

*A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of*

# **INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

**Special Studies,  
1999–2003  
Supplement**

**A UPA Collection**

*from*



**The Special Studies Series  
Business and Economics**

# **International Trade**

**1999–2003  
Supplement**

**Edited by  
Robert E. Lester**

**Guide compiled by  
Dan Elasky**

**A UPA Collection from**



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# SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

*Special Studies: International Trade, 1999–2003 Supplement*, brings together a large number of documents on the growth and regulation of world trade. The collection includes substantial bodies of material on trade agreements and organizations, controls and barriers, and disputes and dispute settlement systems. The collection also compiles many documents on particular trade issues, as well as reports on specific research questions.

The collection includes a variety of document types and sources, including U.S. government reports issued by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the Commerce Department, the Agriculture Department, the Congressional Research Service, the Congressional Budget Office, the Federal Reserve Board, the Export-Import Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Customs Service, as well as a large set of examinations and assessments prepared by the General Accounting Office (GAO). The collection also includes research papers submitted to military colleges such as Air University, National Defense University, the Naval Postgraduate School, and the U.S. Army War College.

The following sections describe the major topics covered by this collection.

## **1. Trade Agreements**

The World Trade Organization (WTO) provides the general framework for the global trading system and oversees negotiations toward its increasing liberalization. This collection includes a variety of documents that assess the progress of and prospects for the new round of multinational trade negotiations launched at Doha, Qatar, in November 2001. Other documents explore the concerns that WTO member countries express over the accession of the People's Republic of China to WTO membership. In particular, countries try to ascertain the extent to which China intends to liberalize its trade policies through measures including tariff reductions, quota eliminations, curtailments of subsidies for domestic producers, and intellectual property rights protections. Other documents treat the potential effects of China's WTO membership on particular trade partners such as Hong Kong and its other Asian neighbors, as well as on specific goods and services such as wireless telecommunications. Other multinational trade initiatives covered in the collection include proposed agreements on trade and the environment and trade and labor, as well as an international semiconductor agreement.

A substantial amount of material examines the impacts of regional trade agreements and organizations such as the European Union (EU), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR). In the case of NAFTA, collection reports come to differing conclusions about the beneficial or harmful effects of the pact, with one document presenting the argument that most of the growth in Mexico-U.S. trade

would have occurred even if NAFTA had not been implemented. The collection also provides substantial coverage of the preparations and negotiations for a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), which would eliminate tariffs among the thirty-four democratic nations of the Western Hemisphere. Interesting documents cover selected bilateral trade agreements such as the EU-Mexico pact, the U.S.-EU understanding on medical devices, and the U.S.-Japan agreement on insurance liberalization. An important report outlines U.S. trade and investment policies toward the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, including the establishment of duty-free market access to the United States through provisions of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

Finally, a major U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) document reviews the economic impact of five trade agreements on the United States. The USITC notes in particular the growth of globally integrated manufacturing in sectors such as machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, and chemicals, with increasing two-way trade within the sectors.

## **2. Trade Controls and Barriers**

This collection provides a substantial amount of material on the variety as well as the impacts of the actions that countries take to increase, reduce, or otherwise manipulate their own or other nations' exports and imports. These measures include export controls, including unilateral sanctions like those imposed by the United States on North Korea, Cuba, and Sudan, as well as multinational sanctions like those imposed on Iraq and Libya. An important subcategory of U.S. controls covers so-called dual-use exports, which are products that can be used for either military or nonmilitary purposes, such as computers, software, and telecommunications equipment.

Some major documents provide assessments or inventories of trade barriers that countries establish to block imports or foreign investments. Trade and investment barriers include tariffs, quotas, import licenses, and customs barriers; unnecessarily restrictive product standards and certification requirements; government procurement policies; export subsidies; lack of intellectual property protection; restrictions on financial, information, or other services; limitations on foreign equity participation; anticompetitive practices supported by governments; restrictions on electronic commerce; and bribery and corruption. A significant development covered by collection documents concerns the barriers placed by the EU on U.S. exports of genetically modified agricultural products.

## **3. Trade Disputes**

Countries resort to a variety of measures such as quotas or tariffs to counter what they view as unfair trade practices on the part of other nations. These practices include actions such as subsidies and tax breaks for exporters, restrictive product standards, and dumping of goods at below fair value. Collection documents examine selected disputes such as those between the United States and the EU over aircraft production subsidies, biotechnology restrictions, and steel products trade. Other reports review the enforcement of WTO ant subsidy provisions, violations of intellectual property protections by Ukraine and other countries, and the use by the United States of "Super 301," a section of the Trade Act of 1974 that allows the United States to apply pressure on other countries to negotiate the elimination of unfair trade practices, under the threat of U.S. retaliation if they do not.

An important set of documents contains the findings of a USITC investigation of the effects of the U.S. imposition of tariffs and quotas on imports of certain steel products, as part of a strategy to protect the U.S. steel industry from unfair trade practices, including dumping, by foreign producers. The USITC examines the impacts of the protective measures on U.S. industry operations, finances, capital investment, prices, and employment.

Trade agreements and organizations provide mechanisms to settle disputes among member countries. Responding to congressional concerns that the WTO's dispute settlement system has treated the United States unfairly, GAO conducted several assessments in which it found that, overall, the system has worked well for the United States, with most completed cases resulting in changes in foreign laws, to the benefit of U.S. trade. Other documents assess the dispute settlement mechanisms of NAFTA and the proposed FTAA.

#### **4. Other Trade Topics**

In addition to the many documents on trade agreements, controls, barriers, and disputes, this collection features interesting reports on other important international trade topics. A set of reports examines the extent to which the Trade Adjustment Assistance program has helped U.S. communities recover economically from the loss of companies and jobs to foreign imports. Several documents review the activities of the U.S. Customs Service (now the U.S. Customs and Border Protection), including programs to combat terrorism, drug smuggling, and money laundering. GAO examines international efforts to curb the illegal trade in "conflict diamonds," which are used by rebel movements in Africa to finance their activities. The collection also provides material on international arms trade. Some reports focus on the composition as well as the adequacy of the U.S. list of export-restricted items. Other documents critically examine defense trade offsets, which are forms of compensation that a foreign customer of a U.S. defense company requires as a condition of purchasing weapons systems. Several reports document U.S. efforts to help small businesses protect their intellectual property abroad. Two small but informative publications offer suggestions to foreign travelers on business travel and etiquette in China.

Finally, a large body of material presents the results of empirical as well as theoretical research on a wide variety of trade topics including country or industry competitiveness and comparative advantage, antidumping policy, currency unions, debt renegotiation, exchange rate regimes, tariffs and the Great Depression, product variety, trade barrier reduction effects, and vertical specialization, an increasingly important development in which production processes stretch across many countries, with each country specializing in particular stages of a good's production sequence.

One of the main impressions one receives from reviewing the documents in this collection is that of an intricate, interlocking, sometimes inconsistent network of global trade relationships. The total value of world trade grows steadily, even as countries agree or disagree on equitable rules to govern the exports and imports of thousands of different goods and services. As one indication of the complexity, a GAO report concludes that "the number of trade agreements to which the United States is currently a party is uncertain."



# ISSUING AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Following are brief descriptions of federal government agencies, educational institutions, nongovernmental think tanks, and consulting corporations that issued papers included in this publication.

## **Air University**

Established in 1946, Air University offers courses on air and space power to both enlisted personnel and air force officers. Schools within Air University include the Air War College; Air Command and Staff College; School for Advanced Air and Space Studies; College of Aerospace Doctrine, Research, and Education; and Community College of the Air Forces. Air University students and faculty conduct research on air and space power, as well as on education, leadership, and management. Air University is located at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.

## **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 budgetary decisions. The CBO helps Congress to prepare the budget by assembling an annual report that provides economic and budget projections for the following ten years.

## **Congressional Research Service**

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is the public policy research arm of the U.S. Congress. Located within the Library of Congress, CRS provides nonpartisan, objective analyses of issues to members of Congress.

## **Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture**

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture operates programs designed to improve international trade opportunities for U.S. agriculture. The FAS leads the international activities of the Agriculture Department, which includes the collection and analysis of pertinent statistics and marketing information. The FAS is also responsible for administering the department's export credit guarantee and food programs. In addition, the FAS represents the Department of Agriculture in international trade negotiations.

## **Department of Commerce, U.S.**

The mission of the U.S. Department of Commerce is to create the conditions for economic growth and opportunity by promoting innovation, entrepreneurship, competitiveness, and stewardship. The strategic goals of the department are to

(1) provide the information and tools necessary to maximize U.S. competitiveness; (2) foster science and technological leadership by protecting intellectual property, enhancing technical standards, and advancing measurement science; (3) observe, protect, and manage the earth's resources to promote environmental stewardship; and (4) achieve organizational management excellence.

**Bureau of Export Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce** (see Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce)

### **Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce**

The mission of the Bureau of Industry and Security, formerly the Bureau of Export Administration, is to advance U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic interests. The agency's activities include regulating the export of sensitive goods and technologies; enforcing export control, antiboycott, and public safety laws; cooperating with and assisting other countries on export control and strategic trade issues; assisting U.S. industry in complying with international arms control agreements; and monitoring the viability of the U.S. defense industrial base and seeking to ensure that it is capable of satisfying U.S. national and homeland security needs.

### **Export-Import Bank of the United States**

The Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) is the official export credit agency of the United States. Ex-Im Bank's mission is to assist in financing the export of U.S. goods and services to international markets. Ex-Im Bank does not compete with private sector lenders but provides export financing products that fill gaps in trade financing. The bank assumes credit and country risks that the private sector is unable or unwilling to accept. The bank levels the playing field for U.S. exporters by matching the financing that other governments provide to their exporters. Ex-Im Bank provides working capital guarantees (pre-export financing), export credit insurance, and loan guarantees and direct loans (buyer financing).

### **Federal Reserve Bank of Boston**

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is one of the twelve regional reserve banks that, together with the Board of Governors, compose the Federal Reserve System. As part of the nation's central bank, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston promotes sound growth and financial stability in New England and the nation. The bank contributes to local communities, the region, and the nation through its high-quality research, regulatory oversight, and financial services, and through its commitment to leadership and innovation.

### **Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago**

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago is one of the twelve regional reserve banks that, together with the Board of Governors, compose the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago helps to formulate the national monetary policy and regulates banks and bank holding companies in the Seventh Federal Reserve District. The seventh district includes all of Iowa and most of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago conducts research on regional economic issues and on broader topics related to banks, financial services, and the economy.

### **Federal Reserve Bank of New York**

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York is one of the twelve regional reserve banks that, together with the Board of Governors, compose the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has supervisory jurisdiction over the Second Federal Reserve District, which encompasses New York State, the twelve northern counties of New Jersey, Fairfield County in Connecticut, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Though it serves a geographically small area compared with those of other Federal Reserve Banks, the New York Fed is the largest Reserve Bank in terms of assets and volume of activity.

### **Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco**

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco is one of the twelve regional banks that, together with the Board of Governors, compose the Federal Reserve System. San Francisco is the headquarters for the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, which includes the nine western states—Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington—plus American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

### **Federal Reserve System**

The Federal Reserve System consists of a central governmental agency—called the Board of Governors or Federal Reserve Board—and twelve regional Reserve Banks (Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis, and San Francisco).

Also known as “the Fed,” the Federal Reserve System is an independent governmental entity created by Congress in 1913 to serve as the central bank of the United States. Originally formed to provide economic stability following a period of economic panics and depressions, the Fed now also aims to maintain a low unemployment rate, stable prices, and consistent economic growth.

The Fed is responsible for formulating and executing monetary policy, supervising and regulating depository institutions, providing an elastic currency, assisting the federal government’s financing operations, and serving as the banker for the U.S. government. In so doing, the Federal Reserve System also conducts research into all matters of monetary policy. In addition, it has important roles in operating the nation’s payments systems, protecting consumers’ rights in their dealings with banks, and promoting community development and reinvestment.

### **General Accounting Office**

The General Accounting Office (GAO) is the investigative arm of 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. GAO undertakes the majority of its reviews in response to specific congressional requests but initiates other assignments in accordance with standing commitments to congressional committees. Some reviews are specifically required by law. Finally, GAO undertakes some assignments independently in accordance with its basic legislative responsibilities.

### **Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University**

The Institute for National Strategic Studies was established in 1984 by the secretary of defense to provide a central institute for the analysis of national security and defense

policy issues. The mission of the institute includes providing analysis to the highest levels of the Defense Department and to other U.S. government agencies involved in the formulation of U.S. national security and defense policy. The institute also supports the education programs of the National Defense University, and it is involved in outreach activities, including offering conferences and publications about national security and defense policy issues.

### **Center for Technology and National Security Policy, National Defense University**

The Center for Technology and National Security Policy (CTNSP) examines the implications of technological innovation for U.S. national security policy and military planning. CTNSP combines scientific and technical assessments with analyses of current strategic and defense policy issues, taking on topics to bridge the gap. The center has produced studies on proliferation and homeland security, military transformation, international science and technology, information technology, life sciences, and social science modeling.

### **Naval Postgraduate School**

The Naval Postgraduate School, located in Monterey, Calif., 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 the 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.

### **Office of the U.S. Trade Representative**

Congress created the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) with the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and President John F. Kennedy established the office by Executive Order 11075 on January 15, 1963. Initially named the Office of the Special Trade Representative, this agency was authorized to negotiate all trade agreement 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 Jimmy 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.

### **U.S. Army War College**

The mission of the U.S. Army War College (USAWC) is to prepare selected military, civilian, and international leaders to assume strategic responsibilities in military and national security organizations; to educate students about the employment of the U.S. Army as part of a unified, joint, or multinational force in support of the national military strategy; to research operational and strategic issues; and to conduct outreach programs that benefit the USAWC, the U.S. Army, and the nation.

**U.S. Agency for International Development**

Established in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is the independent government agency that provides economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas.

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection**

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), formerly the U.S. Customs Service, is the single unified border agency of the United States. The CBP mission is vitally important to the protection of the United States and the American people. The CBP safeguards the U.S. borders, protects the public against terrorists, and enforces the laws of the United States while fostering the nation's economic security through lawful international trade and travel.

**U.S. Customs Service** (*see* U.S. Customs and Border Protection)

**U.S. International Trade Commission**

The U.S. 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.



## SOURCE NOTE

This microfilm collection includes materials on international trade, filmed from selected holdings of a variety of U.S. government departments, agencies, and commissions; federal government contractors; U.S. military educational institutions and organizations; university research centers; and several “think tanks” that provided research commentary and analyses under contract to the federal government.

## EDITORIAL NOTE

*Special Studies: International Trade, 1999–2003 Supplement*, consists of international trade and trade-related research studies that became available, either through declassification and/or public dissemination, during the period 1999 through 2003 from the sources listed above. LexisNexis has microfilmed all of these reports in their entirety.



# ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used three or more times in this guide.

<b>AGOA</b>	African Growth and Opportunity Act
<b>APEC</b>	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
<b>ATPA</b>	Andean Trade Preferences Act
<b>CACM</b>	Central American Common Market
<b>CARICOM</b>	Caribbean Common Market
<b>CBERA</b>	Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act
<b>CBO</b>	Congressional Budget Office
<b>EFTA</b>	European Free Trade Association
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAS</b>	Foreign Agricultural Service
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign direct investment
<b>FTAA</b>	Free Trade Area of the Americas
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal year
<b>GAO</b>	General Accounting Office
<b>GATT</b>	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>MAP</b>	Market Access Program

<b>MERCOSUR</b>	Southern Common Market
<b>MFA</b>	Multifiber Arrangement
<b>NAFTA</b>	North American Free Trade Agreement
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>USDA</b>	U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>USITC</b>	U.S. International Trade Commission
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization

# REEL INDEX

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 number is followed by the document title, the originating institution and author, and the date. A brief abstract follows.

## Reel 1

*Frame No.*

**1999**

**0001 1999 Report on Foreign Policy Export Controls.**

*U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Export Administration. 1999.*

The Bureau of Export Administration reviews the use of foreign policy controls on U.S. exports. The bureau describes activities in the following categories of controls: unilateral sanctions, such as those imposed on North Korea, Cuba, and Sudan; multilateral sanctions, including those imposed on Iraq and Libya; and financial sanctions. The bureau notes that adverse effects on sanctioned countries must be weighed against the damage of sanctions to U.S. companies that produce goods that formerly went to sanctioned companies. The bureau also describes enforcement of controls on dual-use exports. Dual-use exports are products that can be used for both military and nonmilitary purposes, such as computers and telecommunications equipment. The bureau extends through December 31, 1999, all foreign policy controls in effect on December 31, 1998.

**0117 1999 Trade Policy Agenda and 1998 Annual Report of the President of the United States on the Trade Agreements Program.**

*Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. 1999.*

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative presents the Clinton administration's 1999 agenda for U.S. trade policy. As the cornerstone of the policy, the administration has called for a new round of global trade negotiations, to begin with the WTO's Third Ministerial Conference in Seattle, Wash. Other major agreements on the agenda include the establishment of the FTAA, the liberalization of APEC, the development of market-opening initiatives through the Transatlantic Economic Partnership, the first ministerial conference on U.S. trade relations with Africa, and regional economic cooperation in the Middle East. The office follows the agenda review with an analysis of U.S. foreign trade in 1998. The office then presents a detailed review of U.S. experience with major trade agreements during 1998, as well as prospects for 1999. This review covers the following agreements and topics: WTO; other global multilateral trade developments, including the semiconductor agreement, trade and the environment, and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) activities; regional negotiations, including FTAA, NAFTA, and APEC; U.S. bilateral agreements, by world area; trade enforcement

activities; U.S. trade laws; and trade policy development. The report annex lists trade agreements entered into by the United States since 1984 that afford increased foreign market access or reduce foreign barriers and other trade distorting policies and practices by other parties to those agreements.

**0417 1999 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers.**

*Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. 1999.*

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative reviews foreign barriers to U.S. exports. Arranged in country sections, this report provides a detailed inventory of the most significant foreign barriers affecting U.S. exports of goods and services, foreign direct investment by U.S. citizens, and the protection of intellectual property rights. The office asserts that the inventory facilitates negotiations aimed at reducing or eliminating these barriers. In addition, the agency states, the inventory constitutes a valuable tool for helping to enforce U.S. trade laws, with the goal of expanding world trade. In the country sections, the office identifies ten different categories of trade barriers, which are defined as government-imposed measures and policies that restrict, prevent, or impede the international exchange of goods and services. The categories cover import policies including tariffs, quotas, import licenses, and customs barriers; unnecessarily restrictive product standards and testing, labeling, and certification requirements; government procurement policies; export subsidies; lack of intellectual property protection; restrictions on financial, information, or other services; investment barriers, such as limitations on foreign equity participation; anticompetitive practices of domestic industries supported or tolerated by governments; trade restrictions affecting electronic commerce; and other barriers, including bribery and corruption. When possible, the office estimates the impact of a restrictive practice on U.S. exports. The office also outlines actions being taken to eliminate such practices.

## Reel 2

**1999 cont.**

**0001 Export Administration Regulations.**

*U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Export Administration. January 1999.*

The Bureau of Export Administration publishes Export Administration Regulations (EAR) from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) governing U.S. exports. The regulations are organized into a number of parts (15 CFR): general information; steps for using the EAR; scope of the EAR; general prohibitions; overview of the Commerce Control List (CCL) of commodities, software, and technology whose exports are controlled for national security reasons, including dual-use items that have both commercial and military applications; license exceptions; policies for CCL-based controls; special reporting requirements; end-user and end-use based control policies; embargoes and other special controls; applications (classification, advisory, and license) and documentation; application processing, issuance, and denial; special comprehensive licenses; controls for items in short supply; appeals; export clearance requirements; restrictive trade practices or boycotts; and record keeping. The bureau also includes a detailed index, listings of export enforcement offices and assistance centers, and legal authorities for the regulations, including statutory material as well as executive orders and other presidential documents.

**0750 Agricultural Export Assistance Update: Quarterly Report.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. February 1999.*

The Foreign Agricultural Service reviews FY1999 agricultural export programs of USDA, covering food aid programs such as Food for Peace and Food for Progress, as well as programs to assist U.S. exporters, such as the Export Credit Guarantee Program and the MAP. The report includes extensive statistical data by commodity and by country or world area.

**0780 Industry and Trade Summary: The Chloralkali Chemicals.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. Jack Greenblatt. March 1999.*

USITC assesses the competitiveness of the U.S. chloralkali chemicals industry in domestic and foreign markets. The agency discusses the characteristics of the U.S. chloralkali chemicals industry, including producers, competitiveness, degree of globalization, and employment. USITC then examines the U.S. market for chloralkali chemicals, with consumption, production, and price information, as well as U.S. imports and exports, trade measures including tariffs and preferences, and the foreign chloralkali chemicals industry. USITC notes that the United States enjoys a highly favorable trade position in this commodity group.

**0843 Industry and Trade Summary: Certain Nonferrous Metals.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. Vincent DeSapio, Harpreet Kaur, David Lundy, and Linda White. March 1999.*

USITC assesses the competitiveness of the U.S. nonferrous metals (nickel, lead, zinc, and magnesium) industry in domestic and foreign markets. The agency discusses the characteristics of the U.S. nonferrous metals industry, including producers, competitiveness, degree of globalization, and employment. USITC then examines the U.S. market for nonferrous metals, with consumption, production, and price information, as well as U.S. imports and exports, trade measures including tariffs and preferences, and the foreign nonferrous metals industry. The report also includes information on the production processes for each metal.

**0940 Industry and Trade Summary: Flavor and Fragrance Materials.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. Eric Land. March 1999.*

USITC assesses the competitiveness of the U.S. flavor and fragrance materials industry in domestic and foreign markets. The agency discusses the characteristics of the U.S. flavor and fragrance materials industry, including producers, competitiveness, degree of globalization, and employment. USITC then examines the U.S. market for flavors and fragrances, with consumption, production, and price information, as well as U.S. imports and exports, trade measures including tariffs, and the foreign flavor and fragrance industry. USITC notes that exports of niche products, especially blends of flavors and fragrances, have been especially beneficial to U.S. producers.

## Reel 3

1999 cont.

**0001 Industry and Trade Summary: Apparel.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. Sundar A. Shetty. March 1999.*

USITC assesses the competitiveness of the U.S. apparel industry in domestic and foreign markets. The agency discusses the characteristics of the U.S. apparel industry, including producers, competitiveness, degree of globalization, and employment. USITC then discusses U.S. imports and exports of apparel, trade measures including tariffs and preferences, and the foreign apparel industry. USITC finds that the U.S. apparel trade deficit widened during the 1993–1997 period, while U.S. industry became more productive and profitable but employed fewer workers.

**0052 Industry and Trade Summary: Home Textiles.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. Jozlyn Kalchthaler and Laura V. Rodriguez-Archila. March 1999.*

USITC assesses the competitiveness of the U.S. home textiles industry in domestic and foreign markets. Home textiles include bed, toilet, kitchen, and table linens, curtains, and draperies. The agency discusses the characteristics of the U.S. home textiles industry, including producers, competitiveness, degree of globalization, and employment. USITC then discusses U.S. imports and exports of home textiles, trade measures including tariffs and preferences, and the foreign home textiles industry. USITC finds that the U.S. home textiles industry restructured during the 1993–1997 period, with competitive pressures from foreign producers and a resulting widening of the trade deficit, as well as price pressures from large domestic retail chains.

**0093 Industry and Trade Summary: Dried Fruits Other than Tropical.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. Alfred L. Dennis. March 1999.*

USITC assesses the competitiveness of the U.S. nontropical dried fruits industry in domestic and foreign markets. The agency discusses the characteristics of the U.S. dried fruits industry, including producers, competitiveness, and employment. USITC then discusses U.S. imports and exports of dried fruits, trade measures including tariffs, and the world nontropical dried fruits industry. USITC finds that the U.S. dried fruits industry has been able to maintain a dominant share of the world market because it has increased both acres planted (almost all in California) and productivity. Nevertheless, USITC contends, the United States will probably not be able to increase its world market share.

**0140 Industry Trade and Technology Review.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. March 1999.*

In this quarterly report, USITC analyzes issues related to the global competitiveness of U.S. industries, the technological position of the United States, and the impacts of policy developments, including trade agreements and barriers. This issue includes a special analysis of Korea's foreign exchange crisis and its implications for U.S.-Korea trade, as well as current technological status and global market outlook for the advanced structural ceramics industry. A report appendix provides key performance indicators for select U.S. industries.

**0185 The Nature and Growth of Vertical Specialization in World Trade.**

*Federal Reserve Bank of New York. David Hummels, Jun Ishii, and Kei-Mu Yi. March 1999.*

The authors of this paper examine the world trade impacts of vertical specialization, which they define as production processes involving a sequential trading chain stretching across many countries, with each country specializing in particular stages of a good's production sequence. Analyzing input-output tables for both developed and developing countries, the authors find that up to 30 percent of world export goods have used imported input materials and that the percentage appears to be increasing.

**0238 U.S.-Japan Trade: The Japanese Insurance Market.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. March 1999.*

GAO assesses the implementation of bilateral agreements between the United States and Japan relating to the opening of the Japanese market to U.S. insurance companies. GAO examines a number of issues of concern to U.S. insurers, including the extent to which Japan has deregulated its insurance sector, the transparency of the country's process for approving new insurance products and making other regulatory decisions, the adequacy of staffing of Japan's regulatory offices, Japan's oversight of a fund to protect policyholders from insurance company failures, and U.S.-Japan disagreements over the process of opening the industry to foreign firms.

**0290 Export Administration Bulletin.**

*U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Export Administration. April 1999.*

This bulletin, a supplement to the *Export Administration Regulations*, presents changes in regulations governing the activities of U.S. exporters. This bulletin contains partial reprints from the U.S. *Federal Register* of notices, requests for comments, interim rules, or final rules covering revised Export Administration Regulations for the following categories: expansion of license exception CIV eligibility for "microprocessors"; encryption commodities and software to insurance companies, health and medical end-users, online merchants, and foreign commercial firms; exports and re-exports to specially designated terrorists and foreign terrorist organizations; exports of high performance computers under license exception CTP; Commerce Control List of commodities, software, and technology, including changes in missile technology controls; and persons denied export licenses.

**0716 Country Limitation Schedule as of October 15, 1998 with Amendments Thereafter.**

*Export-Import Bank of the U.S. April 1999.*

The Export-Import Bank lists its assumption of credit or insurance risks, as well as the sovereign guarantees and liability limits of countries, under different types of financial transactions that the bank underwrites.

**0728 Agricultural Trade: Changes Made to Market Access Program, But Questions Remain on Economic Impact.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. April 1999.*

GAO reviews USDA's implementation of legislative reforms to the MAP, as well as the program's economic impacts. The MAP provides funds to companies and nonprofit organizations to support their promotion of U.S. agricultural products in overseas markets. GAO concludes that USDA has complied with congressional directives to,

among other things, give small businesses priority in MAP-funded promotion of brand name products, restrict funding for large companies, and limit the amount of time MAP funds can be used to promote products in a single market. GAO finds, however, that USDA overstates the economic benefits of the program.

**0763 MERCOSUR: Implications for Growth in Member Countries.**

*Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Michelle Connolly and Jenessa Gunther. May 1999.*

The authors of this paper examine the trade impacts of MERCOSUR, a customs union comprising four South American countries. The authors argue that MERCOSUR may be limiting member countries' access to high technology imports because it induces members to import high-cost technological goods from other members instead of from more efficient nonmember producers.

**0769 International Trade and Factor Mobility: An Empirical Investigation.**

*Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Linda S. Goldberg and Michael W. Klein. May 18, 1999.*

The authors of this paper use econometric techniques to examine the impact of U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) into particular sectors of Latin American economies on the exports of those sectors. The authors find that U.S.-sourced FDI often causes shifts in manufacturing activity across specific industries, drawing capital from some industries and resulting in reduced exports in those industries.

**0800 Super 301 and the Trade Deficit.**

*Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. Roussin M. Svilenov. June 1999.*

The author of this thesis, a Bulgarian military officer, examines the impact on the U.S. trade deficit of "Super 301," a section of the Trade Act of 1974 and the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. Super 301 allows the United States to apply pressure on foreign countries to negotiate the elimination of unfair trade practices under the threat of U.S. retaliation. Focusing on U.S.-Japan trade relations, the author argues that the section has failed to reduce the U.S. bilateral trade deficit with Japan, because that country reacted with price controls, import quotas, exchange controls, and other restrictions on U.S. trade, as well as with resentment against the United States.

**0878 On the Dynamics of Trade Diversion: Evidence from Four Trade Blocs.**

*Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Caroline L. Freund and John McLaren. June 1999.*

The authors of this discussion paper examine the dynamics of trade reorientation a country experiences when it joins a regional trade bloc. The authors estimate the size, speed, and timing of the adjustment for a typical country joining one of four regional trade agreements. The authors find that in the EU and MERCOSUR, a joining country's trade with the bloc increases over a long period, beginning before the date of accession; but the cases of NAFTA and the European Free Trade Association are more idiosyncratic. The authors conclude that data show evidence of anticipatory sunk investments prior to country accession to a trade bloc.

**0930 Industry Trade and Technology Review.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. June 1999.*

In this quarterly report, USITC analyzes issues related to the global competitiveness of U.S. industries, the technological position of the United States, and the impacts of policy developments, including trade agreements and barriers. This issue focuses on energy services, environmental services, and health care services. A report appendix provides key performance indicators for select U.S. industries.

## Reel 4

**1999 cont.**

**0001 International Monetary Fund: Trade Policies of IMF Borrowers.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. June 1999.*

GAO assesses the degree to which countries that borrow from the IMF restrict free and open foreign trade, as well as the extent to which country export policies adversely affect, or result in unfair trade practices against, U.S. companies. GAO also examines trade barriers and policies of four IMF borrowers with the greatest capacity to adversely affect the United States (Brazil, Indonesia, South Korea, and Thailand) and identifies actions in the context of their recent IMF financing arrangements that the four countries have taken or committed themselves to take to liberalize and further open their trading systems.

**0080 Commitments by the European Union and U.S. to Reduce Agricultural Export Subsidies.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. June 18, 1999.*

GAO evaluates the degree to which the EU and the United States have complied with WTO agreements to reduce agricultural export subsidies, as well as EU and U.S. plans for the future use of such subsidies. GAO notes that the United States and EU have both reduced subsidies and announced plans to reduce or eliminate the subsidies in the future.

**0102 Export Administration Bulletin.**

*U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Export Administration. July 1999.*

This bulletin, a supplement to the *Export Administration Regulations*, presents changes in regulations governing the activities of U.S. exporters. This bulletin contains partial reprints from the U.S. *Federal Register* of notices, requests for comments, interim rules, or final rules covering revised Export Administration Regulations for the following categories: communications satellites removal from the Commerce Department's Commerce Control List and jurisdiction transfer to the State Department; Russian, Indian, Pakistani, and Chinese entities on the export license control list; exports of firearms; exports to Serbia and Cuba; Chemical Weapons Convention implementation; Macau addition to regulations; and alphabetical listings of persons and entities, including terrorists and narcotics traffickers, denied export licenses or other privileges by the United States.

**0693 Trade Prices and Volumes in East Asia Through the Crisis.**

*Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Marvin Barth and Trevor Dinmore. August 1999.*

The authors of this discussion paper analyze the export and import performance of six East Asian countries into price and volume effects. The countries are Hong Kong, Indonesia, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand. The results show that falling export prices are the most significant factor in the poor export performance of the six countries. The authors conclude that the fall in Asian export prices has probably contributed to the low rate of U.S. inflation over the period.

**0728 India, Market Development Report, Exporter Guide 1999.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Weyland Beeghly. August 27, 1999.*

The author of this report assesses the Indian market for U.S. exports, especially food products, with information on key market sectors, best high-value product prospects, business tips for exporters, and some statistical data.

**0742 International Trade: Implementation and Monitoring of U.S.-Japan Insurance Agreements.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. September 1999.*

GAO assesses the implementation of bilateral agreements between the United States and Japan, the goals of which are to improve access to the Japanese insurance market for U.S. firms. GAO surveyed the views of U.S. insurance companies on the degree to which Japan has implemented the agreements, on their ability to compete in the Japanese insurance market, and on U.S. government agency efforts to monitor and enforce the agreements. GAO finds that Japan has met most of its commitments and that their implementation has had a positive effect on the ability of U.S. firms to compete in Japan.

**0859 Austria, Market Development Reports, Exporter Guide 1999.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Allan Mustard. September 1, 1999.*

The author of this report assesses the Austrian market for U.S. food product exports, with information on consumer preferences and buying habits, best high-value product prospects, business tips for exporters, and some statistical data.

**0881 Trade with the European Union: Recent Trends and Electronic Commerce Issues.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. Susan S. Westin. October 13, 1999.*

The presenter of this testimony before a U.S. congressional subcommittee discusses the size and composition of U.S.-EU trade and investment during the period 1992–1998, as well as U.S.-EU efforts to facilitate the development of electronic commerce. The presenter notes that both the United States and the EU are trying to overcome obstacles to expanded electronic commerce through the WTO and other forums.

**0895 European Union: Trade Policy Monitoring, EU Bilateral Agreements 1999.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. November 9, 1999.*

The FAS examines the preferential trade agreements that the EU has signed with countries in many world regions, including Latin America and Africa. The FAS notes that these agreements present problems as well as opportunities for U.S. industries, farms, and services.

**0903 International Trade: Improvements Needed to Track and Archive Trade Agreements.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. December 1999.*

GAO examines the number of trade agreements to which the United States is a party, including those negotiated by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative as well as those concluded by other federal agencies. GAO evaluates the manner in which the executive branch notifies Congress when trade agreements are entered into, as well as the extent to which the public has ready access to government information about the agreements. GAO notes, among other things, that "the number of trade agreements to which the United States is currently a party is uncertain."

**0945 Can Vertical Specialization Explain the Growth of World Trade?**

*Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Kei-Mu Yi. December 1999.*

The author of this paper uses an econometric model to demonstrate that the growth of trade as a share of the world economy is consistent with the relatively small tariff reductions since 1960, once vertical specialization is included in the model. According to the author, vertical specialization, in which individual countries specialize in particular stages of a good's product sequence, magnifies the trade growth effects of trade barrier reduction.

## Reel 5

### 2000

**0001 Accountability Report.**

*U.S. Customs Service. FY 2000.*

The U.S. Customs Service reviews its operational and financial performance during FY2000. The service describes its mission accomplishments, presents financial management information, and discusses the agency's ongoing efforts to develop new automated systems, to improve risk management strategies, to restructure compliance programs to provide more efficient service to importers, and to interdict the smuggling of drugs and other contraband. The Customs Service notes that, as the federal government's leading drug interdiction agency, it has played a leading role in Operation Journey in South America, a multinational effort that destroyed the largest drug transportation organization ever targeted by law enforcement.

**0122 Sustaining Trade and Exchange Rate Reform in Africa: Lessons for Macroeconomic Management.**

*U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Africa. Malcolm McPherson. January 2000.*

The author of this report explores the reasons why most African countries have not sustained the initially ambitious programs they instituted to liberalize foreign trade, reform exchange rate policies, and improve national competitiveness. The author identifies reasons for the economic reversals, including poorly formulated national policies, agreement to an excessive number of donor conditions on aid, “games” between African governments and the international community, and the pursuit of narrow self-interest by certain groups that influence economic policy. The author concludes by recommending various strategies national leaders can use to prevent policy reversals.

**0205 Pork Industry: Trade Barriers and Other Factors Limit Federal Programs’ Potential to Increase Exports.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. February 2000.*

GAO examines factors that are impeding U.S. pork exports, including trade barriers imposed by other countries, as well as the U.S. cargo preference law, which mandates that 75 percent of humanitarian food aid be shipped under U.S.-flagged carriers, which may increase the transportation cost of shipping pork and consequently reduce the volume of pork exports. GAO also argues that federal programs supporting food exports offer only limited potential for increasing pork exports.

**0245 World Trade Organization—Seattle Ministerial: Outcomes and Lessons Learned.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. Susan S. Westin. February 10, 2000.*

The presenter of this testimony before a U.S. congressional subcommittee presents views on the WTO’s December 1999 ministerial conference in Seattle, Wash. The presenter’s main observation is that WTO member countries failed to meet their goal of launching a new round of multilateral trade negotiations. The presenter notes several lessons learned, including the conclusion that ministerial conferences are more likely to succeed if they address only a handful of politically difficult decisions, having reached consensus on most issues in advance.

**0265 International Trade: Strategy Needed to Better Monitor and Enforce Trade Agreements.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. March 2000.*

GAO assesses the ability of federal agencies to monitor and enforce U.S. trade agreements. After describing the institutional structure for monitoring and enforcing such agreements, as well as the increasing complexity of the task, GAO evaluates the degree to which the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Commerce Department, USDA, and other responsible federal agencies possess the manpower and support resources to handle their monitoring and enforcement workloads. GAO recommends that the agencies develop a joint strategy for managing the work.

**0343 International Trade: Small- and Medium-sized U.S. Business Export Statistics.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. March 31, 2000.*

GAO provides statistical data on small (fewer than one hundred employees) and medium-sized (100–499 employees) U.S. exporting companies. GAO presents information on the number and types of companies that export goods, as well as the value and types of products exported.

**0362 Mexico, Trade Policy Monitoring, Analysis of the Mexico-EU Free Trade Agreement, 2000.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Jim Butterworth. April 11, 2000.*

The author of this report examines the tariff concessions Mexico granted to the EU for agricultural products under the free trade agreement signed on March 23, 2000. Breaking down the information by commodity group, the author compares these tariffs to those Mexico currently charges on imports from the United States under NAFTA. The author concludes that most major U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico will face lower tariffs than like products from the EU.

**0421 World Trade Organization: Status of China's Trade Commitments to the U.S. and Other Members.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. May 2000.*

GAO examines China's commitments to liberalize its trade arrangements with the United States and other members of the WTO. China made commitments to the United States to reduce its tariffs, remove its nontariff barriers such as quotas, reduce its limitations on services trade, and lift its barriers on trade in agricultural products. China also made commitments to the WTO, including the expansion of foreigners' trading rights, better protection of intellectual property rights, and revision of the regulatory measures and safety standards China applies to imports.

**0470 China, People's Republic of: Market Development Reports, Chinese Business Etiquette, 2000.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Jane Hu and Wade Sheppard. May 15, 2000.*

The authors of this brief report outline social and cultural customs that Western business people should respect when they meet with Chinese counterparts.

**0474 China, People's Republic of: Trade Data—Multiple Commodities Only; Hong Kong Re-exports of U.S. Consumer Oriented Agricultural Products to China, 1999.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. John D. Rutledge. May 26, 2000.*

The author of this report analyzes U.S. exports of food products through Hong Kong to China during 1999. The author finds that the United States retained its position as the primary source of high-value consumer food product re-exports to China, both overall as well as in the top three categories: poultry meat, red meats, and fresh fruit.

**0483 World Trade Organization: U.S. Experience to Date in Dispute Settlement System.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. June 2000.*

GAO examines members' use of the WTO dispute settlement system, as well as the impact of the system on foreign trade practices and U.S. laws and on trade. GAO finds that the United States has gained more than it has lost during the first years of the dispute settlement system. WTO dispute settlement cases have resulted in a substantial number of changes in foreign trade practices, while their effect on U.S. laws has been minimal.

**0522 World Trade Organization: U.S. Experience in Dispute Settlement System; The First Five Years.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. June 20, 2000.*

The presenter of this testimony before a U.S. congressional subcommittee examines the operation of the WTO dispute settlement system, as well as the impact of the system on foreign trade practices and U.S. laws and on trade. GAO finds that the United States has gained more than it has lost during the first years of the dispute settlement system.

**0534 The Impact on the U.S. Economy of Including the United Kingdom in a Free Trade Arrangement with the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. August 2000.*

USITC explores the impacts of eliminating trade barriers among the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the UK on selected economic aggregates, as well as any potential increase in the quality or prices of goods, or other consumer benefits. Following an overview of the current economic relationship among the four countries, including an outline of existing trade and investment barriers, USITC estimates that elimination of the UK's already low tariffs on imports from the three countries would have relatively small effects on their imports and exports, gross domestic product, prices, and the manufacturing output associated with bilateral FDI between the UK and the United States. Under a scenario in which the UK withdraws from the EU, the impact on the UK's trade with countries outside the EU and NAFTA is not clear.

**0714 World Trade Organization: Issues in Dispute Settlement.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. August 2000.*

GAO evaluates the WTO's dispute settlement system, including the outcome and commercial impact of completed cases involving the United States. In addition to providing the institutional framework for the multilateral trading system, administering rules of international trade, and providing the forum for conducting multilateral trade negotiations, the WTO establishes a quasi-adjudicative dispute settlement system that is viewed as the cornerstone for the rules-based system of international trade. GAO finds that, overall, the process has worked well for the United States, with most completed cases resulting in changes in foreign laws and practices, to the benefit of U.S. trade. GAO also reviews issues that have arisen concerning the settlement process. These issues include the impact of the dispute settlement system on U.S. sovereignty, the compliance of WTO members with rulings, the system's speed in resolving disputes, and the openness of the proceedings.

**0833 Asia's Trade Performance After the Currency Crisis.**

*Federal Reserve Board of New York. Matthew Higgins and Thomas Klitgaard. September 2000.*

The authors of this article examine trade flows in East and Southeast Asian countries during and after the 1997–1998 financial crisis. The authors find that a drop in import volume, rather than an increase in exports, was the factor most responsible for the postcrisis capital account improvement in these countries.

**0846 Export-Import Bank: The U.S. Export-Import Bank's Financing of Dual-Use Exports.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. September 1, 2000.*

GAO examines the end uses by importing countries of dual-use exports from the United States. Dual-use exports are products that can be used for both military and nonmilitary purposes, such as computers and telecommunications equipment.

**0852 Federal Lobbying: China Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) Lobbying Activities and Costs.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. September 29, 2000.*

GAO investigates activities by the White House China Trade Relations Working Group and other federal agencies in support of the establishment of U.S. permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) with China. GAO reports that, with one exception, it found that these agencies did not violate federal anti-lobbying restrictions. GAO estimates the cost of the PNTR support activities.

**0867 Strategic Plan, FY 2000–2005.**

*U.S. Customs Service. October 2000.*

The U.S. Customs Service presents its FY2000–2005 goals and the strategies to achieve them. The goals are to protect the U.S. economy by maintaining a sound trade management system that ensures compliance with import and export laws, to secure U.S. borders while facilitating the efficient flow of international commerce and travel, to reduce the flow of drugs into the United States, to disrupt the flow of illegal money derived from global criminal activity, to reduce the number of violations of Customs laws, and to build an effective management support structure within the Customs Service.

**0915 Trade Adjustment Assistance: Trends, Outcomes, and Management Issues in Dislocated Worker Programs.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. October 2000.*

GAO examines employment-related assistance under trade assistance programs, which provide federal aid to communities that have suffered severe economic impacts because of increased imports from, or loss of jobs to, other countries. GAO reviews recent trends in firm certifications in the program, as well as the extent to which eligible workers used program services, the extent to which the program helped laid-off workers get new jobs, and the wages earned in new jobs compared to those in the old jobs, predominantly in the textile and apparel industry. GAO finds, among other things, that post-program data limitations make it difficult to evaluate the programs' effectiveness.

**0958 What Can Account for Fluctuations in the Terms of Trade.**

*Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Marianne Baxter and Michael A. Kouparitsas. December 2000.*

The authors of this paper examine the sources of fluctuations in the terms of trade (the price of a country's exports relative to the price of its imports). The authors test for associations between terms of trade and country characteristics including developing/developed status, as well as export concentration in manufacturing versus fuels or other commodities. The authors present technical conclusions, including the finding that price differences among countries influence terms of trade.

**0998 Trade Adjustment Assistance: Impact of Federal Assistance to Firms Is Unclear.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. December 2000.*

GAO examines the impact of federal aid to firms under trade assistance programs, which provide federal aid to businesses that can demonstrate that increased imports in their product categories have caused significant sales decreases and employment losses. The program helps firms develop business recovery plans. GAO presents findings on the expenditures of twelve regional Trade Adjustment Centers but notes that the programs' impacts on firms is inconclusive because of the lack of data on program outcomes. GAO's interviews with firm managers, however, reveal some program successes as well as shortcomings.

## Reel 6

**2000 cont.**

**0001 On the Effect of the Internet on International Trade.**

*Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Caroline Freund and Diana Weinhold. December 2000.*

The authors of this discussion paper find that the Internet has had a significant and increasing positive impact on world trade since 1997. The authors also find that the Internet has apparently not reduced the impact of distance on trade. They report the surprising discovery that the Internet's trade growth impact has been stronger for poor countries than for rich countries.

**0044 Export Controls: System for Controlling Exports of High Performance Computing Is Ineffective.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. December 2000.*

GAO examines the controls that the Clinton administration has placed on U.S. exports of high performance computers, which can be used by importing countries for military and civilian purposes. GAO argues that the current export control system, which focuses on controlling individual machines, is ineffective because it cannot prevent importing countries from linking lower performance, uncontrolled computers to collectively perform at levels above those that current export controls allow.

**0102 China, People's Republic of: Trade Policy Monitoring, Current Status of Chinese GMO Development and Regulation, 2000.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Xiang King and John Wade. December 17, 2000.*

The authors of this report review China's effort to develop genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in agriculture, as well as the country's regulation of GMOs. The authors observe that China is in the beginning stages of formulating definitive GMO regulations, especially in the area of food safety.

**2001**

**0108 Nigeria, Trade Policy Monitoring: Agricultural Support Impedes Trade, 2001.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. David Rosenbloom and Ali Michael David. January 26, 2001.*

The authors of this report describe various types of agricultural price supports, import duties, and other trade barriers recently instituted by the government of Nigeria in an attempt to ensure its food security. The authors believe that these measures will hurt foreign food exporters, including the United States.

**0115 The Effects of a Booming Economy on the U.S. Trade Deficit.**

*Federal Reserve Board of New York. Stefan Papaioannou and Kei-Mu Yi. February 2001.*

The authors of this article argue that U.S. economic growth during the period 1996–1999, with its concomitant surge in U.S. demand for imported products, contributed one-third of the increase in the U.S. trade deficit during the period.

**0121 The U.S.–European Union Mutual Recognition Agreement: Implications for the U.S. Medical Device Industry.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries, Washington, D.C. Christopher Johnson. February 2001.*

The author of this paper examines the implications for U.S. medical device manufacturers of the medical device annex of the mutual recognition agreement signed by the United States and the EU on May 18, 1998. The agreement is intended to establish rules and criteria for ensuring that U.S. medical devices exported to EU countries meet European quality and safety requirements, and vice-versa, as well as streamline the evaluation/approval process.

**0153 Border Effects Within the NAFTA Countries.**

*Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. John H. Rogers and Hayden P. Smith. March 2001.*

The authors of this discussion paper use econometric techniques to analyze the determinants of similarities or differences in border effects (the variability of the relative prices of similar goods) for the U.S.-Mexico and U.S.-Canada borders. The authors find that the U.S.-Mexico border effect fell during the period 1988–1994 to a level approximately equal to the U.S.-Canada effect but increased after that. The authors conclude that the border effect in U.S.-Mexico prices is not primarily attributable to the differential between U.S. and Mexican wages.

**0191 Agricultural Trade: Impacts of the Andean Trade Preference Act on Asparagus Producers and Consumers.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. March 2001.*

GAO reviews the impact that asparagus imported from Peru under the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) has had on U.S. asparagus producers and consumers, as well as the probable impact on domestic producers and consumers if ATPA is reauthorized in December 2001. GAO finds that ATPA imports have displaced a small fraction of domestic asparagus production. GAO also finds that U.S. consumers benefit from the availability of fresh asparagus from Peru during the months of August–December, when it is not usually available from domestic producers.

**0222 Customs in the 21st Century: A Foundation for the Future.**

*U.S. Customs Service, Office of Planning. March 2001.*

The U.S. Customs Service presents its analysis of the impacts of projected future issues and trends on the service and elaborates on strategies by which the service can successfully adapt to future environments. The service discusses the impacts of future developments in the following issue areas: trade and the global economy, travel and transportation, criminal justice and national security, technology and inventions, labor supply and demand, working conditions, and worker-management relations.

**0311 Free Trade Area of the Americas: Negotiations at Key Juncture on Eve of April Meetings.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. March 2001.*

GAO reviews the progress of negotiations to create a FTAA. The FTAA agreement would eliminate tariffs and establish common trade and foreign investment rules among the thirty-four democratic nations of the Western Hemisphere. GAO notes the degree of progress that negotiators have made to date, identifies sticking points that must be resolved to reach an agreement, and discusses the opportunities and challenges posed by upcoming meetings.

**0336 Globalized Security: Reshaping America's Defense Trade Policy.**

*Air University. Shannon M. Sullivan. April 2001.*

The author of this thesis explores the question of whether U.S. defense export and import policies are currently achieving an effective balance among technology transfer, U.S. security, and economic growth. The author concludes that, for a variety of reasons, they are not. Contending that the U.S. trade control policy is overly restrictive, protectionist, and bureaucratic, the author argues that it alienates the U.S. military from its allies, prevents U.S. industry from developing crucial international markets, and stimulates unwanted arms production and proliferation abroad. The author recommends that the United States reconstruct the export licensing process by overhauling the list of export-restricted items, reducing congressional micromanagement, and reassessing the effectiveness of enforcement mechanisms. The author insists that policy makers stop sheltering industries with protectionist policies, that they facilitate the development of a "cooperative global industrial base," and that they support international cooperation, especially through the Defense Trade Security Initiative. The goal of this joint Defense–State Department system is to aid U.S. allies in upgrading the aging system, thus building coalition cohesion and interoperability, and to share development costs.

**0483 2001 Comprehensive Report of the President of the United States on U.S. Trade and Investment Policy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa and Implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act.**

*Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. May 2001.*

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative evaluates U.S. trade and investment policy toward the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The office also evaluates programs established under AGOA, which established a new framework for U.S. trade, investment, and development policy for sub-Saharan Africa. In the first section of the body of the report, the office describes economic problems and development, international financial assistance, and U.S. trade with the sub-Saharan countries. In subsequent sections, the office assesses the progress of AGOA initiatives. Under the act, the office notes, the United States has designated thirty-five countries as AGOA beneficiaries, as well as 1,835 additional products of the beneficiary countries for duty-free market access to the United States. The United States has provided extensive technical assistance to the countries, in addition to the widespread outreach efforts of U.S. government agencies, diplomats, private companies, and nongovernmental organizations.

**0624 Offsets in Defense Trade: Fifth Annual Report to Congress.**

*U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Export Administration, Office of Strategic Industries and Economic Security. Kara Deyerin and Sarah Pronovost. May 2001.*

The authors of this report describe the impact of offsets on sales by U.S. defense contractors. In defense trade, an offset refers to compensation that a foreign government customer of a U.S. company requires as a condition of purchasing weapons systems or other defense-related articles from the company. Offsets can take a number of forms: co-production of part or all of the purchased weapons in the purchasing country, financing activities, technology transfer to the purchasing country to maintain and repair the purchased items, investment, training assistance, export assistance, or marketing assistance. Offsets such as investment or marketing assistance can be unrelated to the purchased defense item. The authors note that Europe dominates the amounts of defense purchases and offsets provided by U.S. contractors.

**0721 Export Controls: Regulatory Change Needed to Comply with Missile Technology Licensing Requirements.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. May 2001.*

GAO finds that the U.S. Commerce Department's missile technology export control regulations do not conform to the requirements of the Export Administration Act, which requires an export license for controlled missile equipment and technology to all countries. GAO notes that the Commerce Department's regulations have exempted Canada from the requirement.

**0734 Free Trade Area of the Americas: April 2001 Meetings Set Stage for Hard Bargaining to Begin.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. Loren Yager. May 8, 2001.*

The presenter of this testimony before a U.S. congressional subcommittee reviews the negotiations at recent meetings on the establishment of a FTAA, as well as the more serious differences that the negotiators must now confront. The presenter notes that, surprisingly, the FTAA negotiating ministers agreed to release to the public the draft text agreement produced as a result of the meetings.

**0750 Border Effects and the Availability of Domestic Products Abroad.**

*Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Carolyn L. Evans. May 11, 2001.*

The author of this technical paper argues that the reduced number of a country's produced goods that are exported may constitute a major factor in border effects, which is the variability of the relative prices of similar goods across national borders. The author finds that the difference between the set of goods available domestically and the set of those goods available internationally explains approximately half of the border effect.

**0797 Home Bias in Trade: Location or Foreign-ness?**

*Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Carolyn L. Evans. May 14, 2001.*

The author of this paper explores the causes of "home bias," which is defined as buyer behavior in which a consumer differentiates between domestic goods and imports and tends to purchase the domestic variety. The author uses econometric techniques to determine whether home bias arises from (a) locational factors, such as barriers to imports or access to a local distribution network, or (b) an inherent preference for domestic goods per se. The author finds that home bias arises almost entirely from locational factors.

**0839 Canada Trade Policy Monitoring: Trade Minister Pettigrew Discusses Lessons Learned from Quebec City Summit of the Americas, 2001.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Norval E. Francis Jr. May 24, 2001.*

The author of this report characterizes comments of Canadian Trade Minister Pierre Pettigrew on the accomplishments of a Western Hemisphere summit held in Quebec City, Canada, in April 2001. In the minister's view, the leaders of the Americas demonstrated solidarity in their support of and commitment to democracy, shared prosperity, and social development. The leaders reaffirmed their commitment to establish a FTAA.

**0848 International Trade: Comparison of U.S. and European Union Preference Programs.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. June 2001.*

GAO compares the Generalized System of Preferences programs of the United States and the EU. In contrast to free trade agreements, in which all participating countries must lower their trade barriers, trade preference programs reduce tariffs and quotas on products imported from developing countries, but these countries are not required to reciprocate. GAO finds that the U.S. and EU systems offer similar overall tariff preferences, and that both may be moving away from purely nonreciprocal arrangements.

**0910 International Trade: Concerns Over Biotechnology Challenge U.S. Agricultural Exports.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. June 2001.*

GAO examines problems that confront U.S. exporters of crops that have been developed using biotechnology techniques such as genetic engineering. Noting that the EU has since 1998 blocked the approval of genetically engineered agricultural products, GAO finds that other U.S. trading partners and international organizations are

considering or enacting new regulations, such as labeling and tracking requirements, that could further hinder U.S. efforts to establish international markets for these products.

**0940 Competitive Assessment of U.S. Large Civil Aircraft Aerostructures Industry.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. June 2001.*

USITC assesses global competition in the industry that produces aerostructures for large civil aircraft. Aerostructures include fuselages, wings, and landing gear. USITC first provides an overview of the worldwide industry. The agency then reviews the capacity, employment, production, sales, and foreign investment of the industries in the United States, Europe, Canada, and Asia. USITC then presents an in-depth analysis of aerostructure research and development, as well as government support for research, in the four world areas and describes laws or policies that confer a competitive advantage on a country or area's aerostructure industry. The agency concludes with a comparison of the competitive position of the U.S. aerostructures industry vis-à-vis its competitors in Europe, Canada, and Asia.

## Reel 7

### 2001 cont.

**0001 North American Free Trade Agreement: U.S. Experience With Environment, Labor, and Investment Dispute Settlement Cases.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. July 2001.*

GAO examines U.S. experience with cases brought under three mechanisms associated with NAFTA that allow citizens and governments an opportunity to raise questions relating to the failure to enforce environmental laws or labor laws by any of the three NAFTA countries, as well as to settle investor-government disputes and government-government disputes. GAO specifically evaluates the mechanisms' submission processes and dispute settlement procedures. The agency presents detailed technical findings about case filings and status.

**0070 Trade Adjustment Assistance: Improvements Necessary, but Programs Cannot Solve Communities' Long-Term Problems.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. Loren Yager. July 20, 2001.*

The presenter of this testimony before a U.S. congressional subcommittee reviews the impact of increased imports on communities and workers, especially under NAFTA, and the effects of trade adjustment assistance, a program to help workers and communities severely affected by increased imports from, or loss of jobs to, other countries, including NAFTA partners Mexico and Canada. The presenter draws on findings from case studies in six communities, as described in the following document.

**0091 Trade Adjustment Assistance: Experiences of Six Trade-Impacted Communities.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. August 2001.*

GAO presents findings of its study of trade adjustment assistance programs in six communities that have suffered severe economic impacts because of increased imports from, or loss of jobs to, other countries, including NAFTA partners Mexico and Canada. GAO finds that although trade adjustment assistance programs have had some positive

impacts, such as income support and job retraining, the programs will not solve the underlying problems faced by affected communities. One problem is that the assistance available under the programs for communities' economic adjustment is limited, targeted, and short term. In addition, GAO concurs with the opinions of many local officials and civic leaders that the key factor in a community's adjustment to adverse trade impacts is the quality of its secondary education system. The leaders believe that school facilities and curricula need to be improved to better prepare students for high-skilled jobs and to develop a more attractive environment for companies that they would like to recruit.

**0174 Market Development Reports: Hong Kong. China's Accession to the WTO: What Does it Mean for Hong Kong?**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Service. George D. Ferris. August 9, 2001.*

The author of this report examines the impact of China's accession to the WTO, with the consequent expected lowering of trade barriers, on U.S. agricultural exports, which have traditionally been transshipped through Hong Kong, a duty-free port. The author argues that Hong Kong will lose a major share of its imports.

**0188 Free Trade Area of the Americas: Negotiators Move Toward Agreement That Will Have Benefits, Costs to U.S. Economy.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. September 2001.*

GAO reviews the progress of negotiations to create a FTAA. The FTAA agreement would eliminate tariffs and establish common trade and foreign investment rules among the thirty-four democratic nations of the Western Hemisphere. GAO notes the degree of progress that negotiators have made in resolving significant issues such as eliminating domestic price supports; strengthening rules governing intellectual property; establishing provisions modifying or limiting subsidies, antidumping measures, and countervailing duties; expanding access to agricultural markets; liberalizing trade in services; harmonizing competition policies; setting up dispute settlement procedures; providing technical assistance on FTAA implementation to smaller countries; and opening up the FTAA process to business, labor, environmental groups, and academia. GAO concludes that, in general, the negotiators have made much progress in establishing the basic principles and goals of FTAA but now have to resolve differences over the details.

**0317 Defense Trade: Information on U.S. Weapons Deliveries to the Middle East.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. September 2001.*

GAO identifies the amounts and types of military equipment, services, and training that the U.S. government has delivered to the Middle East during the period FY1991–FY2000, as well as the conditions placed on the use of U.S. weapons delivered to the Middle East.

**0328 The Impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act: Fifteenth Report 1999–2000.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. September 2001.*

USITC reviews the impact of CBERA on the United States, as well as on beneficiary countries in the Caribbean. After an introductory section that summarizes the provisions of CBERA, USITC discusses U.S. trade with the Caribbean, including imports under CBERA. Then the agency estimates the welfare impacts of CBERA on U.S. consumers,

as well as the displacement impacts of CBERA on U.S. industries that produce like products or products directly competitive with those imported from beneficiary countries. USITC then assesses the impact of CBERA on new export-oriented investment in beneficiary countries, as well as the impact on overall economic growth in the region. USITC concludes that no U.S. industries would face potentially significant negative effects from CBERA-covered imports, with the exception of the textile and apparel industry.

**0498 Does a Currency Union Affect Trade? The Time Series Evidence.**

*Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Reuven Glick and Andrew K. Rose. September 25, 2001.*

The authors of this paper use econometric analysis to estimate the degree to which a country's departure from a currency union reduces its volume of international trade. Examining a data set covering 217 countries during the period 1948–1997, the authors find that countries experience economically significant declines in bilateral trade after leaving a union.

**0524 Specialization and the Volume of Trade: Do the Data Obey the Laws?**

*Federal Reserve Bank of New York. James Harrigan. November 2001.*

The author of this paper explores methodological difficulties involved in attempts to relate the volume of foreign trade to country specialization and comparative advantage. The author concludes that the conceptual framework needed to analyze these relationships—the gravity model—does not yet have a firm theoretical foundation.

**0581 Hungary Trade Policy Monitoring: Free Trade Agreement with Croatia, 2001.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Ference Nemes. November 15, 2001.*

The author of this report assesses the implementation and agricultural trade impacts of a trade agreement between Hungary and Croatia. The agreement increased Hungary's agricultural sales.

**0591 One Reason Countries Pay Their Debts: Renegotiation and International Trade.**

*Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Andrew K. Rose. December 2001.*

The author of this paper uses econometric analysis to estimate the effects of sovereign debt renegotiation on international trade. Employing a gravity model of bilateral trade and a data set covering fifty years, the author finds that renegotiation tends to result in a significant decline in bilateral trade between a debtor country and its creditors. The decline typically persists for fifteen years.

**0628 North American Free Trade Agreement: Coordinated Operational Plan Needed to Ensure Mexican Trucks' Compliance with U.S. Standards.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. December 2001.*

GAO examines the likely changes in Mexico-based commercial truck traffic within the United States after the United States fully opens its highways to Mexican carriers in 2002. GAO predicts that comparatively few carriers will operate, at least initially, beyond the commercial zones near the U.S.-Mexico border where the trucks are currently allowed to operate. GAO cites several reasons, including the lack of established

business relationships beyond the commercial zone, high insurance prices and registration fees, and congestion and delays at border crossings.

**0668 Mexico Market Development Reports: Mexico's Caribbean Market for Food Products, 2001.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Lourdes Guzman. December 13, 2001.*

The author of this report analyzes the composition of U.S. food and agricultural product exports to Mexico, with special emphasis on the untapped potential of Mexican hotels, restaurants, and tourism industries as markets for U.S. consumer-ready and frozen food products.

**0681 Taiwan Trade Policy Monitoring: Market Access Following WTO Accession, 2001.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Rosemary Kao, J. Miller, and C. M. Perng. December 21, 2001.*

The authors of this report examine the market access mechanisms that will operate in Taiwan following the country's accession to the WTO, as well as Taiwan's future agricultural trade relationship with the People's Republic of China. The authors note that Taiwan is likely to present problems of compliance with its agriculture-related WTO commitments.

**2002**

**0701 Bureau of Industry and Security Annual Report, FY2002.**

*U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security. [2002.]*

The Bureau of Industry and Security (formerly Bureau of Export Administration) reviews the agency's activities in the administration and enforcement of dual-use export controls. Dual-use exports are products that can be used for both military and nonmilitary purposes, such as computers and telecommunications equipment. The bureau also describes its activities in other areas, including the investigation of selected imported products, impact on national security, the support of certain import contracts needed to fulfill national security objectives, the coordination of national infrastructure and cyber-security programs, the coordination of the Commerce Department's homeland security activities, the assessment of the adequacy of the U.S. defense industrial base, and the ensuring that the U.S. complies with the inspection and reporting requirements imposed by the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention. The bureau notes that during the fiscal year it engaged China, India, and Russia on bilateral export control and high technology issues and launched a program to counter diversion of controlled export items through transshipment hubs such as Hong Kong.

**0871 U.S. Customs Service: America's Frontline; Performance and Annual Report, FY2002.**

*U.S. Customs Service. [2002.]*

The U.S. Customs Service, the nation's oldest law enforcement agency, reviews its FY2002 activities, with special emphasis on its expanding role as a frontline antiterrorist organization following the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001. The service also reviews its activities in drug interdiction, including seizures of large amounts of illegal drugs, as well as the investigation of drug smuggling and money laundering organizations, the protection of children from Internet predators, and its

traditional function of processing travelers and inspecting and controlling goods entering the United States. The service notes that within three days of the 9/11 attacks, agency employees previously working in the World Trade Center were working from alternative locations.

## Reel 8

### 2002 cont.

**0001 Terms of Trade and Exchange Rate Regimes in Developing Countries.**

*Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Christian Broda. January 2002.*

The author of this paper uses econometric analysis to determine whether flexible exchange rate regimes cushion economies against terms of trade shocks more effectively than do fixed regimes. The author finds that countries with fixed regimes respond to shocks with significant declines in output and slow exchange rate depreciations, while countries with flexible regimes experience small output losses and immediate large depreciations.

**0037 Trade Compliance Report, FY 2001.**

*U.S. Customs Service. January 2002.*

The U.S. Customs Service reports the results of a survey of trade compliance for all import cargoes entering the United States during FY2001 through September 11, 2001, when monitoring was suspended after the terrorist attacks. The service presents statistical tables with data by industry, Harmonized Tariff Schedule section, and country of origin, with detail for NAFTA partners Canada and Mexico. The report includes a detailed explanation of import processing and sampling methodologies, as well as a section explaining NAFTA compliance measurement methods and survey results. The service notes that Canada was the least compliant country of origin among the United States' top twenty trade partners.

**0181 A Discussion of Armington Trade Substitution Elasticities.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Economics. Christine A. McDaniel and Edward J. Balistreri. January 2002.*

The authors of this working paper review theoretical and empirical research on the Armington elasticity, which is the degree of substitution between imported and domestic goods. The authors focus on the considerations economic policy makers employ in choosing an Armington elasticity as a key variable in trade policy modeling.

**0198 Free Trade Agreements Between Developing and Industrialized Countries: Comparing the U.S.-Jordan FTA with Mexico's Experience Under NAFTA.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Economics. Grace V. Chomo. January 2002.*

The author of this report focuses on the question of whether developing countries risk damaging their economies by joining free trade agreements. Examining Mexico's experience with NAFTA as well as Jordan's prospective free trade agreement with the United States, the author finds that both trade flows and foreign investment expanded under NAFTA. The author argues that Jordan's improved access to the U.S. market will

increase Jordanian exports, attract foreign investment, and stimulate overall economic growth.

**0235 Global Trade: America's Achilles' Heel.**

*National Defense University, Center for Technology and Security Policy. James M. Loy and Robert G. Ross. February 2002.*

The authors of this paper examine a key challenge confronting the U.S. maritime trade and transportation system after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks: developing border controls and transportation security measures that reduce the threat of the national transportation system's use as a weapon or essential logistic link in another terrorist attack. The authors advocate the development of a system of "maritime domain awareness."

**0244 Factors Affecting U.S. Trade and Shipments of Information Technology Products: Computer Equipment, Telecommunications Equipment, and Semiconductors.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. Theresa H. Canavan, Robert Carr, and Christopher Johnson. February 2002.*

The authors of this report examine the large growth in trade and shipments of information technology products during the past decade. The authors attribute the expansion to factors including the globalization of information technology production, continuous technological innovation, rapid growth in worldwide consumption, and the liberalization of global trade.

**0285 International Trade: Significant Challenges Remain in Deterring Trade in Conflict Diamonds.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. Loren Yager. February 13, 2002.*

The presenter of this testimony before a U.S. congressional subcommittee assesses the effectiveness of a diamond certification proposal and other proposed strategies for curbing the illegal trade of "conflict diamonds," which are used as a currency substitute by rebel movements in Africa to finance their activities in countries they are attempting to overthrow. The presenter notes certain problems in the proposed international diamond certification scheme.

**0304 United Kingdom, Trade Policy Monitoring: UK Farm Policy Sets New Course, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Deanna M. J. Ayala. February 14, 2002.*

The author of this report outlines the new UK farm policy, which proposes that farmers receive direct payments for environmental protection and conservation activities.

**0310 Defense Trade: Lessons to be Learned from the Country Export Exemption.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. March 2002.*

GAO reviews the implementation of the U.S. government's exemption of Canada from the requirement that U.S. exporters obtain a license for exporting to specific countries. Noting that the exemption has been applied inconsistently and ineffectively, GAO recommends certain changes in procedures for granting and monitoring future license exemptions for exporting to other countries, including clear specification of items to be controlled and effective enforcement of exporters in violation.

**0351 Regional Alliances—Free Trade Area of Americas Agreement.**

*U.S. Army War College. Barry Fowler. April 9, 2002.*

The author of this thesis believes that a FTAA agreement is an essential step toward spurring economic growth in Latin America. The author argues that the most important single step the United States can take toward that end is to enlist the support of Brazil for the FTAA, as well as for other regional initiatives.

**0386 Czech Republic, Trade Policy Monitoring: Assessment of EU Accession on Major Agricultural Commodities, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Petra Choteborska. April 15, 2002.*

The author of this report describes four scenarios outlined by the Czech Research Institute for Agricultural Economics to predict the impact of EU accession on government support for farmers and consequently on the production of major commodities.

**0394 China, People's Republic of: Trade Policy Monitoring; China's VAT on Domestic and Imported Agricultural Products Unequal, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. John Wade, Adam Branson, and Xiang Qing. May 22, 2002.*

The authors of this report examine the harmful effects on exporters of China's unequal value added tax (VAT) on domestically produced versus imported agricultural products.

**0398 Czech Republic, Trade Policy Monitoring: SAPARD, Support for Czech Accession to the EU 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Petra Choteborska. May 29, 2002.*

The author of this report describes the EU's program to provide support to the Czech agriculture and food processing sectors.

**0401 Review of Studies of the Economic Impact of the September 11, 2001, Terrorist Attacks on the World Trade Center.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. May 29, 2002.*

GAO analyzes several key studies of the economic impacts of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center buildings in New York City. GAO quotes estimates from the studies, prepared by government agencies as well as nonprofit organizations, for total insured and noninsured losses, personal and business income losses, lives and jobs lost, reductions in tourism and business travel, and cleanup costs.

**0441 Prebisch-Singer Redux.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Economics. John T. Cuddington, Rodney Ludema, and Shamila A. Jayasuriya. June 2002.*

The authors of this working paper assess the long-term validity of a 1950 hypothesis that declining terms of trade would frustrate the development goals of Latin America. The authors examine the degree to which Latin American countries specialize in particular commodities, in relation to commodity price trends. The authors find that rather than experiencing a gradual downward trend, commodity prices have suffered one or more abrupt shifts, or "structural breaks," downward.

**0510 The Rise and Fall of the Most-Favored-Nation Clause.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Economics. Pinar Cebi and Rodney Ludema. June 2002.*

The authors of this report examine what they view as the declining importance and observance of the most-favored-nation (MFN) clause of the GATT. Basically, the clause requires that if a country grants a preferential tariff rate to another country, then it must extend the same rate to all GATT members, regardless of whether they reciprocate. The authors use modeling techniques to identify the reasons that, through the successive rounds of multilateral trade negotiations since the early 1970s, large country support for MFN has “apparently evaporated.”

**0540 International Trade: Critical Issues Remain in Deterring Conflict Diamond Trade.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. June 2002.*

GAO assesses a proposed international diamond certification system for controlling the illegal trade of “conflict diamonds,” which are used as a currency substitute by rebel movements in Africa to finance their activities in countries they are attempting to overthrow. After a review of the world diamond industry, including production and legal trade, GAO concludes that the certification system contains flaws that will probably hinder its effectiveness in curbing illegal diamond trade. Participation in the system is voluntary, for example, and monitoring and enforcement activities are self-regulated.

**0605 World Trade Organization: Observations on China’s Rule of Law Reforms.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. Susan S. Westin. June 6, 2002.*

The presenter of this testimony before a U.S. congressional subcommittee discusses China’s commitments to rule of law reforms that it made upon acceding to membership in the WTO in December 2001. The presenter notes that GAO has identified at least sixty commitments that specifically obligate China to enact, repeal, or modify trade-related laws or regulations, as well as other commitments in areas such as judicial review, law enforcement, and nondiscrimination.

**0616 International Trade: Federal Action Needed to Help Small Businesses Address Foreign Patent Challenges.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. July 2002.*

GAO identifies problems that U.S. small business firms encounter when they attempt to protect their intellectual property abroad. Through a survey of small businesses and their patent attorneys, GAO finds that the high cost of patenting inventions in foreign countries is the most significant problem, followed by businesses’ limited foreign patent law knowledge; differences among foreign patent systems, which increase costs and make the process more complex; and the existence of challenging business climates and weak patent enforcement in certain countries. A majority of the firms and attorneys GAO surveyed believe that, to help small businesses, the U.S. government should promote harmonization among U.S. and foreign patent systems. GAO recommends that the Small Business Administration make information about key aspects of foreign patent laws, procedures, and costs readily available to small businesses.

**0742 A Theory of the Currency Denomination of International Trade.**

*Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Philippe Bacchetta and Eric van Wincoop. July 2002.*

The authors of this discussion paper use econometric techniques to identify determinants of country choices in denominating the currency of their foreign trade. The authors find that the less competition firms face in foreign markets, as shown in market share and product differentiation the more likely they will set prices in their country's currency. The authors show that when a group of countries forms a monetary union, the new currency is likely to be used more extensively in trade than the sum of the currencies it replaces.

**0789 Do Preferential Trade Agreements Promote Growth? An Evaluation of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Economics. Judith M. Dean. July 2002.*

The author of this paper uses an econometric model to test for both the direct and indirect effects of membership in a preferential trade agreement (PTA) on economic growth and investment in its participating countries. The author specifically examines the impact of CBERA, a nonreciprocal PTA implemented by the United States to encourage growth in Caribbean and Central American countries. The author finds, as did earlier studies on other PTAs, that while the CBERA agreement has not directly caused economic growth, it has indirectly led to growth by facilitating foreign investment in the countries.

**0823 Uzbekistan Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Nizam Yuldashbaev. July 8, 2002.*

The author of this report reviews the market for food imports in Uzbekistan and notes that this market is difficult to penetrate because of slow economic liberalization, substantial tariffs, and the small number of modern retail outlets.

**0832 Russian Federation Market Development Reports: The Russian Marketplace, July/August 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. July 26, 2002.*

The FAS reviews trends in the food processing, retail food, and food service sectors in Russia and identifies trade events for food marketers and exporters.

**0839 On the Fragility of Gains from Trade under Continuously Differentiated Bertrand Competition.**

*Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Mario Marazzi. August 2002.*

The author of this discussion paper uses an econometric model to demonstrate that, contrary to the consensus of opinion among economists, some nations under certain conditions of imperfect competition may lose from the reduction of international trade barriers.

**0876 Uncertainty, Exchange Rate Regimes, and National Price Levels.**

*Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Christian Broda. August 2002.*

The author of this paper employs econometric techniques to examine the relationship between exchange rate regime and national prices. The author finds that countries with fixed exchange rate regimes have higher national price levels than countries with flexible regimes.

**0917 China's Trade Opening: Implications for Regional Stability.**

*National Defense University, Institute for National Strategic Studies. Howard M. Krawitz. August 2002.*

The author of this paper presents best-case to worst-case scenarios for the economic, social, and political impacts of China's accession to WTO membership.

**0924 Estimating Tariff Equivalents of Nontariff Barriers.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. Linda A. Linkins and Hugh M. Arce. August 2002.*

The authors of this paper review methods used in the United States and Canada to estimate the price effects on imports and exports of nontariff trade barriers. The authors focus on the following industries: agricultural commodities, textiles and apparel, other manufactured goods, and services.

**0950 World Trade Organization: Early Decisions Are Vital to Progress in Ongoing Negotiations.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. September 2002.*

GAO examines the key factors that led to the successful launch of a new round of WTO multilateral trade negotiations at its Doha, Qatar, ministerial conference. GAO identifies factors such as the clear support of the United States and the EU for the launch, the effective preparation by WTO members before the conference and their repair of relationships damaged during the 1999 Seattle conference, and the new solidarity among WTO members following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States.

**1010 Export Controls: Department of Commerce Controls Over Transfers of Technology to Foreign Nationals Need Improvement.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. September 2002.*

GAO reviews the U.S. Commerce Department's enforcement of a requirement that firms exporting technology to certain foreign nationals obtain a "deemed export" license. GAO found that the department did not identify all foreign nationals who should be subject to the requirement, and that the department needs to strengthen procedures ensuring that licensees comply with security conditions in the licenses.

**1044 Export Controls: Processes for Determining Proper Control of Defense-Related Items Need Improvement.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. September 2002.*

GAO examines the process by which the U.S. Commerce and State Departments help private companies determine which agency has jurisdiction over the export of their items, in the case of items that are defense-related or may be considered "dual-use,"

having both civilian and military applications. GAO notes certain inefficiencies or inconsistencies in the processes used by the two departments.

## Reel 9

### 2002 cont.

**0001 Defense Trade: Mitigating National Security Concerns Under Exon-Florio Could be Improved.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. September 2002.*

GAO evaluates the implementation of an amendment to the Defense Production Act that authorizes the president to suspend or prohibit foreign acquisitions of U.S. companies if there is evidence that a foreign controlling interest might threaten national security. A federal interagency group, the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, submits recommendations for blocking acquisitions to the president after attempting to resolve security concerns with the companies involved. GAO criticizes certain of the committee's procedures.

**0038 World Trade Organization: Selected U.S. Company Views about China's Membership.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. September 2002.*

GAO presents the results of its sample survey of U.S. companies to elicit their views on the impact on U.S. business of China's entry into the WTO. The respondent companies reported that the commitments China made as a condition of its WTO membership were important to them, that commitments related to rule of law reforms (such as intellectual property protections) were more important, and that China's implementation of its commitments would have positive impacts on their business in China. Respondent countries also reported that Chinese officials would encounter problems in trying to implement the commitments.

**0119 International Trade: Advisory Committee System Should Be Updated to Better Serve U.S. Policy Needs.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. September 2002.*

GAO reviews the functions, organization, and operations of the trade advisory committee system. Congress created the system in 1974 to enable representatives from private businesses and other groups with a stake in trade policy to provide input into negotiations leading toward bilateral or multilateral trade agreements. GAO specifically examines the system's value to U.S. trade policy, participants' satisfaction with specific aspects of the consultation process, the degree to which the system matches current U.S. economic needs and supports U.S. trade policies, and the management of the system by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and other agencies. GAO finds that the system, while generally helpful, often does not meet in a timely enough fashion to have an impact on U.S. policy. In addition, when asked to comment on complex initiatives, committees were given insufficient time to review key documents, or could not gain access to those documents.

**0239 The Impact of China's Accession to the WTO on U.S. Agricultural Exports.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. Jonathan R. Coleman, John T. Fry, and Devry S. Boughner. September 2002.*

The authors of this report discuss the status of China's implementation of its WTO commitments and trade concessions related to agriculture, as well as the range of probable impacts on U.S. producers and exporters and the obstacles U.S. agricultural exporters will encounter as they try to take advantage of the greater trading opportunities that China's WTO membership will offer. The obstacles include restrictive Chinese regulations covering agricultural and food imports, as well as strong competition from competitors in countries like Canada and Australia.

**0270 Market Development Reports: Mexico. Guide to Service Providers in Mexico, 2002.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Foreign Agricultural Service. Pia Cortes. September 3, 2002.*

The author of this report provides information on contacts who can provide assistance to U.S. service providers wishing to set up businesses in Mexico in areas such as agricultural trade, animal and plant health inspection, commercial services, freight forwarders and custom brokers, public relations firms, real estate brokers, and trade law firms.

**0290 China, People's Republic of, Exporter Guide: The First Report of the Product Assessment Support Services (PASS) 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Sharon Zhang and Samuel Wong. September 14, 2002.*

The authors of this report describe a U.S. program to assess the potential for U.S. exports of selected agricultural commodities to South China. The authors summarize the potential of twelve commodities that the program deems to have significant potential for acceptance by both Chinese retailers and consumers. The authors also supply general information on marketing in this region.

**0301 Hong Kong, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Caroline Yuen. September 27, 2002.*

The author of this report reviews the structure of the food marketing sector in Hong Kong, as well as consumer preferences and the market for imported foods. The author offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country and lists key contacts.

**0320 World Trade Organization: Analysis of China's Commitments to Other Members.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. October 2002.*

GAO examines the commitments China made as a condition of its WTO membership, which codify the ways in which the country will conform to the WTO's trade liberalizing rules. China made legally binding pledges to reduce its tariffs, remove nontariff barriers such as quotas, reduce its limitations on services trade, lift its barriers on trade in agricultural products, expand foreigners' trading rights, improve its protection of intellectual property rights, and revise the regulatory measures and safety standards China applies to imports. GAO also assesses the potential effects that implementing the commitments will have for foreign firms doing business in China.

**0419 The NAFTA Preference and U.S.-Mexico Trade.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Economics. Laurie-Ann Agama and Christine A. McDaniel. October 2002.*

The authors of this working paper examine the trade impact of the U.S. tariff preference granted to Mexico under NAFTA. The authors find that a greater tariff preference results in an increased U.S. import demand for Mexican goods.

**0449 Saudi Arabia, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Hussein Mosa. October 15, 2002.*

The author of this report reviews the structure of the food marketing sector in Saudi Arabia, as well as consumer preferences and buying habits, and the market for imported foods. The author offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country, summarizes regulations and certification requirements, and lists key contacts.

**0468 Chile, Market Development Reports, Exporter Guide, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Christine M. Sloop. October 24, 2002.*

The author of this report reviews the structure of the food marketing sector in Chile, as well as consumer preferences and the market for imported foods. The author offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country and lists key contacts.

**0479 Nigeria, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Uche M. Nzeka. October 24, 2002.*

The author of this report reviews the structure of the food marketing sector in Nigeria, as well as consumer preferences and the market for imported foods. The author also offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country, and lists key contacts.

**0493 Indonesia, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. October 24, 2002.*

The FAS reviews the structure of the food marketing sector in Indonesia, as well as consumer preferences and the market for imported foods. The FAS offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country and lists key contacts.

**0513 Russian Federation, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. October 28, 2002.*

The FAS reviews overall economic conditions in Russia and notes the general improvement since the 1998 financial crisis. The FAS then describes the structure of the Russian food marketing sector, as well as consumer preferences and the market for imported foods. The FAS offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country and lists key contacts.

**0542 El Salvador Trade Policy Monitoring: Obstacles to Integration Before CAFTA, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Miguel Herrera. October 29, 2002.*

The author of this report summarizes the trade barriers and obstacles that exist in Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Costa Rica.

**0548 China, People's Republic of: Market Development Reports, Business Travel in China, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Jane Hu. November 1, 2002.*

The author of this report offers suggestions for business travelers to China, with discussions of topics such as accommodations, what to bring, transportation, language, tipping, and business hours.

**0562 New Zealand, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Vinita Sharma. November 1, 2002.*

The author of this report reviews the structure of the food marketing sector in New Zealand, as well as consumer preferences and the market for imported foods. The author offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country and lists key contacts.

**0580 Spain, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Magdalena Escudero. November 5, 2002.*

The author of this report reviews the structure of the food marketing sector in Spain, as well as consumer preferences and the market for imported foods. The author offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country and lists key contacts.

**0597 China, People's Republic of, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Nathaniel Aden and Peter Moustakerski. November 8, 2002.*

The authors of this report review the structure of the food marketing sector in China in light of economic conditions in the country. The authors discuss consumer preferences and the market for imported foods, offer advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country, and list key contacts.

**0610 Latvia, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Jolanta Andersone. November 13, 2002.*

The author of this report reviews the structure of the food marketing sector in Latvia, as well as consumer preferences and the market for imported foods. The author offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country and lists key contacts.

**0623 France, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Roselyne Gauthier. November 19, 2002.*

The author of this report reviews the structure of the food marketing sector in France, as well as consumer preferences and the market for imported foods. The author also offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country, and lists key contacts.

**0651 Poland, Market Development Reports, Impact of Polish EU Accession on U.S. Agricultural Exports, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Wayne Molstad. November 20, 2002.*

The author of this report provides advice to U.S. food and agricultural product exporters on strategies for marketing in Poland, as well as predictions on how Poland's 2004 accession to the EU will affect opportunities for U.S. exporters. The author contends that Poland-EU trade agreements in the pre-accession period have put U.S. goods at a serious competitive disadvantage.

**0668 Canada, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. George Myles and Marilyn Bailey. November 22, 2002.*

The authors of this report review the structure of the food marketing sector in Canada, as well as consumer preferences and the market for imported foods. The authors offer advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country, discuss labeling and quality requirements, and list key contacts.

**0701 Algeria, Exporter Guide, Annual 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Nabila Hales. November 25, 2002.*

The author of this report reviews the structure of the food marketing sector in Algeria, as well as the market for imported foods. The author also offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country, and lists key contacts.

**0711 The Trade Comovement Problem in International Macroeconomics.**

*Federal Reserve Bank of New York. M. Ayhan and Kei-Mu Yi. December 2002.*

The authors of this paper employ econometric techniques to examine the hypothesis that countries trading more with each other have more closely synchronized business cycles. Specifically, the authors test whether a certain international econometric model replicates the strong empirical findings that support this hypothesis.

**0741 A Decomposition of North American Trade Growth Since NAFTA.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Economics. Russell H. Hillberry and Christine A. McDaniel. December 2002.*

The authors of this working paper compare the patterns of U.S. trade growth with NAFTA partners Canada and Mexico against patterns of U.S. trade with non-NAFTA countries. The authors note that a large part of U.S. trade growth with Mexico since 1993 arises from increases in the variety of products the United States imports.

**0751 Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences: Report to the President on Investigation No. 332-447.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. December 2002.*

USITC presents findings of an investigation to determine the probable economic effects of possible modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences that would eliminate U.S. import duties for all countries under the Generalized System of Preferences for selected categories of products. The categories are Italian-type cheeses, peanuts, certain dairy products, pineapple juice, grape juice, other grape must, other rosin and resin acids, certain gold or platinum jewelry, certain ferroalloys, and ball and tapered roller bearings. The commission determines whether U.S. industries would be hurt by waivers of competitive need limits for certain imports from Argentina, the Philippines, and Turkey.

**0904 U.S.–European Union Trade Relations: Issues and Policy Challenges.**

*Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress. Raymond J. Ahearn. December 16, 2002.*

The author of this report examines trade issues involving the United States and the EU, including tax breaks for U.S. exporters, trade disputes involving steel trade and aerospace production subsidies and beef hormones, biotechnology and electronic commerce, mergers and acquisitions, the implications of U.S.-EU disputes for the success of the ongoing Doha round of multinational trade negotiations, and international sanctions that affect trade.

**0923 Turkey, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. December 18, 2002.*

The FAS reviews the structure of the food marketing sector in Turkey, as well as the market for imported foods. The FAS offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country and lists key contacts.

**0943 Brazil, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Fabiana Borges de Fonseca. December 19, 2002.*

The author of this report reviews the structure of the food marketing sector in Brazil, as well as consumer behavior and the market for imported foods. The author also offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country and lists key contacts.

**0957 Finland, Exporter Guide, Annual, 2002.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Bjorn Engstrom. December 20, 2002.*

The author of this report reviews the structure of the food marketing offers advice to U.S. exporters who wish to market high-value food products in the country and lists key contacts.

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**0001 Government Performance and Results Act Performance Plan.**

*Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. FY 2003.*

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative presents the agency's annual performance plan and results assessment, as required by the Government Performance and Results Act. The office measures its performance results against baseline goals it establishes to help it achieve key mission components, including consulting with Congress to develop trade policy and negotiate trade agreements, developing and coordinating trade policy on an interagency basis, working closely with the private sector and the public on trade policy, administering U.S. trade laws, and negotiating, monitoring, and enforcing trade and foreign investment agreements globally, within the WTO, in regional negotiations, and in bilateral initiatives. In order to achieve its goals, the office organizes its activities into four main initiative areas: trade policy development, negotiation, monitoring and enforcement, and communications and management.

**0146 2003 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers.**

*Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. 2003.*

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative reviews foreign barriers to U.S. exports. Arranged in country sections, this report provides a detailed inventory of the most significant foreign country barriers affecting U.S. exports of goods and services, foreign direct investment by U.S. citizens, and the protection of intellectual property rights. The office asserts that the inventory facilitates negotiations aimed at reducing or eliminating these barriers. In addition, the agency states, the inventory constitutes a valuable tool for helping to enforce U.S. trade laws, with the goal of expanding world trade. In the country sections, the office identifies ten different categories of trade barriers, which are defined as government-imposed measures and policies that restrict, prevent, or impede the international exchange of goods and services. The categories cover import policies including tariffs, quotas, import licenses, and customs barriers; unnecessarily restrictive product standards and testing, labeling, and certification requirements; government procurement policies; export subsidies; lack of intellectual property protection; restrictions on financial, information, or other services; investment barriers, such as limitations on foreign equity participation; anticompetitive practices of domestic industries supported or tolerated by governments; trade restrictions affecting electronic commerce; and other barriers, including bribery and corruption. When possible, the office estimates the impact of a restrictive practice on U.S. exports. The office outlines actions being taken to eliminate such practices.

**0580 2003 Trade Policy Agenda and 2002 Annual Report.**

*Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. 2003.*

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative presents the Bush administration's 2003 agenda for U.S. trade policy. Key initiatives in the agenda include passing free trade agreements with Chile and Singapore; advancing U.S. proposals for further opening world markets in the course of global trade talks; establishing the FTAA; negotiating new trade agreements with five Central American countries, Australia, Morocco, and the five countries of the Southern African Customs Union; enforcing U.S. trade laws; and pressing China and Taiwan to comply with their WTO trade obligations. The office follows the agenda review with an analysis of U.S. foreign trade in 2002. The office then

presents a detailed review of U.S. experience with major trade agreements during 2002, as well as prospects for 2003. This review covers the following agreements and topics: WTO negotiations and activities; regional negotiations, including FTAA, NAFTA, and APEC; U.S. bilateral agreements, by country; other multilateral initiatives, including trade and the environment, trade and labor, and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development; the semiconductor agreement and steel trade policy; trade enforcement activities; U.S. trade laws; and trade policy development. The report annex lists trade agreements entered into by the United States since 1984 that afford increased foreign market access or reduce foreign barriers and other trade-distorting policies and practices by other parties to those agreements.

**0952 Long-Run Supply Effects and Elasticities Approach to Trade.**

*Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Joseph E. Gagnon. January 2003.*

The author of this discussion paper uses an econometric model to test the hypothesis that countries grow by producing new varieties of goods that they can export without adverse effects on their terms of trade. The author confirms the hypothesis using long-term data on U.S. output growth.

**0975 Subsidies Enforcement Annual Report to the Congress.**

*Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and U.S. Department of Commerce. February 2003.*

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and U.S. Commerce Department describe and evaluate U.S. efforts to monitor, enforce, and, through negotiations, strengthen an agreement within the WTO framework that prohibits unfair trade distortions resulting from governments' subsidization of domestic industries. In particular, the report singles out the damaging effects of subsidies on the world and U.S. steel and fishing industries, as well as actions brought under the WTO subsidies agreement.

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### 2003 cont.

**0001 Apparel Inputs in "Short Supply" (2002): Effect of Providing Preferential Treatment to Apparel From Sub-Saharan African and Caribbean Basin Countries; Compilation of Reports Requested in 2002.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. February 2003.*

USITC compiles a number of agency assessments of the effects on domestic apparel manufacturers of granting duty-free and quota-free treatment of U.S. imports of categories of apparel deemed not widely available in commercial quantities ("short supply"). The preferences would be granted to sub-Saharan and Caribbean Basin countries.

**0046 Antidumping Policy Under Imperfect Competition: Theory and Evidence.**

*Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Meredith A. Crowley. February 10, 2003.*

The author of this paper uses an econometric model to examine determinants of antidumping policy. The author finds that the U.S. government is more likely to impose antidumping protections when demand in the home markets of exporting countries is

weak. The author shows that antidumping duties can improve the importing country's welfare by shifting rents from a foreign firm to the home country.

**0087 World Trade Organization: First-Year U.S. Efforts to Monitor China's Compliance.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. March 2003.*

GAO examines U.S. agency efforts to monitor China's compliance with various commitments it made as a condition of membership in the WTO. China made legally binding pledges to reduce its tariffs, remove nontariff barriers such as quotas, reduce its limitations on services trade, lift its barriers on trade in agricultural products, expand foreigners' trading rights, improve its protection of intellectual property rights, and revise the regulatory measures and safety standards China applies to imports. GAO notes that an interagency monitoring and compliance group actively worked at monitoring and responding to issues during the first year of China's WTO membership.

**0131 Factors Affecting Trade in Mexican Imports of Poultry Meat from the U.S.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. Jonathan R. Coleman and Warren Payne. March 2003.*

The authors of this working paper explore the reasons for the steady increase of U.S. poultry exports to Mexico since NAFTA came into force in 1994. Countering Mexican claims that the U.S. government subsidizes the poultry industry, the authors argue that Mexican government policies severely penalize the country's poultry producers.

**0143 Protecting U.S. Intellectual Property Rights and the Challenges of Digital Piracy.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. Christopher Johnson and Daniel J. Walworth. March 2003.*

The authors of this working paper discuss the need for intellectual property rights (IPR) protection and its critical importance to the U.S. economy, noting that IPR-intensive industries are among the fastest growing in the world. The authors then examine legal, technical, and trade policies that policy makers have used to curb IPR infringement in the United States and internationally, as well as IPR protection challenges presented by digital piracy and the Internet.

**0175 Oil and Gas Field Services: Impediments to Trade and Prospects for Liberalization.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. March 2003.*

USITC examines factors impeding the international trade and operations of the oil and gas field services industry, which is defined to include exploration and evaluation activities, drilling activities, and well development and completion activities. The impediments include issues relating to labor requirements, joint venture requirements and investment limitations, technology transfer, equipment movement, and trade sanctions. Beginning with an overview of the industry, including a discussion of the nature and extent of trade, USITC examines impediments to trade, as well as the potential benefits of trade liberalization. USITC concludes with a discussion of the applicability of General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) principles to oil and gas field services and assesses the likelihood that GATS can resolve specific trade impediments.

**0278 Gravity-Defying Trade.**

*Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. J. M. C. Santos Silva and Silvana Tenreyro. March 26, 2003.*

The authors of this theoretical paper examine the potential explanatory power, as well as methodological difficulties, of gravity models of trade, which posit that the volume of trade between two countries is partly a function of the distance between them.

**0307 Free Trade Area of the Americas: Negotiations Progress, but Successful Ministerial Hinges on Intensified U.S. Preparations.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. April 2003.*

GAO expresses reservations about the current state of preparations by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative for its role as host of the November 2003 ministerial conference of thirty-four Western Hemisphere countries in Miami, Fla., to carry further the negotiations to establish a FTAA. GAO suggests that the office does not have sufficient staff or experience to host a major ministerial meeting, that planning is still at an early stage, that funding has not yet been secured, and that security preparations for possible protests have not been put into motion.

**0366 Conditions of Competition in the U.S. Market for Wood Structural Building Components.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. April 2003.*

USITC examines the competitiveness of the U.S. prefabricated wood structural building components industry. After an overview of the North American market for the components and a description of the use of wood components and their nonwood substitutes, USITC describes industry conditions in the United States and the principal countries supplying the U.S. market, with information on production, employment, and consumption. USITC then examines foreign trade patterns, including competitive conditions affecting U.S. trade, and compares the strengths and weaknesses of the U.S. industry and major U.S. suppliers in areas such as raw material supply, technological capabilities, plant and equipment modernization, and capacity and potential capacity expansion.

**0509 The Effects of NAFTA on U.S.-Mexican Trade and GDP.**

*U.S. Congressional Budget Office. May 2003.*

The CBO examines the impact of NAFTA on U.S.-Mexico trade, as well as on U.S. GDP. The CBO first reviews the changing patterns of U.S. trade with Mexico over time, as well as non-NAFTA influences on trade, including Mexican economic developments and business cycles, U.S. crude oil imports from Mexico, and the dollar-peso exchange rate. The CBO then presents quantitative estimates of the effect of NAFTA on U.S.-Mexican trade and U.S. GDP. The CBO finds that most of the growth in trade in either direction would have happened even if NAFTA had not been implemented. The CBO finds a small positive effect of NAFTA on U.S. GDP. The CBO points out the “fallacy of interpreting the decline in the [U.S.] trade balance as an indicator that NAFTA has been harmful: not only was the decline not caused by NAFTA, but most of it was caused by something that was (and remains) clearly beneficial—an increase in GDP.”

**0571 Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade, 2003 Annual Report.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. May 2003.*

USITC reviews overall patterns in U.S. trade and FDI in services. USITC then presents analyses of 1996–2001 exports, imports, trade balances, major trading partners, and the U.S. competitive situation for each of the following service industry groups: accounting, advertising, banking and securities, computer and data processing, equipment leasing, franchising, health care, legal, telecommunication, and public utilities. The report includes extensive statistical data, mostly in charts.

**0717 The Global Positioning System: Global Developments and Opportunities.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. James M. Brandon. May 2003.*

The author of this report reviews trends in global applications of, demand for, and trade of Global Position System (GPS) products. The GPS, the world's most accurate method of navigation, has, since its development in the 1970s as a navigation aid to U.S. military forces, found many other applications such as car navigation systems and bomb and missile guidance systems. The author finds that the demand for GPS-related products is growing rapidly worldwide and projects its continued strong expansion.

**0748 TSCAPE: A Time Series of Consistent Accounts for Policy Evaluation.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. Edward J. Balistreri and Alan K. Fox. May 2003.*

The authors of this report present two sets of data for analyzing results of trade policy by two-digit industries or commodities (major groupings in the classification system): GDP and merchandise trade flows. The data are shown for selected years during the period 1978–2001.

**0769 Tobacco Exports: USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service Lacks Specific Guidance for Congressional Restrictions on Promoting Tobacco.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. May 2003.*

GAO examines the compliance of federal agencies with directives in annual U.S. appropriations acts that require agencies to prohibit employees at U.S. diplomatic posts overseas from helping U.S. firms market tobacco products in foreign countries. GAO finds that among the affected federal agencies, all complied with the requirement except USDA's FAS.

**0796 2003 Special 301 Report.**

*Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. May 1, 2003.*

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative reports the results of the annual "Special 301" review, which examines the efforts by over seventy countries to accord adequate intellectual property protection to foreign patent, trademark, and copyright holders. The office notes that the piracy of optical media products such as CDs and DVDs is a growing problem, with Ukraine singled out as a particularly flagrant offender. The office also notes that counterfeiting of trademarked goods is increasing in a number of countries.

**0837 Free Trade Area of the Americas: U.S. Faces Challenges as Co-Chair of Final Negotiating Phase and Host of November 2003 Ministerial.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. Loren Yager. May 13, 2003.*

The presenter of this testimony before a U.S. congressional subcommittee expresses reservations about the current state of preparations by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative for its role as host of the November 2003 ministerial conference of thirty-four Western Hemisphere countries in Miami, Fla., to carry further the negotiations to establish a FTAA. The presenter argues that the office lacks sufficient staff and experience to host a major ministerial meeting, that planning is still at an early stage, that funding has not yet been secured, and that security preparations for possible protests have not been put into motion.

**0854 International Trade: Experts' Advice for Small Businesses Seeking Foreign Patents.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. June 2003.*

GAO presents a digest of advice from patent law experts on the steps that small businesses should take to improve their efforts to obtain patents in foreign market countries. According to the experts, the most important step is to avoid disclosing information publicly about an invention before filing a U.S. patent application. The second most important step is to comply with filing deadlines specified in foreign laws and international patent treaties. GAO discusses the factors that experts believe small businesses should consider, such as the marketability and projected returns from an invention versus the total costs of acquiring, maintaining, and enforcing a patent in each country in which they are considering seeking patent protection.

**0920 European Union, Trade Policy Monitoring, Overview of Doha and Uruguay Rounds, 2003.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Sandie Kipe. June 11, 2003.*

The author of this report summarizes and compares the comprehensive proposals for agricultural trade negotiations submitted to the WTO by the United States and the EU. The objectives of the negotiations are to eliminate export subsidies, reduce trade-distorting domestic support, and increase market access.

**0925 GAO's Electronic Database of China's World Trade Organization Commitments.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. June 13, 2003.*

GAO introduces an online database that users can search to identify the commitments China made as a condition of its WTO membership, which codify the ways in which the country will conform to the WTO's trade liberalizing rules. Using a variety of search tools, users can access information on nearly seven hundred commitments, as well as their impact on more than seven thousand goods and nine services sectors.

**0930 International Trade: Mexico's Maquiladora Decline Affects U.S.-Mexico Border Communities and Trade; Recovery Depends in Part on Mexico's Actions.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. July 2003.*

GAO examines the extent and causes of the recent decline in production and employment of maquiladoras, which are Mexican facilities that import material from the United States on a tariff-free basis, process it, and reexport the resulting products,

primarily to the United States. GAO finds that the decline results from a number of factors, including the downturn in the U.S. economy, increased global competition, appreciation of the peso, changes in Mexico's tax regime, and the loss of certain tariff benefits as a consequence of NAFTA.

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### 2003 cont.

#### **0001 World Trade Organization: Standard of Review and Impact of Trade Remedy Rulings.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. July 2003.*

GAO responds to congressional concerns that the WTO is interfering with the ability of its members, including the United States, to use trade remedies such as duties to protect their industries from unfair foreign trade practices, as well as that the WTO is not treating the United States fairly in the resolution of trade remedy disputes. GAO found, based on a review of a panel of legal experts, the WTO ruled for and against the United States in roughly the same ratios as the organization did for other countries in the resolution of trade disputes. The experts noted, however, that the WTO has not always properly applied standards and has, in some cases, imposed obligations on members that are not found in WTO agreements.

#### **0129 Dynamic Relationships Among Selected U.S. Commodity-Based, Value-Added Markets: Applying Directed Acyclic Graphs to a Time Series Model.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries. Ronald A. Babula, David A. Bessler, and Warren S. Payne. July 2003.*

The authors of this report examine the usefulness of a recently developed econometric method to identify the dynamic relationships between farm commodity markets (such as wheat) and the markets for value-added products that use the commodities (such as flour, bakery products, and cereals). In particular, the authors study the impact of price and supply shocks, such as the increase in wheat prices resulting from a drought in the United States and Canada that failed to cause a comparable immediate increase in the price of bread.

#### **0152 Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2002.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. July 2003.*

USITC presents a comprehensive review of the U.S. foreign trade position by industry and major trading partner for 2002. The commission provides an introductory overview of trade trends for the period 2001–2002, as well as information on the significance of foreign trade in the GDP of the United States and its trading partners. USITC then presents analyses for each of ten industry sectors: agricultural products, forest products, chemicals and related products, energy-related products, textiles and apparel (including footwear), minerals and metals, machinery, transportation equipment, electronic products, and miscellaneous manufactures. In each analysis, the commission reviews trends for the period 2001–2002 in U.S. trade, and discusses principal factors influencing the trends. Accompanying each analysis are detailed statistical tables showing imports, exports, and the trade balance for the industry sector, by country or country group, as well as for selected industry and commodity subgroups. Report appendixes include a detailed statistical section showing domestic consumption,

production, employment, trade, and import penetration for most of the industry and commodity subgroups covered in the industry sector analyses, as well as another statistical section that ranks the industry or commodity groups exhibiting the most significant annual growth and decline in U.S. exports, imports, and trade balances in 2002. Appendixes also include a discussion of the effect of exchange rate shifts on trade flows, as well as a listing of the current status of WTO trade dispute settlement cases involving the United States.

**0541 The Impact of Trade Agreements: Effect of the Tokyo Round, U.S.-Israel FTA, U.S.-Canada FTA, NAFTA, and the Uruguay Round on the U.S. Economy.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. August 2003.*

USITC reviews the economic impact on the United States of five major trade agreements that have been implemented over the past twenty-five years: the last two major multilateral agreements negotiated under the GATT, as well as three preferential trade agreements. The commission focuses both on the direct effects of trade agreements on trade flows, as well as on indirect effects, as changes in exports or imports produce changes in U.S. production, productivity, employment, earnings, and other measures of economic welfare. The report is organized in eight chapters. After an introduction, Chapter 2 contains historical background on the five agreements. In Chapter 3, USITC reviews trends in U.S. output, employment, capital growth, and productivity over the past twenty-five years, as well as population growth and technological progress. In Chapter 4, the commission surveys literature on the economic impacts of trade policy, including bilateral and multilateral agreements, an increasing focus on nontariff measures, agricultural trade harmonization, agreements on investment measures and trade in services, and trade with China. In Chapter 5, USITC examines the determinants of economic performance in U.S. industry sectors, including the effects of the five agreements, during 1978–2001. USITC particularly notes the growth of globally integrated manufacturing in sectors such as machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, and chemicals, with increasing two-way trade within the sectors. In Chapter 6, the commission examines the extent to which preferential trade agreements such as NAFTA increase the imports of the beneficiaries of the agreement. In Chapter 7, USITC uses an econometric model to simulate the effects of the five trade agreements on the U.S. economy, and in Chapter 8, the commission considers the impact of trade policies on the variety of trade, including the import of new or previously untraded products. USITC concludes that the major multinational agreements, the Tokyo Round and the Uruguay Round, have resulted in more important effects on the U.S. economy than have the preferential agreements: U.S.-Israel, U.S.-Canada, and NAFTA. Further, although trade policy changes such as tariff reductions have significantly affected trade growth, they have accounted for less than half of the overall growth in trade. The commission concludes that the residual trade growth results from population change, productivity growth, technological progress, or other factors.

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### 2003 cont.

**0001 Tariffs and the Great Depression Revisited.**

*Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mario J. Crucini and James Kahn. September 2003.*

The authors of this paper examine the extent of the influence of U.S. and international tariffs on the Great Depression of the early 1930s. Using an econometric model, the authors find that although tariffs played a relatively small but significant role in causing the depression, other (unidentified) factors were also at work.

**0028 U.S. Land Border Security Policy: The National Security Implications of 9/11 on the “Nation of Immigrants” and Free Trade in North America.**

*U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. Nathan R. Butikofer. September 2003.*

The author of this thesis explores different strategies to solve a dilemma that the United States faces in the post–September 11 era: the need to increase border security measures versus the need to maintain open trade flows and the unrestricted movement of legitimate traffic and people across the nation’s borders. The author contends that the primary threats to Western Hemisphere nations are not other states but rather transnational problems that elusively cross national boundaries. The author reviews current arguments about North American border security and examines the impact of increased U.S. government funding and personnel on the level of illegal immigration during the period 1994–2003, as well as its impact on national security threats including terrorism and drug smuggling. The author then provides a detailed analysis of the technological systems currently being used to counter these threats, as well as promising systems under development. The author concludes by discussing types of initiatives that have been or could be developed between governments and the private sector to prevent the flow of dangerous persons and cargo over land borders into the United States.

**0224 Steel: Monitoring Developments in the Domestic Industry; Steel Consuming Industries: Competitive Conditions with Respect to Steel Safeguard Measures. Volume I: Executive Summaries and Investigation No. TA-204-9 (Part I) (Overview, Flat and Long Products).**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. September 2003.*

USITC presents the results of an investigation of the effects on U.S. steel producing and consuming industries of the president’s imposition of tariffs and tariff-rate quotas on imports of certain steel products effective March 20, 2002. In this report, which is Volume I of three, USITC presents a background review of finances, operations, employment and productivity, trade adjustment assistance for workers, pricing, and federal, state, and local programs for the U.S. steel industry during the period 1999–2002, as well as a review of global steel industry operations, employment, productivity, and trade for the same period. USITC then presents a detailed analysis of the effects of the tariffs on the flat and long steel products industry. For each category of products, USITC provides information on the following topics: U.S. producers industry structure, including bankruptcies and mergers and acquisitions; product description and detailed uses, with Harmonized Tariff Schedule codes; U.S. market characteristics, including supply and demand changes; U.S. industry data, including capacity, production, shipments, inventories, employment, and income and expenses; U.S. imports; U.S. consumption; and prices and pricing factors for domestically produced and imported

steel. USITC concludes with a discussion of efforts that U.S. steel producers are making to adjust to competition from imports, including new capital investments. For most topics, USITC provides information for the period April 2002–March 2003.

**0496 Steel: Monitoring Developments in the Domestic Industry; Steel Consuming Industries: Competitive Conditions with Respect to Steel Safeguard Measures. Volume II: Investigation No. TA-204-9 (Part II) (Tubular and Stainless Products and Appendices).**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. September 2003.*

USITC presents the results of an investigation of the effects on U.S. steel producing and consuming industries of the president's imposition of tariffs and tariff-rate quotas on imports of certain steel products effective March 20, 2002. In this report, which is Volume II of three, USITC presents a detailed analysis of the effects of the tariffs on the tubular and stainless steel products industry. For each category of products, USITC provides information on the following topics: U.S. producers industry structure, including bankruptcies and mergers and acquisitions; product description and detailed uses, with Harmonized Tariff Schedule codes; U.S. market characteristics, including supply and demand changes; U.S. industry data, including capacity, production, shipments, inventories, employment, and income and expenses; U.S. imports; U.S. consumption; and prices and pricing factors for domestically produced and imported steel. USITC concludes with a discussion of efforts that U.S. steel producers are making to adjust to competition from imports, including new capital investments. For most topics, USITC provides information for the period April 2002–March 2003. This volume also contains appendixes including lists of hearing witnesses, descriptions of manufacturing processes and technology trends, and a statistical appendix.

**0780 Steel: Monitoring Developments in the Domestic Industry; Steel Consuming Industries: Competitive Conditions with Respect to Steel Safeguard Measures. Volume III: Executive Summaries and Investigation No. 332-452 (Report and Appendices).**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. September 2003.*

USITC presents the results of an investigation of the effects on U.S. steel producing and consuming industries of the president's imposition of tariffs and tariff-rate quotas on imports of certain steel products effective March 20, 2002. In this report, which is Volume III of three, USITC presents a detailed analysis of the effects of the tariffs on U.S. steel consuming industries, including the following topics for flat and long steel products: (1) changes in employment, wages, profitability, sales, productivity, and capital investment; (2) effects on prices for steel paid by consuming industries, as well as reported steel shortages and availability, lead and delivery times, and the relocation of U.S. downstream production to foreign plants or facilities; (3) the impact of international competitive factors, such as differences in steel costs to foreign steel-consuming industries not subject to the tariffs, (4) the proportion of steel that U.S. steel-consuming industries purchased from domestic steel producers before and after the tariffs' implementation; and (5) the probable impacts on U.S. steel consuming industries of a continuation of the tariffs for the period September 2003–March 2005. For most topics, USITC provides information for the period April 2002–March 2003.

## Reel 14

### 2003 cont.

**0001 U.S. Market Conditions for Certain Wool Articles in 2002–03.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. September 2003.*

USITC assesses U.S. market conditions for men's and boys' worsted wool suits, suit-type jackets, and trousers; worsted wool fabrics and yarn used in the manufacturing of wool clothing; and wool fibers used in the manufacture of fabrics and yarn. USITC provides information on domestic demand, supply, and production; fabric prices; and the ability of U.S. fabric producers to meet the needs of U.S. tailored clothing manufacturers. USITC also examines factors affecting the ability of U.S. manufacturers to compete, including their ability or inability to purchase adequate supplies of fabrics on a competitive cost basis.

**0062 Productive Capacity, Product Varieties, and the Elasticities Approach to the Trade Balance.**

*Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Joseph E. Gagnon. October 2003.*

The author of this discussion paper uses an econometric model to test the hypothesis that countries grow by producing new varieties of goods that they can export without adverse effects on their terms of trade. This paper is related to an earlier work (see Reel 10, Frame 0952). In the present paper, the author finds similar results using a different data set.

**0076 Issues Relating to Foreign Investment and Control of U.S. Airlines.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. October 30, 2003.*

GAO examines issues relating to a Bush administration proposal to increase the percentage of ownership a foreign entity can hold in a U.S. airline from 25 to 50 percent. These issues include the need for foreign capital by U.S. airlines in financial trouble, national security concerns, the impact of increased foreign investment on airlines' U.S. employment, and international competition, especially with the EU.

**0108 World Trade Organization: Ensuring China's Compliance Requires a Sustained and Multifaceted Approach.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. Loren Yager. October 30, 2003.*

The presenter of this testimony before a U.S. congressional committee assesses the efforts of the U.S. Executive Branch and Congress, the U.S. private sector, and the WTO to monitor China's compliance with the commitments the country made as a condition of its membership in the WTO. These commitments include pledges to liberalize its trade policies through measures such as tariff reductions, quota eliminations, and intellectual property rights protections. The presenter asserts that the first-year monitoring efforts by the various parties must be continued and expanded.

**0124 Monitoring of U.S. Imports of Tomatoes.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. November 2003.*

USITC presents detailed statistical data with text highlights on U.S. tomato consumption, exports and imports by selected country or area and tomato type, production and costs for Florida and other major producing states, and shipments and prices. The trade data

focus on imports from or exports to Canada, Mexico, the EU, and other selected countries.

**0211 European Union, Trade Policy Monitoring, Formation of EU Trade Policy: A Primer.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. Chantal Den Broeder and Stephanie Frye. November 19, 2003.*

The authors of this report describe the evolution of EU trade policy from one that focused on trade in industrial products to one that also formulated commercial policy covering trade in services, as well as commercial aspects of intellectual property.

**0216 China and Emerging Asia: Comrades or Competitors?**

*Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Alan G. Ahearne, John G. Fernald, Prakash Loungani, and John W. Schindler. November 25, 2003.*

The authors of this paper explore the question of whether increases in China's exports reduce exports of other emerging Asian economies. The authors find that, on the contrary, a positive relationship exists, even after controlling for the effects of income growth of trading partners and real exchange rates. The authors also find that while exchange rates influence export growth, income growth of trade partners is even more important.

**0253 Estimating the Tariff-Equivalent of NTMs.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Economics. Judith M. Dean, Robert Feinberg, Michael Ferrantino, and Rodney Ludema. December 2003.*

The authors of this working paper examine the international use and impacts of nontariff methods of trade protection (NTM), including quotas, bans, nonautomatic licensing, health regulations, and local content requirements. The authors attempt to estimate the impact of NTMs on product prices across countries and find that the measures result in varying price increases in different countries or world areas.

**0276 Alternative Approaches in Estimating the Economic Effects of Non-Tariff Measures: Results from Newly Quantified Measures.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Economics. Soamiely Andriamananjara, Michael Ferrantino, and Marinos Tsigas. December 2003.*

The authors of this working paper compare three different econometric techniques for testing the impact of removing nontariff methods of trade protection (NTM) for several categories of internationally traded goods. The authors conclude that all three methods demonstrate that NTM removal leads to a large increase in world trade and improved global welfare.

**0294 How Does the Border Affect Productivity? Evidence from American and Canadian Manufacturing Industries.**

*Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Robert J. Vigfusson. December 2003.*

The author of this discussion paper employs econometric techniques to estimate the fraction of productivity fluctuations that is industry specific, versus the fraction that is country specific, indicating a border effect. Examining manufacturing industries in the

United States and Canada, the author finds that the border effect is smaller than previous studies had reported.

**0328 The Effects of China Entering the World Trade Organization on the United States' Wireless Telecommunication Industry.**

*U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. William J. Conner. December 2003.*

The author of this thesis explores the question of whether the U.S. wireless telecom industry will benefit from China's accession to membership in the WTO and the resultant liberalization of economic relations. The author finds that both the United States and China have benefited, with China updating and expanding its telecommunication networks and receiving advanced technology from foreign countries. U.S. companies are receiving supply and equipment contracts worth billions of dollars. Additionally, the United States has entered into several lucrative joint ventures with Chinese companies and many more will be made once China decides on its future technical standards.

**0416 The Determinants of U.S. Government Policy and Practice Towards Offsets in International Trade.**

*U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. Joseph E. Milligan III. December 2003.*

The author of this thesis examines key participants and decisions in the evolution of U.S. policy and practices with respect to defense trade offsets since the 1960s. An offset is a practice through which a foreign government customer of a U.S. company requires compensation as a condition of purchasing weapons systems or other defense-related articles from the company. The author traces U.S. policy toward offsets through four historical periods from the end of World War II to the present. The author identifies the following as primary factors influencing policy development: U.S. defense preparedness, industrial competitiveness, economic conditions, foreign trade position, general and aerospace industry employment, technology transfer, and national security considerations. The author notes that a particularly important factor was the perceived loss of U.S. jobs resulting from offsets, with differing policy responses from the legislative and executive branches.

**0556 The Effects of China Entering the World Trade Organization on the South Korean Wireless Telecommunications Industry.**

*U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. William J. Conner. December 2003.*

The author of this thesis explores the question of whether the South Korean wireless telecom industry will benefit from China's accession to membership in the WTO. The author finds that both Korea and China have benefited, with China updating and expanding its telecommunication networks and receiving advanced technology from foreign countries. Korean companies have received supply and equipment contracts worth almost one billion dollars. South Korean companies have also signed several lucrative joint ventures with Chinese companies and more will be made once China decides on its future technical standards.

**0638 U.S. Trade and Investment with Sub-Saharan Africa, Fourth Annual Report.**

*U.S. International Trade Commission. December 2003.*

USITC examines the trade and investment relations between the United States and the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The report includes both analysis and detailed statistical data. In Chapter 1, USITC provides an overview of U.S. trade with sub-

Saharan Africa, as well as U.S. and other foreign investment in the region. In Chapter 2, USITC reviews the trade impact of AGOA, with data on U.S. imports from countries covered by the act, as well as AGOA-related investment. In Chapter 3, USITC examines regional economic cooperation in sub-Saharan Africa, with information on the Economic Community of West African States, the West African Economic and Monetary Union, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Southern African Development Community, the Southern African Customs Union, the East African Community, and other regional organizations. In Chapter 4, USITC discusses multilateral assistance, U.S. bilateral aid, and other trade-related initiatives in sub-Saharan Africa. Organizations covered include the World Bank, the International Development Association, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, the International Finance Corporation, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. In Chapter 5, USITC presents trade and AGOA profiles for key industry sectors in sub-Saharan Africa, including agriculture, chemicals, petroleum and other energy products, minerals and metals, textiles and apparel, and transportation equipment. In Chapter 6, USITC provides country profiles. Each profile includes an economic assessment of the country, as well as a summary of its trade and investment climate.

**1001 Cotton: World Markets and Trade.**

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. December 2003.*

The FAS discusses the world cotton supply, trade, and price situation. Noting that prices on the world market had trended downward through 2001, resulting largely from China's selling of excess stocks, the service notes that China's cotton stocks have since then approached more reasonable levels, and the world's stocks have gradually moved back to historical averages, with a concomitant gradual increase in world prices.

**1025 Human Capital: Significant Challenges Confront U.S. Trade Agencies.**

*U.S. General Accounting Office. Loren Yager. December 9, 2003.*

The presenter of this testimony before a U.S. congressional subcommittee reviews the difficulties confronting key U.S. trade agencies as they attempt to devote sufficient personnel with the requisite capabilities to deal with recent developments in world trade: the importance of ensuring security in the global import-export system; the demands of an ambitious trade agreement negotiating agenda, including multilateral pacts within the WTO as well as regional and bilateral arrangements; and the burdens of monitoring and enforcing existing trade agreements.

# 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, 11: 0571 directs the researcher to the document that begins at Frame 0571 of Reel 11. 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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