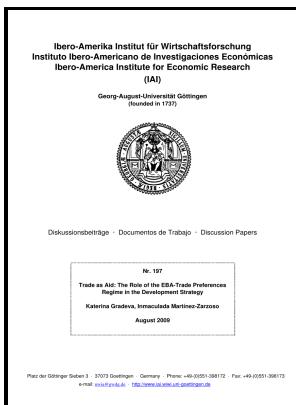


# Generalized system of preferences and the multilateral trade negotiations - study by the UNCTAD secretariat.

United Nations - The Generalized System of Preferences: Background to the Recent UNCTAD Agreement on JSTOR



Description: -

-generalized system of preferences and the multilateral trade negotiations - study by the UNCTAD secretariat.

-

Memoria (Sellerio editore) -- 717.

La memoria -- 717

TD/B/C/5/52/Rev/1 generalized system of preferences and the multilateral trade negotiations - study by the UNCTAD secretariat.

Notes: United Nations publication sales no.: E.87.II.D.6.

This edition was published in 1978



Filesize: 10.77 MB

Tags: #The #Generalized #System #of #Preferences: #Background #to #the #Recent #UNCTAD #Agreement #on #JSTOR

## Market Access for Manufactured Exports from Developing Countries: Trends and Prospects

David Wall undertook a study for the World Bank in 1973 to determine the reaction of producers in the leading beneficiary countries to lowered tariffs under the GSP schemes. Other studies describe in some detail the preference schemes of the EEC, Japan, and the United Kingdom, and investigate specific aspects of the GSP such as the rules of origin requirements, the benefits of GSP to the least developed among developing countries, and the effect of the GSP on countries receiving EEC and Commonwealth preferences. The articles are written by experts and scholars and the magazine is distributed worldwide and read by politicians, students, academics, business planners and others simply interested in keeping up-to-date on world affairs through authoritative sources.

## The Generalized System of Preferences: Background to the Recent UNCTAD Agreement on JSTOR

All preference-giving countries apply this condition, while Japan requires, in addition, that at the time the goods leave the country it must be the intention of the exporter to ship them to Japan. Cite this chapter as: de Paiva Abreu M. It analyses the role of the most-favoured-nation MFN clause and its consequences to developing countries' interests, within its parameters of differential market access.

## Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969

The relaxation of these restrictions would be the most effective instrument in increasing the beneficial effects of the schemes for the recipient countries. To serve as a forum for intergovernmental discussions and deliberations, supported by discussions with experts and exchanges of experience, aimed at consensus building ADVERTISEMENTS: iii.

## United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The resources of the Common Fund are derived from subscription of shares of directly contributed capital paid in by member countries. All schemes of preferences provide for safeguard mechanisms so that preference giving countries can retain some degree of control over the trade which might be generated by the new tariff advantages of the preference-receiving countries.

### **Market Access for Manufactured Exports from Developing Countries: Trends and Prospects**

The interest earned by the capital of the First Account is used to finance projects under the First Account Net Earning initiative and to cover the administrative expenses of the fund. The Chatham House Rule, used worldwide to allow for free speech and confidentiality at meetings, originated here.

### **Obstacles to Brazilian Export Growth and the Present Multilateral Trade Negotiations**

The number of tariff lines on which concessions were granted by India is 31 and India received tariff concessions in return on a wide range of products of its export interests from 14 countries. During the first session, India exchanged concessions with 14 countries. Austria and Switzerland apply a uniform 30 per cent reduction, while Australia and New Zealand apply varying rates of reduction, depending on the product.

### **The Generalized System of Preferences: Background to the Recent UNCTAD Agreement on JSTOR**

In Finland, for example, the share of imports from beneficiaries eligible for preferential treatment grew by 1. The escape clause, on the other hand, provides grounds for withdrawing the preferential treatment, in whole or in part, when the import of a product from the preference-receiving countries increases to the point where it can either cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers of similar or directly competitive products in the preference-granting countries.

### **The Generalized System of Preferences: Background to the Recent UNCTAD Agreement on JSTOR**

It has put forward a positive agenda for developing countries in international trade negotiations, designed to assist developing countries in better understanding the complexity of the multilateral trade negotiations and in formulating their positions.

## Related Books

- [Armartavut arfinillit = - Six of our women](#)
- [Spring anthology.](#)
- [Manoscritti filosofici di Paolo Frisi. - \(Con appendice di testi\).](#)
- [Successful childrens choir](#)
- [Vitae parallelae.](#)