Table III.3 - Horizontal commitments on the presence of natural persons

Market access	Number of schedules	National treatment	Number of schedules
Total	**87**	**Total**	**87**
Entry of natural persons is subject to :		**Unbound**	**2**
an economic needs test	14	**No limitations**	**50**
a quota	3	**With limitations, relating to:**	**35**
Binding for intra-corporate transferees of which:	**70**	Taxation	6
Only for senior personnel*	66	Eligibility for subsidies	23
Subject to an economic needs test	11	Purchase of real estate	8
Subject to a quota	14	Other	2

*Executives, managers, specialists.

(b) Sector-specific limitations

In Table III.4 below information on sector-specific limitations on market access and national treatment is organized according to sector. It will be seen that the number of specific limitations affecting cross-border supply and consumption abroad is low for most service sectors. Where the unbound percentage is high for cross-border supply, as in construction, environmental and health services, this is normally because cross-border supply of these services is not technically feasible. In the case of supply through commercial presence and the presence of natural persons, the high proportion of commitments without limitations must be seen in relation to the fact that most limitations on these modes are contained in the horizontal section of the schedules.

Table III.4 - Nature of commitments by service sector
(Percentages in each category)

Sector	Cross-border			Consumption abroad			Commercial presence			Natural persons		
	No limits	Limits	Unbound	No limits	Limits	Unbound	No limits*	Limits	Unbound	No limits*	Limits	Unbound
Business	72	3	25	88	1	11	86	11	4	86	8	7
Communication	73	10	16	84	2	14	73	20	7	89	2	10
Construction	17	1	82	83	0	17	80	15	5	91	6	3
Distribution	69	3	28	93	0	7	87	12	1	92	5	3
Education	81	9	10	92	3	6	77	18	5	90	6	5
Environment	20	0	80	96	0	4	96	4	0	94	4	2
Financial	51	19	30	57	17	26	39	56	5	75	15	10
Health	20	0	80	89	2	9	76	16	8	89	6	6
Tourism	51	4	45	88	1	11	78	17	5	82	8	10
Recreation	68	0	31	94	1	5	86	9	5	89	5	6
Transport	48	3	49	94	0	5	74	13	13	91	3	6

Note: Limitations include both market access and national treatment; unbound means that a mode of supply is excluded. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

* "No limits" indicates the absence of **sector-specific** limitations. In nearly all such cases horizontal limitations apply. The absence of sector-specific limitations is not therefore an indication of relative freedom of access.

6. Lists of Article II (MFN) Exemptions

Most-favoured-nation treatment is a general obligation that applies to all measures affecting trade in services, not merely to measures which are subject to binding commitments under a country's schedule but also to all other measures affecting trade in services under its regulatory régime. In that sense, the MFN obligation provides for a significant degree of liberalization by committing Members to non-discriminatory treatment of all other Members with respect to the existing level of access and treatment available in that particular activity for that particular mode of supply.

Although immediate and unconditional in principle, the application of the MFN principle is tempered by the possibility for countries to seek exemptions for particular measures inconsistent with the non-discrimination obligation. Measures which are inconsistent with the MFN obligation can therefore be maintained - in principle for not more than ten years and subject to review after not more than five years. Such measures must be specified in a list of MFN exemptions describing the measure, its coverage and why it is needed. 61 such lists were submitted and are attached to the GATS. MFN exemptions are relatively common in sectors which tend to be regulated through bilateral agreements, such as maritime transport, land transport and the audiovisual sector.

The assessment of national commitments must therefore take into account the existence of MFN exemptions, where they do exist, and their coverage. They should be read in conjunction with national schedules.

IV. ADDITIONAL SECURITY FOR MARKET ACCESS: STRENGTHENED RULES, PROCEDURES AND INSTITUTIONS

Previous parts of this report have provided an overview of the commitments made by prospective WTO members *in their schedules* and, in the case of goods, of the likely impact on trade and income. But there is much more to open and secure markets than just the liberalization commitments contained in the schedules. Governments have at their disposal a wide array of policy instruments that affect trade. For instance, the prospects for an exporter of automobiles in a particular market depend on - in addition to the import duty - whether there are quantitative restrictions, how certain non-tariff measures are administered (for example, customs valuation, anti-dumping and countervailing measures), as well as measures applied internally that affect the conditions of competition of imports once inside the border (such as product taxes and production subsidies). If the obligations of WTO members did not extend to these policy instruments, negotiated reductions in tariffs would certainly be worth much less in commercial terms. An important historical example illustrates this point. The GATT was established in 1947 - as an interim arrangement pending the creation of the International Trade Organization - for the specific purpose of providing security for the increases in market access agreed to in London at the first round of postwar tariff negotiations. Agreed lists of tariff reductions were not enough.

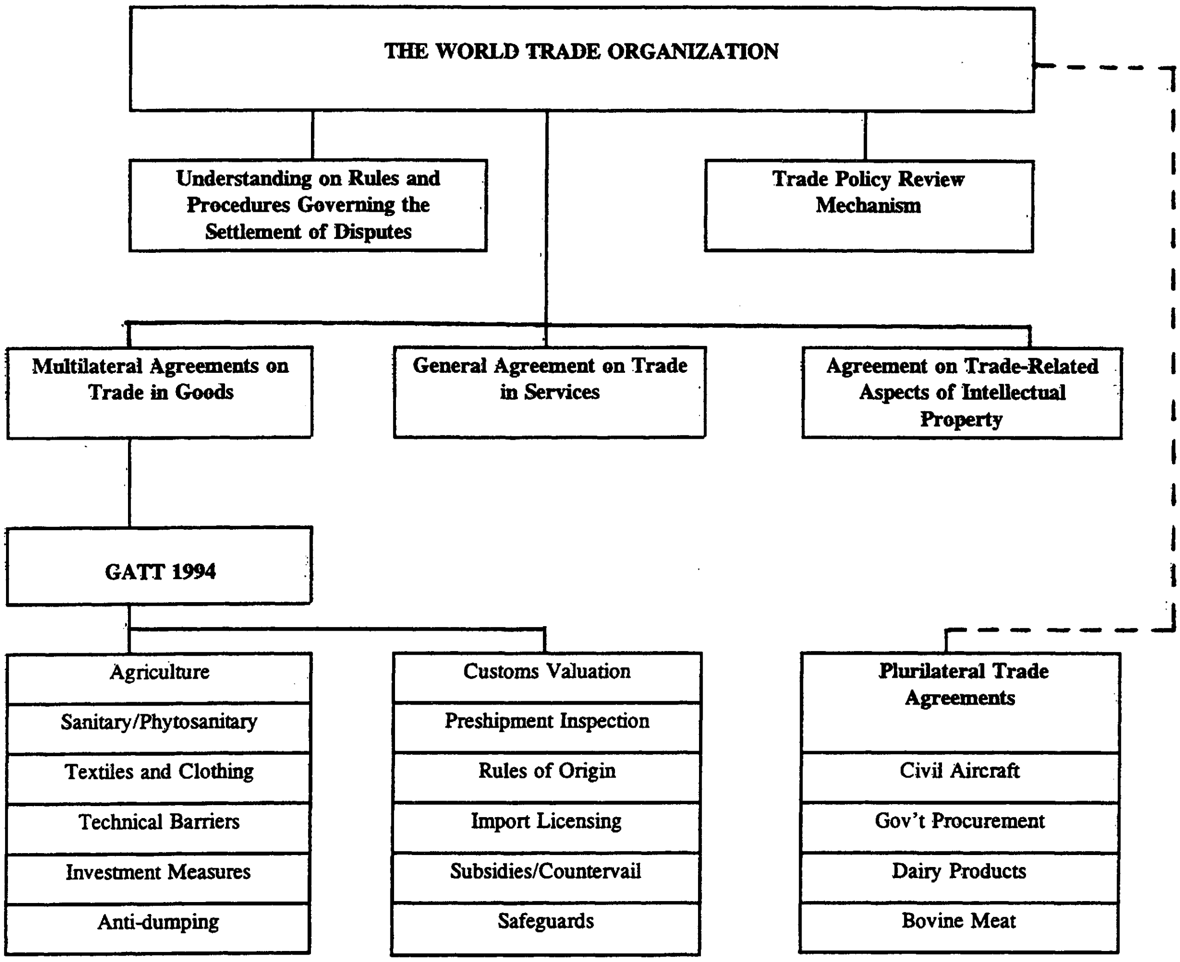
To help governments contain inevitable protectionist pressures, members of the WTO are required to ensure the conformity of their laws, regulations and administrative procedures with their WTO obligations. Adherence to these obligations is enhanced by the peer pressure exercised by trading partners, partly through the monitoring national trade policy developments. As an ultimate recourse, trading partners may enforce commitments through the dispute settlement procedures.

The commitments contained in schedules for goods and services, therefore, are just one part of a much larger *single undertaking* - the Final Act of the Uruguay Round - which WTO members pledge to adopt for the conduct of their trade relations (see chart of the WTO Agreement below). This framework comprises commitments on a wide array of policy instruments affecting trade in goods and services, the protection of intellectual property rights, the monitoring of trade policies to provide for transparency and improved adherence to obligations, dispute settlement procedures to interpret and enforce those obligations, and an institutional setting for WTO Members to oversee the functioning of the multilateral trading system, including as a forum for negotiations to improve and extend the rules-based framework for the conduct of trade relations.

This part of the study provides a brief overview of the strengthened and extended rules, procedures and institutions, with the exception of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and, the agreement on agriculture, which have already been discussed.

1. MULTILATERAL RULES FOR TRADE IN GOODS

The cornerstone of the multilateral rules for trade in goods is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT 1994), which updates and extends GATT 1947. Irrespective of whether a product has been the subject of a scheduled commitment, governments are required to administer a wide range of trade policy measures according to prescribed rules, so as to maintain open and secure markets for world trade. To facilitate the integration of trade in *all* goods into the multilateral framework, supplementary agreements cover the "problem" areas of agriculture, 'grey-area' measures (including those applied to textiles and clothing under the MFA), and trade-related investment measures (TRIMs). A Council for Trade in Goods will monitor the implementation and operation of these agreements.


THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION
Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes
Trade Policy Review Mechanism
Multilateral Agreements on Trade in Goods
General Agreement on Trade in Services
Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property
GATT 1994
Agriculture
Sanitary/Phytosanitary
Textiles and Clothing
Technical Barriers
Investment Measures
Anti-dumping
Customs Valuation
Preshipment Inspection
Rules of Origin
Import Licensing
Subsidies/Countervail
Safeguards
Plurilateral Trade Agreements
Civil Aircraft
Gov't Procurement
Dairy Products
Bovine Meat

(a) GATT 1994

GATT 1994 is an updated version of GATT 1947.[37] Each WTO Member is required to treat products imported from different trading partners on the same basis (the most-favoured-nation principle or MFN).[38] Other central requirements include the "national" treatment of imported products (Article III), so that once imported products are inside the border, they face the same conditions of competition as domestically-produced products, freedom of transit for merchandise trade (Article V), and a prohibition on quantitative restrictions (Article XI).

Exceptions to these obligations may be invoked *under certain conditions* and tariff bindings may be renegotiated with compensation. Thus, the WTO rules, like the GATT before it, do not preclude the possibility of governments granting assistance to a sector, but guide the choice of policy instrument in the interest of maintaining an open trading system.

(b) Agreements on non-tariff barriers

Although the original GATT covered a wide range of trade-related domestic policies, governments were left considerable discretion in the *administration* of such policies. To avoid an inappropriate implementation of such policies", governments found it necessary to clarify their administration and to extend the rules to trade measures not originally or inadequately covered by GATT 1947. The agreements reached in the Uruguay Round concern sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, anti-dumping, customs valuation, preshipment inspection, rules of origin, import licensing procedures, subsidies and countervailing measures, and safeguards. As a result, a WTO Member applying a non-tariff measure is required to follow precise guidelines to make the system transparent and predictable, as well as provide procedural guarantees for exporters. A Committee will be established to oversee the operation of each of the agreements except the one on preshipment inspection.

Most of the agreements are more extensive versions of those concluded in the Tokyo Round. Because they were accepted by less than one-third of the GATT contracting parties (mainly developed countries), they merely acquired a *plurilateral* rather than a *multilateral* status. In particular, the application of non-tariff measures in developing countries was not subject to the precise guidelines contained in the Tokyo Round agreements (although covered to a degree by applicable GATT articles), which increased uncertainty for exporters. In contrast, the Uruguay Round agreements on non-tariff measures will apply to all WTO Members - they will have a *multilateral* status, ensuring a global coverage of the rules.

The need to reduce uncertainty in the conduct of trade also applies to the measures used by governments to counteract the effects of "unfair" trade practices - subsidies and dumping - when a domestic industry is injured or threatened by injury. Although the original GATT contained rules on countervailing and anti-dumping measures, they were not sufficiently precise in several key areas - transparency, predictability, due process for exporters. In addition, the GATT contracting parties had never succeeded in defining the range of domestic subsidies that could be the basis for countervailing measures, which added a further element of uncertainty.

---

[37]GATT 1994 contains: (1) the provisions of the legal instruments that have entered into force under the GATT 1947 before the date of entry into force of the WTO, including protocols and certifications relating to tariff concessions, protocols of accessions; waivers granted under Article XXV; and other decisions of the CONTRACTING PARTIES to GATT 1947; (2) seven understandings reached in the Uruguay Round on the interpretation of GATT provisions dealing with schedules of concessions (Article II:1(b)), state-trading enterprises (XVII), balance-of-payments provisions (XII and XVIII:B), customs unions and free-trade areas (XXIV), waivers (XXV), modification of GATT schedules (XXVIII) and non-application of the General Agreement (XXXV); and (3) the schedules of commitments.

[38]Notwithstanding the most-favoured-nation clause, developing countries may be granted tariff preferences under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) as a result of the 1979 Decision on "Differential and More Favourable Treatment, Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries" (BISD 26S/103), known as the "Enabling Clause".

In these respects, the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures represents an advance since it defines a subsidy (as a financial contribution by a government) and clarifies the subsidies that are subject to the disciplines under the agreement, including subsidies that may form the basis for countervailing measures (those that are provided specifically to an enterprise or industry, as opposed to generally available subsidies). A further step has also been taken to extend the framework of disciplines to limit the use of trade-distorting subsidies. Export subsidies are prohibited, and domestic subsidies are categorized as actionable or non-actionable depending on their nature.[39] The "green box" contains non-specific subsidies and certain assistance for research and "pre-competitive" development activities for disadvantaged regions, or to adapt to new environmental requirements. The Agreement on Agriculture modifies the application of these rules to agricultural products.

The administration of countervailing/anti-dumping measures has been clarified by (i) greater and more detailed disciplines on the conduct of investigations; (ii) establishing the criteria to terminate an investigation (*de minimis* thresholds for margins of subsidization/dumping or the volume of imported products or negligible injury); (iii) providing interested trade partners with full notice and a right to present evidence; (iv) clarifying the criteria used to determine injury to the domestic industry; (v) requiring more detailed public notice and explanation of determinations; and (vi) establishing that a "sunset" clause of five years applies to measures, unless a determination is made that, in the event of the termination of the measures, subsidization/dumping and injury would be likely to continue or recur.

(c) Arrangements for agriculture, 'grey-area' measures, and trade-related investment measures

Although GATT 1994 and the agreements on non-tariff measures apply in principle to all trade in goods, the Uruguay Round negotiators had to find specific solutions to the "problem" areas of agriculture, 'grey-area' measures (in particular 'voluntary' restraints on exporters of textiles and clothing applied under the MFA) and trade-related investment measures. The option of immediate integration of all such measures into GATT 1994 was considered not practicable. The maintenance of some of these practices has therefore been authorized pending their fuller integration into world trade rules.[40] The transitional arrangements made will be overseen by committees established for each agreement.

The broad outlines of the Agreement on Agriculture were described in Part II.3 (see in particular Box 1). One important part of the Agreement not mentioned concerns the least-developed and net food-importing developing countries. They are the subject of a separate Decision which recognizes that, as a result of agricultural reform, they may experience negative effects with respect to supplies of food imports on reasonable terms and conditions. It sets out objectives with regard to the provision of food aid, the provision of basic foodstuffs in full grant form and aid for agricultural development. It also refers to the possibility of assistance from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank with respect to the financing of commercial food imports. The Committee of Agriculture, set up under the Agreement on Agriculture, will monitor the follow-up to the Decision.

'Grey-area measures', such as voluntary restraints or orderly marketing arrangements, are required to be notified and eliminated under the Agreement on Safeguards no later than four years after the entry into force of the WTO. Each member may exempt one specific measure, by mutual agreement with the directly concerned exporting member, and with the agreement of the Committee on Safeguards, with a phase-out date of 31 December 1999.[41] In addition, a seperate arrangement has been made for the bilateral quotas applied under the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA), which will be progressively

[39]Certain exceptions are provided for developing and transition economies.

[40]A general interpretative note states that in the event of conflict between a provision of GATT 1994 and another multilateral agreement on trade in goods, the latter prevails.

[41]The EU/Japan agreement on passenger cars and other vehicles has been notified as an exception.

eliminated over a ten-year period in four stages. At each stage of the integration process, the Agreement lays down a formula for increasing the existing growth rates for products remaining under restraint. For items subject to the MFA, a special safeguard mechanism may be invoked under certain conditions.

Requirements sometimes imposed on enterprises as a condition of admission or operation by host countries include the purchase or use of products of domestic origin (local content), and 'trade-balancing' (limiting the purchase or use of imports according to the amount of output exported). The Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) makes it clear that these trade-related investment measures are inconsistent with the national treatment provision or the prohibition on quantitative restrictions, provided they cannot be justified under a GATT exceptions provision. Such measures must be notified and eliminated within a transition period of two years (developed countries), five years (developing countries) or seven years (least-developed countries).

2. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION

The Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) was motivated by a desire to improve on a situation characterized by widely varying standards in the protection *and* enforcement of intellectual property rights, and the lack of a multilateral framework of principles, rules and disciplines dealing with international trade in counterfeit goods. With the ongoing integration of the world economy, and with production becoming more "technology intensive", there was a concern that the absence of a multilateral framework (including rules) for addressing intellectual property issues could create problems, including tensions in international commercial relations. The TRIPS agreement will be implemented within transition periods generally of one year (developed countries), five years (developing countries and transition economies) or eleven years (least-developed countries).[42] A Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights will be created to monitor the operation of the Agreement and governments' compliance with it.

Subject to limited exceptions, the TRIPS agreement requires WTO Members to treat nationals of trading partners on the same basis (the most-favoured-nation principle or MFN), and to provide for national treatment with regard to the protection of intellectual property. It covers copyright and related rights, including for computer programs, data bases, sound recordings and films; trademarks and service marks; geographical indications, including appellations of origin; patents; industrial designs; and layout-design of integrated circuits. There is a general obligation to comply with the substantive provisions of the Paris Convention (1967). In addition, the Agreement requires that 20-year patent protection be available for all inventions, whether of products or processes, in almost all fields of technology.[43]

With respect to the protection of layout designs of integrated circuits, the Agreement requires parties to provide protection on the basis of the Washington Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits which was opened for signature in May 1989, but with a number of additions. Anti-competitive practices in contractual licences are covered by the provision for consultations between governments where there is reason to believe that licensing practices or conditions pertaining to intellectual property rights constitute an abuse of these rights and have an adverse effect on competition.

WTO members are required to provide procedures and remedies under their domestic law to ensure that intellectual property rights can be effectively enforced by foreign right holders. Requirements include provisions on evidence, injunctions, damages and other civil remedies - including the right

[42]Least-developed countries may request a further extension.

[43]Inventions may be excluded from patentability if their commercial exploitation is prohibited for reasons of public order or morality; otherwise, the permitted exclusions are for diagnostic, therapeutic and surgical methods, and for plants and (other than microorganisms) animals and essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals (other than microbiological processes). Plant varieties, however, must be protectable either by patents or by a sui generis system (such as the breeder's rights provided in a UPOV Convention). Detailed conditions are laid down for compulsory licensing or governmental use of patents without the authorization of the patent owner.

of judicial authorities to order emergency provisional action to provide for special border measures against imports of trademark counterfeit and pirated copyright goods, and to impose imprisonment and fines sufficient to act as a deterrent in cases of wilful trademark counterfeiting or copyright piracy on a commercial scale.

3. MONITORING OF TRADE POLICIES

Transparency in the formulation and implementation of trade policies is a fundamental element of the WTO system. Regular monitoring of the evolution of trade policies can be vital in maintaining pressure for trade liberalization, ensuring that WTO principles are observed, and helping governments to resist pressure from domestic groups to introduce new protective measures or use existing trade policy instruments in a discretionary and protectionist fashion.

The Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM), in place since 1989 on a provisional basis, has been recognized as the main instrument assuring such transparency and regular monitoring. The mechanism will now have a permanent place in the world trading system and all aspects of goods and services trade will be covered. In examining a country's trade policies and practices from an economic perspective, regular periodic TPRM reviews highlight the significant domestic resource costs associated with protection.

Since its inception, the Mechanism has been recognized as playing an important role in promoting greater multilateral surveillance of members' trade practices, thereby contributing to a more open and stable trading environment. Each member's policies are reviewed by other members in the Trade Policy Review Body (TPRB). The review is based on two reports; one prepared by the Secretariat on its own responsibility, and the other by the country concerned. Both reports, together with the proceedings of the meeting of the TPRB, are published by the WTO Secretariat.

As part of their monitoring activities, WTO members will also continue to appraise annually developments in trade practices affecting the multilateral trading system. This appraisal will be assisted by an annual report by the Director-General setting out major activities of the WTO, and highlighting significant policy issues affecting world trade.

4. ENFORCEMENT OF COMMITMENTS

Like the GATT before it, the commitments made by WTO Members - whether in their schedules or in the various agreements - are *enforceable* through the dispute settlement process by claims brought by WTO members. In relation to the previous GATT system, a major change - not in the procedures but in the functioning of dispute settlement within the system as a whole - is the integration of all the dispute settlement procedures established under the individual agreements (goods, services, TRIPS) into a single system operating under a Dispute Settlement Body (DSB). This integration of enforcement across the agreements is the mirror image of the integration of rights and obligations implied by the single undertaking of WTO Members. In contrast, each of the Tokyo Round Agreements had dispute settlement procedures seperate from those of the GATT, which hindered their efficient functioning. In addition, one of the central provisions of the DSU reaffirms that Members shall not unilaterally make determinations of violations or suspend concessions, but shall make use of the multilateral dispute settlement rules and procedures of the DSU.

In relation to the GATT system, the WTO dispute settlement system also provides claimants with *automaticity* with respect to (i) the establishment of a panel to obtain a ruling on the legal status under the WTO of the measure applied by the trading partner; (ii) adoption of the panel ruling; and (iii) authorization of counter-measures in the event where an adopted panel ruling is not implemented. This greater automaticity has been accomplished by a *negative* consensus approach in the DSB: a consensus will be needed in order to halt the proceedings from advancing at any stage of the formal dispute settlement procedures.

In order to ensure that automaticity in adoption of panel rulings is accompanied by greater confidence in the quality of legal findings, appellate review is an important new feature of the WTO dispute settlement procedures. An Appellate Body, composed of seven members, three of whom will serve on any one case, will be established to hear appeals of panel rulings. If an appeal is not made, the panel report will be adopted. If an appeal is made, the report of the Appellate Body shall be adopted by the DSB and *unconditionally* accepted by the parties within 30 days following its issuance to Members, unless the DSB decides by consensus against its adoption.

Following its adoption, the party concerned will have to notify its intentions with respect to implementation of adopted recommendations. Under the GATT, panels have generally recommended that an inconsistent measure be brought into conformity with the rules. If such a step is not taken within a reasonable period of time, compensation or the suspension of concessions or other obligations are available as temporary measures. If no satisfactory compensation is agreed, the claimant may request authorization from the DSB - acting according to the negative consensus approach - to retaliate. The general principle is that suspension of concessions should take place in the same sector of trade; for instance, retaliation over a violation of commitments made in the area of goods should also concern goods. However, if this is not practicable or effective, and if the circumstances are serious enough, the suspension of concessions may be made under another agreement; for instance, retaliation over a violation of commitments made in the area of TRIPs may concern goods.

The improvements made to the dispute settlement procedures available in the world trading system will enhance the *enforceability* of all commitments. From a systemic perspective, this strengthening will help prevent departures from the rules, such as occurred in agriculture or textiles and clothing, as well as in other areas. As a result, confidence in the rules-based approach to trade and economic relations will be correspondingly increased, placing world trade and the world economy on a more solid regulatory foundation.

5. THE WTO

The proposal to establish the World Trade Organization (WTO) is one of the main results of the 1986-93 Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. Five specific tasks have been assigned to the WTO:

- to facilitate the implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round;
- to provide a forum for multilateral trade negotiations and a framework for the implementation of their results;
- to administer the dispute settlement procedures;
- to administer the Trade Policy Review Mechanism; and
- to cooperate with the IMF and the World Bank group of agencies.

The WTO will be headed by a Ministerial Conference meeting at least once every two years. A General Council will be established to oversee the operation of the WTO between meetings of the Ministerial Conference, including acting as a Dispute Settlement Body and administering the Trade Policy Review Mechanism. A Council for Trade in Goods, a Council for Trade in Services and a TRIPs Council will operate under the general guidance of the General Council. In this manner, the WTO will oversee the operation of all the agreements that form part of each WTO Member's commitments.

All Members of the WTO are members of the Ministerial Conference and the General Council, who have the authority to take decisions on all matters not specifically assigned to other bodies in the WTO Agreement or upon referral by a WTO Member. These decisions will generally be taken by *consensus*. On the basis of experience in the GATT, a consensus is deemed to have been achieved if the Chairperson of the meeting concludes that no representative of a member has raised a formal objection against the proposed decision. In relation to GATT practice, however, two changes have been made in the WTO. The first, already noted above, is that the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) will apply a negative consensus approach: consensus will be needed in order to halt the proceedings from advancing at any stage of the formal dispute settlement procedures. In other areas, a *positive* consensus approach will continue to apply to decisions of the Ministerial Conference or the General Council. Otherwise, recourse to voting is provided, on the basis of "one country, one vote".

The second change in relation to the GATT is to modify the margin of votes required for acceptance of decisions based on the nature of the decision itself. Decisions on the interpretation of the provisions of the agreements on goods, services and intellectual property protection will require approval by three-quarters of WTO Members. Waivers (authorization in exceptional cases for departures from otherwise applicable obligations for a specified period of time) will also require approval by three-quarters of WTO Members. Amendments will require approval by at least two-thirds of WTO Members provided they "do not change the rights and obligations of Members", and in other cases, consensus will be required.[44] Other decisions will be taken by a majority of the votes cast.

Who can join the WTO? Contracting parties to the GATT 1947 which have submitted schedules of commitments on goods and services, will automatically become members by accepting the WTO agreement within two years of its entry into force. An implementation conference will be held on 8 December 1994 in order to decide on entry into force of the WTO. Other states and autonomous customs territories may accede to the WTO Agreement on terms approved by a two-thirds majority of the WTO Members.

Once the WTO is in place, it will supplant the existing legal system of the GATT in the trade relations of WTO Members. Why must the GATT eventually be replaced? The creation of a new organization with new criteria for membership was made necessary by the broad coverage of the Uruguay Round's agenda, including agreements on non-tariff measures, arrangements for agriculture, textiles and clothing and other problem areas, as well as the new issues of services and intellectual property protection. The practical significance of the results of this negotiating effort would have been diminished from the start had it not been recognized that *all* agreements had to be accepted. Otherwise, a country interested in securing intellectual property protection for its rights-holders but not in eliminating quotas on imports of textiles and clothing would have been able to decide the agreements it wanted to sign on to, and conversely. To ensure that participants would make the necessary political compromises, all the results of the Uruguay Round of negotiations needed to be linked. This was provided by the "single undertaking", institutionalized by the WTO Agreement.

As a result, the benefits of the new world trade order will go only to the participants that have accepted the obligations to liberalize trade in goods and services and to provide intellectual property protection. All subject-matters are legally linked. Each action taken, each position adopted and each non-compliance contemplated will now be viewed not only in the light of the constellation of interests in one particular area but in the light of the interest in the system as a whole. This in turn is likely to raise the issues arising in the WTO to a higher political level and foster national trade policies less influenced by narrow sectorial interests.

6. THE NEW PLURILATERAL AGREEMENT ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

One other part of the WTO with important implications for market access is the new Government Procurement Agreement. It is a plurilateral agreement because accession to it is not a condition of WTO membership.

[44]In principle, an amendment binds only those WTO Members having accepted it. The Ministerial Conference may decide that those WTO Members that have not accepted a particular amendment "shall be free to withdraw from the WTO or remain a Member with the consent of the Ministerial Conference".

Superseding the existing Agreement which has been in force since 1981, the new Agreement greatly extends the scope of international competition in this area, covering, for the first time, services, including construction services, procurement at the sub-central level, for example states, provinces, departments and prefectures and procurement by public utilities. It applies to contracts which are above certain thresholds in value. In the case of central government purchases of goods and services, the threshold is SDR 130,000 (some $182,000). For purchases of goods and services by sub-central government entities, the threshold varies but is generally in the region of SDR 200,000. In regard to utilities, the threshold for goods and services is generally in the area of SDR 400,000. As regards construction contracts, in general the threshold value is SDR 5,000,000. Annexes list the procuring entities of participating governments which will be subject to the rules of the Agreement.

The cornerstone of the rules is national treatment: foreign suppliers and foreign goods and services must be given no less favourable treatment in government procurement than national suppliers and goods and services. In other words, foreign suppliers must be given the same commercial opportunity to bid for a government contract as domestic suppliers. In order to ensure that this basic principle is followed and that foreign suppliers have an equal opportunity to compete, the Agreement deals in some detail with tendering procedures, the use of technical specifications in invitations to bid, the conditions on the qualification of suppliers eligible to bid, the publication of invitation to tender, time limits for tendering and delivery, the contents of tender documentation provided to potential suppliers, the submission, receipt and opening of tenders and awarding of contracts and *ex post* information regarding the award of contracts.

Annex I: Methods and sources

A. The Integrated Data Base (IDB)

The main source of data on tariff reductions and bindings made by participants in the Uruguay Round is the GATT Secretariat's Integrated Data Base (IDB) which has 44 participants (the 12 Member States of the European Union counting as one). Because the European Union is one IDB participant, while each of its individual Member States is a participant in the Uruguay Round, the IDB covers 55 of the 122 participants in the Uruguay Round. The IDB covers all developed economies and transition economies participating in the Uruguay Round, and 27 of 94 developing economy participants.

The IDB comprises (i) data on commitments made by participants on all tariff lines in their schedules pre- and post-Uruguay Round; (ii) imports by origin denominated in United States dollars on a tariff-line basis. The base year for the data on tariffs is 1986, the year the Uruguay Round was launched, except for countries which acceded to GATT in the course of the Uruguay Round. Regarding the data on imports, most countries submitted data in 1990, on the latest available year (1988 or 1989), and countries which acceded to the GATT thereafter submitted data for later years. Unless otherwise indicated, the trade values reported in tables refer to imports from most-favoured-nation (MFN) and GSP origins, excluding imports from free trade area partners and imports under contractual preferential arrangements. Because trade has continued to expand in the interim period, the import data generally underestimate the current value of trade.

Participants in the Integrated Data Base (IDB)

Participant	Year of import data	Nomenclature	Participant	Imports	Nomenclature
Argentina	86	CCCN	Macau	91	HS
Australia	88	HS	Malaysia	88	HS
Austria	88	HS	Mexico	88	HS
Brazil	89	HS	New Zealand	91	HS
Canada	88	HS	Norway	88	HS
Chile	86	CCCN	Peru	86	CCCN
China	92	HS	Philippines	91	HS
Colombia	91	HS	Poland	89	HS
Costa Rica	88	CCCN	Romania	91	HS
Czech. Rep.	90	HS	Senegal	89	CCCN
European Community	88	HS	Singapore	89	HS
El Salvador	89	CCCN	Slovak. Rep.	90	HS
Finland	88	HS	South Africa	88	HS
Hong Kong	92	HS	Sri Lanka	91	HS
Hungary	91	HS	Sweden	88	HS
Iceland	88	HS	Switzerland	88	HS
India	88	HS	Thailand	88	HS
Indonesia	89	HS	Tunisia	89	HS
Jamaica	91	HS	Turkey	89	HS
Japan	88	HS	United States	89	HS
Korea, Rep.	88	HS	Uruguay	87	CCCN
			Venezuela	90	HS
			Zimbabwe	87	CCCN

B. Product categories (excluding crude and refined petroleum)

The industrial and agricultural product categories are defined in terms of the six-digit HS codes or the four-digit CCCN headings, and, for agriculture and textiles and clothing, they reflect the product coverage specified in the relevant sections of the Final Act. The major product groups (eleven for industry and twelve for agriculture) comprehensively cover the respective sectors, while the sub-categories are composed of products found in major product groups.

Industrial products	Agricultural products
A. Eleven major industrial product groups	**A. Twelve major agricultural product groups**
Fish and fish products	Fruit and vegetables
Wood, pulp, paper, and furniture	Coffee, tea, maté, cocoa and preparations
Textiles and clothing	Grains
Leather, rubber, footwear, travel goods	Sugars and sugar confectionery
Metals	Spices, cereals and other food prepartions
Chemicals and photographic supplies	Animals and products thereof
Transport equipment	Oilseeds, fats and oils and their products
Non-electric machinery	Cut flowers, plants, vegetable materials, lacs, gums, etc...
Electric machinery	Beverages and spirits
Mineral products, precious metals and precious stones	Dairy products
Manufactured articles n.e.s.	Tobacco
B. Industrial tropical products	Other agricultural products
C. Natural resource-based products	**B. Agricultural tropical products**
	Tropical beverages
	Spices, flowers and plants
	Certain oilseeds, vegetable oils and products thereof
	Tropical roots, rice and tobacco
	Tropical nuts and fruit

Annex II: Estimating changes in tariff escalation

As is noted in the main text, tariff escalation is considered important because it causes domestic production of the processed version of a product to be larger than it would have been in the absence of escalation, which in turn causes the level of imports to be smaller. An analyis of the incentive to domestic production provided by the tariff structure would involve estimating changes in the effective rate of protection of value added. The problem is that data requirements and methodological complications virtually rule out calculating changes in effective rates of protection, especially when a large number of tariffs are being changed simultaneously.

There is, however, an easy short-hand approach that can provide nearly as much information about the *direction of change* in effective rates of protection as a more complete and much more complicated analysis. Under certain conditions, if tariff escalation, as measured by the "tariff wedge", that is, the absolute difference between the tariff on the more processed version and the tariff on the less processed version, declines as a result of trade liberalization, the effective rate of protection of the more processed version will decline. This may be demonstrated as follows. The effective rate of protection is defined as $e = (t_f - at_i)/(1 - a)$, where t_f - final good tariff, t_i = intermediate good tariff, 0 = initial period, 1 = new period, and a = input coefficient. A reduction in the tariff wedge implies that $t_f^o - t_i^o > t_f^1 - t_i^1$, or $t_f^o - t_f^1 > t_i^o - t_i^1$. The change in the effective rate of protection is $e^o - e^1 = [(t_f^o - t_f^1) - a(t_i^o - t_i^1)]/(1 - a) > 0$, since $0 < a < 1$, and $t_f^o - t_f^1 > t_i^o - t_i^1$. Hence $e^o > e^1$.

Even if the tariff on the more processed version is reduced by less than the tariff on the less processed version, and the effective rate of protection increases, imports of the more processed version may increase. This will happen if the increase in the domestic consumption of the more processed version (stimulated by the tariff reductions) exceeds the increase in the domestic production of the more processed version.

Annex III. Survey of computable general equilibrium (CGE) assessments of the Uruguay Round

Study	Base/ Evaluation	Policy Experiments (Coverage)	Model Structure	Results		
				Income	Trade	Other
Francois, McDonald, and Nordström (1994) (GATT)	1990/2005 (The model is a steady-state model benchmarked to 1990. GDP estimates for 2005 are based on application of results to OECD and World Bank Baseline 2005 GDP projections.)	**Industrial Tariffs:** • Cut according to schedules **Agriculture:** • Tariffs incl. NTB-equivalents cut 36 (24)% • Export subsidies cut 36 (24)% • Domestic support cut 20 (13.3)% (Developing countries within parenthesis) **Textiles and clothing:** • MFA quotas are lifted **Other:** • VERs on Autos in EU phased out	**Model 1:** • CRTS, PC, Armington. **Model 2:** • Regional "External" scale economies depending on aggregate production of the sector, PC, Armington. **Model 3:** • "Internal" scale economies, Monopolistic competition. **Aggregation:** • 15 Sectors (2 Ag., 3 Primary, 8 Manufactures, 2 Services), 9 Regions. (Based on GTAP 1990 SAM). **Endogenous Dynamics:** • Fixed-saving rate. Savings allocated between sectors so as to equalize the return to capital in each sector.	**World:** • **0.31%, (0.52%)** • **0.41%, (0.62%)** • **0.86%, (1.36%)** (Medium-run dynamic specification within parenthesis). **Disaggregated income effects, model 3:** • Canada (1.32%) • USA (1.35%) • EFTA (2.37%) • EU (1.73%) • A&NZ (1.07%) • Japan (0.57%) • Dev/Tra (1.29%)	**World:** • 8.6% • 9.6% • 23.5%	**Decomposition of welfare effects:** **Model 1.** • Tariffs 30%, • Agriculture 31%, • MFA+VER 39% **Model 3.** • Tariffs 26%, • Agriculture 10%, • MFA+VER 64% **Note:** • Economies of scale only in industrial sectors.
Francois, McDonald, and Nordström (1993b) (GATT)	1990/2005 (See above.)	**Industrial Tariffs:** • Cut according to offers as of 19/11/93. **Agriculture:** • Tariffs incl. NTB-equivalents cut 36 (24)% • Export subsidies cut 36 (24)% • Domestic support cut 20 (13.3)% (Developing countries within parenthesis) **Textiles and clothing:** • MFA quotas are lifted	**Model:** • CRTS, PC, Armington **Aggregation:** • 10 Sectors (1 Ag., 1 Prim., 7 Manufact., 1 Services), 7 Regions. (Based on GTAP 1990 SAM). **Exogenous Dynamics:** • Medium-run dynamics calculated based on aggregate "a" of 1/3. Applying Baldwin (1992) formula, medium-run dynamics add 50% to static income gain.	**World:** • 0.45%, (0.67%) (Medium-run dynamic specification within parenthesis).	**World:** • 12.4%	**Ag. prices:** • 2.2% increase in agricultural world market prices.

Annex III. (cont.)

Study	Base/ Evaluation	Policy Experiments (Coverage)	Model Structure	Results		
				Income	Trade	Other
Halland and Tollefsen (1994)	1985/1992* *(The model is calibrated to 1985. However, the base for the UR-assessment is a simulated "after-1992" equilibrium in which EU and EFTA have formed the EEA.	**Industrial Tariffs:** • 33% across-the-board tariff cut. **Industrial NTBs:** • 33% across-the-board cut of NTBs (tariff equivalents) on non-agricultural goods. • **Services:** 33% cut in NTBs (tariff equivalents) of financial and transportation services. **Note:** • Do not cover agricultural reforms and MFA. (Trade between the OECD and developing countries is held constant).	**Model:** • Cournot competition in market for final demand. • Monopolistic competition in market for intermediate demand. • Economies of scale. **Aggregation:** • 15 Sectors (12 Manf., 2 Serv., 1 NT), • 4 Regions (EU, EFTA, USA, Japan). **Note:** Developing countries are not covered by the study. **Endogenous Dynamics:** • Fixed interest rate. Savings and investment are determined by the condition that returns on capital must equal the fixed interest rate in equlibrium.	**Total (GDP-weigh.)** • **0.17%, (0.21%)** • EU 0.11%, (0.16%) • EFTA 0.14%, (0.19%) • USA 0.05%, (0.11%) • Japan 0.62%, (0.63%) (Medium-run dynamic specification within parenthesis).	**Total** • **33.3%** • 18.5% • 3.4% • 39.9% • 39.7%	**10% liberalization of services trade instead of 33%:** • This reduces welfare gain by some 40%. **Trade war if UR fails:** • Welfare loss of between 0.11% for USA and 1.06% for Japan.
Yang (1994a)	1992/1992	**Industrial Tariffs:** • Cut according to GATT(1993). **Agriculture:** • Tariffs incl. NTB-equivalents cut 36 (24)% • Export subsidies cut 36 (24)% • Domestic support cut 20 (13.3)% (Developing countries within parenthesis) **Textiles and clothing:** • MFA quotas are lifted	**Model 1:** • CRTS, PC, Armington **Model 2:** • Regional "External" scale economies depending on aggregate export of the sector, PC, Armington. **Aggregation:** • 10 Sectors (1 Ag., 8 Manf., 1 Serv.), 10 Regions. (Based on GTAP 1992 SAM).	**World: $69 bn** • (Approximately 0.30% of world GDP 1992). **World: $146 bn** • (Approximately 0.63% of world GDP 1992).	• NA	**Decomposition of welfare effects model 1:** • Agriculture 46% • MFA 29% • Tariff 24% **Decomposition of welfare effects model 2:** • Agriculture 26% • MFA 37% • Tariff 37%

Annex III. (cont.)

Study	Base/ Evaluation	Policy Experiments (Coverage)	Model Structure	Results: Income	Results: Trade	Results: Other
Goldin, Knudsen, and van der Mensbrugghe (1993) (OECD/World Bank)	1985/2002* *(The 1985-1990 period is used to validate the model to observable data. Projections are made for the period 1990-2002).	**Industrial Tariffs:** • 30% across-the-board tariff cut. **Agriculture:** • Tariffs incl. NTB-equivalents cut 30% • Export subsidies cut 30% • Input subsidies cut 30% **Note:** • No distinction in cuts between developed and developing countries, nor between signatories and non-signatories to GATT.	**Base version of the Rural/Urban-North/South (RUNS) model:** • Two types of housholds: Urban manufacturing and Rural farming. • CRTS, PC. • Manufactured products differentiated by origin (Armington). • Agricultural products are treated as perfect substitutes. • Recursive dynamic structure (with separate static and dynamic relations) using exogenous regional forcasts of population and labour force growth, productivity trends in various sectors, energy prices, and foreign transfers. **Aggregation:** • 20 Sectors (15 Ag, Fertilizers, Energy, Equipment, Services, Other Manufact.) • 22 Regions.	• **World** **0.7%** • Africa (net-food imp.) -0.3% • Low Income Asia, China plus India 1.7% • Latin America 0.3% • Other Developing 0.8% • OECD 0.8% • Other 0.1%	• NA	• Approximately 85% of global welfare gain from agricultural reforms. • Full trade liberalization would increase the income gain from $213bn to $450 bn by 2002, or from 0.7 to 1.5% of base GDP. • Most ag. prices increases with 1-8%, except Coffee, Cocoa, Rice, and some meat products.
OECD (1993)	1992/2002	**Industrial Tariffs and NTBs:** • 36% across-the-board tariff cut. **Agriculture:** • Tariffs incl. NTB-equivalents cut 36% • Export subsidies cut 36% • Domestic support cut 20%	• CRTS, PC, Armington **Aggregation:** • 4 Sectors (manufacturing, agricultural, other traded goods, non-traded goods). • 7 Regions. (6 OECD regions/countries and Rest of World).	• **World** **$274 bn** (Approximately 0.9% of estimated World GDP of $30 trillion by 2002). • EU 1.7% • EFTA 6.0% • USA 0.4% • Japan 1.8% • Aus&NZ 0.6% • Canada 1.2% • RoW 0.6%	• NA	• The OECD liberalization alone increase global income with $212 bn or 0.7% of estimated global GDP.

Annex III. (cont.)

Study	Base/ Evaluation	Policy Experiments (Coverage)	Model Structure	Results: Income	Results: Trade	Results: Other
Nguyen, Perroni, and Wigle (1993)	1982/NA	**Industrial Tariffs:** • 30-50% cut depending on product category and region. **Industrial NTBs:** • 40% cut of tariff equivalent of NTBs. **Textiles & Clothing:** • MFA phased out. **Agriculture:** • Boarder measures cut 40 (20)% (developing countries within parenthesis). • Domestic support cut 20% (No cuts in centrally planned economies). **Services:** • 40% cut of tariff equivalent of NTBs.	• CRTS, PC, Armington. **Aggregation:** • 9 Sectors (1 Ag., 2 Prim., 5 Manf., 1 Services). • 10 Regions. (EU, EFTA, USA, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, Canada, middle income ag. exporters (AGX), middle income ag. importers (AGM), centrally planned economies (CNP), and ROW). **Note:** Policy-data for Post-Tokyo Round protection.	• **World** 1.1% • EU 1.8% • EFTA 2.1% • USA 0.8% • Japan 2.0% • Aus&NZ 1.1% • Canada 0.9% • AGX 0.9% • AGM 1.9% • CNP 0.9% • ROW 0.6%	• **20.2%**	**Decomposition of welfare effects:** • Industrial Tariffs and NTBs 12% • Tex&Cloth 40% • Agriculture 34% • Service 14%
Brandao and Martin (1993) (World Bank)	1985/2002	**Agriculture:** • Tariffs incl. NTB-equivalents cut 36 (24)% • Export subsidies cut 36 (24)% • Domestic support cut 20 (13.3)% (Developing countries within parenthesis)	**The RUNS model:** (See above under Goldin et al, 1993)	• **World** **$88.8 bn** • OECD $63.3 bn • Non-OECD $19.8 bn (by 2002) • EU 0.6% • EFTA 1.2% • USA 0.2% • Japan 0.6% • Low Inc Asia 0.2% • Upp. Inc Asia 1.1% • China 0.1% • India 0.4% • Latin America 0.7% • Africa -0.1% • Maghreb -0.1% • Mediterranean -0.3% • East Europe 0.4%	• NA	**Agricultural price increases:** • Wheat 6.3% • Rice 4.2% • Coarse grains 4.4% • Sugar 10.2% • Beef, veal, & sheep 6.1% • Other meats 3.2% • Coffee 0.4% • Cocoa 0.1% • Tea 2.3% • Oilseeds 4.5% • Dairy 10.1% • Wool 2.0% • Cotton 2.2% • Other Ag. 2.2%

Abreviations: PC = Perfect Competition, CRTS = Constant Returns To Scale, Armington = Product differentiation based on origin.

Annex IV

The empirical relation between trade and growth: A summary of recent findings

Source, country and period coverage.	Trade Orientation Index	Results
Michaely (1977), Developing, 1950-73	Rate of growth of export shares.	• Positive (rank) correlation between export and growth. • The link is more pronounced in a sub-sample of middle income countries.
Kreuger (1978), Developing, 1954-72	Trade regimes classified according to five phases of liberalization.	• Export growth is positively associated with liberal trade regimes. • GDP growth is positively associated with export growth, and indirectly (via trade expansion) to the trade regime.
Feder (1983), Semi-industrialized, 1964-1973	Export growth weighted by export shares.	• GDP growth is positively associated with export growth.
World Bank (1987), Developing,1963-73 and 1973-85. IMF (1993), 1986-92.	Trade regimes (countries) classified in four groups from Strongly outward oriented to strongly inward oriented.	• Outward oriented countries tends to grow faster. See attached figure.
Balassa (1985), Developing,1960-73 and 1973-79	Trade orientation index defined on basis of difference between actual and predicted export from a structural trade model.	• Countries with more outward oriented policies tends to grow faster.
Syrquin and Chenery (1989) Developing and developed, 1950-83	Export shares of GDP controlling for country size and export specialization.	• Growth rate higher for outward oriented countries in all sub-groups: small primary-goods exporters, large primary-good exporters, small manufacturing exporters, and large manufacturing exporters. • Outward orientation growth "premium" between 0.2 and 1.4 percentage points.
Barro (1991), Developing and developed 1960-85	Price distortion index for investment goods. (Purchasing-power-parity deviation from sample mean for investment goods.)	• Price distortions on investment goods reduce growth. • The estimated coefficient suggest that one standard error increase in the PPP-deviation from the sample mean is associated with a reduction of per capita growth with 0.4 percentage points.
Levine and Renelt (1992), Developing and developed, 1960-89	Conduct sensitivity analysis for multiple indexes with cross-country regressions.	• Robust positive correlation between growth and the share of investment in GDP. • Robust positive correlation between the share of investment in GDP and the share of trade in GDP. • Two-link chain between trade and growth through investment.

Annex IV (cont.)

Source, country and period coverage.	Trade Orientation Index	Results
Dollar (1992), Developing countries, 1976-85	Index measuring the extent to which the real exchange rate is distorted away from its free-trade.	• Significant, negative relationship between real exchange rate distortion and growth. • Average per capita growth in the less distortive quartile of (mostly Asian) countries was 2.9%; the next quartile had a growth rate of 0.9%, the third quartile - 0.2%, and the most distortive quartile - 1.3%. • Reduction of the real exchange rate distortion to the Asian level would add 0.7 percentage points to Latin American growth and 1.8 percentage points to African growth.
Edwards (1992), Developing,1970-82.	Leamer's (1988) indexes of openness and trade intervention based on the deviation between predicted an actual trade from a Heckscher-Ohlin model of trade. Sensitivity analysis with nine other trade policy indexes: Black market premium and its variation, relative price distortion, two indexes of average import tariffs, nontariff barriers coverage, index of effective rate of protection, World Bank (1983) index of trade distortions, and World Bank (1987) index on outward orientation.	• More open (less interventionist) countries tend to grow faster. • Above result confirmed by eight out of nine other trade policy indicators. The ninth index, nontariff barriers coverage, was statistically insignificant. It is considered to be a poor measure of openness because it doesn't measure the restrictiveness of NTBs, only their existence.
Harrison (1993), Developing,1960-88	Seven indexes: Trade Liberalization (1960-84), (1978-88), Black market premium, Trade shares, Real exchange rate distortions, Movements toward international prices, Bias against agriculture	• All indexes that are statistically significant point to a positive relation between a liberal (less distortive) trade regime and GDP growth. • The causality between a liberal trade regime and growth runs both ways. Lagged values of growth are significant in explaining openness, and lagged values of openness is significant in explaining growth.
Easterly (1993), Developing and developed, 1970-1985	Index measuring how much domestic relative prices are distorted away from world market relative prices.	• Increased distortion reduces growth. One standard deviation increase in distortion reduces growth by 1.2 percentage points.
Matin (1993), Sub-Saharan African countries,1967-87 and 1980-87	Four indexes: Trade shares, Black market premium, Trade liberalization index, Real exchange rate distortion.	• All indexes that are statistically significant point to a positive relation between a liberal (less distortive) trade regime and GDP growth. • The openness-growth performance link for Sub-Saharan Africa is as strong as in a control sample of other African countries.
Lee (1993), Developing and developed, 1960-85	Index measuring the extent to which trade is distorted away from its free-trade level by real exchange rate and tariff distortions. Free-trade level estimated on basis of country size, resource endowments and natural trade barriers (distance from major export markets), controlling for black market premium on foreign exchange and average tariff rates.	• Less distortion is associated with higher growth. • Tariff and exchange rate distortions reduce growth relatively more in small, resource-scarce countries than in large, resource-rich countries. • With a 25% tariff and 50% black market premium on foreign exchange, growth is reduced 1.4 percentage points for a country of a size and resource endowment implying a trade share of GDP of 20% under free trade.

Appendix Table 1
Tariff commitments of developed economies by major industrial product groups[1]

Product category	Already bound duty-free[1]		Currently dutiable and/or unbound			
			Offered		Not offered	
	Share of lines	Share of imports	Share of lines	Share of imports	Share of lines	Share of imports
All industrial products[1]	17	18	76	67	7	16
Fish & fish products	20	10	50	71	23	18
Wood, pulp, paper & furniture	19	31	78	55	2	14
Textiles and clothing	4	1	90	91	5	8
Leather, rubber, footwear	13	15	76	53	11	31
Metals	17	35	79	57	4	8
Chemicals & photographic supplies	24	10	63	74	13	16
Transport equipment	13	15	71	31	15	54
Non-electric machinery	19	9	78	85	3	6
Electric machinery	13	5	82	83	5	12
Mineral products & precious stones	32	52	61	47	6	1
Manufactured articles n.e.s.	14	14	79	77	6	9
Industrial tropical products	19	25	75	60	5	14
Natural resource-based products	28	36	58	46	11	17

[1]Excluding petroleum.
[2]Figures refer to tariff lines which were fully bound prior to the Uruguay Round

Note: figures do not add up to 100 per cent due to tariff lines and imports on which specific duties are not provided in percentage terms.

Appendix Table 2
Tariff commitments on industrial products of individual developing economies[1]
(Million US dollars and percentages)

Participant	Imports from MFN origins	Already bound duty-free[2]		Currently dutiable and/or unbound			
				Offered		Not offered	
		Share of lines	Share of imports	Share of lines	Share of imports	Share of lines	Share of imports
Argentina	2,981	0	0	100	100	0	0
Brazil	11,409	0	5	98	86	2	9
Chile	1,838	0	0	100	100	0	0
Colombia	3,530	0	0	100	98	0	2
Costa Rica	840	0	0	96	71	4	29
El Salvador	557	0	0	88	42	12	58
Hong Kong	115,549	1	0	22	23	76	77
India	10,179	0	0	61	63	38	33
Indonesia	12,603	0	0	85	68	15	32
Jamaica	1,111	0	0	100	100	0	0
Korea Rep.	40,610	1	4	88	84	11	13
Macau	1,542	0	0	10	10	90	90
Malaysia	11,270	0	0	60	77	37	22
Mexico	10,988	0	1	95	84	4	15
Peru	1,399	0	0	97	92	2	8
Philippines	9,189	0	0	56	61	44	39
Romania	3,456	6	0	85	93	10	6
Senegal	613	1	0	3	1	96	99
Singapore	32,860	0	0	65	73	34	27
Sri Lanka	2,357	0	1	4	3	95	95
Thailand	14,555	0	0	66	58	32	37
Tunisia	2,976	0	0	46	68	54	32
Turkey	5,832	1	2	32	33	66	66
Uruguay	508	0	0	100	100	0	0
Venezuela	5,097	0	0	100	100	0	0
Zimbabwe	631	3	7	1	2	93	88

[1]Excluding petroleum.
[2]Figures refer to tariff lines which were fully bound prior to the Uruguay Round.

Note: Figures do not add up to 100 per cent due to tariff lines and imports on which specific duties are not provided in percentage terms.

Appendix Table 3
Tariff and trade profiles for industrial products[1] of the 44 participants in the IDB by region
(Billion US dollars and percentages)

Group of participants and product group	MFN import value	Percentage of imports by MFN duty range[2]											
		Duty-free[3]		0.1-5%		5.1-10%		10.1-15%		15.1-35%		Over 35%	
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
North America	325.7	11	39	55	40	22	13	4	2	7	6	0	0
Latin America	40.3	4	2	1	0	6	1	3	3	22	87	65	7
Western Europe	239.7	24	37	28	34	33	18	12	8	3	2	1	1
Central/East Europe	34.7	14	15	27	37	27	35	22	7	10	4	1	0
Africa	18.5	33	19	7	3	7	15	5	16	22	32	26	15
Asia	459.8	40	54	17	9	11	11	5	5	21	15	7	6

[1]Excluding petroleum.
[2]Figures exclude tariff lines for which duties are not available in ad valorem terms since these lines cannot be distributed by duty ranges.
[3]Figures refer to tariff lines which were duty-free prior to the Uruguay Round, including those that were fully bound, partially bound or unbound.

Appendix Table 4
Developed economy tariff profiles by major industrial product groups
(Million US dollars and percentages)

Product category	Total import value	Percentage of imports[1]											
		Duty-free[2]		0.1-5%		5.1-10%		10.1-15%		15.1-35%		*Over 35%*	
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	*Pre*	*Post*
Fish & fish products													
All sources	18 527	21	24	42	44	18	21	12	8	7	3	*0*	*0*
Developing economies	10 621	19	20	45	45	13	20	14	10	9	5	*0*	*0*
Wood, pulp, paper & furniture													
All sources	40 590	50	85	24	6	20	7	2	2	4	0	*1*	*0*
Developing economies	11 503	43	75	19	7	30	16	2	1	6	0	*1*	*0*
Textiles and clothing													
All sources	66 355	2	4	6	14	27	29	30	25	33	27	*2*	*1*
Developing economies	33 223	2	3	6	15	23	28	41	34	26	19	*2*	*2*
Leather, rubber, footwear & travel goods													
All sources	31 670	16	19	17	29	47	37	7	4	11	9	*3*	*2*
Developing economies	12 218	27	30	14	21	37	35	8	4	12	10	*2*	*1*
Metals													
All sources	69 392	36	70	36	21	23	7	3	1	2	1	*1*	*0*
Developing economies	24 359	46	77	35	18	17	4	1	1	1	0	*0*	*0*
Chemicals & photographic supplies													
All sources	60 958	13	34	31	30	40	34	10	2	5	1	*1*	*0*
Developing economies	8 157	12	29	25	32	43	39	15	0	5	0	*1*	*0*
Transport equipment													
All sources	96 312	16	21	52	51	21	19	2	2	5	4	*4*	*3*
Developing economies	7 562	32	36	49	48	12	12	3	2	3	2	*1*	*0*
Non-electric machinery													
All sources	118 126	11	52	74	38	10	7	2	1	2	2	*1*	*0*
Developing economies	9 786	9	55	74	34	13	10	3	1	1	1	*0*	*0*
Electric machinery													
All sources	86 014	5	30	54	55	26	6	11	7	3	2	*1*	*0*
Developing economies	19 216	6	37	58	47	21	6	11	9	2	1	*1*	*0*
Mineral products & precious stones													
All sources	72 950	59	81	28	9	10	8	3	1	2	1	*0*	*0*
Developing economies	22 195	41	85	48	8	8	6	2	1	1	0	*0*	*0*
Manufactured articles n.e.s..													
All sources	76 053	15	49	38	37	40	10	5	3	2	1	*0*	*0*
Developing economies	10 852	9	41	31	44	51	10	6	3	4	2	*1*	*0*

[1]Figures exclude tariff lines for which duties are not available in ad valorem terms since theses lines cannot be distributed by duty ranges
[2]Figures refer to tariff lines which were duty-free prior to the Uruguay Round, including those that were fully bound, partially bound or unbound.

Appendix Table 5
Developed economy tariff reductions on industrial products[1] by individual country
(Million US dollars and percentages)

Participant	Imports from MFN origins	Trade-weighted tariff averages		Percentage reduction
		Pre	Post	
Developed economies	**736,947**	**6.3**	**3.8**	**40**
Australia	25,152	20.1	12.2	39
Austria	5,768	10.5	7.1	32
Canada	28,429	9.0	4.8	47
European Union	196,801	5.7	3.6	37
Finland	4,237	5.5	3.8	31
Iceland	334	18.2	11.5	37
Japan	132,907	3.9	1.7	56
New Zealand	4,997	23.9	11.3	53
Norway	6,192	3.6	2.0	44
South Africa	14,286	24.5	17.2	30
Sweden	10,324	4.6	3.1	33
Switzerland	10,227	2.2	1.5	32
United States	297,291	5.4	3.5	35

[1]Excluding petroleum.

Appendix Table 6
Developing economy tariff reduction on industrial products[1]
by individual country
(Million US dollars and percentages)

Participant	Imports from MFN origins	Trade-weighted tariff averages	
		Pre-Uruguay	Post-Uruguay
Argentina	2,981	38.2	30.9
Brazil	11,409	40.6	27.0
Chile	1,838	34.9	24.9
Colombia	3,530	44.3	35.1
Costa Rica	840	54.9	44.1
El Salvador	557	34.5	30.6
Hong Kong	115,549	0.0	0.0
India	10,179	71.4	32.4
Indonesia	12,603	20.4	36.9
Jamaica	1,111	16.5	50.0
Korea Rep.	40,610	18.0	8.3
Macau	1,542	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	11,270	10.2	9.1
Mexico	10,988	46.1	33.7
Peru	1,399	34.8	29.4
Philippines	9,189	23.9	22.2
Romania	3,456	11.7	33.9
Senegal	613	13.7	13.8
Singapore	32,860	12.4	5.1
Sri Lanka	2,357	28.6	28.1
Thailand	14,555	37.3	28.0
Tunisia	2,976	28.3	34.1
Turkey	5,832	25.1	22.3
Uruguay	508	20.9	30.9
Venezuela	5,097	50.0	30.9
Zimbabwe	631	4.8	4.6

[1]Excluding petroleum

Note: Pre- and post-Uruguay Round tariff averages are computed as the weighted average of tariff rates on bound lines and applied tariff rates on unbound rates. Due to the significance of ceiling bindings in post Uruguay Round tariff averages, no reductions are reported

Appendix Table 7
Transition economy tariff reductions on industrial products[1] by individual country
(Million US dollars and percentages)

Participant	Imports from MFN origins	Trade-weighted tariff averages		
		Pre-Uruguay	Post-Uruguay	Percentage reduction
Transition economies	**34,671**	**8.6**	**6.0**	**30**
Czech Rep.	8,862	4.9	3.8	22
Hungary	9,468	9.6	6.9	28
Poland	7,479	16.0	9.9	38
Slovak Rep.	8,862	4.9	3.8	22

[1]Excluding petroleum

Appendix Table 8
Canada - Changes in tariff escalation on products imported by developed economies from developing economies
(Millions of US dollars and percentages)

Product category/stage of processing	Imports	Share of each stage	Tariff		
			Pre-UR	Post UR	Abs. reduc.
Hides, skins and leather					
Raw	1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	67	35.3	9.9	6.5	3.4
Finished products	122	64.4	19.7	12.2	7.5
Total	189	100.0	16.2	10.2	6.0
Rubber					
Raw	54	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	2	2.1	11.0	7.2	3.8
Finished products	59	51.0	12.0	7.2	4.8
Total	116	100.0	6.3	3.8	2.5
Wood					
Wood in the rough	0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2
Wood based panels	36	50.5	8.0	5.3	2.7
Semi-manufactures	25	34.9	1.6	1.0	0.6
Wood articles	10	13.9	9.7	5.0	4.7
Total	71	100.0	6.0	3.7	2.3
Paper					
Pulp and waste	6	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper and paperboard	14	26.4	6.5	0.0	6.5
Printed matter	15	27.7	7.4	0.0	7.4
Paper articles	19	35.4	10.3	0.0	10.3
Total	54	100.0	7.4	0.0	7.4
Jute					
Fibres	0	-	n.a.	n.a.	-
Yarns	0	-	15.0	9.0	6.0
Fabrics	0	-	15.6	10.7	4.9
Total	0	-	15.3	10.0	5.3
Copper					
Unwrought	1	10.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
Semi-manufactures	12	89.9	4.6	2.8	1.8
Total	13	100.0	4.2	2.5	1.7
Nickel					
Unwrought	1	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	0	1.4	7.6	3.0	4.6
Total	1	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Aluminium					
Unwrought	7	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	26	78.0	3.3	2.1	1.2
Total	33	100.0	2.6	1.7	0.9
Lead					
Unwrought	4	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Semi-manufactures	0	0.0	n.a	n.a	-
Total	4	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Zinc					
Unwrought	4	98.1	8.4	1.4	7.0
Semi-manufactures	0	1.9	2.4	0.8	1.6
Total	4	100.0	8.3	1.4	6.9
Tin					
Unwrought	11	97.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Semi-manufactures	0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tobacco					
Unmanufactured	0	25.8	7.7	4.9	2.8
Manufactured	1	74.2	25.5	16.3	9.2
Total	1	100.0	20.9	13.4	7.5

Appendix Table 9
European Union - Changes in tariff escalation on products imported by developed economies from developing economies (Millions of US dollars and percentages)

Product category/stage of processing	Imports	Share of each stage	Tariff		
			Pre-UR	Post UR	Abs. reduc.
Hides, skins and leather					
Raw	237	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	1,062	56.3	4.2	3.6	0.6
Finished products	586	31.1	7.5	5.2	2.3
Total	1,886	100.0	4.7	3.7	1.0
Rubber					
Raw	975	77.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	24	1.9	5.1	2.8	2.3
Finished products	261	20.7	5.4	3.2	2.2
Total	1,260	100.0	1.2	0.7	0.5
Wood					
Wood in the rough	73	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood based panels	560	28.3	10.0	6.8	3.2
Semi-manufactures	1,121	56.6	0.9	0.4	0.5
Wood articles	226	11.4	5.5	0.1	5.4
Total	1,981	100.0	3.9	2.2	1.7
Paper					
Pulp and waste	322	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper and paperboard	251	30.3	7.9	0.0	7.9
Printed matter	190	22.9	1.1	0.0	1.1
Paper articles	67	8.0	10.3	0.0	10.3
Total	829	100.0	3.5	0.0	3.5
Jute					
Fibres	15	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yarns	65	50.0	5.3	0.0	5.3
Fabrics	50	38.8	9.0	4.0	5.0
Total	130	100.0	6.1	1.6	4.5
Copper					
Unwrought	1,606	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	15	0.9	6.1	4.9	1.2
Total	1,621	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Nickel					
Unwrought	23	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	0	0.2	4.6	2.6	2.0
Total	23	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aluminium					
Unwrought	293	74.6	5.1	4.8	0.3
Semi-manufactures	100	25.4	9.9	7.4	2.5
Total	393	100.0	6.3	5.4	0.9
Lead					
Unwrought	19	97.9	3.2	2.3	0.9
Semi-manufactures	0	2.1	3.6	1.0	2.6
Total	19	100.0	3.2	2.3	0.9
Zinc					
Unwrought	1	77.6	3.1	2.2	0.9
Semi-manufactures	0	22.4	8.0	5.0	3.0
Total	1	100.0	4.2	2.8	1.4
Tin					
Unwrought	224	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	1	0.5	3.2	0.0	3.2
Total	225	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tobacco					
Unmanufactured	433	92.3	20.2	16.2	4.0
Manufactured	36	7.7	51.4	25.8	25.6
Total	469	100.0	22.6	16.9	5.7

Appendix Table 10
Japan - Changes in tariff escalation on products imported by developed economies from developing economies
(Millions of US dollars and percentages)

Product category/stage of processing	Imports	Share of each stage	Tariff		
			Pre-UR	Post UR	Abs. reduc.
Hides, skins and leather					
Raw	50	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
Semi-manufactures	93	10.4	10.5	6.2	4.3
Finished products	744	84.0	15.4	13.9	1.5
Total	886	100.0	14.0	12.3	1.7
Rubber					
Raw	821	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	14	1.5	4.9	0.1	4.8
Finished products	108	11.4	3.3	0.1	3.2
Total	943	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Wood					
Wood in the rough	2,060	53.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood based panels	597	15.5	17.8	8.4	9.4
Semi-manufactures	924	24.1	4.2	2.2	2.0
Wood articles	260	6.8	4.9	2.7	2.2
Total	3,841	100.0	4.1	2.0	2.1
Paper					
Pulp and waste	194	56.3	2.2	0.0	2.2
Paper and paperboard	62	18.1	5.2	0.0	5.2
Printed matter	41	12.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Paper articles	47	13.6	4.2	0.0	4.2
Total	345	100.0	2.8	0.0	2.8
Jute					
Fibres	3	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yarns	7	23.8	10.0	0.0	10.0
Fabrics	20	66.9	20.0	10.0	10.0
Total	30	100.0	15.8	6.7	9.1
Copper					
Unwrought	1,062	91.6	5.7	2.6	3.1
Semi-manufactures	97	8.4	6.6	2.7	3.9
Total	1,159	100.0	5.8	2.6	3.2
Nickel					
Unwrought	402	100.0	1.4	0.8	0.6
Semi-manufactures	0	0.0	6.0	3.0	3.0
Total	402	100.0	1.4	0.8	0.6
Aluminium					
Unwrought	1,931	94.5	0.9	0.0	0.9
Semi-manufactures	113	5.5	5.6	3.6	2.0
Total	2,044	100.0	1.2	0.2	1.0
Lead					
Unwrought	31	99.5	8.3	2.9	5.4
Semi-manufactures	0	0.5	5.8	3.0	2.8
Total	31	100.0	8.2	2.9	5.3
Zinc					
Unwrought	60	99.4	5.6	3.1	2.5
Semi-manufactures	0	0.6	5.9	3.0	2.9
Total	60	100.0	5.6	3.1	2.5
Tin					
Unwrought	244	99.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Semi-manufactures	0	0.1	3.7	2.5	1.2
Total	245	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tobacco					
Unmanufactured	110	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufactured	8	6.6	20.4	17.3	3.1
Total	118	100.0	1.3	1.1	0.2

Appendix Table 11
United States - Changes in tariff escalation on products imported by developed economies from developing economies
(Millions of US dollars and percentages)

Product category/stage of processing	Imports	Share of each stage	Tariff		
			Pre-UR	Post UR	Abs. reduc.
Hides, skins and leather					
Raw	19	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	358	48.9	3.8	2.9	0.9
Finished products	355	48.4	6.1	5.2	0.9
Total	732	100.0	4.8	4.0	0.8
Rubber					
Raw	975	66.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	33	2.3	3.4	1.4	2.0
Finished products	453	31.0	3.9	2.5	1.4
Total	1,461	100.0	1.3	0.8	0.5
Wood					
Wood in the rough	16	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood based panels	355	38.8	8.0	7.4	0.6
Semi-manufactures	318	34.7	1.3	0.1	1.2
Wood articles	226	24.8	5.7	3.2	2.5
Total	915	100.0	5.0	3.7	1.3
Paper					
Pulp and waste	233	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper and paperboard	150	20.9	1.2	0.0	1.2
Printed matter	51	7.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Paper articles	286	39.7	4.8	0.0	4.8
Total	720	100.0	2.2	0.0	2.2
Jute					
Fibres	1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yarns	5	10.1	3.7	0.0	3.7
Fabrics	48	87.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	54	100.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Copper					
Unwrought	229	61.8	0.8	0.5	0.3
Semi-manufactures	142	38.2	2.4	2.0	0.4
Total	371	100.0	1.4	1.1	0.3
Nickel					
Unwrought	32	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	33	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aluminium					
Unwrought	241	58.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Semi-manufactures	174	42.0	3.4	3.4	0.0
Total	415	100.0	1.6	1.4	0.2
Lead					
Unwrought	22	89.9	3.9	2.3	1.6
Semi-manufactures	2	10.1	1.2	1.2	0.0
Total	24	100.0	3.6	2.2	1.4
Zinc					
Unwrought	212	96.7	1.5	1.5	0.0
Semi-manufactures	7	3.3	2.6	1.8	0.8
Total	219	100.0	1.5	1.5	0.0
Tin					
Unwrought	239	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Semi-manufactures	2	1.0	4.2	3.0	1.2
Total	242	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tobacco					
Unmanufactured	380	98.3	10.5	7.1	3.4
Manufactured	6	1.7	8.1	3.7	4.4
Total	387	100.0	10.5	7.0	3.5

Appendix Table 12
Export subsidy reduction commitments by country
(Millions of US dollars)

Participant	Export subsidies			Product composition of export subsidies
	Base	Final	Change	
European Union	13,274	8,496	-36	Bovine meat (19%), wheat (17%), coarse grains (13%), butter (13%), other milk products (10%)
Austria	1,235	790	-36	Live animals (45%), wheat (14%), bovine meat (13%), cheese (12%)
United States	929	594	-36	Wheat (61%), skim milk powder (14%)
Poland	774	493	-36	Meat preparations (39%), fruits and vegetables (21%)
Mexico	748	553	-26	Sugar (76%), cereal preparations (21%)
Finland	708	453	-36	Butter (25%), coarse grains (22%), other milk products (13%)
Sweden	572	366	-36	Pigmeat (21%), wheat (21%), coarse grains (17%)
Canada	567	363	-36	Wheat (47%), coarse grains (18%)
Switzerland	487	312	-36	Other dairy products (65%)
Colombia	371	287	-23	Rice (32%), cotton (20%), fruits and vegetables (23%)
South Africa	319	204	-36	Fruits and vegetables (24%), cereal preparations (14%), wheat (13%), sugar (10%)
Hungary	312	200	-36	Poultry meat (30%), pigmeat (26%), wheat (11%), fruits and vegetables (19%)
Czech Rep.	164	105	-36	Other milk products (38%), fruits and vegetables (10%)
Turkey	157	98	-37	Fruits and vegetables (36%), wheat (23%)
New Zealand	133	0	-100	Not available
Norway	112	72	-36	Cheese (54%), pigmeat (19%), butter (12%)
Australia	107	69	-36	Other milk products (32%), skim milk powder (27%), cheese (25%), butter (16%)
Brazil	96	73	-24	Sugar (56%), fruits and vegetables (30%)
Slovak Rep.	76	49	-36	Other dairy products (19%), cereal preparations (13%), bovine meat (13%)
Romania	59	45	-24	Cereal preparations (22%), sugar (19%), bovine meat (18%), fruits and vegetables (11%)
Israel	56	43	-24	Fruits and vegetables (59%), plants (22%), cotton (17%)
Indonesia	28	22	-24	Rice (100%)
Iceland	25	16	-36	Sheepmeat (78%), other dairy products (22%)
Cyprus	19	14	-24	Fruits and vegetables (67%), alcohol (16%)
Uruguay	2	1	-23	Rice (83%), butter (12%)

Notes: 1. Commitments converted to U.S. dollars using 1990-91 average exchange rates. Reduction commitments apply to individual product categories as defined in this table.
2. Participants having submitted schedules which do not maintain export subsidies include: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Domincan Rep., Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Kuwait, Macau, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Least-developed countries are exempt from export subsidy reduction commitments.

Source: GATT Secretariat.

Appendix Table 13
Reductions in domestic support to agricultural producers
(Million US dollars)

Participant	Base	Final	Reduction
Total	**197,721**	**162,497**	**18**
European Union	92,390	76,903	17
Japan	35,472	28,378	20
United States	23,879	19,103	20
Mexico	9,669	8,387	13
Canada	4,650	3,720	20
Finland	4,186	3,349	20
Poland	4,160	3,329	20
Korea	4,086	3,543	13
Switzerland	3,769	3,016	20
Sweden	3,429	2,743	20
Austria	2,534	2,027	20
Norway	2,247	1,797	20
Venezuela	1,305	1,131	13
Brazil	1,053	912	13
Thailand	866	745	13
Czech Rep.	717	574	20
Israel	654	569	13
New Zealand	210	268	20
Hungary	613	490	20
Australia	460	368	20
Slovak Rep.	435	348	20
Colombia	398	345	13
Iceland	222	177	20
Cyprus	127	110	13
Morocco	93	81	13
Tunisia	76	66	13
Costa Rica	18	16	13
South Africa	3	2	20

Source: GATT Secretariat.

Appendix Table 14
Bindings on industrial products of individual developing economies[1]
(Million US dollars and percentages)

Participant	Imports from MFN origins	Percentage bound			
		Pre-Uruguay Round		Post-Uruguay Round	
		Share of lines	Share of imports	Share of lines	Share of imports
Argentina	2,981	5	21	100	100
Brazil	11,409	6	23	100	100
Chile	1,838	100	100	100	100
Colombia	3,530	1	3	100	100
Costa Rica	840	100	100	100	100
El Salvador	557	100	100	100	100
Hong Kong	115,549	1	1	24	23
India	10,179	4	12	62	68
Indonesia	12,603	10	30	93	92
Jamaica	1,111	0	0	100	100
Korea Rep.	40,610	10	24	90	89
Macau	1,542	0	0	10	10
Malaysia	11,270	0	2	62	79
Mexico	10,988	100	100	100	100
Peru	1,399	7	20	100	100
Philippines	9,189	6	9	59	67
Romania	3,456	21	10	100	100
Senegal	613	29	40	32	41
Singapore	32,860	0	0	65	73
Sri Lanka	2,357	4	7	8	11
Thailand	14,555	2	12	68	70
Tunisia	2,976	0	0	46	68
Turkey	5,832	34	38	37	39
Uruguay	508	3	11	100	100
Venezuela	5,097	100	100	100	100
Zimbabwe	631	8	11	9	13

[1]Excluding petroleum.

Appendix Table 15
Commitments in service activities by major country group
(Number of countries)

Service activity	DC	LDC	Transition	Total	Service activity	DC	LDC	Transition	Total
1. BUSINESS SERVICES					**1. BUSINESS SERVICES**				
A. Professional services					E. Rental/leasing without operators				
a. Legal	25	19	4	48	a. Ships	22	5	3	30
b. Accounting, auditing & bookeeping	25	26	4	55	b. Aircraft	22	4	1	27
c. Taxation	22	12	3	40	c. Other transport equipment	25	10	3	38
d. Architectural	25	21	3	49	d. Other machinery and equipment	24	7	1	32
e. Engineering	25	27	4	56	e. Other	4	2	1	7
f. Integrated engineering	24	11	3	38	F. Other business services				
g. Urban planning and landscape architecture	23	11	3	37	a. Advertising services	23	16	4	43
h. Medical and dental	18	15	4	37	b. Market research and public opinion polling	24	14	3	41
i. Veterinary	21	3	3	27	c. Management consulting	24	25	4	53
j. Midwives, nurses, physiotherapists and para-medical personnel	17	2	1	20	d. Related to management consulting	24	8	2	34
k. Other	14	3	0	17	e. Technical testing and analysis	21	13	1	35
B. Computer and related services					f. Incidental to agriculture, hunting and forestry	24	11	4	39
a. Consultancy services related to the installation of computer hardware	24	27	4	55	g. Incidental to fishing	21	9	1	31
b. Software implementation	24	27	4	55	h. Incidental to mining	21	11	2	34
c. Data processing	24	27	4	55	i. Incidental to manufacturing	6	5	1	12
d. Database	23	21	4	48	j. Incidental to energy distribution	2	1	1	4
e. Other	23	7	2	32	k. Placement and supply of personnel	20	4	1	25
C. Research and development					l. Investigation and security	20	1	1	22
a. R&D on natural sciences	3	11	1	15	m. Related scientific and technical consulting services	12	5	3	20
b. R&D on social sciences and humanities	22	12	3	37	n. Maintenance and repair on equipment[1]	23	11	3	37
c. Interdisciplinary R&D	4	9	1	14	o. Building-cleaning services	25	6	3	34
D. Real estate services					p. Photographic services	23	5	4	32
a. Own or leased property	22	2	0	24	q. Packaging services	20	4	3	27
b. On a fee or contract basis	23	3	0	26	r. Printing, publishing	21	3	5	29
					s. Convention services	22	7	0	29
					t. Other	19	11	1	31

Service activity	DC	LDC	Transition	Total	Service activity	DC	LDC	Transition	Total
2. **COMMUNICATION SERVICES**					2. **COMMUNICATION SERVICES**				
A. Postal services	0	3	0	3	E. Other	0	6	0	6
B. Courier services	4	15	3	22	3. **CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES**				
C. Telecommunication services					A. General construction work for buildings	24	22	3	49
a. Voice telephone services	0	10	0	10	B. General construction work for civil engineering	24	21	3	48
b. Packet-switched data transmission services	2	9	0	11	C. Installation and assembly work	23	19	3	45
c. Circuit-switched data transmission services	2	10	0	12	D. Building completion and finishing work	23	13	3	39
d. Telex services	1	6	0	7	E. Other	20	13	3	36
e. Telegraph services	0	6	0	6	4. **DISTRIBUTION SERVICES**				
f. Facsimile services	1	8	2	11	A. Commission agents' services	23	4	0	27
g. Private leased circuit services	1	7	0	8	B. Wholesale trade services	25	8	4	37
h. Electronic mail	25	19	4	48	C. Retailing services	25	9	4	38
i. Voice mail	25	17	4	46	D. Franchising	23	5	3	31
j. On-line information and data base retrieval	25	21	4	50	E. Other	14	0	0	14
k. Electronic data interchange (EDI)	25	14	4	43	5. **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES**				
l. Enchanced/value-added facsimile services, incl. store and forward, store and retrieve	9	16	4	29	A. Primary education services	18	4	4	26
m. Code and protocol conversion	25	12	4	41	B. Secondary education services	19	6	3	28
n. On-line information and/or data processing (incl. transaction processing)	9	16	4	29	C. Higher education services	18	3	4	25
o. Other	4	15	2	21	D. Adult education	18	1	4	23
D. Audiovisual services					E. Other education services	3	4	2	9
a. Motion picture and video tape production and distribution services	3	10	0	13	6. **ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**				
b. Motion picture projection services	3	3	0	6	A. Sewage services	23	6	2	31
c. Radio and televiaion services	2	1	0	3	B. Refuse disposal services	24	6	3	33
d. Radio and television services	2	4	0	6	C. Sanitation and similar services	23	5	3	31
e. Sound recording	2	2	0	4	D. Other	23	6	1	30
f. Other	2	2	0	4					

Service activity	DC	LDC	Transition	Total	Service activity	DC	LDC	Transition	Total
7. **FINANCIAL SERVICES**					7. **FINANCIAL SERVICES**				
A. All insurance and insurance-related services					g. Participation in issues of all kinds of securities[2]	23	27	4	54
a. Life, accident and health insurance services	24	38	4	66	h. Money broking	24	13	0	37
b. Non-life insurance services	25	37	4	66	i. Asset management[3]	23	23	2	48
c. Reinsurance and retrocession	25	41	4	70	j. Settlement and clearing services for financial assets, incl. securities, derivative products, and other negotiable instruments	23	13	3	39
d. Services auxiliary to insurance (including broking and agency services	24	36	4	64	k. Advisory and other auxiliary financial services[4]	23	28	2	53
B. Banking and other financial services (excl. insurance)					l. Provision and transfer of financial information, and financial data processing and related software by providers of other financial services.	23	20	2	45
a. Acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds from the public	24	35	4	63	C. Other	1	10	0	11
b. Lending of all types, incl., inter alia, consumer credit, mortgage credit, factoring and financing of commercial transaction	23	35	4	62	8. **HEALTH RELATED AND SOCIAL SERVICES (other than those listed under Professional services)**				
c. Financial leasing	24	22	2	48	A. Hospital services	15	15	2	32
d. All payment and money trnasmission services	24	25	3	52	B. Other human health services	2	4	1	7
e. Guarantees and commitments	23	24	4	51	C. Social services	13	1	1	15
f. Trading for own account or for account of customers, whether or an exchange, in an over-the-counter market or otherwise the following:					9. **TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES**				
f1. Money market instruments	23	21	3	47	A. Hotel and restaurants (incl. catering)	25	69	4	98
f2. Foreign exchange	24	23	3	50	B. Travel agencies and tour operators services	25	53	4	82
f3. Derivative products incl., but not limited to, futures and options	24	11	1	36	C. Tourist guide services	24	24	2	50
f4. Exchange rate and interest rate instrumtnes, inclu., prodducts such as swaps, forward rate agreements, etc.	23	15	3	41	D. Other	1	12	0	13
f5. Transferable securities	22	20	3	45					
f6. Other negotiable instruments and financial assets, incl. bullion	24	15	0	39					

Service activity	DC	LDC	Transition	Total
10. RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING SERVICES				
A. Entertainment services (other than audiovisual)	17	16	1	34
B. News agency services	22	1	0	23
C. Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural	5	4	0	9
D. Sporting and other recreational services	20	15	1	36
E. Other	2	2	0	4
11. TRANSPORT SERVICES				
A. Maritime transport services				
a. Passenger transportation	3	16	0	19
b. Freight transportation	3	22	0	25
c. Rental of vessels with their crew	14	6	0	20
d. Maintenance and repair of vessels	1	8	1	10
e. Pushing and towing services	1	3	0	4
f. Supporting services for maritime transport	1	6	0	7
B. Internal waterways transport				
a. Passenger transportation	1	4	2	7
b. Freight transportation	1	1	2	4
c. Rental of vessels with crew	13	0	2	15
d. Maintenance and repair of vessels	1	0	3	4
e. Pushing and towing services	2	0	2	4
f. Supporting for internal waterway transport	2	2	2	6
C. Air transport services				
a. Passenger transportation	0	3	1	4
d. Maintenance and repair or aircraft	20	13	4	37

Service activity	DC	LDC	Transition	Total
11. TRANSPORT SERVICES				
e. Supporting services for air transport	19	14	2	35
D. Space transport	2	0	0	2
E. Rail transport services				
a. Passenger transportation	4	4	1	9
b. Freight transportation	4	5	1	10
c. Pushing and towing services	3	2	0	5
d. Maintenance and repair or rail transport equipment	19	4	3	26
e. Supporting services for rail transport services	2	3	0	5
F. Road transport services				
a. Passenger transportation	23	9	0	32
b. Freight transportation	22	14	0	36
c. Rental of commercail vehicles with operator	18	2	0	20
d. Maintenance and repair of road transport equipment	22	4	3	29
e. Supporting services for road transport services	2	2	0	4
G. Pipeline transport				
a. Transportation of fuels	2	0	1	3
b. Transportation of other goods	3	1	0	4
H. Services auxiliary to all modes of transport				
a. Cargo-handling services	3	11	0	14
b. Storage and warehouse services	21	13	0	35
c. Freight transport agency services	21	9	0	30
d. Other	19	8	0	27
I. Other transport Services	14	6	0	20

[1] Not including maritime vessels, aircraft or other transport equipment.

[2] Including under-writing and placement as agent (whether publicly or privately) and provision of service related to such issues.

[3] Such as cash or portfolio management, all forms of collective investment management, pension fund management, custodial depository and trust services

[4] On all the activities listed in Article 1B or MTN-TNC/W/50, incl. credit reference and analysis, investment and portfolio research and advice, advice on acquisitions and on corporate restructuring and strategy

Appendix Table 16
Commitments on service activities of individual participants

Participant	Number of service activities inscribed in schedules of commitments	Participant	Number of service activities inscribed in schedules of commitments
Developed economies			
Australia	93	Liechtenstein	78
Austria	109	New Zealand	79
Canada	92	Norway	96
European Union	106	South Africa	74
Finland	75	Sweden	89
Iceland	96	Switzerland	107
Japan	109	United States	101
Developing economies			
Algeria	1	Kuwait	44
Antigua & Barbuda	17	Macau	24
Argentina	57	Madagascar	2
Aruba	22	Malaysia	69
Bahrain	4	Malta	8
Bangladesh	1	Mauritius	11
Barbados	6	Mexico	68
Belize	1	Morocco	41
Benin	13	Mozambique	17
Bolivia	6	Myanmar	3
Brazil	43	Namibia	3
Brunei Darussalam	21	Netherlands Antilles	22
Burkina Faso	2	New Caledonia	7
Cameroon	3	Nicaragua	45
Chile	31	Niger	5
Colombia	42	Nigeria	29
Congo	4	Pakistan	35
Costa Rica	14	Paraguay	11
Cote d'Ivoire	15	Peru	27
Cuba	33	Philippines	45
Cyprus	9	Romania	45
Dominica	5	Saint Lucia	8
Dominican Republic	68	Senegal	22

Participant	Number of service activities inscribed in schedules of commitments	Participant	Number of service activities inscribed in schedules of commitments
Developing economies			
Egypt	28	Singapore	55
El Salvador	25	Sri Lanka	2
Fiji	1	St. Vincent & Grenadines	8
Gabon	14	Suriname	5
Ghana	32	Swaziland	9
Grenada	5	Tanzania	1
Guatemala	11	Thailand	71
Guyana	17	Trinidad & Tobago	19
Honduras	14	Tunisia	11
Hong Kong	61	Turkey	72
India	33	Uganda	2
Indonesia	7	Uruguay	24
Israel	49	Venezuela	52
Jamaica	32	Zambia	15
Kenya	22	Zimbabwe	20
Korea, Rep. of	80		
Transition economies			
Czech Republic	81	Poland	54
Hungary	89	Slovak Republic	82

REFERENCES

Anderson, J.E. (1988), *The Relative Inefficiency of Quotas*, The MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass.

Balassa, B. (1985), "Exports, Policy Choices, and Economic Growth in Developing Countries after the 1973 Oil Shock," *Journal of Development Economics,* vol 18(2), 23-35.

Baldwin, R. (1992), "Measurable Dynamic Gains from Trade," *Journal of Political Economy 100,* 162-174.

Barro, R. (1991), "Economic Growth in a Cross Section of Countries," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, May 1991, 407-443.

Blackhurst, R. (1973), "Estimating the Impact of Tariff Manipulation: The Excess Demand and Supply Approach, *Oxford Economic Papers*, March.

Brandão, A.S., and Martin, W. (1993), "Implications of Agricultural Liberalization for the Developing Countries," World Bank working paper (March).

Brown, D.K., (1994), "Properties of Applied General Equilibrium Trade Models with Monopolistic Competition and Foreign Direct Investment," in J.F. Francois and C.R. Shiells, eds., *Modelling Trade Policy*, Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

Brown, D.K., Deardorff, A.V. and Stern, R.M. (1992), "A North American Free Trade Agreement: Analytical Issues and a Computational Assessment," *The World Economy* 15(1), 15-29.
Ethier, Wilfred (1982), "National and International Returns to Scale in the Modern Theory of International Trade," *American Economic Review 72,* (June), p. 950-959.

Clements, K.W., and Sjaastad, L. (1985), How Protection Taxes Exporters, Thames Essays no. 39, Gower for the Trade Policy Research Centre.

Dollar, D. (1992), "Outward-oriented Developing Economies Really Do Grow More Rapidly: Evidence from 95 LDCs, 1976-1985," *Economic Development and Cultural Change,* vol 40, 523-544.

Easterly, W. (1993), "How Much Do Distortions Affect Growth," *Journal of Monetary Economics*, vol 32, 1-26.

Edwards, S. (1992), "Trade Orientation, Distortions and Growth in Developing Countries," *Journal of Development Economics*, vol 39, 31-57.

Feder, G. (1983), "On Exports and Economic Growth," *Journal of Development Economics,* 59-73.

Flam, H. and Nordstrom, H. (1994), "The Single Market(s) for Cars in Europe," Institute for International Economic Studies, Stockholm, mimeo.

Francois, J.F., McDonald, B., and Nordström, H. (1993a), "The Growth Effects of the Uruguay Round," Uruguay Round background paper, GATT: Geneva.

Francois, J.F., McDonald, B., and Nordström, H. (1993b), "Economywide Effects of the Uruguay Round," Uruguay Round background paper, GATT: Geneva.

Francois, J.F., McDonald, B., and Nordström, H. (1994), "The Uruguay Round: A Global General Equilibrium Assessment" working paper, GATT: Geneva.

Francois, J.F. and Shiells, C. (1993), "The Dynamic Effects of Trade Liberalization," U.S. International Trade Commission pub. 2608, February.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (1993), *An Analysis of the Proposed Uruguay Round Agreement, with Particular Emphasis on Aspects of Interest to Developing Countries*, MTN.TNC/W/122, MTN.GNG/W/30, Uruguay Round Background Paper, Geneva.

Goldin, I., Knudsen, O., van der Mensbrugghe, D. (1993), "Trade Liberalisation: Global Economic Implications," OECD and the World Bank, Paris.

Grossman, G.M. and Helpman, E. (1991), *Innovation and Growth in the Global Economy*, MIT Press: Cambridge.

Haaland, J. and Truls C.T. (1994), "The Uruguay Round and Trade in Manufactures and Services. General Equilibrium Simulations of Production, Trade and welfare Effects of Liberalization," CEPR discussion paper 1008.

Hamilton, C. (1986) "An Assessment of Voluntary Restraints on Hong Kong's Exports to Europe and the United States," *Economica*, vol. 53, August.

Hamilton, C. (1990), *Textiles Trade and the Developing Countries: Eliminating the Multi-Fibre Arrangement in the 1990s*, World Bank, Washington DC.

Harris, R.G., (1986) "Market Structure and Trade Liberalization: A General Equilibrium Assessment," in T.N. Srinivasan and J. Whalley, eds., *General Equilibrium Trade Policy Modelling*, MIT Press: Cambridge.

Harris, R.G., (1984) "Applied General Equilibrium Analysis of Small Open Economies with Scale Economies and Imperfect Competition," *American Economic Review* 74, 1016-31.

Harrison, G., Rutherford, T. and Tarr, D. (1994) "Product Standards, Imperfect Competition, and Completion of the Market in the European Union," The World Bank International Economics Department, Policy Research Working Paper 1293, April.

Harrison, A. (1993), "Openness and Growth: A Time-Series, Cross-Country Analysis for Developing Countries," Manuscript, The World Bank, October.

Hertel, T. and Tsingas, M. (1993), "GTAP Model Documentation," in Shortcourse in Global Trade Analysis, mimeo, Perdue.

IMF (1993), "Trade as an Engine of Growth," in World Economic Outlook, May, 70-80.

Kirmani, N., Molajoni, P., and Mayer, T. (1984), "Effects of Increased market Access on Exports of Developing Countries," *IMF Staff Papers*, vol. 31 no. 4, December.

Krueger, A. (1978), *Foreign Trade Regimes and Economic Development: Liberalization Attempts and Consequences*. Cambridge, MA: Ballinger Pub. Co. for NBER.

Laird, S. and Yeats, A. (1988), "Quantitative Methods for Trade Barrier Analysis," mimeo, World Bank, Washington, DC.

Leamer, E. (1988), "Measure of Openness," in R. Baldwin (ed.) *Trade Policy and Empirical Analysis*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL.

Lee, J. (1993). "International Trade, Distortions, and Long-Run Economic Growth," *IMF Staff Papers*, 40, 299-328, June.

Levine, R. and Renelt, D. (1992), "A Sensitivity Analysis of Cross-Country Growth Regressions," *The American Economic Review*, vol 82(4), 942-963, September.

Matin, K. (1992), "Openness and Economic Performance in Sub-Saharan Africa; Evidence from Time-Series Cross-Country Analysis," WPS 1025, World Bank, November.

de Melo, J. and Tarr, D., (1992) *A General Equilibrium Analysis of U.S. Foreign Trade Policy*, MIT Press: Cambridge, MA.

Michaely, M. (1977), "Exports and Growth: An Empirical Investigation," *Journal of Development Economics, vol* 4(1), 49-53.

Norman, V.D., (1990), "Assessing Trade and Welfare Effects of Trade Liberalization: A Comparison of Alternative Approaches to CGE Modelling with Imperfect Competition," *European Economic Review* 34, 725-45.

Nguyen, T.T., Perroni, C., and Wigle, R.M. (1993), "An Evaluation of the Draft Final Act of the Uruguay Round," *The Economic Journal*, vol 103(421), 1540-1558.

OECD (1990), PSE/CSE Calculations, Paris (mimeograph).

OECD (1993), "Assessing the Effects of the Uruguay Round," Trade Policy Issues Paper 2, Paris.

Roland-Holst, D.W., Reinert, K.A. and Shiells, C.R., (1994), "A General Equilibrium Analysis of North American Economic Integration," in J.F. Francois and C.R. Shiells, eds., *Modelling Trade Policy*, Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

Silberston, Z.A. (1984), *The Multifibre Arrangement and the U.K. Economy*, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

Syrquin, M., and Chenery, H., (1989), "Three Decades of Industrialization," *The World Bank Economic Review*, vol 3(2), 145-181.

Trela, I. and Whalley, J. (1990), "Unravelling the Threads of the MFA," in C. Hamilton, ed., *Textiles Trade and the Developing Countries: Eliminating the Multi-Fibre Arrangement in the 1990s*, World Bank, Washington DC.

UNCTAD (1986), *Protectionism and Structural Adjustment*, United Nations, New York.

UNCTAD, (1994a) "The Outcome of the Uruguay Round: An Initial Assessment," Trade and Development Report, Geneva.

UNCTAD, (1994b)"The Outcome of the Uruguay Round: An Initial Assessment," supporting papers to the Trade and Development Report, Geneva.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (1990), "Estimates of Producer and Consumer Subsidy Equivalents: Government Intervention in Agriculture 1986-87," Statistical Bulletin no. 803, Agricultural Trade Analysis Division, Economic Research Service, Washington.

United Stated International Trade Commission (1993), *The Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints Phase I: Manufacturing*, USITC publication 2222, Washington DC, October.

U.S. International Trade Commission (1991), "The Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints, Phase III: Services, with a CGE Analysis of Significant U.S. Import Restraints," September.

United Stated International Trade Commission (1993), *The Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints*, USITC publication 2699, Washington DC, November.

Whalley, J. (1992), "The Multifibre Arrangement and China's Growth Prospects," in K. Anderson, ed., *New Silk Roads*, Cambridge University Press.

World Bank, (1987), *The World Development Report 1987*, Oxford University Press.

Yang, Y. (1992), "The Impact of MFA on World Clothing and Textile Markets with Special Reference to China," Ph.D. dissertation, Australian National University, Canberra.

Yang, Y. (1994a), "Trade Liberalization with Externalities: A General Equilibrium Assessment of the Uruguay Round," mimeo.

Yang, Y. (1994b), "The Impact of the MFA Phasing Out on World Clothing and Textile Markets," *Journal of Development Studies* 30, July.