

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS ON THE
FIRST FIVE YEARS' OPERATION OF THE
U.S. GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF
PREFERENCES (GSP)

TRANSMITTED BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

ON

APRIL 17, 1980



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

Herewith is my report to Congress on the first five years' operation of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). This report is required by Section 505 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2465).

The report reviews the major provisions and regulations which govern the administration of the U.S. GSP. An analysis of the impact of the U.S. program on the economies of developing countries and on the U.S. economy is included in the report, along with a comparison of the U.S. program with those of the other major developed countries. The report also reviews the operation of the GSP competitive need limits and the distribution of benefits among developing countries. Finally, the report outlines certain modifications designed to improve the overall operation of the program. These will be introduced this year.

JIMMY CARTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 17, 1980.*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Title V of the Trade Act of 1974 requires the President to submit a full report to the Congress on the first five years' operation of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The attached report is submitted in accordance with this requirement. It includes a review of the major provisions and regulations governing the administration of the U.S. scheme, an analysis of the impact of the U.S. GSP on developing country economies and on the U.S. economy and a comparison of the U.S. GSP with other major developed country programs. As specified by the Congress in the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committee Reports on the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, the report also includes a review of the operation of the competitive need limits and a consideration of various measures that would increase graduation by country and product and that would provide a greater distribution of benefits to the less advanced developing countries.

In conjunction with the preparation of this report interested parties were invited to present their views on the overall operation of the U.S. GSP to the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) and at public hearings held before the GSP Subcommittee of the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) in September 1979. Based on the testimony presented at that time and the findings of this report, the Administration intends to introduce certain modifications to the GSP program in 1980 which are designed to improve the overall operation of the GSP.

GSP programs involving nineteen member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

are currently in place. These tariff preference programs are designed to help developing countries (LDCs) increase their exports, diversify their economies and lessen their dependence on foreign aid. The GSP schemes are generally similar in terms of product coverage and the number of developing countries eligible to receive benefits. All programs include safeguard limitations designed to protect sensitive domestic industries and to ensure that benefits are extended to less competitive beneficiaries. Despite some differences among programs, there is general agreement that the major donor countries are meeting their "burden sharing" responsibilities in an equitable manner.

The U.S. GSP is administered in accordance with Title V of the Trade Act of 1974 which sets out the criteria for determining GSP country and product eligibility and for limiting preferential treatment. Ninety-eight countries and 38 dependent territories were initially designated eligible for GSP in late 1975. Three modifications to the list of GSP countries were subsequently made and several additional modifications will take effect this year. The initial list of GSP eligible items was formulated following public hearings by the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) and the interagency TPSC. Excluded from GSP eligibility were those products specifically listed as ineligible in the Trade Act of 1974, as well as other products determined to be import-sensitive in the context of the GSP.

The regulations governing the GSP provide for an annual product review during which interested parties can petition for modifications to the GSP product list. While the program

is designed to encourage the expansion of developing countries' exports, careful consideration is given to the impact on domestic interests before products are designated for GSP duty-free treatment. The competitive need exclusions set out in Title V provide further assurance that GSP duty-free imports do not adversely affect domestic interests. In 1978 approximately one-third of all GSP eligible imports from beneficiaries was excluded by competitive need.

While the U.S. program has not been in place long enough to measure its full effect on developing country economies, qualitative and quantitative analysis included in this report indicates that the program has provided important increased opportunities for developing countries to diversify and expand their exports. The program now covers about 2,800 product classifications out of approximately 7,000 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). In 1978, shipments of \$5.2 billion worth of products from beneficiary countries entered the United States duty-free as a result of GSP. Testimony in public hearings and submissions from beneficiary countries confirm the utility of the program. While criticizing certain aspects of the U.S. program, many developing country officials spoke favorably of GSP as contributing to their country's economic development. They urged an expansion of program benefits through extended product coverage and eased competitive need restrictions and they expressed concern regarding any attempt to remove either countries or product sectors from GSP eligibility.

The distribution of GSP benefits among developing countries, however, has been uneven. Those beneficiaries which are the United States' major developing country trading partners are also the major beneficiaries of the U.S. scheme. Given the substantial differences in production structures among beneficiaries, this distribution of benefits is not unexpected. In order for a developing country to take advantage of the U.S. program it must be far enough along the development path to have a fairly well-developed infrastructure and productive capacity in the manufactures that predominate in the U.S. scheme. While low income beneficiaries have realized some benefits from the U.S. GSP, insufficient productive capacity in these countries and the exclusion of labor-intensive products in such sectors as textiles and apparel, leather goods, footwear and many agricultural products prevents them from being major beneficiaries of the program. Even in product areas where major beneficiaries are excluded from GSP benefits as a result of competitive need, the lack of productive capacity has prevented the low income countries from significantly increasing their exports.

The U.S. scheme is designed to ensure that GSP duty-free imports do not have an adverse effect on U.S. production or employment. Analysis of import trends indicates that in the aggregate GSP has not had a clear impact on the U.S. economy in terms of production, employment or the balance of payments. GSP duty-free imports have accounted for less than 4 percent of U.S. non-petroleum imports since the program began. Since many sensitive products are statutorily excluded from the U.S. GSP,

the tariff protection foregone as a result of GSP tends to be relatively low -- the average tariff level on GSP items is 9 percent. As a result of the recently concluded Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) this average tariff is being reduced to 4.5 percent over the period from 1980 to 1987. Given this low level of protection it is unlikely that future U.S. imports of GSP items would be significantly reduced if there were no GSP.

GSP duty-free imports account for only a small share of total imports in most agricultural and industrial sectors. While GSP duty-free agricultural imports have increased slightly, from \$.5 to \$.6 billion since the implementation of the program, the share of GSP duty-free imports in total U.S. agricultural imports has declined, from 4.4 percent in 1976 to 3.5 percent in 1978. The limited agricultural trade coverage of the U.S. program and the low share of GSP duty-free imports in total imports for most agricultural sectors has limited the GSP's impact on U.S. agriculture. During the public hearings on the overall operation of the GSP, several representatives of U.S. agriculture offered suggestions for improving the administration of the program. However, no examples of specific adverse impact on U.S. agriculture as a result of GSP duty-free imports were cited. On the industrial side, GSP duty-free imports are widely distributed among sectors and in most sectors they account for 10 percent or less of total imports. Petitions to remove GSP items have in general centered on those sectors where the share of GSP duty-free imports in total sector imports is highest.

The record to date indicates that the existing GSP review procedures have provided developing countries with opportunities to expand their exports. At the same time, they have been effective in safeguarding the interests of U.S. producers and workers. However, in order to ensure that the program's domestic safeguards remain effective and in order to increase the effectiveness of the program in promoting LDC export diversification, the Administration intends to introduce certain modifications to the GSP in 1980. These modifications are designed to respond to the concerns expressed by U.S. producers, workers and beneficiary developing countries and also to the concerns expressed by Congress regarding the operation of the competitive need limits and the distribution of GSP benefits among developing countries.

In order to help ensure that the program continues to meet the development needs of beneficiaries and that domestic interests are not adversely affected, the Administration also plans to make some changes in the GSP annual review process. A GSP information center will be established to assist domestic agricultural, industrial, labor and consumer interests as well as all interested foreign parties in obtaining data necessary for filing product petitions and briefs. The annual review schedule also will be revised to allow interested parties additional time to prepare support and rebuttal briefs for interagency consideration. Beginning during the 1981 product review, reviews will be conducted according to the following schedule which will be specified by Federal Register notice:

Deadline for acceptance of petitions for review -- June 1
Announcement of petitions accepted for review -- July 15
Public hearings and deadline for acceptance of
written briefs -- September 30
Deadline for acceptance for rebuttal briefs -- October 15 1/
Effective date of modifications to GSP program -- March 31

To ensure that GSP benefits are reserved for beneficiaries which have not demonstrated international competitiveness in particular products, the President will exercise his authority to "withdraw, suspend or limit duty-free treatment." 2/ In so doing, the President will take into account the development level of beneficiaries, their competitive position in the product concerned and the overall economic interests of the United States.

Finally, to promote an increased distribution of benefits for lesser developed beneficiaries a special effort will be made to include on the GSP list products of special export interest to them, including handicraft items.

In accordance with its international obligations, the United States intends to consult with other OECD donor countries as well as with the beneficiaries of the U.S. program regarding these proposed modifications prior to their implementation.

1/ New information may be submitted after this date, and until January 15.

2/ P.L. 93-618, 19 USC 2464(a).

1. Overview

A. The Origins of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences

Title V of the Trade Act of 1974 1/ authorized the United States to grant generalized tariff preferences to certain imports from developing countries for ten years. With the implementation of its scheme on January 1, 1976, the United States became the twenty-third developed country to extend such preferences.

The concept of a generalized system of tariff preferences was formally introduced in Geneva at the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1964. Convened to examine the means for increasing the economic wealth of developing countries through trade rather than aid, UNCTAD became a major forum for review of the principal trade and development problems facing developing countries. At UNCTAD I developing countries claimed that one of the major impediments to accelerated economic growth and development was their inability to compete on an equal basis with developed countries in the international trading system. 2/

For many developing countries, export earnings constitute not only the primary source of investment funds needed for development but also the means for financing imports of food

1/ Also referred to as the "1974 Trade Act."

2/ See Report of UNCTAD I Secretary General Raul Prebisch, "Towards a New Trade Policy for Development," in Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations, New York, E/Ccnf. 46/141, Vol. 2, Sales No. 64.II.B.12, 1964.

and other basic commodities required to maintain existing standards of living. The extension of tariff preferences to goods from developing countries provides a means for helping them increase exports, diversify their economies and lessen their dependence on foreign aid.

In 1967 the United States announced its readiness to explore the possibility of establishing a generalized system of preferences. At the second UNCTAD conference in New Delhi in early 1968 the United States joined other participants in supporting a resolution to establish a mutually acceptable system of preferences.

The most-favored-nation (MFN) clause of Article 1 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) provides that trade be conducted on the basis of non-discrimination. In order to permit the implementation of generalized preferences, the developed countries, including the United States, requested and were granted a 10 year waiver from Article 1 of the GATT in June 1971. The preferential trading relationships between Britain and France and their former colonies, as well as between the United States and the Philippines and Cuba, provided precedents for such a move. These preferences were "grandfathered" into Article 1 of the GATT.

Following the granting of the Article 1 waiver, the European Community (EC) implemented its system on July 1, 1971. Soon after, GSP programs were implemented by Japan (August 1971); Norway (October 1971); Denmark, Finland, Ireland, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom (January 1972); Switzerland

(March 1972); and Austria (April 1972). 1/ Australia introduced its GSP program in January 1974, Canada implemented its system in July 1974 and the U.S. GSP program was introduced in January 1976. The more developed socialist countries of Eastern Europe also have introduced preferential measures in favor of developing countries.

During the recently concluded Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) the United States maintained that the GSP was a temporary, non-reciprocal program and therefore outside the scope of the MTN. The United States and other countries, however, recognized the need to address in the MTN the legal basis for continuing to grant generalized tariff preferences to developing countries. In anticipation of the 1981 expiration of the GATT waiver, the developing countries sought in the MTN to "bind" the GSP preference margins under the GATT. Although the binding of margins of preference was not acceptable to the donor countries, agreement was reached in the MTN Framework Group on an "enabling clause" which provides the legal basis for "special and differential treatment" for developing countries. 2/ This agreement explicitly includes generalized systems of preferences, as defined by the 1971 GATT waiver. The enabling clause, which has no expiration date, replaces the waiver for all practical pur-

1/ Since January 1974 Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom have been participating in the EC program as a result of their joining the EC.

2/ Developed country acceptance of the enabling clause was conditioned on developing country acceptance of the graduation principle whereby developing countries agree to assume "increased GATT responsibilities as their economies progress."

poses. Developed countries may, if they choose, continue their GSP programs indefinitely; however, there is no obligation to do so. U.S. statutory authority for the GSP expires January 3, 1985.

B. The Generalized Systems of Preferences of Other Developed Countries

Eleven GSP programs involving nineteen member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) currently are in place. 1/ Nearly 150 developing countries benefit from the resulting preferential tariff treatment. 2/ The GSP programs are generally similar and have the following elements:

- (1) The beneficiary developing countries include essentially all countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific. Several countries (Portugal, Turkey, Romania and Israel) which originally were not included in the GSP schemes of all OECD donors now receive preferential treatment under the GSP, or under some other arrangement, from all preference-giving countries. Bulgaria also has been included in most schemes but is still excluded from the U.S. and EC schemes. The People's Republic of China has been granted beneficiary status by Austria, Australia, Canada, the EC, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Japan is planning to add China to its GSP program early in 1980. Greece is included in the programs of Austria, Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and Switzerland. Spain is included in the programs of Austria, New Zealand and Switzerland. Both Spain and Greece have a

1/ U.S., EC, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

2/ See Appendix I for a listing of the beneficiaries of each GSP program.

preferential arrangement with the EC. Neither country is included in the U.S. GSP. Taiwan is included in the GSP programs of Japan, Austria, Australia, New Zealand and the United States. The United States has been alone in excluding members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Uganda. The Trade Agreements Act of 1979 1/ empowered the President to designate OPEC members as beneficiary developing countries under the GSP provided they concluded a bilateral agreement with the United States in the MTN before January 3, 1980. Indonesia, Venezuela and Ecuador concluded MTN agreements with the United States and the President has notified Congress of his intent to designate these countries eligible for GSP, effective March 30, 1980. In addition, Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Uganda will be granted GSP eligibility, effective March 30, 1980.

- (2) Most programs include a select number of agricultural and fishery products. In many cases, agricultural products in GSP programs encourage the development of processing facilities and the use of modern agricultural techniques.
- (3) Most programs include a wide range of industrial products, although textiles, apparel and other selected import-sensitive products often are excluded or subject

1/ Also referred to as the "1979 Trade Agreements Act."

to strict ceilings. The EC has the broadest product coverage of any GSP program. All industrial products, including textiles and apparel, are eligible for GSP treatment, although many sensitive items are subject to strict limitations.

- (4) All programs contain safeguard limitations. The GSP programs of the EC and Japan contain ceiling limits on the value of trade that is granted GSP treatment. These ceilings may be set at low levels to limit preferential imports of sensitive items. Trade in excess of these ceilings is charged normal MFN duties. The U.S. GSP contains the competitive need formula. Competitive need is designed to phase out GSP benefits as developing countries become internationally competitive in specific products, as well as to provide some measure of protection to domestic industries. The United States' program has a petitioning procedure under which products can be added to, or removed from, the list of GSP eligible products. The other GSP programs also have mechanisms to add products and "escape clause" procedures to withdraw import-sensitive products from GSP treatment.
- (5) All programs include rules, regulations and origin requirements to ensure that the benefits of the GSP accrue to developing countries.

In terms of "burden sharing" the United States grants duty-free treatment on a smaller share of dutiable imports from

beneficiaries than do the EC, Japan or other donor countries. On the other hand, the ceiling limitations under the EC and Japanese GSP programs create some uncertainty regarding the tariff treatment that will apply to certain GSP products.

European Community

The EC system of generalized preferences, in effect since July 1, 1971, grants duty-free treatment to imports from developing countries in virtually all manufactures (15 percent of which are textiles) and semi-manufactures and grants preferential margins on selected agricultural products. The EC GSP operates through a system of quantitative limitations -- quotas and ceilings, both global and country-specific -- designed to distribute to beneficiaries and members of the Community the actual benefits and costs of the GSP. Individual product limitations or maximum amounts are computed annually on the basis of EC imports from all LDCs plus a growth factor related to the level of EC imports from non-beneficiaries during an earlier reference year. Maximum preferential imports from any one beneficiary are limited to 50 percent of the individual product's quota. When a maximum amount is reached by one beneficiary, the MFN tariff rate is reintroduced vis-a-vis that country for that product for the remainder of the year.

While specific ceilings are established for each product category, there is considerable variation in the stringency with which the ceilings are applied. For purposes of determining annual maximum amounts (quotas and ceilings) all GSP duty-free items are divided into sensitive (approximately 10 percent of the

total), semi-sensitive (approximately 40 percent) and non-sensitive products (approximately 50 percent). 1/ While there are global and 50 percent country ceilings on non-sensitive products, these limitations are rarely exceeded by beneficiaries. Quotas on some sensitive items such as shoes are often filled early in the year. In assigning country quotas for sensitive items, stricter limitations are sometimes placed on imports from more competitive beneficiaries. In 1979 the EC included special provisions in its GSP program for the least developed countries in the form of complete exemption from tariffs and quotas on all items except six categories of agricultural products.

Sensitive products (59 items including tobacco and other agricultural products) are subject to "tariff quotas" which are distributed among EC member states according to a scale based on general economic criteria (foreign trade, GNP, population). Imports into a given EC country in amounts exceeding that country's allocations automatically trigger re-establishment of MFN duty rates in that EC country. In sensitive product areas, the Community has introduced a form of product differentiation to ensure that there will be a better distribution of the benefits among all countries, not just the more competitive ones.

Imports of semi-sensitive products (136 items) are subject to surveillance, and involve Community-level review of the import duties on individual products. Reintroduction of MFN duties is

1/ Actual percentage shares may vary somewhat from year to year.

not automatic once a ceiling has been reached, but duties can be reinstated upon consultation between the EC Commission and the member states.

Japan

The Japanese GSP is similar to that of the EC and grants tariff preferences to some agricultural products, as well as to almost all industrial products, except petroleum, leather items, footwear and plywood. Japan's program has quotas similar to those of the EC except that they are increased annually by 10 percent of imports from non-beneficiaries during the reference year instead of by 5 percent, as in the EC program. Preferential imports from any one country are limited to 50 percent of the quota. Ceilings and maximum country amounts are administered on a first-come-first-served basis, except for some sensitive product groups which are subject to prior allotments among importers. There is a provision for the flexible administration of ceilings and/or maximum country amounts for a majority of other product groups. MFN rates apply once quotas and ceilings are filled.

Other OECD Donors

The GSP schemes of the United States, the EC and Japan taken together account for nearly 90 percent of the total GSP duty-free imports of all OECD preference-giving countries. While smaller donors' total trade in GSP goods is not comparable to the GSP trade of the United States, the EC or Japan due to the smaller size of the donors' economies, the other OECD countries provide important benefits to developing countries. In fact, in analyzing the "comparable effort," some of the smaller donors do much

better than the major industrial countries. For example, Switzerland's proportion of imports from beneficiaries which receive GSP treatment is the highest of any donor country. In terms of the share of MFN dutiable imports which are covered by GSP, New Zealand's scheme is the most generous followed by that of Austria. In terms of the share of dutiable imports which are actually accorded GSP treatment, the Canadian, Austrian and Swedish schemes have been the most effective.

Major Beneficiaries

Just as some countries participate in international trade to a larger extent than others, so too do some developing countries utilize the GSP more fully than others. The ability of a developing country to benefit from the GSP depends on a number of factors: its beneficiary status and the product limitations applied to it; its geographic proximity to donor countries; its production capability in GSP goods and their price competitiveness; the size of the market in the importing country and the existence of other GSP suppliers in this market; and domestic exporters who are aware of the GSP and see advantages in utilizing it. While some of these factors are essentially fixed and will always handicap certain beneficiaries, others may become less important over time as developing countries' economies change.

As might be expected, the developing countries which benefit the most in terms of the value of trade under the GSP are among those which export the most overall to OECD countries, particularly in the field of manufactured products. Certain developing countries appear among the top 10 beneficiaries

of almost all GSP programs, although the rankings vary. The U.S. top five beneficiaries are Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, Brazil and Mexico. Japan's major beneficiaries are Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, the Philippines and India. The EC's are Yugoslavia, Malaysia, Hong Kong, India and Brazil. The importance of the GSP for the exports of the major users of the system also varies. Spain, Israel, Yugoslavia, Taiwan, Korea, Romania and Greece all received GSP treatment for 20 percent or more of their exports to countries granting them preferences in 1977. On the other end of the scale, countries for which the GSP represents the smallest percentage of their trade include Argentina, Mexico, Brazil and Malaysia. In these countries, agricultural products and raw materials are important exports and they are often duty-free on an MFN basis.

While the more competitive beneficiaries receive the greatest share of GSP benefits, preference-giving countries have devised ways of excluding the more efficient producers from preferential treatment. For example, 91 percent of the EC preferential cut-offs (or maximum country amounts) were imposed on the 12 major beneficiaries of the OECD GSP schemes in 1977. This figure increased to 100 percent in the case of Japan. About 80 percent of the 1978 competitive need exclusions under the U.S. scheme affected the same 12 countries. For these three programs, the countries most often affected are Hong Kong, Mexico, Korea, Taiwan and Yugoslavia, mainly in the areas of electrical equipment, textiles, footwear and miscellaneous light manufactures.

GSP has offered fewer benefits to the least developed developing countries (LDDCs) which generally are not in a position to engage in trade except on a small scale in a few product areas. Even though the EC and Norway have liberalized their programs specifically for LDDCs, these countries still are unable to make much use of the programs. In 1977, total GSP imports from the 30 LDDCs were only \$91 million. Of this amount, one-third was supplied by Bangladesh and one-third by Haiti and Afghanistan.

2. Provisions and Administration of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences

Title V of the 1974 Trade Act sets out criteria for determining GSP country and product eligibility and limitations on the extension of GSP treatment. Executive Order 11846 of March 27, 1975 specifies that the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, renamed the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), shall administer the GSP program in consultation with the Secretary of State and that the Trade Policy Committee, through the USTR, shall advise the President on GSP product and country eligibility.

(See Appendix V).

In providing duty-free treatment for eligible products from developing countries, the President is required to take into account:

- (1) the effect such action will have on furthering the economic development of developing countries;
- (2) the extent to which other major developed countries are undertaking a comparable effort to assist developing countries by granting generalized preferences with respect to imports of products of such countries; and
- (3) the anticipated impact of such action on United States producers of like or directly competitive products. 1/

1/ P.L. 93-618, 19 USC 2461.

A. Eligible Developing Countries

Countries are designated eligible for GSP treatment in accordance with the criteria outlined in Section 502 of the Trade Act of 1974. Except where a country is specifically excluded under Section 502(b) as a generally recognized developed country, or falls under one of the specific exclusions contained in Section 502(b) 1/, the President may be guided by one or more of the following four factors in designating GSP eligible countries: a request to be considered a beneficiary of the U.S. program; the level of development; the preferential treatment extended by other

1/ Section 502(b) [19 USC 2462(b)] excludes from GSP eligibility the following categories of developing countries:

- (1) Communist countries, unless they receive MFN treatment from the United States, are members of the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and are not dominated by international communism;
- (2) OPEC countries and other countries withholding supplies of vital resources from the international market or causing international market disruption by their pricing policies of such resources;
- (3) Countries granting reverse preferences which have a significant adverse impact on U.S. commerce;
- (4) Countries expropriating U.S. property without compensation or without entering into negotiation or arbitration;
- (5) Countries which do not act to prevent the importation of narcotics and other controlled substances into the United States;
- (6) Countries which fail to recognize or enforce arbitral awards in favor of U.S. citizens, corporations, partnerships or associations.

In addition, on October 4, 1976, an amendment to Title V of the Trade Act of 1974 was signed into law providing that the President shall exclude from GSP eligibility any country which aids or abets terrorism by granting sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of terrorism.

developed countries; and the extent to which a country has provided assurances that the United States will have equitable and reasonable access to its markets and to its basic commodity resources.

In addition, the term "beneficiary developing country" was defined so that the insular possessions of the United States could be designated to receive GSP benefits. The Committee Reports on the Trade Act of 1974 stated that the interests of the insular territories of the United States should be considered when designating eligible articles.

Ninety-eight countries and 39 territories were originally designated eligible for GSP by the President on November 24, 1975. Since then two countries have been withdrawn from GSP eligibility and one has been designated eligible for GSP treatment. In addition, several changes in country eligibility will be effected this year. Following the establishment of the Pathet Lao Government, GSP eligibility was withdrawn from Laos, effective October 1, 1976, in accordance with Section 502(b)(1) of the 1974 Trade Act regarding beneficiary status for Communist countries. Portugese Timor was removed from the list of beneficiary countries, effective March 1, 1979, after it was annexed by Indonesia and thus ceased to exist as a territory of Portugal. In September 1979 the President notified Congress of his intention to withdraw GSP eligibility for Ethiopia, effective March 30, 1980, in response to Ethiopia's failure to take steps to compensate U.S. citizens and corporations for nationalized property. On March 3, 1980, the

President notified Congress of his intention to suspend GSP benefits for Afghanistan, following the Soviet invasion of that country.

Portugal was designated eligible to receive GSP treatment effective October 1, 1976, following an agreement by Portugal in March 1976 to reduce reverse preferences granted to the EC on products of interest to the United States. The President notified Congress on March 3, 1980 of his intention to designate five additional GSP beneficiaries [Uganda, Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Indonesia, Venezuela and Ecuador]. These countries are being designated effective March 30, 1980. Uganda requested designation as a GSP beneficiary in December 1979. Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) is being designated a GSP beneficiary as part of the elimination of economic sanctions against that country. The Trade Agreements Act of 1979 amended Section 502(b)(2) of the 1974 Trade Act to allow the President to designate as beneficiary countries OPEC members which entered into bilateral product-specific trade agreements with the United States under Section 101 or 102 of the Trade Act of 1974 before January 3, 1980. 1/ The United States concluded bilateral product-specific agreements under Section 101 with three OPEC members, Indonesia, Ecuador and Venezuela. None of these countries participated in the 1973-74 oil embargo.

1/ Section 1111(a)(2) of the 1979 Trade Agreements Act also stipulates that the GSP treatment granted to any country in accordance with this amendment shall be terminated if that country interrupts or terminates the delivery of petroleum or petroleum products to the United States.

The People's Republic of China is not a beneficiary of the U.S. GSP. Article II of the Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China which grants China most-favored-nation status recognizes China as a developing country. This provision, however, carries no obligation by the United States to designate China as a GSP beneficiary. As outlined in Section 502(b)(1) of the 1974 Trade Act, the President may not designate a Communist country eligible for GSP "unless (A) the products of such country receive nondiscriminatory treatment, (B) such country is a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and a member of the International Monetary Fund, and (C) such country is not dominated or controlled by international communism."

While it is difficult to estimate accurately the amount of future MFN imports from China which would be eligible for GSP, it is unlikely that China would be a major exporter of such goods in the foreseeable future. Oil accounted for over 17 percent of total U.S. imports from China in 1979, while other major imports included apparel, unbleached cotton, carpets, fireworks, basketworks, antiques, feathers and bristles. Of these items only certain basketworks, as well as feathers and bristles are eligible for GSP. China is currently a beneficiary of the GSP schemes of Austria, Australia, Canada, the EC, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Japan is expected to include China in its program early this year.

B. Eligible Articles

GSP duty-free treatment currently is granted by the United States on approximately 2,800 tariff items, largely manufactures and semi-manufactures. The 1974 Trade Act excludes certain import-sensitive articles from GSP duty-free treatment:

- (A) textile and apparel articles which are subject to textile agreements,
- (B) watches,
- (C) import-sensitive electronic articles,
- (D) import-sensitive steel articles,
- (E) footwear articles specified in items 700.05 through 700.27, 700.29 through 700.53, 700.55.23 through 700.55.75, and 700.60 through 700.80 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States,
- (F) import-sensitive semi-manufactured and manufactured glass products, and
- (G) any other articles which the President determines to be import-sensitive in the context of the Generalized System of Preferences. 1/

In addition, products subject to any escape clause or national security action proclaimed pursuant to Section 203 of the 1974 Trade Act or to Section 232 or 351 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 is prohibited from being designated as eligible for GSP duty-free treatment.

In compiling the initial list of GSP items the President consulted the various Executive departments with an interest in trade policy and sought the advice of the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) on the probable economic effects of GSP treatment on domestic producers of like or directly competitive articles, as required by Title V. The USITC and the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC), which is chaired by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and is composed of

1/ P.L. 93-618, 19 USC 2461.

representatives of the major Executive Branch agencies with an interest in trade, held public hearings in the spring and summer of 1975 in Pittsburgh, New York, Hartford, Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Houston, Phoenix, Minneapolis, San Francisco and Portland to accept comments on GSP product eligibility. Recommendations were then made to the President who announced the initial list of GSP items in Executive Order 11888 (November 24, 1975) which implemented GSP treatment as of January 1, 1976.

The regulations governing the administration of GSP provide that any interested party may petition to have new articles added to or removed from the GSP list. ^{1/} In addition, the TPSC may consider modifications to the GSP list on its own motion. The GSP Subcommittee of the TPSC is responsible for administering the GSP program and conducting the initial review of all petitions. The petitioner is responsible for providing a detailed economic analysis to support the request for product modification. Petitions are required to include, to the extent possible, information on U.S. and developing country production, employment, costs and profits. Public hearings on petitions are announced in the Federal Register and held before the GSP Subcommittee.

In determining whether to grant petition requests, the legally required advice from the USITC, the views of all interested parties and background studies prepared by the

^{1/} Initial regulations were published by the Trade Policy Staff Committee in the Federal Register on December 31, 1975, at page 60041 and later revised in the September 9, 1977 Federal Register, at page 45532.

member agencies of the TPSC are taken into account. In the case of requests to add items to the GSP special attention is paid to the impact of duty-free treatment on developing countries' efforts to diversify their production and increase their export earnings. The import sensitivity of the item in the context of the GSP is also carefully evaluated. In assessing import sensitivity, employment, production, investment, capacity utilization and profits in the U.S. industry are taken into account. Also considered are the level and growth of imports from developed and developing countries, the extent to which the item traditionally has been excluded from trade negotiations and whether the U.S. industry has been injured by dumping. Interagency reviews culminate in the Cabinet-level Trade Policy Committee transmitting advice on product designations and removals to the President.

Five product reviews have been held since the GSP program was authorized by Congress (see Appendix III). Through March 1, 1979, 82 products have been added to the GSP and 19 products have been withdrawn from the original list of 2,729 GSP eligible items. (See Table 2.1) 1/

1/ Since completion of this report, an additional product review has been completed. See Appendix III.B. for a list of product modifications resulting from all product reviews to date.

Table 2.1

Changes in Eligible Products

| <u>Year Product Change Implemented</u> | <u>Additions</u> Imports from Beneficiaries* | | <u>Deletions</u> Imports from Beneficiaries* | |
|--|--|---------------|--|---------------|
| | (Products) | (\$ millions) | (Products) | (\$ millions) |
| 1976 | 1 | neg. | 11 | 18.2 |
| 1977 | 45 | 41.8 | 1 | 58.5 |
| 1978 | 15 | 68.1 | 1 | .4 |
| 1979 | <u>21</u> | <u>107.3</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>331.5</u> |
| Total | 82 | 217.2 | 19 | 408.6 |

* Imports in year in which product was petitioned.

Source: Office of U.S. Trade Representative.

C. Limitations on Preferential Treatment

The "competitive need" limitations of the GSP are designed to reserve the benefits of the program for less competitive producers. They also serve as some measure of protection for U.S. producers of like or directly competitive products. Under the competitive need limits a country loses GSP duty-free treatment for a particular product if its shipments of that product in one calendar year exceed either 50 percent of total U.S. imports of the product or a certain dollar value (\$41.9 million for 1979) which is adjusted annually to reflect the growth in the U.S. gross national product (GNP). ^{1/} A country may be redesignated for GSP benefits in an excluded item if its imports fall below the competitive need limits in a subsequent year. Competitive need exclusions grew from \$1.9 billion in 1976 to \$3.2 billion in 1978.

^{1/} The 50 percent limitation does not apply to products which the USITC determines were not produced in the United States as of January 3, 1975. The dollar value competitive need limit was set initially at \$25 million in the 1974 Trade Act and was increased to \$26.6 million for products imported in 1975, \$29.9 million for 1976, \$33.4 million for 1977, \$37.3 million for 1978 and \$41.9 million for 1979.

D. The Trade Agreements Act of 1979 - Amendments to Title V of the Trade Act of 1974

The United States traditionally has supported regional integration in order to increase the political and economic viability of its trading partners. In order to encourage regional economic integration among developing countries, Section 1111 of the 1979 Trade Agreements Act amended the Title V provisions regarding GSP eligibility for customs unions. Associations of countries which are contributing to comprehensive regional economic integration through appropriate means now may be treated as a single "country" for GSP purposes. ^{1/} Originally, in order for products from a regional grouping to be eligible for GSP, 50 percent of the value of the product had to be added from within the region. However, in the 1979 Trade Agreements Act, the cumulative value-added requirement for regional groupings was reduced to 35 percent, the same as the value-added requirement for products from individual countries. Furthermore, the competitive need limits will now be applied to the exports of a qualifying association on an individual country basis, rather than to the association as a whole.

The 1974 Trade Act provision excluding OPEC members from GSP eligibility also was amended to allow the President to

^{1/} Under this broader definition, regional economic associations such as the ASEAN (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), the Andean Pact (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela), CACM (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua), and Caricom (Antigua, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago), could be treated as a single beneficiary country for GSP treatment.

designate as beneficiaries OPEC members which entered into a bilateral trade agreement with the United States prior to January 3, 1980. As a result of this amendment, the President notified Congress of his intention to designate Ecuador, Indonesia and Venezuela for GSP eligibility, effective March 30, 1980.

The competitive need provision of the GSP was amended to give the President the discretion to waive the 50 percent competitive need rule in cases where U.S. imports of an article in 1979 were less than \$1 million. This \$1 million de minimis will be adjusted annually to reflect growth in the U.S. GNP. The elimination of competitive need exclusions for small trade items will lessen greatly the administrative burden of the program and will reduce many uncertainties for importers and exporters.

Finally, the date for implementing annual competitive need exclusions and changes in the GSP product list was changed from 60 days to 90 days following the close of the preceding calendar year in order to provide additional time for the Administration to collect data for competitive need exclusions and discretionary redesignations, as well as to provide an increased notification period for importers and exporters.

3. Evaluation of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences

A. Impact of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences on Beneficiary Developing Countries' Trade and Development

The objectives of the GSP are to encourage the diversification of developing country economies, spur the process of development and lessen developing countries' dependence on foreign aid. It is difficult to evaluate fully the extent to which the U.S. GSP in fact has accomplished these objectives since it only has been in operation since 1976 and more time is required for investment and trade patterns to change. Nevertheless, the quantitative and qualitative analysis outlined in this report provides some indication of the GSP's impact on developing country economies since the implementation of the program.

Between 1976 and 1978, GSP duty-free imports increased at an average annual rate of 28.5 percent from \$3.2 billion to \$5.2 billion. This growth rate has been affected by changes in the composition of the GSP product list and the loss of GSP duty-free treatment due to competitive need exclusions. Another indicator of the growth in GSP trade can be calculated using the fixed set of all products which have been on the GSP list since the program began and which have not been affected by competitive need. GSP duty-free imports of these items have grown at an average annual rate of 17 percent compared to an average growth rate of 22 percent for imports of all items from GSP beneficiaries.

While GSP benefits have increased since the implementation of the program, the distribution of these benefits among beneficiaries has been uneven (see Table 3.1). The most competitive

beneficiaries from Latin America and Asia, which are the United States' principal developing country trading partners overall, are also the major GSP beneficiaries under the U.S. scheme. Given the substantial differences in production structures between more and less advanced developing countries this distribution of benefits is not unexpected. The poorer developing countries lack the productive capacity and infrastructure to produce and export most GSP products. In addition, the exclusion from GSP of many labor-intensive products in such sectors as textiles and apparel, leather goods, footwear and many agricultural products has prevented mid-level and poorer countries from realizing major benefits in the U.S. scheme. Mid-level and lower income beneficiaries which accounted for just 9.2 percent of total GSP industrial benefits in 1978 (see Table 3.2) will not be able to increase significantly their share of the program's benefits until the structures of their economies change.

The competitive need formula is designed to ensure that benefits are accorded to developing countries which are not yet internationally competitive in specific products. Quite properly, the most rapidly industrializing beneficiaries with export-oriented development strategies have been most often excluded from duty-free treatment because of competitive need. The five major beneficiaries accounted for about 68 percent of all GSP benefits and 69 percent of all competitive need exclusions in 1978. On the industrial side these beneficiaries accounted for 72 percent of total GSP benefits and 81 percent of all competitive need exclusions. While imports of GSP eligible industrial items from

these countries have grown at an average annual rate of about 32 percent, competitive need exclusions have grown at an average annual rate of 36 percent. One-third of these beneficiaries' total eligible trade and one-third of their eligible industrial trade was excluded from GSP duty-free treatment by the competitive need limits in 1978 (see Tables 3.3 and 3.4).

Competitive need is responsive to differences in the development levels of sectors within individual beneficiary economies. Competitive need removes from GSP treatment products in which a beneficiary has achieved international levels of efficiency while at the same time leaving the preference intact for less developed industries. An examination of the composition of competitive need exclusions for various countries and groups of countries suggests that the competitive need formula has operated in a manner that is supportive of the development objectives of the GSP program and takes into account the differing economic structures of developing countries. While all the major beneficiaries have relatively large manufacturing sectors, individual industries within their economies are at various levels of competitiveness. The differences in production structures and factor endowments in these countries are illustrated by their competitive need exclusions. For example, competitive need excluded Taiwan from benefits in such competitive industries as solid state radio receivers, yachts and umbrellas, while benefits remained for new industries where Taiwan is a small supplier, such as motor vehicle parts and air and vacuum pumps. Mexico, with a different economic structure, has a different set of competitive

need exclusions which includes agricultural products and heavier industrial items. Preferences remain in Mexico's case for newly emerging exportables such as electrical measuring devices and tape recorders.

The competitive need formula also has worked well for the middle income beneficiaries, whose export sectors often are dominated by one or two primary commodities. Since the countries are internationally competitive in their major export items, they do not require tariff preferences in such products. In fact, from a developmental point of view it is important that incentives help diversify export production beyond traditional commodities. The competitive need formula has eliminated GSP duty-free treatment for unwrought copper, palm oil, sugar and cocoa for major suppliers among the mid-level countries. Beyond these products, competitive need has excluded few imports from mid-level countries. Generally speaking, these countries have not reached the stage of development at which they can supply developed countries with manufactured goods on a large scale. Accordingly, they currently record very high ratios of competitive need exclusions to GSP eligible imports, but these ratios will decline as the countries develop their capacities for non-traditional exports.

The low income countries are not any more diversified in their production than are the mid-level countries, but the small sizes of the trading sectors in the former generally prevent them from hitting the competitive need limits even in their traditional export items. Although most of the low income countries are far from being able to export many of the items on the U.S. list of

GSP eligible products, a few countries have developed production in a narrow range of items to world standards of efficiency. A product-specific graduation mechanism is ideal for such situations; it does not deny GSP opportunities to the many developed sectors of the economy simply because a few advanced sectors have succeeded in penetrating markets in developed countries.

The GSP has not been in effect long enough to measure accurately changes in the source of U.S. imports which have occurred as a result of competitive need exclusions. However, preliminary analysis indicates that less developed beneficiaries have not yet been able to increase their overall share of GSP benefits when at least one of the five major beneficiaries was graduated from GSP as a result of the competitive need provisions. Although lesser developed beneficiaries have been able to increase their shipments in a few individual items where competitive beneficiaries are excluded by competitive need, in most product areas more time is needed for lesser developed beneficiaries to develop the infrastructure and production facilities which are prerequisites for utilizing GSP tariff preferences.

This does not mean that low income beneficiaries have not realized benefits from the GSP program. GSP duty-free imports from countries with a per capita income below \$300 have increased at an average annual rate of about 25 percent. Moreover, between 1976 and 1978 these countries exported about 200 new GSP products. However, given the very low level of manufactured imports from low income beneficiaries this export growth and diversification have not been translated into an increased share of GSP benefits.

During the early UNCTAD negotiations for the GSP it was recognized that the least developed were unlikely to be important beneficiaries of an industrial tariff preference program. Consequently, it was agreed that special measures should be introduced to favor these countries. Initially little was done to provide special treatment for the least developed. However, Norway subsequently introduced GSP duty-free treatment on all imports from the least developed and the European Community last year exempted the least developed from tariffs and quotas on almost all items included in its GSP. Although the United States is statutorily precluded from taking such steps, the United States on January 1, 1980, implemented its full MTN tariff reductions on many products from the least developed. For all other countries these tariff reductions are being phased in over a period of several years.

Beneficiary country views on the U.S. program were solicited in connection with the preparation of this report. Countries were asked to assess the impact of GSP on their economies -- particularly the extent to which it has fostered economic development in terms of export expansion and new investment and employment. In addition, countries were asked to compare their utilization of the U.S. and other donor country programs and comment on the U.S. competitive need criteria, the product coverage of the U.S. GSP and various administrative and operational aspects of the U.S. program. Some 100 replies were received, ranging from extensive official comments in the cases of Hong Kong, Israel and Mexico, to more informal responses by government officials, export

promotion organizations and individual exporters.

In addition, beneficiary countries were invited to participate in public hearings in September 1979 on the operation of the U.S. GSP. Officials of the Embassies of India and Israel, as well as UNCTAD officials, testified at that time. Written briefs were submitted by the Governments of Honduras, Hong Kong, Mexico and the Philippines and the Taiwan Board of Foreign Trade. While criticizing certain aspects of the U.S. scheme, all spoke favorably of GSP as contributing to the economic development of the beneficiaries. They urged an expansion of program benefits through extended product coverage and eased competitive need restrictions and cautioned against any attempt to remove either countries or product sectors from GSP eligibility. (See Appendix VI for a list of parties testifying and submitting statements for the record in connection with these hearings.)

Overall Economic Impact on Beneficiaries

As might be expected, those countries which have been most successful in utilizing the U.S. program generally emphasized its positive effect on their economic development. In this category of major beneficiaries, Taiwan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Israel and India acknowledged a direct relationship between GSP and domestic economic development. In addition, some smaller countries with more modest GSP benefits, such as Haiti, Honduras, Sri Lanka and Kenya, also viewed GSP as contributing to their overall economic growth. A majority of the countries, however, believed GSP played only a marginal role in their development process. Many of these countries confirmed that GSP had contrib-

uted to growth and diversification and that in many cases GSP exports were growing more rapidly than non-GSP exports, but they did not view the GSP as a significant factor in their overall economic development. Several countries with relatively open market economies, such as Hong Kong and Chile, believed their free-trade philosophy was more instrumental than GSP preferences in fostering economic growth.

A considerable number of Near Eastern, Asian and African countries which have only marginal trade ties with the United States thought the U.S. program has had no impact on their economies. It should be noted that many of these countries have long-standing trade links with the EC and benefit significantly from the EC's Lome program of trade preferences and aid which covers 58 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. Among the African respondents which have made little use of the U.S. GSP program, several signaled a desire to utilize the U.S. scheme more fully as a means of diversifying export markets and lessening dependence on Europe.

Almost all respondents noted that the relative newness of the U.S. program made it difficult to draw any conclusions regarding the relationship of GSP to economic development. Most felt that more time was required before any such linkage could be established. Furthermore, all cited the unbound nature and limited duration of GSP as negative factors. They urged assurances of a program continuing beyond 1985 to facilitate planning decisions and to bring forth needed investment. Serious concern also was expressed over the uncertainty generated by annual

changes in product coverage which complicate the planning task at the industry or plant level. While most respondents understood the rationale for competitive need and product changes, they criticized the abruptness and arbitrary nature of their operation which they believe hinder the potential development benefits of the U.S. program.

Export Expansion

Many beneficiary countries cited examples of major export expansion as a result of GSP. Such was the case for Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti and Uruguay. Argentina cited the hardboard, aluminum bar and sheet, adding machines and motor vehicle parts sectors; Colombia mentioned reptile leather, unwrought copper and chairs; Haiti noted that its GSP duty-free exports had nearly doubled from \$12.2 million in 1976 to \$22.8 million in 1978. In Europe, Portugal, Romania and Yugoslavia acknowledged a link between GSP and the growth of exports. In Portugal, GSP has encouraged the expansion of traditional export sectors. Romania noted a shift to products with greater processing, whereas Yugoslavia pointed to the success of its wood furniture and tools sectors. In the Near East, India, Israel and Sri Lanka observed GSP-related export growth. India noted that GSP exports to the United States had increased 41 percent annually between 1976 and 1978, more than double the overall export growth rate to the United States. Likewise, Israel cited a growth rate of GSP exports to the United States some 67 percent greater than that of overall exports to the United States. Sri Lanka observed that GSP had encouraged export diversification, thus lessening

dependence on traditional export products such as tea, rubber and cement. In Africa, Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho and Mozambique observed general export benefits from the U.S. program.

The greatest export success, however, took place in East Asia -- particularly in Taiwan, Korea, Malaysia and Singapore. The survey confirmed that, of all geographic regions, the Asian beneficiaries have succeeded to the greatest extent in taking advantage of GSP. In Korea, the government noted that GSP has stimulated small- and medium-sized industries and has led to a diminished role for textiles and footwear in overall exports. Malaysia cited a diversification from raw materials to related light industry exports and Singapore pointed to a high growth of domestic value-added and upgraded technology. Taiwan noted that 6 percent of its GNP is directed towards GSP exports and that the list of its products exported to the United States under the GSP increased by 50 percent to over 1,200 TSUS items between 1976 and 1979.

Investment and Employment

There was only limited evidence of GSP-stimulated investment and employment in beneficiary countries. Most respondents, noting that the U.S. program went into effect only recently, believed it was too early to discern a cause and effect relationship between GSP preferences and investment decisions. Lead times for major capital outlays are considerable and most investments now on stream involved decisions that pre-dated the establishment of GSP. In addition, almost all beneficiaries observed that the limited duration and general uncertainty surrounding GSP are not conducive

to investment decisions based primarily on the preferences. The annual modifications in product coverage within the U.S. program introduce a further element of doubt.

Most of the GSP-generated investment and employment increases cited by responding countries resulted from decisions to expand already existing production capacity, rather than to invest in new sectors. Latin America, Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras and the Dominican Republic found links between GSP and investment. All cited considerable GSP-related investment in labor-intensive sectors. Haiti singled out electronics assembly, leather, basket goods and furniture, with major employment growth occurring in electronics, baskets and housewares. The Dominican Republic and Honduras noted investment and employment gains in the rural agricultural and forestry sectors. The most significant investment surges occurred in the rapidly developing Asian beneficiary countries, with Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia pointing to examples of investment and employment which appeared to have been generated by GSP. In European, Near Eastern and African beneficiary countries there were relatively few examples of new investment or employment that could be traced to GSP.

Competitive Need Formula

The competitive need formula was the element of the U.S. GSP program which drew the widest range of beneficiary country comments. Most observations were critical, although several acknowledged its need and concurred in its objective of spreading GSP benefits. Overwhelming criticism was directed at the 50 percent rule, with all countries urging a de minimis considerably above

the present \$1 million level -- generally in the range of \$3 million to \$10 million. Countries were less critical of the operation of the dollar limit which generally affects only the major traditional supplier.

Most respondents believed that competitive need is disruptive to longer term planning, particularly where a company or industry has become overwhelmingly dependent on the U.S. market. This usually occurs when an industry has grown rapidly as a result of a product having been added to GSP and the industry has had no incentive to diversify into other export markets. The alternative to competitive need -- annual product quotas or market shares, as applied in the EC and Japanese schemes -- was equally unpopular with all but the least developed countries. The latter would generally prefer an EC-type quota system since it tends to assure them of at least some tariff preference for their traditional exports, most of which are excluded from the U.S. program. The larger, more broadly developed beneficiaries, on the other hand, usually prefer the U.S. competitive need scheme which gives them the opportunity to export up to either the value limit or 50 percent of total U.S. imports of an eligible TSUS item.

Several countries cited the planning problems resulting from the "on-again-off-again" nature of competitive need. This occurs when two or three beneficiary countries together supply total imports of a particular item and alternate between losing and regaining GSP eligibility for the product from year to year. India suggested that stability could be improved by reducing the frequency of competitive need exclusions and product

modifications from the current annual basis to once every three years. Finally, all countries urged that the present discretionary process of redesignating a country for GSP eligibility once it has fallen below a competitive need limit be made automatic, given the automaticity with which competitive need removes GSP eligibility. Several countries likened the practice of discretionary non-redesignation to implicit graduation.

Other Comments

In addition to the frequent references to competitive need, there were numerous comments on the substance of the U.S. product list. Many beneficiary countries -- especially the least developed -- viewed the U.S. product list as too restricted and irrelevant to their present export capabilities. In particular, textiles and apparel, footwear, handicraft and folklore items, and certain agricultural products were cited as categories of goods that should be added to the U.S. program, at least when they come from the least developed countries if it is not feasible for competitive reasons to include them from all beneficiary sources. Generally, these are the categories of products in which the poorer countries have a comparative advantage in exporting to developed markets. Many countries maintained that unless these products can be added to GSP, there is little likelihood of achieving a better distribution of program benefits among the least developed countries. While aware that many of these products are considered to be import-sensitive in the United States, lesser developed beneficiaries maintain that their modest export potential could in no way constitute a threat to competing

U.S. production. They note that most other GSP donors, including the EC and Japan, include these goods in their GSP schemes and that this has not had an adverse impact on their economies.

Beneficiary country comparisons between the U.S. program and those of the EC and Japan varied considerably. All concurred that the duty-free treatment of the U.S. system was preferable to what at times amounted to marginal tariff cuts and quotas in the EC and Japanese programs. In addition, all commentators supported the openness and simplicity of operation of the U.S. scheme which they contrasted with the highly complex EC program. There were favorable comments on the annual product review procedure for requesting product additions to GSP, although many countries believed the data requested in petitions was too extensive and often difficult to obtain. Countries generally appreciated the availability of information on the U.S. program.

There were divergent views on the respective limitations to preferential treatment in the various programs, i.e., competitive need limits in the U.S. program as opposed to the quotas in the EC and Japanese schemes. Generally, the efficient, highly competitive countries prefer competitive need to the more restrictive quotas since in most cases the competitive need approach allows them to supply a greater absolute dollar amount. Many of the smaller, less developed countries favor the quota system which tends to assure them of at least a small share of the total market. Administratively, the competitive need mechanism was viewed as preferable to quotas. Under competitive need the beneficiary is assured of the GSP preference for an entire year,

whereas there is uncertainty about when a quota may be filled.

A majority of respondents preferred the product coverage of the EC program to that of the United States -- in particular, inclusion in the EC scheme of textiles and apparel, footwear, steel and handicraft products, most of which are excluded from the U.S. program. Such products are of particular importance to lesser developed economies which often have little alternative production capacity. The African beneficiaries criticized the U.S. program in this regard and pointed out that GSP schemes which excluded these products were irrelevant to their development needs.

Table 3.1
GSP Duty-Free Imports
by Beneficiary Developing Country (BDC) Grouping

| BDC Group: | Share of total | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| | 1978 (percent) | 1976 | 1977 (\$ millions) | 1978 |
| All BDCs | 100.0 | 3,160 | 3,878 | 5,204 |
| By Region: | | | | |
| Latin America | 29.9 | 904 | 1,119 | 1,554 |
| Europe | 5.5 | 197 | 205 | 286 |
| Near East | 6.3 | 190 | 234 | 330 |
| Asia | 56.3 | 1,571 | 2,177 | 2,929 |
| Africa | 2.0 | 298 | 143 | 105 |
| By Level of Development*: | | | | |
| Advanced Developing Countries | 87.4 | 2,451 | 3,301 | 4,547 |
| Mid-level Developing Countries | 9.3 | 631 | 444 | 485 |
| Less Developed Developing Countries | 3.3 | 108 | 132 | 170 |
| Other | .1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| By Supplier Position: | | | | |
| <u>Top - 5</u> | 68.1 | 1,870 | 2,642 | 3,544 |
| Taiwan | 27.5 | 728 | 912 | 1,433 |
| Korea | 12.5 | 327 | 532 | 648 |
| Hong Kong | 10.3 | 347 | 486 | 537 |
| Brazil | 9.0 | 215 | 344 | 468 |
| Mexico | 8.8 | 253 | 368 | 458 |
| <u>Second - 5</u> | 14.7 | 476 | 522 | 765 |
| Israel | 3.7 | 116 | 146 | 192 |
| Singapore | 2.9 | 73 | 107 | 153 |
| Yugoslavia | 2.9 | 154 | 116 | 152 |
| Argentina | 2.8 | 72 | 77 | 148 |
| India | 2.3 | 61 | 76 | 120 |
| <u>Third - 5</u> | 7.0 | 160 | 222 | 364 |
| Chile | 1.7 | 22 | 24 | 87 |
| Peru | 1.5 | 44 | 38 | 79 |
| Portugal | 1.4 | 8 | 54 | 73 |
| Philippines | 1.4 | 59 | 77 | 71 |
| Uruguay | 1.0 | 27 | 29 | 54 |
| Other | 10.2 | 654 | 492 | 531 |

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

*For purposes of this analysis, countries were divided on the basis of per capita GNP into advanced developing countries (over \$1,100), mid-level developing countries (\$300-\$1,100), and less developed developing countries (below \$300). See Appendix VII.D. for listing of beneficiary developing countries by per capita GNP ranking.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 3.2
1978 Industrial Imports
(\$ millions)

| <u>Beneficiaries</u> | <u>GSP Eligible</u> | <u>GSP Duty-Free</u> |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| Advanced Developing Countries | 7,458.2 | 4,195.5 |
| Mid-level Developing Countries | 633.5 | 291.7 |
| Less Developed Developing Countries | 224.2 | 136.2 |
| Others | <u>2.6</u> | <u>1.6</u> |
| All beneficiaries | 8,318.5 | 4,625.0 |

Share in total imports from all beneficiaries
(percent)

| <u>Beneficiaries</u> | <u>GSP Eligible</u> | <u>GSP Duty-Free</u> |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| Advanced Developing Countries | 89.7 | 90.7 |
| Mid-level Developing Countries | 7.6 | 6.3 |
| Less Developed Developing Countries | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Others | neg. | neg. |

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,
and the U.S International Trade Commission.

Table 3.3

| | Imports of GSP Items (\$ billions) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------|---------------|------|------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | GSP Eligible | | GSP Duty-Free | | Competitive Need | | | | | | | |
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | | | | | | |
| Top 5 GSP beneficiaries (Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, Brazil, Mexico) | 3.8 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.2 | .8 | .7 | .9 |
| All other beneficiaries | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | .7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .7 | .3 | .4 |
| All beneficiaries | 6.5 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 |

Table 3.4

| | Imports of GSP Industrial Items (\$ billions) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------|---------------|------|------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| | GSP Eligible | | GSP Duty-Free | | Competitive Need | | | | | | | |
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | | | | | | |
| Top 5 GSP beneficiaries (Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, Brazil, Mexico) | 3.5 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.0 | .8 | .7 | .9 |
| All other beneficiaries | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.1 | .9 | .9 | 1.3 | .2 | .4 | .5 | .3 | .3 | .4 |
| All beneficiaries | 5.0 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.2 |

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the U.S. International Trade Commission.

B. Impact of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences on the United States Economy

Analysis of the effect of GSP is complicated by the fact that the program has been in place for only a few years, by the recession, by the rapid rises in oil prices during the period immediately preceding the implementation of the program and by substantial changes in consumer demand. It appears, however, that in the aggregate the program has not had a significant impact on the U.S. economy in terms of employment, production or other economic variables. This conclusion is evident from the data available on total GSP imports and on the U.S. economy. In 1978, the U.S. GNP exceeded two trillion dollars and total U.S. imports were about \$173 billion. By contrast, GSP accounted for only \$5.2 billion in duty-free imports. In the first three years of the program's operation, GSP duty-free imports were less than 4 percent of total U.S. non-petroleum imports. Even this 4 percent figure exaggerates GSP's real impact since many imports of GSP items would have entered the United States even in the absence of a GSP program, either from GSP beneficiaries or from other countries.

GSP products are less sensitive than many U.S. imports and their duties will be reduced by an average of 50 percent as a result of the MTN. These reductions are already being phased in and eventually will yield a GSP tariff preference of just 4.5 percent. As these tariff cuts are implemented, the preferences beneficiaries enjoy over other suppliers will narrow. The tariffs on a number of GSP products already were lowered to zero, effective January 1980.

GSP has provided developing countries with increased export earnings and revenue savings with which to purchase goods from the United States and other countries. Developing countries offer a major growth potential for U.S. exports and jobs, and U.S. exports to beneficiaries already exceed U.S. exports to either Canada, the EC or Japan.

Further, the GSP may have served as a moderating influence for inflationary pressures by providing U.S. consumers with a wider range of less expensive goods.

While GSP has not had a clear impact on the U.S. economy at the aggregate level, it is possible that the GSP has had an impact on certain sectors or product areas within the U.S. economy. In order to assess whether and to what extent GSP imports have affected specific sectors or product lines, the extent to which the United States has increased imports in these sectors as a result of GSP must be considered as well as the growth in U.S. production, employment and profits in these sectors. To facilitate analysis of import trends, U.S. agricultural imports were divided into 16 sectors and U.S. industrial imports were divided into 34 sectors which roughly correspond to the sector definitions established during the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Agricultural Imports

GSP duty-free agricultural imports account for about one-tenth of total GSP duty-free imports. As indicated in Table 3.5, GSP duty-free agricultural imports have increased from \$.5 billion to \$.6 billion since the implementation of the program. The

share of GSP duty-free imports in total U.S. agricultural imports, however, declined from about 4.4 percent in 1976 to 3.5 percent in 1978, while the share of GSP duty-free imports in dutiable U.S. agricultural imports declined from 8.6 percent to 6.9 percent. As indicated in Table 3.6, GSP duty-free agricultural imports are highly concentrated in a few sectors -- most significantly, the sugar, cocoa and confections sector which accounted for 65.0 percent of all GSP duty-free imports in 1976 and 49.9 percent in 1978.

As shown in Table 3.7, based on 1978 import data, the share of GSP duty-free imports in total sector imports is largest in the live plants and seed sector (19.0 percent), the sugar, cocoa and confections sector (12.7 percent) and the chemicals sector (12.4 percent). GSP duty-free imports account for less than 5 percent of total imports in 11 sectors. There have been no GSP duty-free imports in the tobacco sector since the implementation of the program.

The share of GSP duty-free imports in total sector imports decreased from 1976 to 1978 in three sectors (sugar, cocoa and confections; meats; beverages including wine, beer and ale). GSP duty-free imports in the sugar, cocoa and confections sector and in the meat sector actually declined from the 1976 levels, while imports of non-GSP products in the sectors increased. In the beverages sector which includes wine, beer and ale, GSP duty-free imports increased at an average rate of 38.4 percent per year between 1976 and 1978, while all other beverage imports in this sector increased at an average annual rate of 45.2 percent.

In 13 sectors the share of GSP duty-free imports increased

or remained constant. The largest increases in GSP duty-free import shares were in the animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases, alcoholic beverages and spirits, and edible fruits and nuts sectors.

GSP duty-free imports as a share of total imports of GSP eligible items from all sources increased from 1976 to 1978 in 11 of the 15 agricultural sectors which contain GSP items. The most significant increases in GSP duty-free imports as a share of total imports of GSP items from all sources occurred in the animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases sector and the alcoholic beverages and spirits sector where GSP duty-free imports doubled their share of total imports of GSP eligible items from all sources, and in the dairy products and eggs sector where the GSP duty-free imports increased their share by about 75 percent. GSP duty-free imports accounted for about 40 percent of total imports of GSP items in the animal and vegetable oils sector in 1978; in the other two sectors GSP duty-free imports accounted for about 20 percent of all imports of GSP items.

Through March 1, 1979, petitions to add 68 new agricultural items to the GSP list have been considered during product reviews. Forty-four items, with total imports from beneficiaries valued at \$68.9 million were added to the GSP during that time. These items include flower bulbs, dried beans, fish oils and certain fresh fruits and vegetables during certain seasons. In many cases the principal supplier of these items is a beneficiary excluded from GSP by the competitive need formula. Petitions to add 24 items to the GSP were denied because agency background

studies and testimony from domestic producers indicated that elimination of the tariff on imports of these items from beneficiaries could lead to increased imports which would adversely affect U.S. agricultural producers or because beneficiaries already had demonstrated their ability to compete in these items on a most-favored-nation basis.

Eleven petitions to remove agricultural items from the GSP list have been reviewed, although no requests to remove agricultural items have been received since 1977. Three items, tequila in containers not over one gallon and inedible gelatin (two TSUS classifications) were removed on grounds of GSP import sensitivity. Petitions to remove from GSP four sugar items, wheat gluten and three edible gelatin items were denied on the grounds that these items were not import-sensitive in the context of the GSP. In the case of sugar, competitive need has excluded the major suppliers from receiving GSP duty-free treatment, while in the case of wheat gluten and edible gelatin GSP duty-free imports have been a minor share of total U.S. imports.

During the public hearings held in conjunction with the preparation of this report, several representatives of U.S. agricultural producers presented testimony on the operation of the GSP program and its impact on U.S. agriculture. Testimony focused primarily on ways to improve the administration of the program. Specific suggestions included allowing a longer time period for filing rebuttal briefs during the annual product reviews, requiring more precise product definitions in petitions requesting the addition of basket categories to the GSP list and

tightening the requirements for accepting new petitions on products which have been reviewed previously.

While one party maintained that large quantities of low value imports could escape the competitive need limits and possibly disrupt U.S. agricultural production, no examples of specific adverse impact on U.S. agriculture as a result of GSP duty-free imports were cited during the hearings.

Industrial Imports

Manufactured products account for about nine-tenths of all GSP duty-free imports. As indicated in Table 3.5, GSP duty-free industrial imports increased from \$2.6 billion in 1976 to \$4.6 billion in 1978. During this period the share of GSP duty-free imports in total non-petroleum industrial imports increased from 3.4 percent to 4.0 percent.

GSP duty-free industrial imports are widely distributed among sectors (see Table 3.8). As Table 3.9 shows, based on 1978 trade data the share of GSP duty-free imports in total sector imports is largest in the toys and games sector (37.9 percent), the sporting goods sector (36.5 percent) and the furniture sector (30.4 percent). These three sectors accounted for 16.3 percent of total GSP duty-free industrial imports in 1978. GSP duty-free imports accounted for between 10 percent and 17 percent of total sector imports in five sectors (heavy electrical machinery; other fabricated metal products; cutlery and tableware; musical instruments; and small arms and ammunition) which accounted for 18.4 percent of total GSP duty-free industrial trade in 1978. The share of GSP duty-free imports in total sector imports was between

5 and 10 percent in 1978 in nine sectors representing 34.1 percent of total GSP duty-free industrial imports, and GSP duty-free imports accounted for less than 5 percent of total sector imports in the remaining 17 sectors representing 31.1 percent of all 1978 GSP duty-free industrial imports. The smallest shares of GSP duty-free imports in total sector imports are in the textile and apparel (0.9 percent), automotive equipment (0.5 percent), construction and mining equipment (0.3 percent) and unallocated products (less than 0.1 percent) sectors.

The share of GSP duty-free imports in total sector imports decreased in eight sectors (consumer electronics; non-ferrous metals; lumber; jewelry; photographic equipment; aerospace equipment; construction and mining equipment; and printing and publishing). GSP duty-free imports in the non-ferrous metals and jewelry sectors experienced the most significant declines in the share of total imports from 1976 to 1978. In the non-ferrous metal sector, GSP duty-free imports accounted for 9.0 percent of all sector imports in 1976 and 3.8 percent in 1978. In the jewelry sector, GSP duty-free imports accounted for 14.4 percent of all imports in 1976 and 8.0 percent in 1978. While GSP duty-free jewelry imports increased at an average annual rate of 6.9 percent, imports of jewelry products which did not receive GSP duty-free treatment grew about seven times faster.

The share of GSP duty-free imports in total sector imports remained constant or increased in 26 sectors. The largest increases in GSP duty-free import shares were in the non-consumer electronics, writing instruments, paper and paper products, and

textile and apparel sectors, which are all sectors with very low shares of GSP imports (i.e., 2.4 percent or less in 1978). Other sectors showing important increases in GSP duty-free imports as a share of total imports include toys and games, ferrous metals and heavy electrical machinery.

GSP duty-free imports as a share of total U.S. imports of GSP items from all sources declined in nine industrial sectors (non-ferrous metals; lumber; jewelry; drugs and soaps; photographic equipment; paper and paper products; aerospace equipment; construction and mining equipment; and printing and publishing) as indicated in Table 3.9. Again, the most significant declines occurred in the non-ferrous metals sector where the GSP duty-free share in total imports of GSP items declined from 30.6 percent in 1976 to 14.1 percent in 1978 and in the jewelry sector where the GSP duty-free share dropped from 36.4 percent to 19.8 percent.

GSP duty-free imports remained constant or increased as a share of total imports of GSP items from all sources in 25 sectors. The sharpest increases in the GSP duty-free share of total imports of GSP items occurred in the ferrous metals, non-consumer electronics and writing instruments sectors.

Based on 1978 data, the share of GSP duty-free imports in total imports of GSP items from all sources is highest in the toys and games (43.4 percent), leather, hides and skins (43.0 percent), furniture (42.5 percent), and sporting goods (38.0 percent) sectors. GSP duty-free imports of leather wearing apparel, TSUS 791.76, accounted for \$121.5 million or 54.0 percent of all GSP duty-free imports in the leather sector. This item was removed from the GSP

program, effective March 1, 1979.

Since the implementation of the GSP program, 205 petitions to add industrial items to the GSP list and 152 petitions to remove industrial items from the GSP list have been reviewed. An additional 38 items were reviewed by the TPSC on its own motion. Thirty-eight industrial items, with total imports from beneficiaries valued at \$113.0 million, have been added to the GSP list as a result of the annual product reviews and 16 industrial items valued at \$404.6 million have been removed.

Domestic manufacturers, manufacturing associations and labor unions have played an active role in filing petitions and presenting testimony in these product reviews. While domestic producers account for only a small share of all petitions to add products to the GSP, they have provided the U.S. International Trade Commission and the GSP Subcommittee with important testimony regarding the impact of GSP duty-free imports on U.S. industry. U.S. labor unions also have played a major role in providing information on the effect of the GSP on U.S. workers in import-competing industries. Labor unions and U.S. producers and producer associations account for almost all of the petitions to remove items from the GSP list.

Several manufacturers and manufacturers' associations as well as representatives of U.S. labor unions presented testimony on various aspects of the GSP program during the public hearings held in conjunction with the preparation of this report. Many groups expressed strong approval of the open procedures for conducting annual product reviews. Several groups, however, suggested that

the annual review schedule be modified to allow interested parties more time to prepare briefs. Others noted that many small businesses and local labor unions do not have adequate resources to obtain trade, production and employment data for filing petitions or related briefs. Some groups also emphasized the need for a fuller public explanation of the factors relating to import sensitivity which are taken into account in reaching decisions on individual product petitions.

While most U.S. producers maintained that the GSP competitive need formula operated effectively in excluding competitive beneficiaries on a product-by-product basis, some noted the failure of the formula to exclude competitive producers of items in "basket" categories. Many labor and producers' groups also noted the skewed distribution of GSP benefits among developing countries. While some groups maintained that this distribution was inevitable given the product coverage of the U.S. program, others recommended that the program be modified in order to ensure a wider distribution of benefits.

Table 3.5

U.S. Imports*
(\$ billions)

| | <u>1973</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total non-petroleum | 61.2 | 76.0 | 71.5 | 89.5 | 105.8 | 133.2 |
| GSP eligible | 17.5 | 23.2 | 20.9 | 26.5 | 31.1 | 41.5 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| From non-GSP countries | 14.0 | 17.3 | 15.9 | 19.9 | 23.4 | 31.7 |
| From GSP countries | 3.5 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 9.7 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| GSP duty-free | | | | 3.2 | 3.9 | 5.2 |

U.S. Agricultural Imports*
(\$ billions)

| | <u>1973</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 9.6 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 14.8 | 16.4 |
| GSP eligible | 1.8 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| From non-GSP countries | .7 | 1.0 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| From GSP countries | 1.1 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| GSP duty-free | | | | .5 | .6 | .6 |

U.S. Industrial Imports*
(\$ billions)

| | <u>1973</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total non-petroleum | 51.6 | 64.7 | 61.0 | 77.2 | 91.0 | 115.8 |
| GSP eligible | 15.7 | 19.8 | 18.0 | 23.9 | 28.4 | 38.6 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| From non-GSP countries | 13.4 | 16.3 | 15.1 | 18.9 | 22.3 | 30.3 |
| From GSP countries | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 8.3 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| GSP duty-free | | | | 2.6 | 3.3 | 4.6 |

*Excludes imports from non-MFN countries.

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 3.6
GSP Duty-Free Imports
of Agricultural Products by Sector

| PRODUCT SECTOR | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| | (\$ millions) | (pct.) | (\$ millions) | (pct.) | (\$ millions) | (pct.) |
| Sugar, cocoa & confections | 356.2 | 65.0 | 359.6 | 63.8 | 288.9 | 49.9 |
| Meats | 77.1 | 14.1 | 23.0 | 4.1 | 63.4 | 10.9 |
| Animal & veg. oils, fats, greases | 17.0 | 3.1 | 42.5 | 7.5 | 43.7 | 7.5 |
| Other animal & vegetable products | 22.8 | 4.2 | 24.2 | 4.3 | 32.5 | 5.6 |
| Alcoholic beverages, spirits | 9.6 | 1.8 | 21.0 | 3.7 | 27.0 | 4.7 |
| Edible fruits, nuts | 9.5 | 1.7 | 15.0 | 2.7 | 23.4 | 4.0 |
| Fish, shellfish | 11.3 | 2.1 | 19.7 | 3.5 | 22.7 | 3.9 |
| Beverages, incl. wine, beer & ale | 9.6 | 1.8 | 12.4 | 2.2 | 18.3 | 3.2 |
| Live plants, seeds | 10.3 | 1.9 | 11.1 | 2.0 | 18.2 | 3.1 |
| Vegetables | 8.8 | 1.6 | 15.5 | 2.7 | 17.3 | 3.0 |
| Dairy products, eggs | 2.7 | .5 | 4.8 | .9 | 6.2 | 1.1 |
| Chemicals | 2.0 | .4 | 4.0 | .7 | 4.9 | .8 |
| Live animals | 2.3 | .4 | 2.8 | .5 | 4.6 | .8 |
| Cereal grains | 5.6 | 1.0 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 4.0 | .7 |
| Coffee, tea, mate & spices | 2.8 | .5 | 2.9 | .5 | 4.0 | .7 |
| Tobacco | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| All Products | 547.5 | 100.0 | 564.0 | 100.0 | 579.1 | 100.0 |

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 3.7
U.S. Imports of Agricultural Products
by Sector

| <u>PRODUCT SECTOR</u> | GSP duty-free (percent) | | GSP duty-free imports as a share of eligible GSP products from all sources (percent) | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| | <u>1976</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1976</u> | <u>1978</u> |
| Sugar, cocoa & confections | 18.1 | 12.7 | 23.2 | 20.6 |
| Meats | 6.0 | 3.8 | 56.9 | 41.4 |
| Animal & veg. oils, fats, greases | 3.6 | 8.6 | 20.4 | 41.1 |
| Other animal & vegetable products | 4.2 | 4.4 | 12.1 | 11.9 |
| Alcoholic beverages, spirits | 1.4 | 3.2 | 9.6 | 19.0 |
| Edible fruits, nuts | 1.2 | 2.4 | 22.5 | 30.8 |
| Fish, shellfish | .6 | 1.0 | 20.3 | 32.9 |
| Beverages, incl. wine, beer & ale | 2.0 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 6.0 |
| Live plants, seeds | 14.0 | 19.0 | 20.3 | 27.3 |
| Vegetables | 2.7 | 2.9 | 11.7 | 15.7 |
| Dairy products, eggs | 1.3 | 2.2 | 11.5 | 20.1 |
| Chemicals | 7.9 | 12.4 | 9.7 | 16.2 |
| Live animals | 1.0 | 1.2 | 16.3 | 21.8 |
| Cereal grains | 7.9 | 8.4 | 47.6 | 30.0 |
| Coffee, tea, mate & spices | .1 | .1 | 9.4 | 15.8 |
| Tobacco | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| All Products | 4.4 | 3.5 | 21.5 | 20.5 |

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the
U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 3.8
GSP Duty-Free Imports
of Industrial Products by Sector

| PRODUCT SECTOR | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | (\$ millions) | (pct.) | (\$ millions) | (pct.) | (\$ millions) | (pct.) |
| Heavy electrical machinery | 140.2 | 5.4 | 242.9 | 7.3 | 379.8 | 8.2 |
| Other fabricated metal products | 148.4 | 5.7 | 238.3 | 7.2 | 327.1 | 7.1 |
| Consumer electronics | 261.6 | 10.0 | 253.1 | 7.6 | 311.4 | 6.7 |
| Toys and games | 97.0 | 3.7 | 159.9 | 4.8 | 270.3 | 5.8 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 394.1 | 15.1 | 181.2 | 5.5 | 263.6 | 5.7 |
| Non-electric machinery | 138.6 | 5.3 | 193.7 | 5.8 | 263.3 | 5.7 |
| Furniture | 127.3 | 4.9 | 181.1 | 5.5 | 256.7 | 5.6 |
| Rubber and plastic products | 134.2 | 5.1 | 196.9 | 5.9 | 247.5 | 5.4 |
| Lumber | 144.4 | 5.5 | 183.0 | 5.5 | 234.6 | 5.1 |
| Sporting goods | 102.6 | 3.9 | 190.2 | 5.7 | 226.4 | 4.9 |
| Leather, hides & skins | 130.7 | 5.0 | 117.0 | 3.5 | 225.0 | 4.9 |
| Other manufactures | 57.3 | 2.6 | 121.4 | 3.7 | 181.0 | 3.9 |
| Jewelry | 133.9 | 5.1 | 143.3 | 4.3 | 152.9 | 3.3 |
| Stone, glass & clay products | 52.2 | 2.0 | 89.5 | 2.7 | 135.3 | 2.9 |
| Scientific instruments | 49.8 | 1.9 | 85.0 | 2.6 | 122.9 | 2.7 |
| Automotive equipment | 40.3 | 1.5 | 76.3 | 2.3 | 117.9 | 2.5 |
| Miscellaneous transport equipment | 39.1 | 1.5 | 100.3 | 3.0 | 117.6 | 2.5 |
| Industrial chemicals | 70.8 | 2.7 | 88.9 | 2.7 | 116.2 | 2.5 |
| Cutlery and tableware | 38.1 | 1.5 | 59.3 | 1.8 | 97.3 | 2.1 |

Table 3.8 (continued)

| PRODUCT SECTOR | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | (\$ millions) | (pct.) | (\$ millions) | (pct.) | (\$ millions) | (pct.) |
| Office and computing equipment | 51.3 | 2.0 | 55.0 | 1.7 | 94.8 | 2.0 |
| Ferrous metals | 38.2 | 1.5 | 73.0 | 2.2 | 91.6 | 2.0 |
| Textile fibers, textiles & apparel | 30.1 | 1.2 | 40.2 | 1.2 | 66.5 | 1.4 |
| Drugs and soaps | 42.4 | 1.6 | 54.3 | 1.6 | 62.2 | 1.3 |
| Photographic equipment | 35.4 | 1.4 | 50.1 | 1.5 | 56.2 | 1.2 |
| Paper and paper products | 24.4 | .9 | 36.0 | 1.1 | 53.6 | 1.2 |
| Non-consumer electronics | 10.0 | .4 | 21.3 | .6 | 42.8 | .9 |
| Musical instruments | 16.0 | .6 | 22.4 | .7 | 36.1 | .8 |
| Aerospace equipment | 27.0 | 1.0 | 27.5 | .8 | 30.8 | .7 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals | 9.4 | .4 | 9.1 | .3 | 15.0 | .3 |
| Small arms and ammunition | 5.1 | .2 | 6.9 | .2 | 11.0 | .2 |
| Construction and mining equipment | 6.3 | .2 | 7.3 | .2 | 8.0 | .2 |
| Unallocated products | 2.1 | .1 | 4.6 | .1 | 4.8 | .1 |
| Printing and publishing | 3.7 | .1 | 2.6 | .1 | 4.1 | .1 |
| Writing instruments | <u>.4</u> | <u>neg.</u> | <u>.7</u> | <u>neg.</u> | <u>1.6</u> | <u>neg.</u> |
| All Products | 2,612.8 | 100.0 | 3,314.0 | 100.0 | 4,625.0 | 100.0 |

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 3.9
U.S. Imports of Industrial Products
by Sector

| <u>PRODUCT SECTOR</u> | GSP duty-free (percent) | | GSP duty-free imports as a share of eligible GSP products from all sources (percent) | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| | <u>1976</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1976</u> | <u>1978</u> |
| Heavy electrical machinery | 8.6 | 14.1 | 9.3 | 14.6 |
| Other fabricated metal products | 9.5 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 17.8 |
| Consumer electronics | 5.5 | 5.0 | 8.9 | 9.2 |
| Toys and games | 22.7 | 37.9 | 28.9 | 43.4 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 9.0 | 3.8 | 30.6 | 14.1 |
| Non-electric machinery | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.1 |
| Furniture | 23.9 | 30.4 | 36.8 | 42.5 |
| Rubber and plastic products | 5.9 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 10.9 |
| Lumber | 6.4 | 6.0 | 35.2 | 35.0 |
| Sporting goods | 24.1 | 36.5 | 25.1 | 38.0 |
| Leather, hides & skins | 6.4 | 7.2 | 38.3 | 43.0 |
| Other manufactures | 5.3 | 7.6 | 18.9 | 31.8 |
| Jewelry | 14.4 | 8.0 | 36.4 | 19.8 |
| Stone, glass & clay products | 2.6 | 3.7 | 9.9 | 14.9 |
| Scientific instruments | 3.1 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 7.4 |
| Automotive equipment | .3 | .5 | 3.2 | 5.2 |
| Miscellaneous transport equipment | 4.5 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 8.3 |
| Industrial chemicals | 1.2 | 1.5 | 7.2 | 7.9 |
| Cutlery and tableware | 10.6 | 16.6 | 15.7 | 23.9 |

Table 3.9 (continued)

| <u>PRODUCT SECTOR</u> | GSP duty-free (percent) | | GSP duty-free imports as a share of eligible GSP products from all sources (percent) | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| | <u>1976</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1976</u> | <u>1978</u> |
| Office and computing equipment | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 6.6 |
| Ferrous metals | .7 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 18.1 |
| Textile fibers, textiles & apparel | .6 | .9 | 24.7 | 33.1 |
| Drugs and soaps | 3.6 | 3.6 | 10.5 | 9.3 |
| Photographic equipment | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.1 |
| Paper and paper products | .7 | 1.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| Non-consumer electronics | .6 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 7.9 |
| Musical instruments | 12.2 | 16.4 | 13.6 | 17.9 |
| Aerospace equipment | 2.3 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 2.3 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals | 5.2 | 5.5 | 12.5 | 13.3 |
| Small arms and ammunition | 7.4 | 10.2 | 7.5 | 11.6 |
| Construction, mining equipment | .4 | .3 | 1.3 | .8 |
| Unallocated products | neg. | neg. | 4.5 | 6.5 |
| Printing and publishing | 4.8 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 2.8 |
| Writing instruments | <u>1.2</u> | <u>2.4</u> | <u>2.6</u> | <u>5.1</u> |
| All Products | 2.4 | 3.0 | 10.9 | 12.0 |

*Includes miscellaneous items including fuel and fuel products

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the U.S.
International Trade Commission.

4. Conclusions

A. The Overall Operation of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences

The purpose of generalized systems of preferences is to help developing countries diversify their economies and increase their export earnings. Export diversification and expansion provide an important source of investment capital and foreign exchange for purchasing imports of basic necessities, including food and fuel. By encouraging development through trade the GSP programs are designed to lessen developing countries' need for external assistance and to promote the full integration of developing countries in the international trading system.

In according tariff preferences to goods from developing countries each of the major donor countries undertook to ensure that its GSP program provided benefits roughly comparable to those of other schemes. The various schemes are generally similar though some differences in product or country coverage and safeguard limitations exist. The EC scheme, for instance, has the widest product coverage. All industrial products, including textiles and apparel, are covered, though many sensitive items are subject to strict limitations. The U.S. scheme has been alone in excluding the OPEC members, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Uganda. 1/ Taiwan is excluded from the EC GSP but is included in the programs of Japan, Austria, Australia, New Zealand and the

1/ The President has notified Congress of his intent to designate Ecuador, Indonesia, Venezuela and Uganda as GSP beneficiaries in 1980. (See chapter 2, section A of this report.)

United States. Under the EC and Japanese schemes the ceiling limits on the value of GSP trade vary among individual products while the U.S. scheme contains the same competitive need limits for all products. While these differences make a precise comparison among programs difficult, there is general agreement that the major donor countries are meeting their burden sharing responsibilities in an equitable manner.

In recent years many developing countries have made significant progress towards reaching their development goals and have assumed an increasingly important position in the international trading system. The extent to which generalized systems of preferences have contributed to developing countries' economic growth and expansion of trade cannot be determined precisely. Generalized systems of preferences are only one small element in the many programs and policies used by developing countries to promote the growth and diversification of their economies and exports. Moreover, the ability of a developing country to take advantage of the various GSP programs is a function of several factors including whether or not the country has beneficiary status and whether limits are applied to it; whether the country has the ability to produce the particular goods covered by programs; and the proximity of the donor country and the size of its market. In general, those countries which are major suppliers of GSP imports to donor markets are also the major developing country suppliers of all products in those markets. In addition, as beneficiaries at all levels of development have noted, the uncertainty inherent in the GSP schemes of the major donors has

limited the effectiveness of GSP tariff preferences in promoting the expansion of beneficiaries' exports and the diversification of their economies. The temporary nature of GSP tariff preferences together with changes in GSP product coverage and various limitations on the amount of trade eligible for GSP treatment militate against basing long term planning and decisions to invest in new sectors on the existence of a GSP tariff preference. Most GSP-generated investment consists of decisions to expand already existing productive capacity.

While the U.S. program has not been in place long enough to measure its full effect on developing country economies, the qualitative and quantitative analysis included in this report indicates that the program has provided important increased opportunities for developing countries to diversify and expand their exports. The distribution of GSP benefits among developing countries, however, has been uneven. Those high income beneficiaries which are the United States' major trading partners also are the major beneficiaries of the U.S. scheme. Given the substantial differences in production structure^s between higher and lower income beneficiaries, this distribution of benefits is not unexpected. For those developing countries already far enough along the development path to have fairly well-developed infrastructures and productive capacities in manufactures, the exemption from tariffs on GSP items has provided an incentive to accelerate the process of export expansion in certain product areas.

Duty-free tariff treatment, however, cannot relieve all the

constraints on a developing country's trading efforts. This clearly has been the case for developing countries at the earliest stages of development. While low income beneficiaries have realized some benefits from the U.S. GSP, the lack of productive capacity in these countries and the exclusion of many labor-intensive products from the program prevent them from being major beneficiaries of the U.S. GSP. Even in product areas where major beneficiaries are excluded from GSP benefits as a result of competitive need, the lack of productive capacity has prevented low income beneficiaries from achieving large increases in their GSP exports.

The U.S. program is designed to ensure that imports of GSP duty-free products do not affect adversely U.S. producers of competitive items. As is the case with the preference schemes of other donor countries, the U.S. scheme excludes certain categories of import-sensitive goods from duty-free treatment. In addition, to safeguard domestic interests the U.S. scheme provides for an annual product review during which domestic producers, labor unions and other interested parties may petition to have the list of items eligible for GSP modified. The regulations governing the annual review procedures are designed to ensure that all interested parties are given an opportunity to present their views on petitions under consideration.

Recommendations on product petitions are made only after full interagency consideration of all testimony, related briefs, advice from the USITC and background studies prepared by Executive Branch

agencies. In determining whether to modify the GSP list, special consideration is given to the extent to which these items are import-sensitive in the context of the GSP. GSP products with total imports from beneficiaries valued at \$408.6 million were removed from the GSP program and products valued at \$217.2 million were added to the GSP program during the 1976-1978 product reviews. The competitive need provisions also provide some measure of protection for U.S. domestic producers. In 1978, competitive need excluded one or more major suppliers from GSP benefits in about 350 products on the GSP list. In terms of trade value approximately one-third of all imports of GSP items from beneficiaries was excluded under competitive need.

An analysis of import trends indicates that in the aggregate GSP duty-free imports have not had a measurable impact on the U.S. economy in terms of production, employment or the balance of payments. GSP duty-free imports have accounted for less than 4 percent of total U.S. non-petroleum imports since the program began. As a result of the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations the tariffs on GSP items will be reduced from an average of 9 percent to 4.5 percent. Given this small margin of preference it is unlikely that total U.S. imports of GSP items in the years ahead would be significantly lower in the absence of the program.

GSP duty-free imports account for only a small share of total imports in most agricultural and industrial sectors. While GSP duty-free agricultural imports have increased from \$.5 to \$.6 billion since the implementation of the program, the share of GSP

duty-free imports in total U.S. agricultural imports declined from 4.4 percent in 1976 to 3.5 percent in 1978. Given the limited agricultural trade coverage of the U.S. program and the low share of GSP duty-free imports in total imports for most agricultural sectors, GSP has not had any measurable impact on U.S. agriculture. While several representatives of U.S. agriculture presented testimony last fall for this report and offered suggestions for improving the administration of the program, no specific examples of adverse impact on U.S. agriculture as a result of GSP duty-free imports were cited during the hearings. On the industrial side GSP duty-free imports are widely distributed among sectors and in most sectors they account for 10 percent or less of total imports, the share of such imports in total sector imports remains low. Petitions to remove GSP items in general have centered on those sectors where the share of GSP duty-free imports in total sector imports is highest.

The record to date indicates that the existing GSP review procedures and provisions have offered important increased opportunities for developing countries to expand their exports. In addition, they have been successful in safeguarding the interests of U.S. producers and workers. In order to ensure that these procedures remain effective the Administration intends to introduce certain modifications to the program in 1980. These modifications, which respond to the concerns expressed by U.S. producers, workers, beneficiary developing countries and the Congress during the last year, are designed to make the GSP process more accessible to all. A GSP information center will be established to assist domestic

agricultural, industrial, labor and consumer interests, as well as all interested foreign parties, in obtaining data necessary for filing product petitions and related briefs and to assist such parties or individuals in the preparation of petitions and briefs. The annual review schedule also will be revised to allow interested parties additional time to prepare support and rebuttal briefs for interagency consideration. Beginning with the 1981 product review, product reviews will be conducted according to the following schedule unless otherwise specified by Federal Register notice:

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Deadline for acceptance of petitions for review | -- June 1 |
| Announcement of petitions accepted for review | -- July 15 |
| Public hearings and deadline for acceptance of written briefs | -- September 30 |
| Deadline for acceptance of rebuttal briefs | -- October 15 ^{1/} |
| Effective date of changes | -- March 31 |

In its Committee Reports on the 1979 Trade Agreements Act the Congress noted that the President's GSP Five Year Report should include a review of the operation of the competitive need limits and a consideration of various measures which would increase graduation by country and product and would provide a greater distribution of benefits to less advanced developing countries. As this report has indicated, the competitive need limits have operated effectively in excluding competitive beneficiaries from receiving GSP benefits. In 1978, competitive need

^{1/} New information may be submitted after this date, and until January 15.

exclusions amounted to \$3.2 billion or about one-third of imports of GSP eligible articles from beneficiaries. Those developing countries which are the major beneficiaries of the U.S. scheme also account for the major share of competitive need exclusions.

While the competitive need limits have graduated major beneficiaries from receiving duty-free treatment for a large share of their eligible trade, these limits to date have not resulted in a wider distribution of GSP benefits among developing countries. In some cases less developed beneficiaries increased their shipments and import shares of individual items when major beneficiaries were excluded from receiving GSP benefits as a result of competitive need. However, given these countries' low levels of overall shipments and their insufficient productive capacity, the exclusion of competitive developing countries from GSP benefits has not increased significantly the low income beneficiaries' share of total GSP benefits. More time is required for low income beneficiaries to develop a production structure for manufactured goods which will enable them to mount a major export effort in GSP items.

In order to provide new GSP benefits and to ensure that the more advanced beneficiaries' use of the program does not damage the trading interests of the less developed, the Administration intends to introduce two improvements in the operation of the GSP scheme in 1980. First, a special effort will be made to include on the GSP list products of special export interest to low income beneficiaries, including handicraft items. Second, the President's authority "to withdraw, suspend or limit duty-free treatment"

will be used to limit benefits for the more developed beneficiaries in products where they have demonstrated competitiveness and to provide increased opportunities for less developed, less competitive countries. This authority likewise will be exercised when products are added to the GSP eligible list. In exercising this authority the President will take into account the development level of individual beneficiaries, their competitive position in the product concerned and the overall economic interests of the United States. In accordance with overall U.S. trade policy toward developing countries, this action is designed to promote the continued graduation of more advanced developing countries from GSP benefits in products where they have demonstrated competitiveness. In addition, over time such action will help shift the overall share of benefits from the more to the less advanced and less competitive developing countries.

In accordance with its international obligations, the United States intends to consult with other OECD donor countries as well as with the beneficiaries of the U.S. scheme regarding these proposed measures prior to their implementation.

B. Graduation in U.S. Trade Policy Towards Developing Countries

Developed and developing countries have a common interest in maintaining an open international trading system based on agreed rules and constraints on national action. While under the existing trading system developing countries are accorded certain forms of preferential treatment, it becomes increasingly difficult to justify such treatment as the individual country's development level moves closer to that of an industrial country. The continuation of preferential treatment to all developing countries, regardless of their state of development and international competitiveness, would have adverse consequences for both developing and developed countries. By formalizing a two-tier trading system, it would undermine current efforts to strengthen international discipline over national trade policies and to foster the kind of open markets in which all countries, especially those of the developing world, have a major stake.

"Graduation" refers to the phasing out and eventual elimination of differential treatment for the more economically advanced developing countries and the progressive alignment of their trade policies with the generally applicable rules of the international trading system. While "graduation" may be an unpalatable concept for graduates, their economic interests can be advanced by the gradual worldwide implementation of such a concept. It is clearly in the interest of the more industrialized developing countries to open their economies to international competition, which not only increases their

domestic competitiveness but also provides for the negotiated reciprocal opening of export markets abroad. The free flow of international goods and services will allow the more industrialized LDCs to capitalize on their respective comparative advantages and to avoid wasting scarce resources. The growing strength of intra-LDC trade also means that developing countries are interested in seeing their LDC trading partners open their markets. To the extent that "graduation" results in a liberalization of the trading regimes of developing countries whose manufactured exports have been growing rapidly, it facilitates resistance to mounting protectionist pressures in industrial countries. "Graduation" also will afford the least developed countries increased opportunities to export to developed countries. Their competitiveness in developed country markets will be increased by the phasing out of export subsidies by more advanced LDCs as well as by the gradual removal of the latter from special and differential treatment, including that offered in preferential tariff schemes.

That said, however, there are very real problems, both political and economic, in designing and implementing an international graduation policy. First, the economic shocks felt by the world economy over the past few years have been felt most severely by developing countries. Most LDCs do not have the economic resources to absorb sharply rising petroleum prices, the effects of depressed demand in traditional industrial country markets and severe inflationary pressures domestically. It is the feeling of policy makers in many LDCs that their

economies simply do not now have the strength to graduate out of special and differential treatment. Second, the United States cannot unilaterally initiate a "graduation" policy. An international consensus on this issue needs to be worked out and the United States will continue to work towards this end with both its developed and developing country trading partners in the GATT, the OECD and UNCTAD. Third, full integration of developing country economies in the GATT system will require convincing LDC policy makers that an open unitary international trading system is as much in their interest as it is in the interest of the developed countries whose economies are relatively open to world trade. In this context, many developing country policy makers are coming to realize that protectionist pressures in developed countries to restrict competition from "low-wage countries" are reinforced when highly successful LDC exporting countries persist in subsidizing their markets in ways that would be proscribed if they adhered to the trade rules applicable to the nations of the industrial world. Finally, developing countries have a real political concern with the concept of "graduation" which is reflected in numerous North/South forums where developing country solidarity often is seen as the only tool to protect LDC interests. Attempts to force "graduation" either bilaterally or in these international forums would lead to confrontations which could jeopardize long term U.S. trade policy goals.

Historically, the United States has treated countries at various stages of economic development differently and

has expected those with more advanced economies to assume increasing responsibilities in the world trading system. This clearly was the case during the MTN negotiations, both in the bilateral agreements which were reached and in the non-tariff measure code agreements. For example, a developing country with a comparatively sophisticated industrial base, yet heavily protected government procurement operations, may be expected to make greater contributions in that code than would others. Likewise, the country whose industrial base is relatively well-developed, while at the same time protected through government subsidy practices, is expected to make substantial concessions in joining the subsidies code.

In its bilateral trade relations with LDCs, the United States considers many factors in designing a negotiating strategy which will reflect domestic interests, international responsibilities, the level of development in the LDC economy and the goal of integrating the developing country economy into the world trading system. Included are: the general level of economic development, reflected by a variable such as per capita GNP; the level of manufactured output in overall production and as a share of total exports; the overall balance of payments position, including the financial ability to service deficits over time; the specific sectors and/or products of interest to exporters in the United States; and the strength and influence of the developing country economy in the world trading system. This process is complex and some factors are given more weight depending on the particular circumstances involved.

U.S. trade with LDCs is taking on increasing importance. The United States sells more than one-third of its exports to LDCs, and since 1970 U.S. trade with LDCs has grown considerably faster than trade with developed countries. As this trade increases, the shared interest of the United States and LDCs in improving the international trading system grows. The most effective way to ensure that developing countries fully participate in this system and adhere to the rules of international trade is to integrate their trading regimes into the discipline of the GATT system. This was a major goal of the MTN and continues to be a major goal of U.S. trade policy. It is true that each of the non-tariff measure codes negotiated in the MTN provides "special and differential" treatment for developing country signatories. However, the codes also provide for international discipline, transparency and a review process which over time will help harmonize the trading systems of all signatories, including developing countries. If developing countries do not adhere to the results of the MTN, the risk of creating a two-tiered trading system will increase substantially. The various non-tariff measure codes negotiated during the Tokyo Round, as well as the post-MTN work program of the GATT, have been designed to avoid this result. The GATT future work program reflects the interests and concerns of both developed and developing countries and will strengthen the results of the MTN and help ensure the smooth functioning of the global trading system in the decade ahead. The establishment of an

international "graduation" policy will contribute substantially to the achievement of these goals by the international trading community.

Appendices

- I. Beneficiary Developing Countries of the GSP Schemes

- II. Beneficiaries of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences
 - A. Beneficiaries of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences as of March 30, 1980
 - B. Changes in the Designation of Beneficiary Developing Countries and Non-Independent Countries and Territories

- III. Articles Eligible to Receive U.S. GSP Duty-Free Treatment
 - A. Articles Eligible to Receive U.S. GSP Duty-Free Treatment Effective March 30, 1980
 - B. Changes in the Designation of Eligible Articles Since the Implementation of the U.S. Scheme

- IV. Competitive Need Limitations
 - A. Competitive Need Limitations Effective January 1, 1976
 - B. Competitive Need Limitations Effective February 29, 1976
 - C. Competitive Need Limitations Effective March 1, 1977
 - D. Competitive Need Limitations Effective March 1, 1978
 - E. Competitive Need Limitations Effective March 1, 1979
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- V. Regulations Pertaining to the Administration of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences

- VI. Parties Testifying or Submitting Statements in
Conjunction with the Public Hearings on the
Overall Operation of the U.S. Generalized System
of Preferences - September 1979

- VII. Trade Tables and Economic Indicators
 - A. U.S. Imports from Beneficiary
Developing Countries 1976 - 1978

 - B. U.S. Imports of GSP Eligible Items
from Beneficiary Developing Countries
1976 - 1978

 - C. U.S. Imports of GSP Articles - 1979

 - D. Economic Indicators for
Beneficiary Developing Countries

| (1) | (2) | (?) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------|
| Tubai | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Tuamotu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Uvea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Wallis | X | X | | | | X | | | | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | X | X | | | | | | | | | X | | X | X | | |
| Netherlands: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antilles: | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Aruba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Bonaire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Curacao | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Saba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| St. Eustache | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| St. Martin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| (2) <u>United Kingdom</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belize | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Bermuda | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Brunei | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Cayman Islands | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Caicos Islands | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Gibraltar | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Hong Kong | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | | | X | X | X | X |
| So. Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | X ^d |
| West Indies | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Windward Islands: | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X |
| Dominica ^{b/} | | X | | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Grenadines | | X | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | X |
| St. Lucia ^{b/} | | X | | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| St. Vincent | | X | | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Leeward Islands: | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X |
| Anguilla | X | X | | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Antigua | X | X | | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Montserrat | X | X | | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Nevis | X | X | | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| St. Kitts | X | X | | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Virgin Islands | X | X | | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| British Pacific Ocean: | | | | | | | X | | | | X | X | | | | X |
| Ducie | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Tuvalu ^{b/} | X | X | | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Fanning | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | X |
| Gilbert | X | X | | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Henderson | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Ocean | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X |
| Oeno | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Phoenix | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X |
| Canton & Bury | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | X |
| Pitcairn | X | X | | X | | | | | | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Solomon ^{b/} | X | X | | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Santa Cruz | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X |
| Washington | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| British Territories in the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic: | X | X | | X | | X | | | | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Aldabra | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| Amirantes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | |
| Chagos Archipelago | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | X | | |
| Ascension | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | |
| Desroches | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | X | | |
| Diego Alvarez (Gough) | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | X | | |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and dependencies | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Farquhar | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| St. Helena | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| Tristan da Cunha | | | | X | | X | | | | | X | | | X | | |
| Turks Islands | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| British Antarctic Territory | | | | | | X | | | | | X | | | | | |
| B. Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australian Antarctic Territories | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | |
| Australian Islands: | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| Cocos (Keeling) Islands | | | | X | | X | | | | X | | | | X | X | |
| Corn and Swan Islands | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | X | X | |
| Christmas Island | | | | X | | X | | | | X | | | | | X | |
| Heard and McDonald Islands | | | | | | X | | | | X | X | | | | X | |
| New Guinea | | X | | | | | | | X | | | | | X | X | |
| New Ireland | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | X | | |
| Norfolk Island | | | | X | | X | | | | X | X | | | X | X | |
| C. New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Overseas territories of New Zealand: | | X | | | | X | | | | | X | | | X | | |
| Cook | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | | | X | X | X | |
| Niue | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | | | | X | X | |
| Ross Dependencies, Tokelau (Union) | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | | | X | X | X | |
| D. Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Macao | X | X | | X | | X | | | | X | | | X | X | X | |
| Timor | X | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canary Islands | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spanish territory in Africa | X | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ceuta | X | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Melilla | X | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| F. United States | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Territories and dependencies in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oceania: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baker | | | X | | | X | | | | | X | | | | | X |
| Carolines | | | | X | | X | | | | X | X | | | | | X |
| Guam | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | | | X |
| Howland | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X |
| Jarvis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Johnston | X | X | | | | X | | | | | X | | X | | | X |
| Manua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Marianas | | | | X | | X | | | | X | X | | | | | X |
| Marshalls | | | | X | | X | | | | X | X | | | | | X |
| Midway | X | X | | | | X | | | | | X | | X | | | X |
| Palau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Palmyra | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X |
| Rose | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Samoa | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | | | X |
| Sand | X | X | | | | X | | | | | X | | X | | | X |
| Sporades of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Polynesia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Swain's Island | | | X | | | X | | | | X | X | | X | | | X |
| Tutuila | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X |
| Wake | X | X | | | | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Trust territory of the Pacific Islands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Islands | X | X | | | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| Virgin Islands | X | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| G. Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuria - Muria Islands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Dependencies of Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

a/ Classified according to the country of which the territory is a dependency, by which it is administered or which is responsible for its external relations.

b/ This territory has in the meantime become an independent country.

c/ New Guinea covers: Entrecastaux and Louisiade Archipelago; Admiralty Islands; Bougainville; New Britain; New Ireland.

d/ These countries were designated eligible under the United States scheme effective March 30, 1980.

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Manufactures and Semi-Manufactures: Comprehensive Review of the Generalized System of Preferences, TD/B/C.5/63, 9 April 1979.

Appendix II.A.

Beneficiaries of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences
as of March 30, 1980

Independent Countries

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Afghanistan | Guinea | Peru |
| Angola | Guinea Bissau | Philippines |
| Argentina | Guyana | Portugal |
| Bahamas | Haiti | Romania |
| Bahrain | Honduras | Rwanda |
| Bangladesh | India | Saint Lucia |
| Barbados | Indonesia | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| Benin | Israel | Sao Tome and Principe |
| Bhutan | Ivory Coast | Senegal |
| Bolivia | Jamaica | Seychelles |
| Botswana | Jordan | Sierra Leone |
| Brazil | Kenya | Singapore |
| Burma | Kiribati | Somalia |
| Burundi | Korea, Republic of | Sri Lanka |
| Cameroon | Lebanon | Sudan |
| Cape Verde | Lesotho | Surinam |
| Central African Empire | Liberia | Swaziland |
| Chad | Malagasy Republic | Syria |
| Chile | Malawi | Taiwan |
| Colombia | Malaysia | Tanzania |
| Comoros | Maldives | Thailand |
| Congo | Mali | Togo |
| Costa Rica | Malta | Tonga |
| Cyprus | Mauritania | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Djibouti | Mauritius | Tunisia |
| Dominica | Mexico | Turkey |
| Dominican Republic | Morocco | Tuvalu |
| Ecuador | Mozambique | Uganda |
| Egypt | Nauru | Upper Volta |
| El Salvador | Nepal | Uruguay |
| Equatorial Guinea | Nicaragua | Venezuela |
| Fiji | Niger | Western Samoa |
| Gambia | Oman | Yemen Arab Republic |
| Ghana | Pakistan | Yugoslavia |
| Grenada | Panama | Zaire |
| Guatemala | Papua New Guinea | Zambia |
| | Paraguay | |

Non-Independent Countries and Territories

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Antigua | Macao |
| Belize | Montserrat |
| Bermuda | Netherlands Antilles |
| British Indian Ocean Territory | New Caledonia |
| British Solomon Islands | New Hebrides condominium |
| Brunei | Niue |
| Cayman Islands | Norfolk Island |
| Christmas Island (Australia) | Pitcairn Islands |
| Cocos (Keeling) Islands | Saint Christopher-Nevis- Anguilla |
| Cook Islands | Saint Helena |
| Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) | Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) |
| French Polynesia | Tokelau Islands |
| Gibraltar | Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands |
| Heard Island and McDonald Islands | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| Hong Kong | Virgin Islands, British |
| | Wallis and Futuna Islands |
| | Western Sahara |

Appendix II.B.

Changes in the Designation of Beneficiary Developing Countries and Non-Independent Countries and Territories

| Change | Effective date |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Laos was deleted from the list of designated beneficiary countries----- | 10/1/76 |
| 2. Portugal was designated as a beneficiary country----- | Do. |
| 3. The name of Taiwan was changed to "Republic of China"----- | Do. |
| 4. The name of Dahomey was changed to "Benin"--- | Do. |
| 5. Gilbert and Ellice Islands were redesignated separately as "Gilbert Islands" and "Tuvalu"-- | Do. |
| 6. The name of the Comoro Islands was changed to "Comoros" and added to the list of independent countries----- | 3/1/79 |
| 7. The name of the French Territory of the Affairs and Issas was changed to "Djibouti" and added to the list of independent countries----- | Do. |
| 8. Seychelles was added to the list of independent countries and deleted from the list of non-independent countries----- | Do. |
| 9. The name of the Central African Republic was changed to the "Central African Empire"----- | Do. |
| 10. The name of Congo (Brazzaville) was changed to "Congo"----- | Do. |
| 11. The name of the Maldivo Islands was changed to "Maldives"----- | Do. |
| 12. The name of the Republic of China was changed to "Taiwan"----- | Do. |
| 13. The name of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Dependencies was changed to "Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)"----- | Do. |
| 14. The name of Pitcairn Island was changed to "Pitcairn Islands"----- | Do. |
| 15. The name of Spanish Sahara was changed to "Western Sahara"----- | Do. |
| 16. Portuguese Timor was deleted from the list of designated beneficiary countries----- | Do. |
| 17. Dominica was added to the list of independent countries and deleted from the list of non-independent countries----- | 3/30/80 |
| 18. The name of the Gilbert Islands was changed to "Kiribati" and added to the list of independent countries----- | Do. |
| 19. The name of Saint Vincent was changed to "Saint Vincent and the Grenadines" and added to the list of independent countries----- | Do. |

| Change | :Effective : date |
|---|----------------------|
| 20. Tuvalu was added to the list of independent countries and deleted from the list of non-independent countries----- | 3/30/80 |
| 21. Ecuador was designated as a beneficiary country----- | Do. |
| 22. Indonesia was designated as a beneficiary country----- | Do. |
| 23. Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) was designated as a beneficiary non-independent country----- | Do. |
| 24. Uganda was designated as a beneficiary country----- | Do. |
| 25. Venezuela was designated as a beneficiary country----- | Do. |
| 26. Ethiopia was deleted from the list of designated beneficiary countries----- | Do. |

Appendix III.A.

Articles Eligible to Receive U.S. GSP Duty-Free
Treatment Effective March 30, 1980*

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 100.25 | 119.55 | 132.55 | 141.50 |
| 100.31 | 120.17 | 135.30 | 141.70 |
| 105.30 | 121.10 | 135.41 | 141.77 |
| 105.60 | 121.15 | 135.50 | 141.85 |
| 105.84 | 121.25 | 135.51 | 145.02 |
| 106.70 | 121.30 | 135.60 | 145.09 |
| 106.75 | 121.35 | 135.70 | 145.24 |
| 106.80 | 121.52 | 135.80 | 145.28 |
| 107.10 | 121.54 | 135.90 | 145.30 |
| 107.15 | 121.55 | 135.94 | 145.52 |
| 107.20 | 121.56 | 136.00 | 145.53 |
| 107.25 | 121.62 | 136.10 | 145.54 |
| 107.40 | 121.65 | 136.30 | 145.65 |
| 107.45 | 123.50 | 136.40 | 145.70 |
| 107.48 | 124.20 | 136.50 | 146.12 |
| 107.65 | 124.25 | 136.80 | 146.22 |
| 107.70 | 124.30 | 136.90 | 146.42 |
| 107.76 | 124.40 | 136.92 | 146.44 |
| 107.78 | 124.60 | 136.95 | 146.66 |
| 107.80 | 124.65 | 136.97 | 146.69 |
| 110.28 | 124.70 | 137.02 | 146.82 |
| 110.35 | 124.80 | 137.04 | 146.87 |
| 110.45 | 125.01 | 137.40 | 147.21 |
| 111.10 | 125.10 | 137.71 | 147.29 |
| 111.15 | 125.15 | 137.75 | 147.33 |
| 111.18 | 125.20 | 137.79 | 147.36 |
| 111.56 | 125.32 | 137.81 | 147.80 |
| 111.60 | 125.34 | 138.05 | 147.85 |
| 112.03 | 125.50 | 138.35 | 147.98 |
| 112.36 | 125.70 | 140.10 | 148.02 |
| 112.40 | 125.82 | 140.11 | 148.12 |
| 112.94 | 125.84 | 140.14 | 148.19 |
| 113.01 | 126.41 | 140.16 | 148.27 |
| 113.30 | 127.10 | 140.20 | 148.35 |
| 113.40 | 130.20 | 140.21 | 148.65 |
| 113.50 | 130.30 | 140.35 | 148.72 |
| 113.60 | 130.32 | 140.46 | 148.77 |
| 114.05 | 130.37 | 140.54 | 149.15 |
| 114.25 | 130.40 | 140.56 | 149.50 |
| 114.55 | 130.63 | 141.05 | 149.60 |
| 117.65 | 131.20 | 141.20 | 152.00 |
| 117.67 | 131.35 | 141.35 | 152.05 |
| 119.50 | 131.80 | 141.45 | 152.43 |

*See Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1980)
for full descriptions of listed items.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 152.54 | 167.05 | 177.58 | 202.56 |
| 152.58 | 167.15 | 177.62 | 202.60 |
| 152.60 | 167.25 | 177.69 | 202.62 |
| 152.72 | 167.34 | 177.72 | 202.66 |
| 153.02 | 167.40 | 178.30 | 203.10 |
| 153.08 | 167.50 | 182.05 | 203.20 |
| 153.16 | 168.12 | 182.10 | 203.30 |
| 153.24 | 168.13 | 182.11 | 204.05 |
| 153.28 | 168.14 | 182.15 | 204.10 |
| 153.32 | 168.16 | 182.20 | 204.20 |
| 154.10 | 168.36 | 182.30 | 204.30 |
| 154.40 | 168.37 | 182.32 | 204.35 |
| 154.43 | 168.39 | 182.35 | 204.40 |
| 154.53 | 168.41 | 182.36 | 206.30 |
| 154.60 | 168.42 | 182.40 | 206.45 |
| 155.20 | 168.54 | 182.45 | 206.47 |
| 155.30 | 168.57 | 182.46 | 206.50 |
| 155.35 | 168.59 | 182.52 | 206.52 |
| 155.40 | 168.61 | 182.58 | 206.53 |
| 155.60 | 168.96 | 182.90 | 206.54 |
| 155.75 | 168.98 | 182.96 | 206.60 |
| 156.25 | 169.07 | 183.05 | 206.65 |
| 156.30 | 169.08 | 184.50 | 206.95 |
| 156.40 | 169.32 | 184.58 | 206.98 |
| 156.45 | 169.37 | 184.65 | 207.00 |
| 156.47 | 169.38 | 186.10 | 220.10 |
| 157.10 | 169.39 | 186.15 | 220.15 |
| 161.37 | 169.46 | 186.20 | 220.20 |
| 161.43 | 169.47 | 186.30 | 220.25 |
| 161.45 | 169.48 | 186.40 | 220.31 |
| 161.53 | 169.49 | 186.50 | 220.35 |
| 161.61 | 169.58 | 188.30 | 220.36 |
| 161.65 | 169.59 | 188.34 | 220.37 |
| 161.69 | 176.01 | 188.50 | 220.39 |
| 161.71 | 176.14 | 190.10 | 220.41 |
| 161.75 | 176.15 | 190.25 | 220.47 |
| 161.83 | 176.17 | 190.68 | 220.48 |
| 161.92 | 176.29 | 191.18 | 220.50 |
| 161.96 | 176.30 | 192.17 | 222.10 |
| 162.03 | 176.49 | 192.21 | 222.30 |
| 162.07 | 176.50 | 192.45 | 222.32 |
| 162.11 | 176.70 | 192.85 | 222.34 |
| 162.15 | 177.12 | 193.10 | 222.36 |
| 165.55 | 177.16 | 200.06 | 222.40 |
| 166.10 | 177.22 | 200.45 | 222.41 |
| 166.20 | 177.24 | 200.91 | 222.42 |
| 166.30 | 177.26 | 202.38 | 222.44 |
| 166.40 | 177.40 | 202.54 | 222.55 |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 222.57 | 252.25 | 254.70 | 274.33 |
| 222.60 | 252.27 | 254.80 | 274.35 |
| 222.62 | 252.30 | 254.85 | 274.60 |
| 222.64 | 252.35 | 254.90 | 274.65 |
| 240.00 | 252.40 | 254.95 | 274.70 |
| 240.02 | 252.42 | 256.05 | 274.75 |
| 240.03 | 252.45 | 256.10 | 274.80 |
| 240.04 | 252.50 | 256.13 | 274.85 |
| 240.06 | 252.57 | 256.15 | 274.90 |
| 240.10 | 252.59 | 256.20 | 304.04 |
| 240.12 | 252.61 | 256.25 | 304.10 |
| 240.14 | 252.63 | 256.30 | 304.12 |
| 240.16 | 252.70 | 256.35 | 304.14 |
| 240.19 | 252.73 | 256.40 | 304.22 |
| 240.21 | 252.75 | 256.42 | 304.40 |
| 240.30 | 252.77 | 256.44 | 304.44 |
| 240.32 | 252.79 | 256.48 | 304.48 |
| 240.34 | 252.81 | 256.52 | 304.58 |
| 240.36 | 252.84 | 256.54 | 305.20 |
| 240.38 | 252.86 | 256.56 | 305.22 |
| 240.40 | 252.90 | 256.58 | 305.28 |
| 240.50 | 253.05 | 256.60 | 305.30 |
| 240.52 | 253.10 | 256.65 | 305.40 |
| 240.54 | 253.15 | 256.67 | 305.50 |
| 240.56 | 253.20 | 256.70 | 306.42 |
| 240.58 | 253.25 | 256.75 | 306.52 |
| 240.60 | 253.30 | 256.80 | 306.53 |
| 245.00 | 253.35 | 256.84 | 306.60 |
| 245.10 | 253.40 | 256.87 | 306.61 |
| 245.20 | 253.45 | 256.90 | 306.70 |
| 245.30 | 254.05 | 270.45 | 306.71 |
| 245.45 | 254.09 | 270.50 | 306.72 |
| 245.50 | 254.15 | 273.30 | 306.80 |
| 245.60 | 254.18 | 273.50 | 306.81 |
| 245.70 | 254.20 | 273.55 | 306.82 |
| 245.80 | 254.25 | 273.65 | 307.02 |
| 251.10 | 254.30 | 273.70 | 307.04 |
| 251.15 | 254.35 | 273.75 | 307.06 |
| 251.20 | 254.40 | 273.85 | 307.16 |
| 251.25 | 254.42 | 273.90 | 308.06 |
| 251.30 | 254.44 | 273.95 | 308.10 |
| 251.45 | 254.46 | 274.00 | 308.16 |
| 251.49 | 254.48 | 274.05 | 308.18 |
| 252.05 | 254.50 | 274.10 | 308.20 |
| 252.10 | 254.54 | 274.15 | 308.30 |
| 252.13 | 254.56 | 274.20 | 308.35 |
| 252.15 | 254.58 | 274.23 | 308.40 |
| 252.17 | 254.63 | 274.27 | 308.45 |
| 252.20 | 254.65 | 274.29 | 308.47 |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 308.50 | 364.25 | 406.80 | 417.28 |
| 308.51 | 364.35 | 407.02 | 417.30 |
| 308.55 | 365.05 | 407.04 | 417.32 |
| 308.80 | 365.14 | 407.06 | 417.34 |
| 308.90 | 365.15 | 407.08 | 417.36 |
| 312.10 | 365.25 | 407.10 | 417.38 |
| 312.30 | 365.29 | 407.12 | 417.42 |
| 312.40 | 365.72 | 407.20 | 417.44 |
| 312.50 | 365.76 | 407.25 | 417.50 |
| 315.25 | 365.84 | 407.30 | 417.52 |
| 315.30 | 365.91 | 407.32 | 417.54 |
| 315.55 | 366.84 | 407.35 | 417.64 |
| 315.75 | 370.17 | 407.40 | 417.70 |
| 316.50 | 370.19 | 407.45 | 417.72 |
| 316.70 | 370.22 | 407.50 | 417.74 |
| 319.01 | 372.60 | 407.55 | 417.76 |
| 319.03 | 372.65 | 407.60 | 417.78 |
| 319.05 | 373.22 | 407.70 | 417.80 |
| 319.07 | 385.95 | 407.80 | 417.90 |
| 335.50 | 386.09 | 407.90 | 417.92 |
| 335.70 | 387.32 | 408.05 | 418.00 |
| 335.85 | 389.61 | 408.10 | 418.14 |
| 337.20 | 390.16 | 408.15 | 418.18 |
| 337.72 | 403.02 | 408.20 | 418.22 |
| 339.10 | 403.04 | 408.25 | 418.24 |
| 347.20 | 403.06 | 408.30 | 418.26 |
| 347.28 | 403.08 | 408.35 | 418.28 |
| 347.30 | 403.10 | 408.40 | 418.32 |
| 347.35 | 403.40 | 408.45 | 418.40 |
| 347.72 | 403.42 | 408.60 | 418.42 |
| 347.75 | 403.44 | 408.70 | 418.44 |
| 355.04 | 403.46 | 408.75 | 418.50 |
| 355.20 | 403.58 | 408.80 | 418.52 |
| 355.42 | 403.70 | 409.00 | 418.60 |
| 355.55 | 403.75 | 415.20 | 418.62 |
| 356.25 | 403.78 | 415.27 | 418.68 |
| 356.40 | 403.79 | 415.50 | 418.72 |
| 360.35 | 403.90 | 416.05 | 418.74 |
| 360.36 | 405.04 | 416.10 | 418.76 |
| 360.77 | 405.06 | 416.30 | 418.78 |
| 360.79 | 405.10 | 416.45 | 418.80 |
| 360.82 | 405.15 | 417.10 | 418.94 |
| 360.84 | 405.20 | 417.14 | 419.00 |
| 361.21 | 405.25 | 417.16 | 419.02 |
| 361.53 | 405.30 | 417.18 | 419.04 |
| 363.02 | 405.35 | 417.20 | 419.10 |
| 364.09 | 405.40 | 417.22 | 419.20 |
| 364.14 | 405.45 | 417.24 | 419.22 |
| 364.18 | 405.55 | 417.26 | 419.24 |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 419.28 | 421.14 | 425.08 | 426.62 |
| 419.32 | 421.16 | 425.09 | 426.64 |
| 419.34 | 421.18 | 425.10 | 426.72 |
| 419.38 | 421.22 | 425.12 | 426.76 |
| 419.40 | 421.34 | 425.14 | 426.77 |
| 419.42 | 421.36 | 425.18 | 426.78 |
| 419.44 | 421.44 | 425.20 | 426.82 |
| 419.50 | 421.46 | 425.22 | 426.84 |
| 419.52 | 421.52 | 425.24 | 426.86 |
| 419.54 | 421.54 | 425.26 | 426.88 |
| 419.60 | 421.60 | 425.28 | 426.92 |
| 419.70 | 421.62 | 425.32 | 426.94 |
| 419.74 | 421.72 | 425.34 | 426.96 |
| 419.76 | 421.74 | 425.36 | 426.98 |
| 419.80 | 421.76 | 425.38 | 427.02 |
| 419.82 | 421.84 | 425.41 | 427.04 |
| 419.84 | 421.86 | 425.42 | 427.06 |
| 419.90 | 421.90 | 425.52 | 427.08 |
| 420.00 | 422.00 | 425.70 | 427.12 |
| 420.02 | 422.10 | 425.72 | 427.14 |
| 420.04 | 422.12 | 425.74 | 427.16 |
| 420.06 | 422.14 | 425.76 | 427.18 |
| 420.08 | 422.20 | 425.78 | 427.20 |
| 420.14 | 422.24 | 425.82 | 427.22 |
| 420.16 | 422.26 | 425.84 | 427.24 |
| 420.18 | 422.30 | 425.86 | 427.25 |
| 420.20 | 422.58 | 425.87 | 427.28 |
| 420.22 | 422.60 | 425.88 | 427.30 |
| 420.24 | 422.62 | 425.94 | 427.40 |
| 420.26 | 422.70 | 426.00 | 427.42 |
| 420.28 | 422.72 | 426.04 | 427.44 |
| 420.30 | 422.74 | 426.08 | 427.45 |
| 420.34 | 422.76 | 426.10 | 427.46 |
| 420.36 | 422.78 | 426.12 | 427.48 |
| 420.40 | 422.80 | 426.14 | 427.53 |
| 420.54 | 422.82 | 426.18 | 427.54 |
| 420.60 | 422.90 | 426.22 | 427.56 |
| 420.68 | 422.92 | 426.24 | 427.58 |
| 420.70 | 422.94 | 426.26 | 427.60 |
| 420.78 | 423.00 | 426.28 | 427.62 |
| 420.82 | 423.80 | 426.32 | 427.64 |
| 420.84 | 423.84 | 426.34 | 427.70 |
| 420.86 | 423.86 | 426.36 | 427.72 |
| 420.88 | 423.88 | 426.42 | 427.74 |
| 420.94 | 423.94 | 426.44 | 427.82 |
| 420.98 | 423.96 | 426.46 | 427.84 |
| 421.04 | 425.00 | 426.52 | 427.92 |
| 421.06 | 425.02 | 426.54 | 427.94 |
| 421.08 | 425.04 | 426.56 | 427.97 |
| 421.10 | 425.06 | 426.58 | 427.98 |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 428.04 | 429.46 | 438.01 | 460.30 |
| 428.06 | 429.47 | 438.02 | 460.35 |
| 428.12 | 429.48 | 439.30 | 460.45 |
| 428.20 | 429.60 | 439.50 | 460.50 |
| 428.22 | 429.70 | 440.00 | 460.55 |
| 428.24 | 429.85 | 445.05 | 460.60 |
| 428.26 | 429.95 | 445.10 | 460.65 |
| 428.30 | 432.15 | 445.15 | 460.70 |
| 428.32 | 435.10 | 445.20 | 460.75 |
| 428.34 | 437.00 | 445.25 | 460.80 |
| 428.36 | 437.02 | 445.30 | 460.85 |
| 428.40 | 437.04 | 445.35 | 460.90 |
| 428.41 | 437.06 | 445.42 | 461.05 |
| 428.42 | 437.10 | 445.44 | 461.10 |
| 428.44 | 437.12 | 445.46 | 461.15 |
| 428.47 | 437.13 | 445.48 | 461.20 |
| 428.50 | 437.14 | 445.52 | 461.30 |
| 428.52 | 437.16 | 445.54 | 461.35 |
| 428.54 | 436.18 | 445.56 | 461.40 |
| 428.58 | 437.20 | 445.75 | 461.45 |
| 428.62 | 437.22 | 446.10 | 465.05 |
| 428.64 | 437.24 | 446.12 | 465.10 |
| 428.66 | 437.30 | 446.15 | 465.15 |
| 428.68 | 437.32 | 446.30 | 465.20 |
| 428.72 | 437.36 | 450.10 | 465.25 |
| 428.80 | 437.38 | 450.20 | 465.30 |
| 428.82 | 437.40 | 452.24 | 465.35 |
| 428.84 | 437.44 | 452.48 | 465.40 |
| 428.86 | 437.49 | 452.54 | 465.45 |
| 428.88 | 437.50 | 452.58 | 465.50 |
| 428.90 | 437.51 | 452.80 | 465.55 |
| 428.92 | 437.52 | 455.02 | 465.60 |
| 428.94 | 437.54 | 455.06 | 465.65 |
| 428.96 | 437.55 | 455.16 | 465.70 |
| 429.00 | 437.56 | 455.18 | 465.75 |
| 429.10 | 437.57 | 455.20 | 465.80 |
| 429.12 | 437.58 | 455.22 | 465.85 |
| 429.19 | 437.60 | 455.24 | 465.87 |
| 429.22 | 437.64 | 455.30 | 465.90 |
| 429.24 | 437.65 | 455.32 | 465.92 |
| 429.26 | 437.68 | 455.34 | 465.95 |
| 429.29 | 437.69 | 455.36 | 466.05 |
| 429.30 | 437.70 | 455.38 | 466.10 |
| 429.32 | 437.72 | 455.44 | 466.15 |
| 429.34 | 437.74 | 455.46 | 466.20 |
| 429.38 | 437.82 | 460.10 | 466.25 |
| 429.42 | 437.84 | 460.15 | 466.30 |
| 429.44 | 437.86 | 460.25 | 470.15 |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 470.25 | 473.88 | 493.68 | 515.64 |
| 470.55 | 473.90 | 493.82 | 516.21 |
| 470.57 | 474.02 | 494.04 | 516.24 |
| 470.85 | 474.04 | 494.40 | 516.71 |
| 472.06 | 474.06 | 494.52 | 516.73 |
| 472.10 | 474.08 | 494.60 | 516.74 |
| 472.14 | 474.20 | 495.05 | 516.76 |
| 472.24 | 474.22 | 495.10 | 516.91 |
| 472.30 | 474.26 | 495.15 | 516.94 |
| 472.40 | 474.30 | 495.20 | 517.11 |
| 472.42 | 474.35 | 511.11 | 517.21 |
| 472.44 | 474.40 | 511.25 | 517.24 |
| 472.48 | 474.42 | 511.31 | 517.51 |
| 472.50 | 474.44 | 511.41 | 517.61 |
| 473.02 | 474.46 | 511.51 | 517.71 |
| 473.06 | 474.50 | 511.61 | 517.74 |
| 473.10 | 474.60 | 511.71 | 517.81 |
| 473.12 | 474.62 | 512.24 | 517.91 |
| 473.14 | 475.55 | 512.31 | 518.21 |
| 473.16 | 475.60 | 512.35 | 518.41 |
| 473.18 | 485.10 | 512.41 | 518.51 |
| 473.19 | 485.20 | 512.44 | 519.11 |
| 473.20 | 485.30 | 513.21 | 519.14 |
| 473.24 | 490.05 | 513.36 | 519.31 |
| 473.28 | 490.10 | 513.41 | 519.37 |
| 473.30 | 490.24 | 513.51 | 519.51 |
| 472.32 | 490.30 | 513.74 | 519.83 |
| 473.36 | 490.32 | 513.81 | 519.84 |
| 473.38 | 490.40 | 513.84 | 519.86 |
| 473.44 | 490.42 | 513.94 | 519.91 |
| 473.46 | 490.44 | 514.21 | 519.93 |
| 473.48 | 490.46 | 514.24 | 519.95 |
| 473.50 | 490.48 | 514.34 | 519.97 |
| 473.52 | 490.50 | 514.41 | 520.31 |
| 473.54 | 490.90 | 514.44 | 520.35 |
| 473.56 | 490.92 | 514.51 | 520.37 |
| 473.58 | 490.94 | 514.54 | 520.39 |
| 473.60 | 493.10 | 514.57 | 520.51 |
| 473.62 | 493.14 | 514.61 | 520.54 |
| 473.66 | 493.17 | 514.65 | 520.61 |
| 473.70 | 493.18 | 514.81 | 520.71 |
| 473.72 | 493.20 | 515.11 | 521.87 |
| 473.74 | 493.22 | 515.14 | 522.21 |
| 473.76 | 493.25 | 515.24 | 522.41 |
| 473.78 | 493.26 | 515.31 | 522.45 |
| 473.80 | 493.30 | 515.34 | 522.71 |
| 473.82 | 493.46 | 515.51 | 522.81 |
| 473.84 | 493.47 | 515.54 | 523.31 |
| 473.86 | 493.50 | 515.61 | 523.33 |
| | 493.67 | | |

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| 523.35 | 540.37 | 547.11 | 606.57 |
| 523.37 | 540.41 | 547.13 | 606.59 |
| 523.51 | 540.43 | 547.15 | 606.60 |
| 523.61 | 540.47 | 547.21 | 606.62 |
| 523.91 | 540.51 | 547.31 | 606.64 |
| 523.94 | 540.55 | 547.37 | 606.71 |
| 531.01 | 540.61 | 547.41 | 606.73 |
| 531.04 | 540.63 | 547.43 | 606.75 |
| 531.11 | 540.65 | 547.51 | 606.77 |
| 531.21 | 540.67 | 547.53 | 609.14 |
| 531.24 | 540.71 | 547.55 | 609.15 |
| 531.33 | 541.11 | 548.01 | 609.88 |
| 531.35 | 541.21 | 548.03 | 609.90 |
| 531.37 | 541.31 | 548.05 | 610.56 |
| 531.39 | 543.11 | 601.33 | 610.58 |
| 532.14 | 544.11 | 601.54 | 610.62 |
| 532.22 | 544.14 | 602.10 | 610.63 |
| 532.31 | 544.16 | 602.20 | 610.65 |
| 532.41 | 544.18 | 602.28 | 610.66 |
| 532.61 | 544.31 | 603.10 | 610.70 |
| 533.11 | 544.41 | 603.15 | 610.71 |
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| 533.54 | 544.54 | 603.30 | 610.80 |
| 534.11 | 544.61 | 603.40 | 612.02 |
| 534.21 | 544.64 | 603.45 | 612.03 |
| 534.31 | 545.11 | 603.49 | 612.05 |
| 534.74 | 545.17 | 603.50 | 612.06 |
| 534.76 | 545.21 | 603.54 | 612.08 |
| 534.81 | 545.25 | 603.55 | 612.10 |
| 534.84 | 545.27 | 603.70 | 612.15 |
| 534.87 | 545.31 | 605.03 | 612.17 |
| 534.91 | 545.34 | 605.05 | 612.20 |
| 534.94 | 545.35 | 605.06 | 612.30 |
| 534.97 | 545.37 | 605.08 | 612.31 |
| 535.11 | 545.53 | 605.27 | 612.32 |
| 535.12 | 545.55 | 605.48 | 612.34 |
| 535.14 | 545.57 | 605.60 | 612.35 |
| 535.21 | 545.61 | 605.65 | 612.36 |
| 535.24 | 545.63 | 605.66 | 612.38 |
| 535.27 | 545.65 | 606.11 | 612.39 |
| 535.31 | 545.67 | 606.15 | 612.40 |
| 535.41 | 545.81 | 606.26 | 612.41 |
| 536.11 | 545.85 | 606.28 | 612.43 |
| 536.15 | 545.87 | 606.30 | 612.44 |
| 540.11 | 546.21 | 606.33 | 612.45 |
| 540.13 | 546.23 | 606.36 | 612.50 |
| 540.14 | 546.25 | 606.37 | 612.52 |
| 540.15 | 546.39 | 606.44 | 612.55 |
| 540.21 | 546.47 | 606.48 | 612.56 |

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| 612.60 | 622.25 | 629.05 | 642.74 |
| 612.61 | 622.35 | 629.10 | 642.76 |
| 612.62 | 622.40 | 629.20 | 642.78 |
| 612.63 | 624.02 | 629.25 | 642.80 |
| 612.64 | 624.04 | 629.26 | 642.82 |
| 612.70 | 624.10 | 629.50 | 642.85 |
| 612.71 | 624.12 | 629.60 | 642.87 |
| 612.72 | 624.14 | 629.65 | 642.93 |
| 612.73 | 624.16 | 632.02 | 644.02 |
| 612.80 | 624.18 | 632.04 | 644.06 |
| 612.81 | 624.20 | 632.12 | 644.08 |
| 612.82 | 624.22 | 632.18 | 644.09 |
| 613.02 | 624.24 | 632.34 | 644.11 |
| 613.03 | 624.30 | 632.42 | 644.12 |
| 613.04 | 624.32 | 632.60 | 644.15 |
| 613.06 | 624.34 | 632.62 | 644.17 |
| 613.08 | 624.40 | 632.66 | 644.18 |
| 613.10 | 624.42 | 633.00 | 644.20 |
| 613.11 | 624.50 | 640.05 | 644.22 |
| 613.12 | 624.52 | 640.10 | 644.24 |
| 613.15 | 624.54 | 640.20 | 644.26 |
| 613.18 | 626.15 | 640.25 | 644.28 |
| 618.10 | 626.17 | 640.30 | 644.30 |
| 618.15 | 626.18 | 640.35 | 644.32 |
| 618.17 | 626.20 | 640.40 | 644.36 |
| 618.20 | 626.22 | 642.06 | 644.38 |
| 618.22 | 626.24 | 642.08 | 644.40 |
| 618.25 | 626.30 | 642.09 | 644.42 |
| 618.27 | 626.31 | 642.14 | 644.46 |
| 618.29 | 626.35 | 642.16 | 644.48 |
| 618.40 | 626.40 | 642.18 | 644.52 |
| 618.42 | 626.42 | 642.20 | 644.56 |
| 618.47 | 626.45 | 642.25 | 644.60 |
| 620.08 | 628.05 | 642.27 | 644.64 |
| 620.10 | 628.10 | 642.30 | 644.68 |
| 620.12 | 628.15 | 642.45 | 644.72 |
| 620.16 | 628.20 | 642.47 | 644.76 |
| 620.20 | 628.25 | 642.50 | 644.80 |
| 620.22 | 628.30 | 642.52 | 644.84 |
| 620.26 | 628.35 | 642.54 | 644.88 |
| 620.30 | 628.40 | 642.56 | 644.92 |
| 620.40 | 628.45 | 642.58 | 644.95 |
| 620.42 | 628.50 | 642.60 | 644.98 |
| 620.46 | 628.55 | 642.62 | 646.02 |
| 620.50 | 628.59 | 642.64 | 646.04 |
| 622.15 | 628.70 | 642.66 | 646.06 |
| 622.17 | 628.74 | 642.68 | 646.17 |
| 622.20 | 628.90 | 642.70 | 646.20 |
| 622.22 | 628.95 | 642.72 | 646.22 |

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| 646.27 | 648.73 | 649.85 | 651.29 |
| 646.28 | 648.75 | 649.87 | 651.31 |
| 646.30 | 648.80 | 649.89 | 651.33 |
| 646.32 | 648.85 | 649.91 | 651.37 |
| 646.34 | 648.89 | 650.01 | 651.45 |
| 646.36 | 648.91 | 650.05 | 651.47 |
| 646.40 | 648.93 | 650.07 | 651.49 |
| 646.41 | 648.95 | 650.13 | 651.51 |
| 646.42 | 648.97 | 650.15 | 651.53 |
| 646.45 | 649.01 | 650.17 | 651.55 |
| 646.47 | 649.03 | 650.19 | 651.60 |
| 646.51 | 649.05 | 650.21 | 651.62 |
| 646.53 | 649.07 | 650.31 | 652.03 |
| 646.54 | 649.11 | 650.35 | 652.06 |
| 646.56 | 649.14 | 650.37 | 652.09 |
| 646.57 | 649.17 | 650.43 | 652.13 |
| 646.65 | 649.19 | 650.45 | 652.14 |
| 646.72 | 649.21 | 650.51 | 652.15 |
| 646.74 | 649.23 | 650.53 | 652.18 |
| 646.75 | 649.24 | 650.56 | 652.21 |
| 646.76 | 649.25 | 650.57 | 652.24 |
| 646.77 | 649.26 | 650.61 | 652.27 |
| 646.78 | 649.27 | 650.63 | 652.30 |
| 646.82 | 649.29 | 650.65 | 652.33 |
| 646.85 | 649.31 | 650.71 | 652.35 |
| 646.86 | 649.32 | 650.73 | 652.36 |
| 646.87 | 649.33 | 650.75 | 652.38 |
| 646.88 | 649.35 | 650.77 | 652.41 |
| 646.89 | 649.37 | 650.79 | 652.42 |
| 646.90 | 649.39 | 650.81 | 652.45 |
| 646.92 | 649.41 | 650.83 | 652.50 |
| 646.95 | 649.43 | 650.85 | 652.55 |
| 646.97 | 649.44 | 650.87 | 652.60 |
| 646.98 | 649.46 | 650.89 | 652.65 |
| 647.01 | 649.47 | 650.90 | 652.70 |
| 647.03 | 649.48 | 651.01 | 652.72 |
| 647.05 | 649.49 | 651.03 | 652.75 |
| 647.10 | 649.53 | 651.04 | 652.80 |
| 648.51 | 649.57 | 651.07 | 652.84 |
| 648.53 | 649.67 | 651.09 | 652.86 |
| 648.55 | 649.71 | 651.11 | 652.88 |
| 648.57 | 649.73 | 651.13 | 652.90 |
| 648.61 | 649.75 | 651.15 | 652.92 |
| 648.63 | 649.77 | 651.21 | 652.93 |
| 648.67 | 649.79 | 651.23 | 653.00 |
| 648.69 | 649.81 | 651.25 | 653.01 |
| 648.71 | 649.83 | 651.27 | 653.03 |

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| 653.05 | 657.25 | 661.68 | 670.29 |
| 653.07 | 657.30 | 661.85 | 670.33 |
| 653.10 | 657.35 | 661.90 | 670.35 |
| 653.15 | 657.40 | 661.92 | 670.40 |
| 653.20 | 657.50 | 661.95 | 670.41 |
| 653.25 | 657.60 | 662.10 | 670.42 |
| 653.30 | 657.70 | 662.15 | 670.43 |
| 653.35 | 657.75 | 662.18 | 670.50 |
| 653.37 | 657.80 | 662.20 | 670.52 |
| 653.39 | 657.90 | 662.26 | 670.54 |
| 653.45 | 658.00 | 662.30 | 670.56 |
| 653.47 | 660.10 | 662.35 | 670.58 |
| 653.48 | 660.15 | 662.50 | 670.64 |
| 653.52 | 660.20 | 664.06 | 670.66 |
| 653.60 | 660.22 | 664.07 | 670.68 |
| 653.62 | 660.25 | 664.08 | 670.70 |
| 653.65 | 660.30 | 664.10 | 670.72 |
| 653.70 | 660.35 | 666.10 | 670.74 |
| 653.75 | 660.42 | 666.25 | 670.90 |
| 653.80 | 660.48 | 668.00 | 672.10 |
| 653.85 | 660.56 | 668.02 | 672.14 |
| 653.90 | 660.59 | 668.04 | 672.16 |
| 653.93 | 660.62 | 668.06 | 672.20 |
| 653.96 | 660.67 | 668.07 | 672.22 |
| 653.99 | 660.71 | 668.10 | 672.25 |
| 654.01 | 660.74 | 668.15 | 674.10 |
| 654.02 | 660.76 | 668.21 | 674.20 |
| 654.03 | 660.77 | 668.23 | 674.30 |
| 654.05 | 660.80 | 668.32 | 674.32 |
| 654.07 | 660.85 | 668.34 | 674.35 |
| 654.09 | 660.92 | 668.36 | 674.40 |
| 654.11 | 660.96 | 668.38 | 674.42 |
| 654.12 | 660.97 | 668.50 | 674.50 |
| 654.13 | 661.05 | 670.00 | 674.52 |
| 654.14 | 661.06 | 670.02 | 674.53 |
| 654.15 | 661.12 | 670.04 | 674.55 |
| 654.20 | 661.15 | 670.06 | 674.56 |
| 656.05 | 661.20 | 670.12 | 674.60 |
| 656.10 | 661.25 | 670.14 | 674.70 |
| 656.15 | 661.30 | 670.16 | 674.75 |
| 656.20 | 661.35 | 670.17 | 674.80 |
| 656.25 | 661.40 | 670.18 | 674.90 |
| 656.30 | 661.45 | 670.19 | 676.07 |
| 656.35 | 661.50 | 670.20 | 676.10 |
| 657.10 | 661.54 | 670.22 | 676.12 |
| 657.15 | 661.56 | 670.23 | 676.15 |
| 657.24 | 661.65 | 670.25 | 676.20 |
| | 661.67 | 670.27 | 676.22 |

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| 676.23 | 682.80 | 687.42 | 702.14 |
| 676.25 | 682.90 | 688.04 | 702.15 |
| 676.30 | 682.95 | 688.06 | 702.20 |
| 676.50 | 683.10 | 688.10 | 702.25 |
| 676.52 | 683.15 | 688.12 | 702.28 |
| 678.20 | 683.20 | 688.15 | 702.30 |
| 678.30 | 683.30 | 688.20 | 702.32 |
| 678.32 | 683.32 | 688.25 | 702.35 |
| 678.35 | 683.40 | 688.30 | 702.37 |
| 678.40 | 683.50 | 688.35 | 702.40 |
| 678.45 | 683.60 | 688.44 | 702.45 |
| 678.50 | 683.65 | 688.45 | 702.47 |
| 680.05 | 683.70 | 690.05 | 702.85 |
| 680.07 | 683.80 | 690.10 | 702.90 |
| 680.12 | 683.90 | 690.15 | 702.95 |
| 680.13 | 683.95 | 690.20 | 703.20 |
| 680.14 | 684.10 | 690.35 | 703.25 |
| 680.17 | 684.15 | 690.40 | 703.30 |
| 680.19 | 684.20 | 692.04 | 703.35 |
| 680.25 | 684.25 | 692.14 | 703.40 |
| 680.27 | 684.28 | 692.16 | 703.45 |
| 680.42 | 684.40 | 692.29 | 703.50 |
| 680.46 | 684.50 | 692.32 | 703.55 |
| 680.49 | 684.62 | 692.35 | 703.60 |
| 680.59 | 682.64 | 692.40 | 703.65 |
| 680.62 | 682.70 | 692.45 | 703.70 |
| 680.92 | 685.10 | 692.50 | 703.72 |
| 681.10 | 685.24 | 692.55 | 703.75 |
| 681.13 | 685.26 | 692.60 | 703.80 |
| 681.15 | 685.29 | 694.31 | 703.85 |
| 681.21 | 685.34 | 694.50 | 704.34 |
| 681.27 | 685.40 | 694.61 | 704.75 |
| 681.33 | 685.42 | 694.63 | 704.80 |
| 681.36 | 685.60 | 694.64 | 704.95 |
| 681.39 | 685.70 | 694.65 | 705.30 |
| 682.05 | 685.90 | 694.66 | 705.82 |
| 682.07 | 686.18 | 694.67 | 705.83 |
| 682.20 | 686.24 | 694.70 | 705.90 |
| 682.25 | 686.30 | 696.05 | 706.04 |
| 682.30 | 686.40 | 696.10 | 706.40 |
| 682.35 | 686.50 | 696.15 | 706.45 |
| 682.41 | 686.60 | 696.30 | 706.47 |
| 682.45 | 686.70 | 696.35 | 706.50 |
| 682.50 | 686.80 | 696.40 | 708.01 |
| 682.52 | 686.90 | 696.50 | 708.03 |
| 682.55 | 687.10 | 696.60 | 708.05 |
| 682.60 | 687.20 | 700.54 | 708.07 |
| 682.70 | 687.30 | 702.08 | 708.09 |
| | | | 708.21 |

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| 708.23 | 709.57 | 711.75 | 722.78 |
| 708.25 | 709.61 | 711.77 | 722.80 |
| 708.27 | 709.63 | 711.78 | 722.82 |
| 708.29 | 709.66 | 711.86 | 722.83 |
| 708.41 | 710.04 | 711.88 | 722.85 |
| 708.43 | 710.06 | 711.90 | 722.86 |
| 708.45 | 710.08 | 711.98 | 722.88 |
| 708.47 | 710.12 | 712.05 | 722.90 |
| 708.51 | 710.14 | 712.10 | 722.92 |
| 708.52 | 710.16 | 712.12 | 722.94 |
| 708.56 | 710.20 | 712.15 | 722.96 |
| 708.58 | 710.21 | 712.20 | 723.05 |
| 708.61 | 710.26 | 712.25 | 723.10 |
| 708.63 | 710.27 | 712.27 | 723.15 |
| 708.65 | 710.30 | 712.47 | 723.20 |
| 708.71 | 710.34 | 712.49 | 723.25 |
| 708.72 | 710.36 | 713.05 | 723.30 |
| 708.73 | 710.40 | 713.07 | 723.32 |
| 708.75 | 710.42 | 713.09 | 723.35 |
| 708.76 | 710.46 | 713.11 | 724.10 |
| 708.78 | 710.50 | 713.15 | 724.12 |
| 708.80 | 710.60 | 713.17 | 724.20 |
| 708.82 | 710.61 | 713.19 | 724.25 |
| 708.85 | 710.63 | 715.20 | 724.35 |
| 708.87 | 710.65 | 720.80 | 724.40 |
| 708.89 | 710.67 | 720.92 | 724.45 |
| 708.91 | 710.68 | 721.10 | 725.01 |
| 708.93 | 710.70 | 722.02 | 725.03 |
| 709.01 | 710.72 | 722.04 | 725.04 |
| 709.03 | 710.76 | 722.10 | 725.05 |
| 709.05 | 710.78 | 722.12 | 725.07 |
| 709.06 | 710.80 | 722.14 | 725.08 |
| 709.07 | 710.86 | 722.16 | 725.10 |
| 709.09 | 710.88 | 722.18 | 725.12 |
| 709.10 | 710.90 | 722.30 | 725.14 |
| 709.11 | 711.04 | 722.32 | 725.16 |
| 709.13 | 711.08 | 722.34 | 725.18 |
| 709.15 | 711.25 | 722.40 | 725.20 |
| 709.17 | 711.30 | 722.42 | 725.22 |
| 709.19 | 711.31 | 722.44 | 725.24 |
| 709.21 | 711.32 | 722.46 | 725.26 |
| 709.23 | 711.38 | 722.50 | 725.30 |
| 709.25 | 711.40 | 722.52 | 725.32 |
| 709.27 | 711.42 | 722.55 | 725.34 |
| 709.40 | 711.45 | 722.56 | 725.36 |
| 709.45 | 711.47 | 722.60 | 725.38 |
| 709.50 | 711.49 | 722.64 | 725.40 |
| 709.54 | 711.55 | 722.70 | 725.46 |
| 709.55 | 711.60 | 722.72 | 725.47 |
| 709.56 | 711.67 | 722.75 | |

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| 725.50 | 730.39 | 734.86 | 741.20 |
| 725.52 | 730.41 | 734.87 | 741.25 |
| 726.05 | 730.43 | 734.88 | 741.30 |
| 726.10 | 730.45 | 734.90 | 741.35 |
| 726.15 | 730.51 | 734.91 | 741.40 |
| 726.20 | 730.53 | 734.93 | 741.50 |
| 726.25 | 730.55 | 734.95 | 745.04 |
| 726.40 | 730.57 | 735.01 | 745.08 |
| 726.45 | 730.59 | 735.02 | 745.10 |
| 726.50 | 730.63 | 735.04 | 745.20 |
| 726.52 | 731.10 | 735.06 | 745.25 |
| 726.55 | 731.20 | 735.07 | 745.28 |
| 726.60 | 731.24 | 735.09 | 745.30 |
| 726.62 | 731.26 | 735.10 | 745.34 |
| 726.63 | 731.30 | 735.11 | 745.45 |
| 726.65 | 731.42 | 735.12 | 745.50 |
| 726.70 | 731.44 | 735.15 | 745.52 |
| 726.75 | 731.50 | 735.17 | 745.54 |
| 726.90 | 731.70 | 735.18 | 745.56 |
| 727.02 | 732.35 | 735.20 | 745.58 |
| 727.04 | 732.38 | 737.07 | 745.60 |
| 727.06 | 732.43 | 737.09 | 745.62 |
| 727.12 | 732.50 | 737.15 | 745.65 |
| 727.15 | 732.52 | 737.21 | 745.66 |
| 727.23 | 732.60 | 737.25 | 745.67 |
| 727.25 | 732.62 | 737.30 | 745.68 |
| 727.27 | 734.05 | 737.35 | 745.70 |
| 727.29 | 734.10 | 737.40 | 748.05 |
| 727.35 | 734.15 | 737.45 | 748.10 |
| 727.40 | 734.20 | 737.50 | 748.12 |
| 727.45 | 734.25 | 737.55 | 748.15 |
| 727.47 | 734.30 | 737.60 | 748.20 |
| 727.50 | 734.32 | 737.65 | 748.21 |
| 727.52 | 734.34 | 737.70 | 748.25 |
| 727.55 | 734.40 | 737.80 | 748.32 |
| 727.86 | 734.42 | 737.95 | 748.34 |
| 728.05 | 734.45 | 740.05 | 748.36 |
| 728.10 | 734.51 | 740.10 | 748.40 |
| 728.15 | 734.54 | 740.30 | 750.05 |
| 728.20 | 734.56 | 740.34 | 750.10 |
| 728.25 | 734.60 | 740.38 | 750.15 |
| 730.05 | 734.70 | 740.50 | 750.20 |
| 730.23 | 734.71 | 740.55 | 750.22 |
| 730.25 | 734.72 | 740.60 | 750.25 |
| 730.27 | 734.75 | 740.70 | 750.32 |
| 730.29 | 734.77 | 740.75 | 750.35 |
| 730.31 | 734.80 | 740.80 | 750.40 |
| 730.37 | 734.85 | 741.06 | 750.45 |
| | | 741.10 | |
| | | 741.15 | |

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| 750.47 | 760.42 | 772.95 | 791.45 |
| 750.50 | 760.45 | 772.97 | 791.48 |
| 750.55 | 760.50 | 773.05 | 791.50 |
| 750.60 | 760.52 | 773.10 | 791.54 |
| 750.65 | 760.54 | 773.15 | 791.57 |
| 750.70 | 760.56 | 773.20 | 791.60 |
| 750.75 | 760.58 | 773.25 | 791.65 |
| 750.80 | 760.65 | 773.30 | 791.70 |
| 751.05 | 766.20 | 773.35 | 791.80 |
| 751.10 | 770.05 | 774.20 | 791.90 |
| 751.11 | 770.07 | 774.25 | 792.10 |
| 751.15 | 770.10 | 774.35 | 792.22 |
| 751.20 | 770.30 | 774.40 | 792.30 |
| 751.25 | 770.40 | 774.45 | 792.32 |
| 755.05 | 770.45 | 774.50 | 792.40 |
| 755.10 | 770.70 | 774.55 | 792.50 |
| 755.20 | 770.80 | 790.00 | 792.60 |
| 755.25 | 771.05 | 790.03 | 792.70 |
| 755.30 | 771.20 | 790.07 | 792.75 |
| 755.40 | 771.25 | 790.10 | 799.00 |
| 755.45 | 771.30 | 790.15 | |
| 755.50 | 771.31 | 790.23 | |
| 756.02 | 771.35 | 790.25 | |
| 756.04 | 771.40 | 790.30 | |
| 756.06 | 771.41 | 790.37 | |
| 756.10 | 771.43 | 790.39 | |
| 756.15 | 771.45 | 790.40 | |
| 756.21 | 771.50 | 790.45 | |
| 756.23 | 771.55 | 790.47 | |
| 756.25 | 772.03 | 790.50 | |
| 756.30 | 772.06 | 790.55 | |
| 756.35 | 772.09 | 790.59 | |
| 756.40 | 772.15 | 790.60 | |
| 756.45 | 772.20 | 790.61 | |
| 756.50 | 772.25 | 790.62 | |
| 756.55 | 772.35 | 790.63 | |
| 756.60 | 772.40 | 790.70 | |
| 760.10 | 772.42 | 791.05 | |
| 760.12 | 772.45 | 791.10 | |
| 760.15 | 772.51 | 791.15 | |
| 760.20 | 772.54 | 791.17 | |
| 760.30 | 772.60 | 791.19 | |
| 760.32 | 772.65 | 791.20 | |
| 760.34 | 772.69 | 791.27 | |
| 760.36 | 772.71 | 791.28 | |
| 760.38 | 772.80 | 791.30 | |
| 760.40 | 772.85 | 791.35 | |



Appendix III.B.

Changes in the Designation of Eligible Articles
Since the Implementation of the U.S. SchemeList 1
Products newly designated as eligible articles

| TSUS item no. | Brief description <u>1/</u> | Effective date |
|---------------------|--|----------------|
| 100.73* | Live horses n/o \$150 each----- | 3/1/77 |
| 105.30 | Birds, n.s.p.f., fresh, chilled, etc.--- | Do. |
| 105.60 | Bird meat, n.e.s., fresh----- | Do. |
| 111.10 | Dried cod, cusk, haddock, hake and : pollock----- | Do. |
| 111.60 | Fish, n.s.p.f., salted and pickled, in : containers n/o 15 lb.----- | Do. |
| 121.30 | Calf and kip upper leather----- | 3/30/80 |
| 121.35 | Calf and kip lining leather----- | 3/1/77 |
| 121.55 | Buffal leather----- | Do. |
| 121.56 | Reptilian leather----- | 1/1/78 |
| 121.62 | Goat and kid leather, not fancy----- | 3/30/80 |
| 125.01 | Tulip bulbs----- | 3/1/77 |
| 125.10 | Lily bulbs----- | Do. |
| 125.15 | Narcissus bulbs----- | Do. |
| 125.20 | Crocus corms----- | Do. |
| 125.50 | Fruit treas, fruit plant cuttings, : seedlings----- | Do. |
| 126.71* | Pepper seeds----- | Do. |
| 131.80 | Milled grain unfit for human consumption: : n.s.p.f.----- | Do. |
| 135.41 | Carrots under 4 inches----- | Do. |
| 135.60 | Fresh celery entered April 15 to : July 31----- | Do. |
| 136.10 | Endive, fresh, chilled or frozen----- | Do. |
| 136.30 | Garlic, fresh, chilled or frozen----- | 3/1/79 |
| 136.40 | Horseradish, fresh, chilled or frozen--- | 3/1/77 |
| 136.50 | Lentils, fresh, chilled or frozen----- | Do. |
| 136.92 | Pearl onions n/o 10/16 inch----- | Do. |
| 137.71 | Fresh Brussels sprouts----- | Do. |
| 137.79 | Jicamas, fresh or chilled----- | 3/30/80 |
| 137.81 | Yams, fresh or chilled----- | 3/30/80 |
| 138.35 | Frozen yucca----- | 3/30/80 |
| 140.20 | Dried split chickpeas or garbanzos----- | 3/1/77 |
| 140.21 | Dried chickpeas or garbanzos not split-- | Do. |

* These products were removed from the GSP list effective January 1, 1980 because they became duty-free on a most-favored-nation basis as a result of U.S. tariff concessions agreed to during the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

1/ For a complete and accurate description of products in this list, see the article description for the corresponding item in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1980).

| TSUS item no. | Brief description ^{1/} | Effective date |
|---------------------|---|----------------|
| 140.25* | Dried black-eye cowpeas----- | 3/1/77 |
| 140.35 | Dried lentils----- | Do. |
| 140.38 | Dried lupines----- | Do. |
| 140.56 | Other dried vegetables----- | 3/1/79 |
| 141.77 | Vegetables in brine, etc., n.s.p.f. : except artichokes----- | : 3/1/77 |
| 145.08* | Coconut meat----- | 3/1/79 |
| 145.65 | Litchi or longan nuts----- | 3/30/80 |
| 146.82 | Black currants, loganberries, goose- : berries, etc., prepared or preserved--- | : 3/1/77 |
| 147.98 | Mangoes entered Nov. 1 to : April 30----- | : 3/30/80 |
| 148.12 | Fresh cantaloupes entered Dec. 1 : to March 31----- | : 3/1/78 |
| 148.27 | Other fresh melons, n.s.p.f. entered : Dec. 1 to May 31----- | : Do. |
| 148.65 | Papaya, prepared or preserved----- | 3/30/80 |
| 152.05 | Fruit flours except banana and : plaintain----- | : 3/1/77 |
| 152.60 | Tamarind paste and pulp----- | 10/1/76 |
| 166.20 | Ginger ale, ginger beer----- | 3/1/77 |
| 168.42 | Slivovitz, not over 1 gal., not over : \$9/gal.----- | : 3/30/80 |
| 168.54 | Slivovitz, not over 1 gal., over \$9, : n/o \$13/gal.----- | : Do. |
| 168.57 | Slivovitz, not over 1 gal., over : \$13/gal.----- | : Do. |
| 168.59 | Slivovitz, over 1 gal., not over : \$9/gal.----- | : Do. |
| 168.61 | Slivovitz, over 1 gal., over \$9/gal.----- | Do. |
| 169.58 | Imitations of brandy and other spirituous : beverages----- | : Do. |
| 169.59 | Imitations of brandy and other spirituous : beverages----- | : Do. |
| 176.17 | Coconut oil----- | Do. |
| 176.29 | Olive oil in containers weighing under : 40 lb.----- | : Do. |
| 176.49 | Sesame oil, unfit for use as food----- | 3/1/77 |
| 177.12 | Anchovy oil----- | Do. |

* These products were removed from the GSP list effective January 1, 1980 because they became duty-free on a most-favored-nation basis as a result of U.S. tariff concessions agreed to during the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

^{1/} For a complete and accurate description of products in this list, see the article description for the corresponding item in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1980).

| TSUS item no. | Brief description ^{1/} | Effective date |
|---------------------|--|----------------|
| 177.16 | Shark oil----- | 3/1/77 |
| 177.22 | Herring oil----- | Do. |
| 177.24 | Menhaden oil----- | Do. |
| 177.26 | Other fish oils n.s.p.f., except : liver oils----- | Do. |
| 177.40 | Marine-animal oils, n.e.s.----- | Do. |
| 183.05 | Other edible preparations, including bio- : protein of fish origin----- | 3/30/80 |
| 192.17 | Miniature (spray) carnations----- | Do. |
| 192.21 | Other fresh cut flowers exc. roses----- | 3/30/80 |
| 193.10 | Tonka beans----- | 3/1/77 |
| 204.40 | Unlined jewelry boxes----- | 3/1/79 |
| 206.65 | Wood blinds----- | 3/30/80 |
| 315.25 | Unstranded cordage of vegetable fibers--- | Do. |
| 315.30 | Cordage of vegetable fibers, under : 3/16 in. diameter----- | Do. |
| 315.55 | Cordage of vegetable fibers, 3/4 in. : or over in diameter----- | Do. |
| 337.20 | Woven fabrics of silk----- | 3/1/79 |
| 337.72 | Certain silk-blended fabrics, not : jacquard-figured----- | 3/30/80 |
| 356.25 | Coated fabrics of vegetable fibers----- | Do. |
| 356.40 | Coated fabrics of manmade fibers----- | Do. |
| 361.21 | Floor coverings with 50 percent : being jute----- | 3/1/79 |
| 363.02 | Sheets and pillowcases of vegetable : fibers other than cotton----- | 3/30/80 |
| 365.15 | Handmade lace furnishings, val. ov \$50/lb. | Do. |
| 365.25 | Machine-made lace furnishings made on : Leavers machine, 12 pts. or finer----- | Do. |
| 365.29 | Machine-made lace furnishings made on : Leavers machine, nt. 12 pts. or finer-- | Do. |
| 365.72 | Other burnt-out-lace furnishings----- | Do. |
| 365.76 | Other hand-joined lace----- | Do. |
| 365.84 | Other net furnishings of vegetable : fibers, exc. cotton----- | 3/1/78 |
| 366.84 | Other furnishings, not ornamented, : of veg fibers, exc. cotton----- | Do. |
| 372.60 | Silk mufflers, not knit, over \$5/dozen--- | 3/30/80 |
| 372.65 | Other silk mufflers----- | Do. |
| 386.09 | Other lace net articles, exc. cotton : or wool----- | 3/1/79 |
| 387.32 | Other articles, not ornamented, of veg. : fibers, exc. cotton, of jute----- | Do. |

^{1/} For a complete and accurate description of products in this list, see the article description for the corresponding item in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1980).

| TSUS item no. | Brief description <u>1/</u> | Effective date |
|---------------------|---|----------------|
| 389.61 | : Artificial flowers of manmade fibers----- | 3/1/77 |
| 403.58 | : Fthoxyquin----- | Do. |
| 403.79 | : Maleic anhydride----- | Do. |
| 432.15 | : Other pesticides----- | 3/30/80 |
| 437.00 | : Brucine and its compounds----- | 3/1/78 |
| 522.21 | : Acid-grade fluorspar----- | 3/30/80 |
| 532.22 | : Other mosaic tiles----- | Do. |
| 544.31 | : Toughened glass----- | Do. |
| 601.54 | : Tungsten ore----- | 3/1/79 |
| 605.27 | : Platinum- or silver-plated gold----- | 3/1/77 |
| 606.48 | : Ferrotungsten and ferrosilicon : tungsten----- | 3/1/79 |
| 642.08 | : Wire strand of stainless steel----- | Do. |
| 642.09 | : Wire strand of copper----- | 3/1/77 |
| 642.14 | : Stainless steel wire rope, 13¢ and : ov/lb.----- | 3/1/79 |
| 646.89 | : Cabinet locks of base metal----- | Do. |
| 646.90 | : Luggage locks and parts; luggage : frames with locks----- | 3/1/78 |
| 646.92 | : Other locks----- | 3/30/80 |
| 648.80 | : Slip-joint pliers, not forged, : n/ov \$6 per doz.----- | 3/1/79 |
| 650.01 | : Knives without their handles----- | 3/30/80 |
| 650.15 | : Table, kitchen and butcher knives----- | Do. |
| 650.17 | : Knives with rubber or plastic handles----- | 3/30/80 |
| 650.21 | : Other knives with their handles, n.s.p.f. ; : exc. hunting knives----- | 3/1/79 |
| 650.31 | : Kitchen or table forks without their : handles----- | 3/1/78 |
| 650.45 | : Forks with rubber or plastic handles----- | 3/1/79 |
| 650.56 | : Spoons and ladles w/base met, exc. st st ; : or non met handles----- | Do. |
| 650.90 | : Pinking shears val. ov. \$30/doz.----- | 3/30/80 |
| 652.60 | : Other nonelectric bells and gongs and : parts, of base metal----- | 3/1/78 |
| 662.30 | : Other weighing machinery and scales----- | 3/30/80 |
| 670.58 | : Latch needles----- | Do. |
| 680.92 | : Gray-iron awning or tackle pulleys, : not over 2½ in. wheel diameter----- | Do. |
| 685.34 | : Tone arms and parts thereof----- | 3/1/79 |
| 688.44 | : Elec. articles using digital integrated ; : circuits to produce sound----- | 3/30/80 |
| 705.82 | : Seamless rubber or plastic surgical : and medical gloves----- | Do. |

1/ For a complete and accurate description of products in this list, see the article description for the corresponding item in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1980).

| TSUS item no. | Brief description <u>1/</u> | Effective date |
|---------------------|---|----------------|
| 705.83 | Seamless gloves of rubber or plastics, other than surgical or medical----- | 3/1/78 |
| 725.01 | Upright pianos, except grand pianos----- | 3/30/80 |
| 727.12 | Furniture of unspun veg. fibers, exc. rattan----- | Do. |
| 732.35 | Coaster brakes designed for single-speed bicycles----- | 1/1/78 |
| 732.38 | Three speed hubs, caliper brakes, multi. freewheel sprockets----- | 3/1/79 |
| 735.06 | Certain ski equipment, n.e.s.----- | 1/1/78 |
| 737.21 | Doll clothing imported separately----- | 3/1/78 |
| 740.11 | Rope-style necklaces, almost wholly of gold----- | 3/31/81 |
| 740.12 | Mixed-link chain, almost wholly of gold-- | Do. |
| 740.13 | Other chain, almost wholly of gold----- | Do. |
| 740.14 | Other jewelry of precious metals exc. silver----- | Do. |
| 740.15 | Other jewelry, not chief value precious metals----- | Do. |
| 740.34 | Watch bracelets val. ov 20¢, n/o \$5 per doz.----- | 3/1/79 |
| 745.62 | Other sew-on fasteners, n.s.p.f., of plastics----- | 1/1/78 |
| 745.70 | Slide fasteners n/o 4¢ each----- | 3/30/80 |
| 760.15 | Felt-tip and similar tip marking pens---- | Do. |
| 792.70 | Articles of natural sponge n.s.p.f.----- | 3/1/77 |
| 799.00 | Any articles, not provided for elsewhere-- | Do. |

1/ For a complete and accurate description of products in this list, see the article description for the corresponding item in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1980).

List 2

Products for which the designation of eligible article was removed

| TSUS item no. | Brief description <u>1/</u> | Effective date |
|---------------------|--|----------------|
| 121.50 | : Pig and hog leather----- | : 10/1/76 |
| 168.77 | : Tequila, in containers each holding : not over 1 gallon----- | : Do. |
| 240.25 | : Plywood, face finished----- | : 2/26/76 |
| 455.40 | : Gelatin, inedible, and animal glue : valued under 40 cents per lb.----- | : 10/1/76 |
| 455.42 | : Gelatin, inedible, and animal glue : valued 40 cents or more per lb.----- | : Do. |
| 606.00 | : Iron or steel products cont ov .2 pct : wgt chromium----- | : 2/26/76 |
| 606.02 | : Iron or steel products cont ov .1 pct : wgt molybdenum----- | : Do. |
| 606.04 | : Iron or steel products cont ov .3 pct : wgt tungsten----- | : Do. |
| 606.06 | : Iron or steel products cont ov .1 pct : wgt vanadium----- | : Do. |
| pt 646.54 | : Bolts (exc. mine-roof bolts) and such : bolts and their nuts imported in the : same shipment of iron or steel----- | : 1/6/79 |
| 646.56 | : Nuts of iron or steel----- | : Do. |
| 652.97 | : Offshore oil and natural gas drilling : and prod platforms----- | : 3/1/80 |
| <u>2/</u> 687.38 | : TV picture tubes, exc. color, having a : straight line dimension across face- : plate exceeding 16.4 in----- | : 10/1/76 |
| <u>2/</u> 687.43 | : TV picture tubes, exc. color, having a : straight line dimension across face- : plate less than 11.6 in. or exceeding : 16.4 in.----- | : 3/1/78 |
| 731.22 | : Fishing reels, over \$2.70, n/o \$8.45 : each----- | : 3/30/80 |
| 731.65 | : Artificial baits and flies----- | : 3/1/79 |
| 745.61 | : Sew-on fasteners and parts of, n/o : \$.20 per dozen----- | : 10/1/76 |
| 791.24 | : Leather uppers lasted or otherwise : fabricated----- | : 3/1/79 |
| 791.74 | : Wearing apparel n.s.p.f. of leather, : except reptile, and textile materials, : chief weight of textiles----- | : 3/1/77 |
| 791.76 | : Wearing apparel n.s.p.f. chief weight of : leather, exc. reptile----- | : 3/1/79 |

1/ For a complete and accurate description of products in this list, see the article description for the corresponding item in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1980).

2/ Item 687.38 was renumbered 687.43 with change in coverage, effective 3/1/78.

Appendix IV.A.

Competitive Need Limitations Effective January 1, 1976*

The competitive need provisions of the GSP require that a beneficiary country lose its eligibility for duty-free treatment of a GSP eligible article whenever U.S. imports of the article from that country exceed either 50 percent of total U.S. imports of the article or a certain dollar amount during the preceding calendar year. As of January 1, 1976, the articles listed below did not receive GSP duty-free treatment when imported from the specified country because that country's imports of the article in 1974 exceeded either the 50 percent limit or \$25.0 million.

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 106.60 | India | 148.77 | Republic of Korea |
| 106.70 | Nicaragua | 149.15 | Dominican Republic |
| 107.48 | Argentina | 149.50 | Dominican Republic |
| 111.15 | Mexico | 152.00 | Philippines |
| 121.50 | Yugoslavia | 152.43 | Dominican Republic |
| 121.52 | India | 152.72 | Honduras |
| 121.54 | India | 153.02 | Dominican Republic |
| 130.40 | Mexico | 153.08 | Dominican Republic |
| 130.63 | Mexico | | (Argentina |
| 131.35 | Hong Kong | | (Brazil |
| 135.80 | Nicaragua | | (Colombia |
| 135.90 | Mexico | | (Costa Rica |
| 136.00 | Dominican Republic | | (Dominican Republic |
| 136.80 | Mexico | 155.20 | (Guatemala |
| 136.98 | Dominican Republic | | (Guyana |
| 137.40 | Mexico | | (India |
| 137.75 | Costa Rica | | (Jamaica |
| 138.05 | Mexico | | (Mexico |
| 140.09 | Thailand | | (Peru |
| 140.14 | Thailand | | (Philippines |
| 140.16 | Ethiopia | | (Taiwan |
| 141.35 | Turkey | 155.35 | Dominican Republic |
| 141.55 | Dominican Republic | 155.40 | Mexico |
| 141.70 | Taiwan | 155.75 | Mexico |
| 145.24 | Mexico | 156.45 | Mexico |
| 145.60 | Taiwan | 168.15 | Trinidad |
| 146.12 | Argentina | 168.18 | Peru |
| 146.44 | Philippines | 168.23 | Peru |
| 147.33 | Jamaica | 168.50 | Mexico |
| 147.80 | Mexico | 176.01 | Brazil |
| 148.35 | Mexico | 176.02 | Brazil |
| 148.72 | Chile | 190.10 | Mexico |

*See Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1976) for full descriptions of listed items.

January 1, 1976 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 192.85 | Mexico | 422.76 | Mexico |
| 200.91 | Mexico | 425.32 | Mexico |
| 202.60 | Thailand | 426.94 | Israel |
| 202.62 | Mexico | 428.92 | Mexico |
| 206.45 | Philippines | 437.16 | India |
| 206.60 | Mexico | 477.64 | Brazil |
| 206.95 | Haiti | 446.10 | Malaysia |
| 222.10 | Hong Kong | 455.16 | Nicaragua |
| 222.42 | Hong Kong | 461.05 | Israel |
| 240.02 | Philippines | 461.15 | Bermuda |
| 240.10 | Brazil | 465.70 | Argentina |
| 240.12 | Brazil | 470.57 | Argentina |
| 240.25 | Republic of Korea | 472.48 | Cyprus |
| 240.38 | Philippines | 473.36 | Cyprus |
| 240.60 | Singapore | 473.52 | Mexico |
| 245.45 | Surinam | 473.56 | Mexico |
| 256.60 | Republic of Korea | 493.20 | Taiwan |
| 256.85 | Mexico | 493.21 | Taiwan |
| 304.04 | Philippines | 511.31 | Mexico |
| 304.40 | Republic of Korea | 511.41 | Mexico |
| 304.48 | Mexico | 511.51 | Mexico |
| 304.58 | India | 512.44 | Mexico |
| 305.20 | India | 514.11 | Dominican Republic |
| 305.22 | India | 514.54 | Mexico |
| 305.28 | India | 516.71 | India |
| 305.30 | India | 516.73 | India |
| 305.40 | Philippines | 516.76 | India |
| 306.52 | Taiwan | 517.21 | Malagasy Republic |
| 306.53 | Peru | 517.24 | Malagasy Republic |
| 319.01 | India | 518.41 | Mexico |
| 319.03 | India | 520.35 | Thailand |
| 319.05 | India | 520.37 | Hong Kong |
| 319.07 | India | 523.61 | Mexico |
| 335.50 | India | 531.04 | Yugoslavia |
| 347.30 | India | 535.31 | Mexico |
| 355.04 | Mexico | 540.47 | Mexico |
| 360.35 | India | 544.11 | Taiwan |
| 364.18 | Taiwan | 545.53 | Mexico |
| 364.35 | Taiwan | 545.65 | Mexico |
| 365.05 | Colombia | 547.51 | Mexico |
| 365.14 | Pakistan | 602.30 | (Peru |
| 403.78 | Mexico | | (Philippines |
| 416.10 | Turkey | 603.45 | Republic of Korea |
| 418.28 | Israel | 605.60 | Mexico |
| 419.60 | Chile | 610.56 | India |
| 420.78 | Turkey | 612.03 | (Chile |
| 421.46 | Mexico | | (Peru |
| 421.90 | Peru | 612.06 | (Chile |
| | | | (Yugoslavia |

January 1, 1976 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 613.18 | Israel | 730.39 | Brazil |
| 618.29 | Republic of Korea | 730.41 | Brazil |
| 624.42 | Mexico | 730.65 | Yugoslavia |
| 628.90 | Chile | 731.30 | Taiwan |
| 646.06 | Hong Kong | 731.50 | Republic of Korea |
| 646.82 | Taiwan | 734.10 | Taiwan |
| 646.86 | Hong Kong | 734.25 | Hong Kong |
| 646.98 | Mexico | 734.30 | Hong Kong |
| 647.10 | Mexico | 734.34 | Hong Kong |
| 649.37 | Mexico | 734.40 | Taiwan |
| 650.87 | Hong Kong | 734.51 | Taiwan |
| 651.01 | Hong Kong | 734.54 | Republic of Korea |
| 652.36 | Hong Kong | 734.56 | Haiti |
| 653.85 | Taiwan | 734.60 | Taiwan |
| 656.20 | Hong Kong | 737.40 | Hong Kong |
| 661.65 | Israel | 737.50 | Hong Kong |
| 672.10 | Hong Kong | 737.95 | Hong Kong |
| 676.20 | Mexico | 740.05 | Mexico |
| 676.52 | Mexico | 740.30 | Hong Kong |
| 678.50 | Taiwan | 740.70 | Yugoslavia |
| 683.80 | Hong Kong | 741.20 | Hong Kong |
| 684.50 | Hong Kong | 745.08 | Hong Kong |
| | (Hong Kong | 748.20 | Hong Kong |
| 685.24 | (Republic of Korea | 748.40 | Taiwan |
| | (Singapore | 750.05 | Hong Kong |
| | (Taiwan | 750.35 | Taiwan |
| 685.90 | Mexico | 750.40 | Hong Kong |
| 686.30 | Taiwan | 751.05 | Taiwan |
| 688.10 | Taiwan | 751.20 | Taiwan |
| 688.40 | Hong Kong | 760.65 | Taiwan |
| 692.27 | Mexico | 771.05 | Mexico |
| 694.60 | Mexico | 772.03 | Hong Kong |
| 696.35 | Taiwan | 772.35 | Taiwan |
| 702.08 | Taiwan | 772.97 | Hong Kong |
| 702.14 | Hong Kong | 773.10 | Hong Kong |
| 702.35 | Mexico | 773.20 | Republic of Korea |
| 702.45 | Mexico | 774.20 | India |
| 703.20 | Mexico | 774.60 | Hong Kong |
| 703.65 | Mexico | 790.07 | Hong Kong |
| 706.40 | Hong Kong | 790.39 | Taiwan |
| 708.41 | Hong Kong | 790.70 | Republic of Korea |
| 710.30 | Mexico | 791.20 | Brazil |
| 713.05 | Israel | 792.50 | Philippines |
| 713.19 | Mexico | 792.60 | Hong Kong |
| 722.14 | Hong Kong | 792.75 | Hong Kong |
| 725.20 | Pakistan | | |
| 726.70 | Mexico | | |
| 730.27 | Brazil | | |

Appendix IV.B.

Competitive Need Limitations Effective February 29, 1976*

The competitive need provisions of the GSP require that a beneficiary country lose its eligibility for duty-free treatment of a GSP eligible article whenever U.S. imports of the article from that country exceed either 50 percent of total U.S. imports of the article or a certain dollar amount during the preceding calendar year. As of February 29, 1976, the articles listed below did not receive GSP duty-free treatment when imported from the specified country because that country's imports of the article in 1975 exceeded either the 50 percent limit or \$26.6 million.

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 107.45 | Brazil | 149.50 | Dominican Republic |
| 110.45 | Argentina | 151.54 | India |
| 121.52 | India | 152.43 | Dominican Republic |
| 130.40 | Mexico | 152.58 | India |
| 130.63 | Mexico | 152.72 | Honduras |
| 131.35 | Hong Kong | 153.02 | Dominican Republic |
| 132.55 | Mexico | 154.40 | Taiwan |
| 135.80 | Nicaragua | | (Argentina |
| 135.90 | Mexico | | (Brazil |
| 135.94 | Mexico | | (Colombia |
| 136.00 | Dominican Republic | | (Costa Rica |
| 136.80 | Mexico | | (Dominican Republic |
| 136.98 | Dominican Republic | | (El Salvador |
| 136.99 | Taiwan | | (Guyana |
| 137.75 | Costa Rica | 155.20 | (India |
| 138.05 | Mexico | | (Jamaica |
| 140.09 | Thailand | | (Nicaragua |
| 140.14 | Thailand | | (Panama |
| 141.35 | Turkey | | (Peru |
| 141.55 | Dominican Republic | | (Philippines |
| 141.70 | Taiwan | | (Taiwan |
| 145.09 | Dominican Republic | | (Thailand |
| 145.24 | Mexico | 155.35 | Barbados |
| 145.53 | Turkey | 161.83 | Mexico |
| 145.60 | Taiwan | 162.11 | India |
| 146.12 | Argentina | 166.30 | Israel |
| 146.44 | Philippines | 166.40 | Mexico |
| 147.33 | Jamaica | 168.15 | Trinidad |
| 147.80 | Mexico | 168.23 | Peru |
| 147.85 | Brazil | 168.50 | Mexico |
| 147.92 | India | 175.51 | Romania |
| 148.72 | Chile | 176.01 | Brazil |
| 148.77 | Republic of Korea | 176.02 | Brazil |
| 149.15 | Dominican Republic | 176.33 | Malaysia |

*See Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1976) for full descriptions of listed items.

February 29, 1976 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 186.40 | Taiwan | 437.51 | Brazil |
| 192.85 | Mexico | 437.64 | Brazil |
| 202.60 | Thailand | 455.16 | Mexico |
| 202.62 | Mexico | 455.30 | Mexico |
| 203.20 | Singapore | 460.60 | India |
| 206.45 | Philippines | 460.70 | Taiwan |
| 206.60 | Mexico | 461.15 | Bermuda |
| 206.95 | Haiti | 465.65 | Brazil |
| 222.10 | Hong Kong | 465.70 | Argentina |
| 222.32 | Taiwan | 470.57 | Argentina |
| 222.42 | Hong Kong | 472.44 | India |
| 240.02 | Philippines | 473.36 | Cyprus |
| 240.10 | Republic of Korea | 473.38 | Cyprus |
| 240.12 | Brazil | 473.52 | Mexico |
| 240.38 | Philippines | 473.56 | Mexico |
| 240.40 | Philippines | 493.21 | Taiwan |
| 251.30 | Mexico | 511.31 | Mexico |
| 256.60 | Republic of Korea | 511.41 | Mexico |
| 256.85 | Mexico | 512.31 | Mexico |
| 304.40 | Thailand | 512.44 | Mexico |
| 304.48 | Taiwan | 514.11 | Dominican Republic |
| 304.58 | India | 514.54 | Mexico |
| 305.20 | India | 515.51 | Mexico |
| 305.22 | India | 516.24 | India |
| 305.28 | India | 516.71 | India |
| 305.40 | Philippines | 516.73 | India |
| 306.53 | Peru | 516.74 | India |
| 308.80 | Thailand | 516.76 | India |
| 319.01 | India | 516.94 | India |
| 319.03 | India | 517.24 | Malagasy Republic |
| 319.05 | India | 518.41 | Mexico |
| 319.07 | India | 520.35 | Thailand |
| 335.50 | India | 520.51 | Hong Kong |
| 347.28 | Hong Kong | 522.71 | Somalia |
| 347.30 | India | 523.61 | Mexico |
| 360.35 | India | 534.74 | Taiwan |
| 364.18 | Taiwan | 535.31 | Mexico |
| 416.10 | Turkey | 540.47 | Mexico |
| 419.60 | Chile | 545.37 | Hong Kong |
| 420.24 | Israel | 545.53 | Mexico |
| 420.78 | Argentina | 545.65 | Mexico |
| 420.84 | Romania | 546.23 | Taiwan |
| 421.06 | Colombia | 547.51 | Mexico |
| 422.76 | Mexico | 603.45 | Republic of Korea |
| 425.74 | Brazil | 610.56 | India |
| 425.84 | Neth. Antilles | 612.02 | Peru |
| 426.78 | Israel | 612.03 | (Chile |
| 437.16 | India | | (Peru |

February 29, 1976 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 612.06 | Chile | 706.40 | Hong Kong |
| 612.15 | Mexico | 708.41 | Hong Kong |
| 612.41 | Mexico | 709.21 | Pakistan |
| 612.45 | Mexico | 710.30 | Mexico |
| 613.15 | Mexico | 710.68 | Taiwan |
| 613.18 | Israel | 711.30 | Taiwan |
| 620.26 | Israel | 713.05 | Israel |
| 624.02 | Mexico | 713.07 | Yugoslavia |
| 624.34 | Mexico | 713.19 | Mexico |
| 624.42 | Mexico | 722.14 | Hong Kong |
| 628.40 | Barbados | 726.70 | Mexico |
| 644.08 | Colombia | 730.27 | Brazil |
| 646.86 | Hong Kong | 730.41 | Brazil |
| 646.88 | Hong Kong | 730.77 | Yugoslavia |
| 646.98 | Mexico | 734.10 | Taiwan |
| 648.57 | Taiwan | 734.25 | Hong Kong |
| 650.87 | Hong Kong | 734.30 | Hong Kong |
| 651.01 | Hong Kong | 734.34 | Hong Kong |
| 652.84 | Mexico | 734.51 | Taiwan |
| 653.70 | Hong Kong | 734.54 | Republic of Korea |
| 653.85 | Taiwan | 734.56 | Haiti |
| 660.44 | Mexico | 734.60 | Taiwan |
| 668.32 | Nicaragua | 737.40 | Hong Kong |
| 672.10 | Hong Kong | 737.50 | Hong Kong |
| 676.20 | Mexico | 737.95 | Hong Kong |
| 676.52 | Mexico | 740.30 | Hong Kong |
| 680.80 | Hong Kong | 740.70 | Yugoslavia |
| 683.70 | Hong Kong | 741.20 | Hong Kong |
| 683.80 | Hong Kong | 741.30 | Philippines |
| 684.50 | Hong Kong | 745.08 | Hong Kong |
| | (Hong Kong | 748.12 | Haiti |
| 685.24 | (Singapore | 748.25 | Brazil |
| | (Taiwan | 748.40 | Taiwan |
| 685.90 | Mexico | 750.05 | Hong Kong |
| 686.30 | Taiwan | 750.25 | Hong Kong |
| 687.30 | Malaysia | 750.35 | Taiwan |
| 688.10 | Taiwan | 751.05 | Taiwan |
| 688.12 | Mexico | 751.15 | Hong Kong |
| 688.40 | Hong Kong | 751.20 | Taiwan |
| 692.27 | Mexico | 760.65 | Taiwan |
| 702.08 | Republic of Korea | 772.03 | Hong Kong |
| 702.14 | Hong Kong | 772.35 | Taiwan |
| 702.20 | Hong Kong | 772.97 | Hong Kong |
| 702.35 | Mexico | 773.10 | Hong Kong |
| 702.45 | Mexico | 773.20 | Republic of Korea |
| 703.65 | Mexico | 774.20 | India |
| 703.75 | Mexico | 774.60 | Hong Kong |
| 704.34 | Taiwan | 790.07 | Hong Kong |

February 29, 1976 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 790.39 | Taiwan |
| 790.70 | Republic of Korea |
| 791.20 | Colombia |
| 791.25 | Mexico |
| 791.35 | Mexico |
| 791.70 | Republic of Korea |
| 791.75 | Republic of Korea |
| 792.50 | Philippines |
| 792.60 | Hong Kong |
| 792.75 | Hong Kong |

Appendix IV.C.

Competitive Need Limitations Effective March 1, 1977*

The competitive need provisions of the GSP require that a beneficiary country lose its eligibility for duty-free treatment of a GSP eligible article whenever U.S. imports of the article from that country exceed either 50 percent of total U.S. imports of the article or a certain dollar amount during the preceding calendar year. As of March 1, 1977, the articles listed below did not receive GSP duty-free treatment when imported from the specified country because that country's imports of the article in 1976 exceeded either the 50 percent limit or \$29.9 million.

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 106.60 | India | 141.55 | Dominican Republic |
| 107.20 | Argentina | 141.70 | Taiwan |
| 107.45 | Brazil | 141.77 | Mexico |
| 107.48 | (Argentina | 145.09 | Dominican Republic |
| | (Brazil | 145.52 | Portugal |
| 107.70 | Haiti | 145.53 | Turkey |
| 111.92 | Philippines | 145.60 | Taiwan |
| 121.52 | India | 146.12 | Argentina |
| 121.55 | India | 146.22 | Turkey |
| 130.35 | Brazil | 146.44 | Philippines |
| 130.40 | Mexico | 147.33 | Jamaica |
| 130.63 | Mexico | 147.36 | Taiwan |
| 131.35 | Hong Kong | 147.80 | Philippines |
| 132.55 | Mexico | 147.85 | Brazil |
| 135.30 | Mexico | 148.72 | Chile |
| 135.51 | Mexico | 148.77 | Republic of Korea |
| 135.80 | Nicaragua | 149.15 | Dominican Republic |
| 135.90 | Mexico | 149.50 | Chile |
| 136.00 | Dominican Republic | 152.43 | Dominican Republic |
| 136.80 | Mexico | 152.54 | Brazil |
| 136.98 | Dominican Republic | 152.72 | Honduras |
| 136.99 | Taiwan | 153.02 | Dominican Republic |
| 137.71 | Mexico | 153.28 | Portugal |
| 137.75 | Costa Rica | 154.40 | Taiwan |
| 138.05 | Mexico | | (Argentina |
| 140.09 | Thailand | | (Brazil |
| 140.10 | Chile | | (Colombia |
| 140.14 | Thailand | | (Dominican Republic |
| 140.20 | Kenya | 155.20 | (El Salvador |
| 140.21 | Mexico | | (Guatemala |
| 140.25 | Peru | | (Guyana |
| 140.35 | Turkey | | (India |
| 141.35 | Turkey | | (Jamaica |

*See Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1977) for full descriptions of listed items.

March 1, 1977 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 155.20 | (Nicaragua | 304.48 | Brazil |
| (cont.) | (Panama | 304.58 | India |
| | (Peru | 305.20 | India |
| | (Philippines | 305.22 | India |
| | (Taiwan | 305.28 | India |
| | (Thailand | 305.30 | Taiwan |
| 155.35 | Barbados | 305.40 | Philippines |
| 156.35 | Ivory Coast | 306.52 | Peru |
| 156.45 | Dominican Republic | 308.30 | Republic of Korea |
| 161.15 | Taiwan | 316.50 | Philippines |
| 161.53 | Syria | 319.01 | India |
| 161.69 | Mexico | 319.03 | India |
| 166.40 | Mexico | 319.05 | India |
| 168.15 | Trinidad | 319.07 | India |
| 176.15 | Brazil | 335.50 | India |
| 176.33 | Malaysia | 347.30 | India |
| 184.65 | Taiwan | 355.04 | Mexico |
| 186.40 | Mexico | 360.35 | India |
| 192.85 | Mexico | 360.82 | Hong Kong |
| 200.91 | Honduras | 370.17 | Portugal |
| 202.62 | Mexico | 407.08 | Dominican Republic |
| 203.20 | Costa Rica | 407.12 | Romania |
| 206.47 | Taiwan | 408.40 | Mexico |
| 206.60 | Mexico | 417.90 | Malaysia |
| 206.98 | Taiwan | 418.78 | Chile |
| 220.10 | Portugal | 418.80 | Mexico |
| 220.15 | Portugal | 420.82 | Israel |
| 220.20 | Portugal | 422.76 | Mexico |
| 220.25 | Portugal | 425.00 | Taiwan |
| 220.35 | Portugal | 425.84 | Neth. Antilles |
| 220.37 | Portugal | 425.86 | Brazil |
| 220.41 | Portugal | 426.46 | Mexico |
| 220.48 | Portugal | 437.16 | India |
| 220.50 | Portugal | 437.64 | Brazil |
| 222.10 | Hong Kong | 460.35 | Taiwan |
| 222.34 | Philippines | 460.60 | India |
| 222.62 | Philippines | 461.05 | Israel |
| 240.02 | Philippines | 461.15 | Bermuda |
| 240.10 | Panama | 465.70 | Argentina |
| 240.12 | Republic of Korea | 473.46 | Mexico |
| 240.38 | Philippines | 473.48 | Mexico |
| 256.60 | Republic of Korea | 473.52 | Mexico |
| 256.80 | Mexico | 473.56 | Mexico |
| 256.85 | Mexico | 473.58 | Mexico |
| 274.00 | Mexico | 473.62 | Mexico |
| 304.04 | Philippines | 473.66 | Mexico |
| 304.40 | Thailand | | |

March 1, 1977 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 490.44 | Hong Kong | 622.35 | Hong Kong |
| 493.21 | Taiwan | 624.02 | Mexico |
| 493.82 | Mexico | 624.42 | Mexico |
| 494.40 | Cayman Islands | 624.50 | Taiwan |
| 511.31 | Mexico | 626.42 | Costa Rica |
| 511.51 | Syria | 628.05 | Mexico |
| 512.44 | Mexico | 628.10 | Mexico |
| 513.84 | Taiwan | 628.40 | Singapore |
| 514.11 | Dominican Republic | 640.10 | Mexico |
| 514.54 | Mexico | 642.06 | Hong Kong |
| 516.11 | India | 646.04 | Taiwan |
| 516.24 | India | 646.86 | Hong Kong |
| 516.71 | India | 646.98 | Mexico |
| 516.73 | India | 649.39 | Israel |
| 516.74 | India | 649.71 | Taiwan |
| 516.76 | India | 650.79 | India |
| 516.94 | India | 650.83 | Hong Kong |
| 517.24 | Malagasy Republic | 650.87 | Hong Kong |
| 518.41 | Mexico | 651.03 | Hong Kong |
| 520.35 | Thailand | 651.49 | Republic of Korea |
| 520.51 | Brazil | 652.50 | Israel |
| 533.26 | Romania | 652.84 | Mexico |
| 535.31 | Mexico | 653.02 | Republic of Korea |
| 540.21 | Mexico | 653.03 | Mexico |
| 540.47 | Mexico | 653.85 | Taiwan |
| 544.11 | Taiwan | 656.20 | Hong Kong |
| 545.31 | Taiwan | 657.90 | Mexico |
| 545.53 | Mexico | 660.44 | Mexico |
| 545.65 | Mexico | 672.10 | Hong Kong |
| 546.23 | Taiwan | 674.56 | Mexico |
| 603.45 | Bolivia | 676.52 | (Hong Kong |
| 603.50 | Botswana | | (Mexico |
| 605.66 | Singapore | 678.50 | Taiwan |
| 610.71 | Republic of Korea | 683.70 | Hong Kong |
| 612.02 | Mexico | 683.80 | Hong Kong |
| 612.03 | Chile | 684.50 | Hong Kong |
| | (Chile | | (Hong Kong |
| 612.06 | (Peru | 685.24 | (Republic of Korea |
| | (Yugoslavia | | (Singapore |
| | (Zambia | | (Taiwan |
| 612.15 | Mexico | 685.25 | Taiwan |
| 612.70 | Chile | 685.90 | Mexico |
| 612.72 | Chile | 686.30 | Taiwan |
| 613.18 | Israel | 687.30 | Malaysia |
| 620.08 | Mexico | 688.10 | Taiwan |
| 622.20 | Malaysia | 688.12 | Mexico |

March 1, 1977 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 688.40 | Hong Kong | 771.45 | Taiwan |
| 692.27 | Mexico | 772.03 | Hong Kong |
| 696.35 | Taiwan | 772.35 | Taiwan |
| 700.54 | Hong Kong | 772.97 | Hong Kong |
| 702.08 | Hong Kong | 773.10 | Hong Kong |
| 702.20 | Hong Kong | 773.20 | Republic of Korea |
| 702.45 | Mexico | 774.60 | Hong Kong |
| 703.65 | Mexico | 790.39 | Taiwan |
| 703.75 | Mexico | 790.60 | Taiwan |
| 704.34 | Philippines | 790.70 | Republic of Korea |
| 706.40 | Hong Kong | 791.17 | Argentina |
| 711.30 | Taiwan | 791.20 | Brazil |
| 713.07 | Israel | 791.25 | Mexico |
| 713.15 | Mexico | 791.76 | (Republic of Korea |
| 713.19 | Mexico | | (Taiwan |
| 724.35 | Hong Kong | 791.80 | Taiwan |
| 726.70 | Mexico | 792.22 | India |
| 730.27 | Brazil | 792.50 | Philippines |
| 730.29 | Brazil | 792.60 | Hong Kong |
| 730.41 | Brazil | 792.75 | Hong Kong |
| 731.10 | Taiwan | | |
| 734.10 | Taiwan | | |
| 734.25 | Hong Kong | | |
| 734.30 | Hong Kong | | |
| 734.34 | Hong Kong | | |
| 734.51 | Taiwan | | |
| 734.54 | Republic of Korea | | |
| 734.56 | Haiti | | |
| 734.87 | Taiwan | | |
| 735.11 | Taiwan | | |
| 737.40 | Hong Kong | | |
| 737.80 | Hong Kong | | |
| 737.95 | Hong Kong | | |
| 740.10 | Hong Kong | | |
| 740.30 | Hong Kong | | |
| 741.20 | Hong Kong | | |
| 745.08 | Hong Kong | | |
| 748.12 | Haiti | | |
| 748.40 | Taiwan | | |
| 750.25 | Hong Kong | | |
| 750.35 | Taiwan | | |
| 750.65 | Republic of Korea | | |
| 751.05 | Taiwan | | |
| 751.20 | Taiwan | | |
| 755.30 | Malta | | |
| 760.65 | Taiwan | | |
| 771.05 | Taiwan | | |

Appendix IV.D.

Competitive Need Limitations Effective March 1, 1978*

The competitive need provisions of the GSP require that a beneficiary country lose its eligibility for duty-free treatment of a GSP eligible article whenever U.S. imports of the article from that country exceed either 50 percent of total U.S. imports of the article or a certain dollar amount during the preceding calendar year. As of March 1, 1978, the articles listed below did not receive GSP duty-free treatment when imported from the specified country because that country's imports of the article in 1977 exceeded either the 50 percent limit or \$33.4 million.

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 112.94 | Republic of Korea | 147.80 | Dominican Republic |
| 113.50 | Taiwan | 147.85 | Brazil |
| 114.05 | Republic of Korea | 147.88 | Mexico |
| 121.52 | India | 148.12 | Mexico |
| 130.35 | Argentina | 148.35 | Taiwan |
| 130.40 | Mexico | 148.72 | Chile |
| 131.35 | Hong Kong | 148.77 | Republic of Korea |
| 135.51 | Taiwan | 149.15 | Honduras |
| 135.80 | Nicaragua | 149.50 | Dominican Republic |
| 135.90 | Mexico | 152.43 | Dominican Republic |
| 136.00 | Dominican Republic | 153.02 | Dominican Republic |
| 136.80 | Mexico | 153.08 | Brazil |
| 136.92 | Mexico | 153.28 | Portugal |
| 136.98 | Dominican Republic | | (Argentina |
| 137.40 | Mexico | | (Brazil |
| 137.71 | Mexico | | (Colombia |
| 137.75 | Costa Rica | | (Dominican Republic |
| 138.05 | Mexico | | (El Salvador |
| 140.09 | Thailand | | (Guatemala |
| 140.14 | Thailand | | (Guyana |
| 140.21 | Mexico | 155.20 | (India |
| 140.25 | Peru | | (Jamaica |
| 141.35 | Turkey | | (Nicaragua |
| 141.55 | Dominican Republic | | (Panama |
| 141.70 | Taiwan | | (Peru |
| 141.77 | Mexico | | (Philippines |
| 145.52 | Portugal | | (Taiwan |
| 145.53 | Turkey | | (Thailand |
| 145.60 | Taiwan | 155.35 | Barbados |
| 146.22 | Turkey | 156.35 | Ivory Coast |
| 146.44 | Philippines | 156.40 | Brazil |
| 147.33 | Jamaica | | |

*See Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1978) for full descriptions of listed items.

March 1, 1978 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 156.45 | Brazil | 305.22 | India |
| 161.75 | Mexico | 305.28 | India |
| 166.30 | Israel | 305.30 | Thailand |
| 168.15 | Trinidad | 306.52 | Peru |
| 176.15 | Brazil | 306.53 | Peru |
| 176.33 | Malaysia | 306.71 | Mexico |
| 176.70 | Mexico | 308.30 | Brazil |
| 177.72 | Cayman Islands | 308.50 | Republic of Korea |
| 182.10 | India | 308.51 | Republic of Korea |
| 182.90 | Panama | 308.80 | Republic of Korea |
| 184.65 | Taiwan | 319.01 | India |
| 186.20 | Brazil | 319.03 | India |
| 186.40 | Mexico | 319.05 | India |
| 188.34 | Mexico | 319.07 | India |
| 190.68 | Mexico | 335.50 | India |
| 192.85 | Mexico | 347.30 | India |
| 202.40 | Philippines | 355.04 | Mexico |
| 202.62 | Mexico | 360.35 | India |
| 203.20 | Taiwan | 366.84 | Philippines |
| 206.45 | Philippines | 370.17 | Portugal |
| 206.47 | Taiwan | 389.61 | Hong Kong |
| 206.60 | Mexico | 403.40 | Mexico |
| 206.98 | Taiwan | 403.58 | Israel |
| 220.10 | Portugal | 403.79 | Mexico |
| 220.15 | Portugal | 405.45 | Romania |
| 220.20 | Portugal | 407.12 | Romania |
| 220.25 | Portugal | 408.75 | Romania |
| 220.35 | Portugal | 416.05 | Mexico |
| 220.37 | Portugal | 416.20 | Guyana |
| 220.41 | Portugal | 419.00 | Republic of Korea |
| 220.48 | Portugal | 420.02 | Israel |
| 222.10 | Hong Kong | 420.82 | Israel |
| 222.44 | Philippines | 422.76 | Mexico |
| 222.62 | Philippines | 425.84 | Neth. Antilles |
| 240.02 | Philippines | 426.12 | Taiwan |
| 240.16 | Honduras | 427.60 | Mexico |
| 240.19 | Taiwan | 437.16 | India |
| 240.38 | Philippines | 437.64 | Brazil |
| 240.40 | Republic of Korea | 445.20 | Colombia |
| 240.58 | Taiwan | 446.10 | Malaysia |
| 254.63 | Mexico | 460.35 | Taiwan |
| 256.60 | Republic of Korea | 460.70 | Brazil |
| 256.85 | Mexico | 461.15 | Bermuda |
| 304.04 | Philippines | 465.70 | Argentina |
| 304.44 | Brazil | 466.05 | Singapore |
| 304.48 | Haiti | 470.15 | Israel |

March 1, 1978 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 473.52 | Mexico | 624.50 | Yugoslavia |
| 473.56 | Mexico | 626.22 | Mexico |
| 473.62 | Mexico | 628.40 | Mexico |
| 473.78 | Mexico | 628.50 | Peru |
| 473.82 | Republic of Korea | 629.26 | Israel |
| 490.30 | Taiwan | 644.28 | Portugal |
| 493.21 | Taiwan | 646.04 | Hong Kong |
| 494.40 | Cayman Islands | 646.86 | Hong Kong |
| 511.31 | Mexico | 646.88 | Taiwan |
| 514.11 | Dominican Republic | 646.98 | Mexico |
| 514.44 | Taiwan | 648.89 | Taiwan |
| 514.54 | Mexico | 649.71 | Taiwan |
| 515.54 | Mexico | 649.75 | Taiwan |
| 516.24 | India | 649.89 | Hong Kong |
| 516.71 | India | 650.31 | Republic of Korea |
| 516.73 | India | 650.79 | Hong Kong |
| 516.74 | India | 650.87 | Hong Kong |
| 516.76 | India | 651.01 | Hong Kong |
| 517.21 | Sri Lanka | 651.33 | Hong Kong |
| 517.24 | Malagasy Republic | 651.49 | Republic of Korea |
| 518.41 | Mexico | 652.84 | Mexico |
| 520.35 | Thailand | 652.93 | Taiwan |
| 520.39 | Hong Kong | 653.02 | Mexico |
| 533.26 | Romania | 653.30 | Hong Kong |
| 535.31 | Mexico | 653.47 | Republic of Korea |
| 540.47 | Mexico | 653.49 | Taiwan |
| 545.35 | Taiwan | 653.70 | Hong Kong |
| 545.37 | Taiwan | 653.85 | Taiwan |
| 545.53 | Mexico | 653.93 | Taiwan |
| 545.65 | Mexico | 657.24 | Taiwan |
| 545.81 | Taiwan | 660.44 | Mexico |
| 545.85 | Taiwan | 662.18 | Republic of Korea |
| 546.23 | Taiwan | 662.35 | Mexico |
| 547.41 | Hong Kong | 672.10 | Hong Kong |
| 602.30 | Philippines | 674.56 | Mexico |
| 603.50 | Botswana | 676.23 | Hong Kong |
| 612.02 | Chile | 676.52 | (Hong Kong |
| 612.03 | Mexico | | (Mexico |
| | (Chile | 678.50 | (Republic of Korea |
| 612.06 | (Peru | | (Taiwan |
| | (Zambia | 683.70 | Hong Kong |
| 612.15 | Mexico | 683.80 | Hong Kong |
| 612.60 | Chile | 684.50 | Hong Kong |
| 612.63 | Yugoslavia | | (Hong Kong |
| 613.15 | Peru | 685.24 | (Republic of Korea |
| 622.25 | Brazil | | (Singapore |
| 624.40 | Mexico | | (Taiwan |
| 624.42 | Mexico | | |

March 1, 1978 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 685.28 ^{1/} | Taiwan | 734.56 | Haiti |
| 685.90 | Mexico | 734.60 | Taiwan |
| 686.30 | Taiwan | 734.75 | Republic of Korea |
| 688.10 | Taiwan | 734.87 | Taiwan |
| 688.12 | Mexico | 735.11 | Taiwan |
| 688.20 | Yugoslavia | 735.20 | Hong Kong |
| 688.40 | Hong Kong | 737.25 | Republic of Korea |
| 690.15 | Mexico | 737.30 | Republic of Korea |
| 692.27 | Mexico | 737.50 | Hong Kong |
| 696.35 | Taiwan | 737.80 | Hong Kong |
| 700.54 | Hong Kong | 737.95 | Hong Kong |
| 702.08 | Republic of Korea | 740.10 | Hong Kong |
| 702.15 | Taiwan | 740.30 | Hong Kong |
| 702.25 | Taiwan | 740.38 | Hong Kong |
| 702.40 | Taiwan | 741.20 | Hong Kong |
| 702.45 | Mexico | 741.50 | Hong Kong |
| 703.20 | Brazil | 745.08 | Hong Kong |
| 703.65 | Mexico | 748.12 | India |
| 703.75 | Mexico | 748.20 | Hong Kong |
| 704.34 | Taiwan | 750.05 | Hong Kong |
| 706.40 | Hong Kong | 750.32 | Taiwan |
| 710.34 | Hong Kong | 750.35 | Taiwan |
| 711.30 | Hong Kong | 751.05 | Taiwan |
| 713.15 | Mexico | 751.10 | India |
| 713.17 | Hong Kong | 751.20 | Taiwan |
| 713.19 | Mexico | 760.65 | Taiwan |
| 723.32 | Taiwan | 771.45 | Taiwan |
| 726.70 | Mexico | 772.03 | Hong Kong |
| 727.31 | Republic of Korea | 772.35 | Taiwan |
| 728.20 | Portugal | 772.51 | Republic of Korea |
| 730.25 | Turkey | 772.97 | Hong Kong |
| 730.27 | Philippines | 773.10 | Hong Kong |
| 730.29 | Brazil | 773.20 | Taiwan |
| 730.41 | Brazil | 774.60 | Hong Kong |
| 730.77 | Brazil | 790.39 | Taiwan |
| 734.10 | Taiwan | 790.60 | Taiwan |
| 734.25 | Hong Kong | 790.61 | Taiwan |
| 734.30 | Hong Kong | 790.62 | Taiwan |
| 734.34 | Hong Kong | 790.70 | Republic of Korea |
| 734.40 | Taiwan | 791.20 | Colombia |
| 734.42 | Taiwan | 791.25 | Mexico |
| 734.51 | Taiwan | 791.70 | Republic of Korea |
| 734.54 | Republic of Korea | | |

^{1/} TSUS item no. 685.28 was deleted from GSP effective April 7, 1978 and was superseded by TSUS item no. 685.29 which had no competitive need exclusions.

March 1, 1978 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 791.76 | (Republic of Korea (Taiwan |
| 791.80 | Taiwan |
| 792.30 | Republic of Korea |
| 792.50 | Philippines |
| 792.60 | Hong Kong |
| 792.75 | Hong Kong |

Appendix IV.E.

Competitive Need Limitations Effective March 1, 1979*

The competitive need provisions of the GSP require that a beneficiary country lose its eligibility for duty-free treatment of a GSP eligible article whenever U.S. imports of the article from that country exceed either 50 percent of total U.S. imports of the article or a certain dollar amount during the preceding calendar year. As of March 1, 1979, the articles listed below did not receive GSP duty-free treatment when imported from the specified country because that country's imports of the article in 1978 exceeded either the 50 percent limit or \$37.3 million.

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 106.70 | Mexico | 147.33 | Jamaica |
| 107.48 | Argentina | 147.36 | Israel |
| 107.65 | Bangladesh | 147.80 | Mexico |
| 107.80 | Argentina | 147.85 | Brazil |
| 114.05 | Republic of Korea | 147.88 | Mexico |
| 121.15 | Mexico | 148.12 | Mexico |
| 121.52 | India | 148.25 | Mexico |
| 121.55 | India | 148.35 | Mexico |
| 121.56 | Argentina | 148.72 | Chile |
| 130.35 | Argentina | 148.77 | Republic of Korea |
| 130.40 | Mexico | 149.50 | Mexico |
| 135.51 | Mexico | 152.43 | Dominican Republic |
| 135.80 | Nicaragua | 152.54 | Brazil |
| 135.90 | Mexico | 152.58 | India |
| 136.00 | Dominican Republic | 154.40 | Taiwan |
| 136.30 | Mexico | 154.55 | Taiwan |
| 136.80 | Mexico | | (Argentina |
| 136.92 | Israel | | (Brazil |
| 137.40 | Mexico | | (Colombia |
| 137.71 | Mexico | | (Dominican Republic |
| 137.75 | Costa Rica | | (El Salvador |
| 138.05 | Mexico | | (Guatemala |
| 140.21 | Mexico | 155.20 | (Guyana |
| 140.25 | Mexico | | (India |
| 141.35 | Turkey | | (Jamaica |
| 141.55 | Dominican Republic | | (Nicaragua |
| 141.70 | Taiwan | | (Panama |
| 141.77 | Mexico | | (Peru |
| 145.53 | Turkey | | (Philippines |
| 145.60 | Taiwan | | (Taiwan |
| 146.12 | Argentina | | (Thailand |
| 146.22 | Turkey | 155.35 | Barbados |
| 146.44 | Philippines | | |

*See Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1979) for full descriptions of listed items.

March 1, 1979 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 156.40 | (Brazil | 254.56 | Hong Kong |
| | (Ivory Coast | 254.58 | Hong Kong |
| 161.53 | Egypt | 256.60 | Republic of Korea |
| 161.69 | Mexico | 256.85 | Mexico |
| 162.11 | Syria | 304.04 | Philippines |
| 168.15 | Trinidad | 304.40 | Thailand |
| 176.33 | Malaysia | 304.44 | Brazil |
| 177.12 | Panama | 304.48 | Kenya |
| 177.72 | Cayman Islands | 304.58 | India |
| 182.90 | Panama | 305.22 | India |
| 184.65 | Taiwan | 305.28 | Thailand |
| 186.20 | Brazil | 305.30 | Thailand |
| 186.40 | Mexico | 306.52 | Peru |
| 190.68 | Mexico | 308.30 | Brazil |
| 192.85 | Mexico | 308.35 | Hong Kong |
| 200.06 | Hong Kong | 308.50 | Republic of Korea |
| 200.91 | Honduras | 308.55 | Republic of Korea |
| 202.40 | Philippines | 319.01 | India |
| 202.62 | Mexico | 319.03 | India |
| 203.20 | Malaysia | 319.05 | India |
| 206.45 | Philippines | 319.07 | India |
| 206.47 | Taiwan | 335.50 | India |
| 206.60 | Mexico | 347.30 | India |
| 206.98 | Taiwan | 355.04 | Mexico |
| 220.10 | Portugal | 355.20 | Taiwan |
| 220.15 | Portugal | 360.35 | India |
| 220.20 | Portugal | 364.14 | Haiti |
| 220.25 | Portugal | 365.05 | Haiti |
| 220.35 | Portugal | 389.61 | Hong Kong |
| 220.37 | Portugal | 403.58 | Israel |
| 220.41 | Portugal | 403.79 | Mexico |
| 220.48 | Portugal | 408.40 | Mexico |
| 220.50 | Portugal | 408.75 | Romania |
| 222.10 | Hong Kong | 416.05 | Mexico |
| 222.34 | Philippines | 417.22 | Mexico |
| 240.02 | Philippines | 418.24 | India |
| 240.10 | Nicaragua | 418.78 | Mexico |
| 240.12 | Brazil | 420.78 | Turkey |
| 240.16 | Taiwan | 420.98 | Brazil |
| 240.19 | Taiwan | 422.24 | Mexico |
| 240.21 | Mexico | 422.76 | Mexico |
| 240.30 | Mexico | 425.84 | Netherlands Antilles |
| 240.34 | Taiwan | 426.34 | Taiwan |
| 240.50 | Taiwan | 427.08 | Hong Kong |
| 240.56 | Honduras | 427.16 | Argentina |
| 245.00 | Romania | 437.16 | India |
| 245.20 | Brazil | 437.24 | Brazil |
| 252.25 | Argentina | 437.64 | Brazil |
| | | 446.10 | Malaysia |

March 1, 1979 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 455.16 | Taiwan | 622.40 | Brazil |
| 455.30 | Israel | 626.22 | Peru |
| 460.60 | India | 632.60 | Peru |
| 461.15 | Bermuda | 646.82 | Taiwan |
| 465.15 | Cayman Islands | 646.86 | Hong Kong |
| 465.70 | Argentina | 646.98 | Mexico |
| 466.05 | Jamaica | 649.75 | Taiwan |
| 473.32 | Cyprus | 650.83 | Hong Kong |
| 473.50 | Mexico | 650.87 | Hong Kong |
| 473.52 | Mexico | 650.89 | Hong Kong |
| 473.56 | Mexico | 651.01 | Hong Kong |
| 473.82 | Republic of Korea | 651.13 | Hong Kong |
| 493.21 | Taiwan | 651.45 | Taiwan |
| 511.31 | Mexico | 651.51 | Hong Kong |
| 514.11 | Dominican Republic | 651.62 | Peru |
| 514.54 | Mexico | 652.84 | Mexico |
| 516.24 | India | 653.02 | Mexico |
| 516.71 | India | 653.25 | Peru |
| 516.73 | India | 653.47 | (Republic of Korea |
| 516.74 | India | | (Taiwan |
| 516.76 | India | 653.48 | Taiwan |
| 518.41 | Mexico | 653.70 | Hong Kong |
| 520.35 | Thailand | 653.85 | Taiwan |
| 522.71 | Somalia | 653.93 | Taiwan |
| 531.21 | Mexico | 657.24 | Taiwan |
| 533.26 | Romania | 657.30 | Taiwan |
| 535.31 | Mexico | 660.42 | Brazil |
| 544.11 | Romania | 660.44 | Mexico |
| 545.31 | Taiwan | 662.18 | Republic of Korea |
| 545.37 | Taiwan | 662.35 | Mexico |
| 545.53 | Mexico | 672.10 | Hong Kong |
| 545.65 | Mexico | 674.56 | Mexico |
| 545.81 | India | 676.20 | Taiwan |
| 545.85 | Taiwan | 676.23 | Argentina |
| 546.21 | Taiwan | 676.52 | (Hong Kong |
| 547.41 | Hong Kong | | (Mexico |
| 603.45 | Republic of Korea | | (Hong Kong |
| 610.66 | Israel | 678.50 | (Republic of Korea |
| 610.71 | Israel | | (Taiwan |
| 612.03 | (Chile | 682.60 | Mexico |
| | (Peru | 683.15 | Mexico |
| | (Chile | 683.70 | Hong Kong |
| 612.06 | (Peru | 683.80 | Hong Kong |
| | (Zambia | 684.10 | Taiwan |
| 612.15 | Mexico | 684.50 | Hong Kong |
| 612.40 | Cayman Islands | 684.70 | Taiwan |
| 613.15 | Mexico | | |

March 1, 1979 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| 685.24 | (Hong Kong Republic of Korea (Singapore (Taiwan | 732.62 734.10 734.20 734.25 | Taiwan Taiwan Hong Kong Hong Kong |
| 685.40 | Republic of Korea | 734.30 | Hong Kong |
| 685.90 | Mexico | 734.34 | Hong Kong |
| 686.24 | El Salvador | 734.51 | Taiwan |
| 686.30 | Taiwan | 734.56 | Haiti |
| 687.30 | Malaysia | 734.60 | Taiwan |
| 688.10 | Taiwan | 734.75 | Republic of Korea |
| 688.12 | Mexico | 734.87 | Taiwan |
| 688.30 | Republic of Korea | 735.09 | Taiwan |
| 688.40 | Hong Kong | 735.11 | Taiwan |
| 690.15 | Mexico | 735.20 | Taiwan |
| 692.27 | Mexico | 737.25 | Republic of Korea |
| 696.10 | Taiwan | 737.30 | Republic of Korea |
| 696.35 | Taiwan | 737.35 | Hong Kong |
| 696.50 | Brazil | 737.50 | Hong Kong |
| 702.14 | Republic of Korea | 737.80 | Hong Kong |
| 702.15 | Taiwan | 737.95 | (Hong Kong |
| 702.20 | Republic of Korea | | (Taiwan |
| 702.45 | Mexico | 740.10 | Hong Kong |
| 702.47 | Mexico | 740.30 | Hong Kong |
| 703.20 | Portugal | 740.34 | Hong Kong |
| 703.65 | Mexico | 740.38 | Hong Kong |
| 703.75 | Mexico | 740.75 | Republic of Korea |
| 704.34 | Taiwan | 741.15 | Taiwan |
| 706.40 | Hong Kong | 741.20 | Hong Kong |
| 706.47 | Taiwan | 741.50 | Hong Kong |
| 708.57 | Republic of Korea | 745.08 | Hong Kong |
| 708.91 | Republic of Korea | 748.12 | Haiti |
| 710.36 | Republic of Korea | 748.15 | Taiwan |
| 713.15 | Mexico | 748.40 | Republic of Korea |
| 713.19 | Mexico | 750.05 | Hong Kong |
| 722.55 | Hong Kong | 750.35 | Taiwan |
| 724.35 | Mexico | 751.05 | Taiwan |
| 725.32 | Taiwan | 751.10 | India |
| 726.70 | Mexico | 751.15 | Taiwan |
| 726.90 | Mexico | 751.20 | Taiwan |
| 727.31 | Republic of Korea | 756.40 | Hong Kong |
| 730.25 | Turkey | 760.38 | Mexico |
| 730.27 | Philippines | 760.65 | Taiwan |
| 730.29 | Brazil | 772.03 | Hong Kong |
| 730.41 | Brazil | 772.35 | Taiwan |
| 731.10 | Taiwan | 772.51 | Republic of Korea |
| 731.30 | Taiwan | 772.97 | Hong Kong |
| 731.50 | Taiwan | 773.10 | Hong Kong |

March 1, 1979 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or Territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 774.35 | Taiwan |
| 774.60 | (Hong Kong (Taiwan |
| 790.07 | Hong Kong |
| 790.39 | Taiwan |
| 790.59 | Taiwan |
| 790.61 | Taiwan |
| 790.62 | Taiwan |
| 790.70 | Republic of Korea |
| 791.17 | Argentina |
| 791.80 | Taiwan |
| 792.50 | Philippines |
| 792.60 | Hong Kong |
| 792.75 | Hong Kong |

Appendix IV.F.

Competitive Need Limitations Effective March 30, 1980*

The competitive need provisions of the GSP require that a beneficiary country lose its eligibility for duty-free treatment of a GSP eligible article whenever U.S. imports of the article from that country exceed either 50 percent of total U.S. imports of the article or a certain dollar amount during the preceding calendar year. As of March 30, 1980, the articles listed below did not receive GSP duty-free treatment when imported from the specified country because that country's imports of the article in 1979 exceeded either the 50 percent limit or \$41.9 million.

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 107.80 | Argentina | 192.85 | Mexico |
| 114.05 | Thailand | 200.91 | Honduras |
| 121.55 | India | 202.62 | Mexico |
| 121.62 | India | 204.30 | Mexico |
| 135.30 | Mexico | 206.47 | Taiwan |
| 135.90 | Mexico | 206.50 | Honduras |
| 136.00 | Dominican Republic | 206.60 | Mexico |
| 136.30 | Mexico | 206.98 | Taiwan |
| 136.80 | Mexico | 220.20 | Portugal |
| 137.40 | Mexico | 220.25 | Portugal |
| 137.71 | Mexico | 220.48 | Portugal |
| 138.05 | Mexico | 222.10 | Hong Kong |
| 140.21 | Mexico | 240.19 | Taiwan |
| 141.70 | Taiwan | 245.20 | Brazil |
| 141.77 | Mexico | 256.60 | Republic of Korea |
| 146.12 | Argentina | 256.87 | Mexico |
| 146.22 | Turkey | 308.35 | Hong Kong |
| 146.44 | Philippines | 315.25 | Mexico |
| 147.98 | Mexico | 315.55 | Philippines |
| 148.12 | Mexico | 319.01 | India |
| 148.19 | Mexico | 319.05 | India |
| 148.27 | Mexico | 360.35 | India |
| 148.72 | Chile | 389.61 | Hong Kong |
| 149.50 | Mexico | 419.60 | Chile |
| | (Brazil | 420.82 | Israel |
| 155.20 | (Dominican Republic | 422.76 | Mexico |
| | (Philippines | 425.84 | Neth. Antilles |
| 155.35 | Dominican Republic | 425.86 | Brazil |
| 156.40 | Brazil | 428.34 | Brazil |
| 176.15 | Brazil | 437.64 | Brazil |
| 176.17 | Philippines | 473.52 | Mexico |
| 192.21 | Colombia | 473.56 | Mexico |
| 192.45 | Israel | 511.31 | Mexico |

*See Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated 1980 for full description of listed items.

March 30, 1980 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> | <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 516.71 | India | | (Hong Kong |
| 517.24 | Malagasy Republic | 685.24 | (Republic of Korea |
| 518.41 | Mexico | | (Singapore |
| 520.35 | Thailand | | (Taiwan |
| 522.21 | Mexico | 685.40 | Taiwan |
| 532.31 | Mexico | 685.90 | Mexico |
| 534.94 | Taiwan | 686.24 | El Salvador |
| 535.31 | Mexico | 686.30 | Taiwan |
| 545.53 | Mexico | 686.50 | Mexico |
| 545.65 | Mexico | 687.30 | Malaysia |
| 545.85 | Taiwan | 688.10 | Taiwan |
| 603.40 | Chile | 688.12 | Mexico |
| 603.50 | Chile | 688.15 | Mexico |
| 612.03 | Peru | 688.35 | Republic of Korea |
| 612.06 | (Chile | 688.45 | Hong Kong |
| | (Peru | 692.32 | (Brazil |
| 618.15 | Venezuela | | (Mexico |
| 622.40 | Brazil | 696.10 | Taiwan |
| 648.97 | Taiwan | 696.35 | Taiwan |
| 650.89 | Hong Kong | 702.14 | Republic of Korea |
| 651.13 | Hong Kong | 702.47 | Mexico |
| 651.21 | Taiwan | 703.65 | Mexico |
| 652.84 | Mexico | 703.75 | Mexico |
| 653.47 | Taiwan | 706.40 | Hong Kong |
| 653.48 | Taiwan | 709.40 | Hong Kong |
| 653.85 | Taiwan | 713.15 | Mexico |
| 653.93 | Taiwan | 722.44 | Hong Kong |
| 654.07 | Taiwan | 725.08 | Republic of Korea |
| 654.12 | Taiwan | 725.32 | Taiwan |
| 657.24 | Taiwan | 725.46 | Republic of Korea |
| 660.42 | Brazil | 726.90 | Mexico |
| 660.48 | Mexico | 727.15 | Taiwan |
| 662.35 | Mexico | 727.23 | Republic of Korea |
| 674.35 | Taiwan | 727.35 | Taiwan |
| 676.20 | Hong Kong | 730.29 | Brazil |
| 676.52 | (Hong Kong | 730.41 | Brazil |
| | (Mexico | 734.10 | Taiwan |
| 678.50 | (Hong Kong | 734.15 | Taiwan |
| | (Republic of Korea | 734.20 | Hong Kong |
| | (Taiwan | 734.25 | Hong Kong |
| 682.60 | Mexico | 734.34 | Hong Kong |
| 683.15 | Mexico | 734.51 | Taiwan |
| 683.70 | Hong Kong | 734.56 | Haiti |
| 683.80 | Hong Kong | 734.87 | Taiwan |
| 684.15 | Singapore | 734.90 | Taiwan |
| 684.20 | Hong Kong | 735.07 | Republic of Korea |
| 684.50 | Hong Kong | 735.09 | Taiwan |
| 684.70 | Taiwan | | |

March 30, 1980 Competitive Need Limitations (cont.)

| <u>TSUS item no.</u> | <u>Country or territory</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 735.20 | Taiwan |
| 737.25 | Taiwan |
| 737.30 | Republic of Korea |
| 737.45 | Hong Kong |
| 737.50 | Hong Kong |
| 737.60 | Hong Kong |
| 737.80 | Hong Kong |
| 737.95 | (Hong Kong (Taiwan |
| 740.10 | Hong Kong |
| 740.30 | Hong Kong |
| 740.34 | Hong Kong |
| 740.70 | Israel |
| 741.25 | Hong Kong |
| 750.05 | Hong Kong |
| 750.35 | Taiwan |
| 751.05 | Taiwan |
| 755.25 | Hong Kong |
| 771.45 | Taiwan |
| 772.03 | Hong Kong |
| 772.35 | Taiwan |
| 772.51 | Republic of Korea |
| 772.97 | Hong Kong |
| 774.45 | Hong Kong |
| 790.25 | Philippines |
| 790.39 | Taiwan |
| 790.70 | Republic of Korea |
| 792.50 | Philippines |
| 792.60 | Hong Kong |
| 792.75 | Hong Kong |

APPENDIX V

**Regulations Pertaining to the Administration of the
U.S. Generalized System of Preferences**

Executive Order 11846 of March 27, 1975,
as amended. Code of Federal Regulations,
Title 3, 1971-1975 Compilation, Chapter II
at page 971.

Reviews Pertaining to Eligibility of Articles
for the Generalized System of Preferences.
Code of Federal Regulations, Title 15,
Chapter XX, Section 2007.

Administration of the Trade Agreements Program

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Trade Act of 1974, hereinafter referred to as the Act (Public Law 93-618, 88 Stat. 1978), the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1801), Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1351), and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *The Trade Agreements Program.* The "trade agreements program" includes all activities consisting of, or related to, the negotiation or administration of international agreements which primarily concern trade and which are concluded pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution, Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended, or the Act.

SEC. 2. *The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.*

(a) The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, hereinafter referred to as the Special Representative, in addition to the functions conferred upon him by the Act, including Section 141 thereof, and in addition to the functions and responsibilities set forth in this Order, shall be responsible for such other functions as the President may direct.

(b) The Special Representative, except where otherwise expressly provided by statute, Executive order, or instructions of the President, shall be the chief representative of the United States for each negotiation under the trade agreements program and shall participate in other negotiations which may have a direct and significant impact on trade.

(c) The Special Representative shall prepare, for the President's transmission to Congress, the annual report on the trade agreements program required by Section 163(a) of the Act. At the request of the Special Representative, other agencies shall assist in the preparation of that report.

(d) The Special Representative, except where expressly otherwise provided or prohibited by statute, Executive order, or instructions of the President, shall be responsible for the proper administration of the trade agreements program, and may, as he deems necessary, assign to the head of any Executive agency or body the performance of his duties which are incidental to the administration of the trade agreements program.

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(e) The Special Representative shall consult with the Trade Policy Committee in connection with the performance of his functions, including those established or delegated by this Order, and shall, as appropriate, consult with other Federal agencies or bodies. With respect to the performance of his functions under Title IV of the Act, including those established or delegated by this Order, the Special Representative shall also consult with the East-West Foreign Trade Board.

(f) The Special Representative shall be responsible for the preparation and submission of any Proclamation which relates wholly or primarily to the trade agreements program. Any such Proclamation shall be subject to all the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended, except that such Proclamation need not be submitted to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(g) The Secretary of State shall advise the Special Representative, and the Committee, on the foreign policy implications of any action under the trade agreements program. The Special Representative shall invite appropriate departments to participate in trade negotiations of particular interest to such departments, and the Department of State shall participate in trade negotiations which have a direct and significant impact on foreign policy.

SEC. 3. *The Trade Policy Committee.* (a) As provided by Section 242 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1872), as amended by Section 602(b) of the Act, there is established the Trade Policy Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Committee. The Committee shall be composed of:

- (1) The Special Representative, who shall be Chairman.
- (2) The Secretary of State.
- (3) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (4) The Secretary of Defense.
- (5) The Attorney General.
- (6) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (7) The Secretary of Agriculture.
- (8) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (9) The Secretary of Labor.
- (10) The Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs.

(11) The Executive Director of the Council on International Economic Policy.

Each member of the Committee may designate an officer of his agency, whose status is not below that of an Assistant Secretary, to serve in his stead, when he is unable to attend any meetings of the Committee. The Chairman, as he deems appropriate, may invite representatives from other agencies to attend the meetings of the Committee.

(b) The Committee shall have the functions conferred by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended, upon the inter-agency organization referred to in Section 242 thereof, as amended, the functions delegated to it by the provisions of this Order, and such other functions as the President may from time to time direct. Recommendations and advice of the Committee shall be submitted to the President by the Chairman.

(c) The recommendations made by the Committee under Section 242(b)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended, with respect to basic policy issues arising in the administration of the trade agreements program, as approved or modified by the President, shall guide the administration of the trade agreements program. The Special Representative or any other officer who is chief representative of the United States in a negotiation in connection with the trade agreements program shall keep the Committee informed with respect to the status and conduct of negotiations and shall consult with the Committee regarding the basic policy issues arising in the course of negotiations.

(d) Before making recommendations to the President under Section 242(b)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended, the Committee shall, through the Special Representative, request the advice of the Adjustment Assistance Coordinating Committee, established by Section 281 of the Act.

(e) The Committee shall advise the President as to what action, if any, he should take under Section 337(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by Section 341 of the Act, relating to unfair practices in import trade.

(f) The Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee established by Section 4 of Executive Order No. 11075 of January 15, 1963, is abolished and all of its records are transferred to the Trade Policy Committee.

SEC. 4. Trade Negotiations Under Title I of the Act.

(a) The functions of the President under Section 102 of the Act concerning notice to, and consultation with, Congress, in connection with

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agreements on nontariff barriers to, and other distortions of, trade, are hereby delegated to the Special Representative.

(b) The Special Representative, after consultation with the Committee, shall prepare, for the President's transmission to Congress, all proposed legislation and other documents necessary or appropriate for the implementation of, or otherwise required in connection with, trade agreements; provided, however, that where implementation of an agreement on nontariff barriers to, and other distortions of, trade requires a change in a domestic law, the department or agency having the primary interest in the administration of such domestic law shall prepare and transmit to the Special Representative the proposed legislation necessary or appropriate for such implementation.

(c) The functions of the President under Section 131(c) of the Act with respect to advice of the International Trade Commission and under Section 132 of the Act with respect to advice of the departments of the Federal Government and other sources, are delegated to the Special Representative. The functions of the President under Section 133 of the Act with respect to public hearings in connection with certain trade negotiations are delegated to the Special Representative, who shall designate an interagency committee to hold and conduct any such hearings.

(d) The functions of the President under Section 135 of the Act with respect to advisory committees and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770, 5 U.S.C. App. I), except that of reporting annually to Congress, which are applicable to advisory committees under the Act are delegated to the Special Representative. In establishing and organizing general policy advisory committees or sector advisory committees under Section 135(c) of the Act, the Special Representative shall act through the Secretaries of Commerce, Labor and Agriculture, as appropriate.

(e) The functions of the President with respect to determining ad valorem amounts and equivalents pursuant to Sections 601 (3) and (4) of the Act are hereby delegated to the Special Representative. The International Trade Commission is requested to advise the Special Representative with respect to determining such ad valorem amounts and equivalents. The Special Representative shall seek the advice of the Commission and consult with the Committee with respect to the determination of such ad valorem amounts and equivalents.

(f) Advice of the International Trade Commission under Section 131 of the Act, and other advice or reports by the International Trade Commission to the President or the Special Representative, the release or disclosure of which is not specifically authorized or required by law, shall not be released or disclosed in any manner or to any extent not specifically authorized by the President or by the Special Representative.

SEC. 5. *Import Relief and Market Disruption.*

(a) The Special Representative is authorized to request from the International Trade Commission the information specified in Sections 202(d) and 203(i) (1) and (2) of the Act.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, is authorized to issue, under Section 203(g) of the Act, regulations governing the administration of any quantitative restrictions proclaimed in order to provide import relief and is authorized to issue, under Section 203(g) of the Act or 352(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, regulations governing the entry, or withdrawal from warehouses for consumption, of articles pursuant to any orderly marketing agreement.

(c) The Secretary of Commerce shall exercise primary responsibility for monitoring imports under any orderly marketing agreement.

SEC. 6. *Unfair Trade Practices.*

(a) The Special Representative, acting through an interagency committee which he shall designate for such purpose, shall provide the opportunity for the presentation of views, under Sections 301(d)(1) and 301(e)(1) of the Act, with respect to unfair or unreasonable foreign trade practices and with respect to the United States response thereto.

(b) The Special Representative shall provide for appropriate public hearings under Section 301(e)(2) of the Act; and, shall issue regulations concerning the filing of requests for, and the conduct of, such hearings.

(c) The Special Representative is authorized to request, pursuant to Section 301(e)(3) of the Act, from the International Trade Commission, its views as to the probable impact on the economy of the United States of any action under Section 301(a) of the Act.

SEC. 7. *East-West Foreign Trade Board.* (a) In accordance with Section 411 of the Act, there is hereby established the East-West Foreign Trade Board, hereinafter referred to as the Board. The Board shall be composed of the following members and such additional members of the Executive branch as the President may designate:

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- (1) The Secretary of State.
- (2) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (3) The Secretary of Agriculture.
- (4) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (5) The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.
- (6) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget.
- (7) The Executive Director of the Council on International Economic Policy.
- (8) The President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.
- (9) The Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs.

The President shall designate the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Board. The President may designate an Executive Secretary, who shall be Chairman of a working group which will include membership from the agencies represented on the Board.

(b) The Board shall perform such functions as are required by Section 411 of the Act and such other functions as the President may direct.

(c) The Board is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary or appropriate to carry out its responsibilities under the Act and this Order.

(d) The Secretary of State shall advise the President with respect to determinations required to be made in connection with Sections 402 and 409 of the Act (dealing with freedom of emigration) and Section 403 (dealing with United States personnel missing in action in Southeast Asia), and shall prepare, for the President's transmission to Congress, the reports and other documents required by Sections 402 and 409 of the Act.

(e) The President's Committee on East-West Trade Policy, established by Executive Order No. 11789 of June 25, 1974, as amended by Section 6(d) of Executive Order No. 11808 of September 30, 1974, is abolished and all of its records are transferred to the Board.

SEC. 8. *Generalized System of Preferences.*

(a) The Special Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall be responsible for the administration of the generalized system of preferences under Title V of the Act.

(b) The Committee, through the Special Representative, shall advise the President as to which countries should be designated as beneficiary

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developing countries, and as to which articles should be designated as eligible articles for the purposes of the system of generalized preferences.

SEC. 9. *Prior Executive Orders.* (a) Executive Order No. 11789 of June 25, 1974, and Section 6(d) of Executive Order No. 11808 of September 30, 1974, relating to the President's Committee on East-West Trade Policy are hereby revoked.

(b) (1) Sections 5(b), 7, and 8 of Executive Order No. 11075 of January 15, 1963, are hereby revoked effective April 3, 1975; (2) the remainder of Executive Order No. 11075, and Executive Order No. 11106 of April 18, 1963 and Executive Order No. 11113 of June 13, 1963, are hereby revoked.

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE,

March 27, 1975.

§ 2007.0

business information will be notified of the reasons for the denial and will be permitted to withdraw his submission.

PART 2007—REVIEWS PERTAINING TO ELIGIBILITY OF ARTICLES FOR THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES (GSP)

Sec.

- 2007.0 Requests for reviews.
 2007.1 Information required in requests and other submissions.
 2007.2 Action following receipt of requests.
 2007.3 Timetable for reviews.
 2007.4 Publication regarding requests.
 2007.5 Written briefs and oral testimony.
 2007.6 Information open to public inspection.
 2007.7 Information exempt from public inspection.
 2007.8 Other reviews of article eligibilities.

AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 2461-2465, 88 Stat. 2066-2071; E.O. 11846 of March 27, 1975, 40 FR 14291, March 31, 1975.

SOURCE: 42 FR 45532, Sept. 9, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

§ 2007.0 Requests for reviews.

(a) An interested party or foreign government may submit a request (1) that additional articles be designated as eligible for the GSP; or (2) that the duty-free treatment accorded to eligible articles under the GSP be withdrawn, suspended or limited; or (3) that product coverage be otherwise modified.

(b) An interested party or foreign government may also make submissions supporting, opposing, or otherwise commenting on a request.

(c) An interested party is defined as a party who has a significant economic interest in the subject matter of the request, or any other party representing a significant economic interest that would be materially affected by the action requested, such as a domestic producer of a like or directly competitive article, a commercial importer or retailer of an article which is eligible for the GSP, or for which such eligibility is requested.

(d) All requests and other submissions should be submitted in 20 copies, and should be addressed to the Chairman, GSP Subcommittee, Trade

Title 15—Commerce and Foreign Trade

Policy Staff Committee, Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506. Requests by foreign governments may be made in the same manner as by an interested party. Alternatively, such a request may be made by diplomatic correspondence and may be accepted by the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) on its own motion.

(e) The TPSC may, on its own motion, propose any of the actions described in § 2007.0(a).

§ 2007.1 Information required in requests and other submissions.

(a) A request submitted pursuant to this Part, hereinafter also referred to as a petition, shall state clearly on the first page that it is a request for action with respect to the provision of duty-free treatment for an article or articles under the GSP, and shall contain, in addition to any other information specifically requested, the following information:

(1) The name of the petitioner, the person, firm, or association represented by the petitioner, and a brief description of the interest of the petitioner affected by the GSP;

(2) An identification of the product or products of interest to the petitioner, both by description and by item number of the Tariff Schedules of the United States;

(3) A description of the action requested, together with a statement of the reasons therefor and supporting information, and a statement of whether the reasoning and information has been presented to the TPSC previously on behalf of the interest represented in the request;

If the request constitutes the resubmission of a request made previously, it must include either new information which indicates changed circumstances, or a rebuttal of the factors supporting the denial of the previous request;

(4) If the action requested is the designation of an additional article or articles as eligible for the GSP, a statement of why such article or articles should be so designated, together with specific information on: (i) how the

GSP treatment would affect the petitioner's business and the industry producing like or directly competitive articles in the United States, including information on how the requested action would affect competition in that industry; (ii) the source of petitioner's competition and the markets and firms supplied by both the petitioner and competitor firms; and (iii) any other available information such as that referred to in § 2007.1(a)(5) below;

(5) If the action requested is the withdrawal, suspension, or limitation of duty-free treatment accorded under the GSP to an eligible article or articles, information sufficient to show for the relevant United States industry:

- (i) The actual production;
- (ii) The production capacity;
- (iii) The number, type, wage rate, and location of employees, and the changes therein;
- (iv) The quantity, value, and destination of sales;
- (v) The profitability, including that for the particular branch of the firm(s) producing the specific product(s);
- (vi) A cost analysis, including the cost of materials, labor, and overhead;
- (vii) The number and location of firms;
- (viii) The identity of competitors, the competitive situation in the United States, and the effect imports receiving duty-free treatment under the GSP have on competition and the business of the interest on whose behalf the request is made; and
- (ix) The name of each beneficiary developing country which exports the relevant product(s) to the United States;
- (x) And any other relevant information.

This information should be submitted with the request for each product that is the subject of a request, both for the single firm making the request, and to the extent possible, for the industry to which the request pertains. The information should be submitted for each year beginning with the third year prior to the relevant GSP product designation and continuing through the present year. In deter-

mining whether the information submitted is adequate, due regard will be given to the ability of the party making the request to obtain information.

(6) Requests by foreign governments, whether in the form of a petition or diplomatic correspondence, should be supported by specific information for each product requested on the current status in the foreign country of production, capacity, employment, prices, and sales together with an analysis of how those factors might change in the future both with and without the GSP treatment of the product. In addition, foreign governments should, if available and appropriate, submit the information requested of interested parties.

(7) Submissions made by persons in support or opposition to a request made under this Part should conform to the requirements for requests contained in §§ 2007.0, 2007.1(a)(1), 2007.1(a)(2), and 2007.1(a)(3), and should supply such other relevant information as is available.

§ 2007.2 Action following receipt of requests.

(a) If the request does not conform to the requirements set forth above, or if it is clear from available information that the request does not warrant further consideration, the request may be returned together with a written statement of the reasons why it was found not to conform, or did not warrant further consideration. Requests which conform to these regulations, or which do not so conform but are deemed to present sufficient information upon which to proceed, and for which further consideration is deemed to be warranted, shall be accepted for review. In making the determination of adequacy of a request, due regard will be given for the ability of the requesting party to supply the information solicited under this Part. Parties making requests prior to the deadline for receiving requests for review (see § 2007.3) whose requests are not accepted for review will be informed of such non-acceptance, and may be given additional time, up to the final announcement of accepted petitions.

§ 2007.3

to correct the defect, or rebut the determination that further review is not warranted.

(b) In conducting reviews, the TPSC may hold public hearings.

(c) The GSP Subcommittee of the TPSC shall conduct the first level of interagency consideration under this Part, and shall submit the results of its review to the TPSC.

(d) The TPSC shall review the work of the GSP Subcommittee and shall conduct, as necessary, further reviews of requests submitted and accepted under this Part. Unless subject to additional review, the TPSC shall prepare recommendations for the President on any modifications to the GSP under this Part, and shall make the decisions where no change is to be recommended to the GSP. The Chairman of the TPSC shall report the results of the TPSC's review to the Deputy Special Trade Representative and the Special Trade Representative who may convene the Trade Policy Review Group (TPRG) or the Trade Policy Committee (TPC) for further review of recommendations and other decisions as necessary.

(e) In considering whether to recommend to the President (1) that additional articles be designated as eligible for the GSP; (2) that the duty-free treatment accorded to eligible articles under the GSP be withdrawn, suspended, or limited; or (3) that product coverage be otherwise modified, the GSP Subcommittee of the TPSC, the TPSC, the TPRG, or the TPC shall review the relevant information submitted in connection with or concerning a request under this Part, together with any other information which may be available relevant to the statutory prerequisites for Presidential action contained in Title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461-2465).

§ 2007.3 Timetable for reviews.

(a) Reviews of pending requests shall be conducted at least once each year, according to the following schedule unless otherwise specified by FEDERAL REGISTER notice: (1) June 1, announcement of review, (2) July 15, deadline for receiving petitions; (3)

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August 1, announcement of accepted petitions; (4) September 15, public hearings; (5) March 1, effective date of changes. If the date specified is on, or immediately follows, a weekend or holiday, the effective date will be on the second working day following such weekend or holiday date.

(b) Requests which indicate the existence of unusual circumstances warranting an immediate review may be reviewed separately. Requests for urgent consideration should contain a justification for the urgency.

§ 2007.4 Publication regarding requests.

Whenever a request is received that conforms to these regulations or that is accepted pursuant to § 2007.2 a statement of the fact that the request has been received, the TSUS item number or numbers and description of the article or articles covered by the request, the name of the party submitting the request, and an invitation for all interested parties to submit views to the TPSC shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Upon the completion of a review, and publication of any Presidential action modifying the GSP, a summary of the decisions made will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER including:

(a) A list of requests upon which action has been taken,

(b) A list of requests that remain pending.

Whenever, following a review, there is to be no change in the status of an article with respect to the GSP, the party submitting a request with respect to such article, shall be individual notified.

§ 2007.5 Written briefs and oral testimony.

Sections 2003.2 and 2003.4 of this part shall be applicable to the submission of any written briefs or requests to present oral testimony in connection with a review under this Part.

§ 2007.6 Information open to public inspection.

With the exception of information subject to § 2007.7, an interested person may, upon request, inspect at

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the office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations:

(a) Any written request, brief, or similar submission of information made pursuant to this Part; and

(b) Any stenographic record of any public hearing which may be held pursuant to this Part.

§ 2007.7 Information exempt from public inspection.

(a) Information submitted in confidence shall be exempt from public inspection if it is determined that the disclosure of such information is not required by law.

(b) A party requesting an exemption from public inspection for information submitted in writing shall clearly mark each page "Submitted in Confidence" at the top, and shall submit a nonconfidential summary of the confidential information. Such person shall also provide a written explanation of why the material should be so protected.

(c) A request for exemption from public inspection of any particular information may be denied if it is determined that such information is not entitled to exemption under law. In the event of such a denial, the information will be returned to the person who submitted it, with a statement of the reasons for the denial.

§ 2007.8 Other reviews of article eligibilities.

(a) As soon after the beginning of each calendar year as relevant trade data for the preceding calendar year is available, modifications of the GSP in accordance with section 504(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2464) will be considered.

Appendix VI

Parties Testifying or Submitting Statements
in Conjunction with the Public Hearings on
the Overall Operation of the U.S. Generalized
System of Preferences
September 1979

A. Parties Testifying at the Public Hearings:

American Federation of Labor and Congress of
Industrial Organizations
Dr. Rudolph Oswald, Director
Department of Research

American Importers Association
Ted Rowland, Staff Economist

Brazilian Producers and Exporters
Noel Hemmendinger
Arter Hadden and Hemmendinger

Canners League of California
James W. Bell, President

Economic Consulting Services, Inc.
Stanley Nehmer, President

The Ferroalloys Association
George A. Watson, President

Florida Citrus Mutual
Department of Citrus, State of Florida
Florida Citrus Processors Association
Florida Citrus Packers
United Growers and Shippers
Don Farmer, Executive Vice President
Florida Citrus Mutual
Dr. W. Bernard Lester, Executive Director
Florida Department of Citrus
Dr. Les Myers, Director
Economic Research
Florida Department of Citrus

Government of India
R. L. Narayan, First Secretary (Commerce)
Embassy of India

**International Association of Machinists and
Aerospace Workers AFL-CIO**

**William W. Winpisinger, International President
Helen Kramer, Assistant Director
International Affairs Department**

Government of Israel

**Dan Halperin, Economic Minister
Dan Drach, Assistant Economic Minister
Embassy of Israel**

Mattel, Inc.

**Raymond P. Wagner, President
Mattel Toys Division
Steven P. Kersner
Stein, Shostak, Shostak, and O'Hara**

Professor Tracy Murray

**Department of Economics
University of Arkansas**

Serko and Simon

Gerald B. Horn

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

**Peter Ginman, Economic Affairs Officer
Manufactures Division**

**United Nations Conference on Trade and Development/
United Nations Development Programme**

**Hugo Cubillos, Director
GSP Project**

United States-Mexico Chamber of Commerce

Jay van Heuven, Executive Vice President

B. Parties Submitting Statements:

State of California

Richard C. King, Director
Office of International Trade

Ethyl Corporation

Max Turnipseed, Corporate
Price Coordinator

Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association

Wayne L. Crain, Manager
Production and Marketing Division

Great Lakes Chemical Corporation

Hedi Kinnard

Hanover Brands, Inc.

Gary T. Knisely, Counsel

Government of Honduras

Carlos Manuel Zeron, Minister of Economy
Ministry of Economy

Government of Hong Kong

Hong Kong Office
British Embassy

Horsman Dolls, Inc.

Gerald R. Lipson, President

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers AFL-CIO

Charles H. Pillard, International President

International Ladies' Garment Workers Union AFL-CIO

Sol C. Chaikin, President

Korea Traders Association

Michael P. Daniels
Thomas L. Kossl
Daniels, Houlihan and Palmeter

Government of Mexico

Abel Garrido Ruiz, Director
Bureau of International Trade Negotiations
Ministry of Commerce

Government of the Philippines

Mario C. Belisario, Minister
Deputy Chief of Mission
Embassy of the Philippines

Stahlwood Toy Manufacturing Company, Inc.

Mike P. Maislen, Vice President

Strombecker Corporation

Richard M. Shure, Executive Vice President

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers
Association, Inc.

Ronald A. Lang, Executive Director

Taiwan Board of Foreign Trade

Myron Solter

David Simon

Brigman, Abell, Solter and Kay

Texas Citrus Mutual

Michael Wallace

Toy Manufacturers of America

Douglas Thomson, President

United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union AFL-CIO

Gerald R. Coleman, Secretary-Treasurer

Universal Furniture Industries, Inc.

Steven P. Kersner

Stein, Shostak, Shostak, and O'Hara

Western Growers Association

Michael E. Levin, Vice President for Transportation

| | | 1976 TOTAL IMPORTS | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | | TOTAL TRADE | MFN DUTIABLE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | MFN DUTY-FREE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTIABLE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTY-FREE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS |
| BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. LATIN AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEXICO | 3,552,928,090 | 1,656,509,732 | 46.6 | 857,720,910 | 24.1 | 785,564,328 | 22.1 | 253,062,120 | 7.1 | |
| BRAZIL | 1,721,438,821 | 378,840,140 | 22.0 | 1,033,423,006 | 61.1 | 74,423,683 | 4.3 | 216,741,992 | 12.4 | |
| GUATEMALA | 285,859,751 | 33,640,770 | 11.7 | 156,820,237 | 54.8 | 18,308,293 | 6.4 | 71,070,449 | 26.9 | |
| ARGENTINA | 309,953,540 | 151,833,983 | 48.9 | 46,116,943 | 14.8 | 40,240,782 | 13.9 | 71,761,832 | 23.1 | |
| PERU | 384,920,814 | 51,803,338 | 13.4 | 159,079,352 | 41.3 | 130,383,312 | 33.8 | 43,654,752 | 11.3 | |
| TRINIDAD I | 1,501,894,578 | 1,432,187,999 | 94.9 | 40,892,721 | 2.7 | 9,988,813 | 0.6 | 21,825,045 | 1.4 | |
| URUGUAY | 42,283,314 | 27,977,090 | 65.9 | 4,488,461 | 7.2 | 2,367,005 | 3.8 | 21,650,750 | 44.0 | |
| CHILE | 198,780,596 | 17,108,642 | 8.6 | 57,735,748 | 29.0 | 101,396,474 | 51.0 | 25,477,532 | 11.3 | |
| COLOMBIA | 657,374,388 | 143,010,258 | 21.7 | 462,810,947 | 70.4 | 32,631,199 | 4.9 | 18,912,984 | 2.8 | |
| ECUADORIA | 177,219,720 | 46,678,855 | 26.3 | 77,299,855 | 43.6 | 35,703,215 | 20.1 | 17,537,795 | 9.8 | |
| JONNHI REP | 520,072,016 | 55,738,748 | 10.7 | 211,269,414 | 40.6 | 236,663,999 | 45.5 | 16,399,855 | 3.1 | |
| HONDURAS | 211,560,968 | 42,168,953 | 19.9 | 143,887,237 | 68.0 | 9,270,034 | 4.3 | 16,234,744 | 7.6 | |
| BOLIVIA | 110,799,885 | 29,108,824 | 26.2 | 66,436,586 | 60.3 | 8,666,659 | 7.8 | 13,985,816 | 12.6 | |
| BARBADOS | 30,708,468 | 7,977,178 | 25.9 | 1,641,462 | 5.3 | 8,878,061 | 28.9 | 12,211,787 | 39.7 | |
| HAITI | 148,845,620 | 50,235,022 | 33.7 | 46,955,875 | 31.5 | 39,440,889 | 26.5 | 12,201,834 | 8.1 | |
| PARAGUAY | 18,856,033 | 2,419,152 | 12.8 | 7,246,534 | 38.4 | 675,273 | 3.5 | 8,517,094 | 45.1 | |
| PANAMA | 139,738,950 | 38,345,596 | 27.4 | 69,680,814 | 49.8 | 23,461,535 | 16.7 | 8,251,005 | 5.9 | |
| COSTA RICA | 227,948,607 | 60,920,576 | 26.7 | 139,493,751 | 61.1 | 19,530,111 | 8.5 | 0,004,169 | 3.5 | |
| EL SALVADO | 287,079,509 | 66,797,988 | 23.2 | 172,351,078 | 60.0 | 40,396,327 | 14.0 | 7,534,196 | 2.6 | |
| JAMAICA | 311,107,470 | 13,802,142 | 4.4 | 268,028,981 | 86.1 | 21,970,065 | 7.0 | 3,306,202 | 2.3 | |
| BAHAMAS | 664,326,298 | 607,416,027 | 91.4 | 37,108,262 | 5.5 | 13,800,707 | 2.0 | 5,976,502 | 0.8 | |
| CRS US - ANG | 10,644,465 | 6,807,401 | 65.0 | 2,400,627 | 2.2 | 39,000,016 | 3.6 | 5,223,419 | 48.9 | |
| BELIZE | 12,529,454 | 5,874,231 | 46.8 | 2,024,505 | 16.1 | 64,051 | 0.5 | 4,563,867 | 36.4 | |
| NETH ANZIL | 1,146,088,164 | 1,065,754,821 | 92.9 | 76,697,312 | 6.6 | 2,369,592 | 0.2 | 1,286,439 | 0.1 | |
| GUAYANA | 61,634,011 | 2,627,317 | 4.2 | 45,063,210 | 73.1 | 12,933,592 | 20.9 | 1,006,892 | 1.6 | |
| CAYMAN IS | 1,085,079 | 35,531 | 3.2 | 527,538 | 48.6 | 198,617 | 18.3 | 323,393 | 29.8 | |
| BERMUDA | 4,390,051 | 391,071 | 8.9 | 3,624,047 | 82.5 | 122,496 | 2.7 | 252,417 | 5.7 | |
| DOMINI IS | 224,132 | 391,431 | 0.1 | 3,624,047 | 82.5 | 122,496 | 2.7 | 252,417 | 5.7 | |
| ST LUCIA I | 795,171 | 101,241 | 12.7 | 116,172 | 15.2 | 430,433 | 5.4 | 188,616 | 24.0 | |
| SURINAM | 86,351,754 | 17,347,593 | 20.0 | 118,369 | 19.6 | 430,433 | 5.4 | 188,616 | 24.0 | |
| GRENADA IS | 571,894 | 0 | 0.0 | 60,879,326 | 79.7 | 27,366 | 0.0 | 139,328 | 17.5 | |
| ST VINCE I | 416,717 | 0 | 0.0 | 536,350 | 93.7 | 27,366 | 0.0 | 19,469 | 0.1 | |
| ANTIGUA IS | 2,469,914 | 1,900,854 | 76.9 | 352,957 | 14.3 | 41,289 | 1.7 | 34,671 | 6.0 | |
| TURKS IS | 1,100,948 | 17,125 | 1.5 | 508,753 | 46.1 | 42,415 | 3.8 | 22,471 | 5.3 | |
| MONTSERRA I | 81,593 | 76,094 | 93.3 | 992,275 | 89.4 | 85,348 | 7.6 | 17,892 | 0.7 | |
| BRI VIRG I | 2,790,463 | 2,690,188 | 96.4 | 4,422 | 5.4 | 1,061 | 1.3 | 14,200 | 1.2 | |
| JACK AND I | 828 | 0 | 0.0 | 50,850 | 1.8 | 49,425 | 1.7 | 2,016 | 2.4 | |
| REGION TOTAL | 12,854,910,402 | 6,016,340,781 | 46.8 | 4,200,557,915 | 33.2 | 1,653,722,281 | 12.8 | 904,289,425 | 7.0 | |

22. EUROPE

| 1976 TOTAL IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | TOTAL TRADE | MFN DUTIABLE | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | MFN DUTY-FREE | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTIABLE | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTY-FREE | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS |
| YUGOSLAVIA | 383,098,539 | 181,574,578 | 47.3 | 16,377,410 | 4.2 | 39,880,430 | 8.0 | 154,316,121 | 40.2 |
| KOREA | 200,117,855 | 164,650,687 | 82.2 | 12,192,436 | 6.0 | 3,312,875 | 1.6 | 19,971,937 | 9.9 |
| TURKEY | 162,318,556 | 115,332,857 | 71.0 | 30,594,646 | 18.8 | 2,893,888 | 1.7 | 13,457,975 | 8.2 |
| PORTUGAL | 126,963,036 | 62,794,528 | 49.4 | 14,586,795 | 11.4 | 41,941,654 | 33.0 | 7,720,059 | 6.0 |
| ITALY | 3,154,348 | 689,904 | 21.8 | 459,956 | 14.5 | 387,108 | 12.2 | 1,617,380 | 51.2 |
| CYPRUS | 2,144,674 | 540,945 | 26.1 | 1,283,748 | 59.4 | 225,943 | 10.5 | 154,006 | 7.1 |
| GIBRALTAR | 668,992 | 224,675 | 33.5 | 52,788 | 7.8 | 391,529 | 58.5 | 154,006 | 8.0 |
| REGIION TOTAL | 878,466,800 | 525,768,104 | 59.8 | 75,447,791 | 8.5 | 80,032,627 | 9.1 | 197,217,478 | 22.4 |
| 3 NEAR EAST | | | | | | | | | |
| ISRAEL | 423,404,428 | 247,098,876 | 58.3 | 48,574,441 | 9.5 | 19,575,427 | 4.6 | 116,155,684 | 27.4 |
| INDIA | 707,623,674 | 290,286,495 | 41.1 | 278,120,311 | 39.3 | 76,881,917 | 10.8 | 61,434,953 | 8.6 |
| PAKISTAN | 68,919,451 | 49,489,350 | 71.6 | 18,687,484 | 15.3 | 1,372,545 | 1.9 | 7,455,872 | 10.8 |
| BAHRAIN SH | 63,642,949 | 547,554 | 0.8 | 60,882,995 | 95.6 | 140,126 | 0.2 | 2,072,274 | 3.2 |
| SRI LANKA | 42,851,991 | 3,156,605 | 7.3 | 36,487,616 | 85.1 | 1,585,184 | 3.6 | 1,622,586 | 3.7 |
| ALGERIA | 11,441,929 | 2,423,894 | 21.1 | 8,039,100 | 70.2 | 43,229 | 0.3 | 935,786 | 8.1 |
| SYRIA | 6,774,132 | 4,526,500 | 66.8 | 2,055,839 | 30.3 | 74,758 | 1.1 | 117,035 | 1.7 |
| LEBANON | 2,373,738 | 155,552 | 6.5 | 2,057,405 | 86.6 | 96,454 | 4.0 | 64,327 | 2.7 |
| LIBANON | 15,832,743 | 13,463,836 | 84.3 | 2,004,608 | 12.6 | 127,817 | 0.8 | 36,692 | 0.2 |
| BAHRAIN | 27,744,999 | 26,010,289 | 93.7 | 1,720,215 | 10.2 | 14,195 | 0.0 | 300 | 0.0 |
| JORDAN | 1,411,712 | 40,037 | 3.4 | 1,356,593 | 96.0 | 6,782 | 0.4 | 300 | 0.0 |
| YEMEN SARAI | 212,200,305 | 207,491,118 | 97.7 | 4,671,251 | 2.2 | 37,936 | 0.0 | 300 | 0.0 |
| YEMEN SARAI | 313,059 | 16,360 | 5.2 | 283,504 | 90.5 | 13,195 | 4.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| REGIION TOTAL | 1,584,335,112 | 845,529,464 | 53.3 | 448,941,154 | 28.3 | 99,969,565 | 6.3 | 189,894,929 | 11.9 |
| 4 EAST ASIA | | | | | | | | | |
| TAIWAN | 2,978,589,609 | 1,855,263,470 | 62.2 | 48,522,671 | 2.3 | 326,816,286 | 10.9 | 727,987,183 | 24.4 |
| HONG KONG | 2,390,503,807 | 1,483,924,106 | 62.1 | 129,339,411 | 5.2 | 513,323,696 | 21.4 | 346,916,594 | 14.5 |
| KOREA, S | 2,395,810,788 | 1,741,944,114 | 72.7 | 62,465,679 | 2.6 | 263,941,262 | 11.0 | 327,459,733 | 13.6 |
| SINGAPORE | 687,170,200 | 467,302,106 | 68.0 | 86,780,826 | 12.6 | 59,928,932 | 8.7 | 73,238,336 | 10.6 |
| PHILIPPINE | 872,584,448 | 356,070,389 | 40.8 | 193,509,889 | 22.1 | 262,855,197 | 30.1 | 59,349,060 | 6.8 |
| THAILAND | 936,694,649 | 338,801,998 | 36.1 | 526,475,245 | 56.2 | 52,032,629 | 5.5 | 19,384,827 | 2.0 |
| THAILAND | 269,805,114 | 90,342,145 | 33.4 | 123,950,641 | 45.9 | 40,361,394 | 14.9 | 15,130,954 | 5.6 |
| TIJTI | 2,561,410 | 90,217,375 | 33.9 | 4,675,365 | 0.4 | 171,522 | 0.0 | 697,168 | 12.5 |
| TAIWAN | 22,958,905 | 20,976,788 | 91.3 | 1,221,312 | 5.3 | 173,220 | 0.7 | 587,585 | 2.5 |
| HONG KONG | 1,755,819 | 602,616 | 34.3 | 658,227 | 37.4 | 368,887 | 21.0 | 126,889 | 7.1 |
| TAIWAN | 279,800 | 9,285 | 3.3 | 185,817 | 66.4 | 158,468 | 56.9 | 84,698 | 30.2 |
| PHILIPPINE | 2,216,895 | 17,492 | 0.7 | 2,006,081 | 90.4 | 158,468 | 7.1 | 36,854 | 1.5 |
| THAILAND | 32,098 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 32,098 | 100.0 |
| TAIWAN | 348,356 | 20,000 | 5.7 | 274,394 | 78.7 | 22,479 | 6.4 | 31,583 | 9.0 |
| TAIWAN | 73,130 | 0 | 0.0 | 25,193 | 34.4 | 21,922 | 29.9 | 26,015 | 35.5 |
| TAIWAN | 75,154,286 | 513,385 | 0.6 | 71,557,588 | 93.2 | 3,061,174 | 4.0 | 22,140 | 0.0 |

| | 1976 TOTAL IMPORTS | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | TOTAL TRADE | MFN DUTIABLE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | MFN DUTY-FREE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTIABLE | GSP DUTY-FREE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS |
| ITALY | 163,394 | 18,325 | 5.6 | 63,338 | 34.5 | 58,386 | 51,345 | 27.9 |
| MOROCCO | 21,691,316 | 75,780 | 0.3 | 21,562,642 | 99.4 | 6,402 | 46,899 | 0.2 |
| TUNIS | 665,995 | 9,774 | 1.4 | 543,500 | 81.6 | 68,350 | 44,371 | 6.6 |
| SIERRA LEONE | 132,753 | 0 | 0.0 | 104,984 | 79.0 | 317 | 27,552 | 20.6 |
| UPPER VOLT | 1,447,879 | 1,354,207 | 93.5 | 34,964 | 2.4 | 31,976 | 26,732 | 1.8 |
| SUDAN | 24,193,407 | 13,569,180 | 56.0 | 10,593,787 | 43.7 | 13,810 | 16,638 | 0.8 |
| AFRICA " IS | 939,523 | 1,595 | 0.1 | 924,854 | 98.4 | 1,669 | 11,398 | 1.2 |
| COMOROS | 2,839,737 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,784,256 | 98.0 | 47,481 | 8,374 | 0.2 |
| GUINEA | 115,853 | 25,152 | 21.7 | 63,522 | 54.8 | 20,813 | 6,366 | 5.4 |
| SOMALIA | 469,102 | 5,000 | 1.0 | 458,398 | 97.7 | 840 | 4,872 | 1.0 |
| CELEBES | 2,261,228 | 959 | 0.0 | 2,205,464 | 97.5 | 50,463 | 4,562 | 0.1 |
| SENEGAL | 3,765,883 | 16,477 | 0.4 | 3,718,857 | 98.7 | 27,598 | 2,871 | 0.0 |
| ETHIOPIA | 13,671 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,431 | 32.4 | 7,339 | 1,991 | 13.9 |
| ANGOLA | 262,240,512 | 196,320,062 | 74.6 | 65,920,020 | 25.1 | 430 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SAO TOME | 1,544,645 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,544,665 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| GUINEA | 43,518,291 | 17,904 | 0.0 | 43,497,987 | 99.9 | 2,300 | 0 | 0.0 |
| GUINEA BISSA | 132,863 | 13,915 | 10.5 | 117,118 | 88.6 | 1,030 | 0 | 0.0 |
| RIANDA | 53,443,817 | 184,098 | 0.3 | 53,244,765 | 99.6 | 14,954 | 0 | 0.0 |
| LESOTHO | 130,712 | 71,377 | 54.6 | 49,642 | 37.9 | 9,693 | 0 | 0.0 |
| EGYPT | 348,031 | 0 | 0.0 | 348,031 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| CAPE VERDE | 200,560 | 19,510 | 9.7 | 181,030 | 90.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| BRITAIN | 54,149 | 0 | 0.0 | 54,149 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| REGION TOTAL | 1,962,082,994 | 628,958,926 | 32.0 | 1,023,071,947 | 52.1 | 12,281,695 | 297,770,626 | 0.6 |
| TOTAL FOR BDC'S | 26,055,914,516 | 14,376,553,175 | 51.2 | 7,149,484,889 | 25.4 | 3,369,586,344 | 3,160,290,908 | 11.2 |

| BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES | 1977 TOTAL IMPORTS | | | | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------|---------------|------|
| | TOTAL TRADE | MFN DUTIABLE | MFN DUTY-FREE | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | | | | |
| I LATIN AMERICA | | | | | | | | |
| MEXICO | 4,642,695,143 | 2,292,488,978 | 1,106,144,830 | 23.8 | 875,751,687 | 18.8 | 368,309,728 | 7.9 |
| BRAZIL | 2,230,675,085 | 414,673,661 | 1,308,084,202 | 58.6 | 144,009,792 | 17.3 | 343,819,410 | 15.4 |
| ARGENTINA | 385,243,067 | 145,547,565 | 457,514,397 | 42.9 | 76,609,379 | 19.3 | 77,322,726 | 20.0 |
| GUATEMALA | 377,999,849 | 33,049,102 | 266,514,051 | 70.6 | 35,047,809 | 13.2 | 42,887,987 | 11.3 |
| PERU | 488,924,882 | 85,784,238 | 271,644,274 | 55.5 | 93,198,872 | 19.0 | 38,385,494 | 7.8 |
| URUGUAY | 88,183,510 | 54,439,826 | 3,413,588 | 3.8 | 1,679,588 | 1.9 | 28,651,694 | 32.4 |
| CHILE | 824,305,808 | 169,323,736 | 625,347,509 | 75.8 | 4,308,654 | 0.5 | 25,333,989 | 3.0 |
| OSTA RICA | 229,380,080 | 16,986,923 | 74,447,684 | 32.4 | 114,436,334 | 49.8 | 23,508,939 | 10.2 |
| JORDANIA | 293,873,116 | 66,081,155 | 195,804,034 | 66.6 | 8,715,167 | 2.9 | 23,272,758 | 7.9 |
| DOMINI REP | 255,316,137 | 43,081,205 | 170,784,587 | 66.8 | 19,779,643 | 7.7 | 21,750,682 | 8.5 |
| BOLIVIA | 625,672,561 | 65,375,385 | 355,781,411 | 56.8 | 183,955,001 | 29.4 | 20,560,844 | 3.2 |
| COLOMBIA | 159,768,467 | 38,967,205 | 104,579,381 | 65.4 | 482,322 | 0.3 | 15,739,839 | 9.8 |
| ENTIDAD I | 1,652,131,282 | 1,402,508,222 | 36,836,394 | 2.0 | 1,214,423 | 0.0 | 14,372,243 | 0.8 |
| HAITI | 169,884,295 | 53,861,663 | 59,128,000 | 34.8 | 43,473,367 | 25.5 | 13,421,285 | 7.9 |
| BARBADOS | 32,252,379 | 14,234,598 | 2,508,221 | 7.7 | 4,847,665 | 15.0 | 10,669,983 | 33.0 |
| BAHARAS | 1,040,453,119 | 979,715,078 | 41,099,539 | 3.9 | 12,036,758 | 1.1 | 7,681,764 | 0.7 |
| EL SALVADOR | 426,187,004 | 82,372,847 | 309,048,644 | 72.5 | 27,994,741 | 6.5 | 6,770,754 | 1.5 |
| HICARAGUA | 180,172,080 | 52,698,725 | 92,522,690 | 51.5 | 27,851,881 | 15.4 | 6,781,884 | 3.7 |
| BELIZE | 18,272,131 | 8,135,804 | 2,968,069 | 16.2 | 883,628 | 4.8 | 6,284,838 | 34.3 |
| JAMAICA | 346,289,848 | 15,277,770 | 317,035,045 | 91.5 | 7,916,746 | 2.2 | 6,062,087 | 1.7 |
| PARAGUAY | 23,351,718 | 2,726,267 | 13,723,070 | 58.7 | 1,519,026 | 6.5 | 5,722,355 | 24.5 |
| PARAGUAY | 158,873,643 | 37,111,118 | 93,722,594 | 58.9 | 23,649,325 | 14.8 | 4,295,784 | 2.7 |
| GRS-MS-ANG | 6,413,274 | 1,736,798 | 138,687 | 2.0 | 1,380,154 | 21.5 | 2,965,843 | 46.2 |
| GRYANA | 55,927,286 | 2,125,346 | 47,545,977 | 85.0 | 4,085,419 | 7.2 | 2,170,764 | 3.8 |
| NEU ANZLI | 1,276,445,888 | 1,199,668,863 | 71,778,826 | 5.6 | 4,223,869 | 0.3 | 991,750 | 0.0 |
| CAYMAN IS | 2,387,117 | 18,884 | 1,272,748 | 55.1 | 334,890 | 14.5 | 680,595 | 29.4 |
| BERMUDA | 5,645,635 | 433,515 | 4,785,219 | 83.3 | 206,004 | 3.6 | 300,297 | 5.3 |
| GUINEE IS | 116,140 | 12,280 | 1,865 | 1.6 | 5,050 | 4.3 | 96,945 | 83.4 |
| SURINAM | 120,243,582 | 12,281,531 | 108,092,539 | 89.6 | 73,833 | 4.0 | 95,499 | 40.0 |
| MOH-SUKKAI | 232,179 | 11,608 | 111,177 | 47.8 | 58,698 | 25.1 | 51,896 | 22.0 |
| ANTIGUA IS | 638,651 | 76,581 | 484,051 | 75.7 | 54,683 | 8.5 | 23,356 | 3.6 |
| FAIKLAND IS | 67,451 | 8 | 19,631 | 29.1 | 27,836 | 41.2 | 19,984 | 29.6 |
| TURKS IS | 2,242,232 | 84,828 | 2,107,838 | 93.9 | 41,731 | 1.8 | 8,627 | 0.3 |
| ST LUCIA I | 1,020,769 | 148,277 | 219,986 | 21.5 | 645,131 | 63.2 | 7,455 | 0.7 |
| GREHADA IS | 528,671 | 8 | 490,475 | 92.7 | 32,054 | 4.5 | 3,984 | 0.7 |
| ST VINCE I | 68,073 | 8 | 36,019 | 52.9 | 36,062 | 10.7 | 8 | 0.0 |
| BRI VIRG I | 192,777 | 100,866 | 55,849 | 28.9 | 36,062 | 10.7 | 8 | 0.0 |
| REUNION (FRAN) | 16,121,994,789 | 7,511,082,772 | 5,753,457,355 | 35.6 | 1,738,673,454 | 10.7 | 1,118,781,288 | 6.9 |

| | | 1977 TOTAL IMPORTS | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | TOTAL TRADE | MFN DUTIABLE | % OF COUNTRY IMPORTS | MFN DUTY-FREE | % OF COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTIABLE | % OF COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTY-FREE | % OF COUNTRY IMPORTS |
| | YUGOSLAVIA | 336,248,360 | 166,475,460 | 49.5 | 19,339,753 | 5.7 | 36,818,770 | 10.3 | 115,614,377 | 34.3 |
| | PORTUGAL | 145,799,307 | 65,131,643 | 43.3 | 13,875,790 | 8.9 | 15,245,966 | 10.4 | 54,345,908 | 37.2 |
| | KOREA, | 231,019,883 | 189,336,626 | 81.9 | 12,836,840 | 5.5 | 3,641,848 | 1.5 | 25,205,277 | 10.9 |
| | KOMANIA | 173,524,079 | 135,707,100 | 78.2 | 25,437,193 | 14.6 | 4,773,910 | 2.7 | 7,545,876 | 4.3 |
| | TURKEY | 4,159,930 | 875,653 | 21.0 | 637,431 | 15.3 | 322,856 | 7.7 | 2,523,999 | 55.7 |
| | ITALIA | 5,789,997 | 1,464,096 | 30.5 | 3,018,385 | 63.0 | 80,219 | 1.6 | 227,297 | 4.7 |
| | CYPRUS | 2,224,138 | 622,698 | 27.9 | 516,185 | 23.2 | 1,085,255 | 48.7 | | 0.0 |
| | GIBRALTAR | | | | | | | | | |
| | REGION TOTAL | 897,765,714 | 557,612,796 | 62.1 | 74,921,369 | 8.3 | 59,968,824 | 6.0 | 205,262,725 | 22.8 |
| 3. | HEAR EAST | | | | | | | | | |
| | ISRAEL | 571,357,949 | 356,161,814 | 62.3 | 58,370,389 | 10.2 | 10,620,257 | 1.8 | 146,204,589 | 25.5 |
| | INDIA | 780,083,017 | 340,830,368 | 43.6 | 340,325,347 | 43.6 | 22,709,185 | 2.9 | 76,218,117 | 9.7 |
| | PAKISTAN | 56,430,691 | 40,201,475 | 71.2 | 7,732,840 | 13.7 | 377,325 | 0.6 | 8,119,051 | 14.3 |
| | SRI LANKA | 67,091,458 | 11,137,705 | 16.6 | 52,456,504 | 78.1 | 1,488,737 | 2.2 | 2,010,212 | 2.9 |
| | BANGLADESH | 58,476,295 | 585,799 | 1.0 | 57,164,940 | 97.7 | 280,636 | 0.4 | 198,521 | 0.7 |
| | AFGHANISTA | 15,429,861 | 9,455,817 | 61.2 | 3,761,984 | 37.3 | 13,539 | 0.0 | 198,521 | 1.2 |
| | LEBAION | 42,345,737 | 10,605,161 | 25.0 | 30,958,482 | 73.1 | 618,965 | 1.4 | 163,289 | 0.3 |
| | NEPAL | 3,676,880 | 580,939 | 15.7 | 2,849,586 | 77.5 | 89,189 | 2.4 | 157,246 | 4.2 |
| | SYRIA | 17,305,560 | 15,592,579 | 90.1 | 1,474,976 | 8.5 | 91,664 | 0.5 | 146,341 | 0.8 |
| | JORDAN | 3,240,372 | 1,950,825 | 60.2 | 1,251,671 | 38.6 | 5,009 | 0.1 | 32,737 | 1.0 |
| | OMAN | 416,015,379 | 413,394,209 | 99.3 | 2,564,262 | 0.6 | 44,609 | 0.0 | 12,299 | 0.0 |
| | BAHRAIN | 71,768,640 | 69,488,774 | 96.8 | 2,264,546 | 3.1 | 15,320 | 0.0 | | 0.0 |
| | YLHER SAHA | 631,745 | 115,531 | 18.2 | 502,270 | 79.5 | 13,944 | 2.2 | | 0.0 |
| | REGION TOTAL | 2,103,852,354 | 1,270,101,896 | 60.3 | 563,675,717 | 26.7 | 36,368,299 | 1.7 | 233,707,242 | 11.1 |
| 4. | EAST ASIA | | | | | | | | | |
| | JAPAN | 3,678,391,674 | 2,187,874,287 | 59.4 | 140,029,647 | 3.8 | 438,910,635 | 11.9 | 911,577,105 | 24.7 |
| | KOREA, S | 2,909,645,173 | 2,030,732,790 | 69.7 | 77,953,670 | 2.6 | 269,448,894 | 9.2 | 531,510,019 | 18.2 |
| | HONG KONG | 2,880,283,425 | 1,518,893,842 | 52.7 | 201,582,840 | 6.9 | 673,810,874 | 23.3 | 483,935,859 | 16.8 |
| | SINGAPORE | 868,987,832 | 569,170,325 | 65.4 | 186,769,894 | 12.2 | 86,347,348 | 9.9 | 106,692,255 | 12.2 |
| | PHILIPPINE | 1,057,851,467 | 607,025,216 | 57.3 | 91,818,216 | 8.6 | 281,545,878 | 26.6 | 77,462,959 | 7.3 |
| | THALAYSTA | 1,320,727,125 | 612,455,450 | 46.3 | 604,412,130 | 45.7 | 70,323,709 | 5.3 | 33,335,836 | 2.5 |
| | THAILAND | 1,342,911,347 | 103,847,018 | 30.2 | 181,651,330 | 52.9 | 31,737,828 | 9.2 | 25,425,171 | 7.4 |
| | FIJI | 9,399,211 | 2,604,817 | 27.7 | 3,389,430 | 36.0 | 175,179 | 1.8 | 3,260,785 | 34.3 |
| | MACAO | 43,552,033 | 42,340,340 | 97.2 | 6,451 | 0.0 | 208,805 | 0.4 | 996,437 | 2.2 |
| | MURMA | 1,190,832 | 83,725 | 7.0 | 285,477 | 23.9 | 577,269 | 48.4 | 244,381 | 20.5 |
| | PAP H GUIM | 79,161,600 | 331,350 | 0.4 | 78,112,247 | 99.3 | 151,084 | 0.1 | 66,719 | 0.0 |
| | PAE POLYRE | 2,043,509 | 39,502 | 1.9 | 1,890,990 | 92.5 | 68,697 | 3.3 | 41,320 | 2.1 |
| | SAMBA, H | 1,198,183 | 1,443 | 0.1 | 1,126,353 | 94.0 | 29,653 | 2.4 | 41,344 | 3.4 |
| | TRU Y PAC | 5,746,031 | 1,627,855 | 28.3 | 4,108,187 | 71.4 | 8,325 | 0.1 | 1,544 | 0.0 |
| | LONGA IS | 515,775 | 15,000 | 2.9 | 482,553 | 93.5 | 17,317 | 3.3 | 1,905 | 0.1 |
| | BRINEI | 96,018,989 | 89,961,523 | 93.6 | 5,996,586 | 6.2 | 60,800 | 0.0 | | 0.0 |

| 1977 TOTAL IMPORTS | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | TOTAL TRADE | MFM DUTABLE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | MFM DUTY-FREE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTY-FREE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS |
| BIH CALEDU | 64,569,470 | 24,400 | 0.0 | 64,512,823 | 99.4 | 52,255 | 0.0 |
| BIH HEBRID | 10,754,771 | 1,800 | 0.0 | 10,732,789 | 99.7 | 20,182 | 0.0 |
| GILBERT IS | 170,734 | 0 | 0.0 | 34,522 | 19.6 | 138,212 | 80.0 |
| SOLOMON IS | 2,176,994 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,084,171 | 95.7 | 92,823 | 4.2 |
| PORTE MOR | 475 | 0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| WOLFORK IS | 4,189 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,189 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| COCOS IS | 53,370 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 29,645 | 55.5 |
| CHRISTMAS I | 81,205 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,440 | 3.0 |
| HEARD IS | 4,316 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| COOK IS | 347,238 | 63,236 | 18.2 | 172,602 | 53.1 | 106,400 | 30.6 |
| NIUE | 293,469 | 128,982 | 43.9 | 158,981 | 54.2 | 10,506 | 3.5 |
| TUVALU | 51,975 | 30,960 | 59.5 | 21,015 | 40.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| YAL IS ARC | 3,696 | 3,704 | 100.0 | 5,992 | 162.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| MAURU | 2,660 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,660 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| REGION TOTAL | 13,576,368,166 | 7,767,368,053 | 58.0 | 1,578,252,056 | 11.7 | 1,853,873,608 | 13.8 |
| 2,176,874,649 | | | | | | | 16.2 |
| 26,416,530 | | | | | | | 0.3 |
| 70,855,540 | | | | | | | 0.5 |
| 117,947 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 264,141 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 2,356,681 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 2,228,290 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 42,762 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 49,183 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 1,479,489 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 2,148,646 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 1,286,819 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 3,392,697 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 459,170 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 22,892 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 643,418 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 47,518 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 72,174 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 55,132 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 44,092 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 5,579 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 26,120 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 3,676 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 16,076 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 3,741,140 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 28,473 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 19,825 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 14,804 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 89,258 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 49.0 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 82.9 | | | | | | | 0.6 |
| 12.2 | | | | | | | 0.1 |
| 61.9 | | | | | | | 0.5 |
| 35.7 | | | | | | | 0.3 |
| 19.4 | | | | | | | 0.1 |
| 0.6 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 0.1 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 78.2 | | | | | | | 0.6 |
| 69.1 | | | | | | | 0.5 |
| 41.4 | | | | | | | 0.3 |
| 93.7 | | | | | | | 0.7 |
| 5.1 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 96.0 | | | | | | | 0.8 |
| 28.2 | | | | | | | 0.2 |
| 91.2 | | | | | | | 0.8 |
| 99.0 | | | | | | | 0.9 |
| 1.9 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 98.3 | | | | | | | 0.9 |
| 164,485 | | | | | | | 1.2 |
| 97.4 | | | | | | | 0.8 |
| 1,746,873 | | | | | | | 12.9 |
| 107,195,540 | | | | | | | 0.8 |
| 99.8 | | | | | | | 0.9 |
| 22.4 | | | | | | | 0.2 |
| 74,700,070 | | | | | | | 0.5 |
| 92.6 | | | | | | | 0.7 |
| 1,721,532 | | | | | | | 12.7 |
| 4,818 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 60.5 | | | | | | | 0.5 |
| 1,028,871 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 399,651 | | | | | | | 0.3 |
| 3,625,530 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 123,851,776 | | | | | | | 0.9 |
| 2,106,418 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 18,574 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 20,513 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 4,834,768 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 2,292,550 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 6,103,366 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 121,722 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 158,920,606 | | | | | | | 1.1 |
| 7,665,787 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 30,778,183 | | | | | | | 0.2 |
| 46,953 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 30,944,048 | | | | | | | 0.2 |
| 881,509 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 30,554 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 1,787,588 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 74,858 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 490,838 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 681,283 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 22,537 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 1,858,390 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 14,349 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 73,851 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 181,911 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 118,988,835 | | | | | | | 0.9 |
| 104,477,933 | | | | | | | 0.8 |
| 64,654,113 | | | | | | | 0.5 |
| 212,969,072 | | | | | | | 1.6 |
| 20,602,637 | | | | | | | 0.1 |
| 12,657,205 | | | | | | | 0.1 |
| 11,683,728 | | | | | | | 0.1 |
| 34,347,365 | | | | | | | 0.2 |
| 17,167,942 | | | | | | | 0.1 |
| 20,934,387 | | | | | | | 0.1 |
| 78,065,160 | | | | | | | 0.6 |
| 170,102,659 | | | | | | | 1.3 |
| 92,179,188 | | | | | | | 0.7 |
| 11,197,255 | | | | | | | 0.1 |
| 173,809,815 | | | | | | | 1.3 |
| 89,580,926 | | | | | | | 0.6 |
| 32,304,563 | | | | | | | 0.2 |
| 63,042,557 | | | | | | | 0.5 |
| 286,511 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 1,787,588 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 107,240,614 | | | | | | | 0.8 |
| 681,283 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 22,537 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 1,858,390 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 14,349 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 73,851 | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| 181,911 | | | | | | | 0.0 |

5. AFRICA

| | 1977 TOTAL IMPORTS | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | TOTAL TRADE | MFN DUTIABLE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | MFN DUTY-FREE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTIABLE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTY-FREE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS |
| MAURITANIA | 163,548 | 67,579 | 41.3 | 27,834 | 34.8 | 24,988 | 15.2 | 13,956 | 8.5 |
| SUDAN | 19,011,598 | 3,185,167 | 16.3 | 15,826,284 | 83.4 | 46,639 | 0.2 | 9,508 | 0.0 |
| YEMEN | 15,826,963 | 21,789 | 0.1 | 15,797,411 | 99.8 | 40,576 | 0.0 | 7,267 | 0.0 |
| SIERRA LEONE | 281,251 | 1,711 | 0.6 | 167,166 | 83.0 | 26,706 | 13.2 | 5,668 | 2.8 |
| TOGO | 308,022 | 2,045 | 0.6 | 186,075 | 60.4 | 115,073 | 37.3 | 4,829 | 1.5 |
| SAO TOME | 606,055 | 0 | 0.0 | 599,357 | 99.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,698 | 0.7 |
| COMORO IS | 1,978,676 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,885,888 | 95.2 | 89,296 | 4.5 | 4,388 | 0.2 |
| BEHIN | 36,764 | 16,729 | 45.5 | 4,262 | 11.5 | 11,753 | 32.4 | 3,200 | 8.4 |
| ANGOLA | 296,082,292 | 282,919,234 | 95.5 | 13,159,185 | 4.4 | 11,941 | 0.0 | 3,158 | 0.0 |
| CELEBES | 3,567,062 | 7,000 | 0.1 | 3,550,375 | 99.5 | 6,529 | 0.1 | 1,583 | 0.0 |
| SPAIN SAHAR | 1,583 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,583 | 100.0 |
| BURUNDI | 25,516,470 | 91,118 | 0.3 | 25,319,172 | 99.6 | 5,776 | 0.0 | 1,484 | 0.0 |
| GUYANA | 44,537,881 | 3,375 | 0.0 | 44,536,886 | 99.9 | 1,560 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| GAMBIA | 51,696 | 3,985 | 7.6 | 15,592 | 30.1 | 32,139 | 62.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| GUINEA BISSA | 194,855 | 2,252 | 1.1 | 183,835 | 94.3 | 8,768 | 4.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| KHANNIA | 33,457,815 | 3,241 | 0.0 | 33,459,894 | 99.9 | 4,680 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| LEU GUINEA | 21,364 | 0 | 0.0 | 21,364 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| CAPE VERDE | 413,079 | 5,223 | 1.2 | 487,854 | 98.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| AFARS " IS | 444,477 | 5,228 | 1.1 | 439,249 | 98.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| MTI LTD OC | 660 | 0 | 0.0 | 660 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| REGION TOTAL | 2,161,609,188 | 662,057,412 | 30.6 | 1,245,462,855 | 57.6 | 110,719,675 | 5.1 | 183,369,246 | 8.6 |
| TOTAL FOR BDC'S | 34,681,590,211 | 17,768,222,129 | 51.2 | 9,215,769,352 | 26.5 | 3,799,603,660 | 10.9 | 3,877,995,070 | 11.1 |

| | 1977 TOTAL IMPORTS | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | TOTAL TRADE | MFN DUTIABLE | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | MFN DUTY-FREE | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTIABLE | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTY-FREE | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS |
| OTHER LDC'S | | | | | | | | | |
| ALGERIA | 749,010 | 609,944 | 80.2 | 137,537 | 18.5 | 1,000 | 0.2 | 0.729 | 1.1 |
| ANDRRA 15 | 2,013,714 | 2,005,547 | 99.5 | 4,613 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 3,554 | 0.1 |
| ANTWERP | 2,660,200 | 356,605 | 3.1 | 17,105,535 | 98.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| ST. PIERRE | 2,041,246 | 1,070,423 | 52.3 | 4,123,291 | 99.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| CANAL ZONE | 4,511,816 | 308,525 | 6.6 | 2,042,522 | 50.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| FM WEST IND | 3,000,301 | 1,557,729 | 43.2 | 4,948,317 | 95.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| THE GUYANA | 5,154,502 | 206,105 | 4.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SPAN ARNIC | 1,934 | 1,934 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SEYCHELLES | 224,313 | 23,300 | 10.3 | 201,013 | 89.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| FRE IND OC | 1,547,437 | 8,173 | 0.5 | 1,539,264 | 99.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SOUTH AFRI | 1,237,513,850 | 329,109,125 | 26.6 | 908,324,725 | 73.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SUB AFRICA | 6,028,071 | 2,176,198 | 36.0 | 3,852,473 | 63.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| RUSSIA | 49,315,221 | 29,154,087 | 59.1 | 20,160,334 | 40.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| RUSSIA | 11,459,900 | 11,459,900 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| YUGOSLAVIA | 4,060,717,089 | 3,720,036,664 | 92.0 | 320,682,225 | 7.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| VEHIZULIA | 403,968,175 | 285,840,968 | 47.3 | 318,137,237 | 52.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| ECHADOK | 968,009,653 | 867,327,177 | 89.3 | 100,722,476 | 10.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SPAIN | 381,313,208 | 370,087,004 | 97.3 | 2,405,724 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| IRAQ | 2,702,610,207 | 2,710,059,126 | 97.4 | 71,900,039 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| IRAN SIMIP | 130,049 | 111,053 | 85.3 | 48,990 | 37.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| KUWAIT AKAB | 214,564,843 | 193,992,767 | 90.4 | 20,572,076 | 9.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SAUDI AKAB | 6,337,698,436 | 6,284,784,165 | 99.1 | 52,914,271 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| QATAR | 222,240,359 | 291,004,429 | 99.8 | 435,930 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| YEMEN ADEN | 1,634,036,003 | 1,626,491,419 | 99.5 | 7,545,184 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| INDONESIA | 2,834,253 | 664,729 | 23.4 | 2,169,524 | 76.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| ALGERIA | 3,476,250,537 | 2,773,287,628 | 79.7 | 702,970,909 | 20.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| LIBYA | 3,051,028,838 | 3,031,031,207 | 99.3 | 20,797,431 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| LIBYA | 3,700,650,787 | 3,776,278,300 | 99.9 | 3,770,487 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| CANARY IS | 56,051,050 | 54,974,347 | 99.9 | 1,076,701 | 4.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| HELGITA | 6,007,059,937 | 6,016,543,295 | 98.4 | 70,716,442 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| GABON | 224,681,535 | 189,545,220 | 84.3 | 35,236,115 | 15.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| GUARDA | 257,860,268 | 223,718 | 0.0 | 246,036,550 | 99.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| CHAD | 216,230 | 0 | 0.0 | 210,027 | 97.4 | 5,611 | 2.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL FOR OTHER LDC'S | 35,534,060,000 | 32,570,508,091 | 91.7 | 2,963,452,303 | 8.2 | 7,411 | 0.0 | 12,203 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL FOR OECD COUNTRIES | 75,342,100,051 | 48,200,175,330 | 63.9 | 27,134,004,721 | 36.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 145,517,030,350 | 98,546,985,550 | 67.7 | 39,203,226,376 | 27.0 | 3,799,611,071 | 2.6 | 3,070,007,353 | 2.6 |

| BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES | 1978 TOTAL IMPORTS | | | | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | MFN DUTY-FREE | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | MFN DUTY-FREE | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTIABLE | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTY-FREE | X OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | TOTAL TRADE | MFN DUTIABLE | MFN DUTY-FREE | TOTAL IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | |
| I. LATIN AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BRAZIL | 2,788,846,429 | 651,591,299 | 1,455,122,267 | 52.1 | 214,001,009 | 7.6 | 468,051,054 | 16.7 | | | | | |
| MEXICO | 6,049,313,766 | 3,383,449,332 | 1,089,946,243 | 18.0 | 1,117,664,944 | 18.4 | 458,253,697 | 7.5 | | | | | |
| ARGENTINA | 558,449,677 | 261,369,213 | 102,062,592 | 18.2 | 46,994,710 | 8.4 | 148,023,162 | 26.5 | | | | | |
| CHILE | 379,815,396 | 25,224,000 | 83,239,231 | 21.9 | 186,166,685 | 48.5 | 70,003,675 | 22.0 | | | | | |
| PERU | 651,741,140 | 195,334,003 | 267,069,931 | 40.9 | 110,507,224 | 16.9 | 78,027,224 | 12.0 | | | | | |
| URUGUAY | 122,431,179 | 55,314,454 | 32,149,819 | 9.9 | 1,090,334 | 0.8 | 53,939,372 | 44.0 | | | | | |
| COLUMBIA | 1,051,173,316 | 284,893,024 | 799,919,078 | 76.0 | 12,690,311 | 1.2 | 33,670,911 | 3.2 | | | | | |
| VENEZUELA | 337,837,181 | 54,615,298 | 247,707,743 | 73.3 | 4,005,600 | 1.2 | 31,348,460 | 9.2 | | | | | |
| COSTA RICA | 297,271,343 | 88,987,320 | 174,610,930 | 58.7 | 9,285,445 | 3.1 | 24,380,548 | 8.2 | | | | | |
| DOMINICAN REP | 533,676,505 | 89,695,983 | 284,852,130 | 53.7 | 134,909,770 | 25.2 | 24,218,622 | 4.5 | | | | | |
| HAITI | 193,678,749 | 64,521,122 | 52,236,414 | 24.9 | 54,106,114 | 27.9 | 22,815,099 | 11.7 | | | | | |
| TRINIDAD I | 1,619,438,482 | 1,349,066,286 | 50,250,797 | 31.5 | 1,077,090 | 0.0 | 19,043,503 | 1.3 | | | | | |
| BOLIVIA | 168,454,630 | 25,227,079 | 128,068,093 | 76.0 | 2,422,213 | 0.1 | 14,916,445 | 8.8 | | | | | |
| BELEIZE | 29,012,621 | 8,269,065 | 3,799,266 | 13.0 | 2,112,829 | 7.2 | 14,831,461 | 51.1 | | | | | |
| GUATEMALA | 340,309,652 | 39,388,026 | 263,812,078 | 77.5 | 26,026,711 | 7.6 | 11,082,037 | 3.2 | | | | | |
| EL SALVADOR | 291,957,310 | 103,766,407 | 135,736,966 | 46.4 | 43,063,119 | 14.7 | 9,610,818 | 3.2 | | | | | |
| JAMAICA | 39,633,163 | 21,171,145 | 1,694,558 | 4.2 | 4,375,649 | 21.1 | 8,391,971 | 21.1 | | | | | |
| BARBADOS | 383,082,629 | 17,688,093 | 353,656,625 | 92.1 | 4,999,920 | 1.3 | 7,530,191 | 1.9 | | | | | |
| PARAGUAY | 51,354,285 | 3,043,244 | 40,244,345 | 78.4 | 7,222,823 | 1.4 | 7,314,473 | 14.2 | | | | | |
| PANAMA | 155,778,448 | 24,046,935 | 96,846,992 | 62.1 | 28,918,347 | 18.5 | 5,966,174 | 3.8 | | | | | |
| BAHAMAS | 984,960,756 | 920,320,847 | 47,588,664 | 4.8 | 11,154,540 | 1.1 | 5,896,640 | 0.5 | | | | | |
| CBS IS ANG | 6,783,530 | 858,940 | 199,571 | 2.9 | 244,622 | 3.6 | 5,480,197 | 80.7 | | | | | |
| HICARAGUA | 209,605,785 | 83,987,430 | 98,800,785 | 47.1 | 21,483,109 | 10.2 | 5,334,661 | 2.5 | | | | | |
| HEH ANHIL | 1,255,109,550 | 1,171,657,320 | 77,067,010 | 6.1 | 2,763,121 | 0.2 | 3,622,009 | 0.2 | | | | | |
| CAYMAN IS | 2,907,992 | 110,505 | 596,783 | 20.1 | 151,221 | 5.0 | 2,109,483 | 71.0 | | | | | |
| GUYANA | 60,841,495 | 2,441,830 | 50,967,897 | 83.7 | 5,649,812 | 9.2 | 1,781,956 | 2.9 | | | | | |
| BERNIDA | 14,196,946 | 666,761 | 12,958,050 | 91.2 | 149,291 | 1.0 | 422,842 | 2.9 | | | | | |
| DOMINI IS | 106,082 | 0 | 15,399 | 0.5 | 5,710 | 3.0 | 164,383 | 88.3 | | | | | |
| MONTERRAI | 527,222 | 48,742 | 4,396 | 0.2 | 303,030 | 72.0 | 90,250 | 17.1 | | | | | |
| ANTIGUA IS | 598,090 | 89,738 | 438,624 | 73.3 | 496,664 | 1.2 | 62,264 | 10.6 | | | | | |
| SURINAM | 158,306,478 | 15,627,383 | 122,137,314 | 80.3 | 496,396 | 0.3 | 45,385 | 0.0 | | | | | |
| ST LUCIA I | 1,001,153 | 325,483 | 50,943 | 5.0 | 608,993 | 60.7 | 16,232 | 1.6 | | | | | |
| ST VINCE I | 2,313,560 | 660 | 2,259,121 | 97.6 | 43,186 | 1.8 | 10,593 | 0.4 | | | | | |
| ST VIRG I | 15,220,296 | 14,160,647 | 1,055,194 | 6.9 | 300 | 0.0 | 4,155 | 0.0 | | | | | |
| ST VINCE I | 193,565 | 18,785 | 160,253 | 82.7 | 10,565 | 5.4 | 3,959 | 2.0 | | | | | |
| GRANADA IS | 526,751 | 18,450 | 490,917 | 93.1 | 31,055 | 6.0 | 3,529 | 0.6 | | | | | |
| FALLAND I | 38,021 | 0 | 13,239 | 34.8 | 24,782 | 65.1 | 0 | 0.0 | | | | | |
| REGION TOTAL | 18,537,465,191 | 8,876,983,319 | 6,057,916,947 | 32.6 | 2,048,489,594 | 11.0 | 1,556,075,331 | 8.3 | | | | | |

II. EUROPE

| 1978 TOTAL IMPORTS | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------|
| | TOTAL TRADE | MFN DUTIABLE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | MFN DUTY-FREE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | |
| YUGOSLAVIA | 406,447,870 | 209,302,052 | 51.4 | 23,219,407 | 5.7 | 21,643,184 | 37.4 |
| KURUGAL | 182,917,293 | 81,652,241 | 44.6 | 11,894,764 | 6.5 | 18,556,951 | 39.8 |
| KHARAJA | 344,261,293 | 277,803,364 | 80.6 | 1,225,414 | 3.2 | 5,267,983 | 14.5 |
| TURKEY | 181,315,781 | 147,756,415 | 81.4 | 21,274,131 | 11.7 | 6,805,811 | 3.7 |
| HAI TA | 5,460,747 | 1,525,488 | 28.0 | 619,045 | 11.3 | 3,025,043 | 55.5 |
| CYPRUS | 6,688,066 | 2,610,208 | 39.0 | 3,018,665 | 45.1 | 425,988 | 6.3 |
| GIBKAL JAR | 3,055,189 | 990,832 | 32.4 | 195,085 | 6.4 | 1,868,472 | 61.1 |
| REGION TOTAL | 1,130,426,999 | 721,638,600 | 63.8 | 71,447,511 | 6.3 | 51,723,150 | 4.5 |
| 3. MEXIC EAST | | | | | | | |
| ISRAEL | 716,608,727 | 425,626,274 | 59.3 | 86,130,542 | 12.0 | 13,032,489 | 1.8 |
| TUNIA | 983,202,408 | 545,407,061 | 55.4 | 290,019,388 | 29.9 | 23,681,578 | 2.4 |
| PAKISTAN | 83,457,797 | 59,894,536 | 72.0 | 11,030,705 | 13.2 | 6,353,380 | 7.7 |
| SRI LANKA | 60,020,174 | 12,841,512 | 21.4 | 41,510,680 | 69.0 | 2,237,681 | 3.7 |
| BANGLADESH | 78,897,214 | 6,618,564 | 8.4 | 74,583,002 | 94.5 | 1,808,642 | 2.3 |
| ELBAH | 8,651,312 | 6,947,700 | 80.3 | 1,076,129 | 12.3 | 222,822 | 2.5 |
| SYRIA | 38,040,517 | 36,207,869 | 95.1 | 1,517,494 | 3.9 | 57,424 | 0.1 |
| AFGHANISTA | 11,084,619 | 5,657,750 | 48.4 | 5,724,980 | 48.9 | 40,905 | 0.3 |
| NEPAL | 3,419,924 | 677,894 | 19.8 | 2,565,442 | 75.0 | 16,535 | 0.4 |
| BAIKATH | 345,668,456 | 339,865,575 | 98.3 | 5,686,281 | 1.6 | 91,213 | 0.0 |
| JORDAN | 29,412,509 | 28,114,752 | 95.5 | 1,249,794 | 4.2 | 36,394 | 0.1 |
| YEMEN SARIA | 542,589 | 136,776 | 25.2 | 386,191 | 71.1 | 19,622 | 3.6 |
| REGION TOTAL | 377,035 | 3,620 | 0.9 | 369,763 | 98.0 | 3,652 | 0.9 |
| REGION TOTAL | 2,359,790,985 | 1,461,839,880 | 61.9 | 525,843,791 | 22.2 | 41,955,110 | 1.7 |
| 4. EAST ASIA | | | | | | | |
| TAIWAN | 5,161,172,585 | 2,908,477,622 | 57.9 | 174,583,770 | 3.3 | 564,739,203 | 10.9 |
| KOREA S | 3,785,913,716 | 2,589,345,598 | 68.3 | 107,191,251 | 2.8 | 441,753,337 | 11.6 |
| HONG KONG | 3,433,824,417 | 1,830,622,819 | 53.5 | 260,299,860 | 7.6 | 787,423,693 | 22.9 |
| SINGAPORE | 1,114,553,570 | 699,931,839 | 62.7 | 138,912,728 | 11.9 | 128,477,644 | 11.3 |
| PHILIPPINE | 1,181,811,852 | 774,406,836 | 65.5 | 130,816,194 | 11.0 | 289,626,815 | 24.3 |
| MALAYSIA | 1,514,658,685 | 763,588,032 | 50.4 | 637,101,687 | 42.0 | 71,556,911 | 4.7 |
| HAIJLAND | 431,205,569 | 175,336,548 | 40.6 | 173,189,535 | 40.1 | 45,043,782 | 10.4 |
| MACAO | 60,407,281 | 56,694,513 | 93.8 | 86,528 | 0.1 | 204,050 | 0.3 |
| FRE POLYNE | 2,572,630 | 29,926 | 1.1 | 828,907 | 32.2 | 238,113 | 9.2 |
| FIJI | 10,235,367 | 678,025 | 6.6 | 4,480,241 | 43.7 | 3,722,099 | 36.4 |
| BURMA | 3,592,817 | 428,647 | 11.8 | 2,735,196 | 76.1 | 3,382,079 | 94.5 |
| SARAWA, H | 941,453 | 428,587 | 45.5 | 705,562 | 74.9 | 122,246 | 12.9 |
| PAP N GUIN | 69,506,820 | 228,133 | 0.3 | 69,060,862 | 99.3 | 98,249 | 0.1 |
| IRU T PAC | 11,935,986 | 4,866,758 | 40.7 | 7,038,436 | 58.9 | 28,960 | 0.2 |
| HONGA IS | 2,236,678 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,224,953 | 99.4 | 5,342 | 0.2 |
| SUMOTRUH IS | 1,437,791 | 12,000 | 0.8 | 1,424,841 | 99.0 | 6,600 | 0.4 |
| REGION TOTAL | 22,359,790,985 | 12,224,953 | 0.0 | 1,424,841 | 0.0 | 6,600 | 0.0 |

1978 TOTAL IMPORTS

| | TOTAL TRADE | MFN DUTIABLE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | MFN DUTY-FREE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTIABLE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTY-FREE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| BURME | 124,157,805 | 121,177,576 | 97.5 | 2,987,910 | 2.3 | 32,319 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| NEW CALEDONIA | 55,199,805 | 1,508 | 0.0 | 55,191,060 | 99.9 | 7,437 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| NEW HEBRID | 11,240,130 | 0 | 0.0 | 11,185,124 | 99.5 | 55,006 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| GILBERT IS | 48,524 | 0 | 0.0 | 48,524 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| MALDIVES | 849,144 | 0 | 0.0 | 847,644 | 99.8 | 1,500 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| MOROKKO IS | 1,244,220 | 845 | 0.0 | 1,237,063 | 99.4 | 6,312 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| COCOS IS | 46,344 | 18,358 | 39.5 | 43,319 | 1.0 | 27,526 | 59.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| CHRISTMAS I | 66,813 | 0 | 0.0 | 66,813 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| COOK IS | 196,931 | 55,980 | 28.3 | 136,249 | 66.7 | 23,494 | 35.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOKELAU IS | 3,900 | 3,900 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10,782 | 5.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| KUOE | 20,094 | 0 | 0.0 | 11,249 | 55.9 | 8,845 | 44.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| PITCAIRN I | 14,497 | 15,000 | 96.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,497 | 9.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TUVULU | 107,131 | 0 | 0.0 | 107,131 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| MALLIS ARC | 5,552 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,552 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| HAURU | 5,016 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,016 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| REGION TOTAL | 16,979,233,663 | 10,014,938,554 | 58.9 | 1,785,536,528 | 10.5 | 2,249,430,635 | 13.2 | 2,929,327,966 | 17.2 |
| 5. AFRICA | 416,981,168 | 2,452,881 | 0.5 | 340,424,600 | 81.6 | 32,113,847 | 7.7 | 41,989,840 | 10.0 |
| IVORY COAST | 214,298,887 | 114,942,699 | 53.6 | 85,197,549 | 39.7 | 318,379 | 0.1 | 13,840,260 | 6.4 |
| GHANA | 23,680,608 | 2,804,026 | 11.8 | 2,788,232 | 11.7 | 5,088,507 | 21.4 | 13,007,843 | 54.9 |
| MAURITIUS | 14,274,845 | 43,688 | 0.3 | 25,811 | 0.1 | 6,511,274 | 45.6 | 7,694,872 | 53.8 |
| SWAZILAND | 43,150,164 | 11,023,896 | 25.5 | 25,737,098 | 59.5 | 476,895 | 0.4 | 6,164,427 | 14.2 |
| MOROCCO | 98,009,464 | 82,730,200 | 84.4 | 10,843,297 | 11.0 | 476,895 | 0.4 | 3,589,872 | 3.6 |
| EGYPT | 76,107,774 | 33,273,893 | 43.7 | 39,852,846 | 52.3 | 244,931 | 0.3 | 2,736,104 | 3.5 |
| CANERDOH | 88,922,996 | 63,223 | 0.0 | 84,878,096 | 95.4 | 1,283,968 | 1.4 | 2,697,789 | 3.0 |
| MALAGASY | 21,098,464 | 17,000,413 | 80.5 | 1,514,159 | 7.1 | 455,226 | 0.8 | 2,574,699 | 12.2 |
| LUHISIA | 50,771,994 | 1,497,625 | 2.9 | 46,389,332 | 91.3 | 455,226 | 0.8 | 2,429,811 | 4.7 |
| KENYA | 95,550,053 | 2,323 | 0.0 | 93,646,877 | 98.0 | 48,573 | 0.0 | 1,852,200 | 1.9 |
| ETHIOPIA | 9,694,334 | 2,868,191 | 29.5 | 6,910,184 | 58.6 | 143,700 | 1.4 | 1,772,269 | 18.2 |
| MALAWI | 38,453,734 | 208,160 | 0.5 | 35,648,993 | 88.3 | 1,864,360 | 2.7 | 1,562,221 | 4.0 |
| MUZABIQUE | 227,265,986 | 21,682,805 | 9.5 | 200,690,601 | 88.3 | 4,322,989 | 1.9 | 569,671 | 0.2 |
| ZAIRE | 885,832 | 101,061 | 11.4 | 146,058 | 16.4 | 71,886 | 8.1 | 566,827 | 63.9 |
| MAURITANIA | 133,331,887 | 74,850 | 0.0 | 132,811,696 | 99.6 | 14,194 | 0.0 | 431,147 | 0.3 |
| LIBERIA | 80,570,943 | 70,950,549 | 88.0 | 9,117,708 | 11.3 | 137,278 | 0.1 | 365,408 | 0.4 |
| CONGO | 89,733,549 | 724,980 | 0.8 | 74,524,845 | 92.3 | 5,247,374 | 6.4 | 236,350 | 0.2 |
| TAZANIA | 89,740,152 | 1,492,831 | 2.4 | 67,879,775 | 97.3 | 54,273 | 0.0 | 114,873 | 0.1 |
| SIERRA LEO | 110,021,673 | 37,562 | 0.3 | 109,523,137 | 99.5 | 52,769 | 0.0 | 111,208 | 0.1 |
| BOTSWANA | 1,574,174 | 3,182 | 0.2 | 1,424,998 | 90.5 | 90,415 | 3.3 | 58,845 | 3.7 |
| SENEGAL | 440,582 | 0 | 0.0 | 288,470 | 65.4 | 19,359 | 20.5 | 50,672 | 13.2 |
| MALI | 377,578 | 0 | 0.0 | 317,547 | 84.1 | 19,359 | 5.1 | 40,672 | 10.7 |
| SOMALIA | 13,643,067 | 24,088 | 0.1 | 13,584,020 | 99.5 | 3,380 | 0.0 | 31,579 | 0.2 |

| 1978 TOTAL IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | TOTAL TRADE | MFN DUTIABLE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | MFN DUTY-FREE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTIABLE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS | GSP DUTY-FREE | % OF TOTAL COUNTRY IMPORTS |
| LOGO | 15,766,109 | 12,130,476 | 82.0 | 2,635,632 | 17.7 | 12,632 | 0.0 | 22,551 | 0.1 |
| UPPER VOLTA | 619,694 | 404,368 | 65.2 | 188,068 | 30.3 | 11,574 | 1.8 | 15,492 | 2.5 |
| GUIN BISSA | 73,901 | 0 | 0.0 | 63,768 | 86.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,213 | 11.1 |
| ST HELENA | 104,561 | 58,743 | 56.1 | 1,368 | 1.3 | 38,458 | 36.7 | 6,008 | 5.7 |
| NIGER | 1,883,643 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,875,835 | 99.6 | 2,999 | 0.1 | 3,009 | 0.1 |
| SAD TOME | 158,897 | 0 | 0.0 | 157,484 | 99.0 | 7,921 | 2.1 | 1,493 | 0.3 |
| SENEGAL | 368,711 | 51,105 | 13.8 | 388,526 | 83.6 | 10,821 | 5.6 | 1,159 | 0.4 |
| LESOTHO | 190,538 | 118,818 | 61.9 | 64,523 | 31.7 | 1,751 | 0.8 | 1,785 | 0.8 |
| SIERRA LEONE | 67,763,579 | 1,186,889 | 2.4 | 46,572,354 | 97.5 | 1,751 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| GUINEA | 241,837,583 | 186,148,816 | 77.2 | 54,896,135 | 22.7 | 86,773,478 | 78.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| AFRICA | 189,864,186 | 1,304,636 | 1.1 | 21,785,932 | 19.8 | 7,686 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| GUINEA BISSAU | 49,868,915 | 14,139 | 0.0 | 49,847,098 | 99.9 | 122,478 | 54.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| GUINEA | 223,976 | 14,308 | 0.1 | 191,190 | 45.1 | 56,838 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| CLM AF ENP | 6,808,877 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,743,247 | 99.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| BURUNDI | 28,714,786 | 0 | 0.0 | 28,714,786 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| EQ GUINEA | 63,551 | 0 | 0.0 | 63,551 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| CAPE VERDE | 1,022,798 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,022,798 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| AFARS W IS | 21,724 | 0 | 0.0 | 20,088 | 92.4 | 1,644 | 7.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| BKI TRD OC | 5,025 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,025 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| REGION TOTAL | 2,413,128,882 | 565,967,434 | 23.4 | 1,597,114,883 | 66.1 | 145,186,887 | 6.0 | 104,939,758 | 4.3 |
| 6. OTHER | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 SP AF | 23,350 | 15,888 | 64.2 | 8,350 | 35.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| H SAHARA | 651 | 0 | 0.0 | 651 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| REGION TOTAL | 24,001 | 15,888 | 62.4 | 9,001 | 37.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL FOR BOC'S | 41,428,868,921 | 21,441,382,787 | 52.2 | 10,037,868,661 | 24.2 | 4,536,704,696 | 10.9 | 5,204,112,977 | 12.5 |

1976 GSP ELIGIBLE IMPORTS

| | TOTAL ELIGIBLE TRADE | X OF TOTAL CTRY IMPORTS | GSP FREE | EXCEEDED COMPETITIVE NEED | | X OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | | OTHER DUTIABLE IMPORTS | X OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| PORTUGAL | 49,661,713 | 39.1 | 7,720,859 | 15.5 | 7,969,053 | 16.0 | 33,972,601 | 68.4 | |
| ROMANIA | 23,284,812 | 11.6 | 19,971,937 | 85.7 | 63,975 | 0.3 | 3,249,880 | 13.9 | |
| TURKEY | 16,531,063 | 10.0 | 13,337,975 | 80.7 | 1,399,058 | 8.5 | 1,447,030 | 8.7 | |
| MALTA | 2,004,588 | 65.5 | 1,617,388 | 80.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 387,188 | 19.3 | |
| GIBRALTAR | 391,529 | 58.5 | 154,006 | 40.5 | 68,723 | 18.0 | 391,529 | 100.0 | |
| CYPRUS | 379,949 | 17.7 | | | | | 157,228 | 41.3 | |
| REGION TOTAL | 277,250,105 | 31.5 | 197,217,478 | 71.1 | 10,495,921 | 3.7 | 69,536,706 | 25.0 | |
| 3. NEAR EAST | | | | | | | | | |
| INDIA | 138,316,870 | 19.5 | 61,434,953 | 44.4 | 11,861,917 | 8.5 | 65,020,000 | 47.0 | |
| ISRAEL | 135,731,111 | 32.0 | 116,155,684 | 85.5 | 1,425,395 | 1.0 | 18,149,832 | 13.3 | |
| PAKISTAN | 8,827,617 | 12.8 | 7,455,072 | 84.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,372,545 | 15.5 | |
| SRI LANKA | 3,207,770 | 7.4 | 1,622,586 | 50.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,585,184 | 49.4 | |
| BANGLADESH | 2,212,400 | 3.4 | 2,072,274 | 93.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 140,126 | 6.3 | |
| AFGHANISTA | 978,935 | 8.5 | 935,706 | 95.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 43,229 | 4.4 | |
| SYRIA | 191,793 | 2.8 | 117,935 | 61.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 74,758 | 38.9 | |
| LEBANON | 164,509 | 1.0 | 36,692 | 22.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 127,817 | 77.6 | |
| NEPAL | 160,781 | 6.7 | 64,327 | 40.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 96,454 | 59.9 | |
| OMAN | 37,936 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 37,936 | 100.0 | |
| BAHRAIN | 14,495 | 0.8 | 300 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 14,195 | 97.9 | |
| YEMEN SANA | 13,195 | 4.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 13,195 | 100.0 | |
| JORDAN | 7,082 | 0.5 | 300 | 4.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,782 | 95.7 | |
| REGION TOTAL | 289,864,494 | 18.2 | 189,894,929 | 65.5 | 13,287,512 | 4.5 | 86,682,053 | 29.9 | |
| 4. EAST ASIA | | | | | | | | | |
| TAIWAN | 1,054,803,468 | 35.4 | 727,987,182 | 69.0 | 161,358,419 | 15.2 | 165,437,867 | 15.6 | |
| HONG KONG | 860,240,290 | 35.9 | 346,916,594 | 40.3 | 380,139,807 | 44.1 | 133,103,889 | 15.4 | |
| KOREA, S | 591,400,995 | 24.6 | 327,459,733 | 55.3 | 145,129,294 | 24.5 | 118,011,968 | 20.0 | |
| PHILIPPINE | 322,204,257 | 36.9 | 59,349,060 | 18.4 | 23,894,933 | 8.0 | 236,960,244 | 73.5 | |
| SINGAPORE | 133,167,268 | 19.3 | 73,238,336 | 54.9 | 32,535,083 | 24.4 | 27,393,849 | 20.5 | |
| MALAYSIA | 71,417,456 | 7.6 | 19,384,827 | 27.1 | 19,354,089 | 27.3 | 32,478,620 | 45.4 | |
| THAILAND | 55,492,348 | 20.5 | 13,130,954 | 23.7 | 17,375,430 | 31.3 | 22,985,964 | 41.6 | |
| PAP N GUIN | 3,083,314 | 4.1 | 22,140 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,061,174 | 99.2 | |
| FIJI | 868,670 | 15.6 | 697,148 | 80.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 171,522 | 19.7 | |
| MACAO | 760,805 | 3.3 | 587,585 | 77.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 173,220 | 22.7 | |
| BURMA | 494,974 | 28.1 | 124,089 | 25.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 368,885 | 74.5 | |
| PRE POLYNE | 193,322 | 8.7 | 34,854 | 18.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 158,468 | 81.9 | |
| COOK IS | 84,698 | 30.2 | 84,698 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| HEARD IS | 57,890 | 90.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 57,890 | 100.0 | |
| SAMOA, W | 53,962 | 15.4 | 31,483 | 58.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 22,479 | 41.6 | |
| GILBERT IS | 53,344 | 43.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 53,344 | 100.0 | |
| NORFOLK IS | 52,613 | 64.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 52,613 | 100.0 | |
| TONGA IS | 47,937 | 65.5 | 26,015 | 54.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 21,922 | 45.7 | |

1976 GSP ELIGIBLE IMPORTS

| | TOTAL ELIGIBLE TRADE | X OF TOTAL CTRY IMPORTS | GSP FREE | X OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | EXCEEDED COMPETITIVE NEED | X OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | OTHER DUTIABLE IMPORTS | X OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | TOTAL GSP ELIGIBLE |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW CALEDO | 43,794 | 6.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 43,794 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| NIDE | 42,158 | 13.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 42,158 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| COCOS IS | 36,486 | 13.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 36,486 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| PIITCAIRN I | 32,098 | 100.0 | 32,098 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| BRUNEI | 29,900 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 29,900 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| SOLOMON IS | 18,733 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 18,733 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| TRU Y PAC | 12,535 | 0.2 | 5,851 | 46.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,684 | 0.0 | 53.3 |
| BHUFAN | 2,317 | 9.2 | 2,317 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NEW HENRID | 1,306 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,306 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| TOKELAU IS | 932 | 100.0 | 932 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| MAURU IS | 754 | 30.4 | 754 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| POST TIMOR | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CHRISTMA I | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TUVULU IS | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| MALLS ARC | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| REGION TOTAL | 3,094,698,826 | 28.7 | 1,571,118,650 | 50.7 | 781,986,975 | 25.2 | 741,593,281 | 23.9 | |

5. AFRICA

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------|
| ZAMBIA | 151,385,874 | 94.0 | 151,218,923 | 99.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 166,931 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| BOTSWANA | 54,828,226 | 99.7 | 54,817,807 | 99.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 10,439 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| IVORY COAST | 41,142,946 | 16.2 | 40,579,856 | 98.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 765,090 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| LIBERIA | 16,497,251 | 68.4 | 6,589,713 | 62.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,597,538 | 37.2 | 37.2 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | 9,848,254 | 22.5 | 8,455,259 | 93.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,828 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SWAZILAND | 8,233,637 | 93.7 | 8,221,639 | 99.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,022 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| MALAGASY | 5,786,358 | 9.6 | 4,682,933 | 78.5 | 1,007,002 | 17.6 | 216,423 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| MOROCCO | 4,986,727 | 30.2 | 3,885,495 | 76.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,101,232 | 22.1 | 22.1 |
| GHANA | 4,327,765 | 22.7 | 3,428,953 | 77.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 911,812 | 20.9 | 20.9 |
| PALAMI | 4,167,782 | 44.5 | 4,126,877 | 97.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 41,905 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZAIRE | 3,559,835 | 22.1 | 3,063,377 | 77.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 86,457 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| EGYPT | 2,374,232 | 7.2 | 2,097,164 | 88.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 277,068 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| CAMEROON | 1,652,090 | 2.6 | 1,545,639 | 93.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 106,451 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| KENYA | 1,618,396 | 2.6 | 1,458,712 | 88.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 18,688 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| LIBERIA | 1,469,168 | 1.4 | 1,458,712 | 99.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 62,868 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| TANZANIA | 1,082,633 | 2.3 | 1,019,795 | 94.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 59,838 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| TUNISIA | 955,332 | 1.6 | 896,332 | 93.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 63,000 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| ETHIOPIA | 766,100 | 0.8 | 112,648 | 14.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 653,452 | 85.2 | 85.2 |
| CONGO | 428,319 | 0.7 | 423,934 | 98.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,385 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| SENEGAL | 420,464 | 37.9 | 256,228 | 60.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 164,236 | 39.0 | 39.0 |
| SIERRA LEO | 236,432 | 0.4 | 186,886 | 45.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 128,346 | 54.7 | 54.7 |
| GAMBIA | 125,134 | 51.0 | 89,787 | 71.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 35,427 | 28.3 | 28.3 |
| YUCCO | 112,721 | 16.0 | 41,371 | 39.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 68,358 | 60.6 | 60.6 |
| MALI | 109,731 | 59.0 | 31,343 | 46.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 58,388 | 53.2 | 53.2 |
| UPPER VOLT | 58,708 | 4.0 | 26,732 | 45.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 31,976 | 54.4 | 54.4 |

1976 GSP ELIGIBLE IMPORTS

| | TOTAL ELIGIBLE TRADE | X OF TOTAL CITY IMPORTS | D.P. FREE | X OF TOTAL CITY ELIGIBLE | EXCEEDED COMPETITIVE NEED | X OF TOTAL CITY ELIGIBLE | OTHER DUTIABLE IMPORTS | X OF TOTAL CITY ELIGIBLE | TOTAL GSP ELIGIBLE |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| COMORO IS | 55,481 | 1.9 | 8,374 | 15.0 | 0 | 0 | 47,107 | 0 | 84.9 |
| CEN AF EMP | 54,805 | 2.4 | 4,362 | 7.9 | 0 | 0 | 50,443 | 0 | 92.0 |
| BURUNDI | 52,992 | 0.2 | 46,890 | 88.4 | 0 | 0 | 6,102 | 0 | 11.5 |
| SUDAN | 39,440 | 0.1 | 16,630 | 54.6 | 0 | 0 | 13,810 | 0 | 45.3 |
| SENEGAL | 29,669 | 0.7 | 2,071 | 6.9 | 0 | 0 | 27,598 | 0 | 93.0 |
| ST HELENA | 27,769 | 20.9 | 27,452 | 98.8 | 0 | 0 | 317 | 0 | 1.1 |
| MAURITANIA | 27,179 | 23.4 | 8,366 | 23.4 | 0 | 0 | 20,813 | 0 | 76.5 |
| RWANDA " IS | 14,954 | 0.8 | 11,390 | 87.1 | 0 | 0 | 14,254 | 0 | 100.0 |
| AFARSO " IS | 13,070 | 1.3 | 1,901 | 8.0 | 0 | 0 | 1,688 | 0 | 12.8 |
| LESOTHO | 9,693 | 7.4 | 1,981 | 20.5 | 0 | 0 | 9,693 | 0 | 100.0 |
| NIGER | 9,248 | 67.5 | 4,672 | 35.2 | 0 | 0 | 7,339 | 0 | 79.4 |
| SOMALIA | 5,712 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 840 | 0 | 14.7 |
| GUINEA | 2,408 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 2,400 | 0 | 100.0 |
| GUIN-BISSA | 1,838 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 1,030 | 0 | 100.0 |
| ANGOLA | 1,438 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 438 | 0 | 100.0 |
| SAO TOME | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| EQU GUINEA | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| CAPE VERDE | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SRI LND OC | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| REGION TOTAL | 310,052,121 | 15.8 | 297,770,426 | 96.0 | 1,007,002 | 0.3 | 11,274,693 | 0.3 | 3.6 |
| TOTAL FOR BDC'S | 6,529,877,252 | 23.2 | 3,160,290,908 | 48.3 | 1,865,492,981 | 28.5 | 1,504,093,363 | 28.5 | 23.0 |

1977 GSP ELIGIBLE IMPORTS

| | TOTAL ELIGIBLE TRADE | % OF TOTAL CITY IMPORTS | 1977 GSP ELIGIBLE IMPORTS | | | | X OF TOTAL CITY IMPORTS | OTHER DUTIABLE IMPORTS | X OF TOTAL CITY IMPORTS |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | GSP FREE | % OF TOTAL CITY GSP ELIGIBLE | EXCEEDED COMPETITIVE NEED | % OF TOTAL CITY GSP ELIGIBLE | | | |
| PORTUGAL | 69,591,874 | 47.7 | 54,345,908 | 78.0 | 6,430,326 | 9.7 | 8,815,640 | 12.6 | |
| ROMANIA | 28,847,125 | 12.4 | 25,205,277 | 87.3 | 313,761 | 1.0 | 3,328,087 | 11.5 | |
| TURKEY | 12,319,786 | 7.8 | 7,545,876 | 61.2 | 1,838,264 | 14.9 | 2,935,646 | 23.8 | |
| MALTA | 2,646,840 | 63.6 | 2,323,990 | 87.8 | 48,251 | 1.8 | 274,695 | 10.3 | |
| GIBRALTAR | 1,085,255 | 48.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,085,255 | 100.0 | |
| CYPRUS | 307,516 | 6.4 | 227,297 | 73.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 80,219 | 26.0 | |
| REGION TOTAL | 265,231,549 | 29.5 | 205,262,725 | 77.3 | 24,600,984 | 9.2 | 35,367,840 | 13.3 | |
| 3. NEAR EAST | | | | | | | | | |
| ISRAEL | 156,824,846 | 27.4 | 146,204,589 | 93.2 | 1,313,195 | 0.8 | 9,307,062 | 5.9 | |
| INDIA | 98,927,302 | 12.4 | 76,218,117 | 77.0 | 14,216,050 | 14.3 | 8,491,135 | 8.5 | |
| PAKISTAN | 8,486,376 | 15.0 | 8,119,051 | 95.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 377,325 | 4.4 | |
| SRILANKA | 3,748,779 | 7.2 | 2,010,212 | 53.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,738,567 | 42.3 | |
| LEBANON | 82,774 | 1.8 | 163,209 | 20.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 918,795 | 79.7 | |
| BANGLADESH | 725,356 | 1.2 | 444,328 | 61.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 280,036 | 38.6 | |
| NEPAL | 246,355 | 6.7 | 157,246 | 63.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 89,109 | 36.1 | |
| SYRIA | 238,005 | 1.3 | 146,341 | 61.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 91,664 | 38.5 | |
| AFGHANISTA | 212,060 | 1.3 | 198,321 | 93.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 13,739 | 6.3 | |
| JORDAN | 56,908 | 0.0 | 12,299 | 21.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 44,609 | 78.3 | |
| OMAN | 37,746 | 1.1 | 32,737 | 86.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 15,320 | 13.2 | |
| BAHRAIN | 15,320 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 15,320 | 100.0 | |
| YEMEN SANA | 13,947 | 2.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 13,944 | 100.0 | |
| REGION TOTAL | 270,075,541 | 12.8 | 233,707,242 | 86.5 | 15,529,245 | 5.7 | 20,839,054 | 7.7 | |
| 4. EAST ASIA | | | | | | | | | |
| JAPAN | 1,350,487,740 | 36.7 | 911,577,105 | 67.4 | 342,889,038 | 25.3 | 96,021,597 | 7.1 | |
| HONG KONG | 1,159,806,743 | 40.2 | 685,005,849 | 59.0 | 574,004,739 | 49.5 | 90,736,135 | 8.5 | |
| KOREA S | 800,958,713 | 27.5 | 571,510,819 | 71.3 | 278,305,422 | 34.2 | 91,143,232 | 11.3 | |
| PHILIPPINE | 359,008,037 | 31.9 | 277,462,259 | 21.5 | 273,976,056 | 76.0 | 49,497,022 | 13.8 | |
| SINGAPORE | 193,039,603 | 22.2 | 106,692,255 | 55.2 | 36,475,080 | 18.8 | 99,872,608 | 25.8 | |
| MALAYSIA | 103,659,545 | 7.8 | 33,335,836 | 32.1 | 34,835,241 | 33.6 | 35,888,468 | 34.2 | |
| THAILAND | 57,412,999 | 16.7 | 25,675,171 | 44.7 | 26,064,655 | 45.3 | 5,673,173 | 9.8 | |
| FIJI | 3,404,964 | 36.2 | 3,229,785 | 94.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 175,179 | 5.1 | |
| MACAO | 1,205,242 | 2.7 | 96,437 | 8.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 208,805 | 17.3 | |
| BURMA | 821,630 | 68.9 | 244,381 | 29.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 577,249 | 70.2 | |
| PAP N GUIN | 217,803 | 0.2 | 66,719 | 30.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 151,084 | 69.3 | |
| GILBERT IS | 138,212 | 80.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 138,212 | 100.0 | |
| FRE POLYNE | 113,017 | 5.5 | 44,320 | 39.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 68,697 | 60.7 | |
| COOK IS | 106,400 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 106,400 | 100.0 | |
| SOLOMON IS | 92,823 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 92,823 | 100.0 | |
| SAMOA, W | 70,387 | 5.8 | 41,344 | 58.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 29,043 | 41.2 | |
| BRUNEI | 60,880 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 60,880 | 100.0 | |
| NEW CALEDON | 52,255 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 52,255 | 100.0 | |

1977 GSP ELIGIBLE IMPORTS

| | TOTAL TRADE ELIGIBLE | X OF TOTAL CTRY IMPORTS | GSP FREE | 1977 GSP ELIGIBLE IMPORTS | | EXCEEDED COMPETITIVE NEED | X OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | | OTHER DUTIABLE IMPORTS | X OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | TOTAL GSP ELIGIBLE |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | | | X OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | X OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | | | | | | |
| COCOS IS | 29,645 | 55.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29,645 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| MEH HERRID | 20,182 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,182 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| TONGA IS | 16,222 | 3.5 | 993 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17,215 | 0 | 0 | 95.0 |
| MYE | 10,586 | 3.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,586 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| TRUET PAC | 10,969 | 0.1 | 1,564 | 15.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,405 | 0 | 0 | 86.4 |
| CHRISTMA I | 2,440 | 3.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,440 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| PORT TIMOR | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| HOKFOLK IS | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| HEARD IS | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TUVULU | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| WALLIS ARC | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| MAURU | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| REGION TOTAL | 4,030,748.057 | 30.1 | 2,176,874.649 | 54.0 | 1,465,740.271 | 36.3 | 388,133.137 | 9.6 | | | |
| 5. AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ZAMBIA | 91,331,317 | 87.4 | 21,276,477 | 23.2 | 70,043,993 | 76.6 | 10,547 | 0.0 | | | |
| IVORY COAST | 53,484,530 | 16.7 | 26,790,000 | 50.1 | 25,744,742 | 48.2 | 871,788 | 1.6 | | | |
| MOZAMBIQUE | 20,991,144 | 32.4 | 20,850,137 | 99.4 | 0 | 0 | 117,947 | 0.5 | | | |
| MAURITIUS | 14,319,663 | 70.2 | 12,232,852 | 85.8 | 0 | 0 | 2,356,601 | 16.1 | | | |
| GHANA | 13,818,087 | 6.1 | 12,733,926 | 97.9 | 0 | 0 | 264,141 | 2.0 | | | |
| BOTSWANA | 12,243,526 | 98.4 | 12,035,235 | 98.1 | 0 | 0 | 228,298 | 1.8 | | | |
| SWAZILAND | 11,035,237 | 99.6 | 11,025,235 | 99.6 | 0 | 0 | 41,762 | 0.3 | | | |
| MALAWI | 6,434,326 | 37.4 | 4,935,517 | 77.0 | 0 | 0 | 1,479,405 | 22.9 | | | |
| MOROCCO | 6,152,349 | 29.3 | 4,093,993 | 65.0 | 0 | 0 | 2,148,646 | 36.9 | | | |
| CAMEROON | 5,383,116 | 15.6 | 5,352,953 | 99.2 | 0 | 0 | 40,183 | 0.7 | | | |
| MALAGASY | 4,893,155 | 6.0 | 3,517,136 | 73.2 | 1,057,569 | 22.0 | 228,458 | 4.7 | | | |
| TANZANIA | 3,769,613 | 4.8 | 28,473 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 3,741,140 | 99.2 | | | |
| EGYPT | 2,420,095 | 1.4 | 2,027,338 | 83.7 | 0 | 0 | 392,697 | 16.2 | | | |
| KENYA | 2,208,081 | 2.3 | 1,748,911 | 79.2 | 36,234 | 1.6 | 422,936 | 19.1 | | | |
| ZAIRE | 1,703,358 | 0.9 | 1,053,937 | 61.8 | 0 | 0 | 649,461 | 38.1 | | | |
| TUNISIA | 1,357,318 | 12.1 | 1,339,433 | 94.1 | 0 | 0 | 27,892 | 2.0 | | | |
| ETHIOPIA | 1,186,811,671 | 0.9 | 66,847 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 47,518 | 5.0 | | | |
| CONGO | 719,801 | 2.2 | 66,847 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 72,174 | 9.7 | | | |
| SIERRA LEO | 333,583 | 0.5 | 19,825 | 15.5 | 0 | 0 | 313,758 | 94.4 | | | |
| SENEGAL | 122,400 | 0.5 | 19,825 | 15.5 | 0 | 0 | 103,573 | 85.7 | | | |
| TOGO | 119,302 | 50.9 | 4,829 | 4.0 | 0 | 0 | 115,473 | 97.4 | | | |
| LESOTHO | 104,062 | 57.1 | 14,024 | 14.2 | 0 | 0 | 89,258 | 86.4 | | | |
| COMORO IS | 93,396 | 4.7 | 4,380 | 4.5 | 0 | 0 | 89,258 | 97.4 | | | |
| MALI | 91,472 | 31.9 | 47,380 | 51.7 | 0 | 0 | 44,092 | 48.2 | | | |
| LIBERIA | 60,196 | 0.0 | 36,076 | 59.9 | 0 | 0 | 24,120 | 40.0 | | | |
| SUDAN | 50,147 | 4.2 | 9,588 | 19.9 | 0 | 0 | 40,639 | 81.0 | | | |
| SOMALIA | 42,715 | 2.3 | 37,136 | 86.9 | 0 | 0 | 5,579 | 13.0 | | | |
| MAURITANIA | 38,944 | 23.8 | 13,936 | 35.8 | 0 | 0 | 24,988 | 64.1 | | | |

| | 1977 GSP ELIGIBLE IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | TOTAL ELIGIBLE TRADE | % OF TOTAL CTRY IMPORTS | GSP FREE | % OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | EXCEEDED COMPETITIVE NEED | % OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | OTHER DUTIABLE IMPORTS | % OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | TOTAL IMPORTS | % OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE |
| UPPER VOLT | 37,280 | 5.4 | 39,674 | 82.4 | | 0 | 0.0 | 6,526 | 17.5 | |
| ST. HELENA | 32,374 | 16.1 | 5,668 | 17.5 | | 0 | 0.0 | 26,706 | 82.4 | |
| GAMBIA | 32,359 | 62.1 | 0 | 0.0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 32,139 | 100.0 | |
| BENIN | 15,773 | 42.9 | 3,832 | 24.2 | | 0 | 0.0 | 11,941 | 75.7 | |
| CEN AF EMP | 9,667 | 9.2 | 3,158 | 32.6 | | 0 | 0.0 | 6,529 | 67.3 | |
| GUIN-BISSA | 8,768 | 4.4 | 7,267 | 92.6 | | 0 | 0.0 | 8,763 | 100.0 | |
| NIGER | 7,643 | 0.0 | 404 | 6.5 | | 0 | 0.0 | 576 | 7.3 | |
| BURUNDI | 6,180 | 0.0 | 4,698 | 100.0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 5,776 | 93.4 | |
| SAO TOME | 4,698 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| RHANDA | 4,680 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 4,680 | 100.0 | |
| ANGOLA | 3,953 | 0.0 | 3,289 | 80.9 | | 0 | 0.0 | 753 | 19.0 | |
| SPAN SAHAR | 1,583 | 100.0 | 1,583 | 100.0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| GUINEA | 1,500 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 1,500 | 100.0 | |
| EQU GUINEA | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| CAPE VERDE | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| AFARS # IS | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| IRIIND OC | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| REGION TOTAL | 254,888,921 | 11.7 | 143,369,246 | 56.4 | 96,882,538 | 38.1 | 13,837,137 | 5.4 | | |
| TOTAL FOR BDC'S | 7,677,598,730 | 22.1 | 3,877,995,870 | 50.5 | 2,803,116,960 | 36.5 | 996,486,700 | 12.9 | | |

1978 GSP ELIGIBLE IMPORTS

| | TOTAL TRADE ELIGIBLE | % OF TOTAL CTRY IMPORTS | GSP FREE | % OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | EXCEEDED COMPETITIVE NEED | % OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | OTHER DUTIABLE IMPORTS | % OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | |
| PORTUGAL | 89,370,288 | 48.8 | 72,813,337 | 81.4 | 6,219,856 | 6.9 | 10,337,895 | 11.5 |
| ROMANIA | 55,532,515 | 16.1 | 50,264,532 | 90.5 | 721,721 | 1.2 | 4,546,262 | 8.1 |
| TURKEY | 12,287,235 | 6.7 | 6,805,811 | 55.3 | 4,110,573 | 33.5 | 1,361,851 | 11.0 |
| MALTA | 3,296,234 | 60.5 | 3,025,043 | 91.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 271,191 | 8.2 |
| GIBRALTAR | 1,868,472 | 61.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,568,472 | 100.0 |
| CYPRUS | 1,059,933 | 15.8 | 425,988 | 40.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 633,945 | 59.8 |
| REGION TOTAL | 337,340,888 | 29.8 | 285,617,738 | 84.6 | 11,061,150 | 3.2 | 40,662,000 | 12.0 |
| 3. NEAR EAST | | | | | | | | |
| ISRAEL | 205,051,911 | 28.6 | 192,019,422 | 93.6 | 225,035 | 0.1 | 12,887,454 | 6.2 |
| INDIA | 143,775,959 | 14.6 | 120,094,381 | 83.5 | 10,946,874 | 7.6 | 12,734,704 | 8.8 |
| PAKISTAN | 12,232,556 | 14.7 | 11,597,376 | 94.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 635,380 | 5.1 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 5,728,584 | 9.5 | 3,497,903 | 61.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,230,681 | 38.9 |
| BANGLADESH | 3,695,653 | 4.6 | 1,808,442 | 48.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,887,211 | 51.0 |
| LEBANON | 633,483 | 7.3 | 411,461 | 64.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 222,022 | 35.0 |
| SYRIA | 323,154 | 6.8 | 265,730 | 82.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 57,424 | 17.7 |
| AFGHANISTA | 301,889 | 2.5 | 260,984 | 86.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 40,905 | 13.5 |
| NEPAL | 176,588 | 5.1 | 160,053 | 90.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 16,535 | 9.3 |
| OMAN | 116,300 | 0.0 | 25,087 | 21.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 91,213 | 78.4 |
| BAHRAIN | 47,963 | 0.1 | 11,565 | 24.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 36,398 | 75.8 |
| JORDAN | 19,622 | 3.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 19,622 | 100.0 |
| YEMEN SARVA | 3,652 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,652 | 100.0 |
| REGION TOTAL | 372,107,314 | 15.7 | 330,152,204 | 88.7 | 11,171,909 | 3.0 | 30,783,201 | 8.2 |
| 4. EAST ASIA | | | | | | | | |
| TAIWAN | 1,998,111,093 | 38.7 | 1,533,371,890 | 71.7 | 415,007,217 | 20.7 | 149,731,886 | 7.4 |
| HONG KONG | 1,324,901,736 | 38.5 | 537,478,245 | 40.5 | 668,871,394 | 50.4 | 118,532,099 | 8.9 |
| KOREA, S | 1,089,354,887 | 28.7 | 647,601,150 | 59.4 | 332,213,907 | 30.4 | 109,539,830 | 10.0 |
| SINGAPORE | 281,789,003 | 25.2 | 153,231,359 | 54.3 | 40,899,503 | 14.5 | 87,378,141 | 31.0 |
| PHILIPPINE | 276,588,822 | 23.4 | 70,964,637 | 25.6 | 197,496,195 | 71.4 | 8,127,990 | 2.9 |
| MALAYSIA | 113,968,766 | 7.5 | 42,411,855 | 37.2 | 24,644,333 | 21.6 | 46,912,578 | 41.1 |
| THAILAND | 82,679,494 | 19.1 | 37,535,712 | 45.5 | 39,593,829 | 47.8 | 5,449,953 | 6.5 |
| FIJI | 5,077,081 | 49.6 | 1,354,982 | 26.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,722,099 | 73.3 |
| MACAO | 3,626,240 | 6.0 | 3,422,190 | 94.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 204,050 | 5.6 |
| FRE POLYNE | 1,713,797 | 66.6 | 1,475,684 | 86.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 238,113 | 13.8 |
| BURMA | 1,431,174 | 12.0 | 129,095 | 29.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 302,079 | 76.0 |
| PAP N GUIN | 218,625 | 0.3 | 194,249 | 89.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 124,376 | 56.8 |
| SAMOA, W | 155,006 | 16.4 | 122,246 | 78.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 32,758 | 21.1 |
| NEW HEBRID | 32,319 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 55,006 | 100.0 |
| BRUNEI | 29,912 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 32,319 | 100.0 |
| TRU I PAC | 27,526 | 59.3 | 28,960 | 96.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 27,526 | 100.0 |
| COCOS IS | 23,494 | 35.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 23,494 | 100.0 |
| CHRISTMA I | 23,494 | 35.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 23,494 | 100.0 |

1978 GSP ELIGIBLE IMPORTS

| | TOTAL ELIGIBLE TRADE | % OF TOTAL CTRY IMPORTS | GSP FREE | % OF TOTAL CTRY ELIGIBLE | EXCEEDED COMPETITIVE NEED | % OF TOTAL CTRY ELIGIBLE | OTHER DUTIABLE IMPORTS | % OF TOTAL CTRY ELIGIBLE |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| TONGA IS | 11,725 | 0.5 | 5,562 | 45.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,383 | 54.4 |
| COOK IS | 10,782 | 5.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10,782 | 100.0 |
| NIUE | 8,845 | 44.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,845 | 100.0 |
| NEW CALEDON | 7,437 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,437 | 100.0 |
| NORFOLK IS | 6,312 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,312 | 100.0 |
| WALLIS ARC | 5,552 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,552 | 100.0 |
| MALDIVES | 1,500 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,500 | 100.0 |
| PITCAIRN I | 1,497 | 9.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,497 | 100.0 |
| SOLOMON IS | 950 | 0.0 | 350 | 36.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 600 | 63.1 |
| GILBERT IS | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOKELAU IS | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TUVULU | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| MAURU | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| REGION TOTAL | 5,178,758,581 | 30.5 | 2,929,327,946 | 56.5 | 1,718,746,378 | 33.1 | 530,684,257 | 10.2 |
| 5. AFRICA | | | | | | | | |
| ZAMBIA | 86,773,478 | 78.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 80,272,315 | 92.5 | 6,501,163 | 7.4 |
| IVORY COAST | 74,103,687 | 17.7 | 41,989,840 | 56.6 | 31,777,142 | 42.8 | 336,785 | 0.4 |
| MAURITIUS | 18,096,350 | 76.4 | 13,907,843 | 71.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,088,507 | 28.1 |
| SWAZILAND | 14,205,346 | 99.5 | 7,694,072 | 54.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,511,274 | 45.8 |
| GHANA | 14,158,639 | 6.6 | 13,840,260 | 97.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 318,379 | 2.2 |
| MOROCCO | 6,419,170 | 14.8 | 6,144,427 | 95.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 274,743 | 4.2 |
| TANZANIA | 5,483,724 | 2.1 | 236,350 | 4.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,247,374 | 95.6 |
| ZAIRE | 4,892,580 | 2.1 | 569,671 | 11.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,322,909 | 88.3 |
| EGYPT | 4,465,967 | 4.5 | 3,989,072 | 89.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 476,895 | 10.6 |
| MALAGASY | 3,981,035 | 4.4 | 2,497,709 | 62.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 52,285 | 1.3 |
| CAMEROON | 2,885,037 | 3.9 | 2,756,104 | 91.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 244,931 | 8.2 |
| KENYA | 2,885,037 | 2.8 | 1,429,811 | 84.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 455,226 | 15.7 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | 2,628,581 | 2.8 | 1,522,221 | 57.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,064,360 | 40.5 |
| TUNISIA | 2,583,892 | 12.2 | 2,374,879 | 92.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,193 | 0.3 |
| MALAWI | 1,916,059 | 19.7 | 1,722,260 | 92.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 18,798 | 0.9 |
| ETHIOPIA | 1,900,853 | 1.9 | 1,832,280 | 97.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,573 | 0.4 |
| MAURITANIA | 638,713 | 72.1 | 566,827 | 88.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 13,886 | 2.2 |
| CONGO | 502,686 | 0.6 | 365,408 | 72.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 137,278 | 27.3 |
| LIBERIA | 445,341 | 0.3 | 431,147 | 96.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 14,194 | 3.1 |
| SIERRA LEO | 168,346 | 0.2 | 114,073 | 67.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 54,273 | 32.2 |
| MALI | 148,930 | 33.8 | 58,515 | 39.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 90,415 | 60.7 |
| GAMBIA | 122,478 | 54.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 122,478 | 100.0 |
| BOTSWANA | 111,208 | 0.1 | 111,208 | 92.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,588 | 7.9 |
| SENEGAL | 111,614 | 7.0 | 58,845 | 52.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 52,769 | 47.2 |
| SOMALIA | 60,031 | 15.8 | 40,672 | 67.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 19,359 | 32.2 |
| CEN AF EMP | 56,830 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 56,830 | 100.0 |
| ST HELENA | 44,450 | 42.5 | 6,000 | 13.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 38,450 | 86.5 |

1978 GSP ELIGIBLE IMPORTS

| | TOTAL TRADE ELIGIBLE | % OF TOTAL CTRY IMPORTS | GSP FREE | X OF | | EXCEEDED COMPETITIVE NEED | % OF | | OTHER DUTIABLE IMPORTS | % OF TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | | | TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | | TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | TOTAL CTRY GSP ELIGIBLE | | |
| TOGO | 48,183 | 0.2 | 27,551 | 68.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 12,632 | 31.4 | | |
| SUDAN | 34,959 | 0.2 | 31,579 | 90.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,380 | 9.6 | | |
| UPPER VOLT | 27,066 | 4.3 | 15,492 | 57.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 11,574 | 42.7 | | |
| LESOTHO | 11,975 | 6.2 | 1,154 | 9.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 10,821 | 90.3 | | |
| BENIN | 9,080 | 2.4 | 1,159 | 12.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,921 | 87.2 | | |
| GUIN-BISSA | 8,213 | 11.1 | 8,213 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | |
| GUINEA | 7,686 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,686 | 100.0 | | |
| NIGER | 6,808 | 0.3 | 3,809 | 58.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,999 | 49.9 | | |
| RUANDA | 2,536 | 0.0 | 785 | 30.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,751 | 69.0 | | |
| AFARS M IS | 1,644 | 7.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,644 | 100.0 | | |
| SAD TOME | 1,493 | 0.9 | 1,493 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | |
| ANGOLA | 632 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 632 | 100.0 | | |
| BURUNDI | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | |
| EQU GUINEA | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | |
| CAPE VERDE | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | |
| BRI IND OC | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | |
| REGION TOTAL | 250,845,765 | 10.3 | 104,939,758 | 41.9 | 113,281,140 | 45.3 | 31,824,867 | 12.7 | | |
| 6. OTHER | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 SP AF | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | |
| M SAHARA | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | |
| REGION TOTAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | | |
| TOTAL FOR BDC'S | 9,740,817,473 | 23.5 | 5,204,112,977 | 53.4 | 3,216,688,421 | 33.0 | 1,320,016,075 | 13.5 | | |

| Beneficiary Countries or Territories | Total Imports of | | GSP Duty-Free | Excluded by Competitive Need | Dutiable for Other Reasons* |
|---|-----------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | GSP Eligible Articles | Articles | | | |
| Bahamas | 15,461,734 | | 6,017,123 | -- | 9,444,611 |
| Jamaica | 17,400,661 | | 7,698,595 | 8,961,120 | 740,946 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 87,546 | | 21,864 | -- | 65,682 |
| Cayman Islands | 1,559,190 | | 1,119,382 | 103,682 | 336,126 |
| Haiti | 100,261,288 | | 27,318,194 | 28,459,005 | 44,484,089 |
| Dominican Republic | 210,453,022 | | 41,365,768 | 156,563,599 | 2,523,655 |
| Virgin Islands, British | 2,038,735 | | 817,453 | -- | 1,221,282 |
| St. Christopher-Nevis- Anguilla | 5,226,256 | | 1,779,808 | -- | 3,446,448 |
| Antigua | 194,671 | | 41,002 | -- | 153,669 |
| Montserrat | 601,752 | | 106,065 | -- | 495,687 |
| Dominica | 195,244 | | 150,943 | -- | 44,301 |
| Saint Lucia | 1,741,222 | | 43,927 | -- | 1,697,295 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 41,937 | | -- | -- | 41,937 |
| Grenada | -- | | -- | -- | -- |
| Barbados | 25,605,855 | | 14,866,062 | 1,028,523 | 9,711,270 |
| Trinidad | 12,605,898 | | 11,897,818 | 475,045 | 233,035 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 6,521,398 | | 3,088,661 | 1,777,524 | 1,655,213 |
| Colombia | 49,199,485 | | 41,968,229 | 4,397,150 | 2,834,106 |
| Guyana | 11,545,995 | | 1,931,204 | 9,433,655 | 181,136 |
| Surinam | 471,064 | | 357,765 | -- | 113,299 |
| Peru | 187,582,219 | | 91,659,318 | 89,138,938 | 6,783,963 |
| Bolivia | 56,007,024 | | 49,446,889 | -- | 6,560,135 |
| Chile | 233,093,099 | | 70,773,119 | 156,030,356 | 6,289,624 |
| Brazil | 947,413,656 | | 545,532,865 | 354,111,518 | 47,769,273 |
| Paraguay | 3,644,273 | | 3,530,896 | -- | 113,377 |
| Argentina | 176,996,879 | | 101,626,783 | 65,858,262 | 9,511,834 |
| Uruguay | 25,414,536 | | 24,894,723 | -- | 519,813 |
| Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) | 24,721 | | -- | -- | 24,721 |

*E.g., article did not meet 35 percent value-added requirement, Form A documentation not provided, or other administrative reasons.

| <u>Beneficiary Countries or Territories</u> | <u>Total Imports of GSP Eligible Articles</u> | <u>GSP Duty-Free</u> | <u>Excluded by Competitive Need</u> | <u>Dutiable for Other Reasons*</u> |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| Portugal | 116,381,423 | 93,415,517 | 7,136,514 | 15,829,392 |
| Gibraltar | 1,129,130 | 2,111 | -- | 1,127,019 |
| Malta | 6,198,306 | 5,820,680 | -- | 377,626 |
| Yugoslavia | 178,965,154 | 166,444,078 | -- | 12,521,076 |
| Romania | 85,040,171 | 82,648,656 | 379,506 | 2,012,009 |
| Turkey | 9,611,858 | 4,397,129 | 4,222,815 | 991,914 |
| Cyprus | 460,096 | 356,110 | -- | 103,986 |
| Syria | 591,387 | 523,126 | 1,259 | 67,002 |
| Lebanon | 901,822 | 700,651 | -- | 201,171 |
| Israel | 298,754,659 | 282,988,704 | 176,627 | 15,589,328 |
| Jordan | 74,292 | 3,209 | -- | 71,083 |
| Yemen Arab Republic | 15,154 | 10,740 | -- | 4,414 |
| Oman | 52,934 | 11,212 | -- | 41,722 |
| Bahrain | 205,178 | 4,904 | -- | 200,274 |
| Afghanistan | 169,832 | 129,961 | -- | 39,871 |
| India | 184,154,226 | 137,366,153 | 17,204,821 | 29,583,252 |
| Pakistan | 15,468,776 | 14,395,623 | -- | 1,073,153 |
| Nepal | 431,135 | 373,174 | -- | 57,961 |
| Bangladesh | 2,199,434 | 1,153,593 | -- | 1,045,841 |
| Sri Lanka | 5,582,788 | 3,617,489 | -- | 1,965,299 |
| Burma | 2,716,911 | 1,319,871 | -- | 1,397,040 |
| Thailand | 111,238,589 | 65,633,927 | 38,497,332 | 7,107,330 |
| Malaysia | 184,382,928 | 54,792,991 | 63,082,950 | 66,506,987 |
| Singapore | 372,282,655 | 231,654,208 | 46,165,370 | 94,463,077 |
| Brunei | 58,741 | -- | -- | 58,741 |
| Philippines | 304,614,119 | 136,761,138 | 106,138,218 | 61,714,763 |
| Macao | 7,238,447 | 6,481,282 | -- | 757,165 |
| Maldives | 732 | -- | -- | 732 |
| Republic of Korea | 1,150,737,860 | 749,927,248 | 302,755,644 | 98,054,968 |
| Hong Kong | 1,610,780,951 | 629,279,665 | 858,967,990 | 122,533,296 |

* E.g., article did not meet 35 percent value-added requirement, Form A documentation not provided, or other administrative reasons.

| <u>Beneficiary Countries or Territories</u> | <u>Total Imports of GSP Eligible Articles</u> | <u>GSP Duty-Free</u> | <u>Excluded by Competitive Need</u> | <u>Dutiable for Other Reasons*</u> |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| Taiwan | 2,526,255,961 | 1,720,898,541 | 570,685,661 | 234,671,759 |
| Norfolk Island | 33,972 | -- | -- | 33,972 |
| Cocos (Keeling) Islands | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Christmas Island (Australia) | 6,278 | -- | -- | 6,278 |
| Heard Island and McDonald Islands | 13,735 | -- | -- | 13,735 |
| Papua New Guinea | 238,377 | 121,411 | -- | 116,966 |
| Cook Islands | 25,097 | 22,383 | -- | 2,714 |
| Niue | 6,082 | -- | -- | 6,082 |
| Western Samoa | 410,473 | 386,440 | -- | 24,033 |
| Solomon Islands | 38,386 | 4,946 | -- | 33,440 |
| New Hebrides condominium | 5,919 | -- | -- | 5,919 |
| Fitcairn Islands | 11,048 | -- | -- | 11,048 |
| Kiribati | 38,900 | 375 | -- | 38,525 |
| New Caledonia | 8,300 | -- | -- | 8,300 |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| French Polynesia | 1,292,292 | 1,066,005 | -- | 226,287 |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands | 28,656 | 21,373 | -- | 7,283 |
| Nauru | 1,671 | 1,671 | -- | -- |
| Fiji | 39,256,915 | 26,702,750 | -- | 12,554,165 |
| Tonga | 49,735 | 24,811 | -- | 24,924 |
| Morocco | 8,946,323 | 8,454,490 | -- | 491,833 |
| Tunisia | 2,203,543 | 2,029,395 | -- | 174,148 |
| Egypt | 3,554,575 | 2,831,162 | -- | 723,413 |
| Sudan | 39,065 | 35,770 | -- | 3,295 |
| Western Sahara | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mauritania | 53,304 | 40,462 | -- | 12,842 |
| Cameroon | 12,936,406 | 11,172,055 | -- | 1,764,351 |
| Senegal | 128,498 | 73,352 | -- | 55,146 |

*E.g., article did not meet 35 percent value-added requirement, Form A documentation not provided, or other administrative reasons.

| <u>Beneficiary Countries or Territories</u> | <u>Total Imports of GSP Eligible Articles</u> | <u>GSP Duty-Free</u> | <u>Excluded by Competitive Need</u> | <u>Dutiable for Other Reasons*</u> |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| Mali | 115,884 | 107,899 | -- | 7,985 |
| Guinea | 612 | -- | -- | 612 |
| Sierra Leone | 735,980 | 668,781 | -- | 67,199 |
| Ivory Coast | 44,900,901 | 22,786,744 | 2,926,881 | 19,187,276 |
| Ghana | 1,042,223 | 926,739 | -- | 115,484 |
| Gambia | 3,943 | 1,970 | -- | 1,973 |
| Niger | 14,675 | 14,675 | -- | -- |
| Togo | 23,815 | 3,800 | -- | 20,015 |
| Central African Empire | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Saint Helena | 52,504 | 19,634 | -- | 32,870 |
| Upper Volta | 22,658 | 11,531 | -- | 11,127 |
| Benin | 3,262 | 836 | -- | 2,426 |
| Angola | 1,166 | -- | -- | 1,166 |
| Congo | 457,455 | 440,350 | -- | 17,105 |
| Guinea Bissau | 21,841 | -- | -- | 21,841 |
| Cape Verde | 1,110 | -- | -- | 1,110 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 554 | 554 | -- | -- |
| Liberia | 47,495 | 33,435 | -- | 14,060 |
| Zaire | 7,813,481 | 6,761,280 | -- | 1,052,201 |
| Burundi | 2,858 | -- | -- | 2,858 |
| Rwanda | 51,656 | -- | -- | 51,656 |
| Somalia | 34,048 | -- | -- | 34,048 |
| Ethiopia | 888,251 | 779,894 | -- | 108,357 |
| Djibouti | 3,176 | -- | -- | 3,176 |
| Kenya | 2,776,208 | 2,208,762 | -- | 567,446 |
| Seychelles | 99,567 | 2,179 | -- | 97,388 |
| British Indian Ocean Territory | 7,000 | -- | -- | 7,000 |
| Tanzania | 583,043 | 471,762 | -- | 111,281 |
| Mauritius | 30,047,748 | 25,561,027 | -- | 4,486,721 |
| Mozambique | 18,239,916 | 18,236,220 | -- | 3,696 |

* E.g., article did not meet 35 percent value-added requirement, Form A documentation not provided, or other administrative reasons.

| <u>Beneficiary Countries or Territories</u> | <u>Total Imports of GSP Eligible Articles</u> | <u>GSP Duty-Free</u> | <u>Excluded by Competitive Need</u> | <u>Dutiable for Other Reasons*</u> |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| Malagasy Republic | 3,746,612 | 2,348,646 | 362,886 | 1,035,080 |
| Botswana | 136,098 | 108,211 | -- | 27,887 |
| Zambia | 28,618,415 | 32,541 | 28,570,651 | 15,223 |
| Swaziland | 20,947,223 | 20,812,109 | -- | 135,114 |
| Malawi | 12,707,812 | 12,631,492 | -- | 76,320 |
| Lesotho | 18,662 | 6,640 | -- | 12,022 |

* E.g., article did not meet 35 percent value-added requirement, Form A documentation not provided, or other administrative reasons.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the U.S. international Trade Commission.

| 1978 Per Capita GNP (\$) | Share of Manufactures in Total Exports (pct.) | (year) | 1978 GSP Duty-Free Imports (\$ millions) | |
|--|---|--------|---|-----|
| 32. T.T. Pacific Isl. | 1,229 | 75 | 9.0 | |
| 33. Turkey | 1,206 | 76 | 8.0 | |
| 34. Rep. of Korea | 1,160 | 75 | 7.7 | |
| 35. Jamaica | 1,110 | 76 | 7.5 | |
| 36. Malaysia | 1,094 | 74 | 7.3 | |
| 37. Lebanon | *1,070 | 74 | 7.0 | |
| 38. Seychelles | 1,064 | 76 | 6.1 | |
| 39. Western Sahara | *967 | 76 | 6.0 | |
| 40. Antigua | 954 | 76 | 5.9 | |
| 41. Tunisia | 953 | 76 | | |
| 42. Syria | 926 | 76 | 5.5 | |
| 43. Dominican Rep. | 913 | 74 | 5.3 | |
| 43. Ecuador | 913 | 76 | 4.0 | |
| 45. Guatemala | 912 | 76 | 3.6 | |
| 46. Colombia | 867 | 76 | 3.5 | |
| 47. Paraguay | 846 | 76 | 3.4 | |
| 48. Nicaragua | 844 | 75 | 3.0 | |
| 49. Belize | 843 | 75 | 2.7 | |
| 50. Ivory Coast | 839 | 76 | 2.6 | |
| 51. Mauritius | 827 | 77 | 2.4 | |
| 52. Jordan | 760 | 76 | 2.1 | |
| 53. Peru | 739 | 75 | 1.9 | |
| 54. Kiribati | 690 | 76 | 1.8 | |
| 55. Morocco | 667 | 76 | 1.8 | |
| 56. St. Christopher- Nevis-Anguilla | 657 | 75 | 1.8 | |
| 57. El Salvador | 641 | 76 | 1.8 | |
| 58. Saint Lucia | 632 | 75 | 1.6 | |
| 59. Botswana | 615 | 77 | 1.5 | |
| 60. Swaziland | 591 | 75 | 1.4 | |
| 61. Yemen Arab. Rep. | 581 | 75 | 0.6 | |
| 62. Papua New Guinea | 550 | 76 | 0.6 | |
| * 1977 per capita GNP | | | 0.4 | |
| 32. Costa Rica | 24.0 | 75 | 32. El Salvador | 9.0 |
| 33. Turkey | 23.8 | 76 | 33. Barbados | 8.0 |
| 34. Senegal | 22.2 | 75 | 34. Swaziland | 7.7 |
| 35. Colombia | 22.0 | 76 | 35. Jamaica | 7.5 |
| 36. Saint Lucia | 20.6 | 74 | 36. Paraguay | 7.3 |
| 37. Benin | 17.9 | 74 | 37. Turkey | 7.0 |
| 38. Cent. Af. Empire | 17.5 | 76 | 38. Morocco | 6.1 |
| 39. Thailand | 17.1 | 76 | 39. Panama | 6.0 |
| 40. Nicaragua | 16.2 | 76 | 40. Bahamas | 5.9 |
| 41. Morocco | 16.0 | 76 | 41. St. Christopher-Nevis- Anguilla | 5.5 |
| 42. Philippines | 15.6 | 76 | 42. Nicaragua | 5.3 |
| 43. Dominican Rep. | 15.5 | 74 | 43. Egypt | 4.0 |
| 44. Malaysia | 15.1 | 76 | 44. Neth. Antilles | 3.6 |
| 44. Bahrain | 15.1 | 76 | 45. Sri Lanka | 3.5 |
| 46. Guyana | 13.2 | 76 | 46. Macao | 3.4 |
| 47. Congo | 12.9 | 76 | 47. Malta | 3.0 |
| 48. Mauritius | 11.9 | 75 | 48. Cameroon | 2.7 |
| 49. Paraguay | 10.4 | 75 | 48. Malagasy Rep. | 2.7 |
| 50. Syria | 10.1 | 76 | 50. Tunisia | 2.6 |
| 51. Kenya | 10.0 | 77 | 51. Kenya | 2.4 |
| 52. Honduras | 10.0 | 76 | 52. Cayman Islands | 2.1 |
| 53. Afghanistan | 9.6 | 75 | 53. Ethiopia | 1.9 |
| 54. Yemen Arab Rep. | 9.3 | 76 | 54. Bangladesh | 1.8 |
| 55. Tanzania | 8.8 | 76 | 54. Guyana | 1.8 |
| 56. Niger | 8.4 | 75 | 54. Malawi | 1.8 |
| 57. Fiji | 8.3 | 76 | 57. Mozambique | 1.6 |
| 58. Belize | 7.9 | 75 | 58. French Polynesia | 1.5 |
| 59. Ivory Coast | 7.1 | 77 | 59. Fiji | 1.4 |
| 60. Upper Volta | 6.3 | 75 | 60. Zaire | 0.6 |
| 60. Zaire | 6.3 | 75 | 60. Mauritania | 0.6 |
| 62. Togo | 5.8 | 75 | 62. Liberia | 0.4 |
| 63. Sri Lanka | 5.4 | 76 | | |

| 1978 Per Capita GNP (\$) | Share of Manufactures in Total Exports (pct.) (year) | 1978 GSP Duty-Free Imports (\$ millions) |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | | 125. Norfolk Island 0 |
| | | 126. Western Sahara 0 |
| | | 127. Pitcairn Islands 0 |
| | | 128. Tokelau 0 |
| | | 129. Tuvalu 0 |
| | | 130. Wallis Island 0 |
| | | 131. Yemen 0 |
| | | **132. Zambia 0 |

** Statistics are not available for all beneficiary developing countries.

Source: International Development Cooperation Agency.