A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Special Studies, 1989–1998

Supplement

A UPA Collection

from

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International Trade

Special Studies, 1989–1998

Supplement

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A UPA Collection from

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SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

No single organization can provide the background information, the wide range of current data, and the crucial analyses that are required by the executive departments of the federal government on complex and volatile international issues. When there can be little margin of error concerning the facts and recommendations being given to key officials, executive departments depend upon an elite group of private and governmental organizations—"think tanks"—for special studies of the highest caliber.

Described below are several of the federal government agencies and organizations, U.S. military educational institutions, and quasi-government and nongovernment think tanks and consulting corporations identified in this publication.

U.S. Federal Government Agencies and Organizations

Central Intelligence Agency
The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is the keystone of the U.S. intelligence community. Its mission consists of supporting the president, the National Security Council, and all who make and execute U.S. national security policy by providing accurate, evidence-based, comprehensive, and timely foreign intelligence related to national security. It also conducts counterintelligence activities, special activities, and other functions related to foreign intelligence and national security as directed by the president.

Congressional Budget Office
The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) was created in 1974 by the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act. The mission of the CBO is to supply Congress with objective analyses needed for budget decisions. The CBO helps Congress to prepare the budget by preparing an annual report that provides economic and budget projections for the following ten years.

Export-Import Bank of the United States
The Export-Import Bank of the United States is an independent federal agency. It was created in 1934 in order to help facilitate the export of goods by U.S. businesses.

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago is one of the twelve regional banks that, together with the Board of Governors, make up the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago helps to formulate the national monetary policy and also regulates banks and bank holding companies in the Seventh Federal Reserve District. It also conducts research on regional economic issues and on broader topics related to banks, financial services, and the economy.
Federal Reserve System, Board of Governors

The Federal Reserve System serves as the central bank of the United States. It was started by Congress in 1913 in order to help provide economic stability to the nation following a period of economic panics and depressions. Maintaining economic stability remains one of the Federal Reserve’s primary goals. Other key aims include maintaining a low unemployment rate, stable prices, and consistent economic growth. The Federal Reserve System also conducts research into all matters of monetary policy.

General Accounting Office

The General Accounting Office (GAO) is the investigative arm of the Congress and is charged with examining all matters relating to the receipt and disbursement of public funds. GAO was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 to independently audit government agencies. Over the years, Congress has expanded GAO’s audit authority, added new responsibilities and duties, and strengthened GAO’s ability to perform independently.

Supporting Congress is GAO’s fundamental responsibility. In meeting this objective, GAO performs a variety of services, the most prominent of which are audits and evaluations of government programs and activities. The majority of these reviews are made in response to specific congressional requests.

Office of the United States Trade Representative

The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) was created by Congress in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and implemented by President Kennedy in Executive Order 11075 on January 15, 1963. Initially named the Office of the Special Trade Representative, this agency was authorized to negotiate all trade agreements programs under the Tariff Act of 1930 and the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

As part of the Trade Act of 1974, Congress established the office as a cabinet-level agency within the Executive Office of the President and gave it other powers and responsibilities for coordinating trade policy.

In 1980, the office was renamed the USTR. President Carter’s Executive Order 12188 of January 4, 1980, authorized the USTR to set and administer overall trade policy. The USTR was also designated as the nation’s chief trade negotiator and as the representative of the United States in the major international trade organizations.

President’s Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations

The President’s Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations is part of the USTR. It provides advice to the USTR regarding U.S. trade policy. The Committee consists of representatives from state and local government and persons representing labor, industry, agriculture, small business, service industries, retailers, and consumer interests.

President’s Export Council

The role of the President’s Export Council is to advise the president on issues pertaining to the export of goods by U.S. businesses. The council consists of members of Congress, labor and agricultural representatives, business leaders, and representatives from the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, State, and
Treasury, and the USTR and the Export-Import Bank of the United States. During the term of President Clinton, representatives from the Small Business Administration and the Department of Energy joined the President’s Export Council.

**Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee**

The Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee is an interagency task force chaired by the secretary of commerce. The committee is dedicated to thinking strategically about the U.S. global competitive position and is charged with leveraging and streamlining export promotion and trade finance services.

**United States International Trade Commission**

The United States International Trade Commission (USITC) is an independent, quasi-judicial federal agency that provides objective trade expertise to both the legislative and executive branches of government, determines the impact of imports on U.S. industries, and directs actions against certain unfair trade practices, such as patent, trademark, and copyright infringement. USITC analysts and economists investigate and publish reports on U.S. industries and the global trends that affect them. The agency also updates and publishes the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

**U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), Bureau for Africa, Office of Sustainable Development**

The Office of Sustainable Development is responsible for providing intellectual leadership on African development issues through analysis, program design, technical assistance, advocacy, and information dissemination in the areas of economics, productive sector development, information technology, social sciences, democracy/governance, natural resources management and environment, agriculture, population, AIDS, health, education, and crisis mitigation and recovery. The office manages a set of strategic objectives designed to help guide overseas operating units in making decisions about program design and implementation; supports, encourages, and strengthens the performance of African regional institutions and other international organizations in areas of common interest; and leads the bureau’s strategic thinking in technical areas and provides technical expertise to bureau teams led by other offices. The Office of Sustainable Development provides the intellectual leadership within the bureau for analysis and evaluations that measure progress toward achieving agency goals and objectives.

**U.S. Agency for International Development, Center for Development Information and Evaluation**

The Center for Development Information and Evaluation (CDIE) designs AID’s program performance measurement systems at the operating unit and agency levels; shares responsibility for undertaking agencywide performance measurement analysis and reporting; conducts agencywide evaluations of program and operations performance issues; and synthesizes and disseminates lessons learned in a timely manner to benefit policy making, resource allocation, and program planning and implementation. CDIE promotes a cross-sectoral perspective in strategic planning and creates and maintains AID’s “institutional memory” of development documents.
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for International Research

The Census Bureau is the preeminent collector and provider of timely, relevant, and quality data about the people and economy of the United States. The Center for International Research conducts economic and demographic studies.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service

The Economic Research Service (ERS) provides economic analysis on efficiency, efficacy, and equity issues related to agriculture, food, the environment, and rural development to improve public and private decision making. Divisions within the ERS include the Agriculture and Trade Analysis Division, the Market and Trade Economics Division, and the NAFTA Economic Monitoring Taskforce. The ERS is one of four agencies in the Research, Education, and Economics Mission area of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture operates programs designed to improve international trade opportunities for U.S. agriculture. FAS also heads the international activities of the Department of Agriculture. This role includes the collection and analysis of statistics and marketing information pertaining to agriculture. FAS is also responsible for administering the Department of Agriculture’s export credit guarantee and food programs. Additionally, FAS represents the Department of Agriculture in international trade negotiations regarding agriculture.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library, Agricultural Trade and Marketing Information Center

The National Agricultural Library serves as the library for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Agricultural Trade and Marketing Information Center was part of the National Agricultural Library until it ceased operation in 1999.

U.S. Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce promotes job creation, economic growth, sustainable development, and improved living standards. Working in partnership with business, universities, communities, and workers, the Department of Commerce builds and promotes U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace by strengthening and safeguarding the nation’s economic infrastructure, keeping America competitive with science and technology and an information base, and providing effective management and stewardship of the nation’s resources and assets.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Export Administration

The Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) promotes U.S. national and economic security and foreign policy interests by managing and enforcing the department’s security-related trade and competitiveness programs. BXA plays a key role in issues involving national security and nonproliferation, export growth, and high technology. The bureau’s continuing major challenge is combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction while furthering the growth of U.S. exports.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration

The Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce was created in 1965 by the Public Works and Economic Development Act. Its primary mission is to foster job creation and economic development in economically distressed areas of the United States.

U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

The International Trade Administration (ITA) supports U.S. businesses in the global marketplace. The ITA encourages and promotes U.S. exports by implementing a national export strategy, focusing on the Big Emerging Markets, providing industry and country analysis for U.S. business, and supporting new-to-export and new-to-market businesses through strategically located U.S. Export Assistance Centers, domestic commercial service offices, and worldwide posts and commercial centers in seventy countries. In addition, the ITA ensures that U.S. businesses have equal access to foreign markets by advocating on behalf of U.S. exporters who are competing for major overseas contracts and by implementing major trade agreements, such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the Japan “Framework.” It also enables U.S. business to compete against unfairly traded imports and safeguards jobs and the competitive strength of American industry by enforcing antidumping and countervailing duty laws and agreements that provide remedies for unfair trade practices.

U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the Department of Commerce is the lead agency for issues related to domestic and international telecommunications and information technology issues. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration was created in 1978 by the reorganization of the White House’s Office of Telecommunications Policy and the Department of Commerce’s Office of Telecommunications.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Technology Administration

The Technology Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce seeks to promote the role of technology in contributing to America’s economic growth. Its three agencies are the Office of Technology Policy, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Technical Information Service.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Trade Information Center

The Trade Information Center is part of the International Trade Administration within the Department of Commerce. The Trade Information Center collects information on federal export programs. Among the topics covered by the center are customs procedures, export assistance, recommendations for U.S. businesses on the best export opportunities, sources of export finance, and calendars of overseas and domestic trade events.
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) carries out the Department of Labor’s international responsibilities under the direction of the deputy under secretary for international affairs and assists in formulating international economic, trade, and immigration policies affecting American workers.

ILAB implements these objectives through the following activities: (1) representing the secretary of labor on international issues in the interagency policy-making processes chaired by the National Economic Council and the National Security Council; (2) representing the U.S. government at the International Labor Organization; (3) implementing the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation, the labor supplemental agreement to NAFTA; (4) issuing reports on international child labor issues and funding international programs to eliminate child labor exploitation; (5) representing the U.S. government in the Human Resources Working Group of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum; (6) preparing G-7 and EU meetings involving labor market policy issues; (7) representing the U.S. government in the Employment, Labor and Social Affairs Committee of the OECD; (8) assisting the U.S. Trade Representative in international trade negotiations, including immigration-related issues; (9) coordinating labor market technical assistance programs with foreign countries; and (10) undertaking research on the impact of international trade and immigration policies on U.S. workers.

U.S. Government Working Group on Electronic Commerce

The U.S. Government Working Group on Electronic Commerce was created by President Clinton in 1995. The role of the group was to help promote the growth of electronic commerce and to discuss issues related to the future of electronic commerce and the internet.

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency is an independent federal agency that assists U.S. business in pursuing international business opportunities. It accomplishes this goal through funding feasibility studies, training grants, workshops, and technical assistance pertaining to international trade. The U.S. Trade and Development Agency works closely with the Department of Commerce, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. The agency was founded in 1981 and is located in Arlington, Virginia.

U.S. Military Educational Institutions and Organizations

National Defense University, Industrial College of the Armed Forces

The mission of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF) is to prepare selected military officers and civilians for senior leadership and staff positions by conducting postgraduate, executive-level courses of study and associated research dealing with the resource component of national power, with special emphasis on materiel acquisition and joint logistics and their integration into national security strategy for peace and war. Reflecting this joint and interagency perspective, 67 percent of the student body is composed of military representatives from the land, sea, and air services; 25 percent are drawn from the Departments of Defense and
State and ten other federal agencies; 7 percent international military officers; and 1 percent come from the private sector.

In addition, at the direction of the under secretary of defense for acquisition and technology, ICAF serves as the information provider under the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act. In this capacity, ICAF acts as a consortium college of the Defense Acquisition University.

**Naval Postgraduate School**

The Naval Postgraduate School, located in Monterey, California, is an academic institution with an emphasis on study and research programs relevant to the navy's interests, as well as to the interests of other arms of the Department of Defense.

Students come from all service branches of the U.S. defense community, as well as from the Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the services of more than twenty-five allied nations. The school provides more than forty programs of study, ranging from the traditional engineering and physical sciences to the rapidly evolving space science programs. The faculty, the majority of whom are civilians, are drawn from a broad range of educational institutions.

**Quasi-Governmental and Nongovernmental Think Tanks and Consulting Corporations; International Organizations with Official U.S. Governmental Representation; and Foreign Government Agencies**

**Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee**

The Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee is an intergovernmental organization that was formed in 1956 following the 1955 Bandung Conference of Asian and African nations. Over forty nations are members of the committee. The committee's primary function is to examine matters of international law and serve as an advisory body for the member countries.

**General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade organization**

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was first signed in 1947 in order to promote free trade between member states. The GATT organization was created in order to oversee the trade agreement. In 1994, the GATT organization was replaced by the World Trade Organization. All nations that were members of the GATT became members of the World Trade Organization.

**Group of Thirty, Washington, D.C.**

The Group of Thirty is a private, nonprofit organization that was established in 1970. Its primary mission is to promote understanding of international economic and financial issues.

**International Trade Centre, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development/GATT**

The International Trade Centre was created in 1947 by GATT. Since 1968, this organization has been operated jointly by GATT and the United Nations. Since 1994, it has also become part of the World Trade Organization. The International Trade Centre provides assistance to developing countries for trade promotion.
Japan Trade and Investment Insurance Organization

The Japan Trade and Investment Insurance Organization was created in 1950 to help promote exports by Japanese businesses. It accomplished this mission by providing insurance to Japanese exporters. In 2001, the organization changed and has become Nippon Export and Investment Insurance.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan

In 1949, Japan’s Trade Agency and Ministry of Commerce and Industry merged to form the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). Since its founding, MITI has assumed responsibility for overseeing Japan’s international trade policy. Throughout its history, MITI also was a key shaper of Japanese industrial policy and provided Japanese industries with information concerning modernization, technological development, and foreign competition. MITI also played an essential role in the development of many of Japan’s major industries by providing protection from foreign imports and by helping Japanese industries to expand to foreign markets. During the 1980s, MITI was involved in efforts to liberalize Japanese import policies.

National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy

The National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy began operations in 1984 as part of Resources for the Future. In 1992, it broke off from Resources for the Future and became an independent nonprofit organization. The center serves as a center for research and discussion on issues pertaining to U.S. agriculture.

National Bureau for Economic Research

The National Bureau for Economic Research is a nonprofit research organization that sponsors university professors throughout the country to conduct research on the economy.

University of California, Berkeley, Center for Western European Studies and Institute of International Relations

The Center for Western European Studies at the University of California at Berkeley is part of the university’s international and areas studies program. The center coordinates research on topics dealing with Finland, France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. The Institute of International Relations is an interdisciplinary institute that supports research by both faculty members and students. Among the major subjects covered by the institute are employment and labor relations.

World Bank, Financial Policy and Systems Division, Country Economics Department

The World Bank is an international development assistance agency. Its chief role is to provide loans to developing nations in order to promote economic development in those countries. A key focus of the bank is to provide financial assistance for health programs and education programs. The bank also attempts to provide assistance that will allow the recipient nations to develop institutions and quality government programs to help reduce poverty. Also central to the bank’s mission is promoting and supporting the development of private business enterprises.
SOURCE NOTE

This microform collection includes materials filmed from selected holdings of a variety of U.S. government departments and agencies, U.S. military academies, and several “think tanks” that provided research commentary and analyses under contract to the federal government.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The International Trade: 1989–1998 Supplement collection consists of studies that became available during the period 1989–1998 from a variety of sources, including U.S. executive branch departments, agencies, and commissions; U.S. military educational institutions and organizations; and U.S. government contracts to universities, corporations, and “think tanks.”
# ABBREVIATIONS

The following acronyms and abbreviations are used throughout this guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AID</td>
<td>U.S. Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>APEC</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation</td>
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<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATPA</td>
<td>Andean Trade Preference Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>BECC</td>
<td>Border Environmental Cooperation Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAP</td>
<td>Common Agricultural Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBERA</td>
<td>Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMEA</td>
<td>Council for Mutual Economic Assistance</td>
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<td>EC</td>
<td>European Community</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>GAO</td>
<td>General Accounting Office</td>
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<td>GATT</td>
<td>General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade</td>
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<td>MOU</td>
<td>memorandum of understanding</td>
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<td>NADB</td>
<td>North American Development Bank</td>
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<td>NAFTA</td>
<td>North American Free Trade Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
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<tr>
<td>USTR</td>
<td>United States Trade Representative</td>
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<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Trade Organization</td>
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</table>
The following index is a guide to the documents in this microfilm edition. The four-digit number on the far left is the frame number at which a particular document begins. This is followed by the document title, the originating institution and author, the date of the document, and the total number of pages in the document. A brief abstract drawn from the document follows.

Reel 1

1989

0001 International Trade in Financial Services.
This paper analyzes the relationship between a country's resource endowments and its net trade in financial services. For the purposes of the study, the phrase “trade in financial services” is defined as consisting of four types of products. These are: (1) domestic and foreign currency deposit-taking and lending to governments, corporations, private individuals, and others; (2) specialized forms of lending, including trade financing, loan syndications, and participations; (3) domestic and foreign currency trading and dealing; and (4) securities brokerage, private placements, financial advisory services, and various other services. The main objective of the paper is to identify those resources that may provide a comparative advantage in the provision of financial services.

The volume of merchandise traded internationally was almost 40 percent higher in 1988 than at the time of the 1982 recession. In addition to trade growth, GATT economists also saw moderate inflation in the industrial countries and strong investment as strengths in the world economy in 1988. This report stresses the broad-based nature of international trade in 1988. It also notes that trade in manufacturing grew most significantly during the year, and that trade in mining products, including petroleum, and agricultural products also had significant volume growth during the year.

0046 International Trade: The Health of the U.S. Steel Industry.
This paper considers the health of the steel industry in the United States during the 1980s. Already performing poorly as a result of a variety of factors, including slow productivity growth, competition from foreign producers, and relatively high labor costs, the American steel industry was particularly affected by the recession of the early 1980s.
Additionally, the steel industry did not benefit from the recovery that began in 1983 because the rise in the value of the dollar put U.S. steel producers at a comparative disadvantage and triggered a surge of imports of steel. The report also found that between 1985 and 1989, the American steel industry performed better, primarily because of a decline in the value of the dollar, improvements in labor productivity, and reductions or slower growth in wages and benefits. In addition, the end of the recession led to greater demand, and by 1989 the industry had returned to normal levels of profitability.

Through an eleven-region, twenty-two-commodity world net trade model, this study finds that elimination of protectionist agricultural policies in industrial market economies would drive up world prices for most commodities. The increases would be closely related to the levels of government assistance. Government assistance to agricultural producers is highest in Japan, followed by the European Community (EC) and the United States. The analysis also indicates that the United States would improve its agricultural balance of trade, while the EC and Japan would face considerably larger trade deficits. The study also argues that all three economies, however, would experience income gains from liberalization, indicating that policies used by these three economies to transfer resources between the farm and nonfarm sectors are inefficient.

Regional Seminar on International Trade Law.
This publication summarizes the proceedings of the Regional Seminar on International Trade held in New Delhi in October 1989. It consists of both working papers and texts of international conventions and other legal works on international trade and commerce. The publication's intended purpose was to help Asian and African governments to adhere to the legal regulations regarding international trade and commerce. Major topics covered by the working papers include international sale of goods, international maritime and multimodal transport of goods, international financing, and international commercial arbitration. The Indian Council of Arbitration, in cooperation with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, hosted the seminar. Also associated with the seminar were the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

International Trade Insurance in Japan.
This paper explores the role, functions, and working of Japan's international trade insurance. The trade insurance system was established in 1950 in order to cover the losses that might occur in the course of export, import, intermediary trade, overseas investment, and other related transactions with foreign countries.
1991

0335  **Sino-U.S. Economic Relations: Problems and Perspectives.**  
This paper focuses on economic relations between the United States and China. Beginning with a section on Chinese economic reforms before the Tiananmen Square demonstrations, the paper then looks at economic interactions between the United States and China, paying particular attention to misunderstandings between the two countries. The next section of the paper considers Chinese economic reforms and U.S. policies after Tiananmen. The paper concludes by presenting policy recommendations for economic relations between the United States and China.

0447  **Strengthening International Business Training in Developing Countries: Strategic Issues and Elements of an Integrated Programme.**  
This paper considers issues relating to the strengthening of international business training capacities in developing countries. It discusses the rationale for national training capacity, changes in demand for international business training, experiences with strengthening training institutions, and features and elements of an integrated action plan.

0472  **International Trade in Banking Services: A Conceptual Framework.**  
This paper sets up a conceptual framework that can be used to analyze the rules that should govern international trade in banking services. A unique feature of this framework is that it relates the choice of rules both to the means by which banking services are provided internationally and to the policy goals countries seek to achieve. The paper also discusses the forum in which countries might adopt rules based on this framework.

1992

0504  **OECD Trade with Asia: A Reference Aid.**  
This report provides detailed commodity statistics of OECD trade with different regions of the world. In this publication, data are provided on total OECD trade with Asia, trade of the five largest OECD countries with the region, and U.S. trade with Asian countries.

0652  **Going Global: How Europe Helps Small Firms Export.**  
This paper addresses the issue of the relatively low volume of export trade by American businesses by examining the policies of the export-intensive nations of Europe. The paper notes that with its long history of export market development, European public and private sector export assistance programs offer important lessons for American businesses.

0752  **President’s Export Council Trade Mission to Taiwan: A Report to the President and U.S. Business, 1992.**  
The President’s Export Council trade mission to Taiwan in February 1992 focused on opportunities in Taiwan’s Six-Year Development Plan. The first part of this report outlines what the mission learned of the numerous opportunities for U.S. companies in
Taiwan’s Six-Year Plan. The second half of the report focuses on the issues and concerns raised during the mission. Taiwan authorities particularly pointed out their desire for increased access to U.S. technology, while the President’s Export Council members stressed that such transfer could take place only on a mutually beneficial basis. The report concludes by recommending that the U.S. government and industry give high priority to the Taiwan market and to ensuring that export programs are commensurate with the high potential of that market for U.S. exports.

China: Agricultural and Trade Report.  
This report consists of statistical summaries and several articles regarding Chinese agriculture and trade. Agricultural commodities covered include grains, oilseeds, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and livestock and feed. Articles cover Chinese trade with neighboring countries in the early 1980s; Chinese production, consumption, and trade of barley; food consumption and production patterns; the agricultural market system; building a new socialist rural order; and rural labor force trends.

Reel 2

1992 cont.

Pacific Rim: Agriculture and Trade Report.  
This publication consists of articles regarding agriculture and trade issues for the Pacific Rim. The first section includes reports on U.S. agricultural exports to East Asia, new developments in agriculture and trade policies, agricultural production and farm income, and consumption patterns and retail prices. The second section considers several different agricultural commodities. There are reports on rice, Canadian and Australian wheat production, corn, soybeans, South Korean beef, hides and skins, Taiwanese pork, poultry, dairy products, sugar import demand, U.S. cotton exports, and wool markets. The third section includes an overview of the future of agriculture and trade in the region. There are also articles on environmental issues, regulatory reform in Australia and New Zealand, and trade restrictions in the Japanese pork import market.

International Trade: Implementation of the U.S.–Canada Free Trade Agreement.  
This report examines some of the issues pertaining to the implementation of the U.S.–Canada Free Trade Agreement. Five major questions areas are considered: (1) what actions U.S. and Canadian agencies have taken to carry out the agreement; (2) how the agreement affected U.S.–Canada trade, including border-crossing concerns and differing product standards; (3) how U.S. businesses viewed the agreement’s rules of origin and related administrative requirements; (4) how the federal agencies have coordinated their trade activities and whether there is a need to establish an Office of Free Trade Ombudsman; and (5) what other projects could settle problems under the agreement.


A Revised Supercomputer Procurement Agreement was signed between the United States and Japan in June 1990. The agreement provides for the government of Japan to adopt procurement practices similar to those used by the U.S. government. This report analyzes the agreement by first identifying trends in the global market for supercomputers and then examining this market in its context as a segment of the increasingly integrated world computer market. This part of the report focuses on Japan and the United States because these two countries are the two major suppliers of supercomputers as well as two of the largest markets. After this analysis, the procurement agreement is assessed and possible future directions and strategies are considered.

Marketing in Thailand.


This report looks at various aspects of doing business in Thailand. Beginning with an overview of the general outlook for Thailand’s economy, it then considers several specific topics. These include import marketing, transportation and utilities, advertising; credit, trade regulations, investment, guidance for business travelers, and important Thai government and quasi-government agencies.

International Trade: Advertising and Promoting U.S. Cigarettes in Selected Asian Countries.


This report reviews issues associated with the advertisement and promotion of U.S. cigarettes in Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Indonesia. The report focuses on three major areas: (1) the continuation of the conflicting U.S. government policies of pursuing antismoking initiatives domestically while assisting U.S. cigarette companies in selling their products abroad, and U.S. government regulation of cigarette exports compared with exports of other potentially harmful products or substances; (2) the restrictions on cigarette advertising and promotion imposed in the reviewed countries, and any alleged violations by U.S. cigarette companies as reported by the foreign governments; and (3) the advertising and promotional practices of U.S. cigarette companies in these countries.

Western Europe Agriculture and Trade Report.


This report consists of several articles regarding Western European agriculture and trade. The publication begins with several overview articles covering EC agricultural support, agricultural income in the EC, U.S.—EC agricultural trade, and highlights in various commodity markets. Agricultural commodities covered include grains, oilseeds, protein crops, beef and veal, pork, poultry, eggs, sheep and goats, dairy, sugar, wine, and tobacco. The publication concludes with several articles on developments in Western Europe. These include an agreement reached between the United States and EC in an oilseed trade dispute, agricultural effects on the environment, and the timetable for the European economic integration.
0463  Trading with Japan: A Survey of Recent Issues and Approaches.
The United States ran its largest bilateral trade deficit with Japan from the early 1980s to the early 1990s. Many argued that part of the problem has been the issue of access to the Japanese market. This paper identifies the government agencies responsible for trade activities, discusses challenges faced in the early 1990s, and surveys a series of approaches to dealing with trade issues. Trade approaches discussed include bilateral negotiations, Market-Oriented Sector-Specific, the Structural Impediments Initiative, and the GATT.

1993

The Advisory Committee on Trade and Policy Negotiations undertook this study because of its concerns about the rising level of tension between the United States and Japan in the early 1990s over trade issues. The committee argued that Japan’s large trade surplus needed to be reduced. The paper concludes that a comprehensive strategy is needed for addressing Japan’s trade surplus and offers several specific recommendations for achieving such a result.

0549  U.S. Labor Market Effects of European Economic Integration: Policy Considerations.
This paper examines the impact of European economic integration on the U.S. labor market. The paper contends that the EC’s interest in seeing Eastern Europe develop could led the EC to favor trade with that area at the expense of the United States. Therefore, the paper recommends that the United States should adopt fiscal policies that increase public and private saving to address its capital market problems. It further argues that the United States must avoid provoking a trade war with the EC and instead pursue trade policies that would encourage the EC to adopt free trade policies compatible with broad multilateral agreements such as GATT. The report also examines the implications of developments in Europe for specific industries.

0703  Effects of Greater Economic Integration within the European Community on the United States: Fifth Followup Report.
This report covers the potential economic consequences for the United States of the EC’s single-market initiative. This report covers developments during 1992. Four main areas were addressed: (1) changes in EC and member-state laws, regulations, and policies that could affect U.S. exports to the EC, and U.S. investment and business operating conditions in the EC; (2) the impact of such changes on major sectors of U.S. exports to the EC and on U.S investment and business operating conditions in the EC; (3) the trade effects of the EC’s efforts; and (4) the relationship and possible impact of the single-market exercise on the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.
Reel 3

1993 cont.

0001 Export Promotion in Indonesia.
This paper considers export promotion services in Indonesia from the perspectives of both the service providers and the firms using the services. Factors examined include the source of services, their use and impact, and the nature of competition in the market for services and information. The study also examines the Agency for International Development’s (AID) experience in assisting export promotion in Indonesia during the 1980s. The study found that assistance in deregulation throughout the 1980s was more important in effecting change than direct interventions to support business activity. The study also argues that government-subsidized export promotion programs were only of some help during the early stages of firm market entry.

0114 Agricultural Trade Policy and Trade for Central and East Europe.
This item consists of summaries of trade policies of countries in Central and Eastern Europe as well as data on U.S. agricultural imports and exports with these countries. Countries covered include Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

0151 East Asia: Regional Economic Integration and Implications for the United States.
This paper examines trade, investment, and other economic data, as well as commercial and development policies, of East Asian countries to determine whether economic changes and policy measures of the 1980s and early 1990s were leading to more formal economic integration among East Asian nations. The report studied three industrial sectors—automotive, computers, and petroleum—and the environmental and energy sectors to identify factors favoring or preventing economic integration in the region. The study also considered what these trends might mean for U.S. trade interests and policy.

0333 Agricultural Marketing: Export Opportunities for Wood Products in Japan Call for Customer Focus.
The U.S. forest products industry has traditionally sold most of its solid wood products domestically. This study considers the efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Foreign Agricultural Service to support the U.S. lumber industry in promoting its solid wood products in Japan, the United States’ primary customer for these products. The report found that the primary approach taken by the Foreign Agricultural Service was to try to reduce trade barriers. The report argues that such an approach was good for U.S. lumber companies but failed to adequately take into consideration the needs of the customers.
International Agriculture and Trade Reports: China.
This publication consists of articles pertaining to agriculture and trade in China. There are general articles on the Chinese economy and agricultural production and trade. Other topics covered include China’s oilseed, grain, sugar, and tobacco sectors; a drop in cotton output in 1992 and 1993 because of drought and pests; livestock and feed; and rural development in both coastal and inland areas in China.

International Agriculture and Trade Reports: Asia.
This publication begins with a general summary of agriculture and trade by Asian countries and a background report covering the increasing importance of Asian nations in both global and U.S. agricultural trade. These general articles are followed by a series of reports on the agricultural trade prospects during the 1990s for the countries in the region. Countries covered are Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

International Agriculture and Trade Reports: Asia and Pacific Rim.
This publication consists of articles considering agriculture and trade in Asia and the Pacific Rim from a regional perspective as well as more specific articles on certain agricultural industries in specific countries. The regional articles address a wide range of topics. These include Asian food aid, competition among Asian countries in the world rice trade, sugar exports, cattle hide imports, and the role of Asia and the Pacific in U.S. agricultural trade. Other articles cover trade between the United States and China, Japan, and South Korea; economic changes in Vietnam; and lessons learned from the deregulation of agriculture in New Zealand.

Reform of China’s Foreign Trade System and Prospects for Freer Trade.
This paper considers the impact of Chinese trade reforms of the early 1990s. The paper begins with a summary of trade reforms undertaken in China at the beginning of 1991. It then considers the impact of these trade reforms on five industries: automotive, machinery and electronics, chemicals, textiles, and agricultural products. The paper also discusses the linkage between China’s trade reforms and other reform measures, including foreign exchange and banking. A final section covers U.S. trade prospects with China.

This document consists of the proceedings of a conference sponsored by the International Trade Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce on opportunities for U.S. auto parts companies to sell their products to Japanese companies. The proceedings include transcripts of speeches made by some of the conference participants. There are also transcripts of some of the specific conference sessions. Among the topics covered are relationships with Japanese customers, development of

Reel 4

1993 cont.

0001 Managing Free Trade for Agriculture.
This publication focuses on the movement toward freer trade in agriculture and argues that any movement in this direction requires carefully managed domestic farm policies. The study presents an overview of world agriculture and farm policies. Particular attention is paid to the farm policies of the United States.

0105 Performance Appraisal of Exporting Enterprises.
This study examines the required conditions and the best techniques for the profitable management of exporting enterprises. The first major part of the paper examines corporate planning for exporting enterprises. The second major section discusses the performance appraisal process.

1994

0168 Assessment of U.S. Telecommunications Industry Dependence on Foreign Sources as it Impacts the U.S. Telecommunications Infrastructure. Volume I: Executive Summary.
This study updates a study of the telecommunications industry published in 1989. This report contains data from interviews with representatives of the government and industry, as well as from research in literature on this topic. The report consists of two volumes. The second volume begins at Frame 0187 of this reel. The first volume consists of a summary of the findings of the study. The report shows that between 1989 and 1994, the U.S. telecommunications industry grew more dependent on components from foreign sources.

0187 Assessment of U.S. Telecommunications Industry Dependence on Foreign Sources as it Impacts the U.S. Telecommunications Infrastructure. Volume II: Background Information.
This is the second volume of a report on the U.S. telecommunications industry’s dependence on components from foreign sources. The first part of this report is an executive summary that can be found beginning at Frame 0168 of this reel. This second volume of the report covers the study methodology, the criteria used to assess the issue, the findings, and conclusions. The report shows that between 1989 and 1994, the U.S. telecommunications industry grew more dependent on components from foreign sources.

0334 South America’s Economic Development and Emerging Markets.
This item contains reference briefs, bibliographic information on publications, and information on chambers of commerce, trade organizations, and U.S. government agencies pertaining to South America's economic development and emerging markets. Among the main topics covered are agriculture, industry, labor force, and trade. Countries covered are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

This report was undertaken in order to aid Congress in the drafting of antidumping and countervailing-duty laws. This study examines the history, economic effects, and current operation of these laws. The study finds that U.S. laws treat the pricing of imports differently than the pricing of domestically produced goods. It also notes that the antidumping and countervailing-duty laws have helped to protect U.S. firms from foreign competition.

This report was undertaken because of negotiations between the United States and Chile regarding a free trade agreement. Agricultural products account for a significant percentage of the trade between Chile and the United States. This study compares U.S. and Chilean pesticide standards. It also investigates Chilean sanitary and phytosanitary (animal and plant health) rules in order to determine how these rules could restrict imports of U.S. products.

This paper considers two AID programs for Central America: the Non-Traditional Agricultural Export Support Project and the Export and Industry Support Project. Among the topics covered are management, technical assistance, economic and social impacts, and the sustainability of the projects.

Between 1950 and the early 1990s, agricultural production in the European Union (EU) increased substantially; however, the intensive use of fertilizer and pesticides carried significant environmental costs. This paper describes some of the trends in agrichemical use in the EU. It also considers the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and other EU policies relating to environmental problems. The possible implications for U.S. agriculture and agricultural policy are also discussed.
0594 **U.S.-Mexico Border Economic Development Task Force.**
This publication is a compilation of the different programs of the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Border Economic Development Task Force. Each program summary lists the name of the program, the coordinating agency or office, a description of the program, funding, deadlines, and personnel contacts for the program.

0687 **United States—Taxes on Automobiles.**
This item consists of a panel report regarding three taxes on automobiles in the United States: the Corporate Average Fuel Economy regulations, the gas guzzler tax, and the luxury tax as it applies to cars. There are explanations of the each of these taxes followed by summaries of positions of the EC and the United States on each of these topics as they applied to GATT.

0812 **Financing the Border of Tomorrow. Progress Report on the U.S.—Mexico Border Infrastructure Finance Conference.**
In July 1993, the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Mexican Secretariat of Social Development convened the U.S.—Mexico Border Infrastructure Finance Conference. That conference focused on the financing of border infrastructure in the environmental, housing, energy, and transportation sectors. As a result of that conference, the North American Development Bank (NADBank) and the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission (BECC) were established. This publication contains progress reports on the NADBank and the BECC, and there is also a report on the progress of the other infrastructure projects that were discussed at the original conference in July 1993. The sectors covered by these other projects include energy, environment, housing, and transportation.

0884 **North American Free Trade Agreement: Structure and Status of Implementing Organizations.**
The General Accounting Office (GAO) was asked by members of Congress to provide information on the organizations being established with regard to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and to investigate the extent to which a new bureaucracy was being created to manage the new agreement. The GAO presented a briefing to Congress on September 27, 1994. This paper summarizes the main points of the GAO’s findings. It contains summaries of each of the new organizations established in accordance with NAFTA.

0930 **Recommendations on APEC of the President’s Advisory Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiations.**
*President’s Advisory Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiations, Washington, D.C. October 1994. 28pp.*
This report consists of the recommendations made by the President’s Advisory Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiations for a meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) that took place in Bogor, Indonesia, in November 1994. APEC was founded in 1989. In 1994 it consisted of seventeen member countries: Australia, Brunei, Canada, People’s Republic of China (PRC), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Chinese
Taipei, Thailand, and the United States. Chile joined APEC at the November 1994 meeting.

Reel 5

1994 cont.

0001 International Trade: Issues Regarding Imposition of an Oil Embargo Against Nigeria.
In July 1994, the U.S. House of Representatives passed House Concurrent Resolution 151, condemning the Nigerian military government's antidemocratic actions and the jailing of human rights activists and democratic political leaders. This paper considers the potential economic impacts on the world economy and the U.S. economy of a multilateral oil embargo on Nigeria. It then assesses the political viability of a multilateral oil embargo. The report also discusses the potential economic impact on the world economy and the U.S. economy, as well as the potential political impact on Nigeria, of a U.S. unilateral oil embargo on Nigeria.

0016 Effects of the Arab League Boycott of Israel on U.S. Businesses.
This report, conducted by the United States International Trade Commission at the request of the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), estimates the economic effects on U.S. businesses of the Arab League boycott of Israel. The report contains two main parts. The first part provides a history of the Arab League boycott and also discusses how the boycott has been implemented and enforced. The second major part discusses the economic effects of the boycott on U.S. businesses. Among the topics considered are sales, transportation costs, profits, and investment activity.

This report was prepared to fulfill section 207 of the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA). Section 207 instructs the secretary of labor to continually review and analyze the impact of ATPA on U.S. labor. This report is the first report produced in compliance with section 207, and it analyzes ATPA's impact on U.S. trade and employment between July 1992 and December 1993. The report consists of four main parts. The first part describes ATPA and also compares the conditions for duty-free treatment of U.S. imports under ATPA with those under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States. The second part assesses changes in U.S. international merchandise trade as a result of ATPA. The third major part considers changes in employment trends. The report concludes with general conclusions about the impact on U.S. labor after approximately eighteen months of operation of ATPA.

This paper reviews the details and effects of the 1992 U.S.–EU bilateral aircraft agreement. First, it assesses the viability of the agreement. Second, it considers the
potential impact of changes in government support in the competitiveness of the U.S. large civil aircraft industry. Third, the paper notes the efforts of the United States and the EU to extend coverage of the agreement to other nations with aerospace industries and to related aerospace products.

0236 **NAFTA: An Early Assessment.**
This report considers the economic impacts of NAFTA on U.S. agriculture and rural America. The United States and Mexico are the focus of this report. Among the commodities investigated are livestock, grains, oilseeds, cotton, fruits, and vegetables. Other topics covered include employment, environmental monitoring, and agricultural trade between the United States and Mexico. Other NAFTA assessments by the NAFTA Economic Monitoring Task Force can be found in this microfilm edition at Reel 5, Frame 0578 and Frame 0715, and at Reel 7, Frame 0001 and Frame 0357.

0332 **Consensus for Our Future: Free Trade in the Americas. Views and Recommendations from the Private Sector.**
This publication consists of a compilation of articles collected by the U.S. Department of Commerce relative to the topic of economic integration in the Americas. The first paper calls for economic integration and was jointly sponsored by Council of the Americas, the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., and the Association of American Chambers of Commerce. The second document addresses the same topic and comes from the Business Council of Latin America. The third item is a joint resolution of the Brazil–U.S. Business Council regarding the Summit of the Americas. The publication concludes with two items issued by the Committee on Canada–United States Relations. The first is a joint resolution on expansion of NAFTA, and the second is a joint resolution on the Summit of the Americas.

0356 **Destination Japan: A Business Guide for the 90s.**
This publication was intended to serve as a basic guide for potential exporters to Japan. The report is written by the Japan Export Information Center, which was created by the secretary of commerce in 1990. The center was directed to sharpen the focus and quality of business counseling and commercial information provided by the Department of Commerce regarding Japan. Topics covered in this report include basic facts about Japan, keys for business success in Japan, marketing strategies, Japanese business culture, negotiating strategies, intellectual property protection, customs regulations, Japanese banks, taxation in Japan, the Japanese government, trade barriers, and a list of Japanese business terms.

1995

0467 **U.S.–China Trade: Implementation of Agreements on Market Access and Intellectual Property.**
In 1992 the United States and China signed two memorandums of understanding (MOUs) in which each country made specific commitments pertaining to intellectual property rights protection and market access. This paper examines China's compliance with these two MOUs. The report focuses on two main areas. First, it looks at the market
access MOU as well as the progress need for China to meet the eligibility requirements to join the GATT. Second, it looks at China’s implementation of the MOU on intellectual property rights. The paper also contains information on the legal procedures involved in addressing U.S. concerns about foreign market access and intellectual property rights protection under section 301 of the 1974 U.S. Trade Act.

0534 Comments by the Government of the United States on Japan's Interim Deregulation Report.
Office of the United States Trade Representative, Washington, D.C. March 1995. 21pp. This document was prepared by the USTR in response to a solicitation of public comment by the government of Japan regarding the Japanese government's interim deregulation plan. In general, the paper encourages increased deregulation of the Japanese economy. Specific topics covered include agriculture, automobile industry, construction industry, financial services, investment, legal services, medical and pharmaceutical services, telecommunications, and competition policy.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. April 1995. 23pp. Since the early 1990s, China has become one of the United States' most important trading partners. In August 1992, the United States and China concluded an MOU regarding prison labor. This paper reviews some of the issues as of 1995 regarding the U.S.–China MOU on prison labor. The paper describes the U.S. Customs Service's assessment of China's compliance with the MOU. It also discusses the U.S. government's success in obtaining information to enforce the prohibition against goods made with Chinese prison labor. The first appendix in the report outlines China's commitments under the 1992 prison labor MOU.

0578 NAFTA: Year One.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, NAFTA Economic Monitoring Task Force. Washington, D.C. April 1995. 79pp. NAFTA was implemented on January 1, 1994. This report assesses NAFTA during 1994 and discusses possible developments in 1995. Agricultural trade between the United States, Canada, and Mexico is a major focus of the report. There are also sections on employment and the environment. Other NAFTA assessments by the NAFTA Economic Monitoring Task Force can be found in this microfilm edition at Reel 5, Frame 0236 and Frame 0715, and at Reel 7, Frame 0001 and Frame 0357.

U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Washington, D.C. May 1995. 30pp. This paper is based on a presentation given by Jeffrey E. Garten, under secretary of commerce for international trade under President Clinton. The primary topic is the involvement of the U.S. government, particularly during the Clinton administration, in helping U.S. companies to win significant contracts abroad.

U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Washington, D.C. May 1995. 28pp. This publication covers analysis undertaken by the Clinton administration regarding America's long-term interests in the world economy. The administration argued that the markets holding the greatest potential for U.S. exports could be found in the ten “Big Emerging Markets.” These are the China area (including China, Taiwan, and Hong
Kong), India, Indonesia, South Korea, South Africa, Poland, Turkey, Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina. This paper describes the origins of this theory regarding these emerging markets. It also comments on the role of the U.S. government in relation to these markets. Finally, it discusses some of the strategies being pursued and the lessons learned as of 1995.

0715 **NAFTA: What's Up?**
This publication reports on the trade and economic impacts of NAFTA on U.S. agriculture and rural America. This report discusses the first six months of 1995 and also contains speculations about developments in the last six months of 1995. Agricultural trade between the United States, Canada, and Mexico is a major focus of the report. There are also sections on employment and the environment. Other NAFTA assessments by the NAFTA Economic Monitoring Task Force can be found in this microfilm edition at Reel 5, Frame 0236 and Frame 0578, and at Reel 7, Frame 0001 and Frame 0357.

0807 **Environmental Technologies Export Handbook: 1995.**
The purpose of this publication is to provide information regarding export opportunities, sources of assistance, financing, major environmental trade associations and programs, and publications on environmental technology issues to suppliers of environment-related products and services.

**Reel 6**

1995 cont.

0001 **Western Hemisphere Trade & Commerce Forum: Summary of Proceedings, Denver Colorado, July 1–2, 1995.**
This conference brought together some of the Western Hemisphere's academic, business, and government leaders to consider the vision of the Summit of the Americas. This vision primarily involves opening new markets and free trade throughout the hemisphere. This conference endorsed the free trade goals of the Summit of the Americas and discussed ways to improve commercial ties among the countries of the region. This publication begins with recommendations made by the conference for various business sectors: telecommunications, energy, transportation, agribusiness, tourism, health care, and the environment. Summaries from the conference workshops on each of these sectors follow. There were also workshops on small and medium sized business, private sector financing, and employment. The publication concludes with transcripts of several of the speeches made at the conference.
This publication sets forth the Big Emerging Markets strategy developed during the Clinton administration. After an introduction to the Big Emerging Markets strategy, the book includes profiles on each of these markets. In the Americas, the countries covered are Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. In Asia, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN—consisting of Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Brunei, and Vietnam), the Chinese economic area (China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan), India, and South Korea are detailed. A section on Europe, the Middle East, and Africa covers Poland, South Africa, and Turkey. The main business sectors considered in these profiles include environmental technology, health care technology, information technology, aerospace, transportation, financial services, and energy. The book concludes with a directory of trade contacts and business assistance resources for the Big Emerging Markets.

Agricultural Marketing Directory for U.S. and Africa Trade.
This item provides market and trade development information for Africa. The first section of the publication is divided into two parts. The first part consists of suggested readings on economic growth, free market enterprise, market opportunities, and international trade. A section entitled “Contacts” lists the international and regional organizations and financial institutions that promote international trade. The second section of the directory discusses countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is divided into two parts: First Tier and Second Tier. The First Tier countries are those that as of 1996 had major trading business with the United States. The Second Tier countries as of 1996 had less trade business with the United States. The discussion of each country includes a short economic overview, information on imports and exports, information on investment and trade barriers, and information on the prospects for U.S. investments and exports. There is also a listing of contacts and selected publications for each country.

Report on WTO Implementation from the President’s Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations: Cementing and Improving Existing Agreements, March 11, 1996.
The President’s Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations compiled this report in order to assist the U.S. government in assessing the operations of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the progress made as of March 1996 in implementing the Uruguay Round agreements. Major subjects covered in this report are tariffs, subsidies, antidumping, government procurement, technical barriers to trade, investment, intellectual property rights, customs regulations, civil aircraft, agriculture, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and textiles and clothing.
Reel 7

1996 cont.

0001 NAFTA: Year Two and Beyond.
   U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, NAFTA Economic
   This report discusses the trade and economic impacts of NAFTA on U.S. agriculture and
   rural America in 1995 and also contains speculations about 1996. Agricultural trade
   between the United States, Canada, and Mexico is a major focus of the report.
   Agricultural policies of these three countries are discussed. There are also sections on
   employment, the environment, and transportation. Other NAFTA assessments by the
   NAFTA Economic Monitoring Task Force can be found in this microfilm edition at Reel 5,
   Frame 0236, Frame 0578, and Frame 0715, and at Reel 7, Frame 0357.

0148 Impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement on U.S. Automotive Exports
   to Mexico.
   This report addresses the impact of NAFTA on U.S. automotive exports to Mexico. In the
   first two years of NAFTA, 1994 and 1995, U.S. automotive exports to Mexico reached
   record highs. It is concluded that these record high levels indicate that NAFTA’s
   implementation has been successful, at least in regard to automotive products. The
   report also contains statistics on U.S. automotive imports from Mexico.

0157 Agricultural Trade Policy and Trade for Central and East Europe.
   U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C. Abraham
   This paper consists of summaries of trade policies of countries in Central and Eastern
   Europe as well as data on U.S. agricultural imports and exports with these countries.
   Countries covered include Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary,
   Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, and Slovenia.

0194 Methodologies for Estimating Informal Crossborder Trade in Eastern and
   Southern Africa.
   U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Africa, Office of Sustainable
   This paper sets forth a methodology for studying the informal, cross-border trade in
   Eastern and Southern Africa. The study focuses on four main geographic areas:
   Kenya/Uganda border; Tanzania and its neighbors—Malawi, Zambia, Zaire, and
   Uganda; Malawi and its neighbors—Mozambique, Zambia, and Tanzania; and
   Mozambique and its neighbors—the Republic of South Africa, Swaziland, Malawi,
   Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Tanzania. The purpose of the paper is to gather both
   quantitative and qualitative information about cross-border trade and to analyze the
   impact of this trade on national and regional food security.

   U.S. Agency for International Development. Center for Development Information and
   This study looks at previous AID experiences with equity investment to determine
   whether such investment is a useful way to reduce poverty and stimulate development.
Thirteen AID venture capital projects are discussed, as are AID’s experiences with enterprise funds in Eastern Europe. The experiences of private enterprises and multilateral agencies in providing venture capital in developing countries are also considered. The study finds that AID venture capital projects have almost uniformly failed.

0249 President’s Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations. 
This paper consists of several recommendations and reports made by the President’s Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations. The first item is a recommendation for U.S. trade policy for agriculture. The second item is a report on competition policy. The third item is a draft for discussion on international investment. The fourth item is a report on the WTO interim agreement on government procurement.

0269 Eastern European Export Performance During the Transition. 
During the late 1980s and early 1990s, Eastern European export trade changed dramatically as trade among the Communist bloc nations decreased and trade with the West increased. This paper begins by measuring the decline in Eastern European exports to Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) countries. The second part of the paper examines the type of products exported.

0313 Country Fund Discounts and the Mexican Crisis of December 1994: Did Local Residents Turn Pessimistic Before International Investors? 
This paper investigates the hypothesis that Mexican investors turned pessimistic before international investors in the peso crisis of December 1994. This paper investigates whether data from Mexican country funds support the hypothesis that different expectations about their own economy prompted Mexican investors to be the first ones to leave the country. The paper finds that, just prior to the devaluation of the peso, Mexican country fund net asset values, mainly driven by Mexican investors, dropped faster than their prices, mainly driven by foreign investors.

0357 NAFTA: Year Three. 
This report focuses on NAFTA developments during 1996. It discusses the trade and economic impacts of NAFTA on U.S. agriculture and rural America during the year. Agricultural trade between the United States, Canada, and Mexico is a major focus of the report. Agricultural policies of these three countries are also discussed. Additionally, there are sections on employment, the environment, and processed food and beverages. Other NAFTA assessments by the NAFTA Economic Monitoring Task Force can be found in this microfilm edition at Reel 5, Frame 0236, Frame 0578, and Frame 0715, and at Reel 7, Frame 0001.
General Agreement on Trade in Services: Examination of South American Trading Partners' Schedules of Commitments.
The goal of this paper is to examine the schedules of commitments under the General Agreement on Trade in Services of nine South American countries, explain the commitments, and identify the positives and negatives of the commitments. The nine countries are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The paper begins with a general overview of the General Agreement on Trade in Services. The following chapters discuss the commitments in seven service industries: distribution services, encompassing wholesale and retail trade, and franchising services; education services; communications services, consisting of telecommunications services, courier services, and audiovisual services; health care services; professional services, including accounting, architectural, engineering, construction, advertising, and legal services; transportation services, covering rail and trucking services; and travel and tourism services.

1997

This report surveys foreign trade barriers to U.S. exports and presents estimates of the effect on U.S. exports of these foreign trade barriers. It is based upon information compiled by the USTR, the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, and members of private sector trade advisory committees and U.S. embassies. The countries or areas surveyed are: Arab League (consisting of Palestinian Authority, Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen), Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, PRC, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, EU, Ghana, Guatemala, Gulf Cooperation Council (consisting of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates), Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union (comprising Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan), Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe.

1997 cont.

This report lays out the Clinton administration's trade policy agenda for 1997 and summarizes U.S. trade and trade policy during 1996. Among the topics covered in the report on U.S. trade in 1996 are the WTO, the OECD, NAFTA, APEC, bilateral trade

0243 **Future Free Trade Area Negotiations: Report on Significant Market Opening.**
This report consists of two parts. The first part reviews major developments that affect U.S. trade with those countries that provide fair and equitable access for U.S. exports of goods and services. The second part of the report provides economic data on top U.S. trading partners, as ranked by U.S. exports for 1996, by gross domestic product and gross national product for 1994, and by the U.S. share of total imports for 1995. This report covers all regions of the world; however, particular attention is paid to Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region, two areas that as of 1996 were experiencing strong economic growth and were a major focus of U.S. trade policy.

0293 **Impact of China and Taiwan Joining the World Trade Organization on U.S. and World Agricultural Trade.**
This report quantifies the potential impact of China and Taiwan's accession to the WTO on U.S. and world agricultural trade. The report estimates that integrating China and Taiwan into the global trading system could increase total world exports by as much as $78 billion, total world imports by $94 billion, and world real consumption by $45 billion. It also estimates that total U.S. food and agricultural exports could increase by as much as $2.2 billion annually, with nongrain crops and processed food sectors potentially being the areas seeing the most gain. In addition, a net welfare gain of approximately $20 billion per year is predicted for China.

0346 **The Impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement on the U.S. Economy and Industries: A Three-Year Review.**
This report by the United States International Trade Commission examines the effects of NAFTA on the U.S. economy and on industries affected by NAFTA. Specifically, the study looks at the effects of NAFTA on trade, wages, employment, productivity, investment, and national output. The report begins with a brief introductory chapter that provides a summary of earlier NAFTA studies and a discussion of the methodology employed for this study. The second chapter describes NAFTA in general terms, including historical background and the key provisions of the agreement. The third chapter discusses the economies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The fourth chapter is quantitative analysis of the impact of NAFTA on U.S. trade, labor, and productivity. The fifth chapter describes how industries were selected, and the sixth chapter consists of an analysis of sixty-eight industries.

0976 **Strong Dollar, Weak Dollar: Foreign Exchange Rates and the U.S. Economy.**
This paper examines how the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies affect each other and how their interaction, in turn, affects consumers and the overall economy. The report also explains what the terms "strong dollar" and "weak dollar" mean and what these relative values mean for consumers and businesses.
Trade Liberalization: Western Hemisphere Trade Issues Confronting the United States.

This paper addresses efforts to liberalize trade among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. It focuses on three major areas. First, the report describes the subregional trade arrangements in effect as of July 1997. Second, it outlines the status of Free Trade of the Americas discussions as of July 1997. Third, the report outlines other developments in regional trade liberalizations outside the Free Trade of the Americas process since December 1994 when “fast track” authority ended.

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1997 cont.

General Agreement on Trade in Services: Examination of the Schedules of Commitments Submitted by Asia/Pacific Trading Partners.
The goal of this paper is to examine the schedules of commitments under the General Agreement on Trade in Services of ten Asia-Pacific countries, explain the commitments, and identify the positives and negatives of the commitments. The ten countries are Australia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. The paper begins with a general overview of the General Agreement on Trade in Services. The following chapters discuss the commitments in eight service industries: distribution services, encompassing wholesale and retail trade, and franchising services; education services; communications services, consisting of telecommunications services, courier services, and audiovisual services; health care services; professional services, including accounting, advertising, and legal services; architectural, engineering, and construction services; transportation services, covering rail and trucking services; and travel and tourism services.

This publication describes Export-Import Bank of the United States' programs in detail. The Export-Import Bank helps to finance and facilitate the export of U.S. goods and services. This guide begins with a general introduction to the Export-Import Bank of the United States. This is followed by detailed discussions of the programs and policies of the bank. The major program areas covered in this report are working capital, direct loans, guarantees, and insurance. There are also sections on the bank's programs as they relate to the OECD and the Private Export Funding Corporation. Other Export-Import Bank programs covered are the project finance program, engineering multiplier program, operations and maintenance program, lease guarantees, medium- and long-term environmental export program, and credit guarantee facilities. There is also a section on the bank's trade association policy and small business environmental policy. The guide concludes with a section on how country risk is assessed by the bank and a listing of contacts and regional offices of the bank.
0851 **USTR Strategic Plan FY 1997–FY 2002.**
This item is the strategic plan for the USTR for fiscal year 1997 through fiscal year 2002. The plan consists of four main parts: a mission statement for USTR, long-term objectives, strategies for achieving those objectives, and ways of measuring success. Four main goals are described: First, to formulate trade policy to advance the national economy and reflect the views of the private sector, of Congress, and of the executive branch. Second, to negotiate trade and investment guarantees that open foreign markets to the United States. Third, to establish effective communication regarding U.S. trade policy among Congress, the media, the private sector, and the general public. And fourth, to develop management and employees capable of acting effectively within the trade policy community.

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0001 **Likely Impact of Providing Quota-Free and Duty-Free Entry to Textiles and Apparel From Sub-Saharan Africa.**
The purpose of this report was to provide the Committee on Ways and Means of the U.S. House of Representatives with an assessment of the textile and apparel industries in Sub-Saharan Africa and the possible impact of granting them easier access to the U.S. market. Between 1991 and 1996, U.S. imports of textiles and apparel from Sub-Saharan Africa consisted of less than 1 percent of the total U.S. imports of such products. The study found that if easier access were granted, apparel imports from Sub-Saharan Africa would likely grow by a significant percentage, but that the overall effect on U.S. trade would be small. The study argues that the impact on the U.S. textile industry and its workers would also be negligible.

0185 **59th Annual Report of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board to the Congress of the United States for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1997.**
This item is the report for fiscal year 1997 of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board. Sections of the report cover board orders, movement of merchandise in general purpose zones and subzones, foreign-trade zone statistics for 1993 to 1997, main foreign-status products received in foreign-trade zones applications filed, administrative actions, lists of zones and subzones, and zones by state.

0245 **The National Export Strategy: Cornerstone for Growth.**
This publication discusses the national export strategy for 1998. Introductory letters by President Clinton and Secretary of Commerce William M. Daley discuss some of the developments in the national export strategy since 1993. The remainder of the publication discusses the plans for 1998. The first section discusses U.S. commercial policy. The topics covered are transnational bribery, standards to promote U.S. exports, offsets, and small business. The second section relates to strategies for emerging regions. The regions covered are Asia, Latin America, Central and Southern Europe,

This report covers four main areas. First, it provides data for 1996 on the total U.S.—Sub-Saharan Africa trade and investment flows. Second, the paper identifies the major developments in the WTO and in U.S. trade and economic policy and commercial activities that have a significant impact on bilateral trade and investment in Sub-Saharan Africa. Third, it discusses new developments in trade and economic activities within the individual nations of Africa. Fourth, the paper gives an update, as of October 1997, of the progress of regional integration in Africa.

0653 Agricultural Trade Policy and Trade for Central and Eastern Europe.  
This paper consists of summaries of trade policies of countries in Central and East Europe as well as data on U.S. agricultural imports and exports with these countries. Countries covered include Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, and Slovenia.

0691 Comprehensive Trade and Development Policy for the Countries of Africa.  
This item is a report on the Clinton administration’s program for promoting economic growth in Africa. The report discusses the key areas of the plan: trade and investment, technical assistance, financing and debt relief, and improved communication with African countries.

0718 International Agriculture and Trade Reports: Europe.  
This publication consists of four articles considering agriculture and trade in Europe. Three of the articles discuss the possible short- and long-term effects of the EU’s commitments under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture. The first article assesses how the EU’s tariff rate quotas affect the level and country distribution of EU imports. The second article considers whether the EU’s export subsidy reduction commitments under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture will affect its ability to export surpluses of grain and other commodities requiring subsidies. The third article looks at EU efforts to boost the competitiveness of the grain sector. The fourth article addresses the role of trading by state-owned enterprises in Central and Eastern Europe.

This paper discusses the extent to which foreign sanitary and phytosanitary issues may unfairly restrict U.S. agricultural exports. It also considers the U.S. government’s approach for addressing such measures.


In 1995, after almost two years of negotiations, the United States and Japan concluded an agreement covering all aspects of the U.S.–Japan automotive trade. The interagency enforcement team was created to assess compliance and progress with regard to the agreement. This report evaluates the progress made since 1995 but focuses on developments since April of 1997. After a brief introduction, the first section of the report covers motor vehicles. Among the topics covered in this section are foreign access to auto sales networks, foreign motor vehicle sales, and U.S. government support for U.S. automakers to expand their exports. The second section of the report covers original equipment parts. The third section discusses deregulation of the auto parts aftermarket. The report concludes with a section on the U.S. and Japanese automotive markets, as well as general economic conditions in Japan.

1998

Industry, Trade, and Technology Review.


This report provides an analysis of key issues regarding the global position of U.S. industries, the technological competitiveness of the United States, and trade and policy developments. This issue focuses on information technology, manufacturing processes, and the automobile industry.

Update: Developments in U.S. International Trade Dispute Settlement.


This item provides detailed summaries of the international trade disputes involving the United States. There are updates on thirty WTO cases in which the United States was a plaintiff and on eleven WTO cases in which the United States was a defendant. There are also updates on NAFTA Chapter 20 proceedings.

Agriculture and European Union Enlargement.


This report documents the framework used to analyze the 1992 CAP reform and the possible effects of enlargement of the EU. It also considers the effects of CAP reform on agricultural production, consumption, and trade of major commodities.

Update: Developments in U.S. International Trade Dispute Settlement.


This item provides detailed summaries of the international trade disputes involving the United States. There are updates on thirty WTO cases in which the United States was a plaintiff and on ten WTO cases in which the United States was a defendant. There are also updates on NAFTA Chapter 20 proceedings.
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1998 cont.

0001 **1998 National Trade Estimates Report.**
This report surveys foreign trade barriers to U.S. exports and presents estimates of the effect on U.S. exports of these foreign trade barriers. It is based upon information compiled by the USTR, the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, and members of private sector trade advisory committees and U.S. embassies. The countries or areas surveyed are: Arab League (consisting of Palestinian Authority, Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen), Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, PRC, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, EU, Ghana, Guatemala, Gulf Cooperation Council (consisting of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates), Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe.

0393 **1998 Trade Policy Agenda and 1997 Annual Report of the President of the United States on the Trade Agreements Program.**
This report lays out the Clinton administration’s trade policy agenda for 1998 and summarizes U.S. trade and trade policy during 1997. Among the topics covered in the report on U.S. trade in 1996 are the WTO, the OECD, NAFTA, APEC, bilateral trade negotiations, U.S. trade law, and trade policy development. The report concludes with an annex listing trade agreements entered into by the United States since 1984.

0667 **Industry, Trade, and Technology Review.**
This report provides an analysis of key issues regarding the global position of U.S. industries, the technological competitiveness of the United States, and trade and policy developments. This issue focuses on textiles and apparel in Jordan and Israel, the assembly industry in Hungary, and market reforms in India.

0714 **Was China the First Domino? Assessing Links Between China and the Rest of Emerging Asia.**
This paper examines the financial links between China and the other nations in Asia. The authors disagree with the argument that competition from China contributed to the crisis in the Asian financial and currency markets. The paper finds that both China and the other Asian economies experienced export growth during 1994 and 1995. The authors contend that this finding indicates that export competition with China was not a major factor in causing the crisis. The study also disagrees with the argument that it was China’s 1994 currency devaluation that eventually led to the crisis. Rather, the argument presented is that China’s devaluation was not economically important. Finally, the study
speculates that China’s economic growth might slow because of increased trade competition as a result of the devaluation of other Asian currencies.

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1998 cont.

0001 The Economic Implications of Liberalizing APEC Tariff and Nontariff Barriers to Trade.
This publication consists of the report from a symposium on tariff and nontariff barriers to trade and investment in the APEC economies. Beginning with a summary of the main findings of the symposium, the remainder of the publication reprints the papers presented at each of the symposium sessions, as well as comments made on the papers by other symposium participants. Among the major topics covered in the sessions were trade policy, foreign direct investment, deregulation, Japanese corporate activities in Asia, China and ASEAN trade barriers, ethnic Chinese networks in international trade, economies of Taiwan and South Korea, intellectual property rights, service industries, and government procurement.

0637 Advice Concerning the Proposed Expansion of the Information Technology Settlement: Phase II.
The purpose of this report was to provide information concerning the information technology products under consideration for inclusion in the Information Technology Agreement. The Information Technology Agreement was signed by twenty-eight countries or customs territories during the WTO meeting in Singapore in December 1996. The products discussed in this report belong to six major groups: consumer electronics; office machines and photographic, navigational aid, and scientific apparatus; machines for the manufacture of information technology products; components and accessories; paper, metal, plastic, and other inputs; and industrial equipment and other products.

0962 Industry, Trade, and Technology Review.
This report provides an analysis of key issues regarding the global position of U.S. industries, the technological competitiveness of the United States, and trade and policy developments. This issue focuses on the Chinese automotive industry and market and on Canadian involvement in Mexico’s maquiladora industry. There is also an appendix of performance indicators for the steel industry, automobile industry, aluminum industry, flat glass industry, and service industries.

1004 Implications for U.S. Trade and Competitiveness of a Broad-Based Consumption Tax.
This paper assesses the implications for U.S. trade and competitiveness of replacing the current income tax system with a broad-based consumption tax. The paper summarizes the various consumption tax proposals, reviews previous analyses of the topic, and provides a discussion of some of the important technical issues that can affect the relationship between tax policy and U.S. trade and competitiveness.
1053 China: Military Imports From the United States and the European Union Since the 1989 Embargoes.
In June 1989, the United States and members of the EU embargoed the sale of military items to China to protest the Chinese government’s reaction to the Tiananmen Square demonstrations. This report consists of three main parts. First, it identifies the terms of the EU embargo and the extent of EU military sales to China since 1989. Second, it identifies the terms of the U.S. embargo and the extent of U.S. military sales to China since 1989. Third, it addresses the question of the potential role that such sales from the EU and the United States could play in addressing China’s defense needs.

This report focuses on the possible reactions of major U.S. textile and apparel importers to different approaches for granting trade preferences to Sub-Saharan African countries. It also assesses the factors that would likely influence U.S. importers’ decisions, as of 1998, on whether to begin or increase importing textiles and apparel from Sub-Saharan Africa.

This report addresses the impact of NAFTA on U.S. automotive exports to Mexico, as well as U.S. automotive imports from Mexico. For the first time since the implementation of NAFTA in 1994, U.S. automotive exports to Mexico grew at a much faster rate than U.S. imports from Mexico during 1997. The report concludes that these statistics indicate that NAFTA’s automotive provisions helped to expand U.S. exports in 1997.

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0001 Report to the U.S. Congress on Export Credit Competition and the Export-Import Bank of the United States.
This report by the Export-Import Bank of the United States looks at how the bank fares against competition from foreign official export credit agencies. This report consists of three main sections. The first section describes trends in the world’s economic environment for 1997. The second section assesses the relative competitiveness of Export-Import Bank programs and policies as compared to those of the major foreign export credit agencies. The third section covers special financing programs and discusses the competitiveness of the Export-Import Bank with regard to transactions involving tied aid, limited- or nonrecourse project finance, and large commercial jet aircraft.
0092 **International Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2007.**  
This report provides baseline projections for international supply, demand, and trade for major agricultural commodities until the year 2007. It includes a discussion of macroeconomic and major country policy assumptions, as well as tables and analysis of the supply, demand, and trade projections for wheat, rice, grains, soybeans, cotton, beef, pork, and poultry.

0278 **Overview and Analysis of Current U.S. Unilateral Economic Sanctions.**  
This report consists of four main parts. First, it describes the U.S. unilateral economic sanctions in effect in 1998. Sanctions pertained to arms proliferation, terrorism, national security, environmental protection, narcotics, expropriation of U.S. property, communism, war crimes, human rights, worker rights, and forced labor. Second, the report reviews previous studies on the economic effects of national-level economic sanctions. Third, it surveys the costs of effects of U.S. unilateral economic sanctions on various industries. The industries discussed include agriculture and forest products, chemicals, energy, electronic technology, transportation, and service. Fourth, it proposes a methodology for conducting future studies on U.S. unilateral sanctions.

0406 **Agricultural Export Assistance Update: Quarterly Report.**  
This publication provides statistical updates on U.S. agricultural assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Programs covered in this update include Food for Peace, Food for Development, Food for Progress, Export Credit Guarantee Program, Supplier Credit Guarantee Program, Export Enhancement Program, Dairy Export Incentive Program, Market Access Program, and Foreign Market Development Program.

0458 **Offsets in Defense Trade: Third Annual Report to Congress.**  
This report covers offsets in defense trade for U.S. firms for 1996 and combines it with data for 1993–1995. For this report, offsets are defined as industrial compensation practices required as a condition of purchase in either government-to-government or commercial sales of defense articles and/or defense services.

0547 **General Agreement on Trade in Services: Examination of the Schedules of Commitments Submitted by Eastern Europe, the European Free Trade Association, and Turkey.**  
The goal of this paper is to examine the schedules of commitments under the General Agreement on Trade in Services of Eastern European nations, the European Free Trade Association and Turkey; explain the commitments; and identify the positives and negatives of the commitments. The countries covered in the report are Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Switzerland, and Turkey. The paper begins with a general overview of the General Agreement on Trade in Services. The following chapters discuss the commitments in eight service industries: distribution services, encompassing wholesale and retail trade, and franchising services; education services; communications services,
consisting of telecommunications services, courier services, and audiovisual services; health care services; professional services, including accounting, advertising, and legal services; architectural, engineering, and construction services; transportation services, covering rail and trucking services; and travel and tourism services.

0885 **Export Administration Bulletin: Notice, Request for Comments, Interim, and Final Rule Regulatory Changes.**


This publication consists of partial reprints of Bureau of Export Administration regulations. The regulations in the first section of the bulletin include imposition of foreign policy controls on exports to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, revisions to the Wassenaar Arrangement List of Dual-Use Items (items that have both a commercial and military application); and revisions to the Shipper’s Export Declaration. The second section of the bulletin pertains to export controls. The topics in this section include proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, crime control, antiterrorism, and restrictions on exports to all countries for Libyan aircraft. A third section of this bulletin covers embargoes and other special controls. Countries covered in this section are Cuba, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Iran, Rwanda, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This bulletin concludes with the Commerce Control list, listing those items subject to the export control jurisdiction of the Bureau of Export Administration.

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0001 **Prospective Deficits and the Asian Currency Crisis.**


This paper argues that the Southeast Asian currency crisis of the late 1990s was caused by large prospective deficits associated with implicit bailout guarantees to failing banking systems.


This study considers the impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) and ATPA on U.S. industries and consumers. The first part of the report covers CBERA and the second part covers ATPA. Overall, the study found that CBERA and ATPA imports had a negligible impact on the U.S. economy and consumers in 1997. The study also found that these two acts had limited effects on the countries in the Caribbean Basin and Peru. On a different note, it was found that ATPA did have a positive impact on drug-crop eradication and crop substitution in the Andean region in 1997.
This paper was written in response to concerns that U.S. national security interests may have been compromised by the sale of high-performance computers to China and Russia. Responding to this concern, this paper consists of three main parts. First, it analyzes the basis for the executive branch's revision of the high-performance computer controls. Second, it identifies changes in licensing activities and the implementation of certain U.S. licensing and export enforcement requirements since the revision of the high-performance computer controls. Third, the report evaluates the current foreign availability of high-performance computers. A related report entitled, "Export Controls: National Security Issues and Foreign Availability for High Performance Computer Exports," also issued by GAO, follows at Frame 0361 of this reel.

This report assesses the national security risks associated with the sale of high-performance computers. The foreign availability of high-performance computers is also evaluated. This report is related to the report beginning at Frame 0312 of this reel, entitled "Export Controls: Information on the Decision to Revise High Performance Computer Controls."

Industry, Trade, and Technology Review.
This report provides an analysis of key issues regarding the global position of U.S. industries, the technological competitiveness of the United States, and trade and policy developments. This issue focuses on internet advertising, progress in regulating global professional service providers (covering accounting, architecture, engineering, health care, and legal services), and globalization of the electric power industry.

This report considers U.S.—Africa trade and the effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements for 1997. It consists of four main parts. First, it provides data on the total U.S.—Sub-Saharan Africa trade flows by selected major sectors. Second, it identifies the major developments in the WTO and in U.S. trade and economic policy and commercial activities that had a substantial impact on bilateral trade and investment in Sub-Saharan Africa. Third, this report provides information on new developments in trade and economic activities within the individual countries in Africa. And fourth, it discusses progress in regional integration in Africa as of 1997.

U.S. Agricultural Trade: Canadian Wheat Issues.
From the mid-1980s to the date of this report, the grain trade between the United States and Canada had become a source of contentious debate, particularly as Canadian wheat exports to the United States increased. This paper considers issues involving Canadian grain exports to the United States. It focuses on the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board, which handles the majority of the Canadian grain trade. It also discusses the trade remedies available to address the activities of state trading enterprises.
National Export Strategy: Staying the Course.
This publication discusses the national export strategy in the midst of financial crises of the late 1990s in Asia, Russia, and Latin America. Introductory letters by President Clinton and Secretary of Commerce William M. Daley focus on how the national export strategy fared in 1997 and 1998. Daley’s letter also highlights the key initiatives and objectives for 1999. The remainder of the publication consists of two main parts. First there is a discussion of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee’s regional strategies for Asia, China, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, and Africa. This is followed by a section on global issues. Topics covered in this section are small business, agreements compliance, and trade promotion spending and performance.

Regional Trade Agreements and U.S. Agriculture.
This publication is a compilation of studies that consider the topic of regional trade agreements and U.S. agriculture. The overall findings of the studies indicate that U.S. agriculture can benefit by participating in regional trade agreements and that failure to participate in regional trade agreements could have a negative impact. Among the topics covered are NAFTA, foreign direct investment, GATT, U.S.–Japan agreements on beef imports, APEC, and enlargement of the EU.

This report considers developments in electronic commerce since the formation of the U.S. Government Working Group on Electronic Commerce in December 1995 and also lays out future areas of focus. The first section of the report discusses important developments in electronic commerce between 1995 and 1998. It then covers new initiatives to be pursued by the working group as of November 1998. These include ensuring adequate access, consumer protection, the internet and economic development, understanding the economic impact of the digital economy, and small business and the internet.

Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Exports.
This publication consists of predictions for U.S. agricultural exports for 1999. The first section considers individual agricultural commodities. This is followed by a discussion of the general economic outlook for 1999. The third section focuses on regional developments. The regions covered are Asia, North and South America, Western Europe, Central and Eastern Europe, Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, Middle East, Africa, and Oceania. The next section addresses U.S. agricultural export programs. The final section is on U.S. agricultural imports.

This publication provides statistical updates on U.S. agricultural assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Programs covered in this update include Food for Peace, Food for Development, Food for Progress, Export Credit Guarantee Program, Supplier Credit Guarantee Program, Export Enhancement

0990 **Agricultural Trade Policy and Trade for Central and Eastern Europe.**
This paper consists of summaries of trade policies of countries in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as data on U.S. agricultural imports and exports with these countries. Countries covered include Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, and Slovenia.

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0001 **Industry & Trade Summary: Wool and Related Animal Hair.**
The Industry and Trade Summary series published by the United States International Trade Commission profiles products imported into and exported from the United States. Topics covered within the reports are product uses, U.S. and foreign producers, and customs treatment. The reports also discuss basic factors affecting trends in consumption, production, and trade of the commodity and the competitiveness of U.S. industries in domestic and foreign markets. This report covers wool and related animal hair for the period from 1993 to 1997.

0060 **Industry & Trade Summary: Poultry.**
The Industry and Trade Summary series published by the United States International Trade Commission profiles products imported into and exported from the United States. Topics covered within the reports are product uses, U.S. and foreign producers, and customs treatment. The reports also discuss basic factors affecting trends in consumption, production, and trade of the commodity and the competitiveness of U.S. industries in domestic and foreign markets. This report covers poultry for the period from 1993 to 1997.

0151 **Industry & Trade Summary: Refined Petroleum Products.**
The Industry and Trade Summary series published by the United States International Trade Commission profiles products imported into and exported from the United States. Topics covered within the reports are product uses, U.S. and foreign producers, and customs treatment. The reports also discuss basic factors affecting trends in consumption, production, and trade of the commodity and the competitiveness of U.S. industries in domestic and foreign markets. This report covers refined petroleum products for the period from 1993 to 1997.
Cuban Embargo: Selected Issues Relating to Travel, Exports, and Telecommunications.
The U.S. economic embargo against Cuba dates back to 1962. This report reviews the enforcement of embargo provisions related to travel, telecommunications, and trade. The report focuses on four major areas. First, it examines whether the decision of the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control to allow U.S. travelers to fly indirectly to Cuba was consistent with U.S. law. Second, it considers whether a telecommunications agreement between International Telephone and Telegraph and STET International (an Italian telecommunications company) was consistent with U.S. law. Third, it discusses how U.S. products can be available in Cuba. Fourth, it considers how U.S. agencies license and monitor U.S. travelers and companies and exports that are affected by the embargo's provisions. The appendices to this report cover the telecommunications provisions of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, Cuba's imports, and U.S. restrictions on imports containing Cuban components.

Agriculture in the WTO.
This publication evaluates the progress made in implementing the various Uruguay Round agreements that affect agricultural trade in the context of the WTO. The various topics covered are market access issues, domestic support commitments, export subsidy commitments, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, biotechnology, dispute settlement, state trading enterprises, and developing nations.

This item is a broad annual report of the Bureau of Export Administration for 1997. The first section is an overview of the Bureau of Export Administration. It includes a discussion of export administration programs, export enforcement programs, nonproliferation and export control cooperation programs, and technical advisory committees. The second section is the Bureau of Export Administration's annual report for fiscal year 1997. This part covers the offices within the Bureau of Export Administration. These are exporter services, strategic trade and foreign policy controls, nuclear and missile technology controls, strategic industries and economic security, chemical and biological controls and treaty compliance, export enforcement, and antiboycott compliance. The third section of the report covers foreign policy export controls. The topics covered are crime control; human rights; antiterrorism; embargos; Libya; chemical precursors and associated equipment, technology, and software; biological agents; missile technology; high-performance computers; commercial communications satellites; and nuclear nonproliferation.

This item discusses the major activities of the United States International Trade Commission during 1998. The United States International Trade Commission is an independent, nonpartisan, quasi-judicial federal agency that provides trade expertise to both the legislative and executive branches of government, studies the impact of imports on U.S. industries, and directs actions against selected unfair trade practices. The first part of the report covers some of the investigations carried out by the trade commission.
during the year. The second section consists of reports from the various offices that make up the United States International Trade Commission. These include Operations, Investigations, Industries, Economics, Administration, Equal Employment Opportunity, Inspector General, Secretary, General Counsel, and External Relations. The third section of the report covers management and finance.

This item discusses the major activities of the U.S. Trade and Development Agency during 1998. The mission of the U.S. Trade and Development Agency is to help U.S. companies to pursue overseas business opportunities. The agency helps to fund things such as feasibility studies, orientation visits, training grants, conferences, and various forms of technical assistance. This report includes a message from the director, the mission of the agency, strategic management, program highlights, and a listing of the programs of the agency for 1998 by region and by business sector.

This report presents a summary of the analysis of the impact of duty-free treatment of certain U.S. imports from the four beneficiary nations under the ATPA on U.S. trade and employment during 1997. The four beneficiary nations are Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The report consists of four main sections. First, it reviews U.S. trade with the four ATPA nations and identifies the major items in U.S. trade (both imports and exports) with those nations. Second, U.S. imports from the ATPA nations are examined with regard to U.S. trade preference programs. Third, the report identifies U.S. trade preferences that are uniquely available to the ATPA nations. Fourth, U.S. employment in several industrial sectors is discussed. The industries covered are agricultural commodities, horticultural commodities, industrial inorganic chemicals, primary nonferrous metals, and nonferrous rolled and drawn products. The report concludes with general observations about the impact on U.S. labor of the ATPA.

This report presents a summary of the analysis of the impact of duty-free treatment of certain U.S. imports from Caribbean Basin beneficiaries under the CBERA on U.S. trade and employment during 1997. As of 1997, the CBERA beneficiary countries were Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands, Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, St. Kitts–Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. The report consists of four main sections. First, it reviews U.S. trade (both imports and exports) with the CBERA nations. Second, U.S. imports from the CBERA nations are examined with regard to U.S. trade preference programs. Third, the report identifies U.S. trade preferences that are uniquely available to CBERA nations. Fourth, U.S. employment in industries that produce goods similar to those imported by the United States from the CBERA nations is discussed. The report closes with general observations about the impact on U.S. labor of the CBERA.
0711 **Impact Evaluation: Developing Romania’s Capital Market.**  
This study examines the successes and failures of the U.S. AID’s programs for building Romania’s capital market. The report begins by providing background information on Romania after its emergence from communism beginning at the end of 1989 and traces some of the economic changes that took place between 1989 and 1998. The second half of the report consists of an assessment of AID’s economic development programs in Romania.

0731 **The Year in Trade: Operation of the Trade Agreements Program During 1998.**  
This report summarizes the operation of the trade agreements program during 1998. The trade agreements program consists of those international agreements concluded under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934, extensions and amendments of that act, and the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Since the conclusion of GATT in 1947, multilateral trade agreements are also part of the trade agreements program. This report includes detailed sections on the WTO and OECD. Other topics covered in detail include NAFTA; APEC; Free Trade of the Americas; U.S. trade relations with the EU, Canada, Japan, and Mexico; and the administration of U.S. trade laws and regulations.

0896 **Operation and Effect of the North American Free Trade Agreement.**  
This report provides a summary of the operation of NAFTA since it went into effect in 1994. This study focuses on the overall economic impact of NAFTA, its effects in certain industrial sectors and agriculture, and the implementation of the NAFTA environmental and labor agreements. The industries covered include automotive, computer equipment and software, household appliances, telecommunications equipment, and textiles and apparel.

1045 **Export Programs Guide: A Business Guide to Federal Export Assistance.**  
The Trade Information Center provides information on federal export assistance programs. This guide was developed by the Trade Information Center to provide U.S. businesses with information on all sources of U.S. government export assistance. The guide provides general summaries of the sources as well as contact information.
SUBJECT INDEX

The following index is a guide to the major subjects in this microform publication. The first number after each entry refers to the reel, while the four-digit number following the colon refers to the frame number at which a particular file folder containing information on the subject begins. Hence, 7: 0459 directs the researcher to the document that begins at Frame 0459 of Reel 7. By referring to the Reel Index, which constitutes the initial section of this guide, the researcher will find the document title, author, issuing agency, publication date, and a brief abstract for the document.

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