

8427

Third Annual Compilation

FILE COPY

World Bank Papers for
The Uruguay Round

A
Research Inventory
for the
Multilateral
Trade Negotiations,
1990

FILE COPY

Jalaleddin Jalali
editor

World Bank Papers for the Uruguay Round

**A Research Inventory for
the Multilateral
Trade Negotiations, 1990**

Jalaleddin Jalali
editor

The World Bank
Washington, D.C.

Copyright © 1990
The International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development/THE WORLD BANK
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

All rights reserved
Manufactured in the United States of America
First printing February 1990

This is a working paper published informally by the World Bank. To present the results of research with the least possible delay, the typescript has not been prepared in accordance with the procedures appropriate to formal printed texts, and the World Bank accepts no responsibility for errors.

The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this paper are entirely those of the author(s) and should not be attributed in any manner to the World Bank, to its affiliated organizations, or to members of its Board of Executive Directors or the countries they represent.

The material in this publication is copyrighted. Requests for permission to reproduce portions of it should be sent to Director, Publications Department, at the address shown in the copyright notice above. The World Bank encourages dissemination of its work and will normally give permission promptly and, when the reproduction is for noncommercial purposes, without asking a fee. Permission to photocopy portions for classroom use is not required, though notification of such use having been made will be appreciated.

The complete backlist of publications from the World Bank is shown in the annual *Index of Publications*, which contains an alphabetical title list and indexes of subjects, authors, and countries and regions; it is of value principally to libraries and institutional purchasers. The latest edition is available free of charge from the Publications Sales Unit, Department F, The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A., or from Publications, The World Bank, 66, avenue d'Iéna, 75116 Paris, France.

Jalaleddin Jalali is an economist in the International Trade Division of the World Bank's International Economics Department.

ISSN: 1012-2370 (World Bank Papers for the Uruguay Round)
ISSN: 1013-5421 (A Research Inventory for the Multilateral Trade Negotiations)
ISBN: 0-8213-1458-0

PREFACE

The Uruguay Round negotiations of the GATT are coming to a close at the end of this year and, with the publication of this volume, so does the World Bank's annual series of A Research Inventory for the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. These Inventories have provided a guide to recent and ongoing research relevant to the issues under negotiation at the Uruguay Round. Their main purpose has been to make useful research available during the gap between completion and publication, although recently published works which are deemed not widely known have also been included. As such, they are meant to complement, rather than replace, the catalogues of published research which are available in major libraries. Another goal has been to identify researchers, particularly from the developing countries, whose work is related to the Uruguay Round topics.

In compiling each of these volumes, over 20,000 researchers worldwide have been canvassed. For every abstract included, several have been declined on various grounds in order to bring together a useful collection of appropriate research. Altogether, these three volumes have provided abstracts of 580 papers, 180 of them originating in the developing countries.

It is hoped that these Research Inventories have been helpful to researchers and have assisted negotiators from participating countries to reach informed decisions. It is also hoped that they have been conducive to constructive multilateral dialogues for preserving and strengthening the open international trade system.

I would like to thank my colleagues at the International Trade Division of the World Bank for their encouragement and assistance throughout the work on these volumes. Lucy Tan and Grace Ilogon have prepared the manuscript on a word processor.

Jalaleddin Jalali

January 1990

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Negotiating Group	1. Tariffs	1
Negotiating Group	2. Non-Tariff Measures	41
Negotiating Group	3. Natural Resource-Based Products	61
Negotiating Group	4. Textiles and Clothing	65
Negotiating Group	5. Agriculture	79
Negotiating Group	6. Tropical Products	111
Negotiating Group	7. GATT Articles	117
Negotiating Group	8. MTN Agreements and Arrangements	135
Negotiating Group	9. Safeguards	149
Negotiating Group	10. Subsidies and Countervailing Measures	155
Negotiating Group	11. Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Including Trade in Counterfeit Goods	169
Negotiating Group	12. Trade-Related Investment Measures	181
Negotiating Group	13. Dispute Settlement	191
Negotiating Group	14. Functioning of the GATT System	197
Negotiating Group	15. Group of Negotiations on Services	213
	Index of Authors' Names	249

(1) TARIFFS

Page No.

Trade, Protectionism and Industrial Adjustment: Three North American Case Studies	3
Import Duties and Development	4
Growth and Diversification of Exports of Developing Countries: A Study of the Role of UNCTAD	5
Trade Liberalization in LDCs with Special Reference to India	6
Determinants of the Tariff Structure of the Israeli Industrial Sector 1965-77	7
Modeling Perspectives for Analyzing the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement	8
Costa Rica's Non-Traditional Exports: An Analysis of Their Expansion During 1982-88	9
Options for Trade Liberalization in the Uruguay Round Negotiations	10
Computational Analysis of Global Trading Arrangements	11
A Computational Analysis of Alternative Scenarios for Multilateral Trade Liberalization	12
Impact of the Tokyo Round and US Macroeconomic Adjustments on North American Trade	13
Alternative Scenarios for Trade Liberalization	14
Does Tariff Liberalization Matter?	15
Would General Trade Liberalization in Developing Countries Expand South-South Trade?	16
Protection in the Developed Countries and the Exports of Latin America	17
Industrial Incentives, Domestic Resource Costs and Resource Allocation in Madagascar	18
Protectionism and the US Trade Deficit: An Empirical Analysis	19
What is in the US GATT Offer for the Least Developed Countries?	20

	<u>Page No.</u>
Impact on World Food Security of Agricultural Policies in Industrialized Countries	21
Conflict of Interests of DCs and LDCs, and Negotiating Stances of Poland in the Uruguay Round	22
Graduation of the Asian Four from the US GSP	23
LDC Benefits Under Special Tariff Provisions of the United States: A Comparison	24
Growth through Agriculture and Industries	25
Trade Liberalisation and Shadow Prices in the Presence of Tariffs and Quotas	26
Time Consistent Oil Import Tariffs	27
Optimal Tariffs on Exhaustible Resources	28
Economía Política del Proteccionismo y Liberalización en Argentina	29
The Choice Between Unilateral and Multilateral Trade Liberalization Strategies	30
Tariff Negotiations	31
Empirical Research on the Political Economy of Trade	32
Protection of Manufactures in the United States	33
Employment Implications of Export Assembly Operations in Mexico and the Caribbean Basin	34
Trade and Employment Effects of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act	35
Kenya's Industrial Exports: Market Conditions and Domestic Policies	36
International Capacity Choice and National Market Games	37
Canada's Commercial Relations with Developing Countries	38
Considerations about the Impact of a Trade Liberalization upon Brazil's Current Account	39

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Jaleel Ahmad, et al

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Economics, Concordia University

TITLE OF REPORT: Trade, Protectionism and Industrial Adjustment: Three North American Case Studies

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: September 1989

ABSTRACT: These three papers were written as part of a joint project between the North-South Institute and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) in Singapore. This project examined the impact of protectionism in three industries - clothing, vegetable oils, and consumer electronics - on trading partners in Southeast and East Asia, as well as on the North American economies themselves. The North American case studies presented in this volume consider how the different industries have adjusted to import competition. A key concern is the impact of trade policy on industrial adjustment; how government and corporate strategies have interacted; and finally, whether protectionism has enabled domestic firms to become more efficient. The papers include:

"The North American Clothing Industry" by Jaleel Ahmad;

"North American and European Community Policies: Effect on Southeast Asian Vegetable Oil Exports" by Tim Hazledine, Walter Riemann, Robert Wall and Lorena Zanette; and

"The Consumer Electronics Industry in North America" by Glenn Jenkins, Gary Sawchuk and Gloria Webster.

ISEAS is publishing three companion volumes (one for each industry) on the impact of trade barriers on industrial development in Southeast and East Asia, focusing on responses at the firm level, how these vary according to size and ownership, and how far government policies are able to mitigate the impact of protectionism in export markets.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2, 4

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Laura Harries, North-South Institute, 55 Murray St., Suite 200, Ottawa K1N 5M3, Canada

COST PER COPY: Cdn \$14.50

TELEPHONE: 1-613-236-3535

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-613-237-7435

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Mahasin Hussein Ahmed

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Manager, Appraisal Section, Sudan Development Corporation

TITLE OF REPORT: Import Duties and Development

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: October, 1989

ABSTRACT: All Governments work hard for their vital needs for development and make every possible effort to smooth the way towards this goal. At the same time, imports of various kinds of goods is common among countries, where often studies, plans, and committees are established to make effective measures for regulating the system of imports. This study addresses the effectiveness of custom duties on development.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Mahasin Hussein Ahmed, P.O. Box 710, Sudan Development Corporation, Khartoum, Sudan

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 24911-47-427 / 49-425

TELEX/TELEFAX: 24078 SDC SD / 24911-40-473

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Prem Narain Asthana

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Lecturer, Department of Applied Business Economics, St. John's College, AGRA - 282 005, India

TITLE OF REPORT: Growth and Diversification of Exports of Developing Countries: A Study of the Role of UNCTAD

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: To be published in 1990; a synopsis of the study has been published in Agra Journal of Research, St. John's College, 1987

ABSTRACT: This research is an attempt to highlight the trends in the growth and diversification of exports of developing countries from 1938 to 1986, as compared to those in developed countries. It stresses that world economy has been moving increasingly towards less liberalized trading environment and the recent protectionist and restrictive trade policies adopted by the developed countries have proved detrimental to the interests of developing countries. The study reiterates that there is urgent need to evolve a new policy and machinery to solve the problems of global trade and development; especially those of the developing countries. In this framework it makes a modest endeavor to examine the role of the GATT and UNCTAD.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2, 7, 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. P.N. Asthana, E-447, Kamla Nagar, AGRA - 282005, India

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): V. N. Attri

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Reader in Economics, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, India

TITLE OF REPORT: Trade Liberalization in LDCs with Special Reference to India

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: 1989

ABSTRACT: India, like most other developing countries, has conducted a restrictive commercial policy in the last three decades, in conjunction with domestic licensing policies in the industrial sector, which led to economic inefficiencies and impaired her economic growth. This study examines the role of trade-liberalization in producing economic-efficiency and growth in India and also examines the timing and sequence of trade-liberalization process.

The study is divided into six sections. The methodology is mainly descriptive but econometric-tools are used where-ever they become necessary. The titles of the six sections are as follows:

- i. The critical evaluation of the policy of trade-liberalization in some of the developing countries.
- ii. The economic justification for trade-liberalization.
- iii. The performance of the Indian Economy: 1950-1987 performance of India's exports and imports and the determinants of the composition of imports and exports.
- iv. The sensitivity of India's imports and exports.
- v. The relationship between trade-liberalization and economic growth in India.
- vi. Conclusions and policy-implications of the study.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. V.N.Attri, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra-132 119, India

COST PER COPY: US\$25.00

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): M. Bar-Nathan and J. Baruh

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economists, Research Department, Bank of Israel

TITLE OF REPORT: Determinants of the Tariff Structure of the Israeli Industrial Sector 1965-77

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Bank of Israel Research Department, Discussion Paper Series 87.01, 1987

ABSTRACT: The paper examines the tariff structure of the Israeli manufacturing sector in the mid-sixties and late seventies, a period marked by considerable trade liberalization. The empirical results point to the "made-to-measure" nature of the tariff structure, whereby relatively inefficient industries were granted higher rates of protection. The relative inefficiency measure which was derived from the CES production function kept a high explanatory power, along a wide range of substitution elasticities.

The empirical results show that tariffs favored low wage, labor-intensive industries and that industries with high levels of concentration lobbied successfully for higher levels of protection.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Bar-Nathan, Research Department, P.O.B. 780, Jerusalem, Israel

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 972-2-552211

TELEX/TELEFAX: 972-2-528805

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Drusilla K. Brown and Robert M. Stern

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Assistant Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, Tufts University, Medford, MA 02155; and Professor of Economics and Public Policy, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Modeling Perspectives for Analyzing the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Discussion Paper, Research Seminar in International Economics, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

ABSTRACT: This paper reviews the major developments since the 1960s in the theoretical analysis of options for free trade between Canada and the United States. It focuses especially on some unresolved conceptual issues in modeling the FTA, including how to handle intra-firm trade, effects on foreign direct investments in the two countries, different market structures and types of firm behavior, and effects on exchange rates. See also earlier papers in the volumes edited by Greenaway, et al., and by Feenstra.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: \$8.00

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2373

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-313-930-2800

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Jorge Corrales and Ricardo Monge

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economists, ECONOFIN

TITLE OF REPORT: Costa Rica's Non-Traditional Exports: An Analysis of Their Expansion During 1982-88

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Prepared for the AID Mission in Costa Rica, 1989

ABSTRACT: This study is an economic analysis of the significant increase in Costa Rica's non-traditional exports to world markets outside the Central American region, from 1982 to 1988, by main products and sectors (agricultural, agro-industrial and industrial, as well as draw-back). To explain it, the set of incentives that guarantees a "neutrality" for exports, as well as the use of the appropriate real exchange rate (PPP estimations are included) become relevant. Non-tariff barriers in the non-traditional agricultural sectors affect vertical integration, and this reflects in the "not so good" growth or agro-industrial exports compared to the agricultural or industrial exports. An evaluation is made of the small impact of tariff reduction in order to diminish the anti-export bias, when there exists tariff redundancy.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2, 5, 6

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: ECONOFIN S.A., Apdo. Postal 549, 7050 Cartago, Costa Rica, Central America

COST PER COPY: US\$4.00

TELEPHONE: 506-53-43-21; 506-25-91-21; 506-53-12-53

TELEX/TELEFAX: 506-53-17-55

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Alan V. Deardorff and Robert M. Stern

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professors of Economics and Public Policy, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

TITLE OF REPORT: Options for Trade Liberalization in the Uruguay Round Negotiations

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Discussion Paper, Research Seminar in International Economics, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

ABSTRACT: The Michigan Model of World Production and Trade is used to analyze options involving the assumed removal of post-Tokyo Round tariffs and non-tariff barriers by the major industrialized countries. It differs from earlier studies insofar as it uses a data base of 1980 rather than 1976 and has a more complete coverage of input-output tables for several of the countries included in the model. It is also written in a somewhat nontechnical manner for non-economists.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: \$8.00

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2373

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-313-930-2800

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Alan V. Deardorff and Robert M. Stern

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professors of Economics and Public Policy, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

TITLE OF REPORT: Computational Analysis of Global Trading Arrangements

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: University of Michigan Press, forthcoming in 1990

ABSTRACT: This book contains a description of the theoretical structure and equations of the Michigan Model of World Production and Trade and application of the model to a variety of policy issues, including: the effects of foreign tariffs and NTBs on the structure of tariff protection in the major industrialized countries; input-output technologies and the effects of tariff reductions; neighborhood effects of developing country protection; effects of protection on the factor content of American and Japanese foreign trade; evaluation of factor endowments and protection as determinants of Japanese and American foreign trade; economic consequences of an import surcharge by the United States; tariffs and defensive responses; impact of tariffs on profits in the United States and other major trading countries; impact of the Tokyo Round and US macroeconomic adjustments on North American trade; alternative scenarios for trade liberalization in the Uruguay Round negotiations; evaluation of alternative safeguards scenarios in the major trading countries; and lessons for computer modeling of trade policies.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2373

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-313-930-2800

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Alan V. Deardorff and Robert M. Stern

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professors of Economics and Public Policy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

TITLE OF REPORT: A Computational Analysis of Alternative Scenarios for Multilateral Trade Liberalization

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Economic Council of Canada, Discussion Paper No. 363, August 1989

ABSTRACT: The Michigan Model of World Production and Trade is used in this paper to investigate the economic effects of a variety of options that might be considered in the Uruguay Round negotiations. The options include:

(1) Elimination of all post-Tokyo Round tariffs in 18 major industrialized countries;

(2) Elimination of all tariffs in 16 major developing countries;

(3) Elimination of tariffs in both the major industrialized and developing scenarios;

(4) Elimination of NTBs in the major industrialized countries, excluding agriculture and textiles and clothing;

(5) Elimination of agricultural production subsidies in the major industrialized countries;

(6) Elimination of NTBs on textiles and clothing in the major industrialized countries;

(7) Elimination of all tariffs and NTBs in the major industrialized countries (scenarios 1 + 4 + 5 + 6);

(8) Harmonization of sectoral tariffs to the national weighted average tariff in the major industrialized countries; and

(9) Harmonization of sectoral tariffs to the world weighted average in the major industrialized countries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sunder Magun, Economic Council of Canada, P.O. Box 527, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5V6, Canada

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 1-613-952-1800

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Alan V. Deardorff and Robert M. Stern

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professors of Economics and Public Policy, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

TITLE OF REPORT: Impact of the Tokyo Round and US Macroeconomic Adjustments on North American Trade

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Seminar Discussion Paper No. 223, Research Seminar in International Economics, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, October 1988

ABSTRACT: The Michigan Model of World Production and Trade is used to determine how sectoral trade and employment in the United States and Canada may have been affected by their own and each other's tariff reductions as well as by tariff reductions implemented by the other industrialized countries as a result of the Tokyo Round negotiations. In a second scenario, the much larger sectoral effects induced by the US macroeconomic imbalances of the 1980s are taken into consideration and compared with the estimated effects of the Tokyo Round negotiations. Sectoral results of the two scenarios are also reported for Mexico.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: \$8.00

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2373

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-313-930-2800

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Alan V. Deardorff and Robert M. Stern

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professors of Economics and Public Policy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

TITLE OF REPORT: Alternative Scenarios for Trade Liberalization

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Seminar Discussion Paper No. 217, Research Seminar in International Economics, Department of Economics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, May 1988

ABSTRACT: This is an earlier version of the research reported in Discussion Paper No. 363, Economic Council of Canada, August 1989 (whose abstract appears separately in this Research Inventory). In this version, agricultural NTBs are modeled alternatively as ad-valorem tariff equivalents and as domestic production subsidies. OECD data on producer subsidy equivalent (PSEs) and consumer subsidy equivalents (CSEs) are used in the computations. The combined effects of the removal of tariffs and NTBs are estimated for both versions of the agricultural subsidies. No experiments on tariff harmonization are done in this study, however.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: \$10.00

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2372

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-313-930-2800

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): C. Ennew, D. Greenaway, and G. Reed

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Department of Economics, University of Nottingham, UK

TITLE OF REPORT: Does Tariff Liberalization Matter?

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CREDIT Research Paper No. 89/2

ABSTRACT: This paper estimates nominal and effective tariffs in the UK for 1986. Simulation analysis is conducted on both series to evaluate the impact of possible Uruguay Round liberalization scenarios.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. R. C. Hine,
Department of Economics, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK

COST PER COPY: US\$5.00 / £3.00

TELEPHONE: 44-602-48-48-48 (Ext. 3100)

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-602-420-825

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Refik Erzan

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economist, World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: Would General Trade Liberalization in Developing Countries Expand South-South Trade?

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: World Bank's PPR Working Papers Series, No. 319, December 1989

ABSTRACT: For most developing countries, the proportion of their exports -- both total and manufactures -- going to other developing countries has been steadily increasing since the early 1970s. In light of the previous record, such development used to be associated with inward-looking trade strategies and regional trading arrangements. Up to the early 1970s, most of the relatively outward-oriented developing countries experienced a decline in the share of their trade with other developing countries, particularly in manufactures. Since the early 1970s, however, outward-orientation often went hand in hand with more South-South trade. The increase in the relative share of South-South trade occurred despite the fact that most developing countries' protection discriminated against products in which they, as a group, had a comparative advantage. The evidence supports the proposition that general trade liberalization in developing countries would have an expansionary impact on South-South trade. Furthermore, conceivable non-discriminatory liberalization scenarios may increase the proportion of many developing countries' trade with each other.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Refik Erzan, International Trade Division, World Bank (S8-063), 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-473-3892

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 / 1-202-477-6391

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Reinaldo Goncalves and Juan de Castro

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor Goncalves is Assistant Director, Faculdade de Economica, UFRJ, Brazil

TITLE OF REPORT: Protection in the Developed Countries and the Exports of Latin America

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: El Trimestre Economico, Vol. LVI(2), No. 222, 1989

ABSTRACT: In this paper, the authors examine the developed countries' protectionism (tariff and non-tariff measures) against individual countries in Latin America. Also, on the basis of a partial equilibrium model, they calculate the effect of a liberalization in the context of the Uruguay Round on the export revenues of Latin American countries. The results indicate that such effects will vary widely across countries, but the overall effect is significant in terms of the external debt service of these countries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2, 4, 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Faculdade de Economia/UFRJ, Av. Pasteur, 250, 22290 Urca, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 021-295-4295

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): D. Greenaway and C. Milner

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Department of Economics, University of Nottingham, UK

TITLE OF REPORT: Industrial Incentives, Domestic Resource Costs and Resource Allocation in Madagascar

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CREDIT Research Paper No. 89/1

ABSTRACT: This paper provides estimates of effective protection and domestic resource cost ratios for Madagascar in the mid-1980s. The implications for industrial policy and resource allocation are evaluated.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. R.C. Hine, Department of Economics, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK

COST PER COPY: US\$5.00 / £3.00

TELEPHONE: 44-602-48-48-48 (Ext. 3100)

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-602-420-825

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): W. Helkie, J. Marquez, A.J. Hughes Hallett, and G. J. Hutson

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Helkie and Marquez: Federal Reserve Board, Washington; Hughes Hallett: Professor, Strathclyde University, and CEPR; Hutson: University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne

TITLE OF REPORT: Protectionism and the US Trade Deficit: An Empirical Analysis

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 286, February 1989

ABSTRACT: The persistence of large trade and budget imbalances has led to increasing demands for protectionist policies. Despite a substantial theoretical literature there appears to be no empirical literature on the use of tariffs as a macroeconomic policy instrument. This paper fills that gap, using the multi-country econometric model (MCM) in a dynamic framework where full employment is not assured. We simulate the effects of using protectionist policies for solving the major imbalances in five major industrialized countries, while preserving growth, over 1986-92. These policies are contrasted with coordination of fiscal and monetary policies and orchestrated realignment of national currencies. We find that tariffs would be a rather ineffective policy instrument; but cooperative management of exchange rates based on suitable adjustments of the fiscal/monetary mix would resolve most imbalances. On the other hand, the probability of a general tariff war is fairly low and its costs would be small.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Jalaleddin Jalali

POSITION, AFFILIATION: International Economics Department, World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: What is in the US GATT Offer for the Least Developed Countries?

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Draft, 1989

ABSTRACT: At the GATT Ministerial Meeting in Islamabad in September 1988, the US representative announced that the US administration may put forward a proposal for removing all industrial countries' tariffs and non-tariff barriers (NTBs) on imports from the least developed countries (LLDCs). This paper aims at gauging the value of such an offer to the LLDCs, focussing on the exports of the 41 LLDCs to the EC, USA, and Japan.

The paper (i) describes the economic structure of the LLDCs with emphasis on the composition and direction of their exports; (ii) assesses the extent and structure of industrial countries' tariff and non-tariff barriers on imports from the LLDCs; and (iii) estimates the potential gains which are likely to accrue to the LLDCs from the preferential removal of these barriers.

Preliminary estimates indicate that a preferential tariff removal is likely to increase the aggregate exports of the LLDCs to the OECD countries by up to 15%. The effect is rather small in the case of the African LLDCs compared to the Asian and the Pacific LLDCs and Haiti, indicating that export of the African LLDCs is essentially supply constrained. The main NTB in the LLDCs' exports to the US is, by far, the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) quotas, the removal of which would also have no short-run effect on the African and most other LLDCs. Bangladesh and Haiti are the only LLDCs which currently face binding MFA quotas in the US market and so the removal of MFA quotas by the US would only benefit these two LLDCs in the short run. These effects will be particularly significant for Bangladesh. Although many other LLDCs would not gain much from the removal of NTBs in the short run, given the rapid proliferation of NTBs, a multilateral undertaking by the OECD countries granting exceptions to the LLDCs from NTBs in the future would be potentially significant to all LLDCs.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2, 4

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. J. Jalali, World Bank (S7-001), 1818 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-473-1287

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 (WORLDBANK) / 1-202-477-0661

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): P. Konandreas

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Economist, FAO

TITLE OF REPORT: Impact on World Food Security of Agricultural Policies in Industrialized Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CFS: 87/3, February 1987

ABSTRACT: This paper underlines the fundamental importance of more liberal agricultural policies in industrialized countries which have an influence on developments in world agricultural trade with welfare and food security implications for the food-deficit developing countries. The analyses indicate that there are gains accruing to food importers through having access to food supplies at low prices, and through the availability of food aid. However, in the medium term these policies are regarded as having negative effects as low food prices in world markets could make developing countries find it attractive to capitalize on this situation and choose to pursue a cheap food policy thereby creating a bias against developments in their own agriculture. The long-term effect is a perpetuation of food deficit problems and of the dependence on imported food, including food aid. At the same time, the possibilities of developing countries depending on trade-oriented self-reliance are impaired.

The paper further reviews trade liberalization assessments recently advanced by several empirical studies. Liberalization of industrialized countries' agricultural policies is generally estimated to raise world market prices, to reduce world price variability, and to stimulate growth in world trade. This would benefit in particular those developing countries which are major exporters of the commodities in which trade would be liberalized. In general, however, it is estimated that the prices of many tropical products would increase more than the prices of those temperate zone products imported by developing countries. Thus, developing countries' overall levels of real income would benefit from multi-commodity trade liberalization in agriculture.

The paper concludes that the potential benefits to developing countries from liberalization of industrialized countries' agricultural policies would depend on their response to a more open world trading environment. To the extent developing countries modify their policies to complement the changes in industrialized countries' agricultural policies, their overall benefits would likely be enhanced further.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2, 5, 12

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. P. Konandreas, Food Security Service (ESCF), Commodities and Trade Division, Food and Agriculture Organization, Viale Terme di Caracalla, Rome 00100, Italy

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 39-6-5797-5149

TELEX/TELEFAX: 610181 FAO / 39-6-5797-3152

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Andrzej Munko

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Research Associate and Senior Fellow, Institute of Economic Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw

TITLE OF REPORT: Conflict of Interests of DCs and LDCs, and Negotiating Stances of Poland in the Uruguay Round

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Polish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Mimeo, to be published in "Studia i Materiaty", JNE, PAN, Warsaw

ABSTRACT: The study composes of the following three sections:

- (a) Poland's negotiating stances in the Uruguay Round;
- (b) Similarity and differences of Poland's position with the goals of DCs and LDCs in the MTN; and
- (c) Coalitions in the Uruguay Round: Pros and cons of Poland's participation.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, all other groups

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. Andrzej Munko, Ul. Ceglowska 15, Warsaw 01-803, Poland

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: Poland, Warsaw, 34-10-52

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Tracy Murray and Jose Mendez

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professors, University of Arkansas and Arizona State University, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Graduation of the Asian Four from the US GSP

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: 1988, revised in 1989

ABSTRACT: On January 29, 1988, President Reagan announced that Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan (China) would be graduated from the US Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) beginning January 2, 1989.

This paper reports estimates of the welfare effects of graduation on the Asian Four. It also examines the likely benefit to accrue to the remaining beneficiaries following the graduation of the Asian Four. The results are contradictory to the administration's claim that graduation would promote a greater sharing of the benefits under the GSP in favor of the less advanced beneficiaries. The results also have implications for the extent to which Uruguay Round tariff negotiations might erode the preferential tariff margins in favor of the developing countries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Tracy Murray, Department of Economics/BA402, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-501-575-4003

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-501-575-7687

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Tracy Murray and Jose Mendez

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professors, University of Arkansas and Arizona State University, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: LDC Benefits Under Special Tariff Provisions of the United States: A Comparison

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: 1988

ABSTRACT: This paper presents estimates of the benefits the LDCs receive from four special provisions under US tariff laws, namely the generalized system of preferences, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the Israel-US free trade arrangement, and the offshore assembly provision. The methodology, which provides estimates of short-run aid benefits, is shown to also provide upper bound estimates of the longer-term welfare benefits. It provides results by individual LDC, by tariff program, and by major product. These results have implications for the effects of MFN tariff reductions on exports of the LDCs.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Tracy Murray, Department of Economics/BA402, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-501-575-4003

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-501-575-7687

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Walter C. Ndubuisi

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Lecturer, Department of Business Management, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria

TITLE OF REPORT: Growth through Agriculture and Industries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: February 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper criticizes the neglect of agriculture and allied activities in favor of heavy industries by developing nations, and argues that the poor performance of their capital intensive industries have been due to poor planning policies and implementation. It argues in favor of focusing on small-scale industries without neglecting the heavy industries. The paper concludes by calling on GATT to enhance the exports of developing nations through preferential treatment of their exports.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 5, 7, 9

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. Walter C. Ndubuisi, Department of Business Management, University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Nigeria

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): J. Peter Neary

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, University College, Dublin, and CEPR

TITLE OF REPORT: Trade Liberalisation and Shadow Prices in the Presence of Tariffs and Quotas

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 345, November 1989

ABSTRACT: This paper examines the welfare effects of partial trade liberalization when trade is restricted by either tariffs, quotas, or some combination of both instruments. Rules for optimal first- and second-best intervention are derived and illustrated (using a new geometric technique) in both small and large open economies. A general expression for shadow prices of factors of production, which applies in both small and large economies and with or without quotas, is also derived. Welfare paradoxes are possible whenever exogenous changes raise (resp. lower) imports of goods subject to trade restrictions which are below (resp. above) optimal levels.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6, Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): David M. Newberry and Larry Karp

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, Churchill College, Cambridge, and CEPR; and Professor, University of California, Berkeley, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Time Consistent Oil Import Tariffs

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 344, November 1989

ABSTRACT: Open-loop Nash extraction plans of exhaustible resource producers (in which producers take the plans of other as given) are time consistent, but the normal specification of the open-loop import plans by countries with market power (in which countries take the import tariffs of other importers as given) are normally time inconsistent. The paper shows the reason for this and derives time consistent open-loop Nash tariffs in a natural formulation of the problem. The two tariffs, which can be readily computed and compared, differ except for a special class of import demands. The time paths of tariffs and the welfare cost of an inability to commit are calculated for a dominant importer. The welfare costs are small if the market share is below one half.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 3

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6, Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / US\$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): David M. Newberry and Larry Karp

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, Churchill College, and CEPR; and
Professor, University of California, Berkeley, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Optimal Tariffs on Exhaustible Resources

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 346, November 1989

ABSTRACT: The optimal tariff of a large oil importer who can commit to future tariff levels rises at the rate of interest. Without commitment, this plan is dynamically inconsistent -- high future tariffs are chosen in part to lower the current price. Once that oil has been purchased, the importer would like to lower future tariffs. We solve for dynamically consistent perfect tariff for N identical importers, and compare the result with a time-consistent Nash tariff and a reneged open-loop tariff, finding the latter a close approximation to the perfect tariff. Inability to commit makes importers behave more competitively.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 3

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Julio Nogués

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Economist, The World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: Economía Política del Proteccionismo y Liberalización en Argentina

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Desarrollo Económico, September-December, 1988

ABSTRACT: This article emphasizes the importance of trade liberalization by summarizing the economic costs that protectionist policies impose on Argentina. After a brief discussion of the policies that could be introduced in a situation of high inflation and low credibility, it turns to some political-economy aspects. A government will always face strong opposition to a program of trade liberalization simply because these protected groups are concentrated and well organized. Therefore, a crucial strategic question, is how to gather support from the many who are dispersed but who will benefit from such a program. In this regard, the article emphasizes the importance that an open -- to those who seek protection as well as those who seek liberalization -- and transparent safeguard mechanism could play. Such a mechanism would be supported by an analytical body whose findings would be used by the government as well as the private sector to educate the population on the benefits of an open trade regime. It concludes with a discussion of how the GATT and the multilateral trade negotiations could be used for supporting a program of trade liberalization.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Maria-Teresa Sanchez, S8-045, The World Bank, 1818 H. St., NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-473-3731

TELEX/TELEFAX: 440098 (WORLBANK) / 1-202-4770-0661

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Julio Nogués

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Economist, The World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: The Choice Between Unilateral and Multilateral Trade Liberalization Strategies

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: World Bank PPR Working Papers No. 239, 1989

ABSTRACT: Under plausible assumptions, this study argues that a strategy of unilateral trade liberalization in Argentina would produce more exports than would similar liberalization negotiated multilaterally over a period of 15 years. Waiting to negotiate multilaterally entails a true cost (due to continued misallocation of resources) and an uncertain benefit (the expected market access resulting from negotiating reciprocal reduction of trade barriers). Unilateral liberalization implies a fast increase of exports from improved resource allocation but could imply a loss from a lower degree of market access. The paper concludes that as long as the costs a country suffers from its barriers are higher than those from other countries' barriers, it pays that country to liberalize unilaterally.

Developing countries tend to have more protectionist trade policies than the industrial countries. To the extent that this is so, it probably does not pay for developing countries to wait to negotiate in the MTNs -- because to the extent that concessions are balanced, developing countries are not likely to end up with liberal trade regimes.

If industrial countries were to give developing countries credit for unilateral liberalization programs, both economics and politics would shift in favor of faster reform programs. If credit was given, negotiating in the MTN would never be preferable to unilateral trade liberalization.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Maria-Teresa Sanchez, S8-040, The World Bank, 1818 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-473-3731

TELEX/TELEFAX: 440098 (WORLBANK) / 1-202-477-0661

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Tariff Negotiations

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 1, Caracas, March 9, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper examines past GATT negotiating rounds, discusses the deliberations and proposals of the group of Negotiations on Tariffs (NG 1) of the Uruguay Round and offers some suggestions on policies and tactics that developing countries might consider taking into account in dealing with tariff negotiations.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Edward John Ray

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, Department of Economics, Ohio State University

TITLE OF REPORT: Empirical Research on the Political Economy of Trade

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working Paper Series, No. 89-01, July 1, 1989, Department of Economics, Ohio State University

ABSTRACT: The paper surveys the literature involving empirical research on the political economy of protectionism, with primary focus on empirical work since 1980. The survey covers almost 80 studies including more than two dozens published since 1987. Included in the survey are empirical studies of tariffs, nontariff barriers, NTBs, legislative votes on protectionist legislation and findings in dumping, countervailing duty and less-than-fair-value cases in the United States. In short, the paper provides a fairly comprehensive review of more recent empirical research on the political economy of various forms of protectionism.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2, 9, 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Edward John Ray, Department of Economics, Ohio State University, 410 Arps Hall, 1945 N. High Street, Columbus, OH 43210, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-614-292-3734

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Edward John Ray

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, Department of Economics, Ohio State University

TITLE OF REPORT: Protection of Manufactures in the United States

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working Paper Series, No.89-02, August 1989, Department of Economics, Ohio State University

ABSTRACT: The study provides evidence regarding tariff and nontariff trade restrictions among close to 300, 4-digit SIC manufacturing industries in the US for the mid-1980s. It re-enforces earlier findings that tariffs are associated with concentrated industries in the consumer goods, textiles and processed agricultural goods sectors. Nontariff trade restrictions complement tariff protection and also protect less concentrated slow-growth industries. New evidences suggest that intra-industry trade decreases protection within an industry and that more recent nontariff trade barriers have contributed to rapid growth in foreign direct investment in the United States since 1979.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Edward John Ray, Department of Economics, Ohio State University, 410 Arps Hall, 1945 N. High Street, Columbus, OH 43210, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-614-292-3734

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Gregory K. Schoepfle and Jorge F. Perez-Lopez

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Bureau of International Labor Affairs, US Department of Labor

TITLE OF REPORT: Employment Implications of Export Assembly Operations in Mexico and the Caribbean Basin

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working Paper Number 16, November 1989

ABSTRACT: This paper focuses on export-oriented assembly operations in Mexico and the Caribbean Basin, a preferred location for assembly facilities by US manufacturers. First, export-oriented assembly facilities in Mexico and the Caribbean Basin are described briefly. Next, trends in US imports from Mexico and the Caribbean Basin are examined with special emphasis on products assembled from US-origin components. Then, the employment implications of export-oriented assembly operations on host country employment and US employment are discussed. The paper closes with some general observations about the growth of offshore assembly operations that exports products containing US components to the US market.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 7

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Commission for the Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development, 1111 18th Street, NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-254-4954

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-202-254-4965

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Clinton R. Shiells and Robert C. Shelburne

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Bureau of International Labor Affairs, US Department of Labor

TITLE OF REPORT: Trade and Employment Effects of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Economic Discussion Paper 33, October 1989

ABSTRACT: This report is the fifth in a series of annual reports to the Congress pursuant to Section 216 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA). It analyzes the impact of the CBERA on US trade and employment from 1987 to 1988. Chapter I describes the CBERA and the benefits it provides to beneficiary countries; it also discusses the relationship between imports eligible for duty-free treatment under the CBERA and those imports which are admitted duty-free under the Generalized System of Preferences or are subject to special treatment pursuant to items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. Chapter II analyzes changes in US international merchandise trade with the CBERA beneficiary countries. In Chapter III trends in US employment in those industries which have been identified in Chapter II as having undergone the most significant changes in trade flows are analyzed. The report closes with some general conclusions on the impact on US labor after the fifth year of operation of CBERA.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 7

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Gregory K. Schoepfle, Director, Foreign Economic Research Division, Office of International Economic Affairs, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, US Department of Labor, Room S-5325, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-523-7610

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-202-523-4071

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Grace Sunny

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Lecturer in Economics, University of Nairobi, Kenya

TITLE OF REPORT: Kenya's Industrial Exports: Market Conditions and Domestic Policies

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Paper presented at Kenyan Economic Association's workshop on "Kenya's Industrial and Agricultural Strategies Towards the year 2000," Nairobi, 21-25 September, 1987

ABSTRACT: Increase in exports seems to be the panacea for bridging the trade gap of a developing country like Kenya. It is possible for Kenya to become a successful exporter of a manufactured goods similar to what is achieved by NICs of South East Asia. The temptation to exploit the domestic market alone by some manufacturers is not conducive for export promotion. This signals the necessity for attractive package of incentives. It is suggested that the balance of incentives will have to change to increase the profitability of exports while reducing protection to inefficient import substituting industries. There is need for a keen export promotion drive encompassing additional capacity creation, greater awareness of international competitive pressures, regional cooperation, better terms negotiated with MNCs for exploitation of new market possibilities, easy access to investment capital, etc.

The prospects for manufactured exports are good when the export promotion policy concentrates on selective products to selected group of countries. Export-oriented industries based on the exploitation of labor will act as a catalyst to further innovation in design and capability.

A related worry should be how to devise means by which we could overcome the protectionist barriers in developed countries against manufactured exports from developing countries. Inter-developing country trade, especially trade with countries in the Preferential Trade Area and with neighbors are sure ways of exporting Kenya's manufactured goods in addition to the international market.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. G. Sunny, Department of Economics, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya

COST PER COPY: US\$5.00

TELEPHONE: 334-244

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Anthony J. Venables

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, University of Southampton, UK, and CEPR

TITLE OF REPORT: International Capacity Choice and National Market Games

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion paper No. 277, October 1988

ABSTRACT: A series of model are developed in which international trade is modelled as a two-stage game between firms in two countries. At the first stage, firms choose their productive capacity. At the second stage different types of market games are played. The most interesting case is the one in which firms play a separate price game in each national market, given their worldwide capacity levels. It is established that (i) firms use capacity strategically, in order to manipulate the distribution of rivals' output between markets; (ii) the volume of intra-industry trade is intermediate between the two cases most extensively studied in the trade literature (integrated- and segmented-market Cournot equilibria); and (iii) countries gain from small import tariffs and export subsidies, but these gains are less than in the case of segmented markets and a Cournot equilibrium.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Ann Weston (Editor)

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Program Director, North-South Institute, Canada

TITLE OF REPORT: Canada's Commercial Relations with Developing Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: To be published in mid-1990

ABSTRACT: The aim of this volume of papers is to provide a review of Canada's trade and investment relationships with developing countries - how they have evolved since the early 1970s and likely future directions, emerging challenges, and policy responses. The papers include:

"Analysis of Merchandise Trade Flows between Canada and the Developing Countries" by Lesle Wesa and Sunder Magun;

"Do Newly Industrializing Countries Need New Policies? Canada's Trade with the NICs" by Ann Weston

"Canada's Trade Relations with the Least Developed Countries" by Sadequ Islam;

"Canadian Adjustment Policies and Developing Country Trade, with Special Reference to Clothing" by Tim Hazledine and Bernard Lapointe;

"Emerging Technologies and Global Transformation: Implications for Canada and the Developing World" by Roger Hill;

"The New Bilateralism: Implications for Developing Countries" by John Whalley.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 12

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Ann Weston, North-South Institute, 55 Murray St., Suite 200, Ottawa K1N 5M3, Canada

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 1-613-236-3535

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-613-237-7435

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Alvaro Antonio Zini, Jr.

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of International Economics, Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of São Paulo

TITLE OF REPORT: Considerations about the Impact of a Trade Liberalization upon Brazil's Current Account

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Portuguese

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Paper presented at the University of São Paulo - Rockefeller Foundation Conference, "Brazil and the Uruguay Round", 21-22 July 1988

ABSTRACT: The article is in three sections. In section one data on Brazil's foreign trade are discussed at some length. In section two indicators on tariff and non-tariff barriers on Brazil's imports and indicators of effective protectionism are presented. In the third section results of a recent study on Brazil's trade elasticities are presented and then used to project the required level of real devaluation if Brazil were to reduce the extent of its effective protection without risking its trade surplus.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Alvaro Zini, Jr., Faculdade de Economia, Caixa Posta 11498, 05499 - São Paulo - SP, Brazil

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 55-11-210-2125

TELEX/TELEFAX: 11-83829 UVSI / 55-11-815-4272 (indicate FEA)

(2) NON-TARIFF MEASURES

	<u>Page No.</u>
The Theory and Measurement of Non-tariff Barriers to International Trade	43
Protection Facing Exports from Sub-Saharan Africa in the EC, Japan, and the United States	44
The Roles of Price Competitiveness and Industrial Countries' Protectionism in the Export Performance of the Newly Industrializing Developing Countries	45
Did Trade Protectionism Matter? A Decomposition of the Export Performance of the Newly Industrializing Developing Countries in the Past Two Decades	46
Essays on Contemporary Trade Policy of Developed Countries	47
Poland and Hungary - EEC Import Barriers Facing Select Agroprocessed Products	48
Poland - Trade Barriers Faced by Poland and other East European Countries in the EEC, and Their Status in the GATT	49
EEC Preferential Arrangements and Manufactured Exports of Europe, Middle East and Africa	50
Non-Tariff Measures	51
Technical Barriers to International Trade in the Uruguay Round	52
Does 1992 Come Before or After 1990? On Regional Versus Multilateral Integration	53
Non-Tariff Barriers in International Business: A Study of Indo-EEC Trade	54
The Political Economy of Antidumping Undertakings in the European Communities	55
Commonalities, Complementarities and Cooperation: Asia-Pacific Region	56
Voluntary Export Restraints: UK Restrictions on Imports of Leather Footwear from Eastern Europe	57
The Effects of Voluntary Export Restraints on the Prices of UK Imports of Footwear	58
Multiple Exchange Rate and Neo-protectionism	59

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Alan V. Deardorff and Robert M. Stern

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professors of Economics and Public Policy, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

TITLE OF REPORT: The Theory and Measurement of Non-tariff Barriers to International Trade

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: University of Michigan Press, forthcoming in 1990

ABSTRACT: This book contains chapters dealing with a variety of conceptual and empirical issues germane to the theory and measurements of the effects of non-tariff barriers. It is based in part on revisions and updating of previously published work and heretofore unpublished materials pertaining to the Michigan NTB data base, which is an effort to systematize existing information pertaining to NTBs of all kinds.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2373

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-313-930-2800

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Refik Erzan and Peter Svedberg

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economist, World Bank, and Research Fellow, IIES, University of Stockholm, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Protection Facing Exports from Sub-Saharan Africa in the EC, Japan, and the United States

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: World Bank's PPR Working Papers Series, No. 320, November 1989

ABSTRACT: Two main questions are addressed in the paper: (i) how did the incidence of protection encountered by Sub-Saharan Africa's (SSA) exports in the major industrial market economies compare with that faced by all developing countries, and (ii) to what extent protection in these markets might have constrained SSA's export growth? The findings on the first issue were conclusive: On the whole, SSA had a better deal in terms of both tariff and non-tariff protection in all three markets. This was in part due to special preferential treatment, especially in the EEC, and in part a consequence of the commodity composition of its exports, heavy in primary goods. As to the second question, there was no compelling evidence suggesting that protection in the major industrial markets has been a significant constraint on SSA's export growth.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2, 5, 6, 3, 1, 4

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Refik Erzan, International Trade Division, World Bank (S8-063), 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-473-3892

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 / 1-202-477-6391

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Enzo R. Grilli and Lorenzo Savorelli

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Chief Economist, Economic Advisory Staff, The World Bank; and Consultant to the World Bank, respectively.

TITLE OF REPORT: The Roles of Price Competitiveness and Industrial Countries' Protectionism in the Export Performance of the Newly Industrializing Developing Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: December 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper analyzes the effects of non-tariff protectionism on the relative export prices of the NICs and the role of prices in explaining market competitiveness. It uses a two-equation model where relative export prices are made to depend on relative unit labor costs, the frequency of NTBs used against the NICs, and where market competitiveness (derived from yearly constant market share analysis of NICs exports) is related to price relatives and a cyclical variable accounting for volume competition.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Enzo Grilli, E3-059, The World Bank, 1818 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-477-8061

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 WORLD BANK / 1-202-477-1569

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Enzo R. Grilli and Lorenzo Savorelli

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Chief Economist, EAS, World Bank; and Consultant, World Bank, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Did Trade Protectionism Matter? A Decomposition of the Export Performance of the Newly Industrializing Developing Countries in the Past Two Decades

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: October 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper, using constant market share analysis, shows the relative importance of the factors affecting the growth of manufactures from NICs -- world demand, product differentiation, market differentiation, and competitiveness of exports -- over the 1967-1987 period.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Enzo Grilli, E3-059, The World Bank, 1818 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-477-8061

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 WORLDBANK / 1-202-477-1569

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Anna Barbara Kisiel-Lowczyc

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Assistant Professor, Institute of Foreign Trade,
University of Gdańsk, Poland

TITLE OF REPORT: Essays on Contemporary Trade Policy of Developed Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Polish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: To be published by Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warsaw,
Miodowa 10, in 1990

ABSTRACT: This publication consists of seven independent essays, dealing with different aspects of the trade policy in the 1980s referring to the topics of the Uruguay Round. The titles are as follows: (I) Non-tariff measures in contemporary trade policy; (II) Non-tariff measures in international high-tech trade; (III) Voluntary export restraints in the 1980s; (IV) Issues and methods of measurement of effectiveness of trade policy means; (V) Developed countries' trade policy towards the socialist countries in the 1980s; (VI) Developed countries' trade policy towards the developing countries: Generalized System of Tariff Preferences; (VII) Uruguay Round's implications for trade policy and GATT.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2, 9, 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Anna Barbara Kisiel-Lowczyc, University of Gdańsk, Institute of Foreign Trade, Czerwonej Armii 119/121; 81-824 SOPOT, Poland

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 51-58-82

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Anjali Kumar

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economist, World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: Poland and Hungary - EEC Import Barriers Facing Select Agroprocessed Products

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working paper circulated within the World Bank, May 18, 1987

ABSTRACT: The paper examines tariff and non-tariff barriers facing the exports of six selected agroprocessed products of primary export interest for Poland and Hungary. Information on market shares, import penetration ratios and major competitor countries is also included.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2, 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Anjali Kumar, The World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-473-2345

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 / 1-202-477-0432

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Anjali Kumar

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economist, World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: Poland - Trade Barriers Faced by Poland and other East European Countries in the EEC, and Their Status in the GATT

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working paper circulated within the Bank, April 24, 1987

ABSTRACT: The paper examines the trade barriers facing Poland and other East European countries (particularly Hungary) in the EEC; their status in the GATT framework; and the incidence of countervailing and antidumping actions against Poland by other GATT signatories. It shows that there are certain special features in the trading arrangements between Poland and other East European CMEA countries with the EEC and in their status within GATT. As a result, there are some restrictions against imports from these countries which affect specific products, mainly manufactures. Details of specific restrictions against Poland are included.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2, 7, 8

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Anjali Kumar, World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-473-2345

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 / 1-202-477-0432

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Anjali Kumar

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economist, World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: EEC Preferential Arrangements and Manufactured Exports of Europe, Middle East and Africa

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working paper circulated within the World Bank, August 22, 1989

ABSTRACT: This paper examines the present and future impact of preferential trading arrangements of certain Mediterranean and East European countries on their prospects for exports to the EEC. The report includes information on the nature and scope of the special arrangements which many of these countries have with the EEC and examines their effects on manufactured exports. It also examines the impact of particularly significant types of quantitative restraints (textile quotas, restrictions under Article 115) on preferential versus non-preferential trading partners.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Anjali Kumar, World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-473-2345

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 / 1-202-477-0432

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Non-Tariff Measures

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 2, Caracas, March 16, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper examines past GATT negotiating rounds and discusses the deliberations and proposals of the Negotiating Group on Non-Tariff Measures (NG 2) of the Uruguay Round with the view to offer some suggestions to developing countries' negotiators regarding non-tariff negotiations.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Technical Barriers to International Trade in the Uruguay Round

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 16, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper presents recommendations regarding positions Latin American countries might wish to adopt with respect to negotiations within the Negotiating Groups of the Uruguay Round dealing with specific issues related to technical barriers, in order to ensure that technical standards are not used for protectionist purposes.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): André Sapir

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, DULBEA, Université libre de Bruxelles, and CEPR

TITLE OF REPORT: Does 1992 Come Before or After 1990? On Regional Versus Multilateral Integration

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 313, May 1989

ABSTRACT: Although much has been written recently on the likely impact of 1992 on European economies, relatively little attention has been devoted to the external impact of the internal market. Yet, given the importance of the Community in world trade, the completion of Europe's domestic market could exert a profound influence on non-member countries, depending upon the common external trade policy. This paper examines the Community's external trade policy in the context of 1992. It is divided into four parts. The first part presents the basic tools for analyzing the impact of integration on trade and welfare. The second part briefly reviews the experience of the first thirty years of European integration. The third part attempts to assess the external impact of 1992 in the light of theory and past experience. The last part looks at the interaction between 1992 and the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations scheduled to be concluded in 1990.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2, 7

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): D. K. Singhal

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Lecturer, Delhi University, India

TITLE OF REPORT: Non-Tariff Barriers in International Business: A Study of Indo-EEC Trade

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Doctoral Dissertation, Dept. of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi; to be shortly completed

ABSTRACT: The declining trend in tariffs has given rise to NTBs in international trade. However, the known NTBs constitute only a very small part of the total, and so NTBs need a closer study in order to be taken care of under multilateral negotiating arrangements.

Indo-EEC trade is important for India's exports. This study aims at identifying the NTBs in this trade and assess their impact.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2, 3-10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: D. K. Singhal, Lecturer, Delhi College of Arts and Commerce, University of Delhi, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi - 110 023, India

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 91-011-543-0994

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): P.K.M. Tharakan

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, University of Antwerp (UFSIA), Belgium

TITLE OF REPORT: The Political Economy of Antidumping Undertakings in the European Communities

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Draft article, October 1989

ABSTRACT: The antidumping/countervailing duty (AD/CVD) undertakings by which exporters of allegedly dumped merchandise agree to revise up their prices or cease exports, have accounted for about 72 percent of the AD/CVD cases terminated by the European Communities (EC) during the period 1980-87. Yet the criteria by which this "softer option" is made available or denied to exporters remain obscure. The study tests econometrically (and using all the cases terminated by undertakings or the imposition of definitive duties during the period 1980-87) a number of hypotheses formulated to explain EC's choice between the acceptance of antidumping undertakings and the imposition of definitive duties. Some of the interesting results yielded by the study are the following:

i. In cases where a number of exporters are involved, the probability of undertakings being accepted is low. This in turn has led to the exporting countries with state-trading organizations being favored as far as the acceptance of undertakings is concerned.

ii. In spite of the professed neutrality of the EC Commission in the choice between the acceptance of undertakings and the imposition of definitive duties in terminating AD/CVD cases, the prevalence of bilateral trade deficit even during short term periods have led to the countries concerned being denied the "softer option". But on the other hand, the fear of potential retaliation has not restrained the EC from imposing definitive duties.

iii. The Third World (in the large politico-economic sense of the term) exporters have had difficulty in obtaining undertakings. This is particularly so if they belong to one of the Asian NICs. Note that GATT counsels the "constructive remedy" of undertakings where developing country exporters are involved in dumping cases.

Because the criteria for accepting or rejecting the offer of undertakings by the exporters of allegedly dumped merchandise have been left very vague, it has been possible for the EC to use this supposedly corrective mechanism for trade policy purposes. It is a disturbing trend, in view of its frequent use by EC.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2, 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor P.K.M. Tharakan, University of Antwerp (UFSIA), 13 Prinsstraat, 2000 Antwerpen, Belgium

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 32-3-220-4042 (office); 32-3-440-1150 (home)

TELEX/TELEFAX: 32-3-220-4420; 32-2-512-1929

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Prem Vashishtha (Editor)

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Associate Director, National Council of Applied Economic Research, Parisila Bhawan, 11 I.P. Estate, New Delhi 110024, India

TITLE OF REPORT: Commonalities, Complementarities and Cooperation: Asia-Pacific Region

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: October 1989

ABSTRACT: In order to facilitate discussion, the main theme has been divided into four parts, each with a basic theme and a number of sub-themes. The four themes are:

- Commonalities and Sharing of Development Experience;
- Complementarities and Economic Cooperation;
- Political and Social Environment and Regional Cooperation; and
- Cooperation in Development Management Education and Training.

The contents in this volume deal with various issues arising out of common experiences in development and the opportunities that complementarities in factor endowments, development structures, and skill and management levels provide for mutually beneficial relationships. It emphasizes enhancing intra-regional cooperation among countries of the Asia-Pacific region, not only in the area of trade in commodities but also through transfer of technology and access to capital from the developed countries in the region, including intra-regional recycling of Japanese trade surpluses. The volume contains concrete suggestions to enhance cooperation in several areas, such as intra-industry trade, joint venture, counter-trade and development management training.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2, 12

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Agnes How, Executive Secretary, ADIPA, C/o APDC, Pesiaran Duta, P.O. Box 12224, 50770 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

COST PER COPY: Not Available

TELEPHONE: 91-11-331-7868 / 03-254-8088

TELEX/TELEFAX: 31 65880 NCAR IN or MA 30676 APDEC (Kuala Lumpur)

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): L. Alan Winters and P.A. Brenton

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, University of Wales, Bangor, and CEPR; and University of Wales, Bangor, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Voluntary Export Restraints: UK Restrictions on Imports of Leather Footwear from Eastern Europe

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 283, November 1988

ABSTRACT: A prominent feature of international trading relations since 1970 has been the spread of quantitative restrictions on imports. This paper describes initial work to quantify and assess the economic effects of such non-tariff barriers (NTBs), taking as a case study the United Kingdom footwear industry. By way of example, it considers the demand-side effects of the voluntary export restraint on UK leather footwear imports from the COMECON countries.

Previous studies of NTBs have assumed that prices rise so as to clear the market following the imposition of quantitative restrictions. This paper departs from this practice by allowing for non-price rationing in response to NTBs. We apply the Rotterdam model to describe the geographical allocation of imports since it provides a theoretically consistent but general system of demand equations and admits the simultaneous estimation of regimes in which quantity is determined endogenously and in which it is constrained. We provide a detailed discussion of the modelling of quantity constraints, together with tests for the presence of rationing against the null hypothesis of market clearing. Such tests provide evidence that the UK's VER on COMECON was binding and led to non-price rationing. Our estimates suggest that COMECON footwear would capture a high share of the UK market under free trade, and that the losses to UK consumers of being unable to purchase it could be as high as £250 million per annum.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2, 4

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): L. Alan Winters

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, University of Wales, Bangor, and CEPR

TITLE OF REPORT: The Effects of Voluntary Export Restraints on the Prices of UK Imports of Footwear

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 324, July 1989

ABSTRACT: Voluntary export restraints allow exporters to increase the prices they charge importers for supplying goods. This paper quantifies this effect for the UK restrictions on imports of footwear imposed in the late 1970s, by isolating changes in the relative prices of exports to the UK and to other markets. Where exporters appear to have little ability to switch supplies between markets the comparisons are made after allowing for movements in real exchange rates. Where, on the other hand, exporters can substitute easily between markets, the comparisons refer to nominal prices. VERs increased UK footwear import prices by 15%-25% for the major restricted suppliers and in 1980 cost the UK economy at least £25 million. The paper also shows that Taiwan did not redirect a significant proportion of its exports via Hong Kong in order to evade its VER limits.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2, 4

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): He Ying

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Master of Economics and Member of the Debt Research Centre, Shanghai Finance College

TITLE OF REPORT: Multiple Exchange Rate and Neo-protectionism

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Chinese

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Not available

ABSTRACT: The seven rounds of trade negotiations have reduced tariffs to the extent that tariffs are no longer the main instrument of protectionism. However, non-tariff barriers are increasingly becoming the main protectionist instrument in international trade. Developing countries as a whole have neither trade-regulating mechanisms nor advanced technological facilities such as quality inspection, plant quarantine, sanitary inspection, etc. So, on one hand their non-tariff measures are simple and transparent, and on the other hand their exports are subject to other countries' sophisticated non-tariff measures. Therefore, they resort to multiple exchange rate which has the effect of both stimulating exports and restraining imports. Multiple exchange rate system is, and will be, the main feature of protectionism in developing countries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 2, 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: He Ying, Shanghai Finance College, Shanghai Min Xin Rd No. 465, Shanghai, China

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

(3) NATURAL RESOURCE-BASED PRODUCTS

Page No.

Industrial Minerals Processing, Neo-Protectionism and Sectoral
Targeting: The North-South Dimension

63

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Christopher Watts

POSITION, AFFILIATION: University of Cincinnati

TITLE OF REPORT: Industrial Minerals Processing, Neo-Protectionism and Sectoral Targeting: The North-South Dimension

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Centre European de Diffusion Scientifique, Series No. 18, February 1990, Reference Code 18WT1

ABSTRACT: In view of the significant recent growth of forward integration activities in Third World resource industries and the general deterioration of the political climate in the North-South dimension of the Uruguay Round, it is useful to explore the trade policy implications of export taxes and retaliatory tariff or quota actions in vertically-related export markets. The classical literature emphasizes the national welfare losses that can be imposed by the countervailing responses of trade partners. Typically, the industry level origin of protectionist demands is included in the broader political economy treatments of protectionism. Both approaches ignore the possibility that trade partner can specifically target the protected industry. This paper develops a competitive partial equilibrium model of a small open economy which specializes in the export production of the raw and processed form of a mineral resource. Initially, it is assumed that the exporter applies export controls to the ore but not to the processed good which competes directly with the output of the importer. It is shown that the optimal response of the exporter to a tariff or a quota may not be further restriction of the ore.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 3, 2, 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Christopher Watts, 248 Hosea Street, Cincinnati, OH 45220, USA or C.E.D.S., 93 Av. du Recteur Pineau, 86022 Poitiers, France

COST PER COPY: US\$6.00 / FF30.00

TELEPHONE: 1-513-961-2940 (USA) or 49-46-27-75 (France)

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

(4) TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

	<u>Page No.</u>
China and the Multi-Fibre Arrangement	67
China and the International Relocation of World Textile and Clothing Activity	68
The Rise and Demise of Textiles and Clothing in Economic Development: The Case of Japan	69
The Role of Italy in the Uruguay Round	70
Manufactured Export Expansion and Economic Growth in Hong Kong: Experience and Prospects	71
Regional Trading Agreements: The Impact of the Implementation of the Single European Market on Developing Countries	72
Textiles Trade and Developing Countries: Eliminating the MFA in the 1990s	73
Adjustment to Structural Change in a North-South Perspective: the Case of the Clothing Export Sector in Mauritius	74
Impact of Uruguay Round and Europe 1992 on ACP States: Implications for Textiles and Clothing	75
Textiles and Clothing	76
Macroeconomic Interdependence, Neo-Protectionism, and Export Strategy: The European Community, the United States, and the Asian Newly Industrializing Countries	77

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Kym Anderson

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Director, Center for International Economic Studies,
University of Adelaide, Australia

TITLE OF REPORT: China and the Multi-Fibre Arrangement

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Forthcoming in Textile and Developing Countries:
Eliminating the MFA in the 1990s, edited by Carl Hamilton, Washington, DC, The
World Bank, 1990

ABSTRACT: Textiles and clothing exports have become crucially important to China. They contribute more to foreign earnings than all primary products and account for more than half of all exports of manufactures from China. Liberalizing the Multi-Fibre Arrangement to provide more access to industrial country markets for Chinese textiles and clothing is even more important than those data suggest, however, because the Chinese policy is at a crossroads. A Signal from the West -- to indicate that continued growth in Chinese exports of these products will be accommodated -- would encourage China to proceed with its interrupted reform process, thereby boosting incomes not only in China but also in the rest of the world. Exporters of natural and synthetic fibers to China would be direct beneficiaries of expanded textile exports from China, but exporters of other products to China also would gain from the resultant growth in China's GDP and imports generally. Moreover, a continued rapid expansion of textile and clothing exports from China could be accommodated without major disruption in industrial countries, because even in the most optimistic of scenarios, it is unlikely that China would supply more than 5 percent of industrial country markets before the turn of the century.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 4, 8, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Kym Anderson, Director,
Center for International Economic Studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide SA
5001, Australia

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 61-8-228-5579

TELEX/TELEFAX: UNIVAD AA 89141; 61-8-224-0464

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Kym Anderson and Young-il Park

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, Australia; and Associate Professor, Department of International Trade, Inha University, Republic of Korea, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: China and the International Relocation of World Textile and Clothing Activity

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working Paper No. 88-9, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, revised October, 1988. Forthcoming in Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv

ABSTRACT: China's economic policy reforms since the late 1970s have stimulated massive growth in China's external trade. Its exports of labor-intensive manufactures such as finished textiles and clothing have boomed, causing Asia's more advanced developing countries to upgrade faster to exporting less labor-intensive products such as synthetic yarns, fabrics and fibers. Thus, China is putting structural adjustment pressures on the textile and clothing industries of advanced industrial countries both directly (at the labor-intensive end of the spectrum) and indirectly via the Asian NICs (whose upgrading to more capital-intensive activities is being accelerated). Paralleling this contribution of China to the growth in East Asia's share of world exports of textiles and clothing is its contribution to East Asia's increasing dominance in world imports of raw cotton and wool. The extent to which China continues to contribute in these ways - and thereby also to develop and strengthen its own economy - depends heavily on changes in the restrictive import policies of industrial countries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 4, 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Kym Anderson, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, S.A. 5001, Australia

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 61-8-228-5579

TELEX/TELEFAX: UNIVAD AA89141/61-8-224-0464

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Kym Anderson and Young-il Park

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, Australia; and Associate Professor, Department of International Trade, Inha University, Republic of Korea, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: The Rise and Demise of Textiles and Clothing in Economic Development: The Case of Japan

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working Paper No. 88-9, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, November 1988

ABSTRACT: The Japanese experience during the past 120 years provides strong support for neoclassical trade and development theory which suggests a resource-poor, rapidly industrializing economy will at first strengthen its export specialization in textiles and clothing but will subsequently lose comparative advantage in these products to later-industrializing economies. In addition, the Japanese experience supports two corollaries to that theory. One is that the importance of natural fibers in imports of such an economy gradually rises and then falls as that economy develops, as does its share of world fibre trade. The other is that the most (least) labor intensive segments of the textile and clothing sector will be the first (last) to become important in the economy's exports and in world trade. This experience suggests that this sector of the Japanese economy will decline even further as exports of these products from China and other developing economies grow -- or would do if import policies of Japan and other advanced industrial countries allowed greater import penetration from newly industrializing countries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 4, 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Kym Anderson, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, S.A. 5001, Australia

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 61-8-228-5579

TELEX/TELEFAX: UNIVAD AA89141/61-8-224-0464

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Gian Paolo Casadio

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, University of Bologna, Italy

TITLE OF REPORT: The Role of Italy in the Uruguay Round

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Italian (an English version -- along with an updating -- is envisaged at the conclusion of the working paper)

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Unpublished working paper. Will be available in English at the end of 1990 or early 1991

ABSTRACT: This paper analyzes Italy's trade policy formulation process in the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations, focusing on: tropical products, agriculture, textiles and clothing, liberalization in the new area of services, safeguards, subsidies and countervailing duties, trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, standstill and roll-back, and functioning of the GATT system.

The study aims at:

(i) identifying Italy's position in the EEC framework in the GATT negotiations;

(ii) assessing the difficulties in having to follow the EEC comprehensive strategy; and

(iii) defining more appropriate ways and policies to foster Italian trade formulations in the GATT.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 4, 5, 6, 9-15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. G.P.Casadio, Dipartimento di Scienze Economiche, Strada Maggiore, 45, 40125 Bologna, Italy

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 051-26-96-66

TELEX/TELEFAX: 051-23-01-97

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Edward K.Y. Chen and Kui Wai Li

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Director, Centre of Asian Studies, University of H.K.; and Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics and Finance, City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Manufactured Export Expansion and Economic Growth in Hong Kong: Experience and Prospects

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Paper presented at a Seminar on Manufactured Export Expansion of Industrializing Economies in East Asia, June 1989

ABSTRACT: This paper is divided into two sections. Section one deals with Hong Kong's manufactured exports performance in the 1980s, and section two deals with the issue of protectionism experienced by Hong Kong's exports of textile and clothing. The second section is subtitled "Protectionism as an Engine of Growth", implying that the growth of the textile and clothing industry in Hong Kong has benefitted from the stable and predictable outcome of trade protectionist policies in the past.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 4

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Kui Wai Li, Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics and Finance, City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Michael Davenport and Sheila Page

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Research Associate and Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute

TITLE OF REPORT: Regional Trading Agreements: The Impact of the Implementation of the Single European Market on Developing Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Unpublished report prepared for UNCTAD, October 1989

ABSTRACT: The report analyzes (1) what changes must be made in present regulations governing trade between the EC and developing markets to take account of the institutional and legal consequences of the completion of the EC Single European Market after 1992; and (2) what changes are likely in the form of trade creation, trade diversion, trade in services, and investment. It looks also at the interaction of these changes with those that may arise out of the Uruguay Round. The topics covered are:

- Experience with the GSP;
- Experience of arrangements with the ACP countries;
- Tropical products;
- The MFA, especially the effects of eliminating national quotas;
- Special problems, e.g., bananas, rum, technical standards;
- External trade policy;
- Services;
- Investment;
- Effects on the international trading system.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 4, 6, 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Sheila Page, Overseas Development Institute, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS, UK

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 44-1-487-7413

TELEX/TELEFAX: 94082191 ODIUK / 44-1-487-7590

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Carl B. Hamilton (Editor)

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Research Fellow, Institute for International Economic Studies, University of Stockholm

TITLE OF REPORT: Textiles Trade and Developing Countries: Eliminating the MFA in the 1990s

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: A World Bank Publication, forthcoming in 1990

ABSTRACT: The papers contained in this volume deal with two central issues. The first is the positive question of the effects of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) on the developing countries. The second is the normative question of how to phase out the MFA and integrate textiles and clothing trade in the normal GATT rules in the context of the current Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. The book consists of three parts:

Part I: Global Perspectives

Part II: Established and Emerging Exporters' Perspectives

Part III: Alternative Approaches to Returning Textiles and Clothing to Normal GATT Trading Rules

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 4, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: World Bank Publications Office, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 1-202-473-2941

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 / 1-202-477-6391

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Roland Lamusse

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, School of Law, Management and Social Studies,
University of Mauritius

TITLE OF REPORT: Adjustment to Structural Change in a North-South Perspective:
the Case of the Clothing Export Sector in Mauritius.

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: ILO, International Division of Labour Working Paper,
December 1989

ABSTRACT: After an introduction, the paper addresses the issues pertaining
to the emergence of clothing exports in Mauritius and its future prospects.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 4

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Gijsbert van Liemt,
E/POPLAN, ILO, Geneva, Switzerland

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 41-22-799-6304

TELEX/TELEFAX: 41-22-798-8586

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Sheila Page

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute

TITLE OF REPORT: Impact of Uruguay Round and Europe 1992 on ACP States:
Implications for Textiles and Clothing

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Paper prepared for the European Centre for Development
Policy Management, July 1989; to be published in ECDPM collection

ABSTRACT: The report analyzes the effect of six interlocking influences on
textiles and clothing trade in the developing countries (textiles and clothing
are treated as separate industries with different characteristics and facing
potentially different policies) associated with the EC:

- i. Prospects for world consumption and trade patterns in textiles and
clothing;
- ii. Possible changes to be renegotiated under the MFA for the period
after 1991, including the modalities under which textiles and
clothing could be brought back under GATT;
- iii. The changes required by the removal of barriers (and therefore
national quotas) in intra-EC trade after 1992, and likely trade
responses to these;
- iv. The particular characteristics of the ACP countries as producers
and traders;
- v. Possible changes in the ACP countries' trade relationships with the
EC, including the renegotiation of Lomé;
- vi. The potential for the ACP countries to change their trading
opportunities through attracting foreign investment.

Although the principal focus is on the ACP countries, the same questions
are asked for other developing countries as a necessary part of the background.
Changes in trade policy are expected to be major, and of real significance for
some developing countries, but the effects on the ACP countries are expected to
be much less than the average because they are not in a position to exploit the
new opportunities.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 4

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Publications Officer,
Overseas Development Institute, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park,
London NW1 4NS, UK

COST PER COPY: £5.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-487-7413

TELEX/TELEFAX: 94082191 ODIUK / 44-1-487-7590

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Textiles and Clothing

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 4, Caracas, March 16, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper examines past GATT negotiating rounds and discusses the deliberations and proposals of the Negotiating Group on Textiles and Clothing (NG 4) of the Uruguay Round.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 4

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Christopher Watts

POSITION, AFFILIATION: University of Cincinnati

TITLE OF REPORT: Macroeconomic Interdependence, Neo-Protectionism, and Export Strategy: The European Community, the United States, and the Asian Newly Industrializing Countries.

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Centre European de Diffusion Scientifique, Series No. 18, February 1990, Reference Code 18WT2

ABSTRACT: Many recent theoretical and empirical treatments of neo-protectionist trade policy have neglected the larger macroeconomic framework of multilateral trade relations. This paper develops a simple analytical model of export, foreign exchange, and domestic market interactions. The effects of export market segmentation and the market power of the exporting country are evaluated. It is shown that current assessments of the trading interests of these major participants in the new international division of labor should be revised.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 4, 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Christopher Watts, 248 Hosea Street, Cincinnati, OH 45220, USA or C.E.D.S., 93 Av. du Recteur Pineau, 86022 Poitiers, France

COST PER COPY: US\$5.00 / FF22.50

TELEPHONE: 1-513-961-2940 (USA) or 49-46-27-75 (France)

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

(5) AGRICULTURE

	<u>Page No.</u>
Does Agricultural Growth in Poor Countries Harm Agricultural-Exporting Rich Countries?	81
How Developing Countries Could Gain from Food Trade Liberalization in the Uruguay Round	82
Global Effects of Liberalizing Trade in Farm Products	83
Liberalizing OECD Agricultural Policies in the Uruguay Round: Effects on Trade and Welfare	84
Agricultural Protection Growth in Advanced and Newly Industrialized Countries	85
Rent-Seeking and Sectoral Assistance Policies in Rich and Poor Countries	86
Harmonization of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Regulations, and its Relevance to Agricultural Trade	87
Implications of Phased Reduction in Agricultural Protection	88
The Impact of Trade Liberalization on Agricultural Commodities: An Empirical Investigation	89
Global Study: Macroeconomic Consequences of Farm Support Policies -- Overview of an International Program of Studies	90
Special and Differential Treatment of Developing Countries in the Uruguay Round's Agricultural Negotiations	91
International Rice Market Structure and Organization and the GATT	92
The Impact of Liberalizing Trade on the World Rice Market: A Spatial Model Including Rice Quality	93
Agricultural Underdevelopment in the Third World: The Anatomy of a Developing Global Crisis	94
The Agricultural Negotiations in the Uruguay Round	95
Early Action on Agricultural Trade Reform: Application and Effects	96
Rent-Seeking in North-South Agricultural Trade	97

	<u>Page No.</u>
Towards Free Trade in Agriculture	98
Analysis of Global Support Measurement in the Agricultural Negotiations	99
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Problems Affecting International Agricultural Trade in the Uruguay Round	100
Main Elements of the Proposals on Agriculture	101
Impact of the GATT on Food Self-Reliance and World Hunger	102
Food Security and International Security	103
The Uruguay Round and the International Trade Policy: Their Implications for the Developing Countries	104
Food Subsidies and Inflation in Developing Countries: A Bridge Between Structuralism and Monetarism	105
An Analysis of the New Brazilian Agricultural Policy	106
Agriculture and Farm Trade in GATT	107
The National Security Argument for Agricultural Protection	108
International Interactions in Food and Agricultural Policies: Effect of Alternative Policies	109

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Kym Anderson

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia

TITLE OF REPORT: Does Agricultural Growth in Poor Countries Harm Agricultural-Exporting Rich Countries?

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working Paper No. 88/7, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, August 1988

ABSTRACT: The commonly held view that agricultural-exporting developed countries would lose from agricultural growth in less-developed countries (LDCs) is shown to be based on an incomplete argument. It considers only the effects on LDC agricultural supply, or at best only that and the first-round effects on increased farmer incomes on the demand for tradables. What also needs to be considered is the effect on the demand of nontradables. When all these effects are considered, the positive correlations obtained between agricultural output growth in LDCs and agricultural imports from developed countries is not surprising. It is then shown that selling or giving away agricultural research and management skills to developing countries can be beneficial to developed countries, including agricultural exporters: by setting out to do good, they may well end up also doing well.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Kym Anderson, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, S.A. 5001, Australia

COST PER COPY: none

TELEPHONE: 62-8-228-5579

TELEX/TELEFAX: UNIVAD AA89141 / 61-8-224-0464

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Kym Anderson and Rod Tyers

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Center for International Economic Studies, University of Adelaide, Australia

TITLE OF REPORT: How Developing Countries Could Gain from Food Trade Liberalization in the Uruguay Round

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Forthcoming in Agricultural Trade Liberalization: Implications for Developing Countries, edited by I. Goldin and O. Knudsen, Paris, OECD Development Center, 1990

ABSTRACT: The common presumption that food-importing developing countries would be harmed by a liberalization of food trade as a result of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations is questioned in this paper. Both theory and empirical modelling evidences lead to the distinct possibility of the opposite conclusion. Even if only the OECD countries were to liberalize their food trade, most developing countries would gain provided that farm productivity growth responds positively to producer price changes. That gain, of course, would be even greater if developing countries also were to liberalize their food policies. Moreover, fluctuations in international prices for food would be much reduced by such liberalization, and income distribution within developing countries would be more equitable as farmers on average are typically poorer than urbanites in poor countries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Kym Anderson, Director, Center for International Economic Studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 61-8-228-5579

TELEX/TELEFAX: UNIVAD AA 89141 / 61-8-224-0464

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Kym Anderson and Rod Tyers

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Lecturers, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia

TITLE OF REPORT: Global Effects of Liberalizing Trade in Farm Products

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Forthcoming as Thames Essay No. 55, published by Gower for the Trade Policy Research Centre, London

ABSTRACT: The chapter headings are as follows: (1) Crisis in international agricultural trade; (2) Changing anatomy of world food markets; (3) Agricultural protection growth in industrial countries; (4) A model of world food markets; (5) Effects of protection in industrial countries; (6) Effects of liberalizing food markets; (7) Implications for Uruguay Round negotiations.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Trade Policy Research Centre, 1 Gough Square, Fleet Street, London, EC4A 3DE, UK

COST PER COPY: £6.00

TELEPHONE: 61-8-228-5579

TELEX/TELEFAX: UNIVAD AA89141 / 61-8-224-0464

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Kym Anderson and Rod Tyers

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Lecturers, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia

TITLE OF REPORT: Liberalizing OECD Agricultural Policies in the Uruguay Round: Effects on Trade and Welfare

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Reprint No. 379, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, May 1988

ABSTRACT: A dynamic, stochastic, multi-commodity model of world food markets is used to estimate the effects of liberalizing agricultural policies in industrial countries. The effects on international and domestic prices, on trade volumes and on economic welfare of a phased liberalization of industrial-country policies between 1988 and 1992 are compared with the effects of a similar hypothetical liberalization in the cultural protection during the 1980s. The results suggest that, because of the dramatic increase in agricultural protection in the 1980s, the effects of a liberalization under the Uruguay Round would be, in real terms, more than double those that would have resulted from a similar liberalization a decade earlier. Major gainers are consumers in Western Europe and Japan and farmers in developing countries. But the cost to taxpayers in Western Europe is also escalating, not to mention the burden on non-agricultural producers in those countries whose competitiveness is reduced by farm policies. These domestic pressures from treasuries and from producers of non-farm products, together with greater international pressure for reform from agricultural-exporting countries, have raised the probability of at least some liberalization during the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Kym Anderson, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, S.A. 5001, Australia

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 61-8-228-5579

TELEX/TELEFAX: UNIVAD AA89141 / 61-8-224-0464

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Kym Anderson and Rod Tyers

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Lecturers, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia

TITLE OF REPORT: Agricultural Protection Growth in Advanced and Newly Industrialized Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working Paper No. 88-8, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, August 1988. Forthcoming in Agriculture and Governments in an Independent World, edited by A. Maunder, Aldershot: Gower for the International Association of Agricultural Economists

ABSTRACT: The question of why agricultural protection has grown in industrial countries since the 1950s is perceived as part of the more general question of why poor countries tax agriculture more than other sectors while rich countries subsidize farmers. Using the neoclassical economic theory of the political market for distortionary policies, an explanation is sought by examining changes to factors affecting the supply and demand curves in that political market. The aggregate effect of these changes is to shift both the demand curve and the supply curve to the right as industrialization proceeds. While the paper is no more than a start towards a full explanation for the changing pattern of distortions, it demonstrates that there is more involved than simply that society has an income-elastic demand for assisting farmers.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Kym Anderson, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, S.A. 5001, Australia

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 61-8-228-5579

TELEX/TELEFAX: UNIVAD AA89141 / 61-8-224-0464

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Kym Anderson

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia

TITLE OF REPORT: Rent-Seeking and Sectoral Assistance Policies in Rich and Poor Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working Paper No. 88-10, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, November 1988

ABSTRACT: Why do rich countries tend to subsidize agricultural production more than industrial production and to effectively tax food consumption, while poor countries tend to protect industrial producers and food consumers at the expense of farmers? This paper uses a general equilibrium model to demonstrate that the income distribution effects of those two different patterns of price distortions are such that the losers lose very little relative to the gainers in both the rich country and the poor country cases. When coupled with considerations to do with costs of information and collective action by different vested interests, it becomes less puzzling as to why we so often observe these policy regimes. The analysis suggests policy reform will require substantial changes in the political power of different interest groups. The provision by economists of more information on the costs and distribution consequences of existing policy distortions can contribute to altering the current balance of power.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5, 6, 3, 4, 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Kym Anderson, Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, S.A. 5001, Australia

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 61-8-228-5579

TELEX/TELEFAX: UNIVAD AA89141 / 61-8-224-0464

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Rodrigo Barahona

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, University of Costa Rica Law School

TITLE OF REPORT: Harmonization of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Regulations, and its Relevance to Agricultural Trade

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: September 1989

ABSTRACT: The research deals with harmonization of sanitary and phytosanitary regulations pertaining to the imports of agricultural products from the countries of the American continent. Research relates to the Chairman's Text of the Negotiating Group on Agriculture of the Uruguay Round inviting participants to advance by December 1989 proposals for the achievement of the long-term objective of fair and market-oriented agricultural trading system.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5, 7, 13, 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Rodrigo Barahona, P.O. Box 1754, San Jose 1000, Costa Rica

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 516-238-463

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Bruce Bowen and Henry Haszler

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics

TITLE OF REPORT: Implications of Phased Reduction in Agricultural Protection

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Conference Paper CP88905

ABSTRACT: Many countries now recognize the effects of domestic agricultural policies on world agricultural markets. This is one reason why agriculture has now been given a high priority on the GATT agenda for the first time in forty years. The proposals tabled on agriculture in the Uruguay Round generally have a common objective of reducing domestic intervention in agricultural markets over a period but they differ as to the scope, extent and timing of policy changes. Model simulations with the dynamic version of the Tyers-Anderson model of world food markets examining some policy choices are reported in this paper.

The focus of the paper is on the implications of progressive changes which reduce protection or modify its trade effects. Although there has been extensive comparative static analysis of trade liberalization, the dynamics of such changes have received less attention.

The analysis covers phased policy reform by six key developed agricultural trading economies. Options simulated include removal of protection, with and without stock 'quarantining'; reduction of protection to a ceiling level; and the replacement of consumer-to-producer transfers with taxpayer-funded support.

The results suggest that, at least in the short term, a substantial part of the improvements in world prices, trade and welfare from a more widespread removal of protection could be achieved if these countries alone changed policies. Nevertheless, the world will forego a significant part of the potential gains from trade reform unless all countries eventually participate.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Bruce Bowen, ABARE, GPO Box 1563, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 61-62-469-422

TELEX/TELEFAX: AA61667 / 61-62-469-699

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Greta R. Boye and Montague J. Lord

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Director, Commodity Market Research Ltd.; and Economist, Inter-American Development Bank, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: The Impact of Trade Liberalization on Agricultural Commodities: An Empirical Investigation

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working Paper, August 1989

ABSTRACT: The study uses a model of international commodity trade to analyze the effects of trade liberalization by the industrialized countries on Latin America's major agricultural exports. As expected, the estimated price elasticities of import demand for the agricultural commodities are, in general, lower than those found by others for manufactured goods, although, the elasticities vary greatly among products and importers. Nonetheless, the measured effects of trade liberalization are found to be large as a result of high-tariff equivalent levels of NTBs to trade and subsidies that exist in many of the agricultural products.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Montague Lord / Mrs. Greta Boye, 1717-20th St., NW, Washington, DC 20009, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-667-7651

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-202-623-3096

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Centre for International Economics

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Centre for International Economics, Canberra, Australia

TITLE OF REPORT: Global Study: Macroeconomic Consequences of Farm Support Policies -- Overview of an International Program of Studies

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: ISBN 0 7316 2912 4 (1988)

ABSTRACT: Agricultural protectionism escalated over the early 1980s. With it emerged serious international frictions. Despite intensive efforts, multilateral trade negotiations have been unable to resolve these tensions. The reason, as argued in this book, is that the origins of the agricultural trade problem are national - caused by one-sided domestic pressures on governments to provide agricultural support. Convincing governments to reverse these policies has been made difficult by the paucity of information about what the domestic costs of these policies are and who is really paying for them.

This report is a summary of a book, soon to be published, which seeks to redress that imbalance. This synthesis contains results of an ambitious global project to assess the economy-wide effects of agricultural policy in key countries. It presents briefly the findings of ten separate studies, by eminent researchers, covering the Federal Republic of Germany, the European Community, Japan, the United States and Australia as well as a stylized representation of the developing world including the Republic of Korea as an example of a rapidly industrializing country. It also contains a fresh look at policy interaction between countries and what is behind US-EC agricultural trade wars. The results are startling and overturn some of the conventional wisdom on the economy-wide impacts of agricultural liberalization.

The full report is scheduled to be published by Duke University Press in summer 1989.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Judy Fenelon, Director of Publications, Centre for International Economics, GPO Box 2203, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia

COST PER COPY: A\$10.00

TELEPHONE: 61-62-486-699

TELEX/TELEFAX: SECCO AA25468 / 61-62-477-484

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Ramon L. Clarete

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Asst. Professor, School of Economics, University of the Philippines; and Consultant, Department of Agriculture, Republic of the Philippines

TITLE OF REPORT: Special and Differential Treatment of Developing Countries in the Uruguay Round's Agricultural Negotiations

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Not available

ABSTRACT: This paper argues that the Uruguay Round negotiations should not compel developing countries to liberalize their agricultural sectors, while leaving their manufacturing sectors protected. One-sided agricultural liberalization is inconsistent with promoting agricultural development because it encourages rural-urban migration and unnecessarily constrains agricultural policy management and planning. Thus, special rules should apply for developing countries. In developing the argument, the paper traces the evolution of special and differential treatment for developing countries in the GATT and discusses some of the critical issues in the Uruguay Round's agricultural negotiations. It further argues that a mechanism for graduating developing countries from special and differential treatment in agriculture should be agreed upon and decided by the negotiators.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Ramon L. Clarete, School of Economics, University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 63-2-989686

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Gail L. Cramer, Eric J. Wailes, William E. Kost, and William Lin

POSITION, AFFILIATION: University of Arkansas; University of Arkansas; USDA, ATAD; and USDA, CED, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: International Rice Market Structure and Organization and the GATT

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Project number: Coop. Res. Agreement No. 58-3AEL-8-00091

ABSTRACT: A study of the consequences of farm commodity legislation for the rice industry was conducted for the years 1965 to 1987. Over that period, US rice policy has changed from one of production allotments, where the burden was primarily on the consumer, to a program of price support and income deficiency payments, where the burden falls primarily on the taxpayer. The objective of the study was to examine the efficiency, i.e., the social cost of a dollar transfer to support the income of rice producers. Results show that as the rest of the world has enhanced its ability to respond to market signals through supply and demand adjustments, the ability of the US to pass on higher prices through government price support programs has declined, thus a strict reliance or return to mandatory production controls such as allotments would likely be far less productive in the 1980s than they were in the 1950s and 1960s.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5, 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Eric Wailes, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 501-575-2278

TELEX/TELEFAX: 314000

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Gail L. Cramer, Eric J. Wailes, and Stan Phillips

POSITION, AFFILIATION: L.C. Carter Professor of Agricultural Economics; and Professors, respectively, University of Arkansas

TITLE OF REPORT: The Impact of Liberalizing Trade on the World Rice Market: A Spatial Model Including Rice Quality

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Preliminary Report, September 30, 1989

ABSTRACT: A global rice spatial equilibrium model was developed which includes 13 exporting and 46 importing countries to estimate the impact of world trade liberalization. The model was structured to account for trade flows by rice type and quality for japonica, high-quality india, and low-quality india.

Primary findings of the study were (i) that world rice trade expands by 118 percent under free trade (japonica 484 percent; high-quality india 9.1 percent; and low-quality india 72.4 percent); (ii) that the weighted average importer price per metric ton increases 32 percent (japonica 53 percent; high-quality india 23 percent; and low-quality india 1 percent).

China, North Korea, Thailand, India, and Australia increase exports under trade liberalization. The effect of free trade on the US is a decrease in volume of rice exports, but an increase in price so the value of US rice exports remains about the same.

Despite these large percentage changes expected under free trade, the volume of world trade as a percent of world consumption only increases from 4 percent to 9 percent.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5, 1, 2, 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Gail L. Cramer, Room 221, Agriculture Bldg., Department of Agri. Econ. and Rur. Soc., University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-501-575-6935

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Mehrdad Haghayeghi

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Visiting Assistant Professor, California Polytechnic University

TITLE OF REPORT: Agricultural Underdevelopment in the Third World: The Anatomy of a Developing Global Crisis

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Presented at Western Political Science Association, Utah, 1987

ABSTRACT: This study examines various theories of agricultural development. Evidence strongly indicates that policies and programs derived from these theories have not, to any significant degree, improved the agrarian conditions of the Third World countries during the past three and a half decades. The policy failures are attributed to research and information flaws, and resource allocation and implementation problems. In terms of the former, the paper proposes the adoption of an interdisciplinary approach that would take into account both the economics and the politics of agriculture. In terms of the latter, it is suggested that a shift of priority to agricultural development, if accompanied by trade liberalization, may enhance the comparative advantage of many Third World countries whose primary export items are agricultural.

One major obstacle to the realization of agricultural trade liberalization has been the necessity of maintaining trade subsidies on food imports which almost invariably have lowered farmers' income, discouraged agricultural production, and have adversely affected the trade balances of most Third World countries. Against this backdrop, the paper explores the political risks and economic benefits of non-protectionist agricultural policies.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5, 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Mehrdad Haghayeghi, Department of Political Sciences, California Polytechnic University, 3801 West Temple Ave., Pomona, CA 91768-4055, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-818-795-7302; 1-714-869-3887

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): R.C. Hine, K.A. Ingersent, and A.J. Rayner

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Lecturer, Fellow, and Professor, respectively, University of Nottingham, UK

TITLE OF REPORT: The Agricultural Negotiations in the Uruguay Round

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CREDIT Research Paper 89/3, July 1989, pp. 38

ABSTRACT: The paper reviews the current state of the Uruguay Round trade negotiations on agriculture against a background of past failures to subject agriculture to GATT disciplines and reasons for re-attempting the task now. The negotiating positions of the leading participants are summarized together with the main issues of contention between them. Following the Geneva Accord of April 1989, the prospects are assessed for a successful long-run outcome to the current attempt to reach a multilateral agreement on the reform of domestic agricultural and trade policies in developed countries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: R.C. Hine, Editor, CREDIT Research Papers, Department of Economics, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, England

COST PER COPY: £3.00

TELEPHONE: 44-602-484848

TELEX/TELEFAX: 37346 / 44-602-420825

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): M.G. Kirby, H.C. Haszler, D.T. Parsons, and M.G. Adams

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics

TITLE OF REPORT: Early Action on Agricultural Trade Reform: Application and Effects

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Discussion Paper 88.3

ABSTRACT: The agricultural negotiating proposals for the Uruguay Round generally support the need for some action in the short term to reduce agricultural protection as part of a multi-stage process of policy change. There is enough common ground among the proposals to suggest there is a basis for some 'early action' to initiate agricultural policy change. The paper shows how a package of initial agricultural policy changes could be assembled. The illustrations are based on policy adjustments for a subset of the United States, the European Community and Japan. The package is based on policy adjustments which would have reduced output assistance for the specified commodities and countries by 10 percent from their levels in 1986. The policy changes focus on reducing administered prices so as to narrow the gap between administered and world prices. Where appropriate, other variables are manipulated to cut back support levels.

Some of the potential impacts of a partial liberalization of agricultural policies are analyzed using the SWOPSIM framework developed within ERS. Major findings from the simulations are (i) the effects on world price and total trade of a simulated 10 percent reduction in output assistance by all countries are relatively small; (ii) all country groups stand to gain from participating in the 10 percent reduction in assistance; (iii) if the major developed countries (United States, European Community and Japan) reduce their agricultural protection, then all remaining groups have an economic incentive to do likewise; and (iv) all groups, with the exception of African food importers, gain more the greater is the reduction in agricultural protection.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Henry Haszler, Manager, International Economic Analysis Section, ABRE, GPO Box 1563, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 61-62-469-410

TELEX/TELEFAX: AA61667 / 61-62-469-699

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Gerald C. Nelson

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Assistant Professor, University of Illinois

TITLE OF REPORT: Rent-Seeking in North-South Agricultural Trade

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: European Review of Agricultural Economics, forthcoming

ABSTRACT: Until the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations, LDCs have not lobbied systematically for DC agricultural trade liberalization either individually or as a group, despite the strong probability that such liberalization would increase LDC income. The paper reviews previous hypotheses for this behavior and identifies another explanation. DC agricultural distortions sometimes result in income transfers to a group of LDC agricultural producers who lobby both at home and abroad for the continuation of the DC distortions. Examples from cassava and sugar trade are discussed.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5, 2, 6

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Gerald C. Nelson, University of Illinois, Department of Agricultural Economics, 305 Mumford Hall, 1301 W. Gregory Dr., Urbana, Illinois 61801, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-217-333-6465

TELEX/TELEFAX: 206957

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): K.S. Parikh, G.Fischer, and K.Frohberg

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Dr. Parikh is Director, Indira Gandhi Institute of Government, Bombay - 400 065, India

TITLE OF REPORT: Towards Free Trade in Agriculture

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, ISBN 90-247-3632-3

ABSTRACT: The book uses a system of applied general equilibrium models of national economics, linked together through trade and capital flows, to explore the consequences of changes in agricultural trade policies on the global and national food and agricultural systems. The impact of changes in policies of one country or a group of countries on world market prices, volume of trade of different agricultural commodities; and of trade by each country on domestic prices, on domestic production and consumption and investment levels are traced. The modeling system is used to trace the consequences of these policies over a time period of 10-15 years. The system is also used to examine the impact of agricultural trade liberalization by EC alone, US alone, OECD countries and all LDCs alone, and all market economies together.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 101 Philip Drive, Norwell, MA 02061, USA

COST PER COPY: \$67.00

TELEPHONE: 91-22-680-0918

TELEX/TELEFAX: 70040 IGI IN / 91-22-680-2752

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Analysis of Global Support Measurement in the Agricultural Negotiations

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 13, Caracas, August 2, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper contains a critical analysis of the use of several aggregate measurements of support, particularly the "Producer Subsidy Equivalent", in negotiations on agricultural trade in the Uruguay Round, including an evaluation of the possible coverage, scope and use of the indicator from the point of view of the interests of the Latin American countries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Problems Affecting International Agricultural Trade in the Uruguay Round

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 12, Caracas, July 20, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper offers general and specific recommendations to Latin American countries designed to minimize the adverse effects of sanitary and phytosanitary measures on international agricultural trade, with the aim of promoting their adoption in the Uruguay Round. For this purpose, the paper describes the most important proposals within the framework of the Negotiating Group on Agriculture (NG 5) and analyzes the main provisions of the General Agreement and the GATT system with regard to sanitary and phytosanitary issues, including historical references to the discussions surrounding the establishment of the GATT.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Main Elements of the Proposals on Agriculture

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 7, Caracas, 3 June 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper contains a synthetic and comparative overview of the main elements included in different proposals submitted to the Group of Negotiations on Agriculture (NG 5).

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Mark Ritchie

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Agricultural Trade Policy, Department of Agriculture,
State of Minnesota, USA

TITLE OF REPORT: Impact of the GATT on Food Self-Reliance and World Hunger

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Text of a Speech to the "International Symposium on Rice
and Self-Reliance", Tokyo, Japan, August 1988

ABSTRACT: The original goal of the GATT was to establish rules for world trade in order to increase its volume, an objective which would tend to increase global interdependence. However, the original GATT agreement incorporate special provisions to protect each member nation's domestic agricultural systems and food security.

Perhaps the most important of these special food security provisions was included in Article XI of the GATT treaty. This provision recognizes the right of each country to limit the quantity of imports of agricultural products. Without import controls, "overproducing" countries would build up ever larger surplus stocks, which would eventually have to be dumped onto world markets either as food aid or as heavily subsidized exports. The disastrous impacts of this food dumping, especially on food self-reliance in the Third World, has been documented for over a hundred years.

Unfortunately, those positive elements of Article XI have been far outweighed by the negative elements of current GATT policies and practices. The general operation of GATT and most other multilateral institutions has helped to create a highly monopolized world trading environment; a dozen grain corporations now control over 90 percent of world grain trade, dangerously compromising the food self-reliance of all nations, both rich and poor. Perhaps the most damaging GATT policy, however, has been participants' refusal to prohibit agricultural dumping, although the dumping of manufactured goods is strictly prohibited under GATT. This dumping of surpluses onto world markets has been disastrous for the poor countries, especially those attempting to achieve food self-reliance.

The food crisis is a global problem, and so needs a global solution. The GATT negotiations can and must reform the current world trading system, but this reform must support the goals of food security and sustainable development for all nations.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5, 7, 8, 9, 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Mark Ritchie, 90
W. Plato Blvd., St. Paul, MN 55107, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-612-297-1629

TELEX/TELEFAX: 910-563-3592 / 1-612-297-5522

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Alexander H. Sarris

POSITION, AFFILIATION: University of Athens

TITLE OF REPORT: Food Security and International Security

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 301, May 1989

ABSTRACT: Global food insecurity, measured in terms of the number of people unable to obtain an adequate diet, is large and has increased in the last decade. Apart from low average incomes, a major contributing factor to this development is the growing instability of international markets. This tends to lead to increasing indebtedness by agriculturally oriented countries, and to subsequent increasing conditionality imposed by creditor nations. Much of the instability in world markets for agricultural commodities is induced by developed countries' restrictive policies, and this is shown to imply that larger global 'reserves' are necessary to maintain a low risk of famines. Furthermore, increased external price instability is shown to imply that developing countries which attach priority to food security might shift their production structures in favor of food and away from exportable crops. The inherent conflicts and risks of providing insurance to poor, famine-prone countries will, however, necessitate greater international cooperation.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Fernando A. Fernandez Solano

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economist, p.a., U.A.S.D.

TITLE OF REPORT: The Uruguay Round and the International Trade Policy: Their Implications for the Developing Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: I.01.0589-X

ABSTRACT: This report looks at the rules and procedures of the GATT system and covers recent forms of trade barriers. The first part shows the most important aspects of the Round (scope, group of negotiations on services, agricultural and industrial policies, etc.), including the analysis of the GATT approach to trade liberalization. It's a macroeconomic analysis intended to clarify and explain the Uruguay Round and its importance to the developing countries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5, 14, 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Lic. Fernando A. Fernandez Solano, Calle 37-D, No. 17, Los Minas, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 809-596-0887

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): T. G. Srinivasan, Vincent Parkin, and David Vines

POSITION, AFFILIATION: University of Glasgow; Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London; and Professor, University of Glasgow and CEPR, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Food Subsidies and Inflation in Developing Countries: A Bridge Between Structuralism and Monetarism

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 334, August 1989

ABSTRACT: This paper examines the efficacy of food consumption subsidies as anti-inflation policy in developing countries characterized by rigidities of food supply. First a standard structuralist model is utilized to show that though a policy of food consumption subsidies brings down inflation in the very short run, eventually it is self-defeating: a lower relative price of food encourages demand for scarce food and exacerbates inflationary pressures. Next, a monetarist feature -- the asset creation effects of subsidy payments feeding through the government budget constraint -- is added to the structuralist model. One might expect that this would reinforce the results of the structuralist model, but it is shown that the ensuing inflation is not unambiguously higher than the inflation in the pure structuralist version. In fact, either a contractionary real balance effect or a sizeable response of tax revenues from the expanding industrial sector can lower the inflationary effects or even reverse them. Subsequently, alternative versions of the model are presented, incorporating instantaneous real wage adjustment and a reorientation of the model to study the same issue in the context of an open economy.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5, 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Erly Cardoso Teixeira

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Ph.D., Associate Professor

TITLE OF REPORT: An Analysis of the New Brazilian Agricultural Policy

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Portuguese

REFERENCE INFORMATION:

ABSTRACT: The new Brazilian agricultural policy calls for price intervention measure and trade liberalization attitudes regarding soybeans, cotton, black beans, corn and rice. This policy improves price stability and can be viewed as a first step toward income guarantee to farmers. It is expected to bring technological change and low prices to farmers in the long-run with the supply curve shifting to the right. It is also expected to bring low prices to consumers. Many will benefit from less government intervention and price stability. Clearly, trade liberalization will internalize world price instability but this instability is expected to be less than the instability that government intervention will cause.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Erly Cardoso Teixeira, Universidade Federal de Vicosa, Departamento de Economia Rural, 36570 - Vicosa - MC, Brazil

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 55-31-891-2218

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Kevin Watkins

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Catholic Institute for International Relations, Lond,
UK

TITLE OF REPORT: Agriculture and Farm Trade in GATT

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: C.A.P. Briefing, Number 20, March 1989, 14 pages

ABSTRACT: Attempts to resolve the deepening chaos in world agricultural markets are now focused on the GATT. It is now widely recognized that the ability of the Uruguay Round to address the fundamental problems of farm trade and structural over-production in the OECD countries will be critical to the wider future of multilateralism in international trade. However, agriculture is only weakly integrated into the GATT's codes and rules, and contracting parties are divided as to how to establish firmer trade and production disciplines.

This Briefing examines the place of farm trade in the GATT and the problems facing negotiators in the Uruguay Round. Part I outlines existing GATT rules on agriculture, considers some of the difficulties associated with them, and provides an historical overview of past GATT rounds. Part II provides a summary and analysis of the background to the Punta del Este Round and the major position papers. The paper concludes by setting out an alternative agenda for the incorporation of agriculture into the GATT.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5, 6, 7

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Catholic Institute for International Relations, 22 Coleman Fields, London N1 7AF, UK

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): L. Alan Winters

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, University of Wales, Bangor, and CEPR

TITLE OF REPORT: The National Security Argument for Agricultural Protection

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 287, November 1988

ABSTRACT: Agricultural support is often advocated as a means to national security. This is misguided. At current levels of consumption there is considerable scope for substitution away from food without catastrophic welfare losses, and even in the total absence of imports the UK could feed itself. Oil and chemical inputs into agriculture are probably more vulnerable to embargo than food, there having been virtually no past instances of successful food embargoes. If a food embargo is felt likely, the correct policy response would be to store food for the short run and agriculture inputs -- especially natural fertilizers -- to allow a rapid expansion of output in the longer run. Current 'high price, high output' agricultural policies increase dependence on vulnerable inputs (energy) and exhaust the soil. They probably reduce national security.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Joachim Zietz and Alberto Valdes

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Associate Professor of Economics and Research Coordinator, the University of Detroit; and Director of the International Food Trade and Food Security Program, IFPRI, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: International Interactions in Food and Agricultural Policies: Effect of Alternative Policies

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Unpublished report, prepared at the request of the OECD, March 1989

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to identify how long-run changes in agricultural productivity and overall income growth as well as alternative economic policies by developing countries (LDCs) and industrialized countries (IC) will impact on agricultural production, consumption, and trade flows of both groups of countries. Compared with the OECD-MTM modelling effort, the focus of this study is not restricted primarily to the effects of OECD agricultural policies on other OECD countries. The emphasis is rather on the ramifications that changes in OECD agricultural policy may have on LDCs. Equally important for this study is the question of how changes in economic policy - and particularly in agricultural policy - in LDCs would affect, through their impact on world prices, both developing countries themselves and industrialized countries. Similar to the OECD-MTM modelling effort, the current study employs a multi-country, multi-commodity model, where commodity interdependence enter via cross price elasticities. In contrast to the OECD-MTM model, however, this study is long run in focus in the sense that productivity and per capita income growth are modelled explicitly. Furthermore, the study provides considerably more details for developing countries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: International Food Trade and Food Security Program, IFPRI, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036-1998, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-862-5600

TELEX/TELEFAX: 440054 / 1-202-467-4439

(6) TROPICAL PRODUCTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Possible Effects on "Preferential Access" of Tropical Products from the ACP States by 1992 when the EC Becomes a Unified Market	113
The Uruguay Round and the Developing Countries	114
Tropical Products	115

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Mohamed Kabiru Gassama

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Grants Financial Analyst, African Development Foundation

TITLE OF REPORT: Possible Effects on "Preferential Access" of Tropical Products from the ACP States by 1992 when the EC Becomes a Unified Market

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Unpublished

ABSTRACT: When Europe becomes a unified market by December 1992, most of the ACP States will have to deal with a serious factor -- other than fluctuating commodity prices -- that will affect their export earnings from agricultural cash products. Under the Lome Convention, the ACP States have continuously enjoyed concessions on preferential access of tropical products such as bananas, meat and sugar, which account for a sizeable part of their GNP, into the European market. If bananas from Latin America (which, because of their competitiveness, are called the "dollar zone" fruits) enter the EEC duty free, it would be disastrous for the ACP States, most of them already in a depressed state from debt servicing burdens. In the Uruguay Round, concessions have already been given to non-ACP States and with the UK importing more from the dollar zone, this will worsen the situation in the ACP States.

In light of the above, this paper will seek to address the implications of the loss of a traditional market and its effects on the national income, employment, wages and standard of living of the affected ACP States. The paper will further discuss the need to maintain some sort of status quo to preserve the interest of the ACP States. The argument for the possibility of setting up fruit processing and meat canning industries in some ACP countries as a trade-off for the lost market after 1992 has been quantitatively analyzed assuming that there will be a near total loss of their share of the market. It is hoped that this paper will provide an alternative thinking on the dependency on the EC market as the sole importer of tropical products as we enter the next round of multilateral trade negotiations.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 6, 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Kabiru Gassama, 4119 Postgate Tr., #402, Silver Spring, MD 20906, USA

COST PER COPY: \$5.00

TELEPHONE: 1-301-871-0105

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Alasdair I. Macbean

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor Emeritus, University of Lancaster and
Consultant to the World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: The Uruguay Round and the Developing Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: A World Bank internal paper, September 11, 1989

ABSTRACT: The potential gains for developing countries from OECD trade liberalization and strengthening of the GATT system are large. But to ensure that their gains are maximized they may have to modify their stance on special and differential status. By making some concessions in tariff and NTM bindings, and setting a timetable for reducing trade barriers, developing countries will improve the efficiency of their own resource allocation, but also raise their gains in access to OECD markets. This appears to be crucial if they are to gain significantly from trade liberalization in agriculture. Their actions in April show that they regard the continuation of the Uruguay Round as important. Certainly a retreat from multilateralism to bilateralism would seem likely to hurt most developing countries. But failure of the MTN would almost certainly imply this.

The largest gains in economic welfare for both developing and developed countries would come from substantial reductions in the use of NTMs and their conversion to tariffs where protection is deemed essential. The growth in the use of NTMs in recent years undermines the GATT system. It fosters the development of bilateralism and managed trade, both of which reduce consumers' choice, raise costs, increase disputes between nations and make GATT's multilateral disciplines seem irrelevant for much, if not most, trade.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 6, 4, 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Sarath Rajapatirana,
Economic Advisory Staff, World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433,
USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-477-8057

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 / 1-202-477-6391

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Tropical Products

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 3, Caracas, March 9, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper examines past GATT negotiating rounds, discusses the deliberations and proposals of the Negotiating Group on Tropical Products (NG 6) of the Uruguay Round, and offers some initial views on possible negotiating stances for developing countries on this subject.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 6

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

(7) GATT ARTICLES

	<u>Page No.</u>
Beyond Subsistence: Labor Standards and Third World Development	119
Institutionalizing Constructive Competition: International Labor Standards and Trade	120
Working Document on the Uruguay Round (The Montreal Meeting)	121
Developing Economies and GATT - A Focus on Nigeria and India	122
Growth through Agriculture and Industries	123
The Injury Test in USA Legislation and the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement	124
Scope of Tariff Binding (Article II)	125
Working Document on the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations	126
The Trade-Debt Link, Latin America and the Uruguay Round	127
Regional Discrimination: Articles XXIV and XXV	128
State Trading: Article XVII	129
Reform of Articles XII and XVIII-B (Balance of Payments Restrictions)	130
Principal Supplying Interest (Article XXVIII)	131
The Multilateral Trading System: Analysis and Prospects for Negotiating Change	132
Proposals for a Review of Article XVIII of GATT: An Assessment	133

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Bureau of International Labor Affairs Council, US Department of Labor and the Overseas Development Council

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Bureau of International Labor Affairs, US Department of Labor, and the Overseas Development Council

TITLE OF REPORT: Beyond Subsistence: Labor Standards and Third World Development

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Report of a Symposium co-convened by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs of the US Department of Labor and by the Overseas Development Council, December 12-13, 1988, Washington, DC

ABSTRACT: This report presents the rapporteur's account of an international symposium that examined the relationship between labor standards and economic and social development, especially in the Third World. In addition, major speeches presented at the symposium are reproduced in their entirety and a listing of papers prepared for this symposium is included in the report.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7, 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Gregory K. Schoepfle, Director, Foreign Economic Research Division, Office of International Economic Affairs, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, US Department of Labor, Room S-5325, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-423-7610

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-202-523-4071

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Stephen A. Herzenberg

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Bureau of International Labor Affairs, US Department of Labor

TITLE OF REPORT: Institutionalizing Constructive Competition: International Labor Standards and Trade

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Economic Discussion Paper No. 32, September 1988

ABSTRACT: In anticipation of continuing debate over whether and how worker rights should be incorporated within the GATT and domestic trade legislation, this paper surveys the economic implications of trade in the presence of wide variations in labor rights.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7, 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Gregory K. Schoepfle, Director, Foreign Economic Research Division, Office of International Economic Affairs, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, US Department of Labor, Room S-5325, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-523-7610

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-202-523-4071

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Working Document on the Uruguay Round (The Montreal Meeting)

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, SP/IV-RC-NCM/DT No. 2, February 1989 and SP/IV-RC-MTN/DT No.2/Add. 1, April 1989

ABSTRACT: The document evaluates the results of the Montreal meeting and puts forth suggestions for countries in the region with regard to the issues dealt with in each of the negotiating groups of the Uruguay Round. This document was updated to take into account the results of the meeting held by the Multilateral Trade Negotiations Committee in April 1989.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7, all other groups

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Walter C. Ndubuisi

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Lecturer, Department of Business Management, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria

TITLE OF REPORT: Developing Economies and GATT - A Focus on Nigeria and India

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: June 1989

ABSTRACT: The study provides insight into the performance, problems and solutions of developing economies in relation to the guiding rules and regulations of the GATT.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7, 9

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. Walter c. Ndubuisi, Department of Business Administration, University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Nigeria.

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Walter C. Ndubuisi

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Coordinator of Studies

TITLE OF REPORT: Growth through Agriculture and Industries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: May 23, 1989

ABSTRACT: The economic distortions in the developing nations is the result of the neglect of agriculture and small industries. In order to industrialize, these economies must have strong agricultural bases. GATT should come to their aid by removing all forms of trade barriers, set up Research and Development fund and find an alternative to currency devaluation.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7, 1, 2, 5

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. Walter C. Ndubuisi, c/o Mrs. Mary C. Obialo, 167 Kirikiri Road, Olodi - Apapa, Lagos, Nigeria

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: The Injury Test in USA Legislation and the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 8, Caracas, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper explores options that developing countries could promote in the Uruguay Round of negotiations with the purpose of ensuring that the USA brings its legislation on countervailing duties into conformity with the obligations of the General Agreement, thus only applying countervailing duties when the existence or threat of material injury is proven. Particular attention is given to the possibility of proposing in the Group of Negotiations on GATT Articles that, within a time frame to be determined, the grandfather clause be abolished for all contracting parties.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7, 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Scope of Tariff Binding (Article II)

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 5, Caracas, May 5, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper analyzes the proposal submitted by New Zealand regarding Article II of the General Agreement (scope of tariff binding) to the Negotiating Group on GATT Articles (NG 7) of the Uruguay Round, and evaluates its benefits from the point of view of the developing countries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Working Document on the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, SP/III-RC/NCM/DT No. 2 and SP/III-RC-NCM/DT No. 2 Add. 1/Rev. 1, February 1988

ABSTRACT: The document analyzes the issues being negotiated in the Uruguay Round from a Latin American perspective and offers suggestions concerning not only possible proposals SELA Member States might present in the course of the negotiations but also ideas regarding the general negotiating strategy for the region.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7, all other groups

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: The Trade-Debt Link, Latin America and the Uruguay Round

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, SP/CL/XIV.0/Di No. 1, August 1988

ABSTRACT: The document analyzes the trade-debt link from a Latin American perspective and provides elements for a possible initiative by Latin American countries in this regard in the framework of the Uruguay Round.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Regional Discrimination: Articles XXIV and XXV

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 17, Caracas, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper focuses on possible improvements in Articles XXIV and XXV of the General Agreement for the purpose of better controlling regional discrimination by developed countries and avoiding the prejudices to developing countries derived therefrom, emphasizing changes that could be introduced in the framework of the Uruguay Round.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: State Trading: Article XVII

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 18, Caracas, 1988

ABSTRACT: With the purpose of identifying legal improvements to Article XVII that developing countries could seek to introduce in the framework of the Uruguay Round, the report analyzes the problems with GATT's provisions on state trading, breaking them down into four subjects: definition of state trading itself; definition on the basic GATT rules that apply to state trading and the manner in which they apply; improvement of the reporting requirement; and the application of state trading rules to developing countries and centrally planned economies.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Reform of Articles XII and XVIII-B (Balance of Payments Restrictions)

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 15, Caracas, August 30, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper addresses the proposals made by developed contracting parties to the Negotiating Group on GATT Articles in the Uruguay Round, with a view to reforming Articles XII and XVIII-B of the General Agreement that deal with balance of payments restrictions. The paper analyzes and describes the main problems and issues -- economic and political -- underlying the negotiations on this matter and demonstrates to a large extent that the reforms proposed are not really necessary either substantively or procedurally.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Principal Supplying Interest (Article XXVIII)

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 6

ABSTRACT: The paper analyzes, taking into account the interests of developing countries, the proposals made to the Negotiating Group on GATT Articles (NG 7) concerning the review of existing rules for determining which countries have the right to participate in and the compensation due to negotiations pursuant to a withdrawal or modification of bound tariffs.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Robert M. Stern (Editor)

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Economics and Public Policy, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

TITLE OF REPORT: The Multilateral Trading System: Analysis and Prospects for Negotiating Change

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: University of Michigan Press, forthcoming in 1990

ABSTRACT: This volume will contain individual chapters dealing with the following topics: linkages in multilateral trade negotiations; assessment of the GATT codes on non-tariff measures; consistency of export-restraint arrangements with the GATT; evaluating options for reducing tariffs and NTBs in the Uruguay Round; an analytical survey of dumping issues; incentive effects of antidumping laws; safeguards arrangements and policies; agricultural negotiations; services issues; TRIPS and TRIMS; dispute settlement; tradeoffs and national interests; and the future of the GATT system. The authors involved include: Robert M. Stern; Alan V. Deardorff; John H. Jackson; Drusilla K. Brown; Bernard M. Hoekman; Michael P. Leidy; and Alice Enders.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7, 8-15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2373

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-313-930-2800

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Frances Stewart

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Research Officer, Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford, UK

TITLE OF REPORT: Proposals for a Review of Article XVIII of GATT: An Assessment

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Queen Elizabeth House, Mimeo; Paper For UNCTAD, 1988

ABSTRACT: This paper reviews the arguments put forward for revision of Article XVIII. It concludes that the original justification for the article remains, but that there has been some abuse of its use in practice, and some reforms are called for.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 7

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. Frances Stewart, Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford, UK

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 44-1-435-3686

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

(8) MTN AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Uruguay Round and Developing Countries	137
Economic Perspectives on Dumping Law	138
Trade Policy in the United States	139
Subsidies and Countervailing Duties	140
Production Effects of Price and Cost-Based Antidumping Laws under Flexible Exchange Rates	141
Dumping, Antidumping, and Emergency Protection	142
Alternative Approaches for Extending Concessions on Non-Tariff Measures in Trade Negotiations with Special Reference to Developing Countries	143
Evaluation of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations: Trade in Goods and Services	144
The Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations Under GATT: Mid-term Review at Montreal - Main Outcome - An Appraisal	145
The Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations Under GATT: Objectives, Issues, Progress and Prospects of Negotiations Under GNGs and GNS	146
International Trade and the Environment: An Environmental Assessment of Present GATT Negotiations	147
Trade-Related Investment Measures	148

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Ayubur Rahman Bhuyan

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Economics, Dhaka University, Bangladesh

TITLE OF REPORT: Uruguay Round and Developing Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Report prepared for the UNCTAD/UNDP Inter-regional Seminar for the Least Developed Countries, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 3-5 October 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper reviews the progress of negotiations of the Uruguay Round up to June 1989 and assesses the opportunities and prospects from the point of view of the least developed countries. The paper then appraises the likely outcome of the negotiations keeping in view the preservation of special and differential treatment and benefits of the least developed countries, and highlights the role and responsibilities of the developing countries as a whole for safeguarding their interest in the negotiations.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 8

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. C.K. Patel, Chief, International Trade Programmes, UNCTAD, Palais des Nations, Geneva 1211, Switzerland

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 41-22-500-353 / 500-260

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Alan V. Deardorff

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Economics and Public Policy, University of Michigan

TITLE OF REPORT: Economic Perspectives on Dumping Law

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Discussion Paper #240, Research Seminar in International Economics, University of Michigan

ABSTRACT: The paper is a survey of the economics literature on dumping. The first part of the paper explores dumping as international price discrimination. Drawing upon the classic treatment of Jacob Viner, the welfare implications of price discrimination per se are examined, followed by a discussion of any additional welfare implications that might arise with international price discrimination in the form of dumping. The second part of the paper examines an alternative form of dumping -- exporting below cost. A variety of recent theoretical explanations for such behavior are examined and, again, their welfare implications are explored. The conclusion of the paper, broadly, is that available economic explanations of dumping do not lend support to the view that dumping ought to be discouraged.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 8

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: US\$8.00

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-6817

TELEX/TELEFAX: None

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): J. Michael Finger

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Lead Economist, World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: Trade Policy in the United States

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Paper prepared for the American Economic Associations' Annual Meetings, October 13, 1989

ABSTRACT: After 150 years of tight restrictions on imports, US trade policy in the 1930s came under the influence of the reciprocal trade agreements program, which was made multilateral with the creation of the GATT in 1947. Through the political dynamics of the GATT negotiations, US tariffs (and those of other industrial countries) were reduced to minimal levels. Some industries retained or gained protection (e.g., agriculture and textiles) but these were exceptions to the central tendency. About 1980 the regulation of unfair trade became the dominant influence on US trade policy -- on the export side, through "Section 301" as well as on the import side. The US market is still very open to import competition, but the dominant momentum is now toward closing rather than toward opening.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 8, 10, 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Nellie T. Artis, World Bank, Room N10-013, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-334-1193

TELEX/TELEFAX: 82987 (WORLDBANK) / 1-202-334-0516

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): J. Michael Finger

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Lead Economist, World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: Subsidies and Countervailing Duties

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Paper prepared for the Third Pacific Trade Policy Forum of the Pacific Economic Cooperative Conference, Vancouver, B.C., June 26-28, 1989

ABSTRACT: Among major industrial countries subsidies are provided mainly for agriculture, transportation and energy. Other domestic producers are supported mostly (and sometimes significantly) by import restrictions. Countervailing duties are used almost exclusively by the United States. International discussion of the "principles" involved tend more to justify further import restrictions than to restrict subsidies.

Negotiations to reduce national programs that subsidize agriculture are the important part of the Uruguay Round. Negotiations to reduce other subsidies might also be useful, but negotiations to reach an agreed statement of allowed or disallowed subsidies (or countervailing duties) are more likely a part of the problem than of the solution.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 8, 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Nellie T. Artis, World Bank, Room N10-013, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-334-1193

TELEX/TELEFAX: 82987 (WORLDBANK) / 1-202-334-0516

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Bernard Hoekman and Michael Leidy

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economist, GATT; and Professor, University of Arizona, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Production Effects of Price and Cost-Based Antidumping Laws under Flexible Exchange Rates

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Research Seminar in International Economics Discussion Paper, The University of Michigan, 1989

ABSTRACT: The existence of antidumping laws sets up a number of incentives for foreign producers. The purpose of this paper is to model the production response of an exporting firm facing an antidumping threat, thus formalizing one possible way in which the mere existence of antidumping legislation may constitute "harassment" of foreign firms. It is shown that the antidumping threat will cause firms to alter their production and allocation decisions, and that the specific reaction will depend on market structure and whether a price-based or a constructed-value methodology is followed.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 8

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: US\$8.00

TELEPHONE: 1-313-746-2373

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Bernard Hoekman and Michael Leidy

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economist, GATT; and Professor, University of Arizona, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Dumping, Antidumping, and Emergency Protection

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Research Seminar in International Economics Discussion paper, The University of Michigan, 1989

ABSTRACT: This paper focuses on some of the implicit linkages that exist between antidumping and safeguard or emergency protection actions along the lines of Article XIX of the GATT or Section 201 in the US trade law. After concluding that the circumstances under which dumping may occur are more extensive and varied than is commonly thought, possible rationales for reacting against dumping are discussed. The weak theoretical foundations of antidumping are stressed, as is the inferiority of the antidumping instrument in terms of achieving the stated goals of antidumping legislation. The implications of the existence of antidumping legislation are discussed, and a number of reforms are suggested that could improve on the status quo, and that could be implemented unilaterally.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 8

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: US\$8.00

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2373

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Peter J. Lloyd

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Economics and Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

TITLE OF REPORT: Alternative Approaches for Extending Concessions on Non-Tariff Measures in Trade Negotiations with Special Reference to Developing Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: UNCTAD/ST/ECDC/45, June 21, 1988

ABSTRACT: This report has been prepared in accordance with the work program approved by the UNCTAD Committee on Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries. It surveys the problem of comparing tariff and non-tariff measures of assistance and examines modalities for negotiating specific NTM preferences for individual measures. Such measures include specific and mixed tariffs, para-tariffs, minimum pricing tariffs and duties, prohibitions, quotas, import licensing and other volume restraining measures, and conversion of measures. The paper also examines the actual experience with negotiating NTM preferences and develops guidelines for the methods and modalities of future NTM negotiations.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 8, 1, 2, 7

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: UNCTAD, Committee on Economic Co-operation Among Developed Countries, Geneva, Switzerland

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 61-3-344-5311

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Evaluation of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations: Trade in Goods and Services

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, SP/CL/XV.0/DT No. 9, May 1989

ABSTRACT: This document was prepared for the consideration of SELA Member States on the occasion of the XV Regular Meeting of the Latin American Council held on 25 July - 1 August 1989. It is based on the discussions and statements of the Latin American Consultation and Coordinating Meeting for the Ministerial Meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee of the Uruguay Round (4 November 1988) and the IV Latin American Consultation Meeting on the Uruguay Round (15-17 May 1989). Both meetings were held within the framework of SELA. The document presents suggestions concerning Latin American countries' positions in relation to the most relevant issues of the Uruguay Round.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 8, all other groups

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): S.S. Saxena and R.K. Pandey

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Director General and Consultant, respectively, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

TITLE OF REPORT: The Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations Under GATT: Mid-term Review at Montreal - Main Outcome - An Appraisal

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Epilogue to Basic Volume, 31st December, 1988

ABSTRACT: This volume incorporates discussion on the situation prior to, during, and after the Montreal meeting of the Uruguay Round Negotiations. In the first chapter the perspective has been analyzed in some detail. The second chapter provides full view of decisions taken at the Ministerial meeting in negotiation area. The third chapter presents an appraisal of the outcome of the Mid-term Review. The final chapter specifies some of the research perceptions looked at from the viewpoint of developing countries in general and India in particular, regarding various developments, actual or potential, from the time of the Montreal meeting (early December 1988) to the TNC meeting scheduled to be held at Geneva during April 1989.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 8, all other groups

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: The Section Officer, Publications Division, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, B-21, Mehrauli Institutional Area, New Delhi - 110 016, India

COST PER COPY: Rs.50.00

TELEPHONE: 91-655124

TELEX/TELEFAX: 031-73185 IIFT IN

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): S.S. Saxena and R.K. Pandey

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Director General and Consultant, respectively, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

TITLE OF REPORT: The Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations Under GATT: Objectives, Issues, Progress and Prospects of Negotiations Under GNGs and GNS

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Basic Volume - November, 1988

ABSTRACT: This study was brought out on the eve of the Mid-Term Review of the progress of the Uruguay Round Negotiations at the Ministerial meeting in December, 1988. It has highlighted the broad features of the Eighth Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations - its main objectives in different areas, the issues that have emerged in the course of negotiations in all the fourteen groups under the Group of Negotiations on Trade in Goods (GNG) and the one under the Group of Negotiations on Trade in Services (GNS). The study has also reviewed the progress of Negotiations achieved up to November, 1988. In a separate chapter, the prospects for achievement at Montreal has been assessed. By way of appendices some relevant details like the plans and objectives of the Uruguay Round's latest position regarding membership of the GATT along with their affiliation with the economic groupings and select bibliography on the topic, have been presented.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 8, all other groups

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: The Section Officer, The Publication Division, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, B-21, Mehrauli Institutional Area, New Delhi - 110 016, India

COST PER COPY: Rs.150.00

TELEPHONE: 91-655124

TELEX/TELEFAX: 031-73185 IIFT IN

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Steven Shrybman

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Counsel, Canadian Environmental Law Association

TITLE OF REPORT: International Trade and the Environment: An Environmental Assessment of Present GATT Negotiations

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: 28 pages, October 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper describes several ways in which trade agreements and practices can influence, and undermine efforts to protect the environment, or manage natural resources in a sustainable manner. It argues for a much greater effort to identify the environmental implications of current GATT negotiations before commitments are made to agreements that may make critical environmental objectives much harder to achieve.

Trade practices play a large role in determining the scale and character of resource exploitation. The ways in which we use, or misuse, resources that has given rise to the environmental crises that we confront, including global warming, deforestation, and desertification. Unfortunately, trade environment linkages are rarely recognized, and are poorly understood.

The rules that govern the overwhelming proportion of world trade are set out in the GATT, which is presently being renegotiated. The result of those negotiations will greatly influence global trade and economic activity for the decade to come - the decade that will, from an ecological perspective, be most critical. Yet the GATT is being re-negotiated with virtually no consideration of its environmental implications. The governmental institutions that have responsibility for trade negotiations have no mandate or expertise to address environmental issues. Environmental organizations are neither being consulted, nor given an opportunity to comment on the various proposals that are being advanced by their respective governments. The shroud of secrecy which surrounds trade negotiations allows these objectives to be advanced in private and without regard for their environmental consequences.

As long as the environment remains an externality that is ignored during the trade negotiation process, trade agreements will often institutionalize principles that are at odds with, and at times antithetical to, the objectives that are being pursued through international environmental agreements.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 8

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Steven Shrybman, Canadian Environmental Law Association, 517 College St., Suite 401, Toronto, ONT M6G 4A2, Canada

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-416-960-2284

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-416-960-9392

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Sujit Sikidar

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Gauhati University, Department of Commerce, Gauhati-781 014, India

TITLE OF REPORT: Trade-Related Investment Measures

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION:

ABSTRACT: With a mere revision of the hard currency of the developed nations, keeping the volume of internationally traded goods and services constant, the exports of the developed countries become gradually cheaper in developed nations while imports of developing nations become costlier.

Trade negotiators would note that servicing of international debts, settlement of inter-governmental aids and loans, and settlement of loans from institutional agencies entail greater losses to the developing nations arising out of foreign currency transactions. The magnitude of such loss has widened further owing to volatility in exchange rate, adversely affecting the developing nations which are at the receiving end. The Uruguay Round negotiators, therefore, should look not only into the volume of goods traded but also to issues such as the hedging techniques of foreign exchange risk, foreign exchange transaction loss, spot and forward hedging of risk, hedging in the future market, foreign currency debt, currency swaps and forward contracts, foreign exchange options, and the long-term and short-term hedging techniques.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 8, 12

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. Sujit Sikidar, Gauhati University, Department of Commerce, Gauhati-781 014, India

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

(9) SAFEGUARDS

Page No.

Safeguards, Dumping and Subsidies: The Brazilian Perspective	151
International Trade and Economic Development (An Issue in Indian Context)	152
Policy Responses to Shifting Comparative Advantage: Designing a System of Emergency Protection	153

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): José Tavares Araújo Jr. and Leane Cornet Naidin

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Prof. of Economics, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Industrial Economics Institute; and Head of the Antidumping Division, Customs Policy Commission, Ministry of Finance, Brazil, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Safeguards, Dumping and Subsidies: The Brazilian Perspective

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Portuguese

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Instituto de Economia Industrial, Texto para Discussão no. 180, November 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the role of safeguard measures as instruments of protection. It analyzes the application of Antidumping and Subsidies Codes initiated against Brazilian exports over the last decade and shows evidences on the utilization of these codes as substitutes for a Safeguard Code. The paper proposes that this issue be included in the negotiations of the Uruguay Round.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 9, 10, 8

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mrs. Leane Cornet Naidin, Comissão de Política Aduaneira, Ministério da Fazenda, Av. Presidente Antonio Carlos, N° 375, 11° andar, Rio de Janeiro, CEP 20.020, Brazil

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 55-21-240-2798; 55-21-240-7021

TELEX/TELEFAX: 55-21-21068

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Anil Gupta

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Head, Department of Economics, S.D. College, UP, India

TITLE OF REPORT: International Trade and Economic Development (An Issue in Indian Context)

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: A paper submitted to the International Conference on Economic Development and the World Debt Problem at the University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Sept. 8-11, 1987

ABSTRACT: The paper analyzes the nature of growth in a developing nation like India in terms of her aggregate foreign trade. It attempts to examine the effects of growth by considering the consumption and production shifts due to trade expansion in the growing phase of the Indian economy. The empirical analysis in this context has been carried out by estimating the output elasticity of demand for imports and output elasticity of supply of importables.

The paper is divided into six parts. Part one introduces the problem. Part two explains the objective of the present analysis, highlighting the nature of India's foreign trade. Part three carries the description of interrelationship between international trade and economic development. Part four attempts to discuss some related theoretical aspects. Part five examines the issue in empirical terms taking the case of Indian economy -- a developing nation. Part six, concluding remarks.

The paper argues in favor of protectionist trade policy, import restriction plan, export promotion program, and restructured international monetary system.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 9

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Anil Gupta, 214, Arya Puri, Muzaffar Nagar-251 001 (UP), India

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 91-1312-6297

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Bernard Hoekman and Michael Leidy

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economist, GATT; and Professor, University of Arizona, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Policy Responses to Shifting Comparative Advantage: Designing a System of Emergency Protection

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Research Seminar in International Economics Discussion Paper, the University of Michigan, 1989

ABSTRACT: Many governments use various instruments of "contingent" or "administered" protection, as well as informal procedures such as voluntary export restraints. Antidumping duties, safeguard actions, and VERs to a large extent all address the same issue: protection of domestic firms from competitive pressures caused by shifts in comparative or competitive advantage. Taking the need for some sort of system to protect domestic producers from "disruptive" import competition as given, this paper identifies three criteria that a system of emergency protection should satisfy: effectiveness, efficiency, and equity. We argue that there should be one system to temporarily protect domestic producers, and not multiple ones, and that governments need to take great care that the incentive effects that are created by the existence of the possibility of protection are taken into account. The importance of this is illustrated by brief investigations of the incentives that are created by existing measures of contingent protection.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 9

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: US\$8.00

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2373

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

(10) SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES

	<u>Page No.</u>
Industrial Subsidies, Trade Barriers, and Market Structure	157
Trade Barriers and Direct Subsidies in Oligopolistic Industries	158
Strategic R&D Policy	159
US CVDs and Canadian Hog Exports: Methodological and Measurement Issues	160
Policing Unfair Imports: the United States Example	161
The Industry-Country Incidence of Unfair Imports Cases in the United States and the European Community	162
Calculating Dumping Margins for Agricultural Products: Some Methodological Problems	163
The Uruguay Negotiations on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, Past and Future Constraints	164
Antidumping Regulations or Pro-trust Law? The EC Chemical Cases	165
A Method for Estimating Injury Caused by Unfair Trade Practices	166
A Model of Dumping and Protectionism in the United States	167

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Jaleel Ahmad

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Economics, Concordia University, Montreal

TITLE OF REPORT: Industrial Subsidies, Trade Barriers, and Market Structure

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Report prepared for the OECD Directorate for Science, Technology, and Industry, Paris, 1988

ABSTRACT: The report surveys the current research on industrial subsidies to industries with market structures of varying degrees of competition. It evaluates the OECD countries' experience in this regard.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 10, 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Industry Division, Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, OECD, 2 rue Andre Pascal, Paris, France

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Jaleel Ahmad

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Economics, Concordia University, Montreal

TITLE OF REPORT: Trade Barriers and Direct Subsidies in Oligopolistic Industries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working Paper, Department of Economics, Concordia University, Montreal, 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper attempts an analytical comparison of direct subsidies and trade barriers (tariffs and non-tariff measures) as adjustment devices for industries faced with import competition. This comparison takes account of efficiency, welfare, and trade effects.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 10, 1, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Jaleel Ahmad, Department of Economics, Concordia University, 1455 Boulevard Maisonneuve, Montreal, Canada H3G 1M8

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 1-514-848-3921

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): John Beath, David Ulph, and Yannis Katsoulacos

POSITION, AFFILIATION: University of Bristol and CEPR; University of Bristol; and University of Liverpool, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Strategic R&D Policy

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 276, October 1988

ABSTRACT: The outcome of technological competition between firms (or countries) depends on the resolution of two forces: the profit incentive and the competitive threat. This is illustrated using a simple duopoly model. This model is then used to analyze two policy issues: subsidizing R&D and collaborative research ventures. In evaluating the second of these, some use is made of numerical simulations.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Chadee Doren, Robert Saint-Louis, and J.C. Gilson

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Assistant Professor, Massey University; Professor, Université Laval; and Professor, University of Manitoba, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: US CVDs and Canadian Hog Exports: Methodological and Measurement Issues

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: French

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Département d'économie rurale, Faculté des sciences de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation, Université Laval, Octobre 1989

ABSTRACT: Under the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement, the two countries have agreed to the establishment of a binational dispute settlement mechanism that would guarantee the impartial application of their respective antidumping and countervailing duty laws. The major presumption is that the binational panel would be insulated from domestic political pressures relating to the cases under dispute.

Judging by the experience with the US countervailing duty on Canadian hog exports, it seems that professional differences among the economists and econometricians may be more difficult to cope with, in the final analysis, than political pressures. Complaints about the growing legalism of recent trade agreements will be compounded by increasing debates among economists over unresolved conceptual, methodological, and empirical issues.

Economists would be well advised to use the US CVD on Canadian hog exports and other similar cases to examine still vulnerable and imprecise aspects of their "science". Nowhere is this need more apparent than in the area of (excess) demand/supply elasticities relating to the analysis of the impact of countervailing duties and antidumping legislation on specific commodity sectors.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Robert Saint-Louis, Département d'économie rurale, Faculté des sciences de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation, Université Laval, Québec G1K 7P4, Canada

COST PER COPY: \$2.00

TELEPHONE: 1-418-656-3363

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-418-656-2296

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): J. Michael Finger and Tracy Murray

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Lead Economist, World Bank; and Professor, University of Arkansas, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Policing Unfair Imports: the United States Example

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: April 11, 1989

ABSTRACT: In the nine years 1980-87, 774 antidumping or countervailing duty investigations were completely by the US government. Just over 1/3 of these were against developing country exports -- about the same fraction as developing countries' supply of US imports. The case load (% of cases compared with % of US imports) was relatively heavy against the European Community, Eastern Europe and Brazil, relatively light against Japan and Canada. Almost half of the cases have been superseded by negotiated export restraints.

Regulating unfair trade, not the GATT trade negotiations, now dominates the politics of US trade policy. The basic criteria over which the evolving trade policy system decides to give or not give protection to a domestic petitioner is whether imports do or do not displace domestic production. The definition of "unfair" has become so broad that it constrains not.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Nellie T. Artis, World Bank, Room N10-013, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-334-1193

TELEX/TELEFAX: 82987 (WORLDBANK) / 1-202-334-0516

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): J. Michael Finger and Patrick A. Messerlin

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Lead Economist, Trade Policy Division; and Senior Economist, International Trade Division, respectively, World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: The Industry-Country Incidence of Unfair Imports Cases in the United States and the European Community

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Paper prepared for the Hague Group Symposium on Europe and the South, Thoresta, Sweden, October 13-15, 1989

ABSTRACT: From time to time industries will bring pressures on their government for protection from import competition. Since 1980, when the Tokyo Round Codes which elaborated such mechanisms came into effect, the antidumping and countervailing duty mechanisms have pushed themselves forward as the primary vehicle for the advancement of protectionist pressures. The US case load is about 1/2 antidumping cases, 1/2 countervailing duty cases; in the EC (as everywhere except the US), there are almost no countervailing duty cases. Comparisons of industry and country incidence are provided. At the level of mechanics, the US and EC unfair trade processes are similar. At the level of general trade politics they are quite different. Regulating unfair trade provides US trade politics with its dominant processes and ideology. EC trade politics is dominated by the "1992" program, which provides the possibility of constraining the use of unfair trade regulations against trade from outside.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Nellie T. Artis, World Bank, Room N10-013, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-334-1193

TELEX/TELEFAX: 82987 (WORLDBANK) / 1-202-334-0516

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Shane J. Hunt

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Economics, Boston University

TITLE OF REPORT: Calculating Dumping Margins for Agricultural Products: Some Methodological Problems

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Mimeo, October 5, 1988

ABSTRACT: US legislation and administrative practice is reviewed with respect to the calculation of dumping margins and the imposition of antidumping duties. The economic rationale for the calculation procedures is analyzed, particularly with respect to cases involving agricultural markets characterized by price volatility. Difficulties in applying standard procedures to such markets are reviewed. Particular emphasis is given to the recent case of 'Certain Fresh-Cut Flowers from Colombia'.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Shane Hunt, Department of Economics, Boston University, Boston MA 02215, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-617-353-4436 or 4396

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Patrick A. Messerlin

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Economist, World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: The Uruguay Negotiations on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, Past and Future Constraints

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: World Bank, PPR Working Paper No. 186, April 1989

ABSTRACT: The Uruguay Round Negotiating Groups on countervailing and antidumping procedures share many common issues. This is not accidental, contends the author, but mirrors the way import-competing firms have become the driving force of antidumping and countervailing procedures set up under the Tokyo Round. The cases initiated since 1980 by the United States and the European Community (EC) illustrate what Tumlin has called the "tempting accommodation" in lawmaking: ill-defined (economically and politically ambiguous) laws producing "do-something" regulations with unexpected long-term effects. The result in this case is a fundamental imbalance in the use of the antidumping and subsidy codes. US and EC firms have increasingly used countervailing and antidumping procedures as a protectionist tool against the same few industries.

Countervailing actions are likely to be a poor instrument for limiting subsidies for economic reasons inherent in the profit-maximizing behavior of the complaining firms - not necessarily because of poorly designed provisions in the code. Economic forces impose limits on what can be expected from a subsidy code. For the same reason, antidumping actions are likely to be a successful way to support cartelization.

For many economists, first-best policies rely on self-disciplines on subsidies. This goal is politically difficult to achieve. The price paid to get wider support for stricter disciplines on subsidies seems to be to tolerate countervailing procedures and impose strong disciplines on their use.

However, to strengthen disciplines on countervailing measures would be meaningless without narrowing the currently pervasive definition of dumping and strengthening disciplines on antidumping procedures. This is related to the fact that US and EC firms have increasingly used antidumping procedures as a substitute for countervailing actions.

The author underlines the importance of disciplines in antidumping procedures by noting the links between antidumping, safeguard procedures, and the Multi-fibre Arrangement.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 10, 4

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Salome Torrijos, International Trade Division (S8-033), World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 11-202-473-3709

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 (WORLDBANK) / 1-202-477-0661

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Patrick A. Messerlin

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Economist, World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: Antidumping Regulations or Pro-trust Law? The EC Chemical Cases

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Draft, 30 November 1989

ABSTRACT: Are antidumping regulations used as implicit pro-trust law? The first section of the paper shows that the question deserves careful scrutiny: one fourth of the antidumping cases are closely related to almost one fourth of the antitrust cases initiated since 1980, i.e., they involve the same products and firms. This result leads to an extensive analysis of two "twin" antidumping and antitrust cases in the rest of the paper.

Section 2 shows how the antidumping measures were decisive for the survival of the cartels. Market prices were stabilized by the initiation of the antidumping cases and were skyrocketing after the measures.

Section 3 examines whether antidumping procedures were captured by the cartels. There is a lot of evidence that this is the case. Despite their transitory aspect, antidumping measures have offered the time necessary to expand protection when needed and to generate a more concentrated industry without pushing for more adjustment.

Section 4 looks at the balance between the consequences of the antidumping and antitrust measures. Because antidumping measures have imposed a high level of protection and have been a crucial factor of cartelization, they have imposed huge additional expenses on the EC users, DM600-700 million with welfare costs ranging from DM100-300 millions for markets representing DM6 billion. This result leads to the crucial conclusion that antitrust measures were not severe enough to inhibit future antidumping actions by recurrent cartels.

The conclusion calls for a full subordination of the antidumping regulations to antitrust laws, i.e., Article 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome. To deny this point would lead to the "confusion des genres:" the antidumping office will give de facto exemptions of competition rules when applying antidumping regulations while the antitrust office will impose trade liberalization when applying competition rules.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Salome Torrijos, International Trade Division (S8-033), World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-473-3709

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 (WORLDBANK) / 1-202-477-0661

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Tracy Murray and Donald Rousslang

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Economics, University of Arkansas; and US International Trade Commission, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: A Method for Estimating Injury Caused by Unfair Trade Practices

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: International Review of Law and Economics, forthcoming

ABSTRACT: The GATT rule governing international trade include guidelines for the introduction of remedies against unfair imports, i.e., imports must benefit from an unfair trade practice and such imports must cause injury to a domestic industry. These guidelines are not administered by GATT but instead are codified into national laws and administered by national authorities. US law designates the International Trade Commission (ITC) as the authority for determining whether unfair imports cause injury to a domestic industry.

This paper examines the alternative approaches to injury analysis that have been used by the ITC. The traditional method for injury analysis is based upon qualitative information and often yields arbitrary conclusions. We offer a rigorous methodology to estimate the magnitude of injury caused by the unfair trade practice. For illustration, this method is applied to four cases that have recently been decided by the ITC.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Tracy Murray, Department of Economics, BA 402, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-501-575-4003

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-501-575-7687

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Dominick Salvatore

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Director of Graduate Program and Professor of Economics,
Fordham University

TITLE OF REPORT: A Model of Dumping and Protectionism in the United States

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: November, 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper first examines the relationship between antidumping action and the new protectionism, and then reformulates and extends the theory of dumping. Subsequently, a simultaneous equations model is constructed, estimated and validated, and used to examine the causes and effects of antidumping action in the United States.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 10, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. Dominick Salvatore,
Director of Graduate Program and Professor, Department of Economics, Fordham
University, Bronx, NY 10458, USA

COST PER COPY: US\$3.00

TELEPHONE: 1-212-579-2228; 1-212-579-2226

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

(11) TRADE-RELATED ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS,
INCLUDING TRADE IN COUNTERFEIT GOODS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Section 337 and the Global Protection of Intellectual Property	171
Intellectual Property Rights, R&D, Invention, Technology Purchase and Piracy in Economic Development: An International Comparative	172
Implications of Intellectual Property Rights for the US International Economic Policy	173
Innovation and Sovereignty: the Patent Debate in African Development	174
Problems of Technology Transfer with Special Reference to Multinational Corporations: Indian Experience	175
Notes on Patents, Distortions and Development	176
"New Issues" in the Uruguay Round: The LDC Perspectives	177
Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights: Justifiableness or Otherwise of Developed Countries' Suggestions and Submissions in the Context of Indian Intellectual Property Laws	178
Perspectives on New Issues in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations: Intellectual Property Rights and Trade-Related Investment Measures	179

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Jonathan Eaton and Maxim Engers

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Economics and Associate Professor of Economics, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Section 337 and the Global Protection of Intellectual Property

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Presented at a conference on "Technology Trade and World Competition", Brussels, November 27, 1989

ABSTRACT: The importance of new ideas and technology and the increased integration of the world economy are placing strains on current intellectual property schemes, which remain primarily national. Since innovations in one country have implications of various sorts for other countries, there are drawbacks to protecting intellectual property at the national level. We classify innovations according to the different types of international ramifications that they have, and discuss the inefficiencies associated with each when protection is provided at a national level. We examine the extent to which current legal arrangements extending protection of intellectual property internationally overcome the drawbacks of purely national protection. Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 restricts US imports of goods that embody infringements of US intellectual property. Recent amendments strengthened this legislation by permitting tougher sanctions, quicker penalties, and wider protection. We find that Section 337, while alleviating some distortions, aggravate others.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 11

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Jonathan Eaton, Department of Economics, Rouss Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22901, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-804-924-3177

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Robert E. Evenson

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Economics, Economic Growth Center, Yale University

TITLE OF REPORT: Intellectual Property Rights, R&D, Invention, Technology Purchase and Piracy in Economic Development: An International Comparative

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Ch. 14 in R.E. Evenson and Gustav Ranis (eds.), Science and Technology: Lessons for Development Policy, Westview Press, 1990.

ABSTRACT: This paper reviews international data on R&D, patented inventions and technology purchase and sale. It shows that the nations being charged with Intellectual Property Right piracy have been successful in achieving economic development in part because they have significant technical and engineering capacity to "reverse engineer" copy and reproduce designs and inventions. They are not significant technology "sellers" to other countries. Since they do not have sellers' interests to protect (as do the OECD countries), the current international conventions do not prevent piracy.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 11

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Robert E. Evenson, Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Joseph A. Hasson

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Not available

TITLE OF REPORT: Implications of Intellectual Property Rights for the US
International Economic Policy

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Published in the Proceedings of the Annual Conference
on International Competitiveness, Radford University, VA, USA, July 1988

ABSTRACT: The US trade position, it is estimated, is adversely affected by
pirating and counterfeiting of the intellectual property rights. The US is
seeking to deal with this issue through the GATT and is aiming at the development
of a Code which will govern such violations. These distort trade and act
adversely on investment decisions for creating new intellectual property rights.
Piracy-counterfeiting also has negative effects in countries where such practices
occur, discouraging creative activities by inventors, artists, etc., in those
countries. Intellectual property rights have not found a place in international
trade theory and can be viewed as a form of non-tariff barrier when they are
violated. An increasing share of world trade incorporates such rights, and,
hence, justifies closer attention to the subject.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 11

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Joseph A. Hasson,
4601 Iris Place, Rockville, MD 20853, USA

COST PER COPY: US\$3.00

TELEPHONE: 1-301-871-1964

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Calestous Juma

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Executive Director, African Centre for Technology Studies

TITLE OF REPORT: Innovation and Sovereignty: the Patent Debate in African Development

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Research Series No. 2, 1989, ISBN 9966-41-000-7, 252 pages

ABSTRACT: The study re-examines the issue of intellectual property protection in the context of current trends in technological change and international trade. It argues for alternative regimes of protection that are relevant to the needs of African countries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 11

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: African Centre For Technology Studies, P.O. Box 45917, Nairobi, Kenya

COST PER COPY: \$18.99 / UK£10.50

TELEPHONE: 254-2-340650 / 505920

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Surendra Kumar

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Lecturer, Dept. of Commerce, PGDAV College, University of Delhi

TITLE OF REPORT: Problems of Technology Transfer with Special Reference to Multinational Corporations: Indian Experience

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: M.Phil Dissertation, September 1985, Department of Commerce, University of Delhi, Delhi School of Economics

ABSTRACT: It covers the following aspects of technology transfer:

- (1) Costs of Technology Imports
 - direct costs
 - indirect costs
- (2) Technology: Appropriateness and Adaptation
 - Japanese vs. American firms in developing countries
- (3) Development of Indian Technological Capability
 - international comparison of R & D activity
 - direct investments by MNCs and R & D activity
 - foreign control and R & D activity

It is an empirical work with policy suggestions with particular emphasis on India.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 11

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Surendra Kumar, Lecturer, Dept. of Commerce, PGDAV College, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi 110065, India

COST PER COPY: Rs150.00

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Julio Nogués

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Economist, The World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: Notes on Patents, Distortions and Development

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Unpublished, 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper presents notes on the following questions: What is the simple economics of patents? What are some of the problems of implementing a patent system? To what extent do the distortions of developing countries affect the social benefits and costs of a patent system? Finally, what policy suggestions can be made for increasing the likelihood that patents will enhance welfare in developing countries?

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 11

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Maria-Teresa Sanchez, S8-045, The World Bank, 1818 H. St., NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-473-3731

TELEX/TELEFAX: 440098 (WORLEANK) / 1-202-477-0661

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Sadrel A.L. Reza

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, Department of Economics, Dhaka University

TITLE OF REPORT: "New Issues" in the Uruguay Round: The LDC Perspectives

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Paper presented at the National Seminar on the Uruguay Round, organized by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of Bangladesh (with UNCTAD/UNDP support), Dhaka, September 30 - October 2, 1989

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made in this paper to highlight the issues which are of particular concern to the developing countries in the Uruguay Round negotiations relating to the new subjects, namely, services, trade related investment measures, and trade related intellectual property rights. The developing countries' positions are contrasted with the ones adopted by the developed nations, the progress in negotiations is assessed, and developing countries' concerns are expressed with a view to helping them take a common stand.

It is maintained that in view of the fundamental change in the world trading scenario, which is being increasingly dominated by knowledge, the developed countries' attempt to artificially increase the market value of technology in order to protect their comparative advantage should be considered as natural. Since, however, the developing countries have significant stakes in protecting their own industries, they should seek "reasonable" concessions from their richer counterparts. The developed countries would not want to ignore the growing market in the developing world, and hence, there is optimism for deriving fruitful results from serious discussions in the Uruguay Round.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 11, 12, 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Sadrel A.L. Reza, Department of Economics, University of Dhaka, Arts Faculty Building, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 503324, 500329 (Dhaka)

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Parmatma S. Sangal

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, Head of the Law Department and Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, Delhi 110007, India

TITLE OF REPORT: Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights: Justifiableness or Otherwise of Developed Countries' Suggestions and Submissions in the Context of Indian Intellectual Property Laws

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Foreign Trade Review, Journal of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, July-September, 1988

ABSTRACT: This is a shorter version of a much longer Paper under the same title. The Paper shows the Indian position in regard to various points in the submissions and suggestions made before the Negotiating Group on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, including Trade in Counterfeit Good. The paper shows that the position in India on the Intellectual Property Rights and its enforcement adequately meets the expectations expressed by the United States, the EEC and Japan.

Therefore, the paper concludes, it will be highly unjustified for the United States to carry out its threat against India for action under section 301 of the US Trade Act on grounds of "unjustifiable" and "unreasonable" practices in regard to protection of Intellectual Property Rights.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 11

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: The Editor, Foreign Trade Review, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, B-21 Mehrauli Institutional Area, New Delhi 110016, India

COST PER COPY: US\$6.00

TELEPHONE: 663009, 655124

TELEX/TELEFAX: 031-73185 IIFT IN

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Robert M. Stern and John Whalley (Editors)

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professors of Economics and Public Policy, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA; and Professor of Economics, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Perspectives on New Issues in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations: Intellectual Property Rights and Trade-Related Investment Measures

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: University of Michigan Press, forthcoming in 1990

ABSTRACT: Contains commissioned papers on the theoretical and negotiating aspects of TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) and TRIMS (Trade Related Investment Measures) by Robert M. Stern, Alan V. Deardorff, John Whalley, Deborah Hurley, Rachel McCulloch, and Keith E. Maskus.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 11, 12

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2373

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-313-930-2800

(12) TRADE-RELATED INVESTMENT MEASURES

	<u>Page No.</u>
Countertrade, Licensing and Direct Foreign Investment: Comparative Effects on LDCs and MNEs	183
Employment and Trade Effects of Subsidies to Import-competing Industries in OECD Countries	184
Delegation Games in Customs Unions	185
The Welfare Effects of Imperfect Harmonization of Trade and Industrial Policy	186
Import Tariff and Foreign Direct Investment	187
Export Subsidies and Price Competition	188
Trade Related Investment Measures in the Government of India: A Survey of Rajiv Gandhi's Period	189
Japan-Indonesia Trade Relations	190

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Abla Abdel-Latif and Jeffrey B. Nugent

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce, Economics Department, Zakazik University, Egypt, and Professor of Economics, University of Southern California, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Countertrade, Licensing and Direct Foreign Investment: Comparative Effects on LDCs and MNEs

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Not available

ABSTRACT: Countertrade is a new form of international trade that has been gaining much attention from the business community in LDCs and DCs alike. It is also the subject of a political war because it is not part of the GATT. The available literature on countertrade seems to be affected by this war as various writers either strongly support or strongly oppose it without much scientific analysis to support their positions. This tends to obscure the real benefits or disadvantages of countertrade to the parties involved. Unfortunately, the fact that countertrade has been ignored by economic theoreticians strongly contributes to the lack of objective and scientific judgement as to the merits of countertrade compared to other forms of trade. The purpose of this paper is to partially fill this gap by investigating some of the theoretical aspects of countertrade. Partial equilibrium techniques are used to study the comparative effects of countertrade, licensing and direct foreign investment in subsidiaries on both LDCs and MNEs. The joint decision making of LDCs and MNEs in choosing among the three available options and the relevance of transaction cost theory are also discussed.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 12, 13, 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. Abla Abdel-Latif, 50 El-Higaz Street, El-Mohandesseen, Giza, Egypt

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 20-2-344-2888, 20-2-351-7888

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Jaleel Ahmad

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Economics, Concordia University, Canada

TITLE OF REPORT: Employment and Trade Effects of Subsidies to Import-competing Industries in OECD Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Paper presented at the 45th Congress of the International Institute of Public Finance (IIPF), Buenos Aires, August 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper analyzes the effects on factor-intensities and labor employment that can arise from capital and investment subsidies to import-competing industries in the industrial countries of the OECD. It argues that subsidies are rarely successful in protecting employment, and, by and large, have an antitrade bias. In fact, they may distort trade patterns more than trade barriers. This is because subsidies give rise to a more lasting change in domestic production structures, while trade barriers, at least in principle, are removable.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 12, 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Jaleel Ahmad, Department of Economics, Concordia University, 1455 Blvd. Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que., Canada H3G 1M8

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-514-848-3921; 1-514-848-3940

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Konstantine Gatsios and Larry Karp

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, and CEPR; and University of California, Berkeley, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Delegation Games in Customs Unions

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 337, October 1989

ABSTRACT: We study a model in which a customs union trades with countries that behave strategically. If the members of the customs union are similar but not identical, one country will want to delegate authority for making union policy to its partner. Even if side payments within the union are permitted, union welfare may be higher if one country chooses union policy to maximize its own welfare, rather than having a supra-national agent choosing union policy to maximize joint welfare. The delegation decision depends on whether the policies used by union and non-union countries are strategic substitutes or complements and on which union member is more 'aggressive'. In a linear partial equilibrium model the degree of aggression is negatively related to production costs. In a pure exchange general equilibrium model the degree of aggression is positively related to the relative endowment of the export good.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 12

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Konstantine Gatsios and Larry Karp

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, and CEPR; and University of California, Berkeley, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: The Welfare Effects of Imperfect Harmonization of Trade and Industrial Policy

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 335, October 1989

ABSTRACT: Partial cooperation in setting trade policy may be worse than no cooperation for countries who form a customs union. The paper investigates three situations where this is likely to occur. First, if the countries forming the union comprise too small a percentage of the non-competitive sector of the industry, their cooperation may be disadvantageous for essentially the same reason that a merger may be disadvantageous in oligopolistic industries. Second, even if the countries forming the union comprise the entire non-competitive sector of industry, cooperation on trade policy may be disadvantageous if industrial policy (e.g. investment subsidies) is chosen non-cooperatively. Cooperation in trade policy may exacerbate the inefficiencies created by non-cooperation at an earlier stage. Third, cooperation in choosing trade policies may encourage excessive investment by competitive importers and thus reduce the demand faced by the oligopolists.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 12

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Xiuguo Gong

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Lecturer, Sichuan University, China

TITLE OF REPORT: Import Tariff and Foreign Direct Investment

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Ph.D. seminar paper, Queen's University, March 1988

ABSTRACT: In a model of Bertrand duopoly, this paper demonstrates that, contrary to conventional wisdom, for a whole range of home country's import tariffs, foreign direct investment would be deterred. That is, the foreign multinationals would prefer the more profitable choice of exporting its goods to the home country. Therefore, import tariffs may not serve the purpose of attracting more foreign capital and investment -- other more effective policy measures should be adopted to achieve this goal.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 12, 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Gong Xiuguo, Department of International Trade, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, People's Republic of China

COST PER COPY: US\$5.00

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): J. Peter Neary

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, University College, Dublin, and CEPR

TITLE OF REPORT: Export Subsidies and Price Competition

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 327, August 1989

ABSTRACT: This paper examines optimal policy towards a home exporting firm which competes on price with a foreign firm. Two policy instruments are compared: an output subsidy and a price subsidy. This paper also considers two games: the conventional ex-ante game, in which the government sets the value of the subsidy before firms set their prices, and the ex-post game, where firms first set their prices in anticipation of a subsidy by the government at the second stage. It is shown that the two types of subsidy are equivalent in the ex-ante game and that always a higher level of welfare can be achieved in the ex-ante than in the ex-post game. This reinforces the view that optimal policy in a model characterized by Bertrand competition is an export tax rather than a subsidy.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 12, 10

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Pradeep K. Saxena

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration,
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur - 302004, India

TITLE OF REPORT: Trade Related Investment Measures in the Government of India:
A Survey of Rajiv Gandhi's Period

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Not available

ABSTRACT: A very significant change can be seen in the Indian industries during 1984-89, which is due to radical measures adopted by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to increase production and hasten the modernization process. The liberal outlook of the government to promote investment in the public and private sectors has significantly affected the industrialization process of the country.

In this survey, we have tried to evaluate the administrative measures adopted by the government of India to increase the capital investment in the Indian industries both in the public and the private sector. The study depicts the administrative organizations, processes, and the behavior set up for the capital investment. It also highlights the future prospects and the areas where more attention is still needed. The study is valuable to non-resident Indians as well as to international and multinational corporations.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 12

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. Pradeep K. Saxena,
B-12, Gobind Colony, Chaugan Stadium, Jaipur - 302002, India

COST PER COPY: US\$10.00

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Prijono Tjiptoherijanto

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Adviser to the Minister of Trade, Indonesia

TITLE OF REPORT: Japan-Indonesia Trade Relations

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: October 1989

ABSTRACT: Japan is the most important economic partner of Indonesia, absorbing most of the Indonesian exports. Japan is also a major source of imports to Indonesia, particularly machinery imports, which are essential for government investment projects. On the other hand, Indonesia is the second largest country, after the United States, for Japanese investments. Most factories in Indonesia have been built by Japanese firms of Japanese-Indonesian joint-venture companies. However, Japanese investments are generally concentrated in the manufacturing sector, which have a high capital labor ratio. This is one of the problems encountered by the government of Indonesia in deploying its labor force and in creating employment opportunities.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 12, 4, 6

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ministry of Trade R.I.,
Jalan M.I., Ridwan Rais No. 5, Jakarta 10110, Indonesia

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 62-21-357-772

TELEX/TELEFAX: 62-21-720-1812

(13) DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Page No.

The "Right to a Panel": Legalism and Pragmatism in Improving GATT Dispute Settlement	193
Resolving Disputes in International Trade	194
Analysis of Proposals Being Considered in the Uruguay Round Relating to GATT Dispute Settlement: Issues for SELA Member States	195

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Wolfgang Benedek

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Assistant Professor of International Law, University of Graz, Austria

TITLE OF REPORT: The "Right to a Panel": Legalism and Pragmatism in Improving GATT Dispute Settlement

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Research Paper

ABSTRACT: The Mid-Term Review of the Uruguay Round in Montreal in 1988 achieved one major breakthrough: the "right to a panel" was finally agreed upon. This paper discusses the contents and limits of the right to a panel in view of the different attitudes of GATT Contracting Parties towards the improvement of dispute settlement which can be characterized by legalism and pragmatism. In this context, the need for further improvements and the possible limitations in view of the "political element" in GATT dispute settlement procedure are being assessed. In conclusion, improvements can be expected rather in the field of pragmatic development of the dispute settlement procedure, strengthening the right to a panel, whereas any change of the legal nature of GATT dispute settlement towards arbitration and a standing tribunal appear much less likely.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 13

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Wolfgang Benedek, Institute of International Law, University of Graz, Hans-Sachs-Gasse 3/III, A-8010 Graz, Austria

COST PER COPY: US\$5.00

TELEPHONE: 43-316-380-3413

TELEX/TELEFAX: UB 311662 / 43-316-38-21-30

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Heather Alison Hazard

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Postdoctoral Fellow, Graduate School of Business, Harvard University

TITLE OF REPORT: Resolving Disputes in International Trade

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Ph.D. Dissertation, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, October 1988

ABSTRACT: The dissertation examines the dispute-settlement mechanisms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (the GATT) and their success in resolving conflicts in international trade. It answers four central questions about the system made up of these mechanisms using a mixture of game theory, engineering systems analysis, decision analysis, and the economics of industrial organization and trade. First, what rate of success is the GATT system achieving? Second, what reforms are being prescribed to make the system more successful? Third, how can the large number of prescriptions circulating independently be pulled into a single comprehensive proposal? And, finally, what additional prescriptions can be formulated to take advantage of unexploited opportunities for improvement and then integrated into this comprehensive proposal?

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 13, 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. Heather A. Hazard, Morgan 300, Harvard Business School, Soldiers Field, Boston, MA 02163, USA

COST PER COPY: US\$20.00

TELEPHONE: 1-617-495-6792

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-617-495-0355

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Analysis of Proposals Being Considered in the Uruguay Round
Relating to GATT Dispute Settlement: Issues for SELA Member States

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 11,
Caracas, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper analyzes the main issues that have been brought up in the discussions and negotiations concerning the GATT conclusions regarding the positions Latin American countries might wish to adopt with respect to dispute settlement in the context of the Uruguay Round. Annex A of the paper describes and comments the proposals contracting parties have tabled in Geneva, breaking them down in accordance with the stages of the dispute settlement mechanism. Annex B is a brief description of the reasons why the panel reports of five complaints raised in GATT have not been adopted by the GATT Council or the Code Committees.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 13

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

(14) FUNCTIONING OF THE GATT SYSTEM

Page No.

Relevance of GATT System for Developing Countries in the 1990s	199
GATT: A Gimmick	200
New Development Consensus and the Uruguay Round on Multilateral Trade Negotiations/GATT	201
Development Economics and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	202
Meeting World Challenges?	203
Determining the Need for Issue Linkages in Multilateral Trade Negotiations	204
Restructuring the GATT System	205
Provisional Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	206
Working Document	207
Growing Tendency of Barriers to International Trade	208
GATT - a Scheme for Human Unity	209
Third World Development Strategy - An Outward Outlook	210
Discrimination in International Trade: Has the GATT Been Effective?	211

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): V.N. Attri

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Reader, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, India

TITLE OF REPORT: Relevance of GATT System for Developing Countries in the 1990s

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Draft, 1989

ABSTRACT: The study examines the objectives underlying the establishment of GATT, its functions and working to date.

After a critical evaluation of the achievements and failures of the GATT system, the study finds that GATT system is still very much relevant for the developing countries in coming years, and every effort should be made by the developing countries for its successful operation.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. V.N. Attri, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra-132 119, India

COST PER COPY: US\$10.00

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): M. Devendra Babu

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Technical Assistant, Economics Unit, Institute for Social and Economic Change

TITLE OF REPORT: GATT: A Gimmick

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: The Mysore Economic Review, Vol. 72, No. 4, April 1987, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the historical necessity in setting up the GATT, its aims and objectives, the present scenario in the global trade vis-a-vis GATT's provisions, and how the developed nations have been consistently working against the interests of Third World countries as evidenced in the Uruguay Round talks on trade in services.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 14, 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: M. Devendra Babu, Economics Unit, ISEC, Nagarbhavi, Bangalore - 560 072, India

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 606-224

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Wolfgang Benedek

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Assistant Professor of International Law, University of Graz, Austria

TITLE OF REPORT: New Development Consensus and the Uruguay Round on Multilateral Trade Negotiations/GATT

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Development and South-South Cooperation, Vol. V, No. 8, Centre for International Cooperation and Development - CICD, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, June 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper was presented to a workshop on "Innovative Approaches to North-South and South-South Cooperation: A New Development Consensus" held in Bled in April 1989 to prepare the ground for the Non-Aligned Summit in Belgrade in September 1989. It discusses the changing trading environment for developing countries (LDCs) which resulted in shifting the main focus of LDCs' interests from special and differential (S&D) treatment to non-discrimination, the basic principle of GATT. The main interest of LDCs, which are more affected by the erosion of GATT rules and disciplines than other countries, is with strengthening the rules and procedures of GATT and thus improving the functioning of the GATT system. As can be seen from a short survey of the results of the Mid-Term Review in Montreal, this is true mainly for the traditional areas of GATT like tariffs, whereas in the new areas like services, S&D treatment can be considered a precondition for LDCs' participation. A new development consensus is needed which is investigated both with regard to its substantive elements, i.e., reducing the problem of graduation by multilateral criteria and procedures and establishing a link between debt repayment and market access, and its formal aspect, i.e., the need for a "hard consensus" which does not shift the problem to the future through ambiguous compromises.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 14, all other groups

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Centre for International Cooperation and Development (CICD), Kardeljeva ploscad 1, YU-61109 Ljubljana, POB 97, Yugoslavia

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 61-343-672

TELEX/TELEFAX: 32139 JCS YU

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): J. Michael Finger

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Lead Economist, World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: Development Economics and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Paper prepared for a festschrift to honor Bela Balassa, titled, Trade Theory and Economic Reform: North, South and East, J. de Melo and A. Sapir (eds)

ABSTRACT: What trade policies best support economic development? Over the past 40 years developing countries have tried many different approaches and recorded many different outcomes. Their experiences have been analyzed for policy lessons by many scholars among whom Bela Balassa has been one of the leaders. The international community has developed also a system of rules, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the GATT, that attempts to guide countries toward certain policy choices, away from others.

This essay compares the growth of knowledge about what trade policies are effective with the evolution of GATT rules about what policy choices a country should take. Its principal thesis is that the process of rules making or institution building has a momentum quite separate from the emergence of knowledge about what works. The thesis is important because developing countries, though very active at the Uruguay Round, have been reluctant to bring forward proposals based on economic concepts other than those contained in the present rules. This excludes from consideration proposals based on the experiences of the successful developing countries, experiences that have considerable potential to guide the improvement of international rules.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Nellie T. Artis, World Bank, Room N10-013, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-334-1193

TELEX/TELEFAX: 82987 (WORLDBANK) / 1-202-334-0516

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): J. Michael Finger

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Lead Economist, World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: Meeting World Challenges?

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: A review article, June 1989

ABSTRACT: This review examines the support in the US business community for an active export policy -- one that would provide unilateral and preferential access for US exporters. The review argues that the economic logic for this position is a non sequitur and the political logic for it in sharp contradictions with the American traditions of rule of law and limited government intervention in the economy.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Nellie T. Artis,
World Bank, Room N10-013, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-334-1193

TELEX/TELEFAX: 82987 (WORLDBANK) / 1-202-334-0516

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Bernard Hoekman

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economist, GATT

TITLE OF REPORT: Determining the Need for Issue Linkages in Multilateral Trade Negotiations

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Research Seminar in International Economics Discussion Paper, the University of Michigan, 1989

ABSTRACT: In multilateral trade negotiations (MTNs) held under GATT auspices, tradeoffs usually are made within the issue areas that are on the agenda. However, if the scope for within-issue tradeoffs is insufficient to achieve an agreement, negotiators need to be willing and able to investigate the feasibility of cross-issue linkages. While cross-issue linkages are made in MTNs, in practice these tend to be made in the closing stages of negotiations, apparently often without much aid in terms of prior substantive analysis of the possible options. The objective of this paper is to develop an analytical framework that can be used by policymakers and analysts to determine the need for cross-issue linkages. The suggested approach is applied to the issue of agreeing on rules to be followed when imposing temporary emergency protection, an issue that was discussed at length in the Tokyo Round, and appears again on the Uruguay Round agenda.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 14, all other groups

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: US\$8.00

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2373

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): John H. Jackson

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Law, Law School, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

TITLE OF REPORT: Restructuring the GATT System

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: To be published by Chatham House, London, England, January 1990

ABSTRACT: This monograph was prepared for the Royal Institute for International Affairs. It discusses the "constitution" of the GATT and the needs for reform of the institutional structure of that agreement.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 14, 13

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor John H. Jackson, Law School, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA; or Chatham House, London, UK

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2359

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-313-963-3884

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Provisional Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 14, Caracas, August 30, 1988

ABSTRACT: The study briefly describes different modes of accession to the General Agreement, and explains circumstances that have led some governments in the past to first accede on a provisional basis. It also analyzes the benefits and demerits of the provisional vs. definitive accession.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Working Document

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, SP/RCC-NCM/DT No., October 1988

ABSTRACT: The document deals with two essential points: (i) reform of the Multilateral Trading System and (ii) the Standstill and Rollback.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 14, 7

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Yang Xi Ping

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Vice Professor and Vice Director of Academic Management Office, Financial College of China, Beijing, China

TITLE OF REPORT: Growing Tendency of Barriers to International Trade

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Chinese

REFERENCE INFORMATION: 1988

ABSTRACT: As the world economy grows with leaps and bounds, all countries that take part in international trade hope that an international environment with a well-organized, fair, mutually beneficial, and truly free trade should be created. Such an environment will only exist when the trade (or tariff) barrier policies carried out among countries and economic organizations have been removed. It becomes a historically significant task for the contemporary international trade to remove the barriers to international trade, which have already been escalating, and GATT is the only economic organization that has the necessary qualifications to assume this historic task. The reason is that GATT has a more powerful influence over the world commerce than any other economic organizations and it is likely to play an even more important role in shaping the future of the international trade. Therefore, GATT must take the administrative functions, adjust the varieties of its coordinative mechanisms, unite all countries and economic groups and bring more countries and economic groups into its organizations. Such actions will help GATT to represent the wide-ranging benefit of the "world economy," coordinate the benefits of international trade, and therefore reach the goal of removing the trade (or tariff) barriers among countries and economic organizations, and gradually enter into an environment of equal and free international trade.

The article consists of the following sections: (1) Preface, (2) Barriers adding to barriers are new hindrances which restrain trade, (3) A choice fell upon GATT, (4) By way of removing the barriers, we can establish a stable order in the international trade, (5) Conclusion.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 14, 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Yang Xi Ping, Financial College of China, North of He Ping Li, Beijing, China

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): M. Arif Qureshi

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor and Head, Department of Humanities and Management, Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, India

TITLE OF REPORT: GATT - a Scheme for Human Unity

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Paper presented at a seminar on "Human Unity", organized by Young Muslims Association, Bhopal, September 12-14, 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper is a philosophical approach to GATT, its objectives and functioning.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. M. Arif Qureshi, Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal - 462007, India

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 65092 to 94, Ext. 35

TELEX/TELEFAX: 705375 - MACT - IN

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): C. L. Singla

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Head, Post-Graduate Department of Economics, S.A. Jain College, Ambala City - 134 002, India

TITLE OF REPORT: Third World Development Strategy - An Outward Outlook

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Foreign Trade Bulletin, June 1989, New Delhi, India

ABSTRACT: Economic growth has become a national goal for every Third World country, and there is growing consciousness in the South that the gap between the rich and the poor nations should be reduced, and the "Minimum Basic Needs" of the poorest 20 percent of the Third World population need to be satisfied by the end of this century. Under the prevailing circumstances, if the past is any guide, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for the Third World countries to reach near the targeted rates of growth. This calls for new addition to the preamble, i.e., whatever the trade policies, the important thing is that trade is not for the sake of trade but for promoting economic welfare of the people at large. A five-point policy is recommended.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 14, 7, 11, 12

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor C.L. Singla, 897-E Inderpuri, Railway, Godown Road, Ambala City - 134 002, India

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 91-171-57762

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): M. Osman Suliman

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Associate Professor, Grambling State University

TITLE OF REPORT: Discrimination in International Trade: Has the GATT been Effective?

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Working Paper, 1989

ABSTRACT: The GATT has been viewed by the LDCs as a complicated text which contains many vague obligations, escape clauses and exceptions. It is, therefore, generally contended that the recent GATT rounds have not been effective in decreasing discrimination against LDCs. The reasons for this discrimination are still controversial. Several theories exist, including the "Neo-imperialism", "Uneven Bargaining", and the "Special-Interest" theories. The common factor between all these theories is that discrimination against LDCs in trade is ascribable to actions taken by developed countries. Very few empirical work has been done in this area. This paper sets out to investigate empirically these general theories. Preliminary results are consistent with these propositions.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 14, 1

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor M. Osman Suliman, Department of Economics, Grambling State University, Grambling, LA 71245, USA

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 1-318-274-2780

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

(15) GROUP OF NEGOTIATIONS ON SERVICES

	<u>Page No.</u>
A Study of Non-factor Services Trade in Developing Countries in the 1980s	215
Les Services au Coeur de l'Economie Relationnelle (Services at the Heart of the Economics of Jointness)	216
Competition in Spanish Banking	217
Company Operations in Developing Countries	218
Transnational Corporations and the Growth of Services: Some Conceptual and Theoretical Issues	219
Service-Oriented Export Diversification in Oil-Dependent Economies: An Introduction to the Macroeconomics	220
Some Aspects of International Trade in Services	221
Brazil and the GATT Negotiations on Services	222
The Brazilian Exports' Access to the External Market and the Multilateral Negotiations	223
The International Services Transactions of Brazil: A Statistical and Methodological Note	224
Internationalization of Production, Competitiveness and Liberalization: The Case of Construction and Engineering	225
Antidumping for Service Industries?	226
Evolving Patterns of Trade and Investment in Services	227
Opening Financial Market Feasible? Case Study of China	228
Liberalization in Services: The Experience and Challenge of the European Community	229
The Uruguay Round: International Trade in Services	230
Structural Adjustment in European Retail Banking: Some Views from Industrial Organisation	231
Mutual Recognition: A New Frontier for Multilateralism?	232
Contractors v.s. Contractors: Towards an Integrated Definition of Trade in Services	233

Liberalization v.s. Deregulation: a Less Than Obvious Correlation	234
Goals for Latin America in Services Negotiations	235
Positions of Major Developed Countries in Services Negotiations	236
Working Document on Trade in Services	237
Service Trade and Asian Developing Economies	238
Information Economy and Development	239
The Economics of Tourism: Its History and Prospects in Indonesia	240
Gains and Losses from Trade in Services	241
Foreign Direct Investment and Transnational Corporations in Services	242
Services and Development: The Role of Foreign Direct Investment and Trade	243
Transnational Service Corporations and Developing Countries: Impact and Policy Issues	244
Trade and Foreign-Owned Production in Services: Some Conceptual and Theoretical Issues -- Comment	245
Brazil-France: Macroeconomic Conditions and Perspectives for Trade in Services	246
Liberalization of Trade in Services: Impact on and Strategy for the Developing Countries	247

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): V.N. Attri

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, India

TITLE OF REPORT: A Study of Non-factor Services Trade in Developing Countries in the 1980s

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Draft, 1989

ABSTRACT: During the last decade, attempts have been made to focus on the need for inclusion of non-factor service trade (NFS) in the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations, though largely unsuccessful.

Very recently, UNCTAD adopted a series of resolutions dealing with services. The developing countries have always been demanding the inclusion of services, such as the shipping services and NFS trade, in trade negotiations.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the main trends in NFS trade in the developing countries in the 1980s and to make policy recommendations which may be relevant for multilateral trade negotiations in the Uruguay Round.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15, 14

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. V.N. Attri, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra-132 119, India

COST PER COPY: \$10.00

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Albert Bressand and Kalypso Nicolaïdis

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Associate, PROMETHEE Institute, Paris, and Doctoral Candidate in Political Economy, Harvard University

TITLE OF REPORT: Les Services au Coeur de l'Economie Relationnelle
(Services at the Heart of the Economics of Jointness)

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: French

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Revue d'Economie Industrielle, Numero special: La dynamique des services aux entreprises, Numero 43, March 1988

ABSTRACT: In this article, the authors discuss how the emergence of a services economy challenges traditional dichotomies such as that between goods and services, intermediary and final products, producers and consumers, standardization and customization of products, and internalization and externalization of activities. As economic actors increasingly exchange 'compacts' (complex packages) of goods and services and engage in complex engineering of products to satisfy users' needs, new processes for wealth creation emerge. The authors describe these processes under the label of 'mass-customization' whereby customized needs are increasingly managed on a mass scale. In this context both the provider and the consumer (or prosumer) of a service contribute to its final value, and the way in which this value will be shared depends on a number of factors, including the transparency for the participants themselves of such a process. The authors also discuss the emergence of new organizational structures for wealth creation. These include networked corporation and the central role of 'integration costs' alongside transaction costs in yielding new patterns of relationship between economic actors in a service economy.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: PROMETHEE, 12 Rue du Havre, Paris 75009, France

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 33-1-4285-2401

TELEX/TELEFAX: 33-1-4874-7305

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Ramon Caminal, Xavier Vives, and Jordi Gual

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Institut d' Anàlisi Econòmica, Barcelona; Professor, Institut d'Anàlisi Econòmica, Barcelona and CEPR; and Professor, IESE, Barcelona and CEPR, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Competition in Spanish Banking

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 314, July 1989

ABSTRACT: We assess the state of competition in the Spanish banking system at the dawn of the integration of the European financial market. Banking in Spain has undergone a strong liberalization process in the last fifteen years, which has accelerated recently, evolving from a situation of tight regulation and protection from competition. The outcome of this process is a changing sector in which the recent merger attempts are the most visible phenomena. In the paper we analyze the recent history of the industry as well as the current situation by using the tools of both finance and industrial organization. Our objectives are to provide basic evidence, pose some fundamental issues and problems, survey, and extend wherever possible the existing work, and try to draw a coherent picture of Spanish banking.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Coalition of Service Industries

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Coalition of Service Industries

TITLE OF REPORT: Company Operations in Developing Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: April 1989, Washington, DC

ABSTRACT: The impact of multinational corporations on the economies of developing countries is an important issue underlying the negotiation of a multilateral services agreement in the Uruguay Round trade talks. The Coalition of Service Industries (CSI) conducted a survey of its member companies and members of the Services Industry Sector Advisory Committee (ISAC-13) to collect specific data on the contributions multinationals make to the development process, and to offer a view of the operations and practices of US companies in developing markets.

The survey results clearly demonstrate that the liberalization of trade in services will provide benefits to developing and developed countries alike. The Coalition's findings reveal that multinational service providers create jobs, develop human resources through training, help to build the necessary infrastructure for development, and increase developing countries' service exports. As such, CSI suggests that multinational service companies are important agents of economic development and that the process of mutual gain among the companies and developing countries is enhanced by a freer flow of services trade and investment.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Coalition of Service Industries, 2001 M Street, NW, 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20036, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-467-3043

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-202-822-8887

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): John H. Dunning

POSITION, AFFILIATION: I.C.I. Research Professor of International Business,
University of Reading, UK

TITLE OF REPORT: Transnational Corporations and the Growth of Services: Some
Conceptual and Theoretical Issues

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: UNCTC Current Studies, Series A, No. 9, United Nations,
New York, March 1989 (Sales No. E.89.II.A.5)

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to offer a theoretical explanation for the growth of foreign direct investment (FDI) and transnational corporations (TNCs) in the service sector of both developed and developing countries. In particular, the study draws upon theories and paradigms which have been put forward by economists and others to explain international production in goods-producing sectors and seeks to analyze their relevance in explaining the growth of the activities of TNCs in the services sector.

In chapter I, some special characteristics of services are identified. In chapter II, the growing role of services in the economic activities of both developed and developing countries are briefly described and explained. Chapters III to VI present the gist of one of the most widely accepted paradigms of international production and asks the question: In what way, if any, is this paradigm capable of explaining the activity of TNCs in the services sector? In chapter VII, some other explanations of FDI are summarized and their relevance to the services sector is briefly analyzed.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: United Nations
Publications, Sales Section, DC2-0853, Dept. 363, New York, NY 10017, USA

COST PER COPY: US\$12.00

TELEPHONE: 1-212-963-8302

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-212-963-4116

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Stanislaw Flejterski and Wojciech Kolenda

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Director and Research Assistant, respectively, the Research Centre for Southern Countries, University of Szczecin, Poland

TITLE OF REPORT: Service-Oriented Export Diversification in Oil-Dependent Economies: An Introduction to the Macroeconomics

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: OPEC Review, Vol. XIII, No. 3, Autumn 1989, p. 243.

ABSTRACT: The paper includes the following sections:

1. Conceptual framework: the new approach
2. The nature of services
3. International competitiveness in services: some theoretical aspects
4. Oil exporting countries: some domestic and external factors of service-oriented export diversification
5. Summary and conclusions

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15, 3

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. Stanislaw Flejterski, University of Szczecin, the Research Centre for Southern Countries, Mickiewicza 64, 71-101 Szczecin, Poland

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 760-31 ext. 530

TELEX/TELEFAX: 422719 US PL

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Stanislaw Flejterski and Wojciech Kolenda

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Director and Research Assistant, respectively, the Research Centre for Southern Countries, University of Szczecin, Poland

TITLE OF REPORT: Some Aspects of International Trade in Services

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Polish Studies on Asia, Africa and Latin American Affairs, No. 1-2, 1989, University of Szczecin, Poland

ABSTRACT: This article attempts to formulate theoretical frameworks for services and trade in services. It also discusses some aspects of international competitiveness in services and reviews the main problems and prospects of services trade liberalization during the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations up to the Montreal meeting.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. Stanislaw Flejterski, University of Szczecin, the Research Centre for Southern Countries, Mickiewicza 64, 71-101 Szczecin, Poland

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 760-31 ext. 530

TELEX/TELEFAX: 422719 US PL

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Reinaldo Goncalves

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Assistant Director, Department of Economics, UFRJ, Brazil

TITLE OF REPORT: Brazil and the GATT Negotiations on Services

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Portuguese

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Panorama da Tecnologia, No. 8, Ano 3, 2º Trimestre, 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper presents an overview of the position of the Brazilian Government in the GATT negotiations on services since the early 1980s. The paper addresses the fragile position of Brazil, given the external debt crisis and the nature of the balance of payments adjustment process on the basis of increasing trade surplus. In addition, the Brazilian authorities at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been unable to define a coherent and positive strategy of negotiation. The political and economic instability of Brazil have been the major causes of this absence of strategy in the GATT negotiations.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Faculdade de Economia/UFRJ, Av. Pasteur, 250, 22290 Urca, Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brazil

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 021-295-4295

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Reinaldo Goncalves

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Assistant Director, Department of Economics, UFRJ, Brazil

TITLE OF REPORT: The Brazilian Exports' Access to the External Market and the Multilateral Negotiations

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Portuguese

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Paper presented at a seminar, University of São Paulo/Rockefeller Foundation, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper examines some issues in the Uruguay Round which are of particular importance to Brazil and suggests an agenda for negotiation on the basis of a comprehensive negotiation strategy. This strategy would include not only trade-related issues, but also those associated with the external debt, intellectual property rights and foreign direct investment.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15, 2, 11, 12

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Faculdade de Economia/UFRJ, Av. Pasteur, 250, 22290 Urca, Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brazil

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 021-295-4295

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Reinaldo Goncalves

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Assistant Director, Faculdade de Economia, UFRJ

TITLE OF REPORT: The International Services Transactions of Brazil: A Statistical and Methodological Note

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Portuguese

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPAL/JUNAC/UNCTAD, Lima, LC/R. 685, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper examines the methodologies used in Brazil to collect data on international transactions in services. A critical analysis of the main sources and statistical procedures is discussed, and some suggestions are made on how to improve the system of statistical collection and presentation of data and other information on services.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Faculdade de Economia, UFRJ, Av. Pasteur, 250, 22290 URCA, Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brazil

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 021-295-4295

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Reinaldo Goncalves

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Assistant Director, Department of Economics, UFRJ, Brazil

TITLE OF REPORT: Internationalization of Production, Competitiveness and Liberalization: The Case of Construction and Engineering

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Portuguese

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Anais do XVII Encontro Nacional de Economia, Fortaleza, Brazil, December 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper examines the domestic and international activities of the Brazilian construction and engineering sector. The domestic market is protected against foreign competition and a few giant firms, with assets of over US\$1,000 million, control important parts of this sector. On the other hand, the international competitiveness of Brazilian firms seems to be falling. The liberalization of some parts of the sector, namely heavy construction, under the condition that foreign firms bring foreign financing, may help solve one of the major economic and social problems in Brazil nowadays, i.e., the deterioration of the public utilities sector. The liberalization of the domestic market may be carried out in the context of the multilateral trade negotiations, if the Brazilian authorities are able to define an appropriate strategy for these negotiations.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Faculdade de Economia/UFRJ, Av. Pasteur, 250, 22290 Urca Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 021-295-4295

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Bernard Hoekman and Michael Leidy

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economist, GATT; and Professor, University of Arizona, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Antidumping for Service Industries?

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Research Seminar in International Economics Discussion Paper, The University of Michigan, 1989

ABSTRACT: This paper analyzes the possibility and likely consequences of applying existing antidumping rules and practices to traded services. After discussing the distinguishing characteristics of services and trade in services, we turn to the question of what the implication of these characteristics are likely to be in the context of antidumping. The conclusion is drawn that the difficulties associated with measuring and observing services, as well as the characteristics of how services are provided, imply that there is likely to be much greater scope for arbitrary and politicized outcomes in services-related as opposed to goods-related antidumping investigations. A number of possible policy implications are discussed in the final section of the paper.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15, 8

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: US\$8.00

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2373

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Bernard M. Hoekman and Robert M. Stern

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Economist, GATT Secretariat; and Professor of Economics and Public Policy, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: Evolving Patterns of Trade and Investment in Services

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Discussion Paper, Research Seminar in International Economics, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, November 1989

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses the distinguishing characteristics of services, what is meant by trade and investment in services, and what economic theory has to say about how international services transactions may evolve through time. A number of hypotheses are set forth concerning the evolution of international trade in goods and services and available data are analyzed in light of these hypotheses. A similar analysis is conducted of hypotheses concerning patterns of international investment in goods and services. The reliability and accuracy of the empirical findings are discussed, calling attention to the limitations of existing data on international transactions in services. Also discussed are the types of improvements that are required to make further analyses feasible.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Robert M. Stern, Institute of Public Policy Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220, USA

COST PER COPY: \$10.00

TELEPHONE: 1-313-764-2373

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-313-930-2800

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Ding Jianping

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Master of Economics, Shanghai Customs College

TITLE OF REPORT: Opening Financial Market Feasible? Case Study of China

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Not available

ABSTRACT: According to their phases of economic development, countries should be classified into three categories: (i) Countries like the United States, Britain and Japan whose service industries account for majority of their GNP and which can open their banking industries without much injury; (ii) Countries like Sweden, Norway and Australia, which permit the operation of foreign banks on the reciprocal terms; and (iii) Developing countries like China, whose banking industries are vulnerable to the competition from external banks, and are just in initial stages in negotiation on service. Since the early 1980s, foreign commercial banks and other financial companies came to China in succession to set up branches and agencies. Therefore, demand for "National Treatment" in banking industries was high. However, there existed throttles for China in opening its financial market to foreign banks. Theses included tight and strict foreign exchange control and inconvertibility of its currency, and lacking perfect financial market and credit system. Despite these obstacles, China is still going to open its financial market conditionally, not only for channelling the flow of external capital to China, but also for accelerating the process of resuming its membership in the GATT. In comparison with the industrialized countries, China has no advantages in trade in services. Opening of China's financial market would impair its infant banking industries to some extent. Negotiation on services in the Uruguay Round should establish some criteria for protecting banking industries of developing countries. At present, emergency action and selective safeguard clause are temporary expedients taken by the developing countries in proportion to material injury of their domestic banking industries.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Ding Jianping, Research Unit, Shanghai Customs College, 45 Fen Yang Road, Shanghai - 200031, People's Republic of China

COST PER COPY: US\$5.00

TELEPHONE: Not available

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Patrick A. Messerlin

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Economist, International Trade Division, World Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: Liberalization in Services: The Experience and Challenge of the European Community

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Revised draft, 30 September 1989

ABSTRACT: The liberalization in services in the European Community (EC) sends the following clear message to the current and future multilateral negotiations on services: (i) Unilateral liberalizations pay, as predicted by economic theory; (ii) Unilateral liberalization are fragile; and (iii) Multilateral liberalizations -- as the EC 1992 program -- benefit all because they reinforce and expand unilateral liberalizations. The Community's experience is a driving force in the Uruguay Round negotiations on services. It also is a challenge. So far, the 1992 program per se is a mere domestic liberalization and does not contain an explicit foreign trade policy in services, except in shipping. This missing aspect has nurtured the fears of a "Fortress Europe" fueled by the size of the EC services sectors. If implemented behind high barriers, the 1992 program will undoubtedly generate huge distortions detrimental to the welfare of the world and the Community.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 1 focuses on the unilateral liberalizations undertaken by the few EC States and their crucial features in the Uruguay Round context -- typical liberalization sequences, privatization and trade liberalization. Section 2 shows evidence of the gains from unilateral liberalizations -- lower prices for consumers, larger markets and more competitive firms revealing new comparative advantages -- and also the slow return of the old entrenched vested interests in the late 1980s. Section 3 describes the 1992 program, its expected gains and focuses on the Court of Justice, the vital link between the competition principles embodied in the Treaty of Rome and the capacity of markets and politicians to accept and enforce them. Lastly, Section 4 considers the direct impact of the 1992 program on the multilateral negotiations in services by examining the few existing elements of the EC foreign trade policy in services and by analyzing the main conceptual problems -- reciprocity, customs union, re-regulation -- raised by the 1992 program in the Uruguay Round.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Salome Torrijos, International Trade Division (S8-033), World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 11-202-473-3709

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 (WORLDBANK) / 1-202-477-0661

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Patrick A. Messerlin and Karl Sauvant (Editors)

POSITION, AFFILIATION: World Bank and UNCTC, respectively

TITLE OF REPORT: The Uruguay Round: International Trade in Services

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Book, to be published in January 1990

ABSTRACT: This handbook aims at disseminating existing information and sound economic analysis on trade in services. It consists of the following 20 papers written in a factual and readily understandable manner:

Part I: The "Constitutional" Framework

- 1.1. Principles in Trade in Services: R. Snape, Monash University
- 1.2. Principles in Factor-related Trade in Services: B. Hindley, LSE
- 1.3. Trade in Services and Development: M. Marconini, GATT
- 1.4. Experiences in Other Instruments: R. Geiger, OECD

Part II: Sector Studies

- 2.1. Banking and Financial Services: A Gelb & S. Sagari, World Bank
- 2.2. Construction and Engineering: J. Lee, Data Resources, Inc.
- 2.3. Information, Computer and Communications: H. Ergas, Monash University
- 2.4. Insurance: R. Carter, University of Nottingham
- 2.5. Maritime Transport: A. Yeats, World Bank
- 2.6. Air Transport: C. Findlay, University of Adelaide
- 2.7. Professional Services: P. Mallampally, UNCTC
- 2.8. Tradeability: K. Sauvant, UNCTC

Part III: Country Perspectives

- 3.1. The US: B. Balassa, World Bank
- 3.2. The EC: P.A. Messerlin, World Bank
- 3.3. Brazil: C.A. Braga, University of Sao Paulo
- 3.4. India: S. Bhalla, Policy Group
- 3.5. Mexico: L. Rubio, Centro de Investigacion para el Desarrollo
- 3.6. The Asian NICs: C.H. Lee, University of Hawaii
- 3.7. A Global Perspective: K. Heydon, OECD
- 3.8. Services in Production, Employment and Trade: B. Hoekman, GATT

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Ms. Salome Torrijos, International Trade Division (S8-033), World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 1-202-473-3709

TELEX/TELEFAX: ITT 440098 (WORLDBANK) / 1-202-477-0661

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Damien J. Neven

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor, INSEAD, and CEPR

TITLE OF REPORT: Structural Adjustment in European Retail Banking: Some Views from Industrial Organisation

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: CEPR Discussion Paper No. 311, April 1989

ABSTRACT: This paper tries to assess how the current programme of European integration will affect the structure of the European retail banking industry. We argue that trade in banking services is, and will presumably remain, limited, while there is still concern about possible trade diversion. Next, we analyze the conditions for the establishment of subsidiaries of European banks in other European countries. We argue that current directives will matter in so far as they set in motion a process of competitive deregulation. We find that deregulation should induce more price competition. In turn, this will affect bank strategies in terms of the quality of service they choose to offer, in terms of the number and locations of their branches, in terms of the price discrimination they can achieve and in terms of the way in which customer loyalty can be exploited. We provide evidence of the lack of competition in the banking industry and find that all countries, with the notable exception of Germany, are characterized by some rent sharing with labor. We finally argue that there is no compelling rationale for cross-border mergers and acquisitions in banking and no reason to encourage them from a public policy perspective.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Asquith Gordon, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6LA, United Kingdom

COST PER COPY: £2.00 / \$4.00

TELEPHONE: 44-1-930-2963

TELEX/TELEFAX: 44-1-930-8454

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Kalypso Nicolaïdis

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Associate, PROMETHEE Institute, Paris, and Doctoral Candidate in Political Economy, Harvard University

TITLE OF REPORT: Mutual Recognition: A New Frontier for Multilateralism?

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Project PROMETHEE Perspectives, N10, Paris, July 1989

ABSTRACT: Multilateralism is meant to reflect the presumption that issues of global significance should be addressed globally, with the involvement and under the surveillance of all countries concerned. The article starts with the premise that if multilateralism is to survive as a guiding principle, it must be reassessed as a method of bargaining over what countries still consider an exchangeable commodity: access to their market.

In the emerging economic environment, not only are channels of access increasingly differentiated but access itself defies the logic of territorial control. Hence, non-discrimination -- the traditional pillar for liberalization as reflected in the national treatment and MFN principles -- is no guaranty for market access, and market access must be handled as a far-reaching phenomenon which itself may reshape the cultural, regulatory, or social boundaries which are the fabric of political boundaries. While not stated in those terms, this is what the concept of mutual recognition, put forward in the 1992 program, attempts to deal with at a regional level; and it is indeed currently showing a powerful tool in giving momentum to regional liberalization. To what extent can this experiment serve as a model for the multilateral system as a whole?

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: PROMETHEE, 12 Rue du Havre, Paris 75009, France

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 33-1-4285-2401

TELEX/TELEFAX: 33-1-4874-7305

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Kalypso Nicolaidis

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Associate, PROMETHEE Institute Paris, and Doctoral Candidate in Political Economy, Harvard University

TITLE OF REPORT: Contractors v.s. Contractors: Towards an Integrated Definition of Trade in Services

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: PROMETHEE Working Paper 39, study conducted for UNCTAD, January 1988

ABSTRACT: This paper was written as a contribution to the debate among scholars and Uruguay Round negotiators on how to define and describe trade in services. It pulled together two existing approaches to the categorization of international services transactions, namely: (i) according to the movement (or lack thereof) of factors of production to and from the importing/exporting country; and (ii) according to the medium through which a service may be delivered across borders (movement of people, capital, goods or information). It argued for the need to clearly distinguish between physical participants in actual production processes and legal parties to an international service transaction.

In this light, location as a criteria for "trade" in services may be looked at through two lenses. On one hand, it is necessary for either people, capital, goods or information, and any combination thereof, to move across borders in order to act as contractors. Hence, in their physical capacity as service receivers or providers, conditions must allow for contractors to be located in the same place/country at a given moment in time. On the other hand, economic actors (firms or individuals) in their original capacity as entering a contract to receive (provide) a service and as the sources and ultimate recipients of payment, also act as contractors. Activities may be considered as trade in services only when the ultimate contractors bear 'close association' with at least two different countries.

Suggestions are provided to set apart trade in services from immigration, investment, goods trade, and media. 'Specificity of purpose' for the cross border movements is explored as a criterion which may be de-linked from considerations of continuity, length, and form of presence in the importing country.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: PROMETHEE, 12 Rue du Havre, Paris 75009, France

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 33-1-4285-2401

TELEX/TELEFAX: 33-1-4874-7305

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Kalympso Nicolaidis

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Associate, PROMETHEE Institute, Paris, and Doctoral Candidate in Political Economy, Harvard University

TITLE OF REPORT: Liberalization v.s. Deregulation: a Less Than Obvious Correlation

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Project PROMETHEE Perspectives, N5, March 1988

ABSTRACT: The article argues against the often implicit assumption made regarding the correlation between deregulatory policies on one hand and trade liberalization dynamics on the other. As trade liberalization starts addressing traditionally regulated issue areas like services, while at the same time these areas are subject to various degrees of deregulation in various countries, one prominent view has been to envisage liberalization as a "deregulatory wave". What must be stressed however, is that national deregulation may often be discriminatory and further engender dynamics (such as de facto unilateral standardization, cartellization and world-wide oligopolistic competition) which are contrary to the objective of free and fair international trade. In this light, it is argued that genuine liberalization in services will entail a process for re-regulation at the international level as well as institutional convergence among international organizations (EEC, GATT, ITU, etc.) around the same type of regulatory challenges. Institutional politics will determine whether such coexistence will be dealt with under cooperative or competitive modes.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: PROMETHEE, 12 Rue du Havre, Paris 75009, France

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 33-1-4285-2401

TELEX/TELEFAX: 33-1-4874-7305

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Goals for Latin America in Services Negotiations

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 9, Caracas, June 7, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper analyzes and suggests several goals which are perceived to reflect the wide interests and objectives of Latin American countries in the negotiations of trade in services currently underway in the Uruguay Round. The purpose is only to provide an analytical framework as a basis for further discussions on the subject and thus does not intend to be a definitive statement on what the goals should be or how they should be formulated.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Positions of Major Developed Countries in Services Negotiations

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, Technical Papers on the Uruguay Round, No. 10, Caracas, June 7, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper briefly describes and analyzes the positions of the main developed countries in the Uruguay Round negotiations on trade in services, covering the motives, contradictions and objectives of each position. It also includes an annex containing a preliminary list of some non-tariff barriers facing foreign firms in the United States market.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15, 2

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Permanent Secretariat, SELA

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Latin American Economic System (SELA)

TITLE OF REPORT: Working Document on Trade in Services

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English, Spanish

REFERENCE INFORMATION: SELA, SP/IV-RC-NCM/DT No. 3, April 1989

ABSTRACT: The document consists of four main sections. The first one makes some brief and descriptive comments on the evolution of the services debate up to launching of the Uruguay Round, including the examination of the major elements of the negotiating mandate on services agreed at Punta del Este and the positions adopted by developing countries. The second section examines the content of the Montreal text on services. The third section considers some of the main issues, basically at a conceptual level, which are being discussed in the Group of Negotiations on Services (GNS). Finally, the fourth section makes some tentative proposals regarding the areas where Latin American countries might be willing to consider the adoption of concerted or common positions in the GNS.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Sistema Economico Latinoamericano (SELA), Aptdo. Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

COST PER COPY: None

TELEPHONE: 58-2-951-4233

TELEX/TELEFAX: 26415; 23294; 24505 / 58-2-951-6953

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): M.G. Quibria

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Senior Economist, Asian Development Bank

TITLE OF REPORT: Service Trade and Asian Developing Economies

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Economics and Development Resource Center, Report No. 44, October 1989

ABSTRACT: Over the last few decades, the role of the service sector in the economies of both developed and developing countries has expanded significantly. There has been a concomitant increase in the importance of services in global trade. This paper reviews some important economic issues pertaining to service trade, as these issues relate to Asian developing economies.

The paper begins with an exploration of conceptual issues such as characteristics, typologies and pricing of services, and then goes on to discuss whether the conventional trade theory is applicable to trade in services in the same way as to trade in commodities. With this background, the paper takes a close look at the structures of Asian developing economies; the evolution of these economies, especially their service sectors, in light of the stylized facts of development; and the patterns of these economies' international trade in goods and services. Finally, the paper investigates the prospects of greater liberalization of trade in services and the ramifications for Asian developing economies. In this regard, the paper also discusses the pros and cons of different approaches toward trade liberalization in services, and delineates the outline of a possible approach that Asian developing countries could take in multilateral trade negotiations on services.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: M.T. Abad Santos, EDRC, Asian Development Bank, P.O. Box 789, Manila, Philippines

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 632-711-3851

TELEX/TELEFAX: 40571 ADB PM (ITT) or 23103 ADB PH (RCA) / 632-741-7961

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Dorothy I. Riddle (Editor)

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Consultant

TITLE OF REPORT: Information Economy and Development

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Published by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Communication Manual Series, Michael Bertram, Reinhard Keune and Dr. Heinz Dieter Bauer, Editors, Bonn, 1988

ABSTRACT: This is a collection of papers contributed to a seminar organized by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung in New York in 1987 on new information technologies and trends in the data industries and the status/prospects of the international policy framework dealing with service transactions in general and with data services in particular. It specifically focuses on the GATT's Uruguay Round.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15, 11

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. Reinhard Keune, Media and Communications Department, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Godesberger Allee 149, 5300 Bonn 2, Federal Republic of Germany

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 49-228-833-0

TELEX/TELEFAX: 49-228-883-614 (Media and Communications)

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): James J. Spillane, S.J.

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Director, Sanata Dharma Research Center, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

TITLE OF REPORT: The Economics of Tourism: Its History and Prospects in Indonesia

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Indonesian

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Published by Kanisius Press in Yogyakarta

ABSTRACT: This book is a comprehensive study of the tourist industry in Indonesia and includes chapters on basic concepts of the tourism industry, its history in Indonesia, supply and demand factors, and prospects for the future. This study would be useful to anyone studying the tourism sector as an exporter of services.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Dr. James J. Spillane, S.J., Director of Research Center, IKIP Sanata Dharma, Teromol Pos 29, Yogyakarta 55002, Indonesia

COST PER COPY: Rp4,500 / US\$4.00

TELEPHONE: 62-274-3301

TELEX/TELEFAX: SADHAR YOGYA / 62-274-4036

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Paul Streeten

POSITION, AFFILIATION: World Development Institute, Boston University

TITLE OF REPORT: Gains and Losses from Trade in Services

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: In Linking the World: Trade Policies for the Future, edited by Khadija Haq, North-South Roundtable, Islamabad, Pakistan, 1988

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the distribution by countries and income groups of gains and losses from freeing trade in services.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Prof. Paul Streeten, Department of Economics, Boston University, MA, USA

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 1-617-353-4001

TELEX/TELEFAX: Not available

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): United Nations Center on Transnational Corporations

POSITION, AFFILIATION: United Nations Center on Transnational Corporations

TITLE OF REPORT: Foreign Direct Investment and Transnational Corporations in Services

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Study published by UNCTC, New York, 1989 (Sales No. E.89.II.A.1)

ABSTRACT: United Nations Center on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) has published a series of studies on services which are centered around foreign direct investment (FDI) and transnational corporations (TNCs) in services. Their relevance to the Uruguay Round negotiations on services is twofold: First, since many services are not tradable and can be delivered to foreign markets only through sales of foreign affiliates, some FDI-related issues have found their way into the GNS negotiations and have been included in the mid-term review document; Second, the reports analyze FDI and TNCs in their interrelations with trade, economic development, transfer of technology, current policies, etc., all of which are matters that are important to the GNS.

This publication, the first comprehensive study of its kind, and the first in the series, (i) looks at the trends and patterns of FDI and TNCs' activities in services; (ii) sets out the factors determining the transnationalization of service firms and industries; (iii) evaluates the potential contributions of transnational service corporations to the economies of the host countries; (iv) reviews established policy patterns towards transnational service corporations; and (v) looks at activities of what are perhaps the most important among transnational service corporations, the transnational banks.

Text tables and the statistical annex contain the most comprehensive data so far on FDI and TNCs in services.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: United Nations Publications, Sales Section, DC2-0853 Dept 363, New York, NY 10017, USA

COST PER COPY: US\$26.00

TELEPHONE: 1-212-963-8302

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-212-963-4116

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): United Nations Center on Transnational Corporations

POSITION, AFFILIATION: United Nations Center on Transnational Corporations

TITLE OF REPORT: Services and Development: The Role of Foreign Direct Investment and Trade

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: United Nations Sales Publication (Sales No. E.89.II.A.17)

ABSTRACT: This publication contains the main contributions made at two regional workshops organized by UNCTC on Services and Development: The Role of Foreign Direct Investment and Trade -- one at Lima during 1-4 February 1988 and the other at Bangkok during 6-9 June 1988. Contributors include national and international experts, representatives of international organizations, and trade negotiators. Papers included in the book are divided into four sections: The first section comprises six papers on various aspects of the relationships between services and development in both its national and international dimensions. The second section contains 11 papers relating to the services sector and selected service industries in the Andean Pact and ASEAN groups of countries respectively. Some aspects of development strategies and regional cooperation with respect to services are examined in six papers included in the third section. The fourth and final section contains ten contributions dealing with regulatory framework for services, liberalization experience of developing countries, existing international frameworks for foreign direct investment in services and the ongoing international discussions and multilateral negotiations on services.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15, 12

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: United Nations Publications, Sales Section, DC2-0853, Dept. 363, New York, NY 10017, USA

COST PER COPY: US\$20.00

TELEPHONE: 1-212-963-8302

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-212-963-4116

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): United Nations Center on Transnational Corporations

POSITION, AFFILIATION: United Nations Center on Transnational Corporations

TITLE OF REPORT: Transnational Service Corporations and Developing Countries:
Impact and Policy Issues

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: UNCTC Current Studies, Series A, No. 10, United Nations,
New York, September 1989 (Sales No. 89.II.A.14)

ABSTRACT: The report is divided into two parts: Part I deals with transnational corporations (TNCs) and the service sector of developing countries as a whole and Part II focuses on banking.

Part I concludes that most developing countries do not perceive services as one sector in their planning and policy-making process and in their regulations of foreign direct investment (FDI) in services. These regulations tend to be more restrictive than those for FDI in manufacturing and those of FDI in services in developed countries. FDI in services has a number of impacts which can be beneficial for the service sector of host developing countries and, therefore, their development. In particular, TNCs can make an important contribution to host countries in the area of soft technology, i.e., in that of training, employee skills, etc. In the area of exports, the indirect impacts of transnational service corporations are much greater than direct ones.

Part II shows that there is a wide range of variation in the degree of penetration of developing countries' markets by transnational banks (TNBs). The presence of TNBs in developing countries is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for generation or mobilization of financial savings. Instances of positive contribution of TNBs to development include such areas as mobilization of external resources, development of capital markets, technology transfer, and training. In order to maximize the net benefits of TNBs' participation in national economies, developing countries need to acquire - or strengthen their capacities to conduct - analyses of costs and benefits, negotiate with TNBs, monitor and supervise their performance on a continuing basis, and adapt their regulatory policies accordingly.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: United Nations
Publications, Sales Section, DC2-0853, Dept. 363, New York, NY 10017, USA

COST PER COPY: US\$7.00

TELEPHONE: 1-212-963-8302

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-212-963-4116

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Pan A. Yotopoulos

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of Economics, Food Research Institute,
Stanford University

TITLE OF REPORT: Trade and Foreign-Owned Production in Services: Some
Conceptual and Theoretical Issues -- Comment

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: English

REFERENCE INFORMATION: In H. Giersch (ed), Services in World Economic Growth,
Tubingen: J.D.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 1989, pp, 151-155; CIP-Titelaufnahme der
Deutschen Bibliothek, ISBN 3-16-345482-8 brosch. ISBN 3-16-345483-6 Gewebe.
NE: Giersch, Herbert Hrsg. ; Institut fur Weltwirtschaft Kiel

ABSTRACT: This comment on a Symposium paper lays out three points that deserve
to be carefully considered before developing countries (LDCs) agree on
liberalization of services: (i) In many services, LDCs have a greater
productivity advantage (e.g., air transport) than they have in producing some
tradable goods. But this advantage may be offset by the "international
reputation" advantage that the developed countries have in producing the same
services; (ii) The traditional tangible size advantage can probably be better
mustered by LDCs, as compared to the intangible size advantage. The closer a
service is to the goods-end of the continuum, the more likely it is to attract
the interest of LDCs for liberalizations; (iii) The income elasticity of demand
for each specific type of services should be carefully considered. It becomes
important both for considerations of "unequal exchange" (terms of trade) and for
issues of dynamic comparative advantage.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Pan A. Yotopoulos, Food
Research Institute, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA

COST PER COPY: Not available

TELEPHONE: 1-415-723-3129; 1-415-723-0923

TELEX/TELEFAX: 1-415-372-2871; 1-415-725-7007

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Alvaro Antonio Zini, Jr.

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Professor of International Economics, Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Sao Paulo

TITLE OF REPORT: Brazil-France: Macroeconomic Conditions and Perspectives for Trade in Services

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Portuguese

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Coleção Documentos do Instituto de Estudos Avançados, Universidade de São Paulo, November 1989

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the macroeconomic conditions of Brazil and France in the second half of the 1980s; presents data on the overall pattern of trade between the two countries; and points out some possibilities for trade in services.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Professor Alvaro Zini, Jr., Faculdade de Economia, Caixa Postal 11498, 05499 São Paulo - SP, Brazil

COST PER COPY: \$5.00

TELEPHONE: 55-11-210-2125

TELEX/TELEFAX: 11-83829 UVSI / 55-11-815-4272 (indicate FEA)

NAME OF RESEARCHER(S): Jia-yi Zou

POSITION, AFFILIATION: Graduate student, Chinese Academy of Social Science

TITLE OF REPORT: Liberalization of Trade in Services: Impact on and Strategy for the Developing Countries

LANGUAGE OF MAIN REPORT: Chinese

REFERENCE INFORMATION: M.A. Thesis, 1988, 65 pages

ABSTRACT: This paper analyzes the challenge that developing countries face in liberalization of trade in services, and searches for a proper strategy. The paper covers the characteristics of modern service industry and the developing countries' position in international trade in services. The possible impact of the liberalization of trade in service on developing countries is discussed in detail, in terms of both economic effect and economic security. Some comments are given on the international competition strategy for developing countries' own service industry, and the position developing countries should take in international negotiations on trade in services.

RELEVANT GATT NEGOTIATING GROUP NUMBER(S): 15

REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: Mr. Feng Yu-shu, Research Associate, GATT Research Group, Research Department, Central Institute of Finance and Banking, Beijing 100081, China

COST PER COPY: \$30.00

TELEPHONE: 831-3377-340

TELEX/TELEFAX: 22834 XYH CN

INDEX OF AUTHORS' NAMES

Abdel-Latif, Abla 183
Adams, M.G. 96
Ahmad, Jaleel 3, 157, 158, 184
Ahmed, Mahasin Husein 4
Anderson, Kym 67-69, 81-86
Araújo, José Tavares 151
Asthana, Prem Narain 5
Attri, V.N. 6, 199, 215
Babu, M. Devendra 200
Bar-Nathan, M. 7
Barahona, Rodrigo 87
Baruh, J. 7
Beath, John 159
Benedek, Wolfgang 193, 201
Bhuyan, Ayubur Rahman 137
Bowen, Bruce 88
Boye, Greta 89
Brenton, P.A. 57
Bressand, Albert 216
Brown, Drusilla K. 8
Bureau of International Labor Affairs Council 119
Caminal, Ramon 217
Casadio, Gian Paolo 70
Centre for International Economics 90
Chen, Edward K.Y. 71
Clarete, Ramon L. 91
Coalition of Service Industries 218
Corrales, Jorge 9
Cramer, Gail L. 92, 93
Davenport, Michael 72
de Castro, Juan 17
Deardorff, Alan V. 10-14, 43, 138
Ding, Jianping 228
Doren, Chadee 160
Dunning, John H. 219
Eaton, Jonathan 171
Engers, Maxim 171
Ennew, C. 15
Erzan, Refik 16, 44
Evenson, Robert E. 172
Fernandez Solano, Fernando A. 104
Finger, J. Michael 139, 140, 161, 162, 202, 203
Fischer, G. 98
Flejterski, Stanislaw 220, 221
Frohberg, K. 98
Gassama, Mohamed Kabiru 113
Gatsios, Konstantine 185, 186
Gilson, J.C. 160

Goncalves, Reinaldo 17, 222-225
Gong, Xiuguo 187
Greenaway, D. 15, 18
Grilli, Enzo R. 45, 46
Gual, Jordi 217
Gupta, Anil 152
Haghayeghi, Mehrdad 94
Hallett, A.J. Hughes 19
Hamilton, Carl B. 73
Hasson, Joseph A. 173
Haszler, Henry 88, 96
Hazard, Heather Alison 194
Helkie, W. 19
Herzenberg, Stephen A. 120
Hine, R.C. 95
Hoekman, Bernard 141, 142, 153, 204, 226, 227
Hunt, Shane J. 163
Hutson, G.J. 19
Ingersent, K.A. 95
Jackson, John H. 205
Jalali, Jalaleddin 20
Juma, Calestous 174
Karp, Larry 27, 28, 185, 186
Katsoulacos, Yannis 159
Kirby, M.G. 96
Kisiel-Lowczyc, Anna Barbara 47
Kolenda, Wojciech 220, 221
Konandreas, P. 21
Kost, William E. 92
Kumar, Anjali 48-50, 175
Lamusse, Roland 74
Leidy, Michael 141, 142, 153, 226
Li, Kui Wai 71
Lin, William 92
Lloyd, Peter J. 143
Lord, Montague J. 89
Macbean, Alasdair 114
Marquez, J. 19
Mendez, Jose 23, 24
Messerlin, Patrick A. 162, 164, 165, 229, 230
Milner, C. 18
Monge, Ricardo 9
Munko, Andrzej 22
Murray, Tracy 23, 24, 161, 166
Naidin, Leane Cornet 151
Ndubuisi, Walter C. 25, 122, 123
Neary, J. Peter 26, 188
Nelson, Gerlad C. 97
Neven, Damien J. 231
Newberry, David M. 27, 28
Nicolaidis, Kalypso 216, 232-234
Nogués, Julio 29, 30, 176

Nugent, Jeffrey B. 183
Page, Sheila 72, 75
Pandey, R.K. 145, 146
Parikh, K.S. 98
Park, Young-il 67, 69
Parkin, Vincent 105
Parsons, D.T. 96
Perez-Lopez, Jorge F. 34
Permanent Secretariat, SELA 31, 51, 52, 76, 99-101, 115, 121, 124-131,
144, 195, 206, 207, 235-237
Phillips, Stan 93
Quibria, M.G. 238
Qureshi, M. Arif 209
Ray, Edward John 32, 33
Rayner, A.J. 95
Reed, G. 15
Reza, Sadrel A.L. 177
Riddle, Dorothy I. 239
Ritchie, Mark 102
Rousslang, Donald 166
Saint-Louis, Robert 160
Salvatore, Dominick 167
Sangal, Parmatma S. 178
Sapir, André 53
Sarris, Alexander H. 103
Sauvant, Karl 230
Savorelli, Lorenzo 45, 46
Saxena, S.S. 145, 146, 189
Schoepfle, Gregory K. 34
SELA (see Permanent Secretariat)
Shelburne, Robert C. 35
Shiells, Clinton R. 35
Shrybman, Steven 147
Sikidar, Sujit 148
Singhal, D.K. 54
Singla, C.L. 210
Spillane, James J. 240
Srinivasan, T.G. 105
Stern, Robert M. 8, 10-14, 43, 132, 179, 227
Stewart, Frances 133
Streeten, Paul 241
Suliman, M. Osman 211
Sunny, Grace 36
Svedberg, Peter 44
Teixeira, Erly Cardoso 106
Tharakan, P.K.M. 55
Tjiptoherijanto, Prijono 190
Tyers, Rod 82-85
Ulph, David 159
United Nations Center on Transnational Corporations 242-244
Valdes, Alberto 109
Vashishtha, Prem 56

Venables, Anthony J. 37
Vines, David 105
Vives, Xavier 217
Wailles, Eric J. 92, 93
Watkins, Kevin 107
Watts, Christopher 63, 77
Weston, Ann 38
Whalley, John 179
Winters, L. Alan 57, 58, 108
Yang, Yang Xi Ping 208
Ying, He 59
Yotopoulos, Pan 245
Zietz, Joachim 109
Zini, Jr., Alvaro Antonio 39, 246
Zou, Jia-yí 247

The World Bank

Headquarters

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Telephone: (202) 477-1234

Facsimile: (202) 477-6391

Telex: WUI 64145 WORLDBANK
RCA 248423 WORLDBK

Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
WASHINGTONDC

European Office

66, avenue d'Iéna
75116 Paris, France

Telephone: (1) 40.69.30.00

Facsimile: (1) 47.20.19.66

Telex: 842-620628

Tokyo Office

Kokusai Building
1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan

Telephone: (3) 214-5001

Facsimile: (3) 214-3657

Telex: 781-26838

