surveillance (France); surveillance licensing (United Kingdom); global quota (Ireland); export restraints (Italy)
Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents, and camping goods of cotton	Ceiling under surveillance (Benelux); quota or surveillance (France); surveillance licensing (United Kingdom); global quota (Ireland); export restraints (Italy)
All other textile items	Surveillance licensing
Certain footwear	Quotas (Benelux); import levy (France); surveillance licensing (United Kingdom); bilateral quota (Denmark and Italy); compensatory and turnover taxes (Italy)
Certain bovine cattle leather	Quotas (Benelux)
Certain positive cinefilms	Ceiling (Benelux); quotas (Italy)
Travel goods of materials other than artificial plastic sheeting	Quotas (Benelux)
Scissors, knives, spoons, forks, and certain other cutlery	Surveillance licensing (United Kingdom); quotas (Benelux); import levy and licensing (France)
United States	
Molasses	Global quota
Certain surgical instruments	Packing and labeling restrictions
Sheeting, duck cloth, towels, knitted shirts, and blouses	Specific limits; packing and labeling restrictions
Print cloth, twill and satins, underwear, other apparel, and other cotton manufactures	Designated consultation levels; packing and labeling requirements; countervailing duties
All other textile items	Aggregate limits and countervailing duties
Fish in all forms	Administrative entry procedures
Japan	
Rice	State trading
Manufactured tobacco	State trading
Unmanufactured tobacco	State trading
Certain leathers	Discretionary licensing
Leather handbags and travel goods	Licensing requirements; 15–20 per cent commodity tax

Table 35 (concluded). Pakistan: Restrictive Trade Measures Affecting Exports¹

Country or Country Group/Product	Type of Measures
Leather gloves, apparel, and parts of footwear Fish in all forms Motor gasoline and petroleum	Licensing requirements Discriminatory licensing; quantitative restrictions State trading
Australia Footwear	Import licensing/global quotas; general tariff of 46.5 per cent; preferential tariff for United Kingdom, Canada, and Ireland of 31.5 per cent; handmade leather sandals of f.o.b. value less than \$2.50/pair, duty free under handicrafts bylaw
Certain animal feeds	Quarantine restrictions on all types and embargoes on certain animal feeds
Butter and butterfat in most forms	Embargoes
Cheese of all types	Quota restrictions
Dried, evaporated, and condensed milk	Embargoes
Sugar	Sugar Agreement Act
Syrup in all forms	Sugar Agreement Act
Lactose	Import duty
Cotton yarn: finer than 30 tex and not finer than 10 tex	Import levy
Other cotton yarn	Import levy
Cotton yarn: mercerized	Import duty
Cocoa beans and products	International agreement
Turkey and turkey parts and products	Quota and tariff restrictions
Eggs and egg products	Quota and tariff restrictions
Beef and veal in all forms (except offal)	Quota and tariff restrictions
Broadwoven filament polyester fabrics	Surveillance and tariff restrictions
Certain acrylic yarns	Quota and tariff restrictions
Worsted fabric containing at least 17 per cent by weight of wool from all sources except United Kingdom, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, United States, and Japan	Quota and tariff restrictions
Textured polyester filament yarn	Surveillance and tariff restrictions
Cotton terry towels and others	Global quota restrictions; import levies
All specimens of endangered wild fauna and flora and derivatives thereof	International agreement
Leather working gloves and mittens of industrial type, made of leather	Import duty
Cotton bags for packing	Import levies
Leather bags	Import duty
Most garments of cotton, wool, and leather, including snowsuits, ski suits, jackets and pants, parkas, double-knit and wrap-knit fabrics, leisure suits, jeans, blouses, T-shirts, pajamas, raincoats, sportswear, swimwear, underwear, sweaters, and leather coats	Quota restrictions, surveillance, and tariff restrictions
Certain footwear, not included elsewhere	Surveillance and tariff restrictions
Certain handbags, not included elsewhere	Surveillance and tariff restrictions
New Zealand Mixed fabrics and articles of cotton textile	Import licensing
Scissors and blades	Quantitative restrictions; licensing requirements
Certain sporting goods, including tennis balls, tennis, badminton, and squash rackets, golf clubs, and cricket bats	Quantitative restrictions; licensing requirements
Norway Cotton yarn, cotton fabrics, ready-made cottons, leather garments, and footwear	Excluded from Generalized System of Preferences scheme
Sweden Leather footwear	Bilateral quota
Knitted undergarments	Export restraint
Certain other textiles and hosiery, including knitted pullovers, bed linen of cotton, certain towels of cotton, and blouses	Specific limits
Switzerland Cotton yarn; cotton fabrics; knotted carpets; cotton embroidery; felt and felt articles; certain garments and textiles, including knitted undergarments and outer garments and bed and table linen	All these items are allowed a 50 per cent reduction on the normal tariff. All the items need a permit, except for felt and felt articles, for which no import permit is required.

Source: Data provided by the Pakistan authorities.

¹ As of June 1980.

Table 36. Philippines: Restrictive Trade Measures Affecting Exports¹

Market	Products Affected	Type of Measure
Austria	Beet sugar and cane sugar (solid)	Quantitative restrictions; import levy
Australia	Beet sugar and cane sugar (solid)	Import prohibition
	Footwear with outer soles of leather, rubber, or artificial plastic material (other than ski boots or sand boots and shoes)	Quantitative restrictions
Canada	Clothing, wearing apparel, and other articles made from woven cotton fabrics; clothing and other articles of woven man-made fabrics	MFA quotas ²
	Knitted garments, fabrics, and goods	Quantitative restrictions
European Community	Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, guavas, and mangosteens (fresh or dried)	Quantitative restrictions and selective tax
	Coffee, unroasted, not decaffeinated; decaffeinated coffee; fixed vegetable oils	Selective internal tax
	Cocoa butter	Import levy and selective internal tax
	Fruit juices with sugar added	Specific sugar duty
	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits	Quantitative restrictions
	Outergarments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized	Quantitative restrictions under MFA
Finland	Bananas, coconut oil, raw sugar, pineapples, and oil cakes and other residues	Quantitative restrictions
	Crystallized sugar	Minimum import price
Japan	Fresh fish, chilled or frozen; dried fish, salted or smoked	Import quotas; discretionary import licensing
	Crustaceans and mollusks, fresh, chilled, frozen, or prepared	Quantitative restrictions
	Coffee, roasted or not; coffee substitutes containing coffee; coffee beans, nonroasted	Selective internal tax
	Beet sugar and cane sugar (solid)	Minimum import price
	Fruits, prepared or preserved; fruit juices	Import quotas; selective internal tax
	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material	Import quotas
New Zealand	Dried fish, salted or in brine, smoked (other than fish livers and salted anchovies)	Quantitative restrictions
	Copra, copra cake, and coconut oil	Discretionary licensing
	Pineapples, prepared or preserved, containing added sugar	Discretionary licensing
	Wood, plywood, and builders' carpentry and jointry	Discretionary licensing
	Household utensils of wood, clothespins; furniture, including standard lamps and other fittings of wood and parts thereof	Discretionary licensing
Norway	Fruit mixtures	Quantitative restrictions
Sweden	Dried fish, salted or in brine, smoked	Discretionary licensing and import levy
	Coconut oil, oil cakes of coconut	Import levy
	Beet sugar and cane sugar (solid); molasses	Import levy
Switzerland	Copra, coconut oil, and copra oil cake or meal	Quantitative restrictions; import levy
	Undergarments, knitted or crocheted, of cotton or textiles, not elsewhere specified, not elastic or rubberized	MFA quota
	Outergarments and articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton or textiles, not elsewhere specified, not elastic or rubberized	MFA quota
	Men's or boys' outergarments of cotton or textiles, not elsewhere specified	MFA quota
United States	Sugar, syrup, and molasses, principally in crystalline or dry amorphous form	Global quota

Source: Data provided by the Philippine authorities.

¹ As of November 1980.² Multifiber Arrangement.

Table 37. Provisions for Special and Differential Treatment of Developing Countries Contained in Principal MTN Codes and Understandings¹

Agreement	Special Provisions for Developing Countries
Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties	Recognizes that subsidies may be an important part of development programs. Use of export subsidies by developing countries on nonprimary products is not prohibited. Developing countries agree not to use export subsidies in a way that would seriously prejudice the interests of trading partners and to phase them out when they are no longer consistent with competitive or development needs.
Antidumping Code	Recognizes that, as special economic conditions affect prices in domestic markets of developing countries, such prices do not provide a commercially realistic basis for dumping calculations. Accordingly, the fact that a developing country's export price is lower than the comparable domestic price would not per se justify an investigation or the determination of dumping. In such cases, the normal value for the purpose of ascertaining whether the goods are being dumped is to be determined by methods such as comparison of the export price with the comparable price of the like product when exported to any third country, or with the cost of production of the exported goods in the country of origin, plus a reasonable amount for administrative, selling, and any other costs and for profits. A second understanding accepts that developing countries may have difficulties in adapting their legislation to the requirements of the Code. It therefore provides for the granting, on a case-by-case basis, of time-limited exceptions from the relevant provisions of the Code.
Code on Customs Valuation	Developing countries may delay applying the Code on Customs Valuation for five years and are given greater powers to counter potentially unfair valuation practices. A special protocol grants developing countries more than a five-year delay if "good cause" is shown and allows them to maintain officially established minimum values for certain goods on a limited and transitional basis.
Code on Government Procurement	Fewer public entities in developing countries are expected to be covered than in developed countries, the choice depending on their respective development, financial, and trade needs.
Import Licensing Procedures	Developing countries are granted a two-year delay in the application of provisions relating to automatic licensing systems.
Framework	In addition to special treatment of developing countries under various codes, the Decision on Differential and More Favorable Treatment and Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries reaffirms the agreement of developed countries that they would not seek concessions from developing countries that are inconsistent with their individual development, financial, and trade needs. However, as developing countries progress economically, they would be expected to participate more fully in the framework of rights and obligations under the GATT. Moreover, an "enabling clause" provides a permanent legal basis within the GATT for preferential trade treatment in favor of, and between, developing countries and for special treatment of the least developed countries.

Source: GATT.

¹ This is a selective summary of agreements. For details, see GATT, *The Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations* (Geneva, April 1979) and *Supplementary Report* (Geneva, January 1980).

Table 38. Developing Countries: Estimated Trade Effects of MTN Tariff Reductions

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

Study	Assumptions	Estimated Effect on Exports	
		Decline in exports under GSP	Increase in exports due to MTN tariff cuts
Baldwin and Murray	Across-the-board tariff cut of 30 per cent Exports of both beneficiaries and nonbeneficiaries of GSP schemes Undiscounted 1971 dollars Industrial exports only	— 32	401
Murray	Across-the-board tariff cut of 50 per cent Estimate limited to trade between Latin America and the United States Undiscounted 1978 dollars Industrial exports only	— 10	116
Birnberg	Across-the-board tariff cut of 60 per cent Exports of both beneficiaries and nonbeneficiaries of GSP schemes Undiscounted 1974/75 dollars Industrial exports only	— 83	866
Cline, Kawanabe, Kronsjo, and Williams	Average tariff cut of 44 per cent All least developed countries Undiscounted 1971 dollars Industrial exports only	— 89 ¹	833
UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) ²	Reduction in average Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) margin of 27 per cent Average tariff cut of 22 per cent for goods of relevance to least developed countries Industrial and agricultural goods Undiscounted 1976 dollars	— 1,800	900

Sources: Robert F. Baldwin and Tracy Murray, "MFN Tariff Reductions and Developing Country Trade Benefits under the GSP," *Economic Journal*, Vol. 87 (March 1977), pp. 30–46; Tracy Murray, "The 'Tokyo Round' and Latin America," paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Economics Association held in Washington, D.C., May 1979; Thomas B. Birnberg, "Tariff Reform Options: Economic Effects on Developing and Developed Countries," in William R. Cline, ed., *Policy Alternatives for a New International Economic Order* (New York, 1979), pp. 237–39; William R. Cline, et al., *Trade Negotiations in the Tokyo Round: A Quantitative Assessment* (Brookings Institution, Washington, 1978); Peter J. Ginman, Thomas A. Pugel, and Ingo Walter, "Tokyo Round Tariff Concessions and Exports from Developing Countries," *Trade and Development* (UNCTAD, Autumn 1980), pp. 83–95.

¹ Calculated as 60 per cent of "trade diversion" implied by the GSP schemes as of 1971.

² Study prepared by Ginman, Pugel, and Walter (see Sources). An earlier UNCTAD study calculated the reduction in preferential exports at \$2.1 billion and the increase in MTN-related exports at \$1.7 billion.

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