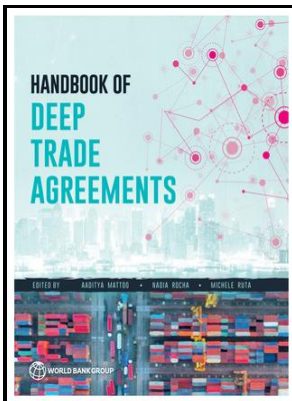


Generalized system of preferences and the multilateral trade negotiations - study by the UNCTAD secretariat.

United Nations - Market Access for Manufactured Exports from Developing Countries: Trends and Prospects



Description: -

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

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Memoria (Sellerio editore) -- 717.

La memoria -- 717

TD/B/C/5/52/Rev/1generalized 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: 6.101 MB

Tags: #Foreign #Relations #of #the #United #States, #1969

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

GSP is an important element of the global development strategy and now that it is finally in operation a comprehensive evaluation of the coverage and global trade effects of GSP is of interest. The study tries to explain the treatment of preferences in an objective light, presenting two current case studies: the formulation of the American GSP scheme and the dispute of India and the European Union in the WTO about the European Union's GSP scheme. Therefore, member countries do not need to pay annual membership fees.

The generalized system of preferences and the multilateral trade negotiations : study (Book, 1978) [public-docs.talentcoach.ir]

However, in the EEC—the largest import market for agricultural products—the margins amount to only about 4 per cent because most of them are excluded from its scheme. Since the Multilateral Trade Negotiations currently under way are very likely to introduce global tariff cuts, the beneficial effects of preferential tariffs on imports from less developed countries will be sharply curtailed unless offset by liberalization of quantitative restrictions made by preference-granting countries.

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

Since no criteria for determining serious injury are clearly defined, the application of the escape clause is fraught with uncertainty.

The Generalized System of Preferences examined : Finance & Development, September 1975:

However, it goes on to suggest various ways in which compensatory concessions could be made to developing countries. As far as the beneficiary countries are concerned, their exact supply response to preferences is not known. The general underlying principles of the scheme are non-discrimination and non-reciprocity.

The impact of trade preferences on multilateral tariff cuts: Evidence for Japan

Preferred goods must be consigned directly to the preference-giving country from the exporting preference-receiving country without passing through the territory of any other country. The manufactures and semimanufactures that were not accorded preferential treatment in 1970 constituted 62 per cent of all such dutiable products imported by preference-giving countries from preference-receiving countries.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

ADVERTISEMENTS: The first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development UNCTAD was held in Geneva in 1964. Requirement that goods must be consigned directly from the exporting to the importing country make it more difficult for landlocked countries to take advantage of the schemes.

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