

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
**OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**

OFFICE OF PUBLIC & MEDIA AFFAIRS

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The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 30, 1993

STATEMENT BY UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE MICKEY KANTOR

We disagree with the opinion of the Court, holding that the United States Trade Representative is required to prepare an environmental impact statement on the North American Free Trade Agreement under the National Environmental Policy Act.

The Solicitor General has reviewed the matter and has determined to expeditiously appeal the Court's decision.

The Court's order does not affect the ongoing negotiations with Mexico and Canada on the supplemental agreements, and those negotiations will continue without interruption.

We believe that Court's decision is not in the public interest because it:

- interferes with the President's ability to negotiate international agreements for the United States;

- has serious implications in terms of the President's negotiating ability not only for the NAFTA, but also for the Uruguay Round and other Presidential trade initiatives; and

- would, by creating the potential for protracted litigation and delay in implementing the NAFTA, in fact prevent the environmental progress that is an important objective for this Administration and can result from the NAFTA and the supplemental agreements.

Needless to say, we care deeply about the environmental effects of any administration action. We have examined and will continue to examine the environmental effects of the NAFTA and the proposed supplemental agreements protecting the environment.

The President remains committed to the NAFTA and intends to move forward to complete the negotiations and to submit the agreement for Congressional approval.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1993

93-45
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USTR ANNOUNCES ALLOCATION OF SUGAR TARIFF-RATE QUOTAS

United States Trade Representative Michael Kantor today announced the country-by-country allocations for sugar imports subject to the tariff-rate quota for the period October 1, 1992 through September 30, 1994.

The total amount that may enter the United States during this period at the lower duty or duty-free levels was announced on May 11 by Secretary of Agriculture Michael Espy at 2,268,000 metric tons, raw value. Any amount above this would be subject to the higher duty of 16 cents per pound, raw value.

This allocation is based on countries' historical trade to the United States.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1993

93-44
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**Statement by Ambassador Michael Kantor
June 30, 1993**

Today I am formally identifying Japan pursuant to Title VII of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 as a country that maintains, in government procurement of construction, architectural and engineering services, a significant and persistent pattern or practice of discrimination against U.S. products or services that results in identifiable harm to U.S. businesses. This action results from the failure of the Government of Japan to satisfy the U.S. concerns described in our April 30 Title VII report to Congress.

On June 7, we presented the Government of Japan with a proposal that would satisfy these concerns by significantly revising the Major Projects Arrangement and addressing other discriminatory practices identified in our Title VII report to Congress. Because the Government of Japan has agreed to negotiate with us on the basis of this June 7 proposal, I am postponing the implementation of sanctions required by Title VII until November 1, 1993 to allow for those negotiations. We expect to start negotiations with Japan once Japan forms its new government.

I have no intention of prolonging these negotiations. We have been negotiating with Japan on construction issues since 1986. The problems of this sector are well known. We must reach an agreement that credibly opens the Japanese market in this vital sector. Although the U.S. is postponing implementation of sanctions at this time, I reiterate that we do so only on the basis of an agreement by Japan to negotiate on the terms of our June 7 proposal.

The two Governments will assess the implementation of measures and policies taken in each sectoral and structural area within each basket under this Framework; this assessment will be based upon sets of objective criteria, either qualitative or quantitative or both as appropriate, which will be established using relevant information and/or data that both Governments will evaluate. Such assessment will occur at the biannual Deputy Minister level meetings prior to the Heads of Government meetings and, in addition, as determined by the negotiating teams within each basket. These criteria are to be used for the purpose of evaluating progress achieved in each sectoral and structural area, including the collaborative efforts of the two Governments.

At their biannual meetings, the Heads of Government will issue public statements that include reports of results achieved under the Framework on sectoral, structural and macroeconomic issues, as well as a common agenda for cooperation in global perspective.

Deputy Minister level meetings will be held twice a year to prepare reports to be submitted to the two leaders. Meetings can be held as appropriate several weeks before biannual Heads of Government meetings. The first Deputy Minister level meeting will be held within six months of agreement on this Framework.

Consultations will be carried out making use of the existing fora where appropriate, and working groups may be established as necessary in order to facilitate dialogue in this Framework. All relevant agencies will participate.

After two years, both Governments will decide whether to extend consultations in this Framework beyond the fall of 1995.

An update on progress toward reducing current account imbalances and other macroeconomic issues will be included in the biannual Heads of Government statements. Progress will also be reviewed at the pre-Heads of Government meetings. While ongoing talks will be anchored in the G-7 process and central bank dialogue, other contacts between the two Governments will offer the opportunity to discuss these concerns, for example during discussions between the Council of Economic Advisers and the Economic Planning Agency.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1993

93-43
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U.S. AND KOREA REACH AGREEMENT ON BEEF MARKET ACCESS

The United States and Korea have concluded an agreement to further open Korea's beef market, United States Trade Representative Mickey Kantor announced today. The agreement was signed in Seoul on Saturday following five rounds of negotiations.

"I am pleased that we have been able to conclude an agreement providing new market opportunities for U.S. beef exporters," said Kantor. "We look forward to complete liberalization of this market in 1997."

Under the terms of two GATT decisions, by July 1, 1997 Korea must fully liberalize its import restrictions on beef. Saturday's agreement is the second of three on agreed steps to achieve that goal. Korea will implement the agreement on a most-favored-nation basis.

The agreement covers 1993 through 1995 and provides for increasing minimum import levels over that period. It also guarantees direct commercial relations between foreign suppliers and Korean retailers and distributors, such as five-star hotels and supermarkets, and guarantees that growing volumes of beef will be sold through that channel instead of through a quasi-governmental agency. New retailers and distributors are added to the direct access system over the term of the agreement.

Korea is the fourth largest single-country market for U.S. agricultural exports and the third largest market for U.S. beef exports, which totalled \$220 million in 1992.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1993

93-42
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KANTOR ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF 1992 GSP REVIEWS
EMPHASIS ON WORKER RIGHTS IS UNDERScoreD

U.S. Trade Representative Michael Kantor today announced the results of the 1992 annual review of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) which included reviews of worker rights and intellectual property practices in several beneficiary countries. Under GSP, the United States grants duty-free access to selected goods from developing countries. The GSP law requires that a beneficiary country be "taking steps" to provide its workers internationally recognized worker rights in order to be eligible for the program's benefits.

Kantor noted that the Administration was giving new emphasis to the worker rights criterion of the law, suspending the benefits of one country (Mauritania) and ordering that the status of six other countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Thailand, Malawi, and Oman) be revisited in a short time period. "We are developing specific action plans aimed at encouraging improvements in labor practices in these countries. If countries fail to make substantial concrete progress in addressing worker rights concerns during this time, their GSP benefits will be in serious jeopardy," Kantor said. Kantor added, "We are committed to vigorously implementing the worker rights provisions of the GSP law, to ensure that countries which benefit from preferential U.S. trade treatment are making serious efforts to implement international labor norms. Short periods of review for these countries underscore the Administration's commitment to worker rights. We do not want to wait a full year before seeing these countries make progress in this important area."

With respect to Indonesia, the Administration is very seriously concerned about the lack of conformity of labor laws and practices with international norms, particularly in the area of right of association. As part of its action plan, the Administration intends to work with Indonesia in the coming months to examine what steps are being taken to meet international labor standards.

The review of Panama's eligibility for GSP benefits was terminated after it was determined that Panama was in compliance with the worker rights provision of the GSP law. Reviews of Bahrain and Fiji were continued for one year.

It was decided that on the basis of incomplete progress to date, the intellectual property rights reviews of the Dominican Republic and Guatemala would be continued for one year. The review of Honduras has been continued for a shorter period, reflecting the Administration's concerns over the relative lack of progress in addressing the protection of intellectual property rights in Honduras. The Administration expects the government of Honduras to live up to its promise to enact, by August, a comprehensive intellectual property law.

In addition, the review of Peru's eligibility was continued due to unresolved issues regarding the expropriation of property.

In the course of this year's review, the Administration also considered requests to amend the list of products eligible for GSP. Benefits were extended to \$658 million in items, and one item was removed from GSP.

"The GSP program is a key means of expanding trade and building markets in developing economies, and of advancing important U.S. trade policy aims," Kantor said. "We are committed to the effective use of the GSP program, as both a tool of economic development and an instrument of trade policy." Kantor noted that the Administration supports and has proposed the extension of the GSP program beyond its current July 4, 1993 expiration date. "It is critical to U.S. trade policy that Congress extend the GSP program for the fifteen month period proposed by the Administration," Kantor said. During the fifteen month extension period, the Administration will work with Congress to develop a proposal for the long-term extension of GSP.

1992 GSP ANNUAL REVIEW FACT SHEET

Worker Rights Reviews

Under the worker rights provisions of the GSP law, countries must be taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights to retain their eligibility for GSP benefits. Countries are reviewed in response to petitions from interested parties. This year, the ten countries reviewed were: Panama, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Thailand, Fiji, Malawi, Mauritania, Oman and Bahrain.

One country, Mauritania, was found to be in noncompliance with the worker rights provisions of the GSP law, and will accordingly have its eligibility for GSP benefits suspended.

The reviews of eight countries have been continued for an additional period, in light of partial but incomplete progress in meeting the statutory standard, and to allow for the collection of more information. Specifically, the reviews of Guatemala, El Salvador, Malawi, Oman and Thailand have been continued for an additional 6 months, to December 15. The review of Indonesia has been continued for an eight month period, until February 15, 1994. In addition, the reviews of Bahrain and Fiji have been continued for a full year.

One of these countries, Panama, was found to be in compliance with the worker rights provisions of the GSP law, and its review accordingly will be terminated.

Intellectual Property and Expropriation Reviews

Three countries were reviewed for their compliance with the intellectual property requirements of the GSP law: Guatemala, Honduras, and the Dominican Republic. The GSP statute requires the Administration to take into account the extent to which beneficiary countries provide adequate and effective intellectual property rights.

It was decided that on the basis of incomplete progress to date, the reviews of the Dominican Republic and Guatemala would be continued for another year. The review of Honduras has been continued for a shorter period. The shorter period for Honduras reflects the relative lack of progress in implementing a comprehensive intellectual property law. If Honduras has not enacted such a law by the end of the Honduran legislative session in August, action on its eligibility for GSP benefits will be considered at that time.

In addition, a review of Peru's eligibility for GSP benefits with respect to the expropriation provisions of the GSP law was continued.

Product Review

As a result of the annual product review, GSP benefits were extended to \$ 658 million in items and removed with respect to one item. In addition, the review to extend GSP benefits for one item, MTBE from Venezuela, was continued for another year, to allow for additional time to consider market and import conditions for this item.

U.S. GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES
COUNTRY PRACTICE PETITIONS DECISIONS, JUNE 1993
1992 ANNUAL REVIEW

June 24, 1993

DOCUMENT NUMBER	PETITIONER(S)	COUNTRY	ACTION	DECISION
001-CP-92	AFL-CIO	BAHRAIN	WR	PEND, FULL YEAR
*003-CP-92	AFL-CIO, et al.	EL SALVADOR	WR	PEND UNTIL 12-15-93
004-CP-92	AFL-CIO	FIJI	WR	PEND, FULL YEAR
005-CP-92	AFL-CIO, et al.	GUATEMALA	WR	PEND UNTIL 12-15-93
007-CP-92	Asia Watch, et al.	INDONESIA	WR	PEND UNTIL 2-15-94
008-CP-92	AFL-CIO	MALAWI	WR	PEND UNTIL 12-15-93
*009-CP-92	Africa Watch	MAURITANIA	WR	SUSPEND
010-CP-92	AFL-CIO	OMAN	WR	PEND UNTIL 12-15-93
*011-CP-92	AFL-CIO	PANAMA	WR	TAKING STEPS
*013-CP-92	AFL-CIO	THAILAND	WR	PEND UNTIL 12-15-93
*015-CP-92	American Int'l Group, Inc. (AIG)	PERU	EXP	PEND
*017-CP-92	Motion Picture Export Assoc. of America	GUATEMALA	IPR	PEND, FULL YEAR
019-CP-92	Motion Picture Export Assoc. of America	HONDURAS	IPR	PEND**
020-CP-92	Motion Picture Export Assoc. of America	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	IPR	PEND, FULL YEAR

* Review extended from 1991 Annual Review.

WR = Worker Rights

EXP = Expropriation Without Compensation

IPR = Intellectual Property Rights

** A decision on the GSP eligibility of Honduras will be made shortly following the conclusion of the Honduran legislative session which ends in August.

PRODUCT REVIEW SUMMARY

1992 ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

Addition of New Products to the GSP List

- o As a result of the 1992 GSP product review, 2 new items (valued at \$7.7 million) are being designated for GSP treatment, effective July 1, 1993. Six other requests to add items to the GSP list were denied. Two requests to add items were withdrawn. (See Annex I)

Waiver of Competitive Need Limits

- o Individual countries can lose GSP eligibility for an item if imports of the item from the country exceeded 50 percent of total U.S. imports of that item or if imports of the item from the country exceeded \$101 million, in 1992. These limitations are automatic unless a "waiver of the competitive need limit" is granted.
- o Competitive need limit waivers were granted to three products, valued at \$650.5 million. Waivers were requested but denied to 4 other products, and the review of one waiver request (MTBE from Venezuela) was continued for another year. (See Annex I).

Removal of Products from the GSP List

- o One item, french wooden doors from Malaysia, is being removed from the GSP list in response to a petition from U.S. industry. One other request to remove an item from the GSP was denied. (See Annex I).

De Minimis Waivers from the Percentage Competitive Need Limit

- o The de minimis provision of the GSP law allows the President to waive the percentage competitive need limitation in cases where total U.S. imports of an item in 1991 did not exceed \$11,819,462.
- o Imports of 207 items, valued at \$409 million, were granted de minimis waivers; 37 other items valued at \$104 million were denied de minimis waivers. (See Annex II).

Redesignation of Items

- o Individual countries previously excluded from GSP benefits for particular items may be redesignated for GSP benefits if their 1992 imports of the item fell below the current 1992 competitive need limits.

- o One such item has been redesignated. One hundred and seventeen other items eligible for such treatment have been denied redesignation. (See Annex III).

Exclusion of Items for Exceeding Competitive Need Limits

- o One hundred and thirty seven items from 19 countries valued at \$9.0 billion exceeded the competitive need limits in 1992. Of this, 26 items valued at \$1.2 billion represent trade in items where a beneficiary country is losing GSP benefits for the first time. (See Annex IV).

ANNEX I

1992 GSP Annual Review Product Petitions					
Case Number	HTS	Product	Country-Petitioner	Motion	Recommendation
92-1	1302.39.00	Carrageenan Thickener	Chile - Algas Marinas Algamar	Add	Withdrawn 8-31-92
92-2	1604.13.10	Smoked Sardines	Thailand - Govt	Add	Deny
92-3	2009.40.40	Pineapple Juice	All - Dole Packaged Foods	Add	Deny
92-4	2902.60.00	Ethylbenzene	Brazil - Petroflex Industria	Add	Grant
92-5	2906.12.00	Cyclohexanol	Brazil - Rhodia, S.A.	Add	Deny
92-6	4011.50.00	Bicycle Tires	Thailand - Govt	Add	Deny
92-7	4107.10.00	Pigskin Leather Products	Slovenia - Industija Unsnja Vrhnika	Add	Deny
92-8	6505.90.80	Disposable Nurses' Hats	Dominican Republic - Boundary Healthcare	Add	Deny
92-9	7202.50.00	Ferrosilicon Chromium	Zimbabwe - Minerals Marketing	Add	Grant; & grant CNL waiver
92-10	8527.31.50	Audio Units, AC-Only Combination	Malaysia - Thomson Consumer	Add	Withdrawn 8-31-92
92-11	4418.20.00	French Wooden Doors	Malaysia - McPhillips Manuf. Co.	Remove country	Grant (Breakout french doors)
92-12	2917.35.00	Flake Phthalic Anhydride	Mexico - Aristech Chemical Comp.	Remove country	Item exceeded CNL limit; decision moot

ANNEX I

Case Number	HTS	Product	Country-Petitioner	Motion	Recommendation
92-13	2917.35.00	Flake Phthalic Anhydride	Venezuela - Aristech Chemical Comp.	Remove country	Deny
92-14	2909.19.10	MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether)	Venezuela - Ecofuel S.P.A.	CNW	Pend
92-15	4104.31.20	Buffalo Leather	Thailand - Lackawanna Leather Co.	CNW	Deny
92-16	7614.90.20	Aluminum Electric Conductors	Venezuela - General Cable Corp.	CNW	Deny
92-17	8407.34.20.80	Passenger Car Engines	Brazil - General Motors Corp.	CNW	Deny
92-18	8521.10.00.20	Video Record. Magnet. Tape	Malaysia - Govt.	CNW	Grant
92-19	8527.11.60	Port. Radio Cass. Players	Malaysia - Santronics	CNW	Grant
92-20	8527.21.10	Radio-Tape Player Comb.	Brazil - Ford Motor Comp.	CNW	Deny

*CNW - Waiver of Competitive Need Limits

ANNEX II : GSP COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR MIS WAIVER
INCLUDING ITEMS FOR WHICH WAIVER WILL NOT BE U. (N) AND 1992 TRADE

FLAGS	HTSUS	PARTNER	IMPORTS	SHARE	DESCRIPTION
D	0202.30.20	Costa Rica.....	154,974	77.3%	Fancy retail beef cuts, frozen, boneless
D	0210.20.00	Uruguay.....	7,970,611	82.2%	Meat of bovine animals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
D	0210.90.40	Venezuela.....	75,904	52.9%	Meat and edible offal nesi, salted, in brine, dried or smoked;
D	0303.77.00	Chile.....	468,544	64.2%	Sea bass, frozen, excluding fillets, other meat portions, liver
* D (N)	0704.10.40	Mexico.....	835,403	93.4%	Cauliflower and headed broccoli, fresh or chilled, not reduced
* D (N)	0704.20.00	Mexico.....	3,087,747	94.5%	Brussels sprouts, fresh or chilled
D R	0704.90.20	Mexico.....	1,080,958	28.4%	Cabbage, fresh or chilled
* D (N)	0705.11.40	Mexico.....	2,175,915	97.3%	Head lettuce (cabbage lettuce), fresh or chilled, if entered Mo
* D (N)	0705.19.40	Mexico.....	525,465	81.2%	Lettuce, other than head lettuce, fresh or chilled, if entered
D	0706.90.20	Mexico.....	6,002,731	97.3%	Radishes, fresh or chilled
D	0706.90.30	Mexico.....	109,957	50.2%	Beets and horseradish, fresh or chilled
D	0707.00.60	Mexico.....	1,694,304	58.3%	Cucumbers, including gherkins, fresh or chilled, if entered Jul
D	0708.10.20	Guatemala.....	1,270,728	87.6%	Peas, fresh or chilled, shelled or unshelled, if entered July 1
* D R (N)	0708.10.40	Mexico.....	4,550,848	42.2%	Peas, fresh or chilled, shelled or unshelled, if entered Nov. 1
D	0708.10.40	Guatemala.....	6,090,836	56.5%	Peas, fresh or chilled, shelled or unshelled, if entered Nov. 1
D	0708.20.10	Mexico.....	12,610	100.0%	Lima beans, fresh or chilled, shelled or unshelled, if entered
D	0708.90.05	Turkey.....	426,829	75.8%	Chickpeas (garbanzos), fresh or chilled, shelled or unshelled
D	0708.90.15	India.....	184,651	58.0%	Lentils, fresh or chilled, shelled or unshelled
D	0709.10.00	Chile.....	620,118	72.3%	Globe artichokes, fresh or chilled
* D (N)	0709.30.20	Mexico.....	3,495,470	99.1%	Eggplants (aubergines), fresh or chilled, if entered April 1 to
* D (N)	0709.30.40	Mexico.....	8,471,056	99.7%	Eggplants (aubergines), fresh or chilled, if entered December 1
D	0709.90.13	Mexico.....	1,278,662	99.8%	Okra, fresh or chilled, if entered July 1 through October 31, i
D	0709.90.16	Mexico.....	2,943,234	98.8%	Okra, fresh or chilled, if entered November 1 through the follo
D	0710.22.10	Guatemala.....	14,942	72.4%	Lima beans, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water,
D	0710.29.05	Turkey.....	80,474	87.8%	Chickpeas (garbanzos), uncooked or cooked by steaming or boilin
D	0710.29.30	Dominican Republic..	3,616,822	89.1%	Pigeon peas, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water
D	0710.80.50	Mexico.....	1,856,044	96.7%	Tomatoes, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, f
D	0710.80.65	Guatemala.....	2,260,397	57.8%	Brussels sprouts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in
D	0710.80.93	Guatemala.....	1,954,302	60.0%	Okra (uncooked/cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen,
D	0711.10.00	Israel.....	77,853	81.5%	Onions, provisionally preserved but unsuitable in that state fo
D	0711.40.00	Mexico.....	480,260	51.6%	Cucumbers including gherkins, provisionally preserved but unsui
D	0712.90.65	Israel.....	421,814	57.6%	Dried parsley nesi, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, bu
D	0713.20.10	Mexico.....	303,360	63.8%	Seeds of chickpeas (garbanzos) of a kind used for sowing
D	0713.20.20	Mexico.....	5,662,077	65.0%	Dried chickpeas (garbanzos), shelled
D	0714.10.00	Costa Rica.....	6,807,373	93.9%	Cassava (manioc), fresh or dried, whether or not sliced or in t
D	0714.20.00	Dominican Republic..	1,396,301	96.6%	Sweet potatoes, fresh or dried, whether or not sliced or in the
D	0802.50.20	Turkey.....	77,930	71.9%	Pistachios, in shell, fresh or dried
D	0802.50.40	Turkey.....	235,610	51.2%	Pistachios, shelled, fresh or dried
D	0804.50.80	Philippines.....	424,300	50.6%	Guavas, mangoes, and mangosteens, dried
D	0805.90.00	Jamaica.....	224,575	81.2%	Citrus fruit nesi, fresh or dried, including kumquats, citrons
D	0807.10.30	Mexico.....	7,784,025	74.8%	Watermelons, fresh, if entered during the period from December
D	0807.10.60	Israel.....	65,803	100.0%	Ogen and Galia melons, fresh, if entered June 1 thru November 3
* D (N)	0807.20.00	Mexico.....	4,878,245	72.9%	Papayas (papaws), fresh
D	0810.10.20	Mexico.....	202,034	92.4%	Strawberries, fresh, if entered during the period from June 15
D	0811.20.20	Chile.....	2,241,941	54.6%	Raspberries, loganberries, black currants and gooseberries unco
D	0811.90.10	Costa Rica.....	3,729,021	67.9%	Bananas and plantains, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boilin
D	0811.90.55	Mexico.....	1,682,783	51.9%	Melons, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, fro
* D R (N)	0813.30.00	Argentina.....	4,161,506	74.3%	Apples, dried
D	0813.40.10	Thailand.....	1,079,283	96.6%	Papayas, dried
D	0910.99.40	Turkey.....	374,111	56.2%	Origanum, other than crude or not manufactured
D	1006.30.10	Brazil.....	538,026	60.3%	Rice semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or g
* D (N)	1102.30.00	Thailand.....	1,671,745	86.7%	Rice flour

FLAGS: 'G'=Grad; '**'=Excl full yr; '1'=Excl Jan/Jun; '2'=Excl Jul/Dec; 'R'=Reduced limits apply; 'D'=De min; 'X'=Reduced limit waiver
'H'=Grad, Reduced limit would apply; 'Z'=Subject to reduced limits, All limits waived.

ANNEX II : GSP COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR DUTY REMISSIONS WAIVER
INCLUDING ITEMS FOR WHICH WAIVER WILL NOT BE UTILIZED(N) AND 1992 TRADE

FLAGS	HTSUS	PARTNER	IMPORTS	SHARE	DESCRIPTION
D	1301.90.40	Brazil.....	95,599	98.3%	Turpentine gum (oleoresinous exudate from living trees)
D	1403.90.40	Mexico.....	2,126,231	62.8%	Piassava, couch-grass and other vegetable materials nesi, of a
D	1515.60.00	Mexico.....	2,290,626	99.7%	Jojoba oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, not chemi
D	1518.00.40	Mexico.....	1,365,011	52.7%	Animal or vegetable fats and oils, nesi, oxidized, dehydrated o
D	1519.11.00	Malaysia.....	1,738,505	76.5%	Stearic acid
D	1601.00.40	Brazil.....	221,400	78.2%	Sausages and similar products of beef, beef offal or blood; foo
D	1602.50.05	Mexico.....	23,250	68.0%	Prepared or preserved offal of bovine animals
D	1602.50.09	Argentina.....	2,022,631	77.0%	Prepared or preserved meat of bovine animals, cured or pickled,
D	1604.14.50	Thailand.....	406,333	91.5%	Tunas and skipjack, not in airtight containers, not in bulk or
D	1604.15.00	Chile.....	3,989,427	63.3%	Prepared or preserved mackerel, whole or in pieces, but not min
D	1604.16.30	Morocco.....	1,487,234	92.0%	Anchovies, whole or in pieces but not minced, in oil, in airtig
D	1605.10.05	Thailand.....	182,410	65.9%	Crab products containing fish meat; prepared meals of crab
D	1701.91.21	Colombia.....	32,990	60.5%	Cane/beet sugar, refined, containing added coloring but not add
D	1701.99.01	Colombia.....	1,776,582	57.3%	Refined cane/beet sugar not containing added flavoring or color
D	1702.90.35	Dominican Republic..	3,434,635	56.8%	Invert molasses
D	1702.90.40	Brazil.....	993,360	74.1%	Other cane/beet syrups nesi
D	1703.90.30	Lebanon.....	38,655	73.6%	Molasses, other than cane, imported for (a) the commercial extr
D	2004.10.40	Colombia.....	10,789	88.5%	Yellow (Solano) potatoes prepared or preserved otherwise than b
D	2005.80.00	Thailand.....	5,880,904	94.9%	Sweet corn, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or
* D R (N)	2005.90.55	Mexico.....	3,419,397	50.9%	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or Pimenta, other than pimientos,
D	2007.99.40	Thailand.....	806,229	86.6%	Pineapple jam
D	2008.30.10	Brazil.....	67,615	68.6%	Peel of oranges, mandarins, clementines, wilkings and similar c
D	2008.50.20	Argentina.....	92,951	64.0%	Apricot pulp, otherwise prepared or preserved
D	2008.99.23	Dominican Republic..	420,835	67.9%	Cashew apples, mameyes colorados, sapodillas, soursops and swee
D	2008.99.35	Thailand.....	3,185,569	88.5%	Lychees and longans, otherwise prepared or preserved, nesi
D	2008.99.40	Mexico.....	2,869,521	54.6%	Mangoes, otherwise prepared or preserved, nesi
D	2008.99.45	Dominican Republic..	564,617	81.1%	Papaya pulp, otherwise prepared or preserved, nesi
D	2008.99.80	Mexico.....	2,191,303	54.5%	Pulp of fruit nesi, and other edible parts of plants nesi, excl
D	2009.30.10	Mexico.....	783,316	100.0%	Lime juice, unfit for beverage purposes
D	2009.30.20	Mexico.....	478,890	79.5%	Lime juice, fit for beverage purposes
D	2104.20.00	Mexico.....	346,246	60.8%	Homogenized composite food preparations
D	2106.90.11	India.....	2,168	100.0%	Syrup derived from cane or beet sugar, containing added colorin
D	2204.21.30	Hungary.....	3,984	56.9%	"Tokay" wine of fresh grapes, in containers of 2 liters or less
D	2208.90.10	Trinidad and Tobago.	324,842	77.3%	Bitters, fit for use as beverages
D	2208.90.50	Mexico.....	3,737,464	100.0%	Tequila, in containers each holding not over 4 liters
D	2306.30.00	Argentina.....	345,346	72.3%	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction
D	2401.20.20	Dominican Republic..	1,440,819	50.4%	Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed (stripped), not threshed or s
D	2607.00.00	Mexico.....	1,847,608	94.4%	Lead ores and concentrates
D	2620.90.90	Mexico.....	735,653	89.3%	Ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or st
D	2811.19.10	Mexico.....	33,814	100.0%	Arsenic acid
D	2824.10.00	Mexico.....	10,902,747	99.8%	Lead monoxide (Litharge, massicot)
D	2825.50.30	Mexico.....	1,214,216	99.2%	Copper hydroxides
D	2825.70.00	Chile.....	3,154,096	80.2%	Molybdenum oxides and hydroxides
D	2826.11.10	Mexico.....	3,212,076	51.3%	Ammonium fluoride
2 D (N)	2827.39.20	India.....	594,011	63.6%	Mercury chlorides
D	2827.51.10	Israel.....	1,332,081	87.0%	Sodium bromide
D	2827.51.20	Israel.....	1,174,354	74.4%	Potassium bromide
D	2827.59.50	Israel.....	1,946,477	74.0%	Bromides and bromide oxides, nesi
D	2833.23.00	Turkey.....	68,400	87.0%	Chromium sulfate
D	2833.25.00	Mexico.....	3,791,557	50.1%	Copper sulfata
D	2833.26.00	Mexico.....	1,863,729	80.5%	Zinc sulfate
D	2833.29.50	Mexico.....	6,719,547	60.3%	Other sulfates nesi

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ANNEX II : GSP COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR A LIMITED WAIVER
INCLUDING ITEMS FOR WHICH WAIVER WILL NOT BE UTILIZED(N) AND 1992 TRADE

FLAGS	HTSUS	PARTNER	IMPORTS	SHARE	DESCRIPTION
D	2834.22.00	Mexico.....	268,592	54.6%	Bismuth nitrate
D	2834.29.20	Mexico.....	1,701,305	98.9%	Strontium nitrate
D	2840.11.00	Turkey.....	4,487,400	99.8%	Anhydrous disodium tetraborate (refined borax)
D	2841.60.00	Czechoslovakia.....	1,114,236	55.8%	Manganites, manganates and permanganates
D R	2843.21.00	Mexico.....	380,240	78.4%	Silver nitrate
D	2901.10.30	Mexico.....	1,137,521	90.6%	n-Pentane and isopentane
D	2903.19.10	Brazil.....	238,830	55.3%	Hexachloroethane and tetrachloroethane
D	2905.16.00	Mexico.....	4,122,449	76.4%	Octanol (Octyl alcohol) and isomers thereof
D	2905.21.00	Chile.....	1,912,272	97.2%	Allyl alcohol
D	2905.44.00	Mexico.....	1,709,124	71.7%	D-glucitol (Sorbitol)
D	2907.11.00	Brazil.....	2,885,271	50.7%	Phenol (Hydroxybenzene) and its salts
D	2909.42.00	Mexico.....	1,089,811	99.0%	Monomethyl ethers of ethylene glycol or of diethylene glycol
D	2909.43.00	Mexico.....	835,677	91.5%	Monobutyl ethers of ethylene glycol or of diethylene glycol
D	2914.13.00	Mexico.....	4,036,051	54.2%	4-Methylpentan-2-one (Methyl isobutyl ketone)
D	2914.22.10	Czechoslovakia.....	254,992	92.5%	Cyclohexanone
D R	2917.14.10	Brazil.....	260,433	26.6%	Maleic anhydride derived in whole or in part from benzene or ot
D	2917.32.00	Brazil.....	1,091,119	74.8%	Diocetyl orthophthalates
D	2918.15.10	Israel.....	7,147,667	68.8%	Sodium citrate
D	2918.21.10	Brazil.....	6,096,952	52.4%	Salicylic acid and its salts, suitable for medicinal use
2 D (N)	2920.10.10	India.....	197,536	66.0%	O,O-Dimethyl-O-(4-nitro-m-tolyl)-phosphorothioate (Fenitrothion
D	2920.90.10	Israel.....	1,267,279	98.7%	Aromatic pesticides of esters of other inorganic acids (excludi
D	2921.42.23	Brazil.....	729,600	100.0%	3,4-Dichloroaniline
2 D (N)	2921.49.30	India.....	450,058	99.3%	Fast color bases and salts of aromatic monoamines and their der
D	2922.11.00	Brazil.....	1,571,162	54.3%	Monoethanolamine and its salts
2 D (N)	2922.29.25	India.....	988,872	70.2%	Fast color bases of amino-naphthols, and -phenols, their ethers
D	2924.21.10	Hungary.....	2,253,261	64.7%	3-(p-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea (Monuron); and 1,1-dimethyl
D	2924.29.02	Hungary.....	242,523	85.7%	Acetanilide
D	2931.00.25	Brazil.....	5,021,200	80.5%	Pesticides of aromatic organo-inorganic (except organo-sulfur)
D	2933.39.27	Israel.....	412,508	77.6%	Pesticides nesi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero
D	2933.40.30	Brazil.....	456,960	67.7%	Pesticides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(
D	2933.59.10	Venezuela.....	398,549	100.0%	Aromatic or modified aromatic herbicides of heterocyclic compou
D	2933.59.15	Venezuela.....	2,485,598	55.7%	Aromatic or modified aromatic pesticides nesi, of heterocyclic
D	2933.59.18	Israel.....	5,768,300	84.2%	Nonaromatic pesticides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen
D	2933.90.87	Israel.....	894,460	73.7%	Hexamethylenetetramine
D	2934.90.12	Brazil.....	7,823,564	68.7%	Aromatic or modified aromatic fungicides of other heterocyclic
D	2934.90.16	Israel.....	248,578	90.2%	Aromatic or modified aromatic insecticides of other heterocycli
D	2935.00.33	Poland.....	612,667	99.7%	Sulfathiazole and sulfathiazole, sodium
D	3003.39.10	Argentina.....	1,776,237	99.6%	Medicaments containing artificial mixtures of natural hormones,
D	3301.19.10	Israel.....	721,270	62.0%	Essential oils of grapefruit
D	3404.20.00	Mexico.....	2,099,724	54.9%	Artificial waxes and prepared waxes of polyethylene glycol
D	3806.30.00	Argentina.....	627,574	60.5%	Ester gums
D	3808.30.20	Guatemala.....	130,453	51.9%	Herbicides, antisprouting products and plant-growth regulators,
D	3812.30.20	Mexico.....	2,823,576	52.8%	Mixtures of N,N'-diaryl-p-phenylenediamines as an antioxidizing
D	3814.00.20	Argentina.....	3,259,069	58.8%	Organic composite solvents and thinners containing more than 25
D	3823.90.25	Mexico.....	117,348	52.1%	Aqueous mixtures of certain sulfonium chlorides
D	3902.20.50	Mexico.....	2,512,914	55.8%	Polyisobutylene, other than elastomeric, in primary forms
* D (N)	3917.33.00	Mexico.....	6,888,505	62.9%	Flexible plastic tubes, pipes and hoses, nesi, with fittings, n
D	3920.59.50	Mexico.....	897,171	50.7%	Nonadhesive plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, noncellular,
D	4006.10.00	Brazil.....	54,464	58.9%	"Camel-back" strips of unvulcanized rubber, for retreading rubb
D (N)	4104.22.00	Brazil.....	6,518,404	56.0%	Bovine leather, without hair on, pretanned, other than vegetabl
D	4106.12.00	Pakistan.....	295,243	54.3%	Goat or kidskin leather, w/o hair on, not incl. chamois, patent
* D R (N)	4107.21.00	Argentina.....	341,220	45.5%	Leather of reptiles, excluding leather of heading 4108 or 4109,

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ANNEX II : GSP COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR MIS WAIVER
INCLUDING ITEMS FOR WHICH WAIVER WILL NOT BE UTILIZED(N) AND 1992 TRADE

FLAGS	HTSUS	PARTNER	IMPORTS	SHARE	DESCRIPTION
* D R (N)	4107.29.30	Argentina.....	2,824,991	26.2%	Reptile leather, excluding leather of heading 4108 or 4109, oth
D	4202.22.35	Philippines.....	17,012	92.6%	Handbags with or without shoulder strap or without handle, with
D	4205.00.60	Argentina.....	316,647	65.8%	Articles of reptile leather, nesi
* D R (N)	4411.19.20	Brazil.....	1,899,369	49.2%	Fiberboard, of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm ³ , mechanically work
* D (N)	4412.11.50	Indonesia.....	6,573,221	71.7%	Plywood of wood sheets, n/o 6 mm thick, with tropical wood oute
D	4412.12.15	Brazil.....	5,847,787	96.9%	Plywood of wood sheet n/o 6 mm thick each, outer ply of nonconif
D	4412.19.10	Brazil.....	151,156	88.2%	Plywood of wood sheets, n/o 6 mm thick each, with outer plies o
D	4412.19.40	Indonesia.....	7,374,399	83.4%	Plywood of wood sheets, n/o 6 mm thick each, with outer plies o
D	4412.29.10	Indonesia.....	1,409,058	59.1%	Plywood cont. layer(s) of particle board, with outer ply(ies) o
* D (N)	4412.29.30	Indonesia.....	4,060,556	51.6%	Plywood cont. layer(s) of particle board, with outer ply(ies) o
D	4412.99.10	Brazil.....	334,548	100.0%	Plywood nesi, with a face ply of Parana pine, not surface cover
D	4412.99.40	Poland.....	2,133,948	76.8%	Plywood nesi, with face ply nesi, not surface covered or surfac
D	4412.99.50	Indonesia.....	1,137,167	57.5%	Plywood, nesi, surface covered, nesi
D	4416.00.90	Mexico.....	845,473	73.1%	Wooden vats, tubs and other cooper's' products and parts thereof
D	4421.90.30	Mexico.....	1,952,509	69.2%	Wood blinds, shutters, screens and shades consisting of wooden
D	4808.10.00	Venezuela.....	1,317,280	55.8%	Corrugated paper and paperboard, whether or not perforated, in
* D (N)	4818.50.00	Mexico.....	5,157,696	84.4%	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of paper pulp, pap
D	5102.10.60	Hungary.....	123,970	77.9%	Fine animal hair, nesi, not processed beyond the degreased or c
2 D (N)	5208.31.20	India.....	294,556	99.4%	Dyed plain weave certified hand-loomed fabrics of cotton, conta
2 D (N)	5208.32.10	India.....	680,735	99.2%	Dyed plain weave certified hand-loomed fabrics of cotton, conta
2 D (N)	5208.41.20	India.....	7,125,846	83.0%	Plain weave certified hand-loomed fabrics of cotton, 85% or mor
2 D (N)	5208.42.10	India.....	7,082,695	98.7%	Plain weave certified hand-loomed fabrics of cotton, 85% or mor
2 D (N)	5208.51.20	India.....	604,638	93.7%	Printed certified hand-loomed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85
2 D (N)	5208.52.10	India.....	312,636	71.0%	Printed certified hand-loomed plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85
2 D (N)	5209.31.30	India.....	402,225	79.5%	Dyed, plain weave certified hand-loomed fabrics of cotton, cont
2 D (N)	5209.41.30	India.....	1,841,608	92.9%	Plain weave certified hand-loomed fabrics of cotton, cont. 85%
D	5311.00.60	Mexico.....	326,269	88.2%	Woven fabrics of paper yarn
D	5607.30.20	Philippines.....	3,464,046	93.7%	Twine, cordage, rope and cables of abaca or other hard (leaf) f
2 D (N)	5702.20.10	India.....	929,528	96.1%	Floor coverings of coconut fibers (coir), woven, with pile, not
2 D (N)	6304.99.25	India.....	262,554	94.5%	Wall hangings, not knitted or crocheted, of jute
D	6405.90.20	Mexico.....	233,100	51.5%	Disposable footwear, designed for one-time use
D	6501.00.60	Czechoslovakia.....	426,516	98.1%	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods, neither blocked to shape nor w
D	6504.00.60	Mexico.....	3,228,288	58.8%	Hats and other headgear, plaited or assembled of strips of vege
* D R (N)	6702.90.65	Thailand.....	4,006,092	34.9%	Artificial flowers, foliage, fruit and parts thereof, and artic
D	6802.29.00	Mexico.....	655,709	61.8%	Monumental or building stone and articles thereof, of stone, ne
D	6810.19.50	Mexico.....	5,376,366	66.8%	Tiles, flagstones, and similar articles, nesi, of cement, concr
D	6811.30.00	Mexico.....	70,768	95.1%	Tubes, pipes and tube or pipe fittings of asbestos-cement, of c
D	6905.10.00	Venezuela.....	4,785,290	54.3%	Ceramic roofing tiles
D	6905.90.00	Mexico.....	4,673,160	63.5%	Ceramic chimney pots, cowls, chimney liners, architectural orna
2 D (N)	7012.00.00	India.....	610,052	50.1%	Glass inners for vacuum flasks or for other vacuum vessels
D	7106.91.50	Peru.....	1,302,783	93.2%	Unwrought silver other than silver bullion and dore
D	7109.00.00	Chile.....	9,727,702	99.5%	Base metals or silver, clad with gold, not further worked than
D	7113.20.30	Mauritius.....	1,231,781	58.1%	Clasps and parts thereof for articles of jewelry of base metal
D	7114.11.40	Chile.....	2,455,875	93.2%	Spoons and ladles of silver, other than with sterling silver ha
D	7114.19.00	Chile.....	7,650,323	86.9%	Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares of precious meta
D	7115.90.20	Chile.....	4,686,933	59.9%	Articles of silver, including metal clad with silver, nesi
D	7306.30.30	Mexico.....	1,518,409	68.1%	Tapered steel pipe & tube principally used as parts of illumina
D	7307.21.10	India.....	5,399,086	58.0%	Flanges of stainless steel, not machined, not tooled and not ot
D	7307.91.30	Mexico.....	2,307,537	73.3%	Flanges of alloy steel (except stainless steel), not machined,
D	7308.20.00	Brazil.....	2,578,734	76.6%	Towers and lattice masts of iron or steel
D	7319.20.00	Malaysia.....	1,611,138	56.7%	Safety pins of iron or steel
D	7401.10.00	Philippines.....	4,345,723	64.2%	Copper mattes

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ANNEX II : GSP COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR TARIFFS WAIVER
INCLUDING ITEMS FOR WHICH WAIVER WILL NOT BE UTILIZED(N) AND 1992 TRADE

FLAGS	HTSUS	PARTNER	IMPORTS	SHARE	DESCRIPTION
D	7401.20.00	Bolivia.....	99,348	100.0%	Cement copper (precipitated copper)
D	7403.12.00	Peru.....	545,385	66.4%	Wire bars of refined copper
D	7416.00.00	Barbados.....	420,548	51.6%	Copper springs
D	7603.10.00	Bahrain.....	1,182,027	60.3%	Aluminum powders of nonlamellar structure
D	7606.91.60	Mexico.....	5,105,838	60.6%	Nonrectangular plates, sheets and strip of aluminum, not alloye
D	7614.10.50	Brazil.....	1,058,595	83.3%	Stranded wire, cables and the like of aluminum, not electricall
D	7614.90.20	Venezuela.....	8,112,158	98.2%	Electrical conductors of stranded wire and like of aluminum, no
D	8104.90.00	Mexico.....	3,247,016	75.8%	Magnesium articles, nesl
D	8107.90.00	Mexico.....	168,903	59.2%	Articles of cadmium nesl
2 D	8112.91.50	Chile.....	5,184,848	68.9%	Unwrought rhenium; rhenium powders
D	8203.20.80	Mexico.....	1,139,167	61.5%	Parts of pliers (including cutting pliers), pincers, tweezers a
D	8213.00.60	Brazil.....	1,593,822	56.5%	Pinking shears of base metal, and blades thereof, valued over \$
D	8215.99.22	Mexico.....	105,292	55.3%	Forks of base metal without their handles
D	8301.50.00	Mexico.....	2,762,801	72.3%	Clasps and frames with clasps, incorporating locks, of base met
D	8302.49.20	Mexico.....	628,761	95.3%	Harness and saddle or riding-bridle hardware, and parts there
D	8419.90.10	Mexico.....	7,704,828	74.1%	Parts of instantaneous or storage water heaters
D R	8430.62.00	Brazil.....	194,712	89.9%	Scrapers, not self-propelled
D	8447.12.10	Czechoslovakia.....	1,025,060	57.0%	Circular knitting machines with cylinder diameter exceeding 165
D	8450.19.00	Mexico.....	2,178,055	73.6%	Household- or laundry-type washing machines, each of a dry line
D	8513.90.20	Mexico.....	2,124,037	85.8%	Parts of flashlights
D	8535.21.00	Mexico.....	6,034,703	55.5%	Automatic circuit breakers, for a voltage of less than 72.5 kV,
D	8545.90.20	Mexico.....	1,149,159	82.0%	Arc light carbons of a kind used for electrical purposes
D	9010.90.40	Israel.....	2,271,182	56.5%	Parts and accessories of photographic film viewers, titlers, sp
D	9014.10.60	Israel.....	2,300,685	71.7%	Gyroscopic directing finding compasses, other than electrical
D	9018.90.10	Argentina.....	377,341	58.4%	Mirrors and reflectors used in medical, surgical, dental or vet
D	9022.90.70	Mexico.....	633,576	94.1%	Parts and accessories of smoke detectors, ionization type
* D R (N)	9025.11.20	Brazil.....	1,585,599	35.7%	Clinical thermometers, liquid-filled, for direct reading, not c
D	9032.20.00	Mexico.....	7,817,312	72.4%	Automatic manostats
D	9401.90.15	Czechoslovakia.....	569,740	51.8%	Parts of bent-wood seats
2 D (N)	9403.90.60	Mexico.....	4,582,518	54.8%	Parts of furniture (other than seats) of textile material, exce
D	9405.91.40	Mexico.....	1,560,489	78.8%	Chimneys of glass
D	9506.61.00	Indonesia.....	4,645,889	62.7%	Lawn-tennis balls
D	9606.29.20	Thailand.....	333,058	50.7%	Buttons of acrylic resin, of polyester resin, or of both such r
D	9608.99.30	Mexico.....	1,151,249	78.7%	Balls for ball point pens
D	9614.20.60	Turkey.....	155,025	71.4%	Smoking pipes and bowls wholly of clay, and pipes with bowls wh
D	9614.20.80	Turkey.....	189,082	76.2%	Smoking pipes and pipe bowls, except of wood, root or wholly cl

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TABLE 2 : COUNTRY SUMMARY OF TRADE MADE ELIGIBLE THROUGH DE MINIMIS WAIVER
AND TRADE FOR ITEMS ON WHICH WAIVER WILL NOT BE UTILIZED, BASED ON 1992 IMPORTS

TRADE BENEFITTING FROM DE MINIMIS WAIVER

PARTNER	IMPORTS	COUNT
Argentina.....	8,817,796	8
Bahrain.....	1,182,027	1
Barbados.....	420,548	1
Bolivia.....	99,348	1
Brazil.....	39,904,909	23
Chile.....	42,092,079	11
Colombia.....	1,820,361	3
Costa Rica.....	10,691,368	3
Czechoslovakia.....	3,390,544	5
Dominican Republic..	10,874,029	6
Guatemala.....	11,721,658	6
Hungary.....	2,623,738	4
India.....	5,585,905	3
Indonesia.....	14,566,513	4
Israel.....	26,050,311	15
Jamaica.....	224,575	1
Lebanon.....	38,655	1
Malaysia.....	3,349,643	2
Mauritius.....	1,231,781	1
Mexico.....	166,056,121	74
Morocco.....	1,487,234	1
Pakistan.....	295,243	1
Peru.....	1,848,168	2
Philippines.....	8,251,081	4
Poland.....	2,746,615	2
Thailand.....	11,873,786	7
Trinidad and Tobago.	324,842	1
Turkey.....	6,094,861	9
Uruguay.....	7,970,611	1
Venezuela.....	17,174,779	6
TOTAL.....	408,809,129	207

TRADE NOT BENEFITTING FROM DE MINIMIS WAIVER

PARTNER	IMPORTS	COUNT
Argentina.....	7,327,717	3
Brazil.....	10,003,372	3
India.....	22,377,550	15
Indonesia.....	10,633,777	2
Mexico.....	48,068,265	12
Thailand.....	5,677,837	2
TOTAL.....	104,088,518	37

ANNEX III : GSP COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION,
INCLUDING ITEMS TO BE DENIED REDESIGNATION(N) AND 1992 TRADE

FLAGS	HTSUS	PARTNER	IMPORTS	SHARE	DESCRIPTION
*	(N) 0713.31.40	Thailand.....	469,363	35.6%	Dried beans, shelled, if entered September 1 through the followin
*	(N) 0807.10.20	Mexico.....	33,518,829	47.2%	Cantaloupes, fresh, if entered during the period from September 1
*	R (N) 1005.90.20	Argentina.....	425,860	1.3%	Yellow dent corn
*	(N) 1005.90.40	Argentina.....	914,800	33.4%	Corn (maize), other than seed and yellow dent corn
*	(N) 1103.14.00	Thailand.....	0	0.0%	Groats and meal of rice
*	(N) 1605.10.20	Thailand.....	8,047,900	47.8%	Crabmeat, prepared or preserved, in airtight containers
*	(N) 1605.10.20	Malaysia.....	2,217,602	13.1%	Crabmeat, prepared or preserved, in airtight containers
*	(N) 1701.11.01	Brazil.....	44,896,020	9.2%	Cane sugar, raw, not containing added flavoring or coloring matte
*	(N) 1701.11.02	Brazil.....	1,767,677	1.7%	Cane sugar, raw, not containing added flavoring or coloring matte
*	(N) 1701.12.01	Brazil.....	0	0.0%	Beet sugar, raw, not containing added flavoring or coloring matte
*	(N) 1701.91.21	Brazil.....	0	0.0%	Cane/beet sugar, refined, containing added coloring but not added
*	(N) 1701.99.01	Brazil.....	0	0.0%	Refined cane/beet sugar not containing added flavoring or colorin
*	(N) 1901.90.90	Mexico.....	3,815,686	21.8%	Flour- or dairy-based food preparations not containing cocoa powd
*	R (N) 2007.99.50	Brazil.....	1,668,302	23.2%	Guava and mango pastes and purees
*	R (N) 2202.10.00	Mexico.....	16,718,367	18.4%	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing a
*	(N) 2603.00.00	Mexico.....	30,411,161	28.3%	Copper ores and concentrates
*	R (N) 2804.69.10	Brazil.....	285,789	1.2%	Silicon, containing by weight less than 99.99 percent but not les
2	(N) 2905.31.00	Mexico.....	24,557,509	42.4%	Ethylene glycol (Ethanediol)
*	(N) 2906.11.00	Brazil.....	1,770,360	7.5%	Menthol
*	R (N) 2915.31.00	Brazil.....	499,832	15.4%	Ethyl acetate
*	(N) 2933.39.25	Brazil.....	1,370,880	10.0%	Herbicides nesi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-a
2	(N) 2934.90.14	Brazil.....	0	0.0%	Aromatic or modified aromatic herbicides of other heterocyclic co
*	(N) 3203.00.50	Mexico.....	4,165,205	33.8%	Coloring matter of vegetable or animal origin nesi; preparations
*	(N) 3402.90.10	Mexico.....	412,272	5.9%	Synthetic detergents put up for retail
*	R (N) 3823.90.40	Brazil.....	944,752	9.0%	Fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin and mixtures there
*	(N) 3904.21.00	Brazil.....	0	0.0%	Polyvinyl chloride, mixed with other substances, nonplasticized,
*	(N) 3909.10.00	Israel.....	504,000	4.3%	Urea resins; thiourea resins
2	(N) 3920.71.00	Mexico.....	8,612,045	47.2%	Nonadhesive plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, noncellular, no
2	4008.19.10	Malaysia.....	114,028	1.6%	Rods and profile shapes of vulcanized natural cellular rubber, ot
*	(N) 4011.10.00	Brazil.....	71,722,253	6.1%	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on motor cars (inc
*	(N) 4011.20.00	Brazil.....	34,824,623	3.8%	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on buses or trucks
*	(N) 4104.10.40	India.....	3,802	0.3%	Whole bovine skin lining leather, w/o hair on, unit surface n/o 2
*	(N) 4104.21.00	Argentina.....	4,444,247	26.8%	Bovine leather, without hair on, vegetable pretanned but not furt
*	(N) 4104.22.00	Argentina.....	489,273	4.2%	Bovine leather, without hair on, pretanned, other than vegetable
*	(N) 4104.29.50	Argentina.....	1,854,516	29.6%	Upper & sole equine and bovine (ex. buffalo & pretanned bovine) l
*	(N) 4104.29.90	Argentina.....	804,062	2.1%	Bovine (except buffalo) leather, nesi, and equine leather, w/o ha
*	(N) 4104.31.50	Argentina.....	3,715,640	19.8%	Upper & sole leather of bovine (except buffalo) or equine animals
*	(N) 4104.31.60	Argentina.....	3,518,600	9.6%	Bovine and equine leather, without hair on, nesi, full grains and
*	(N) 4104.31.80	Argentina.....	9,595,267	9.9%	Bovine and equine leather, without hair on, nesi, full grains and
*	(N) 4104.39.50	Argentina.....	23,616	0.3%	Upper & sole leather of bovine (ex. buffalo) or eqine animals, pa
*	(N) 4104.39.60	Argentina.....	7,290,776	22.4%	Bovine and equine leather, excl. buffalo, without hair on, parchm
*	(N) 4104.39.80	Argentina.....	3,871,621	13.0%	Bovine and equine leather, excl. buffalo, without hair on, parchm
*	(N) 4105.20.60	Argentina.....	0	0.0%	Sheep or lamb skin leather, w/o wool on, excl. leather of heading
*	(N) 4106.12.00	India.....	0	0.0%	Goat or kidskin leather, w/o hair on, not incl. chamois, patent,
*	(N) 4106.19.00	India.....	200,193	4.8%	Goat or kidskin leather, without hair on, not incl. chamois, pate
*	(N) 4106.20.30	India.....	2,461,262	42.5%	Goat or kidskin leather, w/o hair on, excluding leather of headin
*	(N) 4107.29.60	Argentina.....	308,686	5.1%	Reptile leather, excluding leather of heading 4108 or 4109, other

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'H'=Grad, Reduced limit would apply; 'Z'=Subject to reduced limits, All limits waived.

ANNEX III : GSP COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION,
INCLUDING ITEMS TO BE DENIED REDESIGNATION AND 1992 TRADE

FLAGS	HTSUS	PARTNER	IMPORTS	SHARE	DESCRIPTION
*	(N)	4107.90.60 Argentina.....	0	0.0%	Leather of animals, nesi, without hair on, not including chamois,
*	(N)	4109.00.70 Argentina.....	6,389	0.8%	Patent laminated leather or metallized leather, other than calf o
*	(N)	4411.19.40 Brazil.....	3,604,206	23.9%	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm3, mechanically worked,
*	R (N)	4411.21.00 Brazil.....	4,803	0.0%	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.5 but not exceeding 0.8 g/cm3
*	(N)	4411.29.60 Brazil.....	0	0.0%	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.5 g/cm3 but not exceeding 0.8
*	(N)	4411.29.90 Brazil.....	0	0.0%	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.5 g/cm3 but not exceeding 0.8
*	(N)	4412.12.20 Brazil.....	19,354,446	20.3%	Plywood of wood sheets n/o 6 mm thick each, outer ply of nonconif
*	(N)	4412.12.20 Indonesia.....	41,665,263	43.8%	Plywood of wood sheets n/o 6 mm thick each, outer ply of nonconif
*	(N)	4412.12.50 Brazil.....	122,628	3.2%	Plywood of wood sheets, n/o 6 mm thick each, with outer ply of no
*	(N)	4412.12.50 Indonesia.....	234,546	6.1%	Plywood of wood sheets, n/o 6 mm thick each, with outer ply of no
*	(N)	4412.29.30 Brazil.....	804,992	10.2%	Plywood cont. layer(s) of particle board, with outer ply(ies) of
*	(N)	4412.29.40 Brazil.....	2,618,898	45.3%	Plywood containing layer(s) of particle board, with outer ply(ies
*	(N)	4412.29.40 Indonesia.....	896,907	15.5%	Plywood containing layer(s) of particle board, with outer ply(ies
*	(N)	4421.90.50 Brazil.....	411,849	9.7%	Wooden toothpicks
*	(N)	4421.90.60 Brazil.....	242,553	3.2%	Wooden skewers, candy sticks, ice cream sticks, tongue depressors
*	R (N)	6406.10.65 Brazil.....	6,428,354	2.4%	Footwear uppers, other than formed, of leather
*	(N)	6406.99.60 Argentina.....	4,401,087	31.9%	Parts of footwear nesi; removable insoles, heel cushions, etc; ga
*	(N)	6905.10.00 Mexico.....	1,410,697	16.0%	Ceramic roofing tiles
*	R (N)	6908.10.20 Thailand.....	4,780,582	24.3%	Glazed ceramic tiles, cubes & similar articles with largest area
*	R (N)	6910.10.00 Brazil.....	1,510,487	2.0%	Ceramic sanitary fixtures, of porcelain or china
*	R (N)	6910.90.00 Brazil.....	338,828	4.9%	Ceramic sanitary fixtures other than of porcelain or china
*	R (N)	6911.90.00 Brazil.....	70,557	0.2%	Porcelain or china household and toilet articles other than table
*	(N)	6912.00.44 Brazil.....	424,006	0.4%	Ceramic mugs and steins, nesi, other than of porcelain or china
2	(N)	7103.99.10 Thailand.....	47,453,657	43.4%	Precious or semiprecious stones, cut but not set, and suitable fo
*	(N)	7113.11.50 Thailand.....	81,727,068	39.9%	Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of silver, nesi, valued ov
*	(N)	7113.20.50 Thailand.....	797,616	6.4%	Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of base metal clad with pr
*	(N)	7116.10.10 Thailand.....	0	0.0%	Articles of natural pearls
*	(N)	7116.20.10 Thailand.....	18,481,612	31.9%	Articles of jewelry of precious or semiprecious stones (natural,
*	(N)	7202.11.10 Mexico.....	0	0.0%	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 2 percent but not m
*	(N)	7202.19.50 Mexico.....	16,832,063	31.1%	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 1 percent but not m
*	R (N)	7314.19.00 Mexico.....	210,669	3.7%	Woven products of iron or steel wire other than of stainless stee
*	(N)	7401.10.00 Mexico.....	1,094,451	16.1%	Copper mattes
*	(N)	7402.00.00 Chile.....	49,293,355	39.1%	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining
*	(N)	7403.11.00 Chile.....	67,218,784	11.0%	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper
*	(N)	7403.12.00 Chile.....	0	0.0%	Wire bars of refined copper
*	(N)	7403.13.00 Chile.....	1,445,205	22.3%	Billets of refined copper
*	(N)	7403.21.00 Chile.....	7,050	0.0%	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass)
*	(N)	7403.22.00 Chile.....	0	0.0%	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze)
*	(N)	7403.23.00 Chile.....	36,351	1.2%	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc ba
*	(N)	7403.29.00 Chile.....	0	0.0%	Copper alloys other than copper-zinc base, copper-tin base, copper-
*	(N)	7413.00.10 Peru.....	0	0.0%	Stranded wire of copper, not electrically insulated, not fitted w
*	R (N)	8408.20.20 Brazil.....	2,932,226	10.7%	Compression-ignition internal-combustion piston engines to be ins
*	R (N)	8409.91.91 Brazil.....	21,669,626	2.1%	Parts nesi, used solely or principally with spark-ignition intern
*	R (N)	8409.99.99 Brazil.....	31,786,935	11.3%	Parts nesi, used solely or principally with compression-ignition
*	(N)	8419.19.00 Israel.....	64,257	0.1%	Storage water heaters, nonelectric
*	(N)	8419.90.10 Israel.....	0	0.0%	Parts of instantaneous or storage water heaters
*	R (N)	8429.11.00 Brazil.....	2,785,824	5.4%	Self-propelled bulldozers and angledozers, for track laying
2	(N)	8431.42.00 Mexico.....	11,486,361	47.3%	Bulldozer or angledozer blades suitable for use solely or princip
*	R (N)	8431.49.90 Brazil.....	18,246,070	3.9%	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery o

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ANNEX III : GSP COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION,
INCLUDING ITEMS TO BE DENIED REDESIGNATION AND 1992 TRADE

FLAGS	HTSUS	PARTNER	IMPORTS	SHARE	DESCRIPTION
*	(N) 8471.99.34	Mexico.....	24,926,007	33.5%	Power supplies for automatic data processing machines, nesi
2	(N) 8512.90.20	Mexico.....	7,546,629	33.4%	Parts of electrical signaling equipment of a kind used for cycles
*	(N) 8522.10.00	Mexico.....	1,961,119	44.4%	Pick-up cartridges for use with apparatus of heading 8519 to 8521
*	(N) 8535.40.00	Mexico.....	7,259,259	28.6%	Lightning arrestors, voltage limiters and surge suppressors, for
* R	(N) 8543.80.90	Mexico.....	28,926,622	5.1%	Electrical machines and apparatus having individual functions, ne
2	(N) 9018.90.80	Mexico.....	95,148,758	16.1%	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or v
*	(N) 9025.11.20	India.....	1,930,235	43.5%	Clinical thermometers, liquid-filled, for direct reading, not com
2	(N) 9026.80.60	Mexico.....	30,367,702	42.9%	Nonelectrical instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking
2	(N) 9105.19.10	Brazil.....	0	0.0%	Alarm clocks, not battery/AC powered, movement not over 50 mm in
2	(N) 9105.19.40	Brazil.....	322,759	4.4%	Alarm clocks, not battery or AC powered, with movements over 50 m
*	(N) 9401.20.00	Mexico.....	20,280,095	19.2%	Seats of a kind used for motor vehicles
* R	(N) 9401.40.00	Thailand.....	12,101	0.1%	Seats other than garden seats or camping equipment, convertible i
* R	(N) 9401.61.60	Thailand.....	2,415,081	1.2%	Upholstered seats (other than chairs), with wooden frames (other
* R	(N) 9401.69.80	Thailand.....	3,278,709	9.6%	Seats with wooden frames, nesi, not upholstered (other than those
* R	(N) 9403.30.80	Thailand.....	705,560	0.5%	Wooden furniture of a kind used in offices, not of bent-wood, oth
* R	(N) 9403.40.90	Thailand.....	10,252,327	8.4%	Wooden furniture other than seats, of a kind used in the kitchen,
* R	(N) 9403.50.90	Thailand.....	2,762,157	0.8%	Wooden furniture other than seats of a kind used in the bedroom,
*	(N) 9405.30.00	Thailand.....	71,531,594	24.8%	Lighting sets used for Christmas trees
*	(N) 9405.91.30	Mexico.....	3,712,779	14.5%	Globes and shades of glass, other than lead crystal
* R	(N) 9504.20.60	Brazil.....	1,185,551	18.2%	Tables for billiards

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'H'=Grad, Reduced limit would apply; 'Z'=Subject to reduced limits, All limits waived.

TABLE 3 : COUNTRY SUMMARY OF TRADE ELIGIBLE FOR REDESIGNATION,
 TRADE REDESIGNATED, AND TRADE NOT REDESIGNATED (GRADUATED), BASED ON 1992 IMPORTS

REDESIGNATED

PARTNER	IMPORTS	COUNT
Malaysia.....	114,028	1
TOTAL.....	114,028	1

NOT REDESIGNATED (GRADUATED)

PARTNER	IMPORTS	COUNT
Argentina.....	41,664,440	17
Brazil.....	274,616,086	40
Chile.....	118,000,745	8
India.....	4,595,492	5
Indonesia.....	42,796,716	3
Israel.....	568,257	3
Malaysia.....	2,217,602	1
Mexico.....	373,374,285	23
Peru.....	0	1
Thailand.....	252,715,327	16
TOTAL.....	1,110,548,950	117

ANNEX IV : GSP COUNTRIES EXCEEDING COMPETITIVENESS NEED LIMITS
INCLUDING NEW EXCLUSIONS
AND 1992 TRADE

FLAGS	HTSUS	PARTNER	IMPORTS	SHARE	DESCRIPTION
*	R 0603.10.70	Colombia.....	116,557,197	89.4%	Chrysanthemums, standard carnations, anthuriums and orchids, fr
*	0702.00.60	Mexico.....	49,313,358	96.7%	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled, if entered during the period from N
*	0703.20.00	Mexico.....	11,302,696	59.5%	Garlic, fresh or chilled
*	0707.00.20	Mexico.....	35,856,190	90.0%	Cucumbers, including gherkins, fresh or chilled, if entered Dec
*	0707.00.40	Mexico.....	15,117,729	87.6%	Cucumbers, including gherkins, fresh or chilled, if entered Mar
*	0709.60.00	Mexico.....	113,085,143	76.4%	Fruits of the genus Capsicum (peppers) or of the genus Pimenta
N	0709.90.05	Mexico.....	10,469,363	85.5%	Jicamas, pumpkins and breadfruit, fresh or chilled
*	0709.90.20	Mexico.....	50,865,320	97.6%	Squash, fresh or chilled
N 1	0710.80.70	Guatemala.....	9,681,239	58.3%	Vegetables nesi, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in w
*	0804.50.60	Mexico.....	31,662,077	97.8%	Guavas, mangoes, and mangosteens, fresh, if entered during the
*	R 0807.10.70	Mexico.....	11,897,884	35.6%	Melons nesi, fresh, if entered during the period from December
*	0810.10.40	Mexico.....	10,925,193	73.3%	Strawberries, fresh, if entered during the period from Septembe
*	R 0810.90.40	Mexico.....	20,342,076	80.0%	Fruit nesi, fresh
*	0811.10.00	Mexico.....	16,247,300	76.9%	Strawberries, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in wate
*	0813.10.00	Turkey.....	18,826,083	97.4%	Apricots, dried
2	1602.50.20	Argentina.....	81,148,240	86.5%	Other prepared/preserved bovine meat, not containing cereals/ve
N	1604.16.10	Morocco.....	9,427,437	55.8%	Anchovies, whole or in pieces but not minced, in oil, in airtig
2	1701.11.02	Guatemala.....	61,662,620	61.8%	Cane sugar, raw, not containing added flavoring or coloring mat
*	1905.90.90	Mexico.....	25,726,335	64.1%	Communion wafers, empty capsules of a kind suitable for pharmac
*	2001.90.39	Mexico.....	37,459,549	73.8%	Vegetables (including olives) nesi, prepared or preserved by vi
H	2203.00.00	Mexico.....	147,235,113	17.3%	Beer made from malt
*	2402.10.80	Dominican Republic..	22,819,223	60.5%	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos containing tobacco, each valued
N	2603.00.00	Indonesia.....	55,589,781	51.8%	Copper ores and concentrates
G	2825.90.15	Brazil.....	10,293,459	80.1%	Niobium oxide
G	2827.59.05	Israel.....	2,333,487	87.6%	Bromide and bromide oxide of ammonium
G	2903.40.00	Israel.....	19,113	0.0%	Halogenated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons containing two
G	2903.59.40	Israel.....	24,036	56.9%	1,3,5,7,9,11-Hexabromocyclododecane
2	2915.24.00	Mexico.....	14,655,081	69.2%	Acetic anhydride
N	2915.39.50	Mexico.....	7,614,696	58.0%	Nonaromatic esters of acetic acid, nesi
N	2917.35.00	Mexico.....	8,564,823	61.7%	Phthalic anhydride
G	2918.22.10	Turkey.....	0	0.0%	O-Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)
N	2918.90.30	Mexico.....	124,847,230	23.8%	Aromatic drugs derived from carboxylic acids with additional ox
*	2918.90.30	Bahamas.....	367,767,935	70.2%	Aromatic drugs derived from carboxylic acids with additional ox
G	2933.40.10	Israel.....	2,006,074	55.2%	Ethoxyquin (1,2-Dihydro-6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline)
G	2933.90.87	Mexico.....	172,468	14.2%	Hexamethylenetetramine
*	R 2937.92.10	Mexico.....	10,407,043	43.8%	Estrogens and progestins obtained directly or indirectly from a
*	R 3207.40.10	Mexico.....	4,507,040	34.6%	Glass frit and other glass, ground or pulverized
*	3301.12.00	Brazil.....	9,463,576	77.1%	Essential oils of orange
N	3402.20.10	Mexico.....	20,439,766	61.5%	Surface-active, washing, and cleaning preparations containing a
*	3926.90.87	Mexico.....	7,822,714	52.2%	Flexible document binders with tabs, rolled or flat, of plastic
G	4007.00.00	Malaysia.....	18,916,284	87.4%	Vulcanized rubber thread and cord
*	4011.91.50	Israel.....	15,480,055	67.5%	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, having a "herring-bone" or simi
*	4015.11.00	Malaysia.....	238,365,135	72.4%	Surgical and medical gloves of vulcanized rubber
2	4016.99.25	Thailand.....	7,067,889	50.6%	Articles made of noncellular vulcanized natural rubber, nesi
2	4104.10.20	Argentina.....	8,360,457	61.2%	Whole bovine skin upper leather, w/o hair on, unit surface n/o
*	4104.31.20	Thailand.....	15,380,515	96.5%	Buffalo leather, without hair on, full grains and grain splits,
*	4106.20.60	India.....	7,337,113	57.1%	Goat or kidskin leather, w/o hair on; excluding leather of head
*	R 4411.11.00	Brazil.....	11,647,177	54.8%	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm3, not mechanically w
N	4412.11.10	Indonesia.....	13,470,690	60.2%	Plywood of wood sheets n/o 6 mm thick each, with tropical wood
*	4412.11.20	Indonesia.....	248,298,648	74.4%	Plywood of wood sheets n/o 6 mm thick each, with tropical wood

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'H'=Grad, Reduced limit would apply; 'Z'=Subject to reduced limits, All limits waived.

ANNEX IV : GSP COUNTRIES EXCEEDING CURRENT NEED LIMITS
INCLUDING NEW EXCLUSIONS
AND 1992 TRADE

FLAGS	HTSUS	PARTNER	IMPORTS	SHARE	DESCRIPTION
N	4804.31.60	Mexico.....	11,866,617	74.1%	Uncoated, unbleached kraft paper and paper board nesi, in rolls
2	4820.90.00	Mexico.....	8,252,629	59.5%	Blotting pads and other articles of stationery nesi, and book c
G	4823.20.10	Brazil.....	0	0.0%	Paint filters and strainers of paper or paperboard
*	6210.10.20	Mexico.....	128,183,492	94.8%	Garments, not knitted or crocheted, made up of fabrics of headi
*	6307.90.60	Mexico.....	94,287,799	99.2%	Surgical drapes of fabric formed on a base of paper or covered
H	6406.10.65	Dominican Republic..	151,020,918	57.9%	Footwear uppers, other than formed, of leather
H	6810.11.00	Mexico.....	26,252	0.8%	Building blocks and bricks of cement, of concrete or of artific
*	6910.10.00	Mexico.....	38,021,159	50.6%	Ceramic sanitary fixtures, of porcelain or china
N	7008.00.00	Mexico.....	8,625,781	51.6%	Multiple-walled insulating units of glass
*	7113.11.20	Thailand.....	8,686,745	61.6%	Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of silver, nesi, valued
*	7113.19.50	Israel.....	220,515,720	12.8%	Articles of jewelry and parts thereof of precious metal nesi, w
N	7113.19.50	India.....	106,221,849	6.2%	Articles of jewelry and parts thereof of precious metal nesi, w
*	7113.19.50	Thailand.....	180,184,414	10.5%	Articles of jewelry and parts thereof of precious metal nesi, w
G	7202.21.10	Brazil.....	639,907	26.4%	Ferrosilicon containing by weight more than 55% but not more th
H	7202.21.50	Brazil.....	30,324,341	35.8%	Ferrosilicon containing by weight more than 55% but not more th
H	7202.30.00	Brazil.....	23,931,593	20.2%	Ferrosilicon manganese
G	7307.21.50	Brazil.....	0	0.0%	Flanges of stainless steel nesi
G	7307.91.50	Brazil.....	2,899,371	7.6%	Flanges of iron or steel (except stainless steel), nesi
N	7320.10.30	Mexico.....	16,484,067	81.2%	Leaf springs and leaves therefor, of iron or steel, for motor-v
2	7321.11.30	Mexico.....	160,825,252	91.9%	Stoves or ranges (other than portable) of iron or steel, for ga
2	7322.90.00	Mexico.....	18,183,003	51.2%	Air heaters and hot air distributors, and parts thereof, of iro
G	7323.94.00	Mexico.....	8,423,909	8.9%	Table, kitchen or other household articles, including parts, of
*	R 7402.00.00	Mexico.....	31,558,844	25.0%	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining
*	7403.19.00	Chile.....	23,485,657	64.8%	Articles of refined copper, nesi
2	R 7407.21.90	Brazil.....	8,647,353	29.1%	Bars and rods of copper-zinc base alloys (brass), nesi, not hav
G	7604.10.30	Venezuela.....	72,000	1.9%	Bars and rods of aluminum, not alloyed, having a round cross se
G	7604.29.30	Venezuela.....	0	0.0%	Bars and rods of aluminum alloys, having a round cross section
G	7605.11.00	Venezuela.....	61,206	1.0%	Aluminum wire, not alloyed, of which the maximum cross-sectiona
G	7605.21.00	Venezuela.....	3,817,309	18.1%	Wire of aluminum alloys, of which the maximum cross-sectional d
N	8402.20.00	Philippines.....	13,986,460	97.0%	Super-heated water boilers
*	8407.34.20	Mexico.....	364,155,674	18.6%	Spark-ignition reciprocating piston engines for propulsion in v
N	R 8408.20.90	Brazil.....	25,447,621	32.0%	Compression-ignition internal-combustion piston engines used fo
*	R 8409.91.91	Mexico.....	98,887,670	9.8%	Parts nesi, used solely or principally with spark-ignition inte
*	R 8415.82.00	Mexico.....	42,571,951	37.2%	Air conditioning machines incorporating a refrigerating unit, n
*	R 8415.90.00	Mexico.....	102,917,423	34.9%	Parts for air conditioning machines
*	8419.19.00	Mexico.....	52,726,514	84.1%	Storage water heaters, nonelectric
2	8422.90.05	Mexico.....	11,228,387	67.5%	Parts of dishwashing machines
*	8424.20.10	Mexico.....	16,150,545	77.3%	Simple piston pump sprays and powder bellows
*	R 8428.90.00	Mexico.....	84,683,545	26.7%	Machinery for lifting, handling, loading or unloading, nesi
*	R 8429.20.00	Brazil.....	34,313,775	56.4%	Self-propelled graders and levelers
*	R 8429.30.00	Brazil.....	10,292,005	81.1%	Self-propelled scrapers
N	8471.92.40	Malaysia.....	142,258,716	3.9%	Display units, nesi for automatic data processing machines
N	8481.80.90	Mexico.....	121,596,392	16.4%	Taps, cocks, valves & similar appliances for pipes, boiler shel
*	8501.40.40	Mexico.....	198,220,640	85.9%	AC motors, nesi, single-phase, exceeding 74.6 W but not exceedi
*	8501.40.60	Mexico.....	35,035,286	71.5%	AC motors nesi, single-phase, of 746 W or more
*	8504.40.00	Mexico.....	116,730,400	11.6%	Static converters
2	8507.30.00	Mexico.....	130,607,888	32.8%	Nickel-cadmium storage batteries
*	8509.90.20	Mexico.....	51,611,351	70.7%	Parts of electromechanical domestic vacuum cleaners
*	8512.40.40	Mexico.....	115,761,906	85.2%	Windshield wipers of a kind used for cycles or motor vehicles
2	8516.10.00	Mexico.....	18,140,811	59.7%	Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion h
N	8516.80.80	Mexico.....	19,760,680	50.0%	Electric heating resistors, nesi

FLAGS: 'G'=Grad; '**'=Excl full yr; '1'=Excl Jan/June; '2'=Excl Jul/Dec; 'R'=Reduced limits apply; 'D'=De min; 'X'=Reduced limit waiver
'H'=Grad, Reduced limit would apply; 'Z'=Subject to reduced limits, All limits waived.

ANNEX IV : GSP COUNTRIES EXCEEDING CURRENT TARIFF RATE LIMITS
INCLUDING NEW EXCLUSIONS
AND 1992 TRADE

FLAGS	HTSUS	PARTNER	IMPORTS	SHARE	DESCRIPTION
2	8517.10.00	Thailand.....	124,842,701	13.3%	Telephone sets
*	8521.10.00	Thailand.....	299,480,314	9.8%	Magnetic tape-type video recording or reproducing apparatus
2	8521.10.00	Malaysia.....	440,799,159	14.5%	Magnetic tape-type video recording or reproducing apparatus
N	8521.10.00	Indonesia.....	143,377,289	4.7%	Magnetic tape-type video recording or reproducing apparatus
*	R 8523.11.00	Mexico.....	58,152,797	24.6%	Prepared unrecorded magnetic tapes for sound recording or simil
2	8527.11.60	Malaysia.....	203,502,060	30.9%	Radiobroadcast receivers capable of operating without external
*	8527.21.10	Mexico.....	184,112,448	19.6%	Radio-tape player combinations not operable without external po
*	R 8527.21.10	Brazil.....	53,483,816	5.6%	Radio-tape player combinations not operable without external po
N	8527.31.40	Malaysia.....	102,264,049	32.9%	Radiobroadcast receiver combinations incorporating tape players
*	8536.50.00	Mexico.....	310,016,689	32.6%	Switches nesi, for switching or making connections to or in ele
N	8536.61.00	Mexico.....	29,846,577	50.7%	Lampholders for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V
*	R 8539.90.00	Mexico.....	25,394,166	49.0%	Parts of electrical filament or discharge lamps
2	8541.40.80	Mexico.....	22,183,583	52.5%	Optical coupled isolators
N	8542.80.00	Malaysia.....	59,429,059	65.6%	Electronic integrated circuits other than monolithic integrated
*	8544.51.80	Mexico.....	235,425,731	51.9%	Insulated electric conductors nesi, for a voltage exceeding 80
N	R 8548.00.00	Mexico.....	32,766,659	27.6%	Electrical parts of machinery or apparatus not specified or inc
*	8708.21.00	Mexico.....	710,615,571	83.7%	Safety seat belts for bodies (including cabs) of the motor vehi
2	8708.29.00	Mexico.....	146,306,443	10.2%	Parts and accessories nesi of bodies (including cabs) of the mo
2	8713.10.00	Mexico.....	13,097,598	69.4%	Invalid carriages, not mechanically propelled
N	8716.39.00	Mexico.....	34,542,606	76.5%	Trailers and semi-trailers for the transport of goods, not mech
*	8802.30.00	Brazil.....	140,583,899	9.0%	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 2,
N	9006.99.00	Mexico.....	11,825,140	52.0%	Parts and accessories for photographic flashlight apparatus and
2	9018.90.80	Dominican Republic..	110,909,611	18.8%	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or
*	9022.29.40	Mexico.....	51,177,594	98.2%	Smoke detectors, ionization type
2	9032.89.60	Mexico.....	133,653,365	21.2%	Automatic regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus n
G	9401.30.40	Croatia.....	0	0.0%	Swivel seats with variable height adjustment, with wooden frame (
G	9401.30.40	Slovenia.....	0	0.0%	Swivel seats with variable height adjustment, with wooden frame (
H	9401.61.40	Croatia.....	79,293	0.0%	* Upholstered chairs with wooden frames, of other than teak (othe
H	9401.61.40	Slovenia.....	264,358	0.1%	* Upholstered chairs with wooden frames, of other than teak (othe
H	9401.69.60	Croatia.....	2,734,853	0.8%	* Chairs with wooden frames nesi, not upholstered (other than tho
H	9401.69.60	Slovenia.....	17,719,708	5.6%	* Chairs with wooden frames nesi, not upholstered (other than tho
G	9401.90.40	Croatia.....	643,626	1.7%	* Parts of seats of wood (other than those of heading 9402)
G	9401.90.40	Slovenia.....	329,029	0.9%	* Parts of seats of wood (other than those of heading 9402)
*	R 9403.60.80	Thailand.....	54,810,984	5.6%	Wooden (except bent-wood) furniture other than seats, of a kind
N	9405.50.30	India.....	11,599,273	53.4%	Nonelectrical lamps and lighting fixtures nesi, of brass
2	R 9613.80.20	Mexico.....	10,762,313	49.7%	Electrical lighters

FLAGS: 'G'=Grad; '**'=Excl full yr; '1'=Excl Jan/Jun; '2'=Excl Jul/Dec; 'R'=Reduced limits apply; 'D'=De min; 'X'=Reduced limit waiver
'H'=Grad, Reduced limit would apply; 'Z'=Subject to reduced limits, All limits waived.

TABLE 4 : COUNTRY SUMMARY OF TOTAL COUNTRY TRADE EXCLUDED FROM GSP BECAUSE COMPETITIVE NEED LIMITS EXCEEDED IN 1992 AND TRADE FOR ITEMS WHICH WERE NEW EXCLUSIONS

TOTALS BY PARTNER

PARTNER	-----TOTAL EXCLUDED-----		-----NEW EXCLUSIONS-----	
	IMPORTS	COUNT	IMPORTS	COUNT
Argentina.....	89,508,697	2	0	0
Bahamas.....	367,767,935	1	0	0
Brazil.....	361,967,893	15	25,447,621	1
Chile.....	23,485,657	1	0	0
Colombia.....	116,557,197	1	0	0
Croatia.....	3,457,772	4	0	0
Dominican Republic..	284,749,752	3	0	0
Guatemala.....	71,343,859	2	9,681,239	1
India.....	125,158,235	3	1,17,821,122	2
Indonesia.....	460,736,408	4	212,437,760	3
Israel.....	240,378,485	6	0	0
Malaysia.....	1,205,534,462	7	303,951,824	3
Mexico.....	4,901,941,334	69	459,250,397	14
Morocco.....	9,427,437	1	9,427,437	1
Philippines.....	13,986,460	1	13,986,460	1
Slovenia.....	18,313,095	4	0	0
Thailand.....	690,453,562	7	0	0
Turkey.....	18,826,083	2	0	0
Venezuela.....	3,950,515	4	0	0
TOTAL.....	9,007,544,838	137	1,152,003,860	26

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
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WASHINGTON
20506

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1993

93-41
Contact: Anne Luzzatto
Dianne Wildman
202-395-3230

Statement by Ambassador Michael Kantor and Secretary of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown.

We were pleased to hear that the U.S. Conference of Mayors passed a resolution supporting the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with strong supplemental agreements protecting the environment and worker standards in the United States. President Clinton agrees that a NAFTA with supplemental agreements will create high wage, high skill jobs in the United States. We believe the NAFTA is a winning proposition for American workers and American companies and look forward to future consultations with the Mayors on this and other trade matters.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1993

93-40
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**FOREIGN SHARE OF JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET
IS 19.6 PERCENT IN THE FIRST QUARTER**

Foreign share of the Japanese semiconductor market was 19.6 percent in the first quarter of 1993. This represents a slight drop from the 20.2 percent share figure calculated for the fourth quarter of 1992, but still far above levels achieved in the past.

"We welcome this first quarter share figure. It shows that the fourth quarter 1992 figure was not just a one quarter aberration," said U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor. "Indeed, this figure indicates that U.S. and other foreign suppliers are becoming an important part of the Japanese semiconductor market, a key objective of the U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Arrangement. Therefore, it only follows that market share will resume its upward trend in future quarters as relations solidify between Japanese users and foreign suppliers."

Given these developments, Ambassador Kantor reiterated his view that it is reasonable to expect that foreign market share will average 20 percent over the four quarters of 1993, at a minimum. Furthermore, he stressed that we expect steady and gradual improvement in market access over the full life of the Semiconductor Arrangement.

The market share figure was calculated by U.S. and Japanese government officials in accordance with the statistical system established under the 1991 U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Arrangement.

The second quarter 1993 market share figure will be calculated in September.

FOREIGN MARKET SHARE
UNDER THE 1991 U.S.-JAPAN SEMICONDUCTOR ARRANGEMENT

Q3 1991	14.3%
Q4 1991	14.4%
Q1 1992	14.6%
Q2 1992	16.0%
Q3 1992*	15.9%
Q4 1992*	20.2%
Q1 1993*	19.6%

* Q3 and Q4 1992, and Q1 1993 market share figures were provisionally calculated based on the same assumptions on captive semiconductor suppliers that were made in previous quarters. The two governments will continue to seek to resolve differences concerning treatment of captive suppliers as soon as possible.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1993

93-39
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202-395-3230

US AND AUSTRALIA HOLD FIRST TRADE AND INVESTMENT MEETING

Ambassador Mickey Kantor, U.S. Trade Representative, met today with Australia's Minister of Trade, Senator Peter Cook, as part of the first meeting of the U.S.-Australia Bilateral Trade and Investment Council.

"I welcome this first meeting of the Bilateral Trade and Investment Council because it underscores the close ties between our two countries," Kantor said. "Our trade relations are important to the economies of both countries and this meeting offers an opportunity to address the Uruguay Round, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation institution and other outstanding trade issues."

"We recognize that a successful Round would pave the way to addressing many of our bilateral trade issues," Kantor said. "In this spirit, we agreed to move forward expeditiously to initiate bilateral market access negotiations in Geneva, as soon as possible after the G-7 Economic Summit meeting in early July.

The bilateral Trade and Investment Council met to discuss a number of trade and investment issues of importance to both countries.

Australia agreed to consider measures to address U.S. concerns on protection of and market access for copyrighted works, investment screening, phytosanitary restrictions and government procurement. Both countries agreed to work closely on the renegotiation of the GATT Government Procurement Code and Australia will consider the possibility of code accession.

The Bilateral Trade and Investment Council meets annually under the provisions of the Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement concluded in December 1992.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1993

93-38
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202-395-3230

U.S.-Germany Announce Bilateral Agreement on Government
Procurement

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor today announced a bilateral agreement with Germany on government procurement which will eliminate discrimination against U.S. telecommunications equipment and suppliers.

Specifically, Germany will not apply the discriminatory provisions (Article 29) of the EC Utilities Directive against U.S. bids. In light of this agreement, the U.S. will exclude Germany from sanctions that were imposed on May 28 against nine Member States of the European Community (EC). In addition, Germany will not impose the countersanctions authorized against the United States by the European Community June 8, 1993. The sanctions imposed on the other eight Member States will remain in effect.

Kantor welcomed this agreement as further progress in providing significant new opportunities for the highly competitive U.S. telecommunications equipment industry and its dedicated, productive work force.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1993

93-37
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The United States and Canada Release
FTA Panel Report on UHT Milk

Ambassador Michael Kantor, the United States Trade Representative and the Honorable Michael Wilson, Canadian Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today the release of a final report on ultra-high temperature (UHT) milk imports from Canada into Puerto Rico by a dispute settlement panel under the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement (FTA). The panel was established under Chapter 18 of the FTA in September of 1992 at the request of Canada.

The Panel was asked to consider whether the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's prohibition on the importation, distribution and sale of UHT milk produced in Quebec is inconsistent with obligations of the United States under the FTA Chapters 4, 5, and 7; and whether the prohibition nullifies and impairs benefits Canada reasonably expected under the FTA.

The Panel found that Puerto Rico's prohibition on the importation, distribution and sale of UHT milk was not in violation of the FTA.

The Panel also found that the United States nullified and impaired benefits that Canada could reasonably expect to derive from the FTA by closing the market in Puerto Rico to UHT milk from Quebec while negotiations were underway on the matter of equivalency.

The Panel recommended that the United States and Canada conduct an expeditious and conclusive equivalency study to determine as rapidly as possible whether UHT milk is produced in Quebec under conditions having the same effect as those set out in the U.S. Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO). The Panel also recommended that if Quebec and Puerto Rico's standards for UHT milk are found to have the same effect, UHT milk produced in Quebec should be re-admitted for sale into Puerto Rico.

Chapter 18 of the FTA provides for the settlement of disputes arising from the interpretation or application of any element of the agreement.

The Canada - United States Trade Commission will consider the report and its recommendations, with a view to reaching a resolution that is satisfactory to both countries.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1993

93-50
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STATEMENT BY MICKEY KANTOR
USTR

Governor Richard's proposal for an international approach to air quality in the U.S.-Mexico border region is just the kind of cooperative and creative approach to our shared environmental problems that has brought the three trade ministers here today to discuss a supplemental agreement on the environment to go along with the North American Free Trade Agreement. Such environmental cooperation is the logical outgrowth of our collaboration on economic development and expanded trade embodied in the NAFTA.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1993

93-49
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USTR EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
SUPERCOMPUTER PROCUREMENTS

United States Trade Representative Mickey Kantor today expressed his concern over the results of the Japanese Government's procurement of supercomputers under the regular Japanese 1993 fiscal year budget. Kantor said that the results, where Japanese suppliers won all four procurements, reinforce grave U.S. government concerns regarding Japan's adherence to the 1990 U.S.- Japan Supercomputer Agreement.

"Our supercomputer manufacturers are by far the most competitive in the world. We hold almost 85 percent of the European Community's public sector market," Kantor noted. "Yet, despite a trade agreement obligating the Japanese to provide a fair and open government procurement environment, our market share has actually decreased, to barely ten percent, as a result of these latest awards."

Kantor stated that the results of the regular budget procurements would have potentially serious implications for the special review of Japanese Government supercomputer procurement announced on April 30. "We will carefully review whether or not these procurements complied with all aspects of the 1990 Agreement," he pledged, "and we will closely scrutinize the procedures and outcome of the eleven public procurements to be made later this year under Japan's supplementary budget process."

Kantor added that the special review under section 306 of the Trade Act of 1974 has now taken on additional significance in light of the recently concluded U.S. - Japan Framework Agreement, which will address a broad range of Japanese market barriers. "Japanese Government procurement of supercomputers is included in the Framework's government procurement basket," Kantor said, "and it is an area in which we expect to see tangible, measurable progress towards market access. Such progress should mean an unambiguously fair and non-discriminatory procurement process, as

called for in the 1990 Agreement, resulting in increased Japanese government purchases of our proven, highly competitive machines."

The Administration will be resolute in ensuring that the Japanese Government market is fully open in the future to new and emerging supercomputer technologies in which American firms have a commanding lead.

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**BACKGROUND: SUPERCOMPUTER REVIEW AND JAPANESE
GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENTS**

Because of grave U.S. government concern that Japan may not be adhering to the terms of the 1990 U.S. - Japan Supercomputer Agreement, United States Trade Representative Mickey Kantor on April 30, 1993, announced that USTR would undertake a special review of Japanese actions under the Agreement, pursuant to section 306 of the 1974 Trade Act. The review, currently under way, is based on an analysis of all procurements which have taken place subsequent to the agreement, as well procurements to take place under the regular and supplemental budgets for the Japanese fiscal year, which will end on March 31, 1994. The review will determine whether or not Japan is satisfactorily implementing the terms of the Agreement and what, if any, additional actions are warranted.

In late June and early July, the Government of Japan awarded contracts for the four public supercomputers scheduled under the regular FY 1993 budget. The procurements were made by the Meteorological Research Institute of the Japan Meteorological Agency; Tohoku University's Large Scale Computer Center; the Institute of Space and Aeronautics Science; and the Institute of Molecular Science. An American manufacturer bid on three of the four contracts. Japanese firms won all four of the awards. These awards bring to 15 the total number of supercomputers acquired by the Japanese Government since the 1990 Agreement. American manufacturers have provided only three of these machines, all of which were awarded in uncontested bidding situations. In no case has an American supercomputer won a procurement in head-to-head competition with a Japanese machine in the Japanese Government market, in spite of an overwhelmingly better showing by our supercomputers in, for example, the European market, where our machines have captured 89 percent of private sector and 85 percent of public sector sales.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, JULY 26, 1993

93-48
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**USTR Announces Formation of
Interagency Task Force on Textile Transshipment**

Ambassador Mickey Kantor, the United States Trade Representative, today announced the formation of an interagency Task Force on Textile Transshipment to address the growing problem of circumvention of our textile and apparel agreements. Chaired by Jennifer Hillman, USTR Chief Textile Negotiator, the Task Force will include representatives of the Commerce, Treasury, Labor, State, and Justice Departments, as well as the US Customs Service.

The United States currently has bilateral textile agreements, negotiated under the auspices of the Multifiber Arrangement, with over thirty countries. Transshipment occurs when a country attempts to circumvent the agreement by shipping through a third country. This results in the flooding of the US market and hurts American firms and workers.

"At present over \$2 billion in transshipped apparel and textiles are entering the United States annually from China alone," Ambassador Kantor said. "This problem is growing, and the Administration must develop a comprehensive plan to combat this fraud."

The goal of the Task Force will be to develop an overall strategy for dealing with the transshipment problem.

"We want our workers to compete on fair terms with other countries," Ambassador Kantor said. "The formation of this Task Force shows that this Administration will enforce our trade agreements so that those workers can do so."

Although all the departments and agencies on the Task Force have some jurisdiction on the issue, until now there has been no interagency strategic development. The Task Force, which is temporary, hopes to conclude its work within two months.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, JULY 19, 1993

93-47
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USTR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Mickey Kantor, United States Trade Representative, announced today several personnel and organizational changes that will better enable USTR to deal with its trade priorities for the 1990's -- the challenges we face today and those we will confront tomorrow.

Not incidently, the changes will also allow some of USTR's hardest working employees the opportunity to advance to more senior level jobs.

o Don Abelson has been named Assistant USTR for Services, Investment and Intellectual Property. Don has been a proven leader at USTR. He has served in numerous capacities during his sixteen years here, including service in the Office of GATT Affairs on standards-related activities, in the Canada/Mexico office and as Deputy Assistant USTR for Latin America. His management and negotiating experience and his expertise in intellectual property and services issues are ideally suited to his new role.

o Nancy Adams has been assigned to a new position of Assistant USTR for APEC Affairs. The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum is becoming increasingly important for U.S. trade policy. The fifteen APEC nations are among our largest trading partners and, significantly, represent one of the fastest growing regions for American exports. The creation of an APEC Affairs office at USTR will give this strategically important organization the focus and visibility it needs. Nancy is a widely recognized expert on APEC, and will bring to this new position the high level of competence and diligence that it demands. She has had a distinguished sixteen year career at USTR, having served in the offices of GATT Affairs, Europe and the Mediterranean and, most recently, as Deputy Assistant USTR for Asia and the Pacific.

o Dorothy Dwoskin has been asked to serve as Acting Assistant USTR for GATT Affairs. Dorothy has served with distinction in a number of positions in USTR since 1978,

including service in the Office of Private Sector Liaison, on the GSP staff, a tour as our services negotiator in Geneva and most recently as Deputy Assistant USTR for Multilateral Affairs. Over this time, she has earned a reputation for her mastery of the Uruguay Round and Multilateral negotiations, and is particularly well suited to the important business of the GATT Affairs office.

o Chris Marcich will serve as Acting Assistant USTR for the Environment and Natural Resources. Chris has gained wide ranging experience during his eight year career at USTR, serving with distinction in the GATT Affairs office in Brussels, and, most recently, as Deputy Assistant USTR for the Europe and Mediterranean section. His experience will serve as a solid economic and trade foundation for the specific environment and natural resources issues we face increasingly.

o Harry Broadman will serve as a Senior Policy Advisor to the Counsellor. Working with Ellen Frost, Harry will close an important gap in our trade policy planning team -- that of providing expertise in issue areas related to competitiveness. As USTR places greater emphasis on strategic planning, framework structuring and other planning tools to guide trade policy development in the 1990's, we must have the economic skills and the trade policy-making experience that Harry offers. I am confident that Harry will provide this added dimension to our trade policy development and coordination capacity in the Counsellor's office.

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1993

93-46
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KANTOR ANNOUNCES COMPLETION OF USTR BARRIERS REVIEW

United States Trade Representative Mickey Kantor announced today that USTR has completed a broad review of foreign trade practices and barriers affecting U.S. interests that he had requested in April. Using as a basis the 1993 National Trade Estimate Report, which identified over 350 foreign trade barriers, every regional and functional office at USTR was involved in identifying barriers for immediate attention by the Administration.

USTR staff sought to identify trade practices whose elimination would significantly increase U.S. exports or ensure compliance by foreign governments with existing trade agreements. USTR is charged with monitoring and enforcing 14 major multilateral trade agreements and scores of bilateral trade agreements, including two comprehensive free-trade agreements, several sector-specific market-opening agreements, and 20 agreements or commitments dealing with specific barriers that USTR has negotiated in the context of section 301 investigations in recent years. USTR also looked at trade barriers not yet adequately covered by international disciplines, including practices affecting exports of services and protection of intellectual property rights (IPR).

"The objective of this review was to ensure that we had focused on the most significant foreign trade barriers affecting the export of U.S. goods and services, and that we had well-defined strategies in place for addressing them," Kantor said.

"Our review essentially confirmed the priorities that we have been pursuing in attacking foreign trade barriers," Kantor noted. "Those priorities have been, and will continue to be: completion of an ambitious Uruguay Round, implementation of NAFTA, tough negotiations on a number of major issues with Japan, efforts to break down barriers to U.S. intellectual property around the world, and efforts to change foreign government procurement practices which discriminate against U.S. companies."

The successful completion of the GATT Uruguay Round promises to be the most effective means to address many of the most significant foreign trade barriers USTR reviewed. A successful Round will significantly reduce foreign barriers, strengthen existing rules governing international trade and establish new rules in areas such as services and IPR. The implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement will address many of our ongoing concerns with Canada and Mexico, and will open Mexico's markets to a broad range of U.S. products and services.

In Tokyo last week, the United States reached agreement with Japan on a Framework for addressing a number of trade barriers of concern to us. Among the sectors addressed under the "basket" categories were Japanese government procurement of such items as computers, supercomputers, medical technology and telecommunications equipment and services; regulatory reform in areas such as Japanese financial services and insurance; and "Other Major Sectors", under which trade in automobiles and automotive parts will be treated, and economic harmonization, including intellectual property rights. A separate "basket" will examine Japanese compliance with existing trade agreements, to ensure their full implementation.

While most of the major significant trade barriers facing U.S. exports are being addressed through the Uruguay Round, NAFTA and the Japan Framework, USTR is also employing other means at its disposal:

- o On April 30, USTR identified three countries as "priority foreign countries" under "Special 301", and placed ten countries on the "priority watch list." USTR later initiated an investigation on Brazil's IPR practices, and developed "immediate action plans" for Taiwan and Hungary that have a July 31 evaluation date. The Administration is also pursuing an activist policy of out-of cycle reviews for countries that must make improvement before the next annual "Special 301" review.
- o The United States is seeking to strengthen the GATT Government Procurement Code, and expand it to cover services and construction. At the same time, the Administration is using its authority under Title VII of the 1988 Trade Act to address significant discriminatory foreign government practices. Last year, the European Community was cited for its discriminatory utilities directive. While the United States was able to reach agreement with the EC to remove discrimination by electric utilities, the Administration imposed trade sanctions under Title VII in response to continued EC discrimination in the telecommunications sector. Under the same statute, Japan was identified for discriminatory construction procurement policies, and the United States is now negotiating with Japan for their removal.

o In March USTR used the Telecommunications Trade Act to ensure that the Korean Government complied with the provisions in our bilateral telecommunications agreements requiring that U.S. companies be given a fair and equal opportunity to compete for telecommunications procurements.

The remaining barriers subject to focus in USTR's review will now be addressed in the interagency process in order to determine what follow-up actions will be necessary in the coming weeks.

"Since President Clinton took office, he has repeatedly stated the Administration's commitment to open foreign markets-- multilaterally where possible, bilaterally where necessary," Kantor concluded. "We're going to keep pursuing that objective. We have been pleased that our trading partners share our commitment to the importance of finishing the Round, and addressing difficult bilateral issues."



EMBASSY OF JAPAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 12, 1993

Dear Ambassador Kantor:

With regard to the joint statement of July 10, 1993 by Prime Minister Miyazawa and President Clinton on the establishment of the Japan-United States Framework for a New Economic Partnership, I wish to state the following Government of Japan position with respect to certain limited U.S. Government trade actions, such as Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.

The Government of Japan will utilize this Framework as a principal means of addressing bilateral trade and economic issues. The Government of Japan reserves the right, however, to withdraw from any particular structural or sectoral issue which, following consultations under this Framework, remains subject to dispute, in the event formal procedures under the above-referenced actions are initiated. The Government of Japan also reserves the right to suspend or nullify measures taken with respect to the issue under dispute in the event that action by the U.S. Government is taken with respect to that issue to restrict access of Japanese firms to the U.S. market.

Sincerely,

Takakazu Kuriyama
Ambassador of Japan

The Honorable Mickey Kantor
United States Trade Representative
Office of the United States Trade Representative
Washington, D.C. 20506

JOINT STATEMENT ON THE UNITED STATES-JAPAN FRAMEWORK
FOR A NEW ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP

JULY 10, 1993

Reaffirming their understanding at their meeting of April 1993, the Prime Minister of Japan and the President of the United States agree to establish the United States-Japan Framework for a New Economic Partnership, as described below.

Basic Objectives

The Framework will serve as a new mechanism of consultations for United States-Japan economic relations. This new economic relationship must be balanced and mutually beneficial, and firmly rooted in the shared interest and responsibility of the United States and Japan to promote global growth, open markets, and a vital world trading system. These consultations will take place under the basic principle of two-way dialogue.

The Framework provides a structure for an ongoing set of consultations anchored in biannual meetings of the Heads of Government. The goals of this Framework are to deal with structural and sectoral issues in order substantially to increase access and sales of competitive foreign goods and services through market-opening and macroeconomic measures; to increase investment; to promote international competitiveness; and to enhance bilateral economic cooperation between the United States

and Japan.

Japan will actively pursue the medium-term objectives of promoting strong and sustainable domestic demand-led growth and increasing the market access of competitive foreign goods and services, intended to achieve, over the medium term, a highly significant decrease in its current account surplus, and to promote a significant increase in global imports of goods and services, including from the United States. In this context, Japan will take measures including fiscal and monetary measures as necessary to realize these objectives.

The United States will also actively pursue the medium-term objectives of substantially reducing its fiscal deficit, promoting domestic saving, and strengthening its international competitiveness.

Steady implementation of these efforts on both sides is expected to contribute to a significant reduction in both countries' external imbalances.

The United States and Japan are committed to an open multilateral trading system that benefits all nations. Benefits under this Framework will be on a Most Favored Nation basis.

Consultations will be limited to matters within the scope

and responsibility of government.

The two Governments are committed to implement faithfully and expeditiously all agreed-upon measures taken pursuant to this Framework. Both Governments agree that tangible progress must be achieved under this Framework.

The two Governments will utilize this Framework as a principal means for addressing the sectoral and structural areas covered within it. If issues within these areas arise, both sides will make utmost efforts expeditiously to resolve differences through consultations under the Framework or, where appropriate, under applicable multilateral agreements.

Sectoral and Structural Consultations and Negotiations

Japan and the United States will engage in negotiations or consultations to expand international trade and investment flows and to remove sectoral and structural impediments that affect them. Initial areas include the following issues of interest to both countries:

- o Government Procurement - Measures undertaken in this area should aim at significantly expanding Japanese government procurement of competitive foreign goods and services, especially computers, supercomputers,

satellites, medical technology, and telecommunications. The U.S. Government will encourage U.S. firms to take advantage of opportunities created by the Government of Japan. The U.S. Government reconfirms that it is the policy of the U.S. Government to provide non-discriminatory, transparent, fair and open opportunities consistent with its obligations under the GATT Agreement on Government Procurement. The U.S. Government will consult with the Government of Japan upon request concerning such policies, and areas of particular interest.

- o Regulatory Reform and Competitiveness - Measures undertaken in this area will address reform of relevant government laws, regulations, and guidance which have the effect of substantially impeding market access for competitive foreign goods and services, including financial services, insurance, competition policy, transparent procedures, and distribution. The United States will undertake efforts to promote exports to Japan, including business facilitation measures and other measures to further enhance U.S. international competitiveness.

- o Other Major Sectors - Measures undertaken in this area will address other major sectors, including the

automotive industries. Efforts in this area, including existing arrangements, such as MOSS, will have the objective, *inter alia*, of achieving significantly expanded sales opportunities to result in a significant expansion of purchases of foreign parts by Japanese firms in Japan and through their transplants, as well as removing problems which affect market access, and encouraging imports of foreign autos and auto parts in Japan. The U.S. Government will promote the export of autos and auto parts to Japan and will encourage U.S. companies to pursue more actively market opportunities in Japan.

- o Economic Harmonization - This area will address issues affecting foreign direct investment in Japan and the United States. In addition, this area encompasses issues such as intellectual property rights, access to technology, and long term buyer-supplier relationships between companies in the two countries.

- o Implementation of Existing Arrangements and Measures - All existing bilateral arrangements and measures will be closely monitored and fully implemented. Specific commitments made under the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks will be absorbed into this basket as appropriate.

Discussions in the above areas will begin as soon as possible. Each basket will be chaired at the Subcabinet level with working groups as appropriate. The two governments will make utmost efforts to agree on measures regarding significant market access problems in government procurement, the insurance market, the automotive industries, and other high priority areas to be determined, at the first Heads of Government meeting in 1994 or within six months of this agreement. Each such issue will be dealt with separately. Agreements on measures in the remaining areas are expected to be announced at the second Heads of Government meeting in July 1994.

Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective

The two Governments will also jointly pursue positive cooperation in a wide range of global areas and bilateral projects of potentially global application. In doing so, Japan and the United States will build new cooperative relations and thereby contribute to the development of technology and the world economy. The two Governments will pursue a new joint response to the challenge in environment and other common economic issues of global implication. Through this joint collaboration, the two nations will establish a constructive global partnership.

Progress on results arising out of such consultations will be included in the statements at the biannual meetings of the

Heads of Government. Progress reports will be prepared by the Subcabinet group at the pre-Heads of Government meetings.

Discussions will begin as early as possible in the following areas:

1. Environment. The United States and Japan will establish a forum for regular consultations on environmental issues at the sub-Cabinet level. The United States and Japan will collaborate on the following specific environmental priorities: oceans, forests, global observation information network, environmental and energy efficient technologies, conservation of important natural and cultural resources, and environment-related development assistance.
2. Technology. Japan and the United States agree to cooperate on mutually-agreed projects in the following areas of technology development: transport technology, telecommunications, civil industrial technology, and road technology and prevention of disaster.
3. Development of Human Resources. The United States and Japan agree to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the development of human resources in the areas of labor exchanges and the

Manufacturing Technology Fellowship Program.

4. Population. The United States and Japan will work together to enhance the effectiveness of efforts to stem rapid global population growth, including strengthening multilateral population programs. The United States and Japan will work together to use our bilateral programs to enhance the effectiveness of population programs in the developing world.

5. AIDS. The United States and Japan will cooperate to enhance multilateral efforts on AIDS. The United States and Japan will work together to use our bilateral programs to address the AIDS crisis in the developing world.

High-Level Consultations

Both Governments will seek as expeditiously as possible to begin consultations under this Framework, with achievements to be announced at the Heads of Government meetings to be held twice a year.

The two Governments will assess the implementation of measures and policies taken in each sectoral and structural area within each basket under this Framework; this assessment will be based upon sets of objective criteria, either qualitative or

quantitative or both as appropriate, which will be established using relevant information and/or data that both Governments will evaluate. Such assessment will occur at the biannual Deputy Minister level meetings prior to the Heads of Government meetings and, in addition, as determined by the negotiating teams within each basket. These criteria are to be used for the purpose of evaluating progress achieved in each sectoral and structural area, including the collaborative efforts of the two Governments.

At their biannual meetings, the Heads of Government will issue public statements that include reports of results achieved under the Framework on sectoral, structural and macroeconomic issues, as well as a common agenda for cooperation in global perspective.

Deputy Minister level meetings will be held twice a year to prepare reports to be submitted to the two leaders. Meetings can be held as appropriate several weeks before biannual Heads of Government meetings. The first Deputy Minister level meeting will be held within six months of agreement on this Framework.

Consultations will be carried out making use of the existing fora where appropriate, and working groups may be established as necessary in order to facilitate dialogue in this Framework. All relevant agencies will participate.

After two years, both Governments will decide whether to extend consultations in this Framework beyond the fall of 1995.

An update on progress toward reducing current account imbalances and other macroeconomic issues will be included in the biannual Heads of Government statements. Progress will also be reviewed at the pre-Heads of Government meetings. While ongoing talks will be anchored in the G-7 process and central bank dialogue, other contacts between the two Governments will offer the opportunity to discuss these concerns, for example during discussions between the Council of Economic Advisers and the Economic Planning Agency.

**REMARKS MADE BY MINISTER MUTO
TO OPEN THE PRESS CONFERENCE**

We have concluded our deliberations successfully. We believe that they have resulted in substantial progress, and will enable the Uruguay Round to be effectively re-launched. We are informing our heads of Government of our conclusions, and, as a matter of courtesy, will not comment in detail on our report until they have received it.

REPORT ON THE URUGUAY ROUND

1. As Ministers responsible for the Uruguay Round negotiations for the United States, Canada, the European Communities and Japan, we believe we have within our reach a far-reaching and comprehensive market-opening package on goods and services which will help spur world-wide economic growth, increase employment and strengthen our fight against protectionism. We look toward a prompt re-engagement of the multilateral negotiating process in Geneva to be concluded by the end of this year.
2. The realization of this objective will require a fair and equitable sharing of commitments by each of us. Our efforts must be matched by binding market-opening measures by other participants. Mutually agreed solutions will also need to be found to outstanding Draft Final Act issues. Of course, final agreement on a global and balanced package can only be concluded when everything is agreed.

A) INDUSTRIAL GOODS

3. In respect of trade in industrial goods, our negotiations have focused on the liberalization of tariffs and non-tariff measures and on market access binding commitments. Subject to appropriate contributions by other major producers and exporters and satisfactory resolution of specific non-tariff measure issues, we want to build upon existing market access offers contained in our draft schedules of concessions through a comprehensive and integrated approach, recognizing the desire of some participants to move further in various areas such as wood, paper and pulp, and scientific equipment.
4. Specifically, we intend to build on the following minimum elements to achieve an overall balanced package in the market access negotiations:
 - a) **Tariff and non-tariff measure elimination:** In the context of a far reaching and balanced market access package, we have thus far identified a common list of product sectors for complete elimination of tariff and non-tariff measures (pharmaceuticals, construction equipment, medical equipment, steel—subject to the MSA, beer, and subject to certain agreed exceptions, furniture, farm equipment, and spirits). We shall seek to add to this list as many sectors as possible.
 - b) **Harmonization:** We have identified chemical products for a harmonization of tariffs at low rates, including, in some cases, zero, and further negotiations may

lead to the harmonization of tariffs in additional product areas.

- c) For tariffs of 15 percent and above, we will negotiate the maximum achievable package of tariff reductions, recognizing the objective of reaching 50 percent reductions, subject to agreed exceptions and to other exporting countries' agreeing to provide effective market access through tariff reductions and appropriate non-tariff disciplines.
- d) Other tariff cuts: For products other than those subject to (a) to (c) above, we will negotiate tariff cuts by an average of at least one-third. We have also identified a number of sectors where tariffs could be reduced substantially beyond this level, in some cases, possibly beyond 50 percent.

B) AGRICULTURE

- 5. We look forward to immediate re-engagement of the multilateral negotiations to complete expeditiously the agricultural market access package, including processed products, as an essential component of the agriculture agreement and of a global and balanced Uruguay Round package.

C) SERVICES

- 6. We believe that achieving a substantial package of services trade liberalization commitments is an essential part of a global and balanced Uruguay Round outcome. It is also necessary to ensure that the new multilateral framework (GATS) for services trade will be based on meaningful and concrete market access commitments. We note the extensive list of existing offers covering a broad range of services sectors such as insurance, banking, securities, construction, distribution, tourism, software and computer services, professional and business services, including consulting, engineering, accounting and legal services. We have looked to ways to further expand our respective offers and to reduce limitations inscribed in our respective draft schedules.
- 7. Subject to appropriate contributions by other participants, we want to build upon existing market access offers in order to successfully complete the services negotiations. Specifically:
 - a) In financial services, we made progress toward more open financial services markets on the basis of liberalization commitments. We will continue our efforts. We are looking to a greater level of commitment from other participants, including commitments which offer a real prospect of liberalization.
 - b) In basic telecommunications services, we will pursue a multilateral liberalization of this sector within the framework of the draft GATS with the participation of other countries including those with major telecommunications markets. These negotiations should go forward as soon as possible on the basis of a common detailed agenda we have developed. Questions of modalities to enable the negotiations to continue beyond the Uruguay Round, including the handling of MFN exemption requests, should be resolved by the end of the Uruguay Round negotiations.

- c) In maritime services, we will continue to work toward satisfactory solutions.
- d) In audio-visual services, we will continue to work toward satisfactory solutions for all aspects of this sector.
- e) As to the temporary movement of business persons, we look to substantial commitments, including on intra-corporate transferees, in order to enhance the overall liberalization of trade in services.

D) GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

- 8. In respect of government procurement, we are looking to open further competitive contract opportunities for our goods and services suppliers through an expansion of the GATT Procurement Code.

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TALKING POINTS
AMBASSADOR MICHAEL KANTOR
JULY 7, 1993

I. Uruguay Round Breakthrough

- The President, in his February 26 American University speech, supported a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round by the end of the year.
- The President advocated, and was successful in obtaining, Fast Track renewal without amendment last week. The legislation was subsequently signed into law.
- It was the President who insisted, and the European Community who agreed, to take up market access initially in the Uruguay Round — which had never been done before.
- The President advocated with world leaders, and with finance leaders from around the globe, the immediate re-engagement of the Uruguay Round by adopting a market access package.
- The President advocated and promoted a strategy to force progress at the G-7 to reengage the Uruguay Round — to achieve a market access package outline by the time of the Summit.
- We negotiated until 3:30 am this morning, and resumed those talks a few hours ago.

I am pleased to announce that we have achieved a breakthrough — what has been accomplished today had not been done in seven years.

- In one-half the sectors discussed, we have either reached a "zero" tariff agreement or harmonization. And, we have agreed to improve upon that package by negotiating additional sectors for zero tariffs.

The "zero" sectors represent global free trade in at least eight major sectors. These sectors, plus chemicals, where we have agreed harmonization, currently represent over \$75 billion in US exports — a figure which should grow substantially under a completed Uruguay Round.

For the remainder, we've set a foundation of an average of 33 percent — which was the ultimate tariff reduction goal of the Montreal Accord in 1988.

This is the largest single tariff reduction ever negotiated.

- In addition to covering industrial goods, a successful agreement would extend the free trade system for the first time to services, the fastest growing part of the global economy and one in which the US has enormous strengths. There has been constructive discussion regarding services, including the positive contribution in financial services by the Japanese.

And, we have agreed to address the agricultural issues in Geneva.

- We will begin immediately in Geneva — on Monday in fact — to work with our other trading partners toward a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

II. Uruguay Round Progress and US Jobs

- DRI, the largest economic forecasting company in the US, was asked to study the effect of the Uruguay Round on US jobs — or how GDP gains would be captured in terms of job increases, productivity increases, and real wage increases. [n.b. the increases cited here are over and above the baseline — over and above the normal expected increases in employment, real wages and productivity.]

DRI then found that, for the US, after ten years:

- * there would be net employment increases of 1.4 million jobs;
- * the average productivity increase for labor would be slightly over 2 percent;
- * the real wage gain would be 1.6 percent.

And, looking out three years after that:

- * net employment would increase by 2 million additional jobs.
- * average productivity and real wage gains would approach 3 percent.

Moreover, similar gains would be shown for each of the G-7 countries.

- USTR/CEA joint findings: Assuming a one-third cut in global tariffs and in reductions in non-tariff barriers as well, it was estimated in 1990 that US GDP would increase by \$1.1 trillion, cumulative, over ten years.
- Expressed in another way, ten years after the completion of the Uruguay Round, US GDP would be 3 percent greater than if there had been no Uruguay Round.
- That same figure for the world would be \$5.4 trillion over ten years.

Country-by-Country Allocations
Under the U.S. Tariff-Rate Quota

The United States Trade Representative has allocated to each of the following countries and areas preferential access for raw/refined sugars in the amounts listed below (raw value), for the period October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1994, effective October 1, 1993:

<u>Country/Area</u>	<u>HTS Percentage</u> <u>(of base quota)</u>	<u>Metric Tons,</u> <u>Raw Value</u>
Argentina	4.30	92,371
Australia	8.30	178,297
Barbados	0.70	15,037
Belize	1.10	23,630
Bolivia	0.80	17,185
Brazil	14.50	311,482
Colombia	2.40	51,556
Congo *	0.03	13,372
Costa Rica	1.50	32,222
Cote d'Ivoire *	0.03	13,372
Dominican Republic	17.60	378,074
Ecuador	1.10	23,630
El Salvador	2.60	55,852
Fiji	0.90	19,333
Gabon *	0.03	13,372
Guatemala	4.80	103,111
Guyana	1.20	25,778
Haiti *	0.03	13,372
Honduras	1.00	21,482
India	0.80	17,185
Jamaica	1.10	23,630
Madagascar *	0.03	13,372
Malawi	1.00	21,482
Mauritius	1.20	25,778
Mexico *	0.03	13,372
Mozambique	1.30	27,926
Nicaragua	2.10	45,111
Panama	2.90	62,296
Papua New Guinea *	0.03	13,372
Paraguay *	0.03	13,372
Peru	4.10	88,074
Philippines	13.50	290,001
St. Kitts and Nevis *	0.03	13,372
South Africa	2.30	49,408
Swaziland	1.60	34,370
Taiwan	1.20	25,778
Thailand	1.40	30,074
Trinidad and Tobago	0.70	15,037
Uruguay *	0.03	13,372
Zimbabwe	1.20	25,778

* These countries have been allocated a minimum access level.

July 1, 1993

Country-by-Country Allocations
Under the U.S. Tariff-Rate Quota

Page 2 of 2

The United States Trade Representative has allocated to each of the following countries and areas preferential access for specialty sugar under the United States tariff-rate quota, in the amount of 144 metric tons, raw value, for the period October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1994, effective October 1, 1993:

Belgium, Burma, Cameroon, People's Republic of China, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Venezuela, and Republic of Yemen.

July 1, 1993