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JOINT BRASILIA/WASHINGTON STUDY ON TRADE RELATIONS
BETWEEN BRASIL AND THE UNITED STATES

Prepared by the ECLA Washington Office. The opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of ECLA.

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15 July 1983

CONTENTS

Terms of Reference for ConsultantPages 1-4

Annex: Annotated Outline of StudyPages 5-22

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División de Trabajo por Capítulos y
CalendarioPages 1-4

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANT

A. Background

1. The maintainance of high export growth rates is of fundamental importance for the industrial and economic development of Brazil and for the financing of its imports and foreign debt service.
2. In the sixties and seventies the markets of the industrialized countries were relatively open for Brazilian products. However, the long economic recession in the industrialized countries, and the high growth rates of Brazilian exports have provoked increased pressure for restrictions on the imports of Brazilian products, in spite of its still low penetration rates in the markets of the industrialized countries.
3. Brazil has developed a modern and generally efficient production apparatus and is now internationally competitive in many industrial sectors. The industrial countries are reluctant to reduce the dimension of industries in which they have become less competitive, especially in the current economic recession which makes adjustments to trade more difficult and painful. Even modern sectors request for restrictions on Brazilian imports or for pressure for the opening up of the Brazilian market as they fear otherwise Brazil will become a strong competitor in the near future in what are today its infant-industries. Fundamental questions are thus at stake, such as the present and future international division of labour.
4. It must also be stated that Brazil's industrialization process traditionally has been based to a large extent on import substitution, which is one of the explanatory factors of the existence of export disincentives,^{1/} that had to be overcome by the granting of subsidies.^{2/} This factor makes Brazil's export especially sensitive to import restrictions, principally in the United States, where countervailing duties are applied^{2/} more frequently and strictly than in other countries.

^{1/} An important disincentive traditionally has been the overvaluation of the exchange rate.

^{2/} In 1982, about 25% of the value of all US imports from Brazil or 40% of the value of US imports of industrial products were subject to either countervailing duty proceedings or to offsetting export taxes in Brazil.

5. The increase in U.S. protectionism can also be explained by the high value of the U.S. dollar.
6. International trade relations have become increasingly complicated. In the first place, tariffs have been reduced continuously and protection have to rely to a ever larger extend on non-tariff measures. Second, the economies of industrialized and developing countries have become increasingly interrelated. The developing countries have for a long time been the most dynamic market outlet for many sectors in the industrialized countries, principally for those of capital goods which were faced with sluggish growth in their home markets. The ability of the developing countries to pay the service of their foreign debt also depend to an increasing extend on their export performance. For these reasons, among others, the Governments of the United States and Brazil have become more involved in bilateral trade relations and they have interrelated different topics.
7. The option between protectionism and free trade in the industrialized countries, is a complicated one. Exporters, importers and the banking sector will have reasons to support the maintainance of an open trading system, whereas specific economic sectors, trade unions and many politicians will support protectionist pressures. Government agencies involved in the formulation and implementations of U.S. trade policy and legislation have different discretionary authorities and also widely different standpoints.

B. Purpose of this study

The purpose of this study is to analize the recent development of Brazilian exports to the United States, and the relative importance of U.S. import restrictions on these trade flows. It will identify the different forms of U.S. import restriction on Brazilian products, describe briefly the way they work and quantify the value of trade involved. For the interpretation of these restrictions a short analysis will be made of the relevant elements of the trade policies of Brazil

and the United States, as well as of the underlying forces of protectionist pressures in the United States. Attention shall be paid to the institutional settlement of U.S. trade policy, the role of different groups in the decision making process regarding the option between free trade and protectionism and the positions of the two Governments towards international trade problems, both in the framework of international organizations as in bilateral contacts. It will also briefly analyze the interrelations between different topics of international trade and between these trade topics and the foreign debt problem. The study is expected to achieve a better understanding of the commercial relations of one of the major developing countries, which has achieved high export growth rates, and its most important single trading partner, as an example of current and future relations between developing and industrialized countries.

Organization of the study

The ECLA Offices in Brazilia and Washington shall prepare jointly a draft document, consisting of five chapters, that will contain the basic information and its interpretation.

A consultant, appointed by Mr. Marco Pollner, will review the draft document in detail and prepare an additional chapter, that will present the main conclusions and an outlook on future developments. He will do this under supervision of Mr. Marco Pollner and in accordance with the Annex to these terms of reference.

The Consultant will conduct in-depth interviews with U.S. Government Officials, in accordance with Mr. Marco Pollner.

Eventually, the Consultant will collect and elaborate some additional information, either by himself or with the assistance of somebody else appointed by the ECLA Washington Office, whose fees shall be financed out of the total funds available for this consultancy.

The consultant is expected to consider the comments of the ECLA Offices in Brasilia and Washington on the first drafting of the study. The final version shall be published as an ECLA document, under the responsibility of the Brasilia and Washington Offices, with the approval of the Executive Secretary.

ANNEX

Annotated Outline of Study

I. Introduction

Draft report

The draft report will present points for the analysis of Brazilian exports to the US markets. It will comment on some of the statistical tables on the international sector for the US economy, Brazil/US commercial relations, penetration rates of selected Brazilian products, etc., presented in Chapter IV. /It will also comment on the relative importance of economic agents (public firms, State trading companies, private national firms, subsidiaries of transnational corporations and private trading companies) 1/, on Brazilian exports to the United States⁷.

Comments will be made on the underlying forces of U.S. protectionism, such as changes in comparative advantages, the U.S. trade deficit (Japan), the overvaluation of the U.S. dollar, technology transfer, Brazilian export incentives, etc. U.S. protectionism regarding Brazil will be compared briefly with U.S. protectionism faced by other developing countries, such as the major exporting countries on South-east Asia and Mexico.

Final document

The consultant will review the draft document.

^{1/} Brasilia Office. Based on statistics of one or two recent years. Statistics will be included in Section IV.

II. U.S. Trade Policy

Draft report

The draft report will present a brief description of the U.S. trade policy (in relation to this study), its philosophy with regard to free trade, protectionism, the role of the Government in export promotion, etc. It will describe briefly the institutional settlement of U.S. trade policy and the role of different Government agencies in its formulation and implementation, paying special attention to the different responsibilities and points of view of these agencies. in general and with respect to such items as fair trade, graduation, reciprocity, import relief, etc. It will also shortly comment on the actions of private sector groups and the interaction between the private sectors and Government agencies with respect to the initiation and the decision making process regarding the implementation of import restrictions. Some comments will be made on the different forms of import restrictions such as tariffs, countervailing and anti-dumping duties, import relief programs, retaliations against unfair trade practices, etc.

Final document

The consultant will review the draft report .

III. Brazil's trade policy

Draft report

The draft report will comment on recent trends in Brazil's trade policy (since the mid-sixties when the export promotion program began to be implemented). It will explain the external factors that contributed to changes in the orientation of Brazil's trade policy and to adjustment of its instruments. The draft report will explain the main elements of the Brazilian export promotion program and its relation with Brazil's rights and obligations under the GATT and with other international trade codes (e.g. the OECD agreement on export credits). It will also comment on Brazil/U.S. understandings regarding export incentives.

Final report

The consultant will review this chapter and comment on it.

IV. BRASIL/UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

1. Recent trends

Draft report

This section will present a short review of recent trends in Brazil/United States trade based on Brazilian and U.S. foreign trade statistics.^{1/} Indicators to be presented are: value of trade, bilateral trade balance, annual growth rates, participation in overall trade, etc.

U.S. imports from Brazil will be classified in broad categories and also according to different criteria, such as e.g. GSP/non-GSP, duty free GSP/non GSP, products subject to non-tariff restrictions/overall imports.

Final report

The consultant will review and comment on the conclusions presented in the draft report.

2. U.S. Market penetration rates of Brazilian products

Draft report

This section will present market penetration rates of selected Brazilian products in the U.S., measured as imports from Brazil related to imports from all sources, and to U.S. apparent consumption (these data are available from USITC studies).

Final report

The consultant will review and comment on the draft report.

^{1/} U.S.-Brazil trade statistics for recent years will have to be sent to Brasilia.

3. Elements of the Brazilian industrial and trade policies
and U.S. reactions

Draft report

The draft report will explain briefly the theoretical and political arguments of some aspects of the Brazilian industrial and trade policies that received attention in U.S.-Brazil trade relations, principally:

- i) the need to protect infant industries,
- ii) the need to subsidize exports (of principally of manufactured products),
- iii) conditions for the establishment of affiliates of foreign firms in Brazil, and
- iv) export credit finance.

Final report

The Consultant is expected to review the draft report, elaborate theoretical arguments and eventually conduct interviews with U.S. officers for the final drafting of this section.

4. Brazil/United States talks and negotiations

- i) in the framework of international organizations, such as GATT and UNCTAD, on items like international trade in services, graduation, the escape clause, multifibers, etc.
- ii) bilateral talks and negotiations, e.g. on the Brazilian export incentives program, suspension agreements, discussions on export credit finance (in the framework of a Joint Committee, etc.)

Draft report

The draft report will comment on these items on the basis of information collected in Brazil.

Final report

The consultant is expected to conduct in-depth interviews with U.S. authorities for the final drafting of this section.

5. The U.S. GSP program and Brazilian exports

Background

This section will include an analysis of the GSP program of the United States, its institutional settlement and the prospects of its future development (after 1985). It will describe shortly the ways in which individual countries can be excluded from the benefits of duty-free treatment (competitive needs formula and graduation), and indicate the articles for which Brazil has been excluded for one or more year, and the value of trade involved.

This section will compare the increase of the value of U.S. imports of GSP-articles from Brazil with that of total imports from Brazil and comment shortly on the importance of the U.S. GSP program for Brazilian exports to the U.S.

Draft report

The draft report will review shortly the mechanism of the U.S. GSP program, present the value of imports of GSP-articles from Brazil that entered the U.S. market duty-free or dutiable, according to either the competitive need formula or graduation. It will shortly comment on the possible effects on Brazilian exports of the graduation policy.

Final report

The consultant will review the draft report and make additional comments on the graduation issue and prospects for the GSP program after 1985.

V. U.S. PROTECTIONISM REGARDING BRAZILIAN PRODUCTS

1. Tariff protection

Background

Tariffs in the U.S. are low and will be reduced even more as a result of the reductions approved upon in the Tokyo Round. However, tariffs on some specific items are still high and have been excluded from multilateral trade negotiations, in some cases by law when specific items were subject to some form of import relief (e.g. textiles and footwear). Some articles of special interest to Brazil suffer high tariffs and are excluded "ab initio" from the U.S. GSP program, such as footwear, textiles, steel products and frozen concentrated orange juice.

It would be interesting to have some computer outprint of all imports from Brazil and the present and post-MTN tariff rate (tariffs must be expressed as ad-valorem equivalents). In this case, a short analysis can be presented on U.S. tariff policy and its effects on Brazilian exports.

Draft report

If data were available, the draft report could present some indicators of U.S. tariff protection, such as the trade weighted average tariff charged on Brazilian products (currently and after MTN reductions, at latest in 1987), and high tariff rates on specific articles. It would also be interesting to indicate the reasons for exclusions of specific articles from MTN-reductions.

Final report

Review of draft report and additional comments.

2. Non-tariff barriers
- i) Countervailing duties

Background

Countervailing duties have been applied to Brazilian products ever since 1974 (footwear). The number of products subject to countervailing duty proceedings increased sharply in 1981, due to the economic recession in the United States, the high value of the dollar and the re-introduction of fiscal subsidies in Brazil. An additional factor is the difficult situation of the U.S. steel industry and the function of the U.S. market as an outlet for steel industries, which in many developed and developing countries possess over capacity in relation to their domestic markets. As a result at the end of 1982 some 15 articles imported from Brazil suffered from either countervailing duty proceedings in the U.S. or off-setting export taxes in Brazil., representing about 25% of the value of total U.S. imports from Brazil, and 40% of the U.S. imports of manufactured articles from Brazil (1981 trade).

With regard to the subsidies/countervailing duties item, consideration should be given to the need that developing countries have to subsidize their exports (specially of manufactured products), in order to overcome internal and external trade distortions, as has been recognized in the Agreement on Interpretation and Application of Articles VI, XVI, and XXIII of the GATT. These factors lead to revise the concept of "fairness" of export subsidization by developing countries. It must also be commented why countervailing duty

proceedings in many cases should be considered as protectionist measures and not as a simple correction of unfair trade practices.

The attitude towards export subsidies by specialized agencies within the United States is different, partly due to the differences in discretionary authority granted to them by the U.S. trade legislation. The subsidy investigations by the Commerce Department has been said to be rather technocratic and microeconomic processes, carried out by intermediate level bureaucrats. The U.S. legislation is less tolerant than that of other countries as the imposition of countervailing duties is mandatory (at to the full level of subsidies determined by Commerce) once all the conditions established by law are fulfilled. (Opposite to e.g. CEE regulations).

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative seems to have a broader view. For instance, it refused to incorporate Brazil in a recent Section 301. Investigation on specialty steels (Unfair foreign practices and violations of U.S. rights under trade agreements, Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended). It also seems to play an important role in the achievement of "suspension agreements" between the Government of Brazil and Commerce. There might even exist some pressure of the USTR on Commerce with regard to the technical aspects of the subsidy investigations; for instance, in relation to the choice of the reference interest rate used to calculate the subsidy element of preferential working capital finance granted to Brazilian exporters.

The U.S. International Trade Commission has been said to possess more discretionary authority in its determination whether subsidized imports cause a material injury to a domestic industry. These

determinations are made by high level officers, appointed by the President for 9-year periods.

The threshold for affirmative determinations in preliminary investigations seem to be very low. This means that the filing of a petition for countervailing duties to be charged on imports of Brazilian articles have a high probability to result in complicated and time-consuming investigations, even if the final determination of ITC might be negative.

The uncertainty to importers and exporters caused by countervailing duty proceedings, increased by the possibility of retroactive adjustments through the annual reviews of outstanding orders by the Department of Commerce must be stressed, even if its effects on Brazilian exports to the U.S. are difficult to quantify.

Comments shall be made on talks and agreement on subsidies between the Brazilian and the U.S. Government on the occasion the Brazilian signing of the GATT subsidy code, discussions between the U.S. Trade Representative and the Brazilian Government on the Brazilian export incentives program, the U.S.-Brazil agreement on the extension of the fiscal export credit in Brazil through April 1985, suspension agreements, talks on export finance in a Joint Brazil-United States Committee, etc.

Some relation seems to exist between the U.S. willingness to agree upon the extension of the fiscal export credits in Brazil and the Brazilian support to some U.S. proposals on international services trade in the GATT Ministerial Meeting. The U.S. would have committed itself to maintain a relatively open trading system for Brazilian products, considering the Brazilian need to achieve a 6-billion trade

surplus in order to finance its imports and foreign debt service, in exchange for a Brazilian commitment not to increase the level of export subsidization. The bridge-loans granted to Brazil by the U.S. Trasury at the end of 1982 are also related to the items mentioned above.

Draft report

Exclusive information has been collected on the articles that have been involved in countervailing duty investigations, and the value of corresponding trade in recent years. Comments shall be made on the Brazilian export incentives program, the subsidy investigations by the Department of Commerce, and the injury investigations of ITC. The following set of tables shall be prepared:

1. A list of articles involved in CVD proceedings, the result of preliminary and final investigations by both Commerce and ITC and the rate of the CVD-order or export tax if applicable.
2. The calculation of the subsidy amount of the different elements of the Brazilian export promotion program according to Commerce.
3. The value of trade involved according to either Brazilian export and U.S. import statistics, as well as some indicators of market penetration rates in the U.S. (imports from Brazil in relation to imports from all sources and U.S. apparent consumption, if available from ITC studies).

Final report

The consultant is expected to comment on the theoretical and political aspects of export subsidies granted by developing countries and its interpretation by U.S. Government agencies and other representative groups in the United States. He is also expected to conduct in-depth interviews with officials on some of the points raised in the draft and to revise it according to these interviews and his own experience.

ii) Anti-dumping duties

Background

A smaller number of Brazilian products have been involved in anti-dumping cases. The reason might be that a reasonable indication of dumping is more difficult to be found by U.S. petitioners than subsidies through the well-known export incentives programs. Recently, the number of anti-cumping cases increased. The reason might be that petitioners, who do not agree with suspension agreements, bring forward their cases again, under the anti-dumping law.

Draft report

The draft report will register the anti-cumping cases, regarding Brazilian products and the value of trade involved present market penetration indicators, and make some comments on ITC investigations.

Final report

The consultant will revise the draft report and improve it based on his own knowledge and experience and on in-depth interviews.

iii) Escape clause

Background

Import relief for sectors that suffer injury by increased imports, although neither subsidized or dumped, is maybe the most important form of U.S. protectionism. Quotas, VERs and OMAs are famous. Brazilian products have only scarcely been involved in section 201 investigations. ITC has conducted several investigations on footwear, but no special measures were taken against Brazilian footwear. Recently, Brazil got involved in a escape clause case regarding specialty steels.

The market penetration rate of Brazilian products itself is generally low, so probably Brazil will not easily become subject to escape clause investigations. Moreover, as it is relatively easy to present indications of subsidization of Brazilian products, and petitioners would prefer to initiate countervailing duty cases against Brazil, as CVD-orders are mandatory, whereas import relief under section 201 is optional. The threshold for the proof of injury is also higher in escape clause cases.

However, in some sectors where the import penetration from all sources is high, Brazil might get involved in new investigations and import relief programs.

Draft report

The draft report will explain briefly the escape clause investigations, the alternative import relief measures, the discussions on the escape clause in the GATT, and the difference between this measure and countervailing duty orders. It will also present some

comments on the specialty steel import relief program, and the Brazilian quotas.

Final report

In the final report some comments will be made on the most famous import relief programs (automobiles, TV color sets, steel, etc.). It will also comment some studies realized by ITC and other U.S. agencies on the effectiveness of escape clause relief (See e.g. USITC publication 1229, 1982).

If possible it will indicate the prospects of future escape clause measures and its possible effects on Brazilian imports.

iv) Section 301 investigations

Background

Section 301 investigations (Unfair foreign practices and violations of U.S. rights under trade agreements: section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended) are carried out by the Office of USTR. Until now USTR refused to accept petitions for investigations involving Brazilian manufactured products, as the GATT exempted developing countries from the outright prohibition to grant export subsidies to manufactured products. For this reason, export subsidies granted by Brazil as such are not to be considered unfair trade practices. However, the Office of USTR has been conducting some investigations on agricultural products, principally poultry and, as far as we know, soybean derivatives, under the allegation that through export subsidies Brazil occupies a "more than equitable share of world exports."

Draft report

The draft report will comment on Section 301 investigation and present some information based on interviews with Brazilian authorities.

Final report

As USTR does not keep records as easily available to the public, as is the case of CVD and anti-dumping investigations, the consultant is expected to conduct some field work in this area. He should also comment on the political arguments of the USTR to accept or refuse to initiate investigations regarding Brazilian products.

v) Trade in textiles and clothing

Brazil and the United States have signed several times bi-annual bilateral agreements on trade in textiles and clothing, covering principally cotton products within the framework of the Multifibers Agreement. Under the bilateral agreement that expired in 1982, Brazil generally did not fill its quotas, as internal factors constituted major restraints on exports to the U.S. market. However, the new agreement was said to be more protectionist than the former one.

Draft report

The draft report will present a short historical review of U.S. protectionism in textiles, explain the institutional settlement of U.S. protectionism and trade negotiations regarding textiles and comment on the bilateral agreements Brazil-U.S. It will also present

some statistics relating U.S. imports from Brazil covered by the bilateral agreement to total textile imports, as well as utilization rates of Brazilian textile quotas.

Final report

The consultant is expected to revise the draft report, comment on Brazil-U.S. negotiations on textile trade, compare Brazilian textile trade to the U.S. with that of other countries, etc. Interviews with USTR and ITC seem to be necessary.

vi) Agricultural products

The U.S. apply important restrictions to imports from Brazil of some agricultural or agro-industry products for various reasons, such as sugar, meat and alcohol.

Draft report

The draft report will indicate some Brazilian products subject to import restrictions in the U.S. and estimate the value of trade involved.

Final report

The consultant is expected to identify trade restrictions and to explain briefly its institutional settlement. He should also comment on Brazil-U.S. negotiations in this area.

vii) Other restrictions

Background

This section will indicate other non-tariff barriers, as can be obtained in the course of this investigation from such agencies as U.S. Customs Department, UNCTAD, GATT.

Draft report

This will depend on the information available.

Final report

This will depend on the information available.

A. División de trabajo por capítulos 1/

<u>Capítulo</u>	<u>Título</u>	<u>Responsable</u>
Capítulo I	Preámbulo	Washington <u>2/</u> (Marco Pollner)
Capítulo II	Política Comercial de los Estados Unidos	Washington (Raoul Nelson)
Capítulo III	Política Comercial de Brasil	Brasilia (René Vossenaar)
Capítulo IV	Relaciones Comerciales Brasil-Estados Unidos	Brasilia, (René Vossenaar) con alguna información adicional de Washington <u>2/</u>
Capítulo V	Restricciones de los Estados Unidos a Importaciones de Productos Brasileños	Brasilia, (René Vossenaar) con alguna información adicional de Washington <u>2/</u>
Capítulo VI	Resumen y Conclusiones	Consultor, en base a términos de referencia y sugerencias posteriores.

1/ Para algunas secciones ambas oficinas tienen responsabilidad.
Véase: "Esquema del Documento".

2/ Primera versión. Brasilia hará una segunda revisión de ésta.

3/ Véase: "Información requerida"

B. Calendario

Este calendario permite cumplir las siguientes condiciones:

1. Al iniciar su trabajo, el consultor debe disponer de la información básica y de la primera versión de los capítulos 1 al 5, para revisar y complementar (cualitativamente) esos capítulos y para redactar el capítulo final.
2. El Sr. Marco Pollner debe poder mantener un contacto fluído con el consultor y disponer de la primera versión del documento, incluyendo el informe del consultor, a más tardar el 30 de noviembre de 1983.
3. La Oficina en Brasilia debe disponer de una versión apta para difusión relativamente amplia en Brasil, a fines de 1983.
4. La Oficina en Brasilia debe estar en condiciones de recoger las opiniones de las autoridades competentes en Brasil antes de la impresión del documento final.
5. Sujeto a la aprobación de la Secretaría Ejecutiva, la versión definitiva e impresa del documento se publicará en la serie "Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL", a principios de 1984.

<u>Deadlines</u>	<u>Actividad</u>
1 Septiembre 1983	Nombramiento del consultor.
5 Septiembre 1983	Los capítulos 1 (versión Washington) y 2 deben estar en Brasilia.
15 Septiembre 1983	La información adicional (véase punto C) enviada por Washington, debe estar en Brasilia.
30 Septiembre 1983	La versión Brasilia del capítulo 1 y los comentarios de Brasilia sobre el capítulo 2, así como el capítulo 3 deben estar en Washington.
15 Octubre 1983	Los capítulos 4 y 5 deben estar en Washington. El "draft report" de los capítulos 1 al 5 debe ser entregado al consultor. Copias serán entregadas en su debido momento a IPEA y otros órganos pertinentes en Brasil, así como a Santiago.
30 Noviembre 1983	El consultor entrega la primera versión del trabajo al Sr. Marco Pollner, quien manda copia a Brasilia.

Deadlines

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 10 Diciembre 1983 | Los comentario de Washington sobre el informe del consultor se mandan a Brasilia. |
| 31 Diciembre 1983 | Brasilia entrega primera verión revisada del documento, incorporando los comentarios de Washington, a IPEA, otros órganos en Brasil y a CEPAL Santiago. |
| 15 Enero 1984 | Se entregan al consultor los comentarios de Brasilia, Washington y Santiago para incorporarlos a la versión final de su informe. |
| 15 Febrero 1984 | El consultor entrega su versión final al Sr. Marco Pollner, quien lo enviará a Brasilia con los comentarios de Washington. |
| 15 Marzo 1984 | El documento se mandará a Santiago para su impresión en la serie " Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL". |
- C. Material necesario (Para enviar de Washington a Brasilia, antes del 15 de septiembre)
1. Estadística de importación por artículos de los Estados Unidos procedentes de Brasil y del conjunto de todas las fuentes.
 2. Ad-valorem equivalencias de las tarifas aduaneras en los Estados Unidos que gravan los artículos importados desde Brasil.
 3. Artículos brasileños sujetos a investigaciones bajo la sección 301 (Trade Act 1974).
 4. Actualización investigaciones preliminares y finales del Departamento de Comercio, publicados en el Federal Register.
 5. Publicaciones recientes USITC (deben salir en breve determinaciones finales sobre tool steel and frozen concentrated orange juice).
 6. Restricciones a la importación de productos agrícolas (hablar con Rodas).
 7. Información sobre productos brasileños retenidos en aduana por varias razones.
 8. Principales leyes comerciales de los Estados Unidos. Trade Act. Trade Agreement Act.

- 4 -

9. Información cuantitativa adicional sobre comercio correspondiente a artículos que sufren restricciones.

Otra información pertinente.