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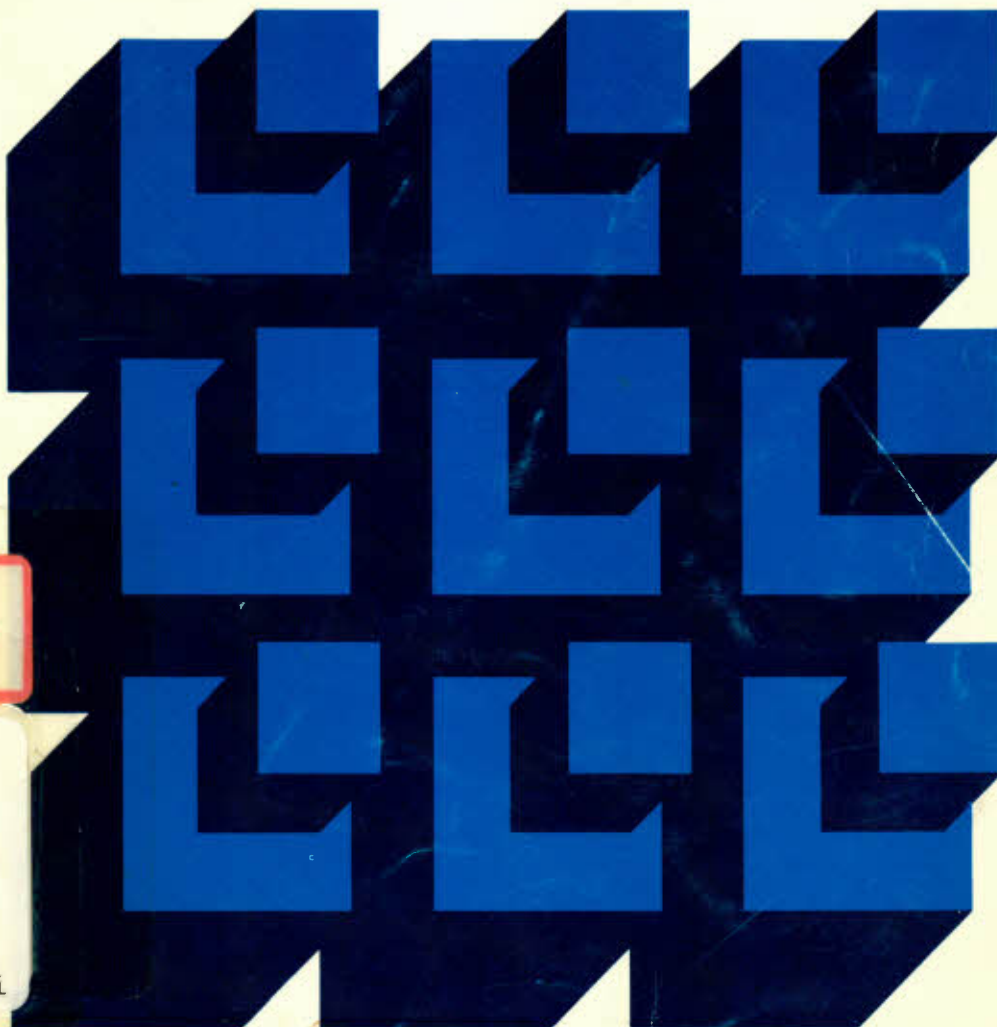
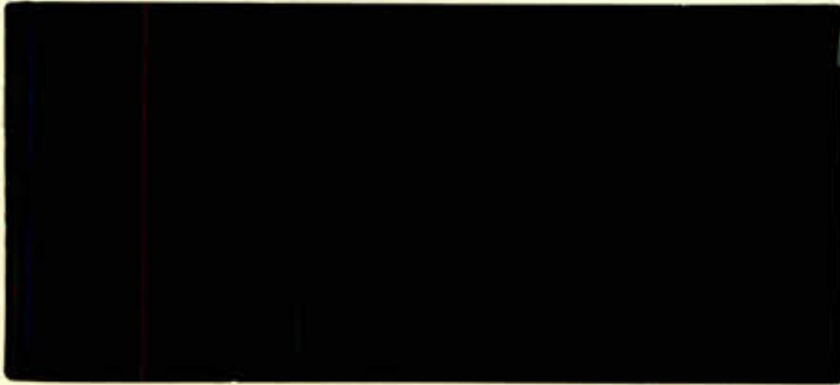


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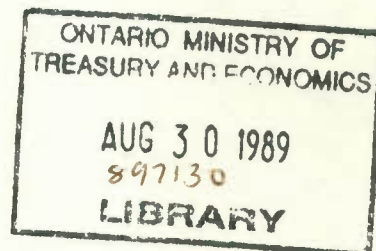
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DISCUSSION PAPER NO. 363

A Computational Analysis of  
Alternative Scenarios for  
Multilateral Trade Liberalization

by

Alan V. Deardorff  
and Robert M. Stern



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## RÉSUMÉ

Maintenant que les négociations multilatérales de l'Uruguay Round sont en cours, il importe de prévoir les effets des différentes options que pourraient envisager les pays membres du GATT. Cette étude présente les résultats d'une série de simulations effectuées pour différents scénarios de libéralisation des échanges à l'aide du modèle de la production et des échanges mondiaux élaboré à l'Université du Michigan. Ce modèle est bien conçu pour l'analyse des différentes formules possibles de libéralisation des échanges qui pourraient résulter de l'Uruguay Round. Sa structure multinationale et multisectorielle englobe les 18 principaux pays développés et les 16 plus importants pays en développement, et elle permet de prendre en compte diverses interactions complexes qui influent sur l'équilibre général à l'échelle mondiale ou à l'intérieur d'un même pays. La présente analyse décrit la manière dont divers secteurs au Canada, aux États-Unis et dans les autres grands pays industrialisés ou en développement pourraient être touchés par la suppression des barrières tarifaires et non tarifaires. En particulier, les résultats de nos simulations mesurent l'incidence potentielle de la libéralisation des échanges sur les exportations, les importations, l'emploi, les prix intérieurs, les taux de change et les termes de l'échange. Nous soulignons surtout les conséquences possibles de la libéralisation multilatérale des échanges au plan de l'emploi.

Notre analyse démontre nettement que la libéralisation des échanges accroîtrait l'emploi dans certains secteurs de certains pays mais le réduirait dans d'autres. Étant donné que les barrières tarifaires et non tarifaires des grands pays industrialisés sont plus ou moins restrictives, il est normal que les répercussions varient selon le secteur. En fait, c'est justement pour mesurer ces différences sectorielles que le modèle de l'Université du Michigan a été conçu. Une de nos principales constatations est que, dans quelques-uns des scénarios de libéralisation des échanges que nous avons simulés, les variations en pourcentage de l'emploi sont plutôt larges, de sorte que les résultats des négociations multilatérales pourraient engendrer des tensions sur le marché du travail et nécessiter une adaptation dans certains secteurs précis. En particulier, la variation en pourcentage de l'emploi dans les industries à forte intensité de main-d'oeuvre est considérable, ce qui donnerait lieu à des difficultés d'adaptation dans ces secteurs traditionnels. Les tensions sur le marché du travail se manifesteraient sans doute dans l'évolution des salaires ou le taux de chômage, quoique, dans le monde réel, ces indices reflètent non seulement les conséquences de la libéralisation des échanges, mais également les effets de la croissance et des fluctuations conjoncturelles au sein d'une économie.



Dans bien des cas, nos résultats prédisent des variations notables de l'emploi dans quelques secteurs de certains pays, mais les variations nettes prévues dans beaucoup d'autres secteurs sont relativement faibles. Pour expliquer cette conclusion, on doit d'abord signaler que les réductions des barrières tarifaires et non tarifaires sont plutôt modestes. Depuis le Tokyo Round, la moyenne globale des droits de douane se situe autour de 5 % dans les grands pays industrialisés, et la moyenne des équivalents ad valorem des barrières non tarifaires est aussi relativement faible, sauf pour la France et, à un moindre degré, le Japon. Si le taux moyen des droits ad valorem est relativement peu élevé, c'est que ces droits ont été progressivement réduits à l'issue des sept rondes de négociations commerciales multilatérales qui ont déjà eu lieu dans le cadre du GATT au cours des quarante dernières années. Par conséquent, même si les barrières tarifaires et non tarifaires étaient pleinement comptabilisées dans les prix à l'importation, ces derniers diminueraient relativement peu en leur absence. Par ailleurs, et tel que précisé dans notre modèle, il est peu probable que le plein montant des droits de douane ou de l'équivalent ad valorem des mesures non tarifaires serait soustrait des prix à l'importations si ces barrières étaient éliminées simultanément dans beaucoup d'industries et de pays. Il en va ainsi pour plusieurs raisons. Par exemple, la libéralisation des échanges entraînerait une augmentation des prix mondiaux et un ajustement des taux de change de manière à réduire au minimum les effets sur les prix intérieurs. De plus -- un autre facteur dont notre modèle tient compte -- les variations de prix observées n'auraient que des effets limités sur la production et l'emploi, parce que les prix jouent un rôle contraire pour les producteurs et les utilisateurs, de sorte que les réactions provoquées par la suppression des barrières tarifaires ou non tarifaires peuvent s'annuler. En dernière analyse, il ne faudrait donc pas s'étonner si les effets de l'élimination totale des barrières tarifaires et non tarifaires sur le commerce international, l'emploi et d'autres variables se mesurent souvent en dixièmes, voire en centièmes, de point de pourcentage.

Nos simulations des échanges commerciaux indiquent également que les pertes d'emploi seront probablement moins nombreuses au Canada que dans presque tous les autres pays développés (moins de 1 % de la population active). Le Canada se trouve donc dans une situation unique du point de vue des coûts et des avantages de la libéralisation multilatérale des échanges. Comme le Canada est un petit pays, l'élargissement de son accès aux marchés mondiaux des exportations serait très bénéfique à son économie. En outre, l'abolition des droits de douane dans les pays en développement atténuerait les problèmes d'adaptation que la libéralisation multilatérale des échanges poserait dans beaucoup de secteurs du marché du travail canadien. Par conséquent, le Canada a intérêt à encourager la participation des principaux pays en développement aux négociations actuelles de l'Uruguay Round.



## ABSTRACT

As the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations is now under way, it is important to examine the potential economic effects of different negotiating options considered by the GATT contracting parties. This study reports on results derived from a series of computational experiments involving alternative trade liberalization scenarios, using the Michigan Model of world Production and Trade. The Michigan Model is well suited for analyzing the impact of alternative negotiating scenarios for multilateral trade liberalization under the Uruguay Round. It is a multi-country and multi-sectoral model covering the eighteen major developed and sixteen major developing countries and allowing, also, for a variety of complex general equilibrium interactions, both globally and within individual countries. This analysis investigates how various sectors in Canada, the United States, and the other major industrialized and developing countries might be affected by various negotiating options for removing tariffs and NTBs in the course of the current Uruguay Round negotiations. In particular, our simulation results measure the impact of trade liberalization on exports, imports, employment, domestic prices, exchange rates and terms of trade. In this study, we have focused more on employment impacts of multilateral trade liberalization.

It is especially clear from our analysis that there would be sectors in individual countries in which employment might expand as a result of trade liberalization in the Uruguay Round and, by the same token, there would be other sectors that might experience reductions in employment. This is to be expected insofar as the tariffs and NTBs of the major industrialized countries would be more or less restrictive relative to each other and, accordingly, there would be differential impacts across sectors. Indeed, it is precisely these differential sectoral impacts that the Michigan Model has been designed to identify. One of our chief findings is that, in a number of the trade liberalization scenarios considered here, the percentage changes in employment are relatively sizable, which indicates that there might be possible labour market pressures and thus adjustment in specific sectors. In particular, the percentage change in employment in labour-intensive industries are substantially large, implying adjustment difficulties in these traditional sectors. Such labour market pressures would presumably be reflected in wage adjustments and/or unemployment, although in reality the effects involved would be intermingled with the labour market changes that would occur in response to economic growth and cyclical developments of the economy.

Even though there are numerous instances of sizable net employment changes at the sectoral level in individual countries, our results suggest at the same time that there are many sectors in which the net employment changes are relatively rather small for the different liberalization options. To understand why this is the case, the first thing to point out is that reductions in tariffs and NTBs are themselves quite small. The average post-Tokyo Round tariffs are on the order of about 5 per cent overall for the major industrialized countries, and the average ad valorem equivalents of NTBs are also relatively low, except for France and to a lesser extent, Japan. The relatively low ad valorem tariff rates reflect the reductions in these rates that have been achieved as the result of the seven rounds of multilateral trade negotiations that have taken place under GATT auspices in the past forty years. Thus even if the tariffs and NTBs were reflected fully in import prices, their removal would therefore cause import prices to fall by only comparably small percentages. But in addition, and as captured in our Model, it is unlikely that import prices would fall by the full extent of the tariffs and/or ad valorem NTB equivalents if they were removed in many industries and countries at the same time. There are several reasons for this. For example, liberalization would cause world prices to rise and exchange rates to adjust so as to reduce effects on domestic prices. Another point, also incorporated in our Model, is that what price changes do occur would have only limited effects on output and employment since their roles as output prices and input prices counteract each other by virtue of the opposite changes occurring in response to removal of the tariffs and/or NTBs. All things considered then, it should not be surprising that in many instances the effects of the complete elimination of existing tariffs and NTBs on trade, employment, and other variables would be measured in many instances in tenths, or even hundredths, of a per cent.

Our trade simulation results also suggest that the labour market dislocations are likely to be less severe for Canada than for almost any other developed country (less than 1 per cent of the labour force). Therefore, Canada is in a unique position with respect to the costs and benefits of multilateral trade liberalization. As a small country Canada has a great deal to gain from freer access to the world export markets. Furthermore, the removal of tariffs in the developing countries would moderate the labour market adjustment difficulties in Canada in many sectors, arising from the multilateral trade liberalization. This result in turn suggests that it would be in Canada's economic interests to try to involve the major developing countries in the current Uruguay Round negotiations.



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## FOREWORD

This study is part of the Council's program on Trade Policy Options and Structural Adjustment in Canada. The paper examines the potential impacts of different negotiating options of liberalizing world trade under the current Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. By using a multi-country and multi-sectoral model — the Michigan Model of World Production and Trade — the authors of this discussion paper measure the effects of removing tariffs and non-tariff business (NTBs) on exports, imports, domestic prices and employment by country. Employment effects and their adjustment implications are also analysed in detail in this study.

Since tariffs and NTBs of the major industrialized countries vary across industrial sectors, there would be differential impact of multilateral trade liberalization across various industrial sectors. As a result of trade liberalization, the percentage changes in employment in labour-intensive industries, which have greater tariff and non-tariff protection in the industrialized countries, are expected to be large. Such industries will, indeed, undergo greater adjustment difficulties. On the other hand, the trade simulation results show that trade liberalization on a global level will lead to smaller employment shifts in those industries which have lower tariff and non-tariff protection.

The results from this study also show that Canada will gain from freer access to world export markets. Furthermore, the labour market dislocations arising from multilateral trade liberalization under the GATT's auspices are expected to be smaller for Canada than for almost any other industrialized country. This suggests that it is in Canada's economic interests to see that the current Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations will succeed and, global trade, as a result, will be further liberalized.

Alan Deardorff is currently professor of Economics and Public Policy at the University of Michigan and Robert Stern is professor of Economics at Brandeis University and the University of Michigan. Professors Deardorff and Stern have written widely on international trade issues and have made important contributions both to the pure theory of international trade and to the modelling of international economic policy.

Judith Maxwell  
Chairman

July 1989



## I. Introduction

As the world proceeds with the eighth GATT round of multilateral trade negotiations, it is important to consider the potential economic effects of different negotiating options. In this study, we report on a series of computational experiments involving alternative liberalization scenarios, using the Michigan Model of World Production and Trade. The Michigan Model is well suited for this kind of analysis since it is a multi-country, multi-sectoral computational model covering the eighteen major developed and sixteen major developing countries and allowing for a variety of complex general equilibrium interactions, both globally and within individual countries.

In the previous GATT rounds, efforts were made to reduce existing nominal tariffs, and, particularly in the Tokyo Round that was concluded in 1979, several agreements (codes) were negotiated involving a variety of nontariff measures. The GATT codes were designed inter alia to limit the introduction of new barriers and to increase transparency in the use of existing nontariff measures by the major trading countries, thereby lowering trading costs and improving market access. However, little progress was made in reducing or eliminating existing nontariff barriers (NTBs) affecting trade in agricultural or manufactured products. Furthermore, because of the special and differential treatment afforded to developing countries in the GATT, these countries were not obligated to reciprocate the tariff reductions effected by the developed countries. This differential treatment did not carry over to the GATT codes, however, since participation in the benefits of many of the codes was made conditional on the acceptance of code

authority and discipline, which was something that most developing countries were unprepared to accept.

With the negotiations now under way, it is necessary to focus attention on alternative negotiating options. The agenda for the Uruguay Round is rather ambitious. It covers such traditional items as the reduction or elimination of existing tariffs and NTBs on manufactures and agricultural products and unfinished business from the Tokyo Round such as the negotiation of a safeguards code. There are also several new agenda items, including rules governing rights to intellectual property, investment performance requirements, and the liberalization of trade and investment in service industries.

Countries may have different interests with respect to individual agenda items, and it will be necessary for them to weigh the potential benefits and costs of the various options open to them in the negotiations. It may be difficult, however, to assess the options in a precise and comprehensive manner because of the lack of data and the qualitative nature of some of the agenda items at issue. Nonetheless, in view especially of the importance of merchandise trade in the economies of the major trading countries, it is worthwhile to assess the potential economic effects of alternative liberalization scenarios involving the elimination of existing tariffs and NTBs. At a later point, such quantitative information on trade liberalization may be merged with qualitative judgments on other issues in order to define what the overall interests of individual nations may be in the Uruguay Round negotiations.

Turning now to the task at hand, we present in Section II a brief description of the Michigan Model and the data on post-Tokyo Round tariffs and NTBs that provide the basis for our subsequent analysis. The equations and some important features of the Model are described in detail in Appendix A below. Section III presents the results of various scenarios for the multilateral removal of tariffs and NTBs by the major industrialized and developing countries. Since the results are voluminous, we concentrate our discussion on the effects that the different negotiating options may have for Canada



and the United States especially, mentioning other nations or regions when appropriate. Additional tables of results are presented in Appendix C. In Section IV we bring together the various results for Canada and the United States and note where the greatest potential benefits might be realized as well as the problems of adjustment that might be experienced for the different liberalization scenarios. Some conclusions and implications for policy are presented in Section V.

## II. Simplified Description of the Michigan Model

The theoretical structure and equations of the Michigan Model are described in detail in Appendix A below. We attempt here accordingly to provide an overview of the model and call attention to its most important features.

### Structure of the Michigan Model

The Model is best thought of as composed of two parts: the country system and the world system. The country system is depicted in Figure 1. It contains separate blocks of equations for each country, each one of which takes the form shown in the figure. The world system, sketched in Figure 2, contains a single set of equations for the world as a whole. The country blocks are used first to determine each country's supplies and demands for goods and currencies on world markets, as functions of exogenous variables, such as tariffs, and of world prices and exchange rates. These functions for each country are then combined to provide the input to the world system in Figure 2 which permits world prices and exchange rates to be determined. These variables are finally entered back into the separate country blocks to obtain values for other country-specific variables.

The most complicated economic interactions that are incorporated in the Model are contained in the country blocks depicted in Figure 1. The figure is divided into a number of parts, both horizontally and vertically. The horizontal divisions separate industries, with those variables that pertain to the country as a whole listed across the top. As will be noted below, each of the 34 countries included in the model has 29 industries.

But since these industries are assumed to be identical in structure, we include only two of them in Figure 1, with complete labels and arrows only in the first. The reader should thus imagine Figure 1 extending a considerable distance beyond the bottom of the page, with additional, horizontal blocks for each of the remaining industries.

The vertical divisions in Figure 1 separate exogenous variables on the right, country-specific endogenous variables in the middle, and variables to be determined in the world on the left. For illustrative purposes we include in the right-hand column only two exogenous variables: the country's tariff in each industry and its money wage, which we take here to be common to all industries. The left-hand column contains the country's exchange rate and the world price for each industry. The variables in the center column reflect the complex demand and supply interactions of the consumers and firms represented in the model.

The world system in Figure 2 is much simpler than the country system. We start with the export-supply and import-demand functions from the country equations which depend on both world prices and exchange rates. To get world prices we simply add these supplies and demands for all countries (along rows in the figure), and set the difference equal to net demand from the rest of the world. To get exchange rates, when these are flexible, we likewise add the values of these excess supplies for a given country for all industries along columns in Figure 2 and equate the resulting trade balances to exogenously given net capital flows. As mentioned, once we obtain the world prices for each traded-good industry and the exchange rate for each country, we can enter them into the separate country blocks in order to determine the rest of the relevant country-specific variables.

It is important to note that the aggregate behavior of the Model depends crucially on what is assumed about aggregate expenditure. Since our objective is to concentrate on microeconomic and intersectoral issues, we wanted a neutral characterization of macroeconomic policy such that aggregates would remain largely unaffected when allowing



for some policy change. At various times, we have either treated aggregate nominal expenditure as essentially exogenous, or, alternatively, we have let aggregate expenditure vary endogenously so as to maintain aggregate employment unchanged.<sup>1</sup> It is this latter assumption that underlies all of the experiments that are described below.

In designing the Michigan Model, the objective was to take into account as many as possible of the interconnections among industries and countries at the microeconomic level. This enables us to examine a variety of economic issues that most other existing models cannot address, either because they are too highly aggregated, or because they are specified only in partial-equilibrium terms. By the same token, however, the Michigan Model is far too large to be able to say anything concrete without further specification of its parameters. Thus, to implement the Model, we need a realistic selection of countries and industries using, as far as possible, actual data to generate the parameters.

#### **Data and Parameters**

The current version of the Model includes 22 tradable and 7 nontradable industries in 34 countries, plus an aggregate sector representing the rest of the world. We use a base of 1976 data on trade, production, and employment for all 34 countries, plus tariffs and constructed measures of NTBs for the 18 major industrialized countries.<sup>2</sup> The countries in the Model are listed in Table 1, together with their assumed exchange regimes, input-output coverage, the average post-Tokyo Round (1987) tariff levels, and the average percentage of trade covered by NTBs. The industries are listed in Table 2, with the assumed elasticities of capital-labor substitution, import-home good substitution, and

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<sup>1</sup>In both cases, while we do not require equilibrium in individual labor markets, we also do not attempt to model disequilibrium explicitly in terms of which side of the market is rationed and how that rationing may give rise to changes in "effective" supply and demand in other markets.

<sup>2</sup>We are currently updating the data base to 1980 and making a number of improvements in the input-output coverage for individual countries.

U.S. import demand, as well as the post-Tokyo Round average tariff levels and trade coverage of NTBs. The main data used in the Model are reproduced below in Appendix D.

**Trade, Production, and Employment** – The import and export data are adapted from United Nations trade tapes, with concordances that relate the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) to our International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) industry categories. Information on the gross value of production and employment by ISIC sector is directly calculated or estimated from United Nations, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*, from Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) publications on national accounts and labor statistics, and from various national statistical sources.

**Tariffs** – Ad valorem tariff data for the major industrialized countries are from the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), based upon information compiled in machine readable form by the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The post-Tokyo Round ad valorem tariff rates are available on a line-item basis according to the detailed Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN) together with import data. The BTN classification has been concorded to SITC, and own-country imports are used as weights in calculating the tariff rates. We then concord from SITC to ISIC and aggregate to our ISIC categories used in the Model. The resulting tariff rates, which are listed in Table 3, are thus own-country, import-weighted averages by ISIC sector.

Tariff data for the major developing countries are not readily available in systematic and comprehensive form. We have therefore made an effort to compile such data from a variety of sources and to estimate the rates for particular sectors and countries when the information was incomplete. The tariff rates for the developing countries are listed also in Table 3. Pending more accurate information, the rates for the developing countries should be considered as approximations.



**Nontariff Barriers** - NTBs in the Model are represented in two forms: as coverage indexes and as tariff equivalents. The coverage indexes serve to reflect the role of existing NTBs when other barriers are removed. The tariff equivalents, on the other hand, permit analysis of the removal of the NTBs themselves.

The coverage indexes are meant to measure the extent to which imports are subject to nontariff restrictions (e.g., quotas, health regulations, etc.). A value of 100 percent indicates that all trade in a given sector/country is covered by NTBs; zero denotes that no NTBs are present. The calculations are based on data in Murray and Walter (1978), who recorded the value of 1973 imports for a given country and SITC commodity category that was subject to some type of NTB, as identified in underlying documents prepared by the U.S. Department of State and UNCTAD. We in turn aggregated their results and concorded them with our ISIC classification. The indexes were updated to take into account more recent restrictions on such products as footwear, iron and steel, and television receivers. The indexes for textiles (ISIC 321) and wearing apparel (ISIC 322) are based upon the proportion of each country's imports in these sectors from all of the world's nonindustrialized countries. The resulting indexes, which are listed in Appendix Table B.3, thus represent the percentage of trade subject to NTBs of all kinds as of the late 1970s.<sup>3</sup> As noted in Appendix A, these indexes are used in the basic version of the Model to generate endogenous implicit tariff variables that serve to limit the responsiveness of trade to liberalization measures on the assumption that the NTBs remain in place.

The representation of NTBs in terms of the fractions of trade coverage does not enable us to capture the economic effects that would be experienced if the NTBs themselves were reduced or removed. It is necessary for this purpose to have direct estimates of the price or quantity effects associated with particular NTBs by sector. While

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<sup>3</sup>We are currently updating the NTB coverage indexes using more recent information compiled by the UNCTAD Secretariat and made available by the World Bank.

such estimates are very difficult to obtain for a variety of reasons discussed at length in Deardorff and Stern (1985), we have nevertheless made an effort to construct ad valorem tariff equivalents of existing NTBs by sector for the major industrialized countries and for a subset of the developing countries included in the Model.

The procedures that we followed in constructing these estimates and the sources utilized are given in Appendix B below. Briefly, we reviewed the relevant sources and extracted from them the NTB ad valorem equivalents that had been calculated.<sup>4</sup> However, there are problems in using these ad valorem equivalents directly inasmuch as the sources varied widely with respect to methodology, year, and the extent of trade coverage. For this reason, we decided to construct "high" and "low" estimates of the ad valorem equivalents. The high estimates were based on the assumptions that the available ad valorem equivalents reflected restrictions that were applicable to the entire sector and were implemented on a global basis. Since it appeared to us, however, that many of the NTBs did not apply to an entire sector and that they were often bilateral rather than global in character, we adjusted the "high" ad valorem equivalents by multiplying them by NTB percentage trade coverage indexes of the type mentioned above. For this purpose, we used the detailed sectoral indexes that we had already calculated for use in the Model together with more recent indexes calculated from Nogués, Olechowski, and Winters (1985, p. 43). The resulting "low" estimates of the ad valorem equivalents are listed in Table 4. It will be noted that there are blank entries for agriculture (ISIC 1), textiles and wearing apparel (ISIC 321-322), and transport equipment (ISIC 384). As will be discussed below, we used "producer subsidy equivalents" in our agricultural liberalization experiments, and we modeled the NTBs in textiles, wearing apparel, and transport equipment as export taxes in the major supplying countries.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>Our information on NTBs is not exhaustive. For example, antidumping and countervailing duties and procedures, which may be used to inhibit trade, are not included.

<sup>5</sup>We assumed that the VER on Japanese autos was in effect for all the industrialized countries that had NTB trade coverage in ISIC 384.



As already mentioned, we have data on trade, production, and employment for the major developing countries covered in the Model, and we also have constructed preliminary estimates of their nominal tariffs by sector. We have made some limited progress in compiling estimates of the ad valorem equivalents of NTBs for a subset of the developing countries in the Model. However, given the tentative nature and incomplete coverage of these NTB estimates, we do not report them here. Thus, in what follows we do not attempt to analyze directly the effects of removing NTBs for the developing countries as a group.

**Exchange Rates** - In the basic version of the Michigan Model, the exchange regimes of most developing countries are characterized as reported in Table 1 in terms of a system of import licensing with exchange-rate pegging. The purpose was to capture elements of the existing NTBs in these countries. In order to analyze the potential effects of trade liberalization in what follows, however, we assume that all of the industrialized and developing countries in the Model operate under a regime of flexible exchange rates. This assumption can be justified simply on the grounds that trade liberalization is not meaningful under conditions of import licensing.

**Input-Output Tables** - Our input-output coverage currently includes the 1972 input-output table for the United States, the 1976 table for Canada, the 1975 table for Japan, and the 1970 national tables for each of the industrialized EEC-member countries. The U.S. table is applied to the remaining industrialized countries. We use the 1977 table for Israel and the 1970 table for Brazil. The Brazilian table is applied to the remaining developing countries. Each of the national tables used is of necessity concorded to our ISIC classification.

**Coefficients and Elasticities** - In general, the coefficients of explanatory variables that appear in the Model are calculated from our data on production, trade, and employment by sector in each country, from the input-output matrices, and from relevant published

estimates of demand and substitution elasticities. The import-demand elasticities used in the Model are based upon the "best guesstimates" of U.S. import-demand elasticities calculated by Stern et al. (1976).<sup>6</sup> Using the import-demand elasticities together with data on trade we calculate the implied elasticities of substitution in demand between imports and home-produced goods in each country. These elasticities of substitution for the United States are listed in Table 2, together with the U.S. import-demand elasticities from which they were calculated.<sup>7</sup> The implicit import-demand elasticities in other countries are derivable from the common elasticities of substitution and differ across countries due to their differences in shares of trade. We use elasticities of substitution between capital and labor in each sector, based upon Zarembka and Chernicoff (1971). These were estimated from U.S. data, but were assumed in our Model to apply for all countries.

### **Solution Procedure**

Given appropriate data and parameter estimates for the countries and sectors noted, solution of the Model is, in principle, straightforward. By differentiating the equations of the Model, we obtain a system of linear equations relating changes in all of the variables of the system. The coefficients in each of these linear equations are evaluated using the data and elasticity information collected. All that remains is to solve the system. Since the system is linear, it can in principle be solved by any of a variety of means.

In our solution procedure, we have devised several Fortran subroutines that process large partitioned matrices in which many of the partitioned blocks contain only zeros, and which avoid costly but meaningless computations involving these zeros. We use a Fortran programming technique known as dynamic dimensioning to avoid wasting

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<sup>6</sup>These are currently being updated using more recent information.

<sup>7</sup>Use of these elasticities is subject to the limitation that they are valid, at most, only for the range of prices for which they were estimated. This should not be a problem for the results reported here, however, for which individual prices changed in most cases on average by only a few percent.

computer-memory space on these empty blocks, even as the contents of all blocks change during the course of the solution. We apply these techniques first to each of the 34 countries separately to solve for their net exports in terms of world prices, exchange rates, and exogenous variables. We then use the world system equations to complete the solution.

### **Reporting of Results**

The Model solution yields percentage changes in all of the endogenous variables. While these could be reported directly, we commonly refrain from doing so because of the detail involved. More typically, we multiply the percentage changes by the data values in order to express the results in terms of absolute values. We also calculate percentage changes relative to the base data, which, as mentioned, refer to 1976.

There is a problem in using realistic data for any given year since the data will reflect the economic conditions for that year, including the effects of policies of all kinds. We make allowance conceptually in the Model for a variety of domestic and external policies, but our primary data relate mainly to trade barriers. We have done some analysis of the effects of domestic taxes and subsidies using the Model, but we have been hampered by lack of information. Thus, in interpreting the results of our Model experiments that follow, with the exception of one of our experiments involving the removal of production subsidies in agriculture in the industrialized countries, the role and importance of domestic taxes and subsidies are not taken into account.

### **Comparison with Other Models**

In addition to the Michigan Model, there are several other empirical trade models in existence. These various models, which are reviewed in Shoven and Whalley (1984) and Harris (1988), differ greatly among themselves in terms of their industry and country coverage, the extent to which they incorporate general-equilibrium interactions, and the closeness with which they adhere to the theoretical paradigm of smoothly functioning,



perfectly competitive markets. In many of these respects the assumptions of the Michigan Model lie somewhere in the middle of the range of assumptions made by other models. The Michigan Model is, for example, neither the most nor the least disaggregated, nor the most nor least "pure" in its assumptions of competition. If the Michigan Model is unusual in any dimension, it is in the large number of countries that it covers and in its efforts to incorporate aspects of trade policy such as NTBs.

In recent years, empirical trade models have evolved in two main directions. On the one hand, Whalley (1984) and a number of others have continued the development of full Walrasian general equilibrium models. These models are characterized computationally by their use of an algorithm to solve first for a benchmark equilibrium of the system, and then for a new equilibrium in the presence of the disturbance being analyzed.

On the other hand, other models have also appeared that have taken the same approach as the Michigan Model. That is, the equations of the Model are first differentiated and then only the resulting linear system is solved computationally. This second approach is actually older, having been pioneered by Johansen (1960), and while it could easily be used to analyze a complete Walrasian system, it has more typically been applied to models in which some elements of disequilibrium are assumed. Though less accurate than the benchmark-equilibrium approach that has been used for Walrasian models, the Johansen approach has the advantage of permitting greater computational detail. As a result, the Michigan Model and others like it tend to include a greater variety of policy parameters and other sometimes ad hoc institutional details than can be encompassed in models where a full equilibrium solution is to be obtained.

Another source of difference among models is the time frame that they attempt to represent. Since the models are typically static, their time dimension cannot be explicit, but it is nonetheless implicit in the assumptions that are made about what is and is not variable. In full equilibrium models such as Whalley's, for example, it is assumed that

both capital and labor are variable, and thus these models implicitly are directed at the fairly long run. In the Michigan Model in contrast, capital is assumed to be fixed and labor is the only variable factor of production. Together with other of our assumptions such as the fixity of money wages, this means that the Michigan Model is directed more at the short run.

One final direction in modeling activity should also be mentioned. The Michigan Model, despite its assumptions of disequilibrium in labor markets, holds otherwise to the assumption of perfect competition in all markets. There has been growing interest in recent years among trade theorists in recasting trade theory to allow for imperfect competition, and there have been some noteworthy efforts to carry over these ideas to computational trade models. The pioneering work here is by Harris — see Harris and Cox (1984). Harris allows both economies of scale and forms of non-price-taking behavior on the part of firms in models that otherwise follow the full equilibrium approach of Whalley. While Harris's work is valuable in its effort to incorporate the reality of imperfect competition, there is some question as to whether his particular assumptions represent the best road one can take in this direction. More recently, Brown and Stern (1989) have developed and implemented a Johansen type computational model that incorporates scale economies and at the same time makes allowance for different market structures and pricing behavior of imperfectly competitive firms.

Compared to other models, the Michigan Model perhaps may appear to be less pure theoretically, less sophisticated in its computational procedures, and less comprehensive in terms of efforts to incorporate undoubtedly important but still controversial representations of imperfect competition. Granting all of this, it should be stressed that the Michigan Model has been designed primarily as a practical tool of analysis for trade policy. With that in mind, the Michigan Model is to be viewed as encompassing many important features of trade policy not included in other trade models

together with a variety of general-equilibrium interactions among markets that are especially pertinent in the short run.

### III. Computational Results of Alternative Liberalization Scenarios

#### Some Illustrative Features of the Model

In order to help in interpreting the results for the individual scenarios, it may be useful first to describe how the Model functions when an individual tariff or NTB is reduced. While all of our scenarios entail such reductions across a number of industries and/or countries at the same time, the effects of such multi-industry and multi-country reductions are built up, within the model, from individual reductions and may be understood first in those terms.

Suppose then that an individual tariff (or the tariff equivalent of an individual NTB) is reduced in a particular country. The effects of such a reduction on the country's imports, exports, and home production of the good are illustrated in Figure 3.<sup>8</sup> It illustrates the case of a unilateral 50% tariff reduction in a small country with a fixed exchange rate and fixed level of expenditure. To simplify the illustration, we suppose that there is only one industry in the economy, and that initial supplies and demands are as shown by the solid curves in the Figure. How the results change as these assumptions are relaxed will be discussed below.

The world price of the good is  $p_W$  yielding an export price in domestic currency of  $p_X = Rp_W$ , where  $R$  is the exchange rate. The tariff,  $t$ , implies the somewhat higher import price,  $p_M^0$ . In Figure 3a the home sector of this industry is shown, with supply and demand curves that both depend not only on the home-sector price,  $p_H$ , but on the import price,  $p_M^0$ , as well. The reasons are that demanders can substitute between home and

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<sup>8</sup>This illustration is taken from Deardorff and Stern (1986b, p. 26). While most of the numerical scenarios to be presented below involve complete elimination of trade barriers, rather than the 50% cut of the figure, the partial reduction turns out to be somewhat easier to illustrate.



imported goods, while suppliers rely partly on imported inputs. Together these supply and demand curves determine the equilibrium price,  $p_H^0$ , in the home sector.

Similarly, the supply of exports and the demand for imports depend, in Figure 3b, not only on their respective own prices,  $p_X$  and  $p_M^0$ , but also on the home sector price  $p_H^0$ . Given  $p_H^0$  these curves are determined and lead to quantities traded  $Q_M^0$  and  $Q_X^0$ . Since this is the only industry, we have drawn these two quantities as equal, showing initially balanced trade.

Imagine now that the tariff is cut in half. This reduces the import price to  $p_M$ , which is easily determined since we assume that both  $R$  and  $p_W$  are fixed in this illustration. The lower import price shifts both curves in Figure 3a as shown. The demand curve shifts down by the same proportion as  $p_M$ , since essentially only relative prices matter for demand. The supply curve shifts down by less than this, since imports constitute only a fraction of total costs. The result is a drop in both price and quantity in the home sector.

The fall in  $p_H$  in turn causes similar shifts in Figure 3b. That is, both supply of imports and demand for imports are shifted vertically downward by a small amount. Thus the new quantities traded are found at  $Q_H'$  and  $Q_M'$ , both above their initial levels. Exports have increased due to a reduction in their costs as input prices have fallen. Imports have increased as a more direct result of the tariff reduction, but the increase has been partially offset by the reduction in the price of home sector goods with which imports compete.

This is as far as the simple analysis of Figure 3 can take us, but we can use it to sketch briefly some of the additional adjustments that take place in the model. First, we note that quantities produced have fallen in the home sector and risen in the export sector, entailing amovement of labor from the former to the latter. In the event that export expansion is insufficient to absorb all of the labor released from the home sector, then either there will be additional aggregate unemployment or total expenditure will have to be

increased, expanding demand in both sectors. Similarly, it is likely as shown in figure 1 that a unilateral tariff reduction will expand imports more than exports, worsening the balance of trade. If the exchange rate is flexible,  $R$  will rise and both  $p_X$  and  $p_M$  will increase until trade balance is restored.

Finally, the figure illustrates the case of a small country, for which the world price,  $p_W$ , is given. This is inappropriate for our purposes here for two reasons. First, the liberalization scenarios do include countries like the United States which are hardly small. And second, with a number of countries liberalizing trade at once, world prices are bound to be affected even if the countries all are small individually. Thus the scenarios typically include the additional effect, not present in the figure, of a rise in the world prices of goods whose trade is liberalized. This in turn offsets some of the expansion of imports in the countries that have liberalized, but also leads to a greater expansion of exports in all countries. Indeed, in the liberalizing countries this rise in  $p_W$  may eliminate or even reverse the need for the adjustments in expenditure and exchange rates described above.

So far we have assumed that liberalization is carried out in all sectors and in all countries, but this is typically not the case in our scenarios. If liberalization is confined to only some industries and/or some countries, then some additional effects will be observed in those parts of the economies that do not participate.

For example, countries that do not themselves reduce tariffs or NTBs will nonetheless experience the effects of the others' liberalization. World prices of traded goods will tend to rise, and this will stimulate the exports and retard the imports of the nonliberalizing countries. These effects, however, are largely undone by exchange appreciation in those countries where exchange rates are flexible, although residual affects are likely to remain to the extent that the effects of liberalization in the various sectors have not been uniform.

Additional effects occur across industries if some industries are exempt from the liberalization. What liberalization does, especially when it is multilateral so that export

sectors are able to expand at the same time that home (import-competing) sectors contract. This is to pull resources into the liberalized sectors. Thus if other sectors are excluded, then they typically are caused to contract. This is especially notable in the case of nontraded sectors, which by their nature have to be exempt from trade liberalization. A common feature of our trade liberalization scenarios is that traded sectors expand while nontraded sectors contract.

A similar effect occurs when certain sectors are protected by quantitative restrictions. With NTBs assumed to remain in place, the increase in imports that would occur when tariffs are reduced will be moderated, depending on the restrictiveness of NTBs as reflected in the NTB coverage indexes that are built into the Model. In addition, however, there is a tendency here too for resources to be drawn out of these protected sectors and into those where liberalization is unimpeded.

Thus, broadly speaking, the removal of tariffs results in an increase in the producers' prices of tradable goods relative to nontradables and to associated changes in employment. In the Model, we calculate both gross and net changes in employment by sector. The gross change in employment represents the sum of all positive sectoral changes in employment in the economy, and it is intended to serve as an indication of labor-market dislocation and aggregate structural adjustment. It includes those workers who might have to move only between the export and home sectors of their industries. The net change in employment, on the other hand, is the algebraic sum of the expansions and contractions in employment that will occur in home and export sectors of an industry, and it shows which industries on balance will experience an increase or decline in employment as tariffs are removed multilaterally. It should be noted that all of the foregoing changes will reflect both direct effects as well as indirect effects that operate through the interindustry (input-output) relations. Also, as already noted, because of the way we have endogenized aggregate expenditure, we prevent any change in total employment from occurring.



Although our Model provides information on changes in prices and changes in production, consumption, and trade, it does not readily lend itself conceptually to analysis of changes in economic welfare. The reason is that we permit trade to be unbalanced initially and, when exports and imports respond differentially to exogenous changes in tariffs, the trade balance will change. When exchange rates are flexible in the Model, we allow for adjustment in trade so that the trade balance is restored to its initial position in terms of dollars. When overall prices change, however, there are implied intertemporal changes in the accumulation or decumulation of real assets associated with variations in the real value of the trade balance that are difficult to measure in terms of economic welfare. We have on many occasions used an ad hoc procedure for the calculation of welfare based on the static, partial-equilibrium measure commonly used in the literature to calculate changes in consumer and producer surplus. Our experience with this ad hoc measure has been that countries may show an increase or decrease in welfare depending on their trade balance position because, when tariffs are eliminated, world prices (exclusive of tariffs) tend to rise and consumer prices fall. To avoid ambiguities in interpreting this ad hoc welfare measure, we have chosen not to use it in the results of our analysis to be presented below. Instead, we report the changes in each country's terms of trade for each of the experiments.

We have indicated in Table 1 the variety of exchange-rate regimes that are assumed to prevail in the countries of the Model. It will be noted that several developing countries are represented as having a system of import licensing and pegging to some basket of currencies. If the industrialized countries only were to remove their existing tariffs, the responses of the developing countries would thus be constrained by the change in their foreign exchange receipts. But if the developing countries themselves were to remove their existing tariffs, this would not have any effect if import licensing were assumed to remain in place. Since in what follows we will be looking at tariff removal by

both industrialized and developing countries, we instead allow the exchange rates of all countries to be flexible.

As already noted, the elimination of tariffs will tend to increase world prices and cause consumer prices to fall, with corresponding changes in exports and imports. Depending on the resulting change in a country's trade balance, its currency will either depreciate or appreciate in order to restore the trade balance to its original position. This means that there will be an induced change in a country's exports and imports brought about by the change in the exchange rate that will follow upon the response of trade to the removal of tariffs. This exchange-rate induced change in trade can be substantial in certain cases as will be evident in some of our results to be reported below. As an indication of the changes in exchange rates that may occur for a country in given circumstances, we calculate the weighted percentage change in each country's effective exchange rate, using bilateral exports and imports to weight the changes in bilateral exchange rates that occur.

Since tariff removal will have a significant impact on domestic prices, we calculate an index of the percentage change in import and home prices, using sectoral imports and production as weights to construct the aggregate index. This provides a measure of how each country's price level might be affected by the policy changes being analyzed.

While our analysis of tariff removal concentrates especially on the effects on employment, other factors of production will be affected as well. In order to provide a more complete indication of the adjustment problems that individual industries may encounter, we also calculate the changes in per unit value added across sectors. These represent the incentives for factors of production to move among sectors in response to the removal of the entire structure of tariffs. This is something that is familiar from the theory of effective protection, but, rather than just considering the partial equilibrium effects involved, our Model permits us to take into account the many important interactions that occur both within and between countries.

A final point worth noting is that, since our Model does not distinguish imports by country of origin, we cannot examine changes in tariffs or NTBs on a bilateral or preferential basis. Since such NTBs as the Multifibre Arrangement and the U.S. Voluntary Export Restraint (VER) on Japanese cars are essentially bilateral in character, we chose to treat them as export taxes from the standpoint of the exporting countries and to analyze their removal accordingly.

In the case of agricultural liberalization, the experiment conducted assumes that the estimated barriers represent subsidies to domestic agricultural production.

### **Presentation of Computational Results**

Let us turn now to our results. In our computations we explored the economic effects of several different liberalization scenarios. These scenarios were chosen to illustrate what might be expected to occur if it were possible to eliminate completely existing tariffs and/or NTBs in the world's major trading countries. We realize of course that the scenarios selected may not in fact correspond to what is being proposed or may actually be implemented in the Uruguay Round negotiations. Nonetheless our results may be useful both in helping individual nations choose among the available options that may best serve their own interests and in developing a consensus about which options might be mutually beneficial for the various nations participating in the negotiations. The scenarios to be analyzed are as follows:

1. Elimination of all post-Tokyo Round (1987) tariffs in the 18 major industrialized countries.
2. Elimination of tariffs in the 16 major developing countries.
3. Elimination of tariffs in both the major industrialized and developing countries (scenarios 1 + 2).
4. Elimination of NTBs in the major industrialized countries (excluding agriculture and textiles and clothing).
5. Elimination of agricultural NTBs in the major industrialized countries, modeled as domestic production subsidies.



6. Elimination of NTBs on textiles and clothing in the major industrialized countries.
7. Elimination of all tariffs and NTBs in the major industrialized countries, with agricultural NTBs modeled as domestic production subsidies (scenarios 1 + 4 + 5 + 6).
8. Harmonization of sectoral tariffs to the national weighted average tariff in the major industrialized countries.
9. Harmonization of sectoral tariffs to the world weighted average sectoral tariff in the major industrialized countries.

Since the individual scenarios differ somewhat in terms of the assumptions made in implementing the Model, we shall discuss the results of each of them separately. Then, in Section IV below, the results are presented side by side, and an effort is made to highlight the main differences among them.

#### **1. Elimination of Post-Tokyo Round Tariffs in the Major Industrialized Countries**

In this scenario, we eliminated the post-Tokyo Round (1987) nominal tariffs for the 18 major industrialized countries in the Model. The tariff rates used are those listed in Table 3. Existing NTBs are assumed to remain intact as represented by the NTB trade coverage ratios discussed above. All countries are assumed to have flexible exchange rates. The overall results are summarized in Table 5. The principal findings are as follows:

1. Based on 1976 levels, exports will rise by around \$29 billion for all the countries listed, which is about a 3.9% increase. Canada's exports and imports rise by \$1.9 billion while U.S. exports rise by \$4.0 billion and imports by \$4.3 billion.

2. We have already noted that aggregate expenditure has been endogenized to prevent any change in total employment from occurring. As an indication of labor-market dislocation and aggregate structural adjustment, we have calculated the "Gross Change in Employment" in Table 5. This is the sum of all positive sectoral employment changes for a country, and is also shown as a percentage of each country's 1976 labor force. The former figure represents the total number of workers in each country who would have to

change jobs if post-Tokyo Round tariffs were eliminated. It includes those who might have to move only between the export and home sectors of their industries. For Canada, the gross change in employment is 54 thousand workers, which is 0.56% of the 1976 Canadian labor force. For the United States, the gross change in employment is 141 thousand workers, which is 0.16% of the 1976 U.S. labor force. The total for the European Economic Community is 819 thousand workers, which is 0.81% of 1976 employment. For individual EEC-member countries, the percentages range from 0.56 for the United Kingdom to 1.73 for Belgium-Luxembourg. The total for Japan is 126 thousand workers, which is 0.24% of the 1976 labor force.

By assuming that the existing tariffs are removed all at once, we are abstracting, as mentioned earlier, from the process of adjustment that will occur through time. In this connection, it is important to note that it is a common practice to implement trade liberalization gradually over a period of years. Thus, the Tokyo Round tariff reductions were phased in over a period of seven years, from 1980 to 1987. The case for gradualism can be made on a variety of grounds. First, there may be distortions in the economy that impede labor and capital from making socially correct calculations concerning the sectors in which they can earn maximum returns. Second, the government may wish to mitigate the economic losses that factor owners may experience in protected industries. Finally, if resources in the protected industries become unemployed as the result of liberalization, it may be desirable to liberalize gradually in order to minimize the loss of output.

If, in this light, the post-Tokyo Round tariff reductions were to be phased in over a period of several years, the aggregate results suggest that the adjustment of employment might not add materially to normal labor-market turnover within and between industries. Any serious disruptions in labor markets would therefore be less likely to occur. This would also be the case to the extent that adjustment took place in the context of a growing world. However, as will be noted, our disaggregated results by sector do not fully support such a conclusion since there are numerous sectors in which the

*relative* changes in employment are sufficiently large to suggest that there could indeed be difficulties in adjustment.

As for the major developing countries, the gross employment changes recorded in Table 5 are all comparatively small.

3. The terms of trade of Canada show a small decline of .02% and for the United States a small improvement of 0.29%. There are comparably small improvements and declines for the other industrialized countries. Some of the changes for the developing countries are larger, being in excess of one percent for Argentina and Colombia. It is noteworthy from the mixed signs for the industrialized countries that these countries as a group have not succeeded in uniformly improving their own terms of trade via their tariffs. However, with few exceptions, the tariffs of the industrialized countries can be seen to have worsened the terms of trade of less developed countries.

4. The Canadian dollar will appreciate on an effective basis by 0.5%, and the U.S. dollar will depreciate (by 0.6%), as will the French franc (0.6%), German mark (0.4%), Italian lira (0.2%), British pound (0.8%), and Japanese yen (0.1%). The remaining industrial-country currencies will appreciate, with the changes most notable for Belgium-Luxembourg (1.6%), Ireland (0.8%), and the Netherlands (1.0%). Except for Chile, the currencies of all the developing countries appreciate, which is the principal reason why their exports are shown to decline.

5. Import prices fall, contributing to a fall of 0.7% in consumer prices in Canada and 0.1% in the United States. Price declines for most other industrialized countries are significantly greater, ranging from around 0.4% to more than 3%. Prices also fall, though by a relatively small amount, in most of the developing countries.

The country results in Table 5 mask much industry detail that our Model is well able to calculate. The net changes in employment across the 22 tradable and 7 nontradable sectors in each of the 34 countries are recorded in Table 6. It is evident that there are net increases as well as reductions in particular sectors. In Canada, for



example, the largest increases are recorded (in thousands of workers) for agriculture (9), transport equipment (8), nonferrous metals (6), and miscellaneous manufactures (5). There are negative employment effects in wearing apparel (-4), textiles (-2), and metal products (-3). The nontradable sectors, except for mining and quarrying and construction, show net declines in employment. This result is prevalent in most of the countries in the Model, as it was for an earlier analysis done for the Tokyo Round itself in Deardorff and Stern (1986b). It can be explained by the general substitution toward tradable goods and away from nontradables due to the reduction in the relative prices of tradable goods that would result from the elimination of tariffs.

The effects on the individual sectors in the other countries can be similarly discerned from the detailed results in Table 6. In the United States, for example, the increases are concentrated in agriculture, machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, and paper products, and the declines in wearing apparel and textiles, leather products and footwear, miscellaneous manufactures, rubber products, nonmetallic mineral products, and certain other tradable sectors. The nontradable sectors, except for mining and quarrying and construction, show net declines in employment. In scanning the individual country columns, there are apparently some notable intercountry differences in terms of the industries that would experience net employment increases or decreases as the result of tariff elimination.

In discussing the overall gross-employment results in Table 5, we noted that there were several cases in which these changes represented sizable percentages of total 1976 employment. In Table 7, we present the results in terms of the net percentage changes in employment by sector for all of the countries. In Canada, for example, nonferrous metals shows a net percentage increase of 11.9, leather products 8.1, miscellaneous manufactures 6.0, and transport equipment 4.4, while wearing apparel, textiles, and glass and glass products show declines ranging from 2.2 to 3.6. In the United States, agriculture shows a net percentage increase of 1.5, electric machinery of 0.6, and transport equipment and

chemicals of 0.5, whereas wearing apparel shows a decline of 1.3, leather products and footwear of 0.8, and miscellaneous manufactures, 0.7. The United States is on the low side, as inspection of Table 7 clearly indicates. Indeed, some of the positive and negative percentage changes in other countries are sufficiently large that they might signal sectors in which labor adjustment would present difficulties. This is particularly likely to be the case if there are factor market distortions that hinder labor mobility and if there is a mismatch in labor skills between the industries that would expand or contract in response to tariff elimination so that unemployment may occur. Again, if tariff elimination were staged over a period of years, the difficulties would be lessened, but they might not be fully resolved in certain individual sectors. In contrast, large percentage changes in net employment are not so prevalent for the developing countries, reflecting the fact that those countries will in general be less materially affected by tariff elimination in the industrialized countries.

The employment results that we have discussed so far provide a good indication of the most important and difficult structural adjustments that changes in trade can entail, but they are not the only ones. Other factors of production are affected by trade as well, and are subject to adjustment problems of their own. To provide a more complete indication of adjustment problems that may impact entire industries, we show in Table 8 the rankings of sectors in terms of percentage changes in per unit value added that according to our Model will result from tariff elimination. These represent the incentives for factors of production to move among sectors, and are reported here only in the form of ordinal rankings.

For Canada, for example, the industries with the largest percentage increases in per unit value added are transport equipment, nonferrous metals, agriculture, miscellaneous manufactures, and leather products while the smallest percentage increases (or greatest declines) are in petroleum products, chemicals, wearing apparel, glass products, and metal products. For the United States, the industries with the largest

percentage increases in per unit value added are agriculture, transport equipment, electrical machinery, chemicals, and mining and quarrying, while the smallest percentage increases (or greatest declines) are in miscellaneous manufactures, nonmetallic mineral products, rubber products, wearing apparel, and textiles. The rankings for other countries can be similarly discerned from Table 8. The results thus permit identification of the sectors that are likely to experience the greatest incentives to expand or contract as industrialized country tariffs are eliminated.

## 2. Elimination of Tariffs in the Major Developing Countries

In this scenario, we eliminated the tariffs in the 16 major developing countries of the Model. As indicated above, these tariffs were estimated in a number of instances, and the results should accordingly be treated only as preliminary pending more accurate and comprehensive information on the rates. The nominal tariffs and NTBs in the major industrialized countries are assumed to remain unchanged. NTBs for the developing countries do not enter into this scenario, and, in any case, we have no systematic information on NTBs for all these countries. For this scenario, we assume that both the industrialized and developing countries allow their exchange rates to be flexible. Import licensing is thus ruled out, for otherwise the tariff reductions would have no effect.

The overall results are summarized in Table 9. The principal findings are as follows:

1. Based on 1976 levels, the imports and exports of the developing countries as a group will rise substantially by nearly \$10 billion. The largest absolute increases are for Brazil, India, Spain, and Greece.<sup>9</sup> The percentage changes range from -0.1 for Hong Kong to 37.8 for Greece. Imports decline for 14 of the 18 industrialized countries while exports decline for all 18 industrialized countries. These changes for the industrialized countries appear relatively small. To understand these results, we should note that the

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<sup>9</sup>Greece, Portugal, and Spain are included with the developing countries rather than as members of the European Community in all of the scenarios being analyzed.



elimination of tariffs by the major developing countries will tend to increase world prices but cause consumer prices within developing countries to fall. The resulting increases in developing country imports will in turn cause their currencies to depreciate and bring about increases in their exports. For the industrialized countries then, the increased world prices resulting from developing country tariff elimination will lead instead to a reduction in industrialized country imports, and this will cause their currencies to appreciate and their exports to decline. Because the tariff rates among the developing countries differ substantially, the removal of their tariffs accompanied by the assumed liberalization of their exchange regimes would result in a sizable increase in intra-developing country trade.

2. The gross changes in employment are negligible for Hong Kong and Singapore since these countries have zero tariffs for all practical purposes. The largest gross employment change noted is 3.0 million workers from India, which is 1.36% of its labor force. Relatively large gross employment changes are noted for several other countries.

3. The changes in the terms of trade for both the developing and the industrialized countries are relatively small.<sup>10</sup> While the terms of trade show a small improvement overall for the developing countries as a group, there are declines in 10 of the 16 countries listed. The terms of trade improve in 13 of the 18 industrialized countries. These results of tariff elimination are thus consistent with the findings in Deardorff and Stern (1986a) that existing tariffs in a sample of developing countries had positive terms-of-trade effects on these countries as a group and negative effects for many industrialized countries.

4. We have already mentioned the effects on exchange rates that would occur. Greece has the greatest depreciation of 13.7%, and there are substantial depreciations for India, Turkey, Brazil, Colombia, and Spain. The U.S. dollar appreciates by 0.9%, and

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<sup>10</sup>Our terms of trade results are in contrast to the often sizable results obtained in models such as Whalley (1984) and others that rely on the Armington assumption that products are distinguished by country of origin. This approach implies that even small countries may have monopoly power in their export trade and that the optimum tariff and hence terms of trade effects of changes in tariffs can be substantial.

there are noteworthy appreciations for Germany (0.8%), Italy (0.8%), the United Kingdom (0.7%), and Japan (1.1%).

5. Domestic price declines are largest for Greece (7.0%), Taiwan (5.1%), and India (3.2%), and there are declines ranging from less than 1% to nearly 3% for most of the other developing countries. Prices in the industrialized countries change only minimally.

The industry details for the absolute and net percentage changes in employment, which are shown below in Appendix Tables C.1 and C.2, indicate that there are substantial differences among the sectors in individual developing countries that would expand or contract in response to tariff elimination. There are numerous instances in which the net percentage changes are quite large, and it is likely therefore that there would be substantial pressures on the labor markets in case the tariffs were eliminated all at once. If the tariff reductions were phased in over a period of years, the adjustments would be more manageable but nonetheless some sectors might continue to experience employment pressures. The staging of tariff reductions would mitigate adjustment pressures in the industrialized countries as well, although these pressures do not appear to be as substantial to begin with because the trade effects on the industrialized countries are muted for the reasons already mentioned.

### **3. Elimination of Tariffs in Both the Major Industrialized and Developing Countries (Scenarios 1 + 2)**

In this scenario, we eliminated simultaneously the tariffs of both the industrialized and developing countries represented in the Model. As in the first scenario, the NTBs in the industrialized countries are assumed to remain intact. All countries are assumed to have flexible exchange rates. The overall results are summarized in Table 10 and the detailed sectoral employment changes we reported in Appendix Tables C.3 and C.4. Because the Model is linear, the results in Table 10 are essentially the algebraic sum

of the results in the previous two scenarios. The orders of magnitude thus reflect the considerations mentioned already and need not be repeated here.

#### 4. Elimination of NTBs in the Major Industrialized Countries (Excluding Agriculture, Textiles, and Clothing)

Having focused thus far on the effects of eliminating tariffs in the major industrialized and developing countries, we turn next to an analysis of the effects of eliminating existing NTBs in the industrialized countries. We first consider all NTBs except for those applying to agriculture (ISIC 1), textiles (ISIC 321), and clothing (ISIC 322), which are the focus of the following scenarios. As already mentioned, we have constructed sets of "high" and "low" NTB ad valorem equivalents, the latter based on an adjustment for the percentage of trade covered by NTBs. In what follows, we report the results based on the "low" estimates, inasmuch as the "high" (unadjusted) ad valorem equilibrium estimates did not seem altogether plausible for reasons mentioned above. All other NTBs are assumed unchanged as are all nominal tariffs in this scenario.

In all of our NTB elimination scenarios, we decided to exclude the petroleum sector (ISIC 35B) even though the NTB trade coverage indexes indicated the presence of some type of barrier. Our reasoning was that petroleum imports are monitored or controlled for a variety of reasons, perhaps most importantly national defense. Since, in our view, the underlying motivations involving petroleum do not reflect the usual protectionist considerations, it seemed reasonable to treat the petroleum sector as a special case.

We should also note that we decided to model the existing nontariff restrictions affecting imports of automobiles from Japan and textiles and clothing from the developing countries from the export side in terms of an export tax rather than as an ad valorem equivalent duty on imports. The reason is that our Model does not distinguish imports by country of origin, and therefore we are unable to represent from the demand side the bilateral characteristics of the current arrangements that restrict imports of automobiles



and textiles and clothing. We thus converted the import ad valorem equivalent estimates to export tax equivalents for ISIC sectors 321 (textiles), 322 (clothing) and 384 (transport equipment). For purposes of the present scenario, an export tax equivalent of 11.4% for ISIC 384 was applied only to Japan.<sup>11</sup>

The results for this scenario involving the elimination of NTBs (excluding ISIC 1, 321, and 322) are summarized in Table 11, and more detailed results for the net absolute and relative changes in employment are given in Appendix Tables C.5 and C.6. The principal findings are as follows:

1. Exports increase in total by \$10.7 billion, which is about 1.4% above the 1976 level. The largest increases are for France, the United States, Japan, West Germany, and Italy. The exports of the developing countries increase only slightly.

2. The gross change in employment, and thus the amount of labor adjustment required, is largest for Japan, followed by France, the United States, Italy, and West Germany.

3. Japan's terms of trade decline by 0.53%. The terms of trade of the smaller industrialized countries improve, as do the terms of trade of the developing countries, except Hong Kong.

4. Japan's currency appreciates by nearly 0.6%. Belgium has an even larger appreciation of 1.3%, which may reflect its position especially as a net exporter of iron and steel products (ISIC 371).

5. Prices fall by comparatively small percentages in all the industrialized countries. The largest decline is in the case of Belgium, and this may be attributed primarily to the size of its currency appreciation and relatively substantial importance of tradable goods.

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<sup>11</sup>This is based on the "high" estimated ad valorem equivalent as noted in Table B.5 below.

The positive sectoral net employment effects, which are shown in Appendix Table C.5, are most pronounced for iron and steel products especially in Belgium-Luxembourg and West Germany, agriculture and food products, nonelectric machinery, and metal products in France, footwear and machinery in Italy, agriculture and food products, electric machinery, textiles, miscellaneous manufactures, and chemicals in the United States, and agriculture and food products in Canada, Australia, and the Netherlands. Since we modeled Japan as removing the export tax on its transport equipment sector, the result is a substantial net increase in employment in this sector. Japan experiences notable net declines in employment in agriculture, textiles, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactures, machinery, and chemicals.

The net percentage changes in employment, which are shown in Appendix Table C.6, are fairly large in a number of sectors in the industrialized countries and suggest that short-run adjustment difficulties might be experienced unless the barriers were eliminated in stages.

##### **5. Elimination of Agricultural NTBs in the Major Industrialized Countries, Modeled as Domestic Production Subsidies**

In this scenario, we eliminated the agricultural (ISIC 1) NTBs based on the measures of Producer Subsidy Equivalents (PSEs) calculated for 1984-86 in OECD (1988). For this purpose, we assumed that these PSEs are subsidies that apply directly to domestic production and, since they may leave consumer prices unchanged, they cannot be interpreted clearly as ad valorem equivalents of NTBs.<sup>12</sup> In using the PSEs, it is necessary to determine whether they apply to all of agriculture or only to some part thereof. Since it appears from the details in the OECD source that the coverage is less than 100% of the agricultural sector, and also because our ISIC sector 1 includes fisheries

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<sup>12</sup>See Deardorff and Stern (1989) for an analysis of the ad valorem tariff equivalents of the PSEs.

and forestry as well as agriculture, we thought it appropriate to scale down the PSEs. The estimates based on this scaling are shown in Table 12.

The effects of elimination of production subsidies are naturally somewhat different from the effects of reducing a tariff that we discussed earlier. In the context of Figure 3, a production subsidy, applied equally to home and export production, will have already shifted both supply curves to the right and down. Thus their elimination will cause both supply curves to shift up and to the left. With the small country assumption used in that figure, the effects are too simple to require a separate diagram. We merely note that the price in the home market will rise, home-sector sales will decline, and the quantity of exports will also fall.

When the effect on the world price is allowed for, however, we note that the reduction in supply to the world market will cause price to rise there as well. This in turn will reduce imports, but also offset some of the reduction in exports. In all, the main effects to be expected from elimination of production subsidies are a substantial rise in prices, both at home and on world markets, and some decline in output. One does not necessarily expect a systematic effect on trade.

If subsidies are eliminated in only some countries and not others, however, as is the case here, then there may not be substantial effects on trade. The rise in world prices will induce net additions to supply from those countries that were not using subsidies in the first place, and a major effect of the elimination of subsidies will therefore be to redirect demand towards imports from such countries and away from both domestic output and imports from other previously subsidizing countries. Thus we expect the elimination of agricultural subsidies in the developed countries to cause expansion of agricultural exports from developing countries to developed countries, and a contraction of agricultural output for both export and home use in the latter. Finally, to the extent that subsidies are initially smaller in some industrialized countries than in others, the former may experience a net expansion of the sector much like countries which had not subsidies at all.



The summary results for this scenario are contained in Table 13. The principal findings are as follows:

1. Overall imports expand by \$3.2 billion for the industrialized countries, with the largest increases for Japan (\$1.4 billion), Italy (\$388.2 million), Switzerland (\$360.0 million), and France (\$345.5 million). Exports expand by \$4.1 billion, with the largest increase for Japan (\$1.8 billion).

2. For the industrialized countries, Japan has the largest gross change in employment of 2.1 million workers, which was 4.0% of its total 1976 employment. Relatively large gross changes in employment were recorded also for several of the European Community countries, and for Finland, Norway, and Switzerland. The gross employment changes in the developing countries are relatively small.

3. Japan's terms of trade decline by 0.64%, and there are declines ranging from 0.09 to 0.37% in various European countries. Terms-of-trade improvements are evident for Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, and the United States. Several of the developing countries show improved terms of trade, in particular Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Greece, Mexico, and Turkey.

4. Japan's currency is seen to depreciate by 2.9%, and there are depreciations for a number of the European countries. These depreciations serve in turn to reduce the imports and to increase the exports of these countries. Australia experiences an appreciation of its currency (1.1%) as does New Zealand and the United States. The trade effects in these cases are opposite to the ones in which the currency has depreciated. All of the developing countries experience an appreciation of their currencies, which serves to reduce their exports, and the rise in the world prices of agricultural products results in lower imports in several of these countries.

5. The assumed removal of the production subsidies is seen to increase domestic prices significantly in most of the industrialized countries, with the largest increases in Japan (3.4%), Finland (2.6%), Switzerland (2.2%), and Norway (2.1%). The price changes

in the developing countries are comparatively small since no changes are assumed to be made in their domestic agricultural subsidies.

The sectoral impacts on agriculture (ISIC 1) are sizable in many countries for the obvious reason that we are assuming that a subsidy on all domestic agricultural production is being removed. The detailed employment results, which are in Appendix C.7 and C.8, indicate that in Japan there is a net decline in employment of 27.2% in ISIC 1 and an even larger decline of 35.3% in Switzerland. There are sizable declines in the other European countries as well. The United States is the only country that experiences a net increase in employment in ISIC 1. It is somewhat surprising that Australia and Canada show net reductions in their agricultural employment. As far as we can tell, this apparently reflects the reduction in world demand for agricultural products as the result of the increase in world prices together with the effects of the currency appreciation noted above.

It is also noteworthy that there are sizable expansionary effects in other sectors, including nontradables, that reflect the differential changes in agricultural prices relative to the prices of manufactures and nontradables. There are positive employment effects in agriculture and in food and kindred products (ISIC 310) and negative effects in the other sectors in most of the developing countries. What comes through very clearly therefore in this scenario is that there would be very sizable intersectoral adjustments in employment if existing agricultural production subsidies were to be eliminated all at once.

#### **6. Elimination of NTBs on Textiles and Clothing in the Major Industrialized Countries**

We have already mentioned that in our Model imports are not distinguished according to country of origin. This makes it difficult to analyze bilateral import policies such as the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) that restricts the quantities of textiles and clothing that developing countries can export to individual industrialized countries. What we elected to do therefore was to model the MFA restrictions as an export tax on textiles (ISIC 321) and clothing (ISIC 322) in the developing countries represented in the Model.

For this purpose, we constructed weighted averages of the ad valorem equivalents of restrictions on imports of clothing by the industrialized countries from Hong Kong, South Korea, and Taiwan. We used these weighted averages to represent export taxes on clothing for the three countries as follows: Hong Kong (20.8%), South Korea (10.7%), and Taiwan (11.6%). The same rate was also applied to textiles. For the remaining developing countries, we used the average (11.1%) of the rates calculated for South Korea and Taiwan. It was assumed that there were no NTBs affecting imports of textiles and clothing from the industrialized countries. All other NTBs and tariffs were assumed unchanged and all exchange rates were flexible.

The summary results are listed in Table 14 and the sectoral net employment effects in Appendix Tables C.9 and C.10. The principal findings are as follows:

1. There are only minor changes in the total trade of the industrialized countries, while the total trade of the developing countries increases by more than \$900 million. Removing the export tax on textiles and clothing tends to lower their world price. Imports of these goods rise in the industrialized countries, and this results in a depreciation of their currencies, with the further effect of reducing their imports overall. Exports of the industrialized countries tend to fall because of the decline in world prices. The increase in exports of the developing countries causes their currencies to appreciate, and this in turn increases their imports. The result therefore is that both exports and imports increase for the developing countries while there are negligible changes in the trade of the industrialized countries.

2. The gross absolute employment changes are the largest in India, Hong Kong, South Korea, Argentina, and Taiwan, and there are substantial percentage increases as well.

3. The terms of trade decline to a small extent for most of the developing countries and change only marginally for the industrialized countries.



4. We have already noted that the currencies of the industrialized countries depreciate while the currencies of the developing countries appreciate.

5. Prices tend to rise in the industrialized countries because of the currency depreciation and to fall in the developing countries because of the currency appreciation.

The sectoral results for the industrialized countries indicate small absolute net declines in employment in textiles and clothing. But the percentage changes in these sectors are fairly substantial in a number of countries. There is evidently reallocation of employment to the other sectors in most instances.

There are sizable absolute net increases in employment in textiles and clothing in several of the developing countries. The percentage effects are quite large in many cases not only in textiles and clothing but in other sectors as well. Substantial intersectoral adjustment problems would be bound to occur in the developing countries if the restrictions on their textile and clothing exports were eliminated all at once.

**7. Elimination of All Tariffs and NTBs in the Major Industrialized Countries, with Agricultural NTBs Modeled as Domestic Production Subsidies (Scenarios 1 + 4 + 5 + 6)**

In this scenario, we combined complete removal of tariffs with removal of all NTBs by the industrialized countries. This scenario thus incorporates the earlier results for scenarios 1, 4, 5, and 6.

The summary results are contained in Table 15. As noted in the presentation of results for scenario 3, the results of this combined scenario reflect the combination of the component scenarios. With this in mind, the principal findings are as follows:

1. Based on 1976 levels, exports will rise by more than \$35 billion, which is a 4.7% increase. Canada's exports and imports rise by around \$1.5 billion while U.S. exports and imports rise by \$4.4 billion. The comparatively small changes in the trade of the developing countries reflect especially the responses to the appreciation of their currencies that would be experienced in the context of this broad liberalization.

2. The gross change in employment for Canada is 53 thousand workers, which is 0.55% of the 1976 Canadian labor force. The gross change in employment for the United States is 180 thousand workers, which is 0.21% of the 1976 U.S. labor force. The results for the other industrialized countries range from less than 1% to more than 4.0% of 1976 employment, and, for the developing countries, from 0.19% to 12.0%.

3. The terms of trade improve for Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, and the United States, they decline for the other industrialized countries. The terms of trade improve between 1 and 2% for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Turkey, and there are lesser improvements and declines for the remaining developing countries.

4. Canada's currency appreciates by 0.3% while the U.S. dollar depreciates by 0.7%. The Japanese yen also depreciates by 3.3%, and there are depreciations for several other industrialized countries. The currencies of the smaller industrialized countries appreciate. The currencies of the developing countries appreciate for the most part, ranging from 0.3% for Chile to 16.6% for Hong Kong.

5. Import price declines lead consumer prices to fall by 0.2% in Canada and 0.1% in the United States. The declines are more substantial in some other industrialized countries, the range being from 0.2% in Canada to 2.9% in Belgium-Luxembourg. Prices increase especially in Japan, Finland, Norway, and Switzerland.

The sectoral results reported in Appendix Tables C.11 and C.12 indicate that Canada will have positive net employment changes in food products, leather, wood products, nonferrous metals, miscellaneous manufactures, mining and quarrying, and construction. Some of these changes as well as the negative ones are fairly substantial in percentage terms and would be indicative of potential labor market dislocations that might be experienced unless the liberalization were phased in over an extended period.

The United States will have positive net employment changes in agriculture especially and to a lesser extent in leather products, paper, chemicals, petroleum products,

electric machinery, and mining and quarrying. There are net declines in the remaining U.S. industries. The details for the other industrialized countries and the developing countries indicate that substantial labor market adjustments might result from liberalization in a number of sectors. The sectoral rankings of the percentage changes in value added that would occur with the elimination of tariffs and NTBs broadly parallel the employment results.

We have assumed in this scenario that the developing countries hold their tariffs constant, which is an option that has been available to them in previous GATT negotiations. The same is true for developing country NTBs. This option of not liberalizing may be less applicable in the Uruguay Round, however, as the major developing countries have come under increasing pressure to assume full obligations under the GATT and to reduce their trade barriers. The results of scenario 2, in which the developing countries are assumed to eliminate their tariffs, suggest substantial increases in intra-developing country trade. If tariff elimination by the developing countries were to be undertaken at the same time that the industrialized countries removed their tariffs and NTBs, we would witness a considerable expansion of trade overall. This would presumably be reenforced if developing country NTBs were also eliminated. The precise impacts across sectors would depend upon differences in the levels of existing barriers and upon the response of exchange rates to the assumed liberalization. Our results for the various scenarios involving the removal of tariffs and NTBs suggest the possibility of considerable dislocations in labor markets in many countries and that it might be desirable accordingly to phase in the liberalization over an extended period in an effort to mitigate any adjustment costs that might occur.

#### **8. Harmonization of Post-Tokyo Round Sectoral Tariffs to the National Weighted Average Tariff in the Major Industrialized Countries**

It will be recalled that in scenario 1 we considered the complete elimination of post-Tokyo Round nominal tariffs in the major industrialized countries. Of course, it may



well be the case that this is not a feasible option in the Uruguay Round negotiations and, instead, some more limited reductions might then be considered. For example, the United States might propose cutting existing tariffs by 50% across-the-board since such a reduction has been authorized in the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Bill. If this option were chosen for all industrialized countries, our results in scenario 1 would then be reduced by one half since our Model is linear. The same would apply for any other uniform percentage across-the-board reductions.

Suppose however that, instead of uniform across-the-board reductions, it was decided to pursue some type of tariff harmonization for the major industrialized countries. Inspection of the sectoral tariff rates in Table 3 above reveals a fair amount of dispersion. Thus, for example, for Canada the rates vary from a low of 0.2% for petroleum products to a high of 24.2% for wearing apparel, whereas the overall weighted average across all sectors is 4.6%. For the United States, the rates vary from a low of 0.2% for paper products to a high of 22.7% for wearing apparel, with an overall weighted average tariff of 3.3%.

There are any number of possible harmonization formulas that could be considered, including the reduction of the highest existing rates by some given percentage, the designation of maximum permissible rates, combining reductions in the highest rates with some agreed across-the-board reductions, elimination of low "nuisance" tariffs, etc. Indeed, there was a considerable amount of discussion of alternative formulas for tariff reduction in both the Tokyo Round in the 1970s and in the Kennedy Round in the 1960s.<sup>13</sup> In the Tokyo Round the so-called Swiss formula was chosen as the basis for the tariff reductions largely on the basis of its potential for harmonization.<sup>14</sup> However, as Deardorff and Stern (1979; 1986b, p. 112) noted, while the Swiss formula resulted in

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<sup>13</sup>See Stern (1976) for some details of what was being discussed.

<sup>14</sup>The Swiss formula was:  $z = (ax)/(a+x)$ , where  $z$  is the new tariff rate and  $x$  is the base or GATT bound rate, both in percentage terms, and  $a$  is a parameter that was set at 14.

some harmonization of nominal tariffs, the formula was not applied consistently by all the industrialized countries because certain sectors were exempted from the reductions and some countries had already reduced their tariffs unilaterally in the course of the Tokyo Round negotiations.<sup>15</sup>

In order to shed some light on the issue of tariff harmonization, we have carried out two additional scenarios. The first of these involved setting the nominal tariff for each sector equal to the import-weighted country average. This means for Canada, for example, that sectoral tariff rates were set uniformly at 4.5%. As a consequence, sectoral rates would be lowered in 15 of the 22 tradable industries, most notably textiles and wearing apparel, footwear, and furniture and fixtures, and increased in the remaining 7 industries. In the case of the United States, the sectoral tariff rates were set uniformly at 3.3%, with reductions in 12 of the 22 tradable industries and increases in the other 10 industries. The import-weighted country averages used for the remaining industrialized countries appear in Table 3 above, and the implied sectoral reductions and increases can therefore be inferred. The second tariff harmonization experiment, which will be discussed below, involved setting the tariff rate for each sector in a given country equal to the world import-weighted average for that sector. In both experiments we continue to assume that existing NTBs remain in place and that all countries have flexible exchange rates.

For those sectors in which most tariffs are reduced, we would expect an increase in imports of both final and intermediate goods. A reduction in imports would be expected in sectors where tariffs are increased. Sectoral exports will also rise or fall depending upon intercountry differences between the initial sectoral rate and the uniform rate assumed to be adopted. Sectoral imports and exports will also be affected by any change in the country's exchange rate that is needed to offset the trade imbalance that may occur when the tariffs are changed. The effects of sectoral tariff harmonization based on each country's overall weighted average tariff will thus depend on its own tariff changes in

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<sup>15</sup>For an analysis of the tariff offers and exemptions, see Baldwin and Clarke (1987).

relation to the changes occurring in the other industrialized countries as well as upon changes in its effective exchange rate. Since the developing countries are assumed not to change their tariffs, their exports and imports will respond to the changes in world prices that occur in response to the assumed changes in tariffs in the industrialized countries.

The results for the uniform tariff rates by country are summarized in Table 17. It is evident from the last column in the table that domestic prices are increased in 12 of the 18 major industrialized countries. There are comparatively minor changes in trade and gross employment for the industrialized countries. For Canada, increases in exports and imports are only \$114 million based on 1976 trade, and the gross change in employment of 21 thousand workers is equal to 0.22% of 1976 employment. Both exports and imports decline by small amounts for the United States, apparently in response to the slight appreciation of the U.S. dollar combined with increases in the world prices of importables. The changes in trade and employment for the major developing countries are comparatively small.

The net absolute and percentage changes in sectoral employment are given in Tables C.13 and C.14. For Canada, the net percentage increases are in excess of 1% in leather products, printing and publishing, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, and miscellaneous manufactures. The net percentage decreases exceed 1% in textiles, wearing apparel, footwear, wood products, chemicals, petroleum products, rubber products and metal products, and mining and quarrying. For the United States, the net percentage changes are noticeably under 1% except in wearing apparel and leather products. Perusal of the sectoral results for the other countries suggests that some relatively substantial intersectoral changes in employment might occur if sectoral tariff rates were set equal to national weighted average tariffs. Adjustment difficulties would be lessened, as in the previous scenarios, if the changes were to be phased in gradually. But there appear to be a number of instances in certain countries in which labor market adjustments might be sufficiently great so as to call for special assistance measures.



### 9. Harmonization of Post-Tokyo Round Sectoral Tariffs to the World Weighted Average Sectoral Tariffs in the Major Industrialized Countries

Our second tariff harmonization experiment involves setting sectoral tariff rates in each of the major industrialized countries equal to the world weighted average tariffs for the given sector. The relevant sectoral world averages are given in the next-to-last column in Table 2. In Canada's case, this would mean, for example, reducing the sectoral tariff rates in Table 3 in 14 of the 22 tradable industries and increasing the rates in the remaining 8 industries. For the United States, the tariffs would be reduced in 4 sectors, increased in 17, and remain unchanged in 1 sector.

It can be seen from the summary of results in Table 18 that prices increase in 7 of the 18 industrialized countries and that imports decline in all these instances. Exports decline in 8 of the 18 countries in response to the fall in world prices due to the tariff reductions in a number of sectors and to some extent due to currency appreciation. For Canada, exports and imports decline by around \$200 million. Domestic prices rise by 0.1% and the currency depreciates by 0.2%. For the United States, domestic prices rise by 0.1% and the dollar appreciates by 0.4%. The changes in trade for the industrialized countries as a group induced by this scenario are opposite to those of the preceding scenario, although the gross changes in employment are not appreciably different.

Trade and gross employment changes in the developing countries are somewhat smaller than in the preceding scenario. The decline in world prices brought about by the increases in tariff rates in the industrialized countries evidently stimulates developing country imports. As a consequence, there is currency depreciation in most of these countries, which serves to moderate the increase in imports and at the same time increases exports.

The detailed sectoral results are contained in Appendix Tables C.18 and C.19. For Canada, there is evidently a pronounced intersectoral shift away from the tradable towards several nontradable sectors, with the largest negative effects occurring in rubber products, nonmetallic mineral products, textiles, chemicals and wood products. There is a

similar shift towards nontradables in the United States, with the largest negative effects in leather products, textiles, and petroleum products.

As was the case in the preceding scenario, sectoral tariff harmonization to the world averages would have substantial employment impacts in a number of sectors in both the industrialized and developing countries. Our previous comments about phasing in these tariff changes and the possible need for special adjustment assistance would thus apply in this scenario as well.

We have already indicated that there may be many tariff harmonization variants besides the particular ones that we have considered. In principle, these other variants could be analyzed using the Michigan Model, subject to the need to aggregate the detailed changes to correspond to the sector classification of the Model.

#### **IV. Comparisons of Alternative Liberalization Scenarios**

In order to provide some overall perspective on the results, we have prepared a series of tables reporting particular results for all nine scenarios side by side. These include tables for each country-wide variable listing results by country for each scenario. In addition, for the sectoral results there are tables for each country listing results by sector and for each sector listing results by country. For our purpose here, we shall discuss only the gross and the net percentage changes in employment, since these provide some indication of the labor market adjustment problems that might be experienced due to trade liberalization. Others of these comparison tables are available from the authors on request.

##### **Gross Changes in Employment**

The results for the gross changes in employment, both in man years and as a percentage of 1976 employment, are shown for each of the scenarios in Tables 19-20.

It is noteworthy that the gross changes in employment are smaller for Canada than for most other developed countries in almost all of the scenarios. Since all of the

calculations were done under the assumption that aggregate demand for labor is held fixed by means of endogenous variations in aggregate expenditure, these gross changes in employment represent only the required movement of labor among sectors. That is, we have added up all of the sectoral employment *increases* only, which are therefore equal to the sum of all sectoral employment decreases. As reported in scenario 7 of Table 19 for the elimination of all trade barriers among developed countries, the gross employment change is only 53 thousand workers in Canada, and this amounts to less than one percent of the Canadian labor force. This percentage is smaller than in any other developed country of the model, with the exception of the United States. Even in countries as large as Germany and Japan, we calculate this measure of labor-market dislocation as encompassing more than one percent of the labor force, and for other small countries such as Austria, Belgium, and the Netherlands, we find a gross change in employment that exceeds two and three percent.

From this we conclude that Canada may be in a unique position with respect to the costs and benefits of multilateral trade liberalization. As a small country, Canada presumably has a good deal to gain from freer access to world markets. Nonetheless, it appears that Canada can reap these benefits with less strain on its domestic labor markets in the aggregate than will arise in most other countries. As a large country, the gross employment changes in the United States appear to be comparatively small.

Comparing across scenarios in Table 20, it is interesting that the extent of labor-market dislocation does not necessarily become larger as additional barriers and/or countries are added to the scope of liberalization. For example, in moving from scenario 1 to scenario 3, as tariff elimination is extended to include the LDCs as well as the DCs, the gross employment changes do not rise appreciably in most of the DCs, and in fact they fall in about half the developed countries. This suggests that including the LDCs fully in the process of trade liberalization will act somewhat to offset, in many cases, the adjustment problems that the developed countries will face.



Similarly, comparing columns 1 and 7 of Table 20, the extension of liberalization to include NTBs as well as tariffs in the industrialized countries also tends, in a number of cases, to reduce the labor market adjustments required. There is a slight reduction, for example, in the gross employment change for Canada, and there are more noticeable reductions in Australia, Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and Sweden. On the other hand there are quite substantial increases in this measure of dislocation in several countries, notably Italy, Japan, and Switzerland, when liberalization is extended to include NTBs as well as tariffs. In all three of these cases it is clear from column 5 that the main source of this increased dislocation is the removal of subsidies in agriculture.

Among the separate scenarios involving subsets of NTBs (columns 4-6 of Table 20), it is notable that gross employment changes in the industrialized countries are considerably smaller for the removal of textile NTBs than for either the liberalization of agriculture or for the miscellaneous NTBs included in column 4. Evidently, despite the considerable political clout that both the agriculture and textile industries seem to have in industrialized countries, the economic importance of the barriers in these sectors is substantial only in agriculture.

### **Sectoral Comparisons by Country**

While the gross changes in employment appear to be comparatively small for Canada and especially the United States, the net percentage changes in employment by sector suggest somewhat different results for these two countries, as can be seen in Tables 21 and 22.

If we look at the results for Canada for scenarios 1 and 7, which refer to liberalization by the industrialized countries only, there is evidence of sizable net percentage increases in employment especially in leather products, nonferrous metals, miscellaneous manufactures, and mining and quarrying. The largest net percentage reductions in employment are in rubber products, footwear, glass and glass products, metal products, and transport equipment.

There is one feature of the results in Table 21 that deserves mentioning and perhaps warrants further investigation. In Canada the two sectors that experience the greatest percentage employment expansion due to liberalization by developed countries — leather products and nonferrous metals — are also the two sectors that would experience the greatest percentage employment *contractions* due to removal of tariffs in the LDCs. This suggests that, for Canada at least, the ability to incorporate the LDCs into the liberalization process may reduce the extent of the labor market dislocations that will occur. This is only a tentative conclusion, of course, since we do not have information on LDC NTBs on which to base it, and we have looked in any case only at these two outlying sectors. Still, the suggestion that greater participation by LDCs in the liberalization process may reduce rather than exacerbate the adjustments required in the DCs merits further consideration and research.

As far as tariff harmonization is concerned for Canada, it can be seen in scenarios 8 and 9 in Table 21 that there would be somewhat different effects on sectoral employment depending upon whether sectoral tariff rates were set at the national weighted average or at the world weighted sectoral averages. The differences are most notable for Canadian food, leather products, furniture, paper, and glass. There are however also sectors in which employment declines in both scenarios. These include textiles and wearing apparel, footwear, wood products, chemicals, petroleum products, rubber products, nonmetallic mineral products, metal products, and mining and quarrying. The results of scenarios 8 and 9 thus suggest the need to consider in detail how individual sectors might be affected by particular harmonization arrangements.

Looking at the results for scenarios 1-7 in Table 22, the United States would experience a net percentage increase in employment in agriculture in every case. There are positive and negative signs for the other sectors across all the scenarios. For example, if tariffs were removed in both the industrialized and developing countries, the results for scenario 3 indicate that this liberalization option would reinforce the net expansion of U.S.

employment in paper products, printing and publishing, chemicals, metal products, machinery and transport equipment. There are also sectors in which the developing country tariff liberalization offsets declines due to the industrialized country liberalization. These include rubber products, nonmetallic mineral products, glass and glass products, and iron and steel. Finally, there are sectors in which the developing country tariff liberalization reinforces the employment declines due to industrialized country liberalization. Textiles, clothing, leather products, and footwear are the prime examples here.

The results of tariff harmonization in scenarios 8 and 9 reveal fewer instances of differences in employment effects for the United States as compared to Canada. The positive net employment effects are all relatively small while there are noticeable negative effects especially in leather products, textiles and wearing apparel, petroleum products, and mining and quarrying.

Comparable results for the other countries included in the Model are listed in Appendix Tables C.17-C.48, but space constraints do not permit us to discuss them. There are notable differences in employment experiences in these other countries as well, depending upon the scope of liberalization that is considered.

Another way of looking at the results of the net percentage changes in employment is to calculate the relation between scenario 7, which involves the assumed removal of all tariffs and NTBs together for the industrialized countries, and the component scenarios 1, 4, 5, and 6, which refer to the removal of tariffs and the particular NTBs individually. Such comparisons call attention to how employment in individual sectors may be affected in terms of the direction of change and the relative magnitude for the individual tariff and NTB scenarios in relation to the overall combined scenario. Thus, in the first five columns of Tables 23 and 24 we report for Canada and the United States the net percentage changes in employment corresponding to the results for scenario 7 and for scenarios 1, 4, 5, and 6. These are the same as the results in Tables 21 and 22 and



earlier tables referring to Canada and the United States. Then in the last four columns of Tables 23 and 24 we present in percentage form the ratios of the employment effects for each component scenario in relation to the combined scenario.

To illustrate, for agriculture (ISIC 1), Canada is shown in Table 23 to experience a net employment change of  $-1.41\%$  due to the assumed removal of all tariffs and NTBs by the industrialized countries. If only agricultural NTBs (i.e., production subsidies) were removed, Canada would experience a larger  $3.26\%$  decline in employment in agriculture. The ratio of these changes expressed in percentage form is 232 and is noted in column 6 of Table 23. The net employment effects of the removal of the other NTBs and tariffs are seen in columns 3-5 to be positive. When expressed in relation to the assumed combined liberalization, the percentages in columns 7-9 of Table 23 are negative.

The greater the percentage shares in columns 6-9, then, the greater is the contribution of removing the particular NTB or tariff removal to the employment effects of the overall combined removal. When this share is greater than 100 percent, this means that the particular barrier reduction more than accounts for the total effect, and that other barriers must be having offsetting effects. When the share is negative it means that the particular barrier reduction itself has an effect opposite to that of the barriers in a group.

If different negotiating options or combinations of options are being considered, it may thus be instructive to determine how sensitive employment changes in individual sectors may be for particular negotiating options. This can be done in the manner indicated for the United States, as is Table 24, and for the other countries as well.

### **Country Comparisons by Sector**

In previous GATT rounds, there has been some interest in the effects that individual countries might experience in certain key sectors as the result of different negotiating options. We present accordingly the net percentage changes in employment by country for agriculture (ISIC 1), wearing apparel (ISIC 322), iron and steel (ISIC 371), and transport equipment (ISIC 384) in Tables 25-28. For example, it can be seen in

scenario 7, in which the agricultural barriers have been modeled as production subsidies, that there are net percentage increases in agricultural employment in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States and substantial declines in the European countries, Norway, Japan, and Sweden. In scenario 7 for wearing apparel, on the other hand, there are sizable net percentage increases in most developing countries and declines in the industrialized countries. In scenario 7 for iron and steel, there are net percentage increases in employment in 12 of the 18 industrialized countries and reductions in all of the developing countries. Finally, in scenario 7 for transport equipment, the largest net percentage increase in employment is in Japan. There are increases also in France and Italy, and declines in Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, and all of the developing countries. The results for the remaining sectors show interesting variations by country as well and are available on request.

Finally, in Tables 29-32, we report the percentage shares of the effects of the individual scenarios in relation to the combined scenario for the foregoing industries. As was the case above, the size and sign of the percentage shares indicate how responsive employment may be for each scenario.

#### **V. Concluding Comments and Implications for Policy**

The purpose of our analysis has been to identify how the sectors in Canada, the United States, and the other major industrialized and developing countries might be affected by various options for liberalizing tariffs and NTBs in the course of the Uruguay Round negotiations.

It is especially clear from our analysis that there would be sectors in individual countries in which employment might expand as a result of liberalization in the Uruguay Round and, by the same token, there would be other sectors that might experience reductions in employment. This is to be expected insofar as the tariffs and NTBs of the major industrialized countries would be more or less restrictive relative to each other and,

accordingly, there would be differential impacts across sectors. Indeed, it is precisely these differential sectoral impacts that the Michigan Model has been designed to identify.

We have already mentioned that the various options that we have considered have been assumed to be implemented all at once rather than being phased in over a period of years. One of our chief findings is that, in a number of the scenarios, the percentage changes in employment are relatively sizable, which indicates that there might be possible labor market pressures that would be experienced in particular sectors. Such pressures would presumably be reflected in wage adjustments and/or unemployment, although in actuality the effects involved would be intermingled with the labor market changes that would occur in response to economic growth and cyclical developments of the economy. The issue here is whether it would be feasible and desirable to consider using adjustment assistance measures designed to mitigate the possible negative employment impacts that might result from trade liberalization in particular sectors. An argument for devising such special measures is that this might be helpful in obtaining support from particular sectors that would experience the most difficult adjustments. But it is also the case that it is by no means an easy task to disentangle the effects on employment resulting from trade liberalization from the effects arising from cyclical and longer-term economic influences.

Even though there are numerous instances of sizable net employment changes at the sectoral level in individual countries, our results suggest at the same time that there are many sectors in which the net employment changes are relatively rather small for the different liberalization options analyzed. To understand why this is the case, the first thing to point out is that reductions in tariffs and NTBs are themselves quite small. As noted in Tables 3 and 4 above, the average post-Tokyo Round tariffs are on the order of about 5% overall for the major industrialized countries, and the average ad valorem equivalents of NTBs are also relatively low, except for France and to a lesser extent, Japan. The relatively low ad valorem tariff rates reflect the reductions in these rates that



have been achieved as the result of the seven rounds of multilateral negotiations that have taken place under GATT auspices in the past forty years. The ad valorem equivalents of NTBs that we have calculated involve an adjustment for the percentage of trade covered by NTBs in the industry categories used in the Model. As discussed above and in Appendix B below, the calculation of ad valorem NTB equivalents in the literature often refers to particular goods or groups of goods that are imported from specific countries. This means that the measures should not be interpreted as global measures of the ad valorem equivalents. To do so would involve a potentially large overstatement of the barriers. The correction of the ad valorem equivalents for trade coverage thus seems essential.

Thus even if the tariffs and NTBs were reflected fully in import prices, their removal would therefore cause import prices to fall by only comparably small percentages. But in addition, and as captured in our Model, it is unlikely that import prices would fall by the full extent of the tariffs and/or ad valorem NTB equivalents if they were removed in many industries and countries at the same time. There are several reasons for this. For example, liberalization would cause world prices to rise and exchange rates to adjust so as to reduce effects on domestic prices. Another point, also incorporated in our Model, is that what price changes do occur would have only limited effects on output and employment since their roles as output prices and input prices counteract each other by virtue of the opposite changes occurring in response to removal of the tariffs and/or NTBs. All things considered then, it should not be surprising that in many instances the effects of the complete elimination of existing tariffs and NTBs on trade, employment, and other variables would be measured in many instances in tenths, or even hundredths, of a percent.

There is still a question, however, of how sensitive our results may be to the elasticity and other key parameters that are the main driving forces in the Model. We have had occasion in earlier work to test the sensitivity of our results. In Deardorff and

Stern (1986b, pp. 59-60), we reported on three such experiments. These involved doubling all supply elasticities in the Model, then doubling all elasticities of substitution between home and imported goods, and finally doubling both supply and substitution elasticities. Doubling supply elasticities enlarged the employment changes, but the effects were still comparatively small in most instances. Doubling the elasticities of substitution had a negligible effect on changes in employment. Finally, doubling both supply and substitution elasticities had a comparatively minor effect on the employment results. The elasticities of supply and substitution used in the Model are empirically based. Still, our confidence in the Model is enhanced by the stability of the employment results obtained when the relevant parameters are changed.

Some further perspective on our results can be obtained by making comparisons with other studies. Again, as reported in Deardorff and Stern (1986b, pp. 60-61), we noted that all of the important studies that had been made of the Tokyo Round negotiations had reached essentially the same conclusion regarding their overall economic effects, namely, that the effects on trade, employment, and economic welfare were likely to be small. The main differences in results involved the distribution of the changes across the major countries and industries. It would appear that these differences stem mainly from whether the models used were partial or general equilibrium in nature, whether and how they distinguished goods according to country of origin (the Armington assumption), and the level of aggregation used for the countries and industries. What this suggests is that the detailed results based on our Model may not agree in terms of magnitude and possibly sign with the results of other studies.

When it comes to deciding which detailed results are to be preferred, we would argue in favor of those based on models such as ours that make allowance for the variety of interactions among and within countries and industries. In our view, the detailed results of partial equilibrium studies can be potentially very misleading because of the numbers of such interactions that are omitted. On the other hand, results derived from

Walrasian-type general equilibrium models, such as Whalley (1984), are also not as useful as ours because they emphasize welfare effects in the aggregate and do not provide much industry detail. Such industry detail as does exist may also be somewhat misleading, since these models typically assume that labor markets work perfectly. In contrast, our model is based on an assumption of rigid wages and this, we feel, provides a better guide to the short-run labor-market dislocations that may occur as a result of trade policy changes. Finally, there is the further consideration that there may be strong terms of trade effects in models such as Whalley's and others because of the way that they employ the Armington assumption. That is, it is being assumed that all countries can act as monopolists in trade since their goods are unique in terms of being nationally differentiated.

It is worth reiterating that our Model assumes constant returns to scale and perfect competition in all markets. We make no allowance accordingly for possible economies of scale and for the many different varieties of goods that consumers may demand. Also, since we solve our Model in terms of the comparative static changes that may result from the removal of trade barriers, we are unable to represent the possibly important dynamic adjustments that may occur as the result of increased competitive pressures and innovation.

Now that the agreement to establish a bilateral free trade area between Canada and the United States has begun to be implemented, attention will become focused on the multilateral issues on the agenda of the Uruguay Round negotiations. The scenarios that we have analyzed here using the Michigan Model by no means exhaust the universe of multilateral trade liberalization options. There is certainly more that could and needs to be done. While the Model has of necessity to rely on certain simplifying assumptions and is not well suited to analyze bilateral and preferential policies, it nonetheless can provide insight into the sectors and countries that will expand or contract in response to different liberalization measures domestically or abroad.



Perhaps the biggest problem that remains is the availability of data. In particular, there is a need for more accurate and current information especially on NTBs for both the industrialized and the developing countries. The NTB estimates that we have used are subject to an undetermined margin of error because the studies from which the estimates have been obtained vary considerably in terms of their methodology, level of aggregation of trade coverage, and time period. While we are currently working to improve these estimates, progress is slow because many existing NTBs do not lend themselves readily to precise measurement. Further, there is a need for information on the numerous domestic taxes and subsidies that may affect trade. Accordingly, the results that we have presented here should be considered as highly tentative pending better and more comprehensive data. Finally, it would be useful to assess the costs of adjustment for labor and capital as the result of liberalization and to determine what the optimal timing of the liberalization might be.

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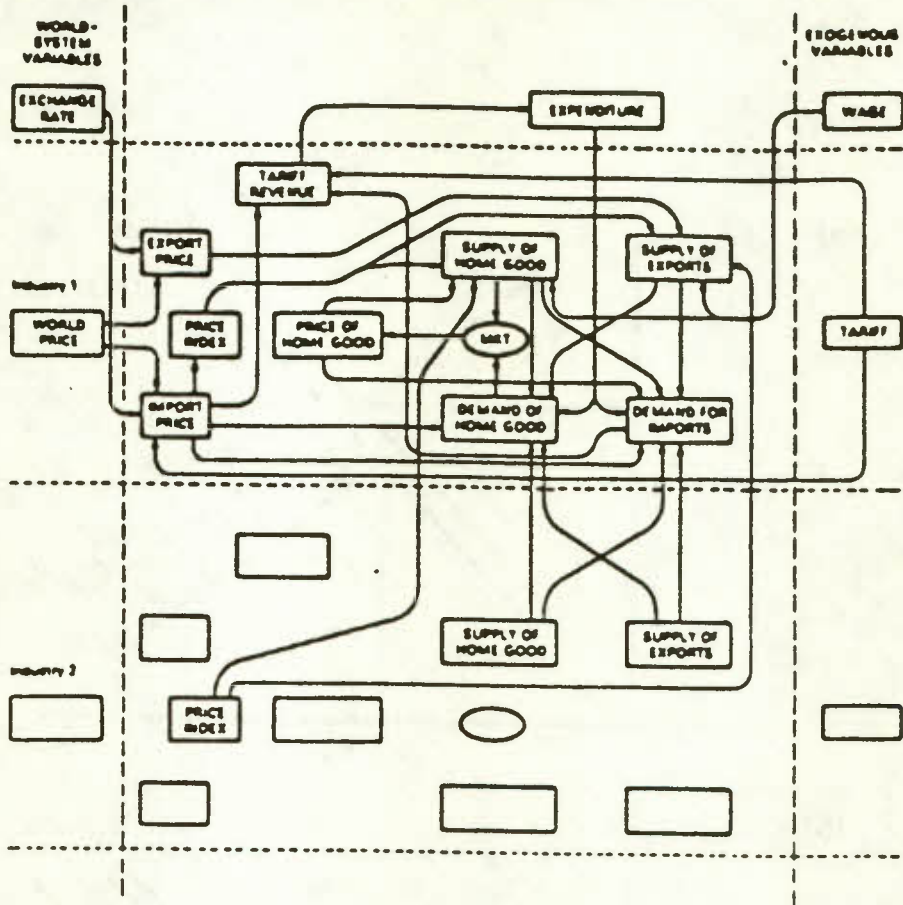


Figure 1  
Country system.

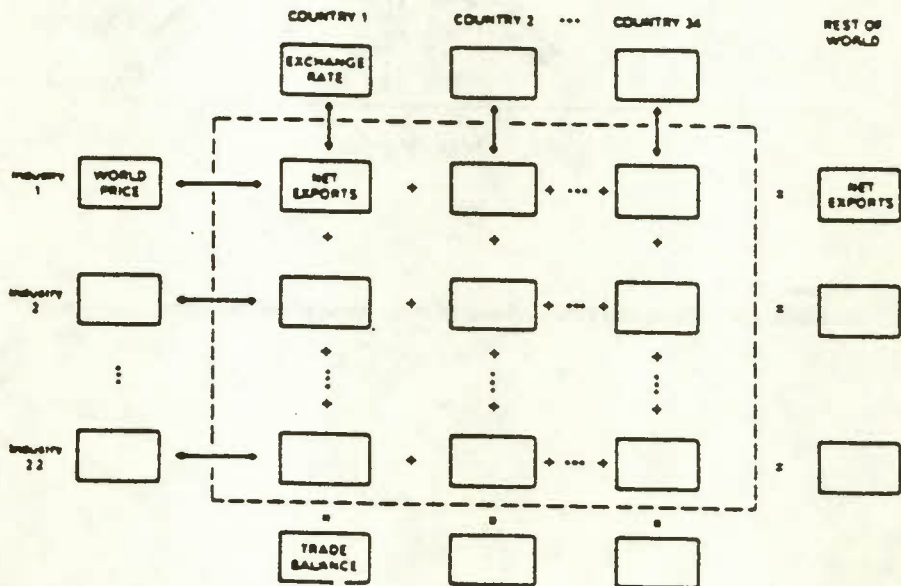


Figure 2  
World system.

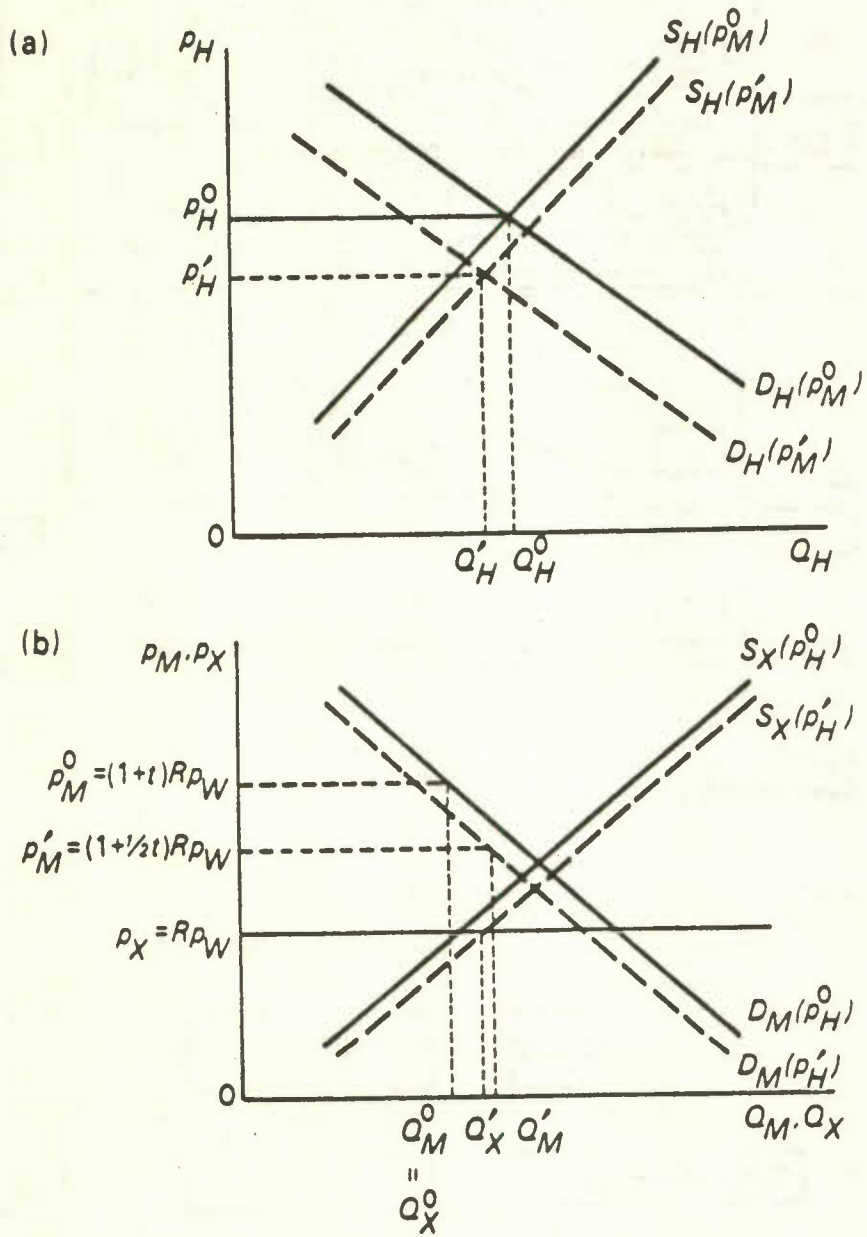


Figure 3  
Microeconomic effects of a 50% tariff reduction: (a) home sector; (b) exports and imports.

TABLE 1  
THE COUNTRIES OF THE MODEL, THEIR ASSUMED EXCHANGE REGIMES,  
AND THE SOURCE AND LEVELS OF INPUT-OUTPUT, TARIFF AND NTB DATA FOR EACH

COUNTRY NAME	COUNTRY ABBREVIATION	FLEXIBLE(F), PEGGED(P), OR LICENSED(L), AND COUNTRY PEGGED TO:			INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE	POST-TOKYO-ROUND AVERAGE TARIFF LEVEL (percent)	ASSUMED AVERAGE COVERAGE BY NTBS (percent)
		F	P	L			
<b>INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES:</b>							
Australia	ALA		X		USA 1972	14.8	12.2
Austria	ATA	X			USA 1972	11.3	6.7
Canada	CND	X			CAN 1976	4.6	11.7
<b>European Community:</b>							
Belgium-Luxembourg	BLX	X			BEL 1970	5.4	4.8
Denmark	DEN	X			DEN 1970	6.4	3.0
France	FR	X			FR 1970	4.9	30.1
Germany	GFR	X			GFR 1970	5.7	17.1
Ireland	IRE	X			IRE 1969	6.6	5.7
Italy	IT	X			IT 1970	4.4	13.3
Netherlands	NL	X			NL 1970	5.7	6.0
United Kingdom	UK	X			UK 1970	4.9	5.3
Finland	FIN		X		USA 1972	6.2	4.0
Japan	JPN	X			JPN 1975	6.2	56.9
New Zealand	NZ		X		USA 1972	13.8	13.6
Norway	NOR	X			USA 1972	4.5	7.4
Sweden	SWD	X			USA 1972	3.9	3.8
Switzerland	SWZ	X			USA 1972	3.5	13.2
United States	US	X			USA 1972	3.3	22.3
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:</b>							
Argentina	ARG				BRZ 1970	---	---
Brazil	BRZ		X		BRZ 1970	---	---
Chile	CHL		X		BRZ 1970	---	---
Colombia	COL		X		BRZ 1970	---	---
Greece	GRC		X		BRZ 1970	---	---
Hong Kong	HK		X		BRZ 1970	---	---
India	IND	X			BRZ 1970	---	---
Israel	ISR	X			ISR 1977	---	---
South Korea	SK		X		BRZ 1970	---	---
Mexico	MEX	X			BRZ 1970	---	---
Portugal	POR		X		BRZ 1970	---	---
Singapore	SNG		X		BRZ 1970	---	---
Spain	SP		X		BRZ 1970	---	---
Taiwan	TWN		X		BRZ 1970	---	---
Turkey	TRK		X		BRZ 1970	---	---
Yugoslavia	YUG	X			BRZ 1970	---	---



TABLE 2  
THE INDUSTRIES OF THE MODEL, THEIR ASSUMED ELASTICITIES OF SUBSTITUTION AND DEMAND,  
AND TARIFF AND NTB DATA FOR EACH

INDUSTRY NAME	ISIC CODE	ELASTICITY OF CAPITAL-LABOR SUBSTITUTION	ELASTICITY OF IMPORT-HOME-GOOD SUBSTITUTION	U.S. IMPORT DEMAND ELASTICITY	POST-TOKYO-ROUND AVERAGE TARIFF LEVEL (percent)	ASSUMED AVERAGE COVERAGE BY NTBS (percent)
TRADED GOODS:						
Agri., For. & Fish.	1	0.787	1.139	1.130	6.9	18.4
Food., Bev., & Tob.	310	1.746	1.133	1.130	11.0	23.4
Textiles	321	0.963	1.147	1.140	8.5	29.1
Wearing Apparel	322	1.191	4.269	3.920	17.5	46.5
Leather Products	323	1.230	1.810	1.580	3.0	1.1
Footwear	324	1.436	2.825	2.390	12.0	37.1
Wood Products	331	0.852	1.757	1.690	1.9	0.0
Furniture & Fixt.	332	1.122	3.096	3.000	6.9	0.0
Paper & Paper Prod.	341	1.626	1.585	1.550	4.3	0.6
Printing & Publ.	342	0.810	3.013	3.000	1.5	10.4
Chemicals	35A	1.098	2.612	2.530	6.4	4.1
Petrol. & Rel. Prod.	35B	10.011	2.359	1.960	1.4	47.8
Rubber Products	355	1.647	5.707	5.260	4.1	3.1
Nonmetal. Min. Prod.	36A	1.246	2.784	2.700	4.0	8.4
Glass & Glass Prod.	362	1.267	1.628	1.600	8.0	0.0
Iron & Steel	371	1.382	1.446	1.420	4.3	8.2
Nonferrous Metals	372	1.350	1.430	1.380	1.7	6.9
Metal Products	381	0.943	3.674	3.590	6.2	2.5
Nonelec. Machinery	382	0.677	1.022	1.020	4.7	1.9
Elec. Machinery	383	0.521	2.110	2.000	7.1	7.1
Transport Equip.	384	0.344	3.585	3.280	5.9	10.4
Misc. Manufact.	38A	1.272	1.984	1.780	4.8	2.7
NONTRADED GOODS:						
Mining & Quarrying	2	1.541	---	---	---	---
Elec., Gas, & Water	4	2.266	---	---	---	---
Construction	5	1.105	---	---	---	---
Wh. & Ret. Trade	6	2.266	---	---	---	---
Transp., Stor., & Comm.	7	1.457	---	---	---	---
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	8	1.657	---	---	---	---
Comm., Soc., & Pers. Serv.	9	1.087	---	---	---	---

Table 3  
Estimated Nominal Tariff Levels  
in the Major Industrialized and Developing Countries  
(Per Cent)

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DFN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
TRADED GOODS									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	7.5	8.6	4.7	2.2	5.0	11.0	4.6	4.7	5.2
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	21.9	20.7	10.1	6.1	13.4	23.8	9.1	11.2	10.8
TEXTILES	21.2	15.9	7.2	16.7	8.7	22.5	7.3	7.4	7.8
WEARING APPAREL	61.8	36.2	13.4	24.2	13.2	35.5	13.2	13.4	13.2
LEATHER PRODUCTS	20.3	7.7	2.5	6.3	1.8	9.3	1.6	3.2	1.8
FOOTWEAR	33.8	23.4	11.4	21.9	11.5	17.4	11.3	11.7	11.9
WOOD PRODUCTS	12.5	3.7	2.4	3.2	3.4	0.4	2.4	2.9	2.5
FURNITURE & FIXT.	31.2	22.1	5.6	14.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	7.7	12.3	6.9	6.7	7.9	4.5	5.5	5.2	8.0
PRINTING & PUBL.	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.8	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.5
CHEMICALS	5.4	4.7	8.0	7.5	8.5	1.8	7.6	8.0	7.6
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	0.2	4.4	1.5	0.3	3.3	0.1	0.5	1.8	3.8
RUBBER PRODUCTS	11.2	9.9	4.2	6.7	4.4	13.5	3.5	3.8	3.7
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	11.5	5.9	3.7	6.4	5.0	2.9	4.7	3.6	4.5
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	18.9	12.9	8.0	7.2	7.5	22.3	7.4	7.9	7.3
IRON & STEEL	10.8	5.8	4.6	5.4	5.5	4.2	4.9	4.7	5.9
NONFERROUS METALS	4.2	3.3	1.6	3.0	6.6	0.8	2.6	1.9	6.5
METAL PRODUCTS	23.7	10.4	5.4	8.5	5.5	7.7	5.4	5.5	5.4
NONELEC. MACHINERY	13.9	6.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	6.1	4.4	4.5	4.3
ELEC. MACHINERY	21.6	14.7	7.4	5.8	7.1	6.0	7.7	8.3	7.2
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	21.2	22.1	7.9	1.6	7.2	3.8	7.9	7.7	10.2
MISC. MANUFACT.	12.8	8.7	3.0	5.4	6.1	12.6	5.8	5.6	6.5
TOTAL TRADED	14.8	11.3	5.4	4.6	6.4	6.2	4.9	5.7	6.6

Note: Industrialized country tariffs are Post-Tokyo Round (1987) tariffs, weights calculated by Deardorff and Stern (1986b), based on information provided by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. Developing country tariffs were adapted in part from the data files of the Trade Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and otherwise estimated, as detailed in Appendix B.

Table 3  
Estimated Nominal Tariff Levels  
in the Major Industrialized and Developing Countries  
(Per Cent)  
(continued)

	IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
TRADED GOODS									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	6.1	21.8	4.7	3.8	1.5	1.8	5.2	4.5	1.8
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	7.7	28.5	10.6	16.2	8.7	3.7	13.3	10.3	4.7
TEXTILES	5.6	3.3	8.5	12.3	13.3	10.3	6.6	6.7	9.2
WEARING APPAREL	13.2	13.9	13.5	58.5	21.7	14.2	12.4	13.3	22.7
LEATHER PRODUCTS	0.7	3.1	3.0	15.3	5.8	4.0	2.1	1.2	4.2
FOOTWEAR	10.4	15.7	11.2	40.7	21.7	13.7	9.0	12.5	8.8
WOOD PRODUCTS	0.8	0.3	2.8	11.4	1.6	0.7	3.2	3.1	1.7
FURNITURE & FIXT.	5.6	5.1	5.6	38.3	5.1	4.0	9.2	5.6	4.1
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	2.6	2.9	6.2	20.5	1.9	2.4	4.3	4.9	0.2
PRINTING & PUBL.	1.8	0.1	2.2	1.1	4.3	0.2	0.7	2.1	0.7
CHEMICALS	8.1	4.8	8.1	8.1	6.2	4.8	0.9	7.9	2.4
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	0.6	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4
RUBBER PRODUCTS	2.7	1.1	4.1	9.5	6.6	6.1	1.7	2.7	2.5
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	2.8	0.5	3.3	12.7	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.4	5.3
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	7.6	5.1	7.5	13.5	8.0	7.1	3.1	7.9	6.2
IRON & STEEL	3.5	2.8	5.6	5.2	1.7	3.7	1.7	4.7	3.6
NONFERROUS METALS	1.8	1.1	3.6	4.1	0.9	0.7	2.4	1.7	0.7
METAL PRODUCTS	5.5	5.2	5.4	26.5	4.4	4.0	2.8	5.6	4.8
NONELEC. MACHINERY	4.5	4.4	4.3	22.1	5.2	3.5	1.2	4.2	3.3
ELEC. MACHINERY	8.0	4.3	7.8	19.6	6.9	4.5	1.6	8.1	4.4
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	8.8	1.5	9.0	26.8	2.2	5.1	6.1	7.2	2.5
MISC. MANUFACT.	5.8	4.6	5.2	18.2	7.4	4.6	1.1	3.0	4.2
TOTAL TRADED	4.4	6.2	5.7	13.8	4.5	3.9	3.5	4.9	3.3



Table 3  
 Estimated Nominal Tariff Levels  
 in the Major Industrialized and Developing Countries  
 (Per Cent)  
 (continued)

	ARG	BRZ	CHL	COL	GRC	HK	IND	ISR	SK
TRADED GOODS									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	14.7	28.3	12.5	17.3	58.1	0.0	56.5	0.7	12.5
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	16.4	39.6	13.0	24.3	72.2	0.0	57.6	4.7	15.2
TEXTILES	16.6	37.9	10.1	22.1	59.7	0.0	42.3	9.6	10.7
WEARING APPAREL	9.1	24.4	5.0	16.6	40.9	0.0	23.9	13.6	8.0
LEATHER PRODUCTS	26.9	63.1	17.2	38.8	106.4	0.0	58.9	2.8	15.9
FOOTWEAR	35.1	67.8	20.0	53.8	142.4	0.0	95.0	20.0	26.3
WOOD PRODUCTS	30.0	61.2	18.5	38.2	115.2	0.0	68.9	21.3	23.4
FURNITURE & FIXT.	15.3	45.9	11.1	23.5	72.7	0.0	51.4	22.1	13.9
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	12.1	22.9	8.4	13.7	49.6	0.0	37.0	7.8	9.0
PRINTING & PUBL.	19.2	44.6	14.3	27.1	79.8	0.0	52.8	5.2	12.4
CHEMICALS	12.4	24.5	12.4	17.6	56.3	0.0	61.1	6.9	13.5
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	9.1	14.1	8.5	9.6	32.0	0.0	35.0	5.9	6.8
RUBBER PRODUCTS	24.2	67.8	12.2	31.6	98.9	0.0	79.3	8.5	24.2
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	28.6	44.8	18.7	25.2	106.9	0.0	90.2	8.5	17.6
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	27.1	61.7	17.4	28.6	119.5	0.0	84.0	11.9	23.3
IRON & STEEL	11.3	14.3	7.7	10.1	40.7	0.0	48.5	1.3	6.5
NONFERROUS METALS	22.2	31.7	15.3	21.1	75.7	0.0	65.6	3.3	16.1
METAL PRODUCTS	20.6	35.6	13.9	23.0	73.6	0.0	75.4	14.7	15.4
NONELEC. MACHINERY	10.1	17.3	8.3	8.9	34.2	0.0	31.4	5.1	7.9
ELEC. MACHINERY	12.4	21.0	8.3	10.6	37.7	0.0	35.1	5.5	8.7
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	12.6	16.8	9.6	11.7	36.6	0.0	32.1	9.2	7.6
MISC. MANUFACT.	13.5	27.5	10.0	15.7	57.6	0.0	60.4	4.5	14.7
TOTAL TRADED	13.0	20.8	10.5	15.0	46.4	0.0	47.0	5.7	10.8

Table 3  
 Estimated Nominal Tariff Levels  
 in the Major Industrialized and Developing Countries  
 (Per Cent)  
 (cont Inued)

TRADED GOODS	MEX	POR	SNG	SP	TWN	TRK	YUG
( 1)	13.7	1.5	0.3	9.9	18.2	24.2	3.6
AGR. FOR. & FISH.	17.1	8.2	12.0	19.4	28.6	21.8	5.3
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	13.7	4.7	0.5	22.3	18.2	29.4	5.7
TEXTILES	10.1	4.7	0.7	36.0	15.1	24.9	4.4
WEARING APPAREL	18.6	12.6	0.1	33.1	19.6	103.7	6.6
LEATHER PRODUCTS	34.0	12.6	0.3	23.3	49.0	96.9	16.5
FOOTWEAR	31.5	10.0	0.0	10.4	34.8	47.7	9.7
WOOD PRODUCTS	17.6	10.0	0.9	19.2	25.9	39.0	8.1
FURNITURE & FIXT.	11.3	4.1	0.0	15.7	16.1	21.5	4.5
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	18.4	4.1	0.0	10.6	22.5	31.8	8.9
PRINTING & PUBL.	13.8	2.8	0.2	16.2	14.5	20.1	5.5
CHEMICALS	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.1	6.6	13.1	3.1
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	27.4	8.0	0.3	23.9	38.4	28.6	9.5
RUBBER PRODUCTS	25.2	2.9	0.0	11.4	28.9	48.9	9.4
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	27.4	15.6	0.0	27.7	40.0	55.0	12.7
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	6.9	1.8	0.0	12.4	8.3	10.6	4.3
IRON & STEEL	17.3	7.7	0.0	15.5	19.4	23.0	7.3
NONFERROUS METALS	17.3	7.4	0.1	18.4	20.5	25.7	8.0
METAL PRODUCTS	7.6	4.8	0.8	22.1	8.1	13.8	4.6
NONELEC. MACHINERY	7.8	19.0	0.0	29.0	8.9	13.7	4.6
ELEC. MACHINERY	8.5	4.5	1.1	29.4	8.7	14.1	4.2
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	11.1	5.7	0.1	14.5	18.1	22.5	6.6
MISC. MANUFACT.	10.6	4.4	0.9	13.1	13.4	16.5	5.0
TOTAL TRADED							

Table 4  
 Estimated "Low" Ad Valorem Equivalents  
 of Nontariff Barriers in the Major Industrialized Countries  
 (Per Cent)

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR. & FISH.									
FOOD, BEV. & TOB.	9.2	11.4	14.3	4.1	7.3	8.1	8.8	4.5	6.3
TEXTILES									
WEARING APPAREL									
LEATHER PRODUCTS	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FOOTWEAR	13.0	0.0	3.2	5.3	3.5	18.0	1.9	2.5	2.3
WOOD PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FURNITURE & FIXT.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
PRINTING & PUBL.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0
CHEMICALS	1.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	17.5	0.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	16.8	89.2	0.0	0.0
RUBBER PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.2	3.5
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IRON & STEEL	16.7	0.0	14.2	0.0	15.0	13.2	22.2	16.1	6.9
NONFERROUS METALS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
METAL PRODUCTS	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
NONELEC. MACHINERY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ELEC. MACHINERY	7.0	0.0	2.8	1.4	1.0	0.0	10.0	1.0	0.1
TRANSPORT EQUIP.									
MISC. MANUFACT.	2.2	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>									

Note: The estimated NTBs for agriculture (ISIC 1), textiles and wearing apparel (ISIC 321-322), and transportation equipment (ISIC 384) are presented below in our discussion of the results of scenarios 4-7. Additional details of the estimated ad valorem equivalents are given in Appendix B.





TABLE 5  
SUMMARY OF EFFECTS ON THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED  
AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF POST TOKYO ROUND TARIFFS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	VALUE OF CHANGE IN EXPORTS		VALUE OF CHANGE IN IMPORTS		GROSS CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT*		% CHANGE IN TERMS OF TRADE		PCT CHANGE IN EFF. EX. RATE#		PCT CHANGE IN PRICES+	
	\$ MILL.	PCT	\$ MILL.	PCT	000 WKR	PCT	%					
<b>INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES</b>												
AUSTRALIA	2033.2	14.1	2053.8	17.4	65.9	1.14	0.01	-0.8	-0.9			
AUSTRIA	1444.6	15.9	1412.7	12.3	94.3	3.20	-0.15	0.7	-3.1			
CANADA	1855.0	4.6	1858.1	4.8	53.9	0.56	-0.02	0.5	-0.7			
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>												
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	1384.4	4.0	1354.8	3.9	66.7	1.73	-0.08	1.6	-2.8			
DENMARK	555.3	5.8	556.8	4.5	37.5	1.56	0.24	0.3	-2.0			
FRANCE	3094.0	5.2	3158.1	4.9	144.3	0.69	0.17	-0.6	-0.8			
GERMANY	4559.3	4.2	4603.2	5.2	237.5	0.97	-0.12	-0.4	-1.5			
IRELAND	176.4	4.8	179.9	4.3	12.6	1.23	0.20	0.8	-2.0			
ITALY	1632.4	4.1	1633.4	3.8	123.3	0.65	0.07	-0.2	-0.8			
NETHERLANDS	1739.8	4.0	1795.2	4.6	60.2	1.32	0.05	1.0	-2.2			
UNITED KINGDOM	2813.8	5.7	2719.5	4.9	137.1	0.56	-0.08	-0.8	-0.6			
TOTAL EC	15955.4	4.6	16000.8	4.7	819.2	0.81	0.01	-0.3	-1.2			
FINLAND	487.9	7.2	475.6	6.4	37.3	1.74	-0.12	1.0	-1.8			
JAPAN	1777.2	2.5	1864.2	2.9	125.6	0.24	0.05	-0.1	-0.4			
NEW ZEALAND	401.7	13.8	399.9	12.2	25.4	2.10	0.02	-1.6	-1.1			
NORWAY	414.7	4.9	380.0	3.4	16.2	0.91	-0.15	0.0	-0.9			
SWEDEN	740.5	3.8	724.2	3.8	32.2	0.79	-0.10	0.4	-1.1			
SWITZERLAND	471.6	3.0	449.9	3.0	17.8	0.63	-0.19	0.1	-0.7			
UNITED STATES	3993.6	3.4	4265.4	3.3	141.4	0.16	0.28	-0.6	-0.1			
TOTAL INDUSTRIALIZED	29575.4	4.5	29884.5	4.6	1429.1	0.57	0.12	-0.3	-0.6			
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>												
ARGENTINA	-33.3	-0.8	20.9	0.7	20.8	0.20	1.14	0.7	-0.1			
BRAZIL	-73.7	-0.7	0.2	0.0	38.9	0.10	0.84	0.6	-0.1			
CHILE	-4.4	-0.2	-14.1	-1.1	5.6	0.20	-0.88	-0.3	0.1			
COLOMBIA	-12.7	-0.7	13.9	0.8	11.6	0.15	1.28	1.5	-0.2			
GREECE	-4.3	-0.1	-20.5	-0.3	6.4	0.16	0.27	0.1	-0.0			
HONG KONG	-1.8	-0.0	1.4	0.0	8.2	0.62	0.23	1.2	-0.3			
INDIA	-29.0	-0.5	-28.5	-0.5	138.6	0.06	-0.06	0.6	-0.0			
ISRAEL	-1.2	-0.0	-6.7	-0.2	2.0	0.17	0.26	0.5	-0.0			
SOUTH KOREA	-24.6	-0.3	4.3	0.0	20.1	0.16	0.37	0.8	-0.1			
MEXICO	-31.2	-0.6	-17.1	-0.3	27.0	0.16	0.38	0.6	-0.1			
PORTUGAL	-0.4	-0.0	-23.7	-0.5	7.4	0.24	-0.10	0.2	0.0			
SINGAPORE	-6.4	-0.1	-18.9	-0.2	2.8	0.32	0.03	0.3	0.0			
SPAIN	-23.5	-0.2	-44.0	-0.3	15.9	0.13	0.36	0.3	-0.0			
TAIWAN	-16.6	-0.2	7.3	0.1	17.8	0.31	0.18	0.8	-0.0			
TURKEY	-8.8	-0.4	-9.9	-0.2	10.7	0.07	0.72	0.1	-0.0			
YUGOSLAVIA	-6.9	-0.1	-5.4	-0.1	5.5	0.11	0.27	0.3	-0.0			
TOTAL LDC'S	-279.0	-0.3	-140.8	-0.1	339.4	0.09	0.47	0.5	-0.1			
ALL COUNTRIES	29296.4	3.9	29743.7	3.9	1768.5	0.21	0.16	-0.2	-0.6			

\*REFERS TO SUM OF CHANGES IN THE HOME AND EXPORT SECTORS WITHIN INDUSTRIES.  
#POSITIVE = APPRECIATION.  
+INDEX OF IMPORT AND HOME PRICES.









TABLE 6  
(continued)

NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF POST TOKYO ROUND TARIFFS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	MEX	POR	SNG	SP	TWN	TRK	YUG
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>							
( 1) AGR., FOR., & FISH.	17.61	2.12	0.52	8.69	8.35	6.45	0.52
(310) FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	-1.60	-0.40	-0.51	-1.39	-1.27	0.02	-0.09
(321) TEXTILES	-3.73	-1.21	-0.43	-1.75	-6.19	-2.78	-0.73
(322) WEARING APPAREL	1.12	3.81	1.10	1.53	1.46	0.35	1.48
(323) LEATHER PRODUCTS	-0.17	-0.06	-0.13	-0.99	-0.80	-0.92	-0.17
(324) FOOTWEAR	0.01	0.56	0.11	1.55	0.81	0.01	0.71
(331) WOOD PRODUCTS	-0.40	-0.43	-0.19	-0.32	-1.14	-0.01	-0.26
(332) FURNITURE & FIXT.	0.03	-0.05	0.09	0.63	0.07	0.00	0.16
(341) PAPER & PAPER PROD.	-0.27	-0.18	-0.05	-0.32	-0.46	-0.05	-0.16
(342) PRINTING & PUBL.	-0.13	-0.03	-0.06	-0.26	0.05	-0.01	-0.01
(35A) CHEMICALS	0.86	0.05	0.03	0.30	-0.40	0.31	0.18
(35B) PETROL. & REL. PROD.	-0.15	-0.04	-0.03	-0.15	-2.20	-0.05	-0.23
(355) RUBBER PRODUCTS	-0.09	-0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.23	0.06	-0.03
(36A) NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	-0.54	-0.08	-0.01	-0.34	-0.12	-0.04	-0.07
(362) GLASS & GLASS PROD.	-0.12	-0.01	-0.00	-0.06	-0.09	-0.00	-0.02
(371) IRON & STEEL	-0.87	-0.36	-0.04	-1.24	-1.44	-0.99	-0.58
(372) NONFERROUS METALS	-0.68	-0.22	-0.01	-0.49	-0.47	-1.01	-0.77
(381) METAL PRODUCTS	2.37	0.42	0.23	1.37	0.25	0.41	0.56
(382) NONELEC. MACHINERY	-2.60	-0.22	-0.08	-0.90	-0.62	-0.04	-0.37
(383) ELEC. MACHINERY	0.87	0.04	0.49	0.43	0.55	0.11	0.48
(384) TRANSPORT EQUIP.	0.33	0.20	0.19	0.49	0.16	0.22	0.46
(38A) MISC. MANUFACT.	-0.17	0.01	0.05	-0.11	-0.25	-0.01	-0.05
TOTAL TRADED	11.69	3.92	1.27	6.64	-3.99	2.02	1.02
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>							
( 2) MINING & QUARRYING	-3.63	-0.12	-0.02	-1.29	-1.80	-0.82	-1.66
( 4) ELEC., GAS, & WATER	-0.20	-0.09	-0.03	0.27	0.04	-0.07	-0.09
( 5) CONSTRUCTION	-0.69	-0.62	-0.08	-0.34	1.46	-0.10	0.35
( 6) WH. & RET. TRADE	-2.82	-1.20	-0.50	-2.64	1.60	-0.35	0.10
( 7) TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	-0.82	-0.51	-0.24	-0.60	0.65	-0.23	0.00
( 8) FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	-0.53	-0.24	-0.09	-0.97	1.03	-0.04	0.02
( 9) COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	-3.00	-1.13	-0.31	-0.52	1.01	-0.41	0.25
TOTAL NONTRADED	-11.69	-3.92	-1.27	-6.64	3.99	-2.02	-1.02
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.00



TABLE 7  
NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF POST TOKYO ROUND TARIFFS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH. (310)	4.66	-1.85	1.83	1.65	3.03	-2.64	0.72	-0.39	1.50
FOOD, BEV., & TOB. (321)	2.73	-1.29	1.16	0.34	4.09	-0.06	0.97	-0.06	2.56
TEXTILES (322)	25.82	28.93	11.00	-2.21	5.19	17.74	2.61	3.03	5.03
WEARING APPAREL (323)	-6.97	88.93	11.45	-3.58	7.95	106.73	6.65	-0.88	-0.07
LEATHER PRODUCTS (324)	90.73	32.39	-0.05	8.08	5.15	33.54	4.27	1.53	3.13
FOOTWEAR (331)	-3.13	43.40	1.28	0.64	3.19	51.18	5.34	-3.43	-0.96
WOOD PRODUCTS (332)	-2.59	8.75	-2.16	0.98	0.56	-0.94	-0.53	-0.30	-1.67
FURNITURE & FIXT. (341)	-3.02	-7.26	9.41	0.11	17.08	5.36	-0.66	3.86	-0.82
PAPER & PAPER PROD. (342)	-1.39	10.31	4.60	1.83	-2.95	-3.08	-0.53	-1.62	-3.93
PRINTING & PUBL. (35A)	-0.03	-1.02	0.78	-0.16	0.04	-1.39	0.00	-0.33	-0.10
CHEMICALS (35B)	3.20	1.87	9.17	-1.66	1.65	-0.11	-0.75	3.39	3.24
PETROL., & REL. PROD. (355)	10.50	-4.47	-25.21	0.12	-28.00	-2.76	0.88	-3.58	-26.02
RUBBER PRODUCTS (36A)	-11.24	-6.53	1.46	-0.05	-2.68	-22.85	1.25	1.74	0.57
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD. (362)	-2.26	-3.45	-2.78	-1.32	1.12	-2.64	-0.62	-0.08	9.22
GLASS & GLASS PROD. (371)	-6.20	-1.54	5.71	-2.18	0.37	-5.44	0.04	0.91	9.72
IRON & STEEL (372)	0.41	1.93	7.60	0.75	-0.30	-4.40	0.67	2.66	-3.39
NONFERROUS METALS (381)	32.70	5.30	-8.56	11.86	2.34	-4.76	-0.95	0.42	7.42
METAL PRODUCTS (382)	-4.46	-2.19	-1.47	-1.77	3.21	-3.22	0.65	0.73	3.28
ELEC. MACHINERY (383)	-0.33	5.20	1.67	2.02	4.35	-0.97	1.84	1.50	3.68
TRANSPORT EQUIP. (384)	-5.84	-5.69	16.58	4.42	8.46	1.61	0.56	2.06	-1.85
MISC. MANUFACT. (38A)	-4.10	5.54	6.39	6.01	9.72	-6.76	-0.14	2.95	7.46
TOTAL TRADED	1.45	5.53	4.02	1.01	3.73	3.68	0.88	1.14	1.75
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING (2)	8.27	-3.55	-0.10	0.56	-1.83	-3.76	0.04	0.33	0.14
ELEC., GAS, & WATER (4)	-0.23	-4.03	-1.31	-0.34	-2.11	-2.44	-0.74	-0.51	-1.31
CONSTRUCTION (5)	-0.09	-2.23	-0.94	0.17	-0.93	-0.77	-0.36	-0.83	-0.66
WH. & RET. TRADE (6)	-0.74	-3.24	-2.56	-0.28	-1.90	-1.21	-0.73	-0.62	-1.68
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM. (7)	-0.16	-1.94	-0.80	-0.09	-1.15	-1.10	-0.37	-0.47	-0.70
FIN., INS., & REAL EST. (8)	-0.78	-4.54	-2.16	-0.42	-2.10	-1.99	-0.83	-1.34	-2.08
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV. (9)	-0.73	-3.01	-1.81	-0.56	-1.73	-1.33	-0.44	-0.96	-1.39
TOTAL NONTRADED	-0.42	-2.98	-1.80	-0.34	-1.65	-1.34	-0.54	-0.80	-1.31
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	0.11	0.59	0.10	0.01	0.06	0.63	0.01	0.01	0.03

TABLE 7  
(continued)NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF POST TOKYO ROUND TARIFFS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1)	-1.08	4.25	8.45	1.13	0.17	-0.23	0.01	1.50
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	0.87	4.69	5.30	-0.18	-0.59	0.37	-0.60	0.06
TEXTILES	(321)	0.68	22.98	19.46	14.80	10.43	1.42	0.20	-0.61
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	-0.38	12.90	5.78	13.95	34.46	7.95	-0.32	-1.32
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	-0.12	8.28	40.89	36.30	10.78	-1.06	0.94	-0.83
FOOTWEAR	(324)	0.63	10.50	-0.07	19.65	34.33	5.03	-2.11	-0.79
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	0.05	-2.26	0.33	-0.04	-0.25	-1.37	-0.93	0.09
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	2.39	-1.01	-1.01	1.45	5.21	-3.72	1.73	0.02
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	-0.32	-0.20	7.60	3.21	0.75	-0.61	-1.47	0.41
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	-0.12	-0.06	-0.32	-1.31	-0.59	-0.31	-0.05	-0.00
CHEMICALS	(35A)	-1.55	6.83	-2.83	0.84	-0.60	2.21	0.63	0.46
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	-2.89	-3.32	79.10	0.22	-1.34	-0.69	-0.23	0.50
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	2.61	1.68	-8.40	-2.27	-5.29	-1.12	2.39	-0.60
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	0.99	-2.67	-4.87	-0.87	-1.71	-1.54	2.32	-0.66
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	0.35	10.85	-2.30	-3.86	-1.83	-1.04	2.68	-0.10
IRON & STEEL	(371)	0.17	-2.26	-3.15	1.61	-1.40	-0.87	1.54	-0.15
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	-1.36	-2.18	20.93	5.01	-0.27	-0.75	1.02	-0.24
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	1.22	-0.30	-8.78	0.12	1.30	1.98	1.10	0.14
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	0.80	0.95	-3.26	0.66	0.76	0.54	1.74	0.34
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	0.14	1.48	-6.30	0.58	3.07	2.00	0.29	0.57
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	2.18	0.78	-12.30	3.97	2.71	-2.12	0.23	0.48
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	0.97	6.78	-5.44	0.04	2.84	2.10	4.81	-0.72
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>		0.67	3.48	3.62	1.77	1.67	0.91	0.69	0.22
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2)	-0.33	-1.98	5.86	0.88	-1.61	-0.59	0.69	0.30
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4)	-0.28	-1.24	-2.79	-1.07	-1.24	-0.79	-0.10	-0.12
CONSTRUCTION	( 5)	-0.53	-0.39	-1.20	-0.45	-0.39	-0.44	-0.25	0.00
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6)	-0.04	-1.54	-2.18	-0.91	-0.79	-0.66	-0.38	-0.09
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7)	-0.22	-1.11	-1.21	-0.46	-0.52	-0.34	-0.03	-0.04
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8)	-0.66	-1.74	-2.69	-1.29	-1.17	-0.83	-0.49	-0.10
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9)	-0.51	-1.56	-1.88	-0.93	-0.77	-0.62	-0.42	-0.08
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>		-0.60	-1.37	-1.82	-0.81	-0.76	-0.60	-0.33	-0.07
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>		0.01	0.00	0.16	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00

TABLE 7  
(continued)NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF POST TOKYO ROUND TARIFFS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	ARG	BRZ	CHL	COL	GRC	HK	IND	ISR	SK
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1) 0.47	0.23	0.64	0.26	0.18	0.70	0.08	1.61	0.12
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310) -0.08	-0.09	-0.63	-0.22	-0.15	-3.02	-0.04	-0.38	-0.08
TEXTILES	(321) -3.52	-0.31	-0.46	-1.19	-0.37	-2.12	-0.72	-1.70	-1.36
WEARING APPAREL	(322) 1.29	0.10	0.76	0.20	2.64	2.88	3.49	1.23	3.44
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) -15.97	-3.45	-1.22	-4.31	-9.46	-16.20	-11.83	-2.41	-13.62
FOOTWEAR	(324) 1.23	0.37	0.43	-0.04	2.84	3.27	2.92	0.61	4.42
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) 0.12	-0.17	-0.15	-0.73	-0.20	-1.83	-0.17	-0.32	-1.15
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) 0.66	-0.07	-0.00	-0.28	0.01	0.13	0.04	-0.01	0.95
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) -0.21	-0.30	0.17	-1.37	-0.33	-2.61	-0.26	-0.54	-0.93
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) -0.03	-0.12	-0.18	-0.59	-0.10	-0.77	-0.08	-0.28	-0.15
CHEMICALS	(35A) -0.06	-0.09	0.64	-0.77	0.34	-0.85	-0.02	0.34	-0.15
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) -1.24	-1.26	0.23	-3.17	-0.69	-2.52	-1.00	-6.97	-1.31
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) -0.18	-0.35	0.61	-1.92	0.19	-1.81	-0.14	-0.62	-0.57
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) 0.06	-0.10	0.02	-0.74	-0.09	-1.68	-0.27	-0.21	-0.45
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) -0.01	-0.09	0.05	-1.07	-0.11	-2.09	-0.12	-0.45	-0.33
IRON & STEEL	(371) -1.18	-0.77	-0.52	-1.94	-1.31	-2.74	-1.16	-1.19	-2.10
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) -1.74	-3.07	-1.65	-2.85	-2.36	-4.52	-3.39	-11.78	-2.50
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) 0.39	0.12	0.94	0.18	0.57	0.50	0.32	1.04	1.04
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) -0.75	-0.19	-0.19	-0.50	-0.18	-1.82	-0.16	-0.33	-0.38
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) 0.19	0.13	0.36	0.04	0.35	0.09	0.15	0.34	0.45
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) 0.15	0.07	0.41	-0.04	0.42	0.02	0.09	0.26	0.26
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) -0.06	-0.26	0.83	-1.32	-0.00	-1.55	-0.25	-0.22	-0.66
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	-0.25	0.11	0.36	-0.03	0.09	0.30	0.03	0.21	0.03
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2) -1.86	-1.87	0.10	-4.51	-0.98	-0.86	-1.43	-0.83	-2.13
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4) 0.13	-0.21	-0.35	-0.11	-0.18	-0.70	-0.16	0.27	-0.12
CONSTRUCTION	( 5) 0.23	-0.03	-0.27	0.28	-0.07	-0.10	-0.00	0.01	0.17
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6) 0.19	-0.17	-0.33	-0.05	-0.14	-0.53	-0.13	-0.16	-0.02
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7) 0.14	-0.10	-0.25	0.06	-0.13	-0.36	-0.07	-0.04	-0.02
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8) 0.13	-0.11	-0.17	-0.04	-0.10	-0.45	-0.09	-0.08	0.01
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9) 0.17	-0.06	-0.21	0.14	-0.08	-0.18	-0.03	-0.04	0.04
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	0.16	-0.13	-0.22	0.04	-0.12	-0.38	-0.11	-0.08	-0.04
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00



TABLE 7  
(continued)  
NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF POST TOKYO ROUND TARIFFS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

		MEX	POR	SNG	SP	TWN	TRK	YUG
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>								
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1)	0.25	0.25	2.66	0.33	0.51	0.07	0.21
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	-0.18	-0.74	-3.44	-0.30	-0.69	0.00	-0.06
TEXTILES	(321)	-1.37	-0.75	-2.85	-0.57	-1.83	-0.77	-0.33
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	0.41	4.21	5.78	1.13	3.29	1.54	1.76
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	-0.48	-0.97	-12.15	-2.31	-15.28	-7.11	-0.81
FOOTWEAR	(324)	0.03	1.64	5.24	1.70	4.26	0.07	1.63
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	-0.58	-0.55	-1.77	-0.48	-1.53	-0.05	-0.30
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	0.05	-0.15	3.07	0.28	0.90	0.03	0.20
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	-0.41	-0.96	-1.16	-0.39	-0.74	-0.14	-0.38
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	-0.13	-0.26	-0.58	-0.23	0.18	-0.05	-0.02
CHEMICALS	(35A)	0.17	0.21	0.57	0.13	-0.19	0.34	0.21
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	-0.84	-0.73	-0.62	-0.83	-1.48	-0.46	-1.06
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	-0.16	-0.00	-0.11	-0.05	-0.78	0.22	-0.08
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	-0.27	-0.30	-0.19	-0.16	-0.25	-0.04	-0.09
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	-0.21	-0.23	-0.38	-0.14	-1.23	-0.01	-0.12
IRON & STEEL	(371)	-0.82	-1.21	-2.32	-0.88	-1.98	-0.66	-0.92
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	-2.16	-1.91	-2.70	-1.35	-2.12	-1.54	-1.75
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	0.67	0.89	1.79	0.39	1.26	0.69	0.54
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	-0.96	-0.40	-0.70	-0.61	-1.09	-0.05	-0.38
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	0.68	0.43	0.89	0.21	0.39	0.25	0.31
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	0.21	0.24	0.59	0.21	0.26	0.24	0.26
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	-0.24	0.02	0.28	-0.09	-0.82	-0.03	-0.13
TOTAL TRADED		0.11	0.24	0.53	0.11	-0.12	0.02	0.05
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>								
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2)	-1.42	-1.08	-1.07	-1.28	-2.35	-0.73	-1.34
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4)	-0.26	-0.41	-0.29	-0.17	0.14	0.08	-0.10
CONSTRUCTION	( 5)	-0.09	-0.24	-0.18	-0.03	0.41	-0.02	0.07
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6)	-0.21	-0.39	-0.25	-0.13	0.21	-0.06	0.02
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7)	-0.16	-0.29	-0.23	-0.09	0.20	-0.05	0.00
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8)	-0.14	-0.28	-0.16	-0.09	0.24	-0.02	0.02
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9)	-0.09	-0.21	-0.16	-0.04	0.23	-0.03	0.02
TOTAL NONTRADED		-0.18	-0.28	-0.21	-0.10	0.17	-0.06	-0.03
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE 8

RANKINGS OF SECTORS ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN VALUE ADDED  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES AND BRAZIL DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF POST TOKYO ROUND TARIFFS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE	IT
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>										
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1)	27	7	3	4	27	3	26	7	28
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	17	14	11	9	7	9	16	11	12
TEXTILES	(321)	2	2	24	5	3	4	2	3	10
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	1	5	27	6	1	2	23	15	2
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	5	17	5	8	4	5	9	10	4
FOOTWEAR	(324)	4	15	12	12	2	6	29	20	1
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	3	27	9	15	17	27	21	25	15
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	20	4	14	1	6	23	5	19	5
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	8	9	7	26	18	21	28	27	20
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	10	16	18	18	16	16	20	16	18
CHEMICALS	(35A)	6	3	28	13	8	28	3	8	29
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	8	14	29	29	12	13	24	29	25
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	25	13	15	28	29	8	10	12	6
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	21	23	23	16	19	24	15	5	11
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	25	16	26	17	25	15	12	6	14
IRON & STEEL	(371)	9	11	10	19	20	12	8	26	16
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	2	28	2	14	24	25	14	2	26
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	24	24	25	10	23	11	11	9	7
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	15	10	6	7	15	1	6	4	9
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	27	12	20	11	9	10	7	14	13
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	29	1	1	3	5	7	1	28	3
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	26	6	4	2	28	18	4	1	8
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>										
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2)	26	18	8	27	26	14	13	13	22
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4)	14	22	19	24	21	26	19	23	19
CONSTRUCTION	( 5)	11	21	13	21	11	19	25	17	23
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6)	16	26	17	23	13	22	18	22	27
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7)	12	19	16	22	14	20	17	18	17
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8)	19	28	21	25	22	29	27	24	24
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9)	13	20	22	20	10	17	22	21	21

TABLE 8  
(continued)

RANKINGS OF SECTORS ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN VALUE ADDED  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES AND BRAZIL DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF POST TOKYO ROUND TARIFFS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

		JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US	BRZ
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>										
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1)	29	2	2	6	11	20	16	1	1
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	6	10	7	19	21	9	26	11	12
TEXTILES	(321)	11	1	3	3	4	7	15	25	25
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	26	5	9	5	2	3	22	26	6
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	23	7	1	2	7	15	4	24	29
FOOTWEAR	(324)	14	8	11	4	1	6	29	23	2
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	5	29	10	18	17	27	27	8	21
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	18	18	13	11	8	28	5	12	9
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	10	15	8	8	12	16	28	7	20
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	17	14	12	25	20	12	18	14	19
CHEMICALS	(35A)	8	3	22	10	23	1	7	4	17
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	28	19	5	17	16	10	19	10	14
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	4	13	26	27	29	21	3	27	24
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	15	27	24	24	26	26	8	28	15
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	13	6	19	29	25	22	9	19	13
IRON & STEEL	(371)	12	26	16	12	22	18	11	18	26
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	27	25	4	7	13	19	13	22	28
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	7	17	28	15	9	5	6	9	5
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	9	12	20	13	10	8	2	6	23
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	2	9	27	14	6	4	12	3	3
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	1	11	29	1	3	29	14	2	4
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	3	4	25	16	5	2	1	29	22
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>										
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2)	25	28	6	9	28	24	10	5	27
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4)	16	23	21	26	24	23	20	20	18
CONSTRUCTION	( 5)	24	16	15	20	15	13	24	13	7
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6)	20	22	18	23	19	17	23	17	16
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7)	19	20	17	22	18	14	17	16	11
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8)	22	24	23	28	27	25	25	21	10
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9)	21	21	14	21	14	11	21	15	8



TABLE 9

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS ON THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED  
AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	VALUE OF EXPORTS IN MILL.	PCT	VALUE OF CHANGE IN IMPORTS IN MILL.	PCT	GROSS CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT* OOO WKR	PCT	% CHANGE IN TERMS OF TRADE	PCT CHANGE IN EFF. EX. RATE#	PCT CHANGE IN PRICES†
<b>INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES</b>									
AUSTRALIA	-51.2	-0.4	-70.1	-0.6	5.4	0.09	-0.14	0.1	0.0
AUSTRIA	-26.6	-0.3	-24.7	-0.2	6.4	0.22	0.02	0.2	0.0
CANADA	-55.5	-0.1	-63.1	-0.2	9.4	0.10	-0.02	0.2	-0.0
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>									
BELGIUM	-26.2	-0.1	-6.0	-0.0	7.0	0.18	0.06	0.3	0.0
LUXEMBOURG	-9.5	-0.1	-4.1	-0.0	3.2	0.13	0.05	0.3	0.0
DENMARK	-189.0	-0.3	-88.7	-0.1	21.9	0.11	0.16	0.5	0.0
FRANCE	-106.3	-0.1	49.7	0.1	25.4	0.10	0.15	0.8	-0.0
GERMANY	-5.1	-0.1	-6.3	-0.1	1.8	0.17	-0.03	-0.0	0.1
IRELAND	-26.4	-0.1	9.1	0.0	29.2	0.15	0.08	0.8	0.0
ITALY	-102.6	-0.2	-87.1	-0.2	7.4	0.16	0.04	0.2	0.0
NETHERLANDS	-25.7	-0.1	30.6	0.1	17.9	0.07	0.11	0.7	-0.0
UNITED KINGDOM	-490.9	-0.1	-102.8	-0.0	113.8	0.12	0.12	0.6	0.0
<b>TOTAL EC</b>									
FINLAND	-19.7	-0.3	-18.9	-0.3	3.7	0.17	0.01	0.2	0.1
JAPAN	-208.3	-0.3	12.7	0.0	30.3	0.06	0.33	1.1	-0.0
NEW ZEALAND	-9.6	-0.3	-16.5	-0.5	1.1	0.09	-0.23	0.0	0.0
NORWAY	-20.2	-0.2	-29.0	-0.3	2.6	0.15	-0.09	0.1	-0.0
SWEDEN	-45.8	-0.2	-27.0	-0.1	4.7	0.12	0.10	0.5	0.0
SWITZERLAND	-22.7	-0.1	-8.3	-0.1	5.6	0.20	0.09	0.6	0.0
UNITED STATES	-493.1	-0.4	-115.1	-0.1	37.5	0.04	0.31	0.9	-0.0
<b>TOTAL INDUSTRIALIZED</b>	-1443.6	-0.2	-463.0	-0.1	220.5	0.09	0.21	0.8	-0.0
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>									
ARGENTINA	325.5	7.8	334.7	11.1	144.4	1.39	0.21	-2.4	-1.7
BRAZIL	2349.0	21.4	2373.2	17.3	395.1	0.98	0.21	-7.0	-1.5
CHILE	121.5	6.1	114.5	9.1	22.3	0.80	-0.44	0.9	-2.2
COLOMBIA	126.9	6.6	133.1	7.8	100.6	1.26	0.30	-6.3	-1.4
GREECE	1101.8	37.8	1101.5	18.2	234.2	5.85	-0.02	-13.7	-7.0
HONG KONG	-3.9	-0.1	-20.4	-0.2	2.4	0.18	-0.21	-0.0	0.1
INDIA	1731.0	30.0	1727.8	32.0	3037.8	1.36	-0.06	-12.1	-3.2
ISRAEL	137.5	5.2	140.0	3.4	9.1	0.81	0.11	-1.5	-1.5
SOUTH KOREA	617.8	7.3	613.0	7.0	200.5	1.60	-0.06	-1.7	-2.6
MEXICO	453.7	8.6	451.4	7.5	179.7	1.04	-0.02	-3.1	-1.0
PORTUGAL	69.8	3.6	65.8	1.5	25.0	0.81	-0.12	-1.6	-0.9
SINGAPORE	23.2	0.3	23.9	0.3	3.7	0.42	-0.01	-0.1	-0.5
SPAIN	1293.0	13.5	1310.6	7.6	195.7	1.58	0.13	-6.0	-1.7
TAIWAN	664.5	7.6	651.7	8.5	154.8	2.73	-0.15	-1.1	-5.1
TURKEY	459.3	21.8	464.2	9.3	121.7	0.83	0.22	-7.6	-1.3
YUGOSLAVIA	196.6	3.7	195.2	2.6	31.6	0.65	-0.02	-1.8	-0.7
<b>TOTAL LDC'S</b>	9667.3	11.2	9680.1	8.8	4858.7	1.34	0.08	-5.9	-1.9
<b>ALL COUNTRIES</b>	8223.6	1.1	9217.1	1.2	5079.2	1.01	0.19	-0.2	-0.3

\*REFERS TO SUM OF CHANGES IN THE HOME AND EXPORT SECTORS WITHIN INDUSTRIES.

†INDEX OF IMPORT AND HOME PRICES.

TABLE 10  
SUMMARY OF EFFECTS ON THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED  
AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS IN BOTH DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	VALUE OF CHANGE IN EXPORTS		VALUE OF CHANGE IN IMPORTS		GROSS CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT*		% CHANGE IN TERMS OF TRADE		PCT CHANGE IN EFF. EX. RATE#		PCT CHANGE IN PRICES+	
	\$ MILL.	PCT	\$ MILL.	PCT	000 WKR	PCT	%					
<b>INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES</b>												
AUSTRALIA	1981.9	13.7	1983.7	16.8	67.3	1.16	-0.13	-0.8	-0.9			
AUSTRIA	1418.1	15.6	1388.0	12.0	92.2	3.13	-0.13	0.9	-3.1			
CANADA	1799.5	4.5	1795.0	4.6	55.3	0.58	-0.04	0.6	-0.7			
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>												
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	1358.1	3.9	1348.8	3.8	68.6	1.77	-0.02	1.9	-2.8			
DENMARK	545.8	5.7	552.6	4.5	37.2	1.55	0.29	0.6	-2.0			
FRANCE	2905.1	4.9	3069.4	4.8	140.3	0.67	0.33	-0.1	-0.8			
GERMANY	4453.0	4.1	4652.9	5.3	236.3	0.96	0.03	0.5	-1.5			
IRELAND	171.3	4.6	173.6	4.1	13.2	1.29	0.17	0.8	-2.0			
ITALY	1605.9	4.1	1642.5	3.8	113.6	0.60	0.15	0.5	-0.8			
NETHERLANDS	1637.2	3.8	1708.1	4.3	61.6	1.36	0.09	1.2	-2.2			
UNITED KINGDOM	2788.1	5.7	2750.1	4.9	136.6	0.56	0.03	-0.0	-0.6			
TOTAL EC	15464.5	4.4	15898.0	4.7	807.3	0.79	0.13	0.4	-1.2			
FINLAND	468.1	6.9	456.7	6.2	35.6	1.66	-0.11	1.2	-1.7			
JAPAN	1568.9	2.2	1876.8	2.9	121.9	0.23	0.38	1.0	-0.4			
NEW ZEALAND	392.1	13.4	383.4	11.7	25.3	2.10	-0.21	-1.6	-1.1			
NORWAY	394.5	4.7	350.9	3.2	17.3	0.97	-0.25	0.1	-0.9			
SWEDEN	694.7	3.5	697.1	3.6	33.0	0.81	-0.01	0.9	-1.1			
SWITZERLAND	448.8	2.8	441.6	3.0	18.8	0.67	-0.11	0.7	-0.7			
UNITED STATES	3500.5	2.9	4150.3	3.2	156.3	0.18	0.59	0.4	-0.1			
TOTAL INDUSTRIALIZED	28131.7	4.3	29421.6	4.5	1430.2	0.57	0.32	0.4	-0.7			
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>												
ARGENTINA	292.3	7.0	355.6	11.7	132.3	1.27	1.35	-1.7	-1.7			
BRAZIL	2275.3	20.7	2373.4	17.3	420.8	1.05	1.06	-6.5	-1.6			
CHILE	117.2	5.9	100.3	8.0	22.3	0.80	-1.32	0.6	-2.2			
COLOMBIA	114.2	5.9	147.0	8.6	100.8	1.27	1.59	-4.9	-1.6			
GREECE	1097.4	37.6	1080.9	17.9	236.2	5.90	0.25	-13.6	-7.0			
HONG KONG	-5.6	-0.1	-19.0	-0.2	8.2	0.62	0.02	1.2	-0.2			
INDIA	1701.9	29.5	1699.3	31.4	3040.2	1.36	-0.12	-11.6	-3.2			
ISRAEL	136.3	5.1	133.2	3.2	9.8	0.87	0.37	-1.0	-1.5			
SOUTH KOREA	593.2	7.0	617.3	7.0	201.0	1.60	0.31	-0.9	-2.7			
MEXICO	422.5	8.0	434.4	7.2	189.0	1.09	0.35	-2.5	-1.1			
PORTUGAL	69.4	3.6	42.1	1.0	28.2	0.91	-0.22	-1.4	-0.8			
SINGAPORE	16.7	0.2	4.9	0.1	5.6	0.65	0.03	0.2	-0.5			
SPAIN	1269.5	13.3	1266.5	7.3	200.5	1.62	0.50	-5.7	-1.7			
TAIWAN	647.9	7.5	659.1	8.6	148.5	2.62	0.03	-0.3	-5.2			
TURKEY	450.5	21.4	454.3	9.1	126.1	0.86	0.94	-7.5	-1.3			
YUGOSLAVIA	189.6	3.5	189.7	2.6	30.7	0.63	0.25	-1.5	-0.7			
TOTAL LDC'S	9388.3	10.9	9539.3	8.7	4900.2	1.35	0.55	-5.4	-2.0			
ALL COUNTRIES	37520.0	5.1	38960.8	5.1	6330.3	1.15	0.35	-0.4	-0.8			

\*REFERS TO SUM OF CHANGES IN THE HOME AND EXPORT SECTORS WITHIN INDUSTRIES.

#POSITIVE = APPRECIATION. +INDEX OF IMPORT AND HOME PRICES.

TABLE 11

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS ON THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED  
AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF NONTARIFF BARRIERS IN OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE AND TEXTILES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	VALUE OF CHANGE IN EXPORTS		VALUE OF CHANGE IN IMPORTS		GROSS CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT*		% CHANGE IN TERMS OF TRADE		CHANGE IN EX. RATE#		CHANGE IN PRICES+	
	\$ MILL.	PCT	\$ MILL.	PCT	000 WKR	PCT			PCT		PCT	
<b>INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES</b>												
AUSTRALIA	241.2	1.7	311.3	2.6	14.1	0.24	0.45	0.0	0.0	-0.1		
AUSTRIA	95.4	1.0	91.9	0.8	11.7	0.40	0.03	-0.0	-0.0	-0.2		
CANADA	90.3	0.2	113.8	0.3	15.2	0.16	0.06	0.0	0.0	-0.0		
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>												
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	614.9	1.8	606.9	1.7	49.9	1.29	-0.02	1.3	1.3	-1.6		
DENMARK	109.7	1.1	135.7	1.1	12.8	0.53	0.35	1.0	1.0	-0.7		
FRANCE	1854.5	3.1	1775.9	2.8	86.2	0.41	-0.10	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5		
GERMANY	1223.1	1.1	985.6	1.1	73.8	0.30	-0.29	0.0	0.0	-0.4		
IRELAND	21.8	0.6	38.9	0.9	3.9	0.38	0.51	0.8	0.8	-0.3		
ITALY	967.7	2.5	871.5	2.0	78.1	0.41	-0.21	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4		
NETHERLANDS	593.7	1.4	677.6	1.7	21.6	0.48	0.16	0.2	0.2	-0.5		
UNITED KINGDOM	816.9	1.7	690.0	1.2	50.4	0.21	-0.20	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2		
TOTAL EC	6202.3	1.8	5782.0	1.7	376.7	0.37	-0.15	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5		
<b>FINLAND</b>												
FINLAND	66.9	1.0	60.8	0.8	5.3	0.25	-0.07	0.0	0.0	-0.2		
<b>JAPAN</b>												
JAPAN	1542.5	2.2	1193.2	1.8	144.4	0.27	-0.53	0.6	0.6	-0.2		
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>												
NEW ZEALAND	-0.0	-0.0	24.8	0.8	6.5	0.54	0.88	0.4	0.4	-0.1		
<b>NORWAY</b>												
NORWAY	91.0	1.1	100.7	0.9	5.4	0.30	0.13	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2		
<b>SWEDEN</b>												
SWEDEN	135.6	0.7	92.4	0.5	10.9	0.27	-0.23	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1		
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>												
SWITZERLAND	280.8	1.8	281.1	1.9	13.1	0.47	-0.02	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5		
<b>UNITED STATES</b>												
UNITED STATES	1836.8	1.5	1673.5	1.3	76.7	0.09	-0.12	-0.4	-0.4	-0.0		
TOTAL INDUSTRIALIZED	10582.8	1.6	9725.6	1.5	680.1	0.27	-0.16	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2		
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>												
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.0	24.9	0.8	11.3	0.11	0.51	0.4	0.4	-0.1		
BRAZIL	17.9	0.2	55.1	0.4	30.0	0.07	0.42	0.3	0.3	-0.1		
CHILE	-1.3	-0.1	5.0	0.4	1.7	0.06	0.26	0.1	0.1	-0.1		
COLOMBIA	0.1	0.0	7.5	0.4	3.2	0.04	0.36	0.3	0.3	-0.0		
GREECE	4.0	0.1	17.2	0.3	3.7	0.09	0.50	0.0	0.0	-0.0		
HONG KONG	0.9	0.0	-15.2	-0.2	1.6	0.12	-0.12	-0.2	-0.2	0.0		
INDIA	1.0	0.0	10.8	0.2	85.0	0.04	0.15	0.3	0.3	-0.0		
ISRAEL	5.3	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.9	0.08	0.07	0.1	0.1	-0.0		
SOUTH KOREA	2.8	0.0	6.3	0.1	7.3	0.06	0.05	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0		
MEXICO	7.5	0.1	24.6	0.4	8.6	0.05	0.34	0.3	0.3	-0.0		
PORTUGAL	6.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.08	0.15	-0.0	-0.0	0.0		
SINGAPORE	5.3	0.1	-2.4	-0.0	1.3	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
SPAIN	30.1	0.3	3.1	0.0	10.4	0.08	0.02	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0		
TAIWAN	-4.3	-0.0	14.5	0.2	10.7	0.19	0.18	0.3	0.3	-0.1		
TURKEY	7.5	0.4	8.1	0.2	2.9	0.02	0.29	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0		
YUGOSLAVIA	10.2	0.2	5.5	0.1	3.4	0.07	0.01	-0.1	-0.1	0.0		
TOTAL LDC'S	93.7	0.1	167.7	0.2	184.8	0.05	0.25	0.2	0.2	-0.0		
ALL COUNTRIES	10676.5	1.4	9893.3	1.3	864.8	0.11	-0.10	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2		

\*REFERS TO SUM OF CHANGES IN THE HOME AND EXPORT SECTORS WITHIN INDUSTRIES.

#POSITIVE = APPRECIATION. +INDEX OF IMPORT AND HOME PRICES.



**Table 12**  
**Estimated Producer Subsidy Equivalents (PSE) in the Agricultural**  
**Sector (ISIC 1) in the Major Industrialized Countries**  
**(Percent)**

Industrialized Countries	Estimated Producer Subsidy Equivalents	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Australia	14.5	5.2
Austria	35.3	11.6
Canada	39.2	6.3
European Community		
Belgium-Luxembourg	40.0	22.4
Denmark	40.0	11.4
France	40.0	13.2
Germany	40.0	4.4
Ireland	40.0	9.9
Italy	40.0	16.0
Netherlands	40.0	20.8
United Kingdom	40.0	14.0
Finland	52.4 <sup>a</sup>	16.5
Japan	68.9	41.9
New Zealand	22.8	2.0
Norway	52.4 <sup>a</sup>	20.2
Sweden	52.4 <sup>a</sup>	1.7
Switzerland	52.4 <sup>a</sup>	36.2
United States	28.2	0.4

<sup>a</sup>Estimated.

Notes

The rates for the EEC refer to the EEC-10, which includes Greece.

The unadjusted PSE estimates in column 1 are based on the OECD source noted below. The PSE estimates in column 2 have been adjusted downward based upon the NTB trade coverage ratios for ISIC 1. For details, see Appendix B.

Source: OECD, *Report on Monitoring and Outlook of Agricultural Policies, Markets and Trade*, Table III.2. Paris, May 1988.

TABLE 13

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS ON THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED  
AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	VALUE OF CHANGE IN EXPORTS		VALUE OF CHANGE IN IMPORTS		GROSS CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT*		% CHANGE IN TERMS OF TRADE		PCT CHANGE IN EFF. EX. RATE#		PCT CHANGE IN PRICES+	
	\$ MILL.	PCT	\$ MILL.	PCT	000 WKR	PCT	%	PCT	EX. RATE#	PRICES+		
<b>INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES</b>												
AUSTRALIA	-27.7	-0.2	55.3	0.5	23.3	0.40	0.58	1.1	0.5			
AUSTRIA	148.5	1.6	138.9	1.2	51.9	1.76	-0.09	-0.3	1.2			
CANADA	-33.3	-0.1	47.6	0.1	32.8	0.34	0.20	-0.0	0.4			
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>												
BELGIUM	100.3	0.3	53.3	0.2	28.4	0.73	-0.13	0.2	0.5			
LUXEMBOURG	9.4	0.1	36.1	0.3	24.3	1.01	0.32	-0.2	1.0			
DENMARK	386.0	0.7	345.5	0.5	262.9	1.26	-0.06	-0.2	1.0			
FRANCE	274.8	0.3	-79.9	-0.1	90.0	0.37	-0.37	0.3	0.3			
GERMANY	18.8	0.5	31.0	0.7	15.5	1.52	0.35	-0.5	1.1			
IRELAND	523.4	1.3	388.2	0.9	405.6	2.14	-0.32	-0.7	1.7			
ITALY	-12.1	-0.0	29.9	0.1	56.1	1.23	0.08	-0.5	1.0			
NETHERLANDS	247.3	0.5	60.8	0.1	110.8	0.45	-0.34	0.1	0.5			
UNITED KINGDOM	1547.9	0.4	865.0	0.3	993.6	1.04	-0.22	-0.1	0.8			
TOTAL EC	148.8	2.2	144.7	2.0	55.7	2.60	-0.05	-0.7	2.6			
FINLAND	1845.5	2.6	1417.4	2.2	2117.8	4.02	-0.64	-2.9	3.4			
JAPAN	-9.7	-0.3	10.2	0.3	2.1	0.17	0.68	0.9	0.3			
NEW ZEALAND	164.9	1.9	173.4	1.6	39.3	2.20	0.10	-0.7	2.1			
NORWAY	20.8	0.1	-8.2	-0.0	6.1	0.15	-0.15	0.5	0.2			
SWEDEN	400.2	2.5	360.0	2.4	109.0	3.87	-0.26	-1.3	2.2			
SWITZERLAND	-102.1	-0.1	31.6	0.0	47.3	0.05	0.12	0.7	0.1			
UNITED STATES	4103.7	0.6	3235.9	0.5	3478.8	1.47	-0.09	-0.1	0.8			
TOTAL INDUSTRIALIZED	-16.8	-0.4	36.8	1.2	14.3	0.14	1.29	1.4	-0.1			
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>												
ARGENTINA	-34.3	-0.3	73.5	0.5	41.3	0.10	1.01	1.3	-0.1			
BRAZIL	-2.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	3.8	0.14	-0.03	0.7	-0.1			
CHILE	-8.2	-0.4	21.0	1.2	12.1	0.15	1.52	1.7	-0.2			
COLOMBIA	-3.0	-0.1	8.4	0.1	5.0	0.12	0.46	1.2	-0.1			
GREECE	-2.0	0.0	-34.0	-0.4	1.1	0.08	-0.43	0.3	-0.2			
HONG KONG	-13.3	-0.2	-10.3	-0.2	135.8	0.06	0.02	1.3	-0.1			
INDIA	-2.4	-0.1	-4.8	-0.1	1.6	0.14	0.01	0.7	0.0			
ISRAEL	-7.9	-0.1	-8.9	-0.1	17.0	0.14	-0.01	1.5	-0.0			
SOUTH KOREA	-9.1	-0.2	17.2	0.3	21.4	0.12	0.49	0.6	-0.1			
MEXICO	0.8	0.0	-8.2	-0.2	4.7	0.15	-0.07	0.8	0.1			
PORTUGAL	1.0	0.0	-3.1	-0.0	1.2	0.13	-0.02	1.0	0.1			
SINGAPORE	0.1	0.0	-8.2	-0.0	14.2	0.11	0.11	0.8	-0.0			
SPAIN	-11.0	-0.1	-14.7	-0.2	15.6	0.28	-0.06	1.2	-0.1			
TAIWAN	-2.6	-0.1	23.3	0.5	8.2	0.06	1.12	1.2	-0.1			
TURKEY	0.3	0.0	5.5	0.1	3.7	0.08	0.12	0.8	0.0			
YUGOSLAVIA	-106.6	-0.1	92.4	0.1	301.0	0.08	0.51	1.1	-0.1			
TOTAL LDC'S	3997.1	0.5	3328.3	0.4	3779.8	0.44	-0.01	0.1	0.7			
ALL COUNTRIES												

\*REFERS TO SUM OF CHANGES IN THE HOME AND EXPORT SECTORS WITHIN INDUSTRIES.

#POSITIVE = APPRECIATION. +INDEX OF IMPORT AND HOME PRICES.

TABLE 14

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS ON THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED  
AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF NONTARIFF BARRIERS IN TEXTILES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	VALUE OF CHANGE IN EXPORTS		VALUE OF CHANGE IN IMPORTS		GROSS CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT*		% CHANGE IN TERMS OF TRADE	PCT CHANGE IN EFF. EX. RATE#	PCT CHANGE IN PRICES+
	\$ MILL.	PCT	\$ MILL.	PCT	000 WKR	PCT			
<b>INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES</b>									
AUSTRALIA	-7.3	-0.1	-3.3	-0.0	1.3	0.02	0.02	-0.5	0.0
AUSTRIA	-9.0	-0.1	-9.5	-0.1	4.7	0.16	-0.00	-0.2	0.1
CANADA	5.2	0.0	13.3	0.0	1.5	0.02	0.02	-0.1	0.0
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>									
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	3.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.9	0.07	-0.00	-0.1	0.0
DENMARK	-0.7	-0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.03	0.03	-0.1	0.0
FRANCE	-21.2	-0.0	-22.5	-0.0	10.9	0.05	-0.00	-0.1	0.0
GERMANY	16.6	0.0	30.2	0.0	8.0	0.03	0.01	-0.2	0.0
IRELAND	-1.0	-0.0	-0.4	-0.0	0.5	0.05	0.02	-0.1	0.0
ITALY	1.7	0.0	-15.7	-0.0	11.7	0.06	-0.04	-0.1	0.0
NETHERLANDS	-9.3	-0.0	2.4	0.0	1.7	0.04	0.03	-0.2	0.0
UNITED KINGDOM	13.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	7.2	0.03	-0.00	-0.3	0.0
TOTAL EC	2.8	0.0	7.8	0.0	43.7	0.04	0.00	-0.2	0.0
FINLAND	-7.1	-0.1	-9.8	-0.1	4.5	0.21	-0.04	-0.2	0.1
JAPAN	5.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	12.2	0.02	-0.01	-0.9	0.0
NEW ZEALAND	-3.9	-0.1	-4.3	-0.1	0.7	0.06	-0.01	-0.4	0.0
NORWAY	-0.4	-0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.03	0.02	-0.1	0.0
SWEDEN	-6.3	-0.0	-3.6	-0.0	2.2	0.05	0.01	-0.2	0.0
SWITZERLAND	-9.6	-0.1	-6.4	-0.0	2.3	0.08	0.02	-0.3	0.0
UNITED STATES	-2.9	-0.0	28.3	0.0	14.9	0.02	0.03	-0.6	0.0
<b>TOTAL INDUSTRIALIZED</b>	-33.0	-0.0	14.3	0.0	88.8	0.04	0.01	-0.4	0.0
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>									
ARGENTINA	0.7	0.0	3.6	0.1	122.9	1.18	0.06	1.0	-0.8
BRAZIL	24.7	0.2	28.3	0.2	23.2	0.06	0.04	0.1	-0.0
CHILE	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.07	-0.01	-0.1	-0.0
COLOMBIA	14.0	0.7	15.2	0.9	23.8	0.30	0.06	0.9	-0.2
GREECE	42.5	1.5	40.0	0.7	26.0	0.65	-0.05	1.1	-0.4
HONG KONG	314.2	4.3	292.0	3.3	166.0	12.53	-0.30	16.4	-8.6
INDIA	69.6	1.2	66.2	1.2	394.0	0.18	-0.06	1.1	-0.2
ISRAEL	16.3	0.6	15.1	0.4	6.7	0.59	-0.01	0.5	-0.3
SOUTH KOREA	141.7	1.7	128.3	1.5	132.2	1.05	-0.16	2.1	-0.8
MEXICO	25.3	0.5	25.1	0.4	53.1	0.31	0.00	0.6	-0.2
PORTUGAL	35.5	1.8	32.7	0.8	47.9	1.55	-0.10	1.9	-1.0
SINGAPORE	0.4	0.0	-1.2	-0.0	13.5	1.55	-0.01	-0.2	-1.0
SPAIN	29.8	0.3	27.1	0.2	27.2	0.22	0.00	0.2	-0.1
TAIWAN	138.8	1.6	128.7	1.7	73.8	1.30	-0.12	1.5	-0.8
TURKEY	54.5	2.6	53.3	1.1	38.3	0.26	-0.02	1.3	-0.3
YUGOSLAVIA	47.9	0.9	45.0	0.6	29.2	0.60	-0.04	0.9	-0.4
<b>TOTAL LDC'S</b>	956.4	1.1	900.2	0.8	1179.7	0.29	-0.01	0.9	-0.4
<b>ALL COUNTRIES</b>	923.4	0.1	914.6	0.1	1268.5	0.22	0.01	-0.3	-0.0

\*REFERS TO SUM OF CHANGES IN THE HOME AND EXPORT SECTORS WITHIN INDUSTRIES.  
#POSITIVE = APPRECIATION.  
+INDEX OF IMPORT AND HOME PRICES.



TABLE 15

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS ON THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED  
AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO

## ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES, ALL TARIFFS AND NTBS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	VALUE OF CHANGE IN EXPORTS		VALUE OF CHANGE IN IMPORTS		GROSS CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT*		% CHANGE IN TERMS OF TRADE		CHANGE IN EX. RATE#		PCT CHANGE IN PRICES+	
	\$ MILL.	PCT	\$ MILL.	PCT	000 WKR	PCT						
<b>INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES</b>												
AUSTRALIA	1412.7	9.8	1567.9	13.3	41.0	0.71	0.97	0.3	-0.3			
AUSTRIA	955.1	10.5	937.4	8.1	66.2	2.25	0.00	-0.2	-0.8			
CANADA	1512.6	3.8	1587.0	4.1	52.7	0.55	0.17	0.3	-0.2			
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>												
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	1545.4	4.4	1498.1	4.3	87.5	2.26	-0.13	2.3	-2.9			
DENMARK	479.4	5.0	547.4	4.4	32.1	1.34	0.96	1.2	-1.2			
FRANCE	4369.0	7.4	4269.0	6.7	294.2	1.41	-0.09	-1.2	-0.1			
GERMANY	4478.6	4.1	4023.8	4.6	244.5	1.00	-0.62	0.1	-1.2			
IRELAND	155.6	4.2	194.8	4.6	14.8	1.45	1.20	1.1	-0.6			
ITALY	2777.4	7.1	2562.9	6.0	439.4	2.32	-0.44	-1.6	0.6			
NETHERLANDS	1718.8	4.0	1929.6	4.9	53.8	1.18	0.39	0.5	-1.1			
UNITED KINGDOM	2927.1	6.0	2612.8	4.7	168.5	0.69	-0.48	-1.0	-0.1			
TOTAL EC	18451.3	5.3	17638.3	5.2	1334.8	1.38	-0.30	-0.5	-0.6			
FINLAND	489.4	7.2	471.0	6.4	58.8	2.74	-0.21	-0.9	1.6			
JAPAN	4796.8	6.7	4069.7	6.3	2181.9	4.14	-1.13	-3.3	2.9			
NEW ZEALAND	227.8	7.8	280.4	8.6	21.6	1.79	1.89	0.1	-0.7			
NORWAY	552.8	6.5	556.6	5.0	39.2	2.19	0.17	-1.1	1.2			
SWEDEN	599.0	3.1	518.7	2.7	28.1	0.69	-0.43	0.2	-0.6			
SWITZERLAND	928.7	5.9	921.8	6.2	107.8	3.83	-0.11	-1.5	1.1			
UNITED STATES	4389.4	3.7	4416.4	3.5	179.7	0.21	0.08	-0.7	-0.1			
TOTAL INDUSTRIALIZED	34315.5	5.2	32965.2	5.1	4111.8	1.71	-0.19	-0.9	0.2			
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>												
ARGENTINA	-21.6	-0.5	71.1	2.3	113.8	1.09	2.05	3.1	-1.0			
BRAZIL	-1.8	-0.0	146.9	1.1	99.7	0.25	1.57	1.9	-0.2			
CHILE	-3.7	-0.2	-2.0	-0.2	8.5	0.30	-0.24	0.3	-0.1			
COLOMBIA	4.9	0.3	41.5	2.4	24.0	0.30	1.82	3.0	-0.4			
GREECE	43.0	1.5	62.0	1.0	28.4	0.71	1.07	2.3	-0.4			
HONG KONG	314.0	4.3	226.8	2.5	163.0	12.30	-0.91	16.6	-8.4			
INDIA	50.4	0.9	63.4	1.2	432.2	0.19	0.14	2.8	-0.3			
ISRAEL	22.9	0.9	14.4	0.3	8.0	0.71	0.26	1.5	-0.4			
SOUTH KOREA	129.7	1.5	124.7	1.4	123.0	0.98	-0.03	3.8	-0.8			
MEXICO	15.8	0.3	60.6	1.0	73.2	0.42	0.92	1.7	-0.4			
PORTUGAL	45.2	2.3	20.1	0.5	45.8	1.48	0.09	2.6	-0.9			
SINGAPORE	4.2	0.1	-17.1	-0.2	14.3	1.65	-0.01	1.1	-0.9			
SPAIN	62.3	0.7	13.2	0.1	48.5	0.39	0.31	1.2	-0.2			
TAIWAN	117.8	1.4	147.1	1.9	72.0	1.27	0.22	3.7	-1.1			
TURKEY	58.7	2.8	68.1	1.4	41.9	0.28	1.17	2.0	-0.3			
YUGOSLAVIA	61.2	1.1	55.7	0.8	30.5	0.63	0.18	1.6	-0.3			
TOTAL LDC'S	903.3	1.0	1096.4	1.0	1326.7	0.33	0.82	2.3	-0.5			
ALL COUNTRIES	35218.8	4.7	34061.6	4.5	5438.5	0.69	-0.05	-0.4	0.1			

\*REFERS TO SUM OF CHANGES IN THE HOME AND EXPORT SECTORS WITHIN INDUSTRIES.

#POSITIVE = APPRECIATION. +INDEX OF IMPORT AND HOME PRICES.

TABLE 16

RANKINGS OF SECTORS ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN VALUE ADDED  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES AND BRAZIL DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES, ALL TARIFFS AND NTBS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE	IT
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>										
AGR., FOR., & FISH. ( 1)	8	29	29	28	29	29	29	29	29	29
FOOD, BEV., & TOB. (310)	4	25	9	10	10	27	27	23	11	28
TEXTILES (321)	5	9	23	16	23	23	8	9	17	9
WEARING APPAREL (322)	14	26	26	19	28	25	26	25	24	26
LEATHER PRODUCTS (323)	1	3	21	3	8	2	3	10	13	2
FOOTWEAR (324)	20	1	25	22	6	1	4	27	12	1
WOOD PRODUCTS (331)	24	2	20	7	12	6	15	11	15	3
FURNITURE & FIXT. (332)	22	28	6	13	5	4	28	5	23	8
PAPER & PAPER PROD. (341)	21	5	10	21	26	11	25	26	26	17
PRINTING & PUBL. (342)	10	11	8	8	11	14	23	13	10	13
CHEMICALS (35A)	18	16	5	23	13	12	18	3	8	27
PETROL. & REL. PROD. (35B)	7	19	28	5	24	20	16	14	22	4
RUBBER PRODUCTS (355)	29	27	12	24	27	28	6	15	27	16
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD. (36A)	23	22	22	20	15	17	21	19	4	15
GLASS & GLASS PROD. (362)	26	18	16	26	22	24	13	17	6	21
IRON & STEEL (371)	19	12	1	11	25	22	14	2	28	25
NONFERROUS METALS (372)	2	8	27	1	9	10	12	12	2	20
METAL PRODUCTS (381)	25	24	13	27	2	16	7	8	5	10
NONELEC. MACHINERY (382)	17	7	4	6	1	7	1	7	3	5
ELEC. MACHINERY (383)	28	10	7	25	4	5	9	4	9	11
TRANSPORT EQUIP. (384)	6	14	24	29	7	13	5	28	25	18
MISC. MANUFACT. (38A)	27	4	2	2	3	26	20	1	1	6
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>										
MINING & QUARRYING ( 2)	3	6	3	4	20	3	2	6	7	7
ELEC., GAS, & WATER ( 4)	11	13	14	18	19	8	10	16	16	22
CONSTRUCTION ( 5)	9	20	11	9	14	18	19	21	18	19
WH. & RET. TRADE ( 6)	15	21	19	15	17	19	22	20	20	12
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM. ( 7)	12	15	15	12	16	15	17	18	19	24
FIN., INS., & REAL EST. ( 8)	16	17	18	14	21	9	11	24	14	14
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV. ( 9)	13	23	17	17	18	21	24	22	21	23

TABLE 16  
(continued)

RANKINGS OF SECTORS ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN VALUE ADDED  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES AND BRAZIL DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES, ALL TARIFFS AND NTBS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US	BRZ
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH. ( 1)	29	29	1	29	18	29	29	1	5
FOOD, BEV., & TOB. (310)	28	9	4	28	16	28	28	8	2
TEXTILES (321)	27	10	6	8	10	23	5	12	1
WEARING APPAREL (322)	21	28	16	24	27	27	24	22	3
LEATHER PRODUCTS (323)	17	4	2	2	2	8	2	4	28
FOOTWEAR (324)	24	6	10	7	1	6	26	28	4
WOOD PRODUCTS (331)	26	25	11	10	5	14	21	3	19
FURNITURE & FIXT. (332)	19	24	12	16	6	26	9	10	15
PAPER & PAPER PROD. (341)	20	15	8	6	9	18	25	9	20
PRINTING & PUBL. (342)	15	11	13	20	15	13	12	23	16
CHEMICALS (35A)	10	1	29	14	11	3	15	5	23
PETROL. & REL. PROD. (35B)	5	13	5	18	13	21	3	7	9
RUBBER PRODUCTS (355)	16	8	25	26	28	12	10	24	24
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD. (36A)	13	26	24	15	26	16	11	26	17
GLASS & GLASS PROD. (362)	18	3	19	27	24	22	14	20	12
IRON & STEEL (371)	14	27	20	9	17	17	17	27	25
NONFERROUS METALS (372)	12	16	3	3	8	11	7	14	29
METAL PRODUCTS (381)	9	18	27	22	14	10	13	18	18
NONELEC. MACHINERY (382)	6	7	23	13	12	9	4	11	22
ELEC. MACHINERY (383)	2	5	26	5	4	4	8	6	13
TRANSPORT EQUIP. (384)	1	23	9	25	29	24	27	29	27
MISC. MANUFACT. (38A)	8	2	28	4	3	2	1	25	21
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING ( 2)	4	12	7	1	7	1	6	2	26
ELEC., GAS, & WATER ( 4)	7	17	22	11	23	7	18	21	14
CONSTRUCTION ( 5)	11	14	14	19	19	20	19	13	7
WH. & RET. TRADE ( 6)	23	20	17	21	22	19	22	17	11
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM. ( 7)	25	19	18	17	20	15	20	16	8
FIN., INS., & REAL EST. ( 8)	3	21	21	12	25	5	16	19	10
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV. ( 9)	22	22	15	23	21	25	23	15	6



TABLE 17  
SUMMARY OF EFFECTS ON THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED  
AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
TARIFF HARMONIZATION BY COUNTRY

	VALUE OF CHANGE IN EXPORTS \$ MILL.	PCT	VALUE OF CHANGE IN IMPORTS \$ MILL.	PCT	GROSS CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT* 000 WKR	PCT	% CHANGE IN TERMS OF TRADE	PCT CHANGE IN EFF. EX. RATE#	PCT CHANGE IN PRICES+
<b>INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES</b>									
AUSTRALIA	3.7	0.0	12.8	0.1	28.8	0.50	0.05	-1.3	0.6
AUSTRIA	59.7	0.7	57.2	0.5	32.7	1.11	-0.01	-0.4	0.4
CANADA	114.4	0.3	84.9	0.2	21.4	0.22	-0.08	-0.2	0.1
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>									
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	53.9	0.2	66.4	0.2	22.2	0.58	0.04	0.0	-0.1
DENMARK	-2.2	-0.0	14.6	0.1	6.9	0.29	0.19	0.3	-0.1
FRANCE	629.8	1.1	710.0	1.1	50.2	0.24	0.14	0.0	-0.2
GERMANY	303.0	0.3	344.9	0.4	59.8	0.24	0.02	-0.2	0.0
IRELAND	2.6	0.1	9.5	0.2	2.9	0.28	0.20	0.2	0.0
ITALY	144.1	0.4	216.3	0.5	46.4	0.24	0.18	0.0	-0.0
NETHERLANDS	28.8	0.1	45.9	0.1	15.9	0.35	0.03	0.4	-0.1
UNITED KINGDOM	171.5	0.3	188.0	0.3	37.2	0.15	0.04	-0.1	0.1
TOTAL EC	1331.4	0.4	1595.6	0.5	241.5	0.24	0.08	-0.0	-0.0
FINLAND	7.2	0.1	8.1	0.1	25.1	1.17	0.01	0.7	-0.4
JAPAN	-437.0	-0.6	-253.3	-0.4	73.5	0.14	0.27	0.1	0.1
NEW ZEALAND	46.3	1.6	54.0	1.7	8.6	0.72	0.27	-0.4	0.3
NORWAY	-33.9	-0.4	-42.8	-0.4	9.0	0.50	-0.08	-0.3	0.2
SWEDEN	-0.1	-0.0	-2.2	-0.0	15.4	0.38	-0.01	-0.0	0.0
SWITZERLAND	3.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	8.4	0.30	-0.02	-0.1	0.3
UNITED STATES	-170.5	-0.1	-53.4	-0.0	59.3	0.07	0.10	0.0	0.0
TOTAL INDUSTRIALIZED	924.5	0.1	1461.6	0.2	523.8	0.21	0.10	-0.0	0.0
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>									
ARGENTINA	-6.7	-0.2	7.7	0.3	5.4	0.05	0.35	0.2	-0.0
BRAZIL	-32.4	-0.3	8.0	0.1	17.3	0.04	0.35	0.2	-0.0
CHILE	-0.8	-0.0	-1.2	-0.1	1.8	0.06	-0.07	0.0	-0.0
COLOMBIA	-2.5	-0.1	0.6	0.0	3.2	0.04	0.14	0.2	-0.0
GREECE	-3.2	-0.1	2.6	0.0	3.6	0.09	0.21	0.2	-0.1
HONG KONG	-2.6	-0.0	24.8	0.3	6.3	0.48	0.40	1.0	-0.3
INDIA	-8.3	-0.1	3.6	0.1	53.3	0.02	0.21	0.3	-0.0
ISRAEL	-1.3	-0.0	2.1	0.1	0.9	0.08	0.14	0.2	-0.1
SOUTH KOREA	-11.4	-0.1	19.4	0.2	15.4	0.12	0.36	0.4	-0.1
MEXICO	-16.8	-0.3	-13.6	-0.2	11.2	0.06	0.07	-0.1	-0.0
PORTUGAL	-1.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.0	4.9	0.16	0.12	0.3	-0.1
SINGAPORE	-9.8	-0.1	-11.9	-0.1	1.9	0.22	-0.04	0.1	-0.1
SPAIN	-21.9	-0.2	5.1	0.0	9.4	0.08	0.24	0.2	-0.1
TAIWAN	-3.8	-0.0	24.7	0.3	11.4	0.20	0.33	0.4	-0.1
TURKEY	-7.0	-0.3	-2.5	-0.0	2.9	0.02	0.18	0.0	-0.0
YUGOSLAVIA	-1.6	-0.0	8.0	0.1	4.9	0.10	0.19	0.3	-0.0
TOTAL LDC'S	-131.4	-0.2	76.9	0.1	153.8	0.04	0.24	0.2	-0.0
ALL COUNTRIES	793.1	0.1	1538.5	0.2	677.5	0.08	0.12	0.0	0.0

\*REFERS TO SUM OF CHANGES IN THE HOME AND EXPORT SECTORS WITHIN INDUSTRIES.  
#POSITIVE = APPRECIATION.  
+INDEX OF IMPORT AND HOME PRICES.

TABLE 18

## SUMMARY OF EFFECTS ON THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO TARIFF HARMONIZATION BY INDUSTRY

	VALUE OF CHANGE IN EXPORTS		VALUE OF CHANGE IN IMPORTS		GROSS CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT*		% CHANGE IN TERMS OF TRADE		PCT CHANGE IN EFF. EX. RATE#		PCT CHANGE IN PRICES+	
	\$ MILL.	PCT	\$ MILL.	PCT	000 WKR	PCT						
<b>INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES</b>												
AUSTRALIA	1325.7	9.2	1300.2	11.0	39.9	0.69	-0.11	-0.8	-0.5			
AUSTRIA	704.5	7.7	717.0	6.2	43.9	1.49	0.03	0.0	-1.3			
CANADA	-209.4	-0.5	-232.6	-0.6	14.9	0.16	-0.04	-0.2	0.1			
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>												
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	-24.9	-0.1	-18.1	-0.1	10.1	0.26	0.02	0.1	-0.0			
DENMARK	66.1	0.7	76.5	0.6	6.1	0.25	-0.00	0.1	-0.3			
FRANCE	59.4	0.1	80.4	0.1	18.4	0.09	0.00	0.1	-0.0			
GERMANY	193.1	0.2	179.6	0.2	31.4	0.13	0.07	0.0	-0.1			
IRELAND	10.0	0.3	12.1	0.3	2.0	0.20	0.00	0.0	-0.2			
ITALY	-147.4	-0.4	-119.1	-0.3	24.5	0.13	0.04	-0.0	0.1			
NETHERLANDS	0.6	0.0	-14.8	-0.0	7.1	0.16	0.00	-0.1	-0.1			
UNITED KINGDOM	-103.4	-0.2	-50.7	-0.1	18.0	0.07	0.05	0.0	0.0			
TOTAL EC	53.4	0.0	145.9	0.0	117.7	0.12	0.04	-0.0	-0.1			
FINLAND	91.6	1.3	96.6	1.3	14.4	0.67	0.04	0.4	-0.5			
JAPAN	131.4	0.2	154.9	0.2	62.5	0.12	0.08	-0.1	-0.1			
NEW ZEALAND	268.7	9.2	270.4	8.3	16.0	1.33	0.01	-1.4	-0.5			
NORWAY	-120.7	-1.4	-112.1	-1.0	5.2	0.29	-0.02	-0.0	0.3			
SWEDEN	-309.9	-1.6	-304.0	-1.6	11.3	0.28	0.04	-0.1	0.4			
SWITZERLAND	-378.8	-2.4	-373.5	-2.5	14.9	0.53	0.06	-0.3	0.9			
UNITED STATES	-2653.6	-2.2	-2665.2	-2.1	96.4	0.11	-0.04	0.4	0.1			
<b>TOTAL INDUSTRIALIZED</b>	-1097.1	-0.2	-1002.5	-0.2	437.2	0.17	0.00	0.1	0.0			
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>												
ARGENTINA	7.6	0.2	-5.7	-0.2	3.6	0.03	-0.21	-0.2	0.0			
BRAZIL	7.8	0.1	-2.5	-0.0	8.9	0.02	-0.19	-0.2	0.0			
CHILE	2.6	0.1	-2.2	-0.2	1.3	0.05	-0.08	-0.3	0.0			
COLOMBIA	2.7	0.1	-4.9	-0.3	2.8	0.04	-0.35	-0.5	0.1			
GREECE	-3.8	-0.1	5.0	0.1	1.6	0.04	-0.12	-0.0	0.0			
HONG KONG	-3.0	-0.0	5.6	0.1	1.4	0.10	0.02	-0.1	0.0			
INDIA	4.8	0.1	2.6	0.0	21.3	0.01	-0.01	-0.2	0.0			
ISRAEL	-2.9	-0.1	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.05	-0.02	-0.1	-0.0			
SOUTH KOREA	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.03	-0.04	-0.2	0.0			
MEXICO	3.1	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	5.2	0.03	-0.11	-0.3	0.0			
PORTUGAL	-2.3	-0.1	9.1	0.2	1.9	0.06	0.05	0.0	-0.0			
SINGAPORE	-3.3	-0.0	4.3	0.0	0.5	0.05	-0.00	0.1	-0.1			
SPAIN	-8.3	-0.1	20.4	0.1	3.6	0.03	-0.03	-0.0	-0.0			
TAIWAN	4.5	0.1	1.7	0.0	2.5	0.04	0.02	-0.2	-0.0			
TURKEY	-2.8	-0.1	1.6	0.0	3.0	0.02	-0.28	-0.0	0.0			
YUGOSLAVIA	-2.0	-0.0	3.4	0.0	0.9	0.02	-0.04	-0.1	-0.0			
<b>TOTAL LDC'S</b>	7.3	0.0	41.3	0.0	62.2	0.02	-0.11	-0.1	0.0			
<b>ALL COUNTRIES</b>	-1089.8	-0.1	-961.2	-0.1	499.4	0.06	-0.01	0.1	0.0			

\*REFERS TO SUM OF CHANGES IN THE HOME AND EXPORT SECTORS WITHIN INDUSTRIES.

#POSITIVE = APPRECIATION. +INDEX OF IMPORT AND HOME PRICES.

Table 19

Gross Change in Employment in 1000 Manhours  
Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Industrialized Countries</b>									
Australia	65.92	5.39	67.25	14.08	23.26	1.31	41.00	28.76	39.92
Austria	94.26	6.44	92.19	11.67	51.86	4.72	66.17	32.71	43.93
Canada	53.87	9.35	55.35	15.23	32.80	1.52	52.70	21.45	14.94
European Community									
Belgium	66.70	6.99	68.60	49.86	28.37	2.88	87.54	22.24	10.09
Luxembourg	37.54	3.21	37.16	12.80	24.30	0.79	32.08	6.89	6.08
Denmark	144.34	21.91	140.34	86.22	262.93	10.89	294.19	50.24	18.39
France	237.50	25.37	236.27	73.84	89.98	8.03	244.47	59.77	31.43
Germany	12.59	1.77	13.18	3.85	15.51	0.52	14.81	2.86	2.02
Ireland	123.32	29.24	113.55	78.09	405.57	11.70	439.40	46.35	24.52
Italy	60.16	7.43	61.59	21.62	56.09	1.68	53.79	15.93	7.13
Netherlands	137.09	17.92	136.55	50.40	110.83	7.19	168.50	37.22	18.04
United Kingdom	819.24	113.84	807.25	376.69	993.58	43.69	1334.78	241.51	117.70
Total EC									
Finland	37.34	3.73	35.61	5.34	55.72	4.52	58.85	25.11	14.40
Japan	125.56	30.29	121.88	144.42	2117.76	12.23	2181.90	73.51	62.46
New Zealand	25.38	1.10	25.31	6.46	2.07	0.74	21.60	8.63	16.03
Norway	16.21	2.61	17.30	5.41	39.28	0.62	39.15	9.01	5.25
Sweden	32.19	4.70	32.98	10.93	6.13	2.18	28.14	15.38	11.29
Switzerland	17.75	5.60	18.76	13.13	109.01	2.34	107.80	8.43	14.86
United States	141.42	37.45	156.31	76.69	47.34	14.91	179.74	59.27	96.40
Total Industrialized	1429.15	220.50	1430.18	680.06	3478.81	88.78	4111.82	523.78	437.17
<b>Developing Countries</b>									
Argentina	20.81	144.40	132.29	11.35	14.33	122.95	113.78	5.38	3.60
Brazil	38.86	395.15	420.82	29.99	41.30	23.17	99.69	17.31	8.86
Chile	5.63	22.34	22.32	1.68	3.84	1.94	8.48	1.77	1.34
Colombia	11.65	100.62	100.78	3.19	12.12	23.76	23.95	3.21	2.81
Greece	6.41	234.24	236.15	3.72	4.96	26.00	28.40	3.57	1.61
Hong Kong	8.23	2.39	8.24	1.63	1.12	165.98	162.98	6.29	1.37
India	138.56	3037.80	3040.19	85.01	135.77	393.98	432.24	53.32	21.27
Israel	1.97	9.09	9.75	0.94	1.61	6.67	8.03	0.90	0.51
South Korea	20.09	200.50	201.04	7.26	16.97	132.17	122.97	15.39	3.28
Mexico	26.98	179.69	188.99	8.60	21.45	53.15	73.19	11.16	5.20
Portugal	7.42	25.04	28.18	2.63	4.67	47.93	45.78	4.86	1.91
Singapore	2.81	3.65	5.63	1.28	1.17	13.50	14.34	1.92	0.48
Spain	15.94	195.72	200.50	10.44	14.16	27.20	48.53	9.44	3.63
Taiwan	17.81	154.79	148.53	10.74	15.61	73.78	71.98	11.45	2.46
Turkey	10.67	121.74	126.12	2.92	8.23	38.33	41.85	2.89	3.04
Yugoslavia	5.55	31.58	30.66	3.37	3.71	29.22	30.53	4.88	0.88
Total LDC's	339.40	4858.73	4900.16	184.75	301.02	1179.73	1326.73	153.76	62.23
All Countries	1768.54	5079.22	6330.34	864.81	3779.83	1268.51	5438.52	677.53	499.40





Table 21

Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
Canada  
Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
( 1)	1.65	0.31	1.96	0.94	-3.26	0.08	-1.41	0.52	0.06
Agr., For., & Fishing (310)	0.34	-0.33	0.01	1.17	-1.32	0.02	0.57	0.44	-0.23
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (321)	-2.21	-0.04	-2.25	-0.25	0.30	-0.26	-0.09	-1.70	-1.16
Textiles (322)	-3.58	-0.19	-3.77	-0.04	0.16	-0.82	-0.59	-2.95	-0.43
Wearing Apparel (323)	8.08	-13.57	-6.58	0.49	2.03	1.11	10.96	4.05	-0.01
Leather Products (324)	0.64	-1.42	-0.79	-1.16	0.22	0.12	-2.71	-1.00	-0.45
Footwear (331)	0.98	0.04	1.01	-0.14	0.18	0.00	1.27	-2.82	-1.05
Wood Products (332)	0.11	-0.39	-0.28	-0.01	0.61	0.09	0.04	0.12	-0.80
Furniture & Fixtures (341)	1.83	0.35	2.18	-0.05	-2.45	-0.11	-1.08	0.30	-0.48
Paper & Paper Products (342)	-0.16	0.25	0.09	0.45	0.04	0.01	0.49	1.01	0.27
Printing & Publishing (35A)	-1.66	1.46	-0.22	0.70	-0.24	0.05	-1.07	-1.30	-1.07
Chemicals (35B)	0.12	-2.44	-2.32	1.03	1.93	0.02	2.62	-1.49	-0.03
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (355)	-0.05	2.12	2.07	-0.07	-0.82	0.05	-2.99	-1.58	-2.35
Rubber Products (36A)	-1.32	0.97	-0.37	0.49	-0.08	-0.01	-0.57	-0.97	-1.17
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (362)	-2.18	0.51	-1.69	0.27	-0.50	-0.01	-2.51	-0.41	0.35
Glass & Glass Products (371)	0.75	0.47	1.22	0.10	-0.59	-0.06	0.53	1.45	-0.34
Iron & Steel (372)	11.86	-4.05	7.33	2.58	2.41	-0.06	19.27	1.98	0.91
Nonferrous Metals (381)	-1.77	0.48	-1.30	-0.56	-0.08	0.03	-2.43	-1.15	-0.87
Metal Products (382)	2.02	0.65	2.68	-1.05	-0.44	-0.02	0.90	0.51	0.16
Nonelectric Machinery (383)	-0.15	0.22	0.07	-0.36	-0.03	0.02	-0.72	0.14	0.68
Electric Machinery (384)	4.42	0.78	5.23	-2.74	-0.07	0.01	-2.35	0.97	0.36
Transportation Equip. (38A)	6.01	0.11	6.12	1.06	-0.40	0.52	7.48	2.20	0.59
Miscellaneous Manufac.									
Total Traded	1.01	0.12	1.12	0.16	-0.98	-0.01	0.03	-0.03	-0.21
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
( 2)	0.56	-1.96	-1.40	1.09	1.51	-0.00	2.86	-0.77	-0.32
Mining & Quarrying ( 4)	-0.34	0.12	-0.22	-0.06	0.17	-0.00	-0.17	-0.08	-0.06
Electric, Gas & Water ( 5)	0.17	-0.01	0.15	-0.06	0.31	0.00	0.45	0.12	0.21
Construction ( 6)	-0.28	0.00	-0.28	-0.11	0.23	0.00	-0.12	0.03	0.07
Wholesale & Ret. Trade ( 7)	-0.09	0.02	-0.07	-0.03	0.16	0.00	0.04	-0.05	-0.01
Transp., Stor., & Com. ( 8)	-0.42	0.00	-0.41	-0.12	0.46	0.01	-0.04	0.02	0.09
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. ( 9)	-0.56	-0.01	-0.57	-0.07	0.41	0.00	-0.13	0.03	0.09
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv.									
Total Nontraded	-0.34	-0.04	-0.38	-0.05	0.35	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.08
Total, All Industries	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00





Table 23  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Canada  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	All DC Tar. + NTBs	Change Due to Cut in			DC Tariffs	Agric. /All DC	Percentage Shares of Effects		
		DC Agric. NTBs	DC Text. NTBs	Other NTBs			Text /All DC	Other NTBs /All DC	Tariffs /All DC
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
( 1 ) Agr., For., & Fishing	-1.41	-3.26	0.08	0.94	1.65	231.59	-5.41	-66.72	-116.99
(310) Food, Bev., & Tobacco	0.57	-1.32	0.02	1.17	0.34	-230.32	4.19	203.67	58.57
(321) Textiles	-0.09	0.30	-0.26	-0.25	-2.21	-343.38	299.54	281.05	2519.86
(322) Wearing Apparel	-0.59	0.16	-0.82	-0.04	-3.58	-27.56	140.26	7.24	610.72
(323) Leather Products	10.96	2.03	1.11	0.49	8.08	18.51	10.12	4.50	73.75
(324) Footwear	-2.71	0.22	0.12	-1.16	0.64	-8.24	-4.44	42.62	-23.60
(331) Wood Products	1.27	0.18	0.00	-0.14	0.98	13.77	0.18	-11.37	76.77
(332) Furniture & Fixtures	0.04	0.61	0.09	-0.01	0.11	1539.20	216.33	-24.12	274.62
(341) Paper & Paper Products	-1.08	-2.45	-0.11	-0.05	1.83	227.39	10.43	4.70	-169.52
(342) Printing & Publishing	0.49	0.04	0.01	0.45	-0.16	8.57	1.52	92.06	-33.22
(354) Chemicals	-1.07	-0.24	0.05	0.70	-1.66	22.70	-4.68	-64.98	155.08
(358) Petrol. & Rel. Prod.	2.62	1.93	0.02	1.03	0.12	73.39	0.73	39.23	4.57
(355) Rubber Products	-2.99	-0.82	0.05	-0.07	-0.05	27.47	-1.58	2.31	1.66
(36A) Nonmetallic Min. Prod.	-0.57	-0.08	-0.01	0.49	-1.32	14.90	1.39	-86.42	231.89
(362) Glass & Glass Products	-2.51	-0.50	-0.01	0.27	-2.18	19.78	0.24	-10.65	86.74
(371) Iron & Steel	0.53	-0.59	-0.06	0.10	0.75	-111.42	-10.54	19.30	140.38
(372) Nonferrous Metals	19.27	2.41	-0.06	2.58	11.86	12.50	-0.30	13.37	61.57
(381) Metal Products	-2.43	-0.08	0.03	-0.56	-1.77	3.42	-1.33	23.22	72.80
(382) Nonelectric Machinery	0.90	-0.44	-0.02	-1.05	2.02	-48.89	-2.03	-117.26	224.43
(383) Electric Machinery	-0.72	-0.03	0.02	-0.36	-0.15	3.96	-3.10	50.61	20.71
(384) Transportation Equip.	-2.35	-0.07	0.01	-2.74	4.42	3.08	-0.43	116.43	-187.60
(38A) Miscellaneous Manufac.	7.48	-0.40	0.52	1.06	6.01	-5.30	6.92	14.12	80.40
<b>Total Traded</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>-0.98</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>-3351.37</b>	<b>-33.22</b>	<b>537.33</b>	<b>3453.42</b>
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
( 2 ) Mining & Quarrying	2.86	1.51	-0.00	1.09	0.56	52.83	-0.05	38.19	19.70
( 4 ) Electric, Gas & Water	-0.17	0.17	-0.00	-0.06	-0.34	-98.95	0.53	32.98	197.31
( 5 ) Construction	0.45	0.31	0.00	-0.06	0.17	67.67	0.62	-13.67	36.59
( 6 ) Wholesale & Ret. Trade	-0.12	0.23	0.00	-0.11	-0.28	-183.52	-2.26	92.49	224.96
( 7 ) Transp., Stor., & Com.	0.04	0.16	0.00	-0.03	-0.09	377.35	7.55	-72.77	-198.17
( 8 ) Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	-0.04	0.46	0.01	-0.12	-0.42	-1269.67	-16.67	314.48	1135.79
( 9 ) Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv.	-0.13	0.41	0.00	-0.07	-0.56	-315.39	-3.17	51.97	435.19
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.05</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>3377.14</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>-509.52</b>	<b>-3273.33</b>
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>31.17</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>71.43</b>

Table 24  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 United States  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NIBS

	All DC Tar. + NIBS	Change Due to Cut in				Percentage Shares of Effects			
		DC Agric. NIBS	DC Text. NIBS	DC Other NIBS	DC Tariffs	Agric. /All DC	Text /All DC	Other NIBS /All DC	Tariffs /All DC
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing ( 1)	2.00	0.95	0.10	0.54	1.50	47.66	4.81	27.01	75.08
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	0.46	-0.09	0.01	0.23	0.06	-18.99	2.94	49.42	12.22
Textiles (321)	0.04	0.12	-0.45	0.54	-0.61	277.80	-1082.82	1295.70	-1450.83
Wearing Apparel (322)	-0.78	-0.14	-0.80	0.10	-1.32	17.46	101.76	-13.37	167.90
Leather Products (323)	3.40	0.56	0.85	2.23	-0.83	16.38	25.07	65.70	-24.32
Footwear (324)	-3.15	-0.10	0.05	-1.34	-0.79	3.03	-1.66	42.42	25.00
Wood Products (331)	1.06	0.69	0.04	0.22	0.09	64.49	3.30	20.20	8.75
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	0.12	-0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	-2.55	23.93	20.97	16.94
Paper & Paper Products (341)	0.39	-0.21	0.01	0.24	0.41	-53.42	1.58	59.92	104.16
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.31	-0.05	0.01	-0.29	-0.00	17.37	-3.21	93.16	0.45
Chemicals (35A)	0.87	-0.19	0.00	0.54	0.46	-21.83	0.18	62.41	52.73
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	2.69	0.62	0.07	1.44	0.50	23.13	2.44	53.60	18.45
Rubber Products (355)	-0.66	-0.29	0.04	0.24	-0.60	43.75	-6.31	-35.89	90.28
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-0.63	-0.18	0.02	0.13	-0.66	27.79	-2.90	-20.68	103.60
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-0.18	-0.29	0.01	0.20	-0.10	160.68	-6.61	-110.16	56.64
Iron & Steel (371)	-1.75	-0.37	0.03	-1.20	-0.15	20.96	-1.56	68.55	8.45
Nonferrous Metals (372)	-0.04	-0.23	0.05	0.46	-0.24	568.92	-126.32	-1147.87	604.01
Metal Products (381)	-0.12	-0.22	0.03	-0.04	0.14	192.80	-29.86	36.46	-124.39
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	0.06	-0.37	0.03	-0.00	0.34	-625.34	47.15	-1.51	569.13
Electric Machinery (383)	0.75	-0.27	0.04	0.39	0.57	-36.40	5.54	52.12	75.14
Transportation Equip. (384)	-0.89	-0.14	0.02	-0.71	0.48	15.38	-2.53	79.35	-53.35
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	-0.38	-0.36	0.15	0.47	-0.72	93.93	-39.54	-123.74	187.13
<b>Total Traded</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>-8.68</b>	<b>54.50</b>	<b>85.29</b>
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying ( 2)	1.66	0.35	0.06	0.92	0.30	21.26	3.74	55.20	17.92
Electric, Gas & Water ( 4)	-0.23	-0.05	0.01	-0.12	-0.12	22.04	-4.75	50.26	51.66
Construction ( 5)	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.04	0.00	-32.14	-60.71	514.29	-51.19
Wholesale & Ret. Trade ( 6)	-0.13	-0.02	0.01	-0.06	-0.09	17.93	-4.07	46.30	64.59
Transp., Stor., & Com. ( 7)	-0.06	-0.02	0.01	-0.03	-0.04	32.25	-11.35	52.03	62.24
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. ( 8)	-0.10	0.00	0.01	-0.06	-0.10	-2.49	-12.44	57.82	100.93
Comm., Soc.&Pers.Serv. ( 9)	-0.10	0.01	0.01	-0.06	-0.08	-7.51	-6.62	59.19	77.87
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>-0.05</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>-9.00</b>	<b>55.33</b>	<b>86.26</b>
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>43.75</b>

Table 25

Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (1)  
Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Industrialized Countries</b>									
Australia	4.66	0.50	5.18	1.78	-4.35	0.12	0.22	2.41	1.62
Austria	-1.85	0.07	-1.79	0.82	-12.85	0.15	-12.07	0.15	-0.97
Canada	1.65	0.31	1.96	0.94	-3.26	0.08	-1.41	0.52	0.06
<b>European Community</b>									
Belgium	1.83	0.52	2.36	0.74	-16.08	0.17	-14.62	1.30	-0.31
Luxembourg	3.03	0.16	3.20	0.98	-7.75	0.14	-5.08	1.03	0.04
Denmark	0.72	0.04	0.76	0.68	-9.93	0.09	-8.68	0.41	0.07
France	-0.39	0.20	-0.18	0.10	-4.38	0.06	-4.21	0.61	0.32
Germany	1.50	0.26	1.76	0.79	-4.93	0.14	-3.60	0.51	-0.18
Ireland	-0.39	0.09	-0.30	0.05	-12.43	0.04	-12.44	0.02	0.08
Italy	4.25	0.26	4.52	3.22	-12.83	0.18	-8.06	0.95	-0.66
Netherlands	0.01	0.20	0.21	0.29	-11.38	0.04	-10.90	0.31	0.34
United Kingdom	1.10	0.23	1.33	0.93	-9.94	0.09	-8.47	0.55	0.03
Total EC	-2.64	0.08	-2.57	0.47	-16.38	0.25	-15.57	-1.80	-1.41
Finland	-1.08	-0.00	-1.08	-0.43	-27.16	-0.00	-27.51	-0.43	-0.74
Japan	8.45	0.16	8.63	2.96	-0.44	0.25	9.44	3.07	4.84
New Zealand	1.13	0.21	1.33	1.02	-19.58	0.12	-18.14	1.25	0.61
Norway	0.17	0.13	0.30	0.65	-0.82	0.10	-0.04	0.72	1.24
Sweden	-0.23	-0.10	-0.32	0.76	-35.32	0.06	-34.78	0.15	0.08
Switzerland	1.50	0.34	1.84	0.54	0.95	0.10	2.00	0.45	0.05
United States	1.12	0.23	1.35	0.88	-9.06	0.10	-7.60	0.54	0.08
<b>Total Industrialized</b>									
Developing Countries	0.47	0.68	1.15	0.10	0.39	-1.05	-0.49	0.11	-0.07
Argentina	0.23	0.94	1.17	0.09	0.24	-0.02	0.34	0.06	-0.04
Brazil	0.64	-0.98	-0.35	0.08	0.51	-0.01	0.69	0.13	-0.09
Chile	0.26	1.05	1.31	0.03	0.27	-0.25	0.05	0.04	-0.05
Colombia	0.18	-2.17	-1.99	0.10	0.25	-0.41	-0.02	0.02	-0.03
Greece	0.70	0.67	1.37	0.18	1.65	-11.47	-9.99	-0.46	-0.31
Hong Kong	0.08	-0.89	-0.81	0.02	0.07	-0.10	0.02	0.02	-0.01
India	1.61	2.19	3.83	0.32	1.74	-0.33	1.61	0.23	-0.41
Israel	0.12	-1.19	-1.07	0.05	0.25	-0.53	-0.25	-0.01	-0.04
South Korea	0.25	-0.02	0.23	0.03	0.26	-0.19	0.07	0.04	-0.06
Mexico	0.25	-0.24	0.01	0.16	0.45	-1.32	-0.65	-0.06	-0.06
Portugal	2.66	1.73	4.44	0.17	2.60	-1.18	1.24	0.31	-0.75
Singapore	0.33	0.19	0.52	0.10	0.40	-0.13	0.35	0.03	-0.08
Spain	0.51	-1.91	-1.41	0.17	0.68	-0.70	0.16	0.04	-0.11
Taiwan	0.07	-0.08	-0.01	0.01	0.06	-0.10	-0.02	0.02	-0.01
Turkey	0.21	-0.17	0.04	0.10	0.31	-0.35	0.10	0.03	-0.03
Yugoslavia	0.11	-0.65	-0.54	0.03	0.12	-0.13	0.03	0.02	-0.02
Total LDC's	0.20	-0.57	-0.37	0.11	-0.71	-0.11	-0.66	0.07	-0.01
All Countries									



Table 26

Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
Wearing Apparel (322)  
Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Industrialized Countries</b>									
Australia	-6.97	-0.16	-7.11	-0.09	0.31	-0.64	-0.25	-6.19	-5.55
Austria	88.93	-2.87	83.51	0.02	3.40	-7.87	-4.11	41.18	25.24
Canada	-3.58	-0.19	-3.77	-0.04	0.16	-0.82	-0.59	-2.95	-0.43
<b>European Community</b>									
Belgium	11.45	-2.11	9.10	-4.88	0.16	-3.96	-10.52	8.68	-2.28
Luxembourg	7.95	-1.32	6.52	-2.89	1.28	-3.10	-6.61	3.77	0.02
Denmark	6.65	-1.44	5.12	0.29	1.69	-3.16	-0.43	3.74	0.24
France	-0.88	-0.90	-1.77	-0.53	0.28	-1.75	-1.70	-0.46	1.27
Germany	-0.07	-0.88	-0.94	-1.99	2.38	-2.53	-3.51	0.42	1.56
Ireland	4.89	-1.32	3.50	0.95	2.26	-2.39	0.76	3.34	-0.51
Italy	12.90	-1.64	11.04	-2.20	2.54	-4.10	-5.28	7.23	0.58
Netherlands	-0.32	-0.72	-1.04	0.25	0.43	-1.55	-0.71	-0.03	0.71
United Kingdom	3.47	-1.09	2.32	-1.19	1.25	-2.52	-3.07	2.24	0.70
Total EC	106.73	-3.48	99.54	-0.70	5.69	-10.53	-5.81	69.54	29.77
Finland	-0.38	-0.28	-0.66	-0.37	4.84	-0.78	3.55	-0.29	0.18
Japan	5.78	-0.31	5.44	-0.64	-0.44	-1.75	-2.08	0.81	0.19
New Zealand	13.95	-1.35	12.41	0.78	3.86	-4.03	1.38	9.91	2.77
Norway	34.46	-2.99	30.44	1.37	-0.45	-6.52	-7.14	24.58	-0.01
Sweden	7.95	-2.00	5.80	0.30	6.28	-4.44	0.26	5.57	-0.86
Switzerland	-1.32	-0.28	-1.59	0.10	-0.14	-0.80	-0.78	-1.36	-0.96
United States	4.37	-0.93	3.31	-0.52	1.33	-2.25	-1.90	2.46	0.45
Total Industrialized									
<b>Developing Countries</b>									
Argentina	1.29	6.73	8.10	0.37	0.58	-0.32	1.21	0.22	-0.10
Brazil	0.10	0.75	0.85	-0.17	-0.22	1.79	1.21	0.18	-0.01
Chile	0.76	-0.00	0.76	-0.16	-0.31	0.07	-0.58	0.72	-0.04
Colombia	0.20	3.04	3.25	-0.21	-0.79	5.60	4.20	0.76	0.07
Greece	2.64	58.52	62.70	-0.36	-0.98	24.12	21.63	2.29	-0.33
Hong Kong	2.88	-0.45	2.42	0.06	0.12	70.29	68.93	2.22	-0.43
India	3.49	91.21	97.90	-1.10	-2.25	48.18	40.79	4.10	-0.14
Israel	1.23	1.18	2.43	-0.17	-0.43	12.00	10.71	1.30	-0.12
South Korea	3.44	16.41	20.42	-0.41	-1.06	38.69	34.68	3.46	-0.28
Mexico	0.41	0.70	1.11	-0.10	-0.24	3.24	2.70	0.48	-0.01
Portugal	4.21	8.96	13.55	-0.25	-1.08	38.79	35.35	3.61	-0.74
Singapore	5.78	0.81	6.64	-0.31	-0.80	54.93	51.33	4.79	-0.70
Spain	1.13	1.24	2.38	-0.17	-0.33	8.10	7.06	1.04	-0.13
Taiwan	3.29	19.79	23.73	-1.13	-1.18	43.04	36.50	3.17	-0.32
Turkey	1.54	12.95	14.69	-0.04	-0.67	12.61	11.56	1.53	-0.17
Yugoslavia	1.76	3.55	5.37	-0.07	-0.40	17.78	16.34	1.66	-0.21
Total LDC's	1.74	9.32	11.35	-0.21	-0.50	24.22	22.35	1.65	-0.19
All Countries	3.47	2.57	6.06	-0.41	0.70	6.80	6.39	2.19	0.23

Table 27  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Iron and Steel (371)  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Industrialized Countries</b>									
Australia	0.41	0.72	1.13	-1.44	-0.47	0.01	-1.57	1.62	0.99
Austria	1.93	0.53	2.47	0.11	2.33	0.45	4.92	-1.58	3.11
Canada	0.75	0.47	1.22	0.10	-0.59	-0.06	0.53	1.45	-0.34
<b>European Community</b>									
Belgium	7.60	0.41	8.04	40.88	-0.91	0.07	52.13	-5.27	-0.24
Luxembourg	-0.30	-0.00	-0.30	-3.12	1.40	-0.01	-2.82	-0.47	0.35
Denmark	0.67	0.19	0.86	-0.04	1.26	0.15	2.14	0.44	0.19
France	2.66	-0.58	2.07	4.40	-0.12	0.02	5.87	-0.49	0.23
Germany	-3.39	0.32	-3.09	-5.15	1.87	0.06	-6.57	0.24	-0.20
Ireland	0.17	-0.07	0.11	-1.08	2.20	0.12	1.33	-0.31	0.00
Italy	-2.26	0.70	-1.58	-3.01	1.32	0.02	-3.50	-0.44	0.19
<b>Netherlands</b>									
United Kingdom	1.54	-0.28	1.25	-0.02	0.46	0.01	1.09	0.16	-0.19
Total EC	-0.41	0.10	-0.32	-0.22	0.96	0.03	0.21	-0.21	-0.06
Finland	-4.40	0.70	-3.73	-1.67	3.07	0.51	1.05	-2.91	-1.87
Japan	0.36	-0.72	-0.36	-1.59	5.48	0.03	4.17	-1.19	0.26
New Zealand	-3.15	0.69	-2.49	-1.27	-0.95	0.10	-5.69	3.85	-0.15
Norway	1.60	1.26	2.89	0.95	4.40	-0.03	8.68	0.52	-3.40
Sweden	-1.40	0.03	-1.37	1.35	-1.14	0.11	0.24	0.16	-1.26
Switzerland	-0.87	0.06	-0.81	0.16	5.50	0.15	4.81	0.34	-0.44
United States	-0.15	0.08	-0.07	-1.20	-0.37	0.03	-1.75	0.08	-0.13
<b>Total Industrialized</b>	-0.33	0.16	-0.18	-0.39	1.21	0.06	0.53	-0.04	-0.13
<b>Developing Countries</b>									
Argentina	-1.18	-3.89	-5.02	-0.66	-1.23	-1.69	-4.14	-0.05	0.16
Brazil	-0.77	-0.74	-1.50	-0.41	-0.77	-0.24	-1.81	-0.03	0.06
Chile	-0.52	2.51	1.97	-0.54	-0.77	-0.21	-1.70	0.14	0.22
Colombia	-1.94	-2.82	-4.71	-0.43	-1.72	-1.27	-3.79	-0.01	0.34
Greece	-1.31	31.47	29.74	-0.32	-1.32	-2.34	-4.56	-0.06	-0.05
Hong Kong	-2.74	0.55	-2.20	-0.03	-0.11	-26.21	-26.64	-1.45	0.07
India	-1.16	10.51	9.23	-0.45	-1.07	-1.73	-3.76	-0.05	0.13
Israel	-1.19	2.21	1.00	-0.32	-1.04	-1.84	-3.59	0.00	-0.01
South Korea	-2.10	5.58	3.36	-0.27	-1.01	-4.82	-6.92	-0.36	0.13
Mexico	-0.82	-0.83	-1.65	-0.27	-0.76	-0.82	-2.22	0.22	0.06
Portugal	-1.21	2.58	1.34	-0.22	-0.92	-3.47	-5.16	-0.14	-0.12
Singapore	-2.32	1.16	-1.19	-0.16	-1.10	-3.00	-5.84	0.19	-0.22
Spain	-0.88	1.14	0.25	-0.26	-0.70	-0.54	-2.07	0.02	-0.04
Taiwan	-1.98	1.88	-0.14	-0.84	-1.16	-4.57	-7.74	-0.46	0.11
Turkey	-0.66	-1.19	-1.84	-0.09	-0.88	-1.82	-2.91	0.17	0.00
Yugoslavia	-0.92	-0.05	-0.97	-0.14	-0.58	-1.44	-2.71	-0.03	-0.00
<b>Total LDC's</b>	-1.10	5.90	4.73	-0.42	-1.00	-1.62	-3.53	-0.04	0.10
<b>All Countries</b>	-0.67	2.67	1.97	-0.40	0.24	-0.68	-1.24	-0.04	-0.03

Table 28

Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
Transportation Equipment (384)  
Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Industrialized Countries</b>									
Australia	-5.84	0.21	-5.64	-0.63	0.27	0.01	0.79	-1.84	-4.48
Austria	-5.69	0.45	-5.26	-2.09	1.23	0.13	0.38	-4.56	-5.32
Canada	4.42	0.78	5.23	-2.74	-0.07	0.01	-2.35	0.97	0.36
European Community									
Belgium	16.58	0.37	17.01	-1.88	0.37	0.07	-2.09	4.40	3.34
Luxembourg	8.46	0.79	9.32	-0.39	1.30	0.03	3.69	-0.93	0.54
Denmark	0.39	0.31	0.70	0.11	0.95	0.07	1.52	-0.50	-0.44
France	2.06	0.21	2.27	-1.46	0.29	0.04	-0.90	-0.08	-0.26
Germany	-1.85	0.17	-1.68	-1.01	0.87	0.02	-0.66	-0.80	-0.89
Ireland	2.18	0.38	2.57	-0.79	2.15	0.09	1.72	-0.35	-0.36
Italy	0.78	0.35	1.13	-1.17	0.74	0.03	-0.04	-0.75	-0.43
Netherlands	0.23	0.24	0.47	-1.18	0.48	0.03	-0.58	-0.47	-0.54
United Kingdom	1.12	0.25	1.38	-1.20	0.60	0.03	-0.55	-0.28	-0.34
Total EC	1.61	0.60	2.22	-1.25	1.70	0.22	1.56	0.22	0.47
Finland	1.19	0.15	1.34	10.70	3.26	0.03	14.10	0.17	0.17
Japan	-12.30	0.32	-12.01	-1.49	-0.03	0.03	0.39	-7.15	-10.18
New Zealand	3.97	0.67	4.67	-2.53	1.62	0.04	-0.07	0.89	-0.30
Norway	2.71	0.44	3.16	-2.37	-0.01	0.07	-2.44	0.32	-0.53
Sweden	-2.12	0.29	-1.83	-1.61	2.73	0.06	0.53	-1.68	-0.88
Switzerland	0.48	0.18	0.66	-0.71	-0.14	0.02	-0.89	0.34	0.49
United States	0.36	0.26	0.62	-1.14	0.71	0.03	-0.41	-0.37	-0.37
Total Industrialized	0.15	-0.16	-0.01	-0.11	0.04	-0.57	-0.68	0.01	-0.02
<b>Developing Countries</b>									
Argentina	0.07	0.08	0.14	-0.39	-0.16	-0.06	-0.80	0.00	0.01
Brazil	0.41	-2.56	-2.16	-0.73	-0.16	-0.05	-1.19	0.07	0.05
Chile	-0.04	-0.67	-0.70	-0.68	-0.41	-0.36	-1.76	0.02	0.07
Colombia	0.42	0.41	0.84	-0.90	-0.24	-0.60	-2.12	0.02	-0.03
Greece	0.02	0.20	0.23	-0.70	0.06	-7.44	-8.40	-0.25	0.00
Hong Kong	0.09	0.62	0.71	-0.31	-0.10	-0.20	-0.74	-0.00	0.00
India	0.26	-2.19	-1.93	-1.05	-0.24	-0.68	-2.61	-0.01	-0.04
Israel	0.26	2.08	2.34	-0.97	-0.16	-1.27	-2.91	-0.06	0.01
South Korea	0.21	-0.35	-0.13	-0.63	-0.17	-0.25	-1.37	0.08	0.00
Mexico	0.59	0.74	1.33	-1.21	-0.08	-0.93	-1.98	-0.03	-0.02
Portugal	0.21	-0.46	-0.25	-0.55	-0.10	-0.77	-2.76	0.11	-0.10
Singapore	0.26	1.84	2.11	-1.01	-0.19	-1.12	-2.91	-0.02	-0.01
Spain	0.24	-0.84	-0.60	-0.47	-0.14	-0.43	-1.22	0.05	-0.01
Taiwan	0.26	0.38	0.65	-0.59	-0.08	-0.40	-1.40	0.02	-0.02
Turkey	0.14	0.32	0.46	-0.42	-0.11	-0.35	-1.09	0.00	-0.00
Yugoslavia	0.29	0.28	0.57	-0.90	0.44	-0.09	-0.63	-0.25	-0.25
Total LDC's	0.29	0.28	0.57	-0.90	0.44	-0.09	-0.63	-0.25	-0.25
All Countries									



Table 29

Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (1)  
Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	All DC Tar. + NTBs	Change Due to Cut in			DC Tariffs	Agric. /All DC	Percentage Shares of Effects		
		DC Agric. NTBs	DC Text. NTBs	Other NTBs			Text /All DC	Other NTBs /All DC	Tariffs /All DC
<b>Industrialized Countries</b>									
Australia	0.22	-4.35	0.12	1.78	4.66	-1989.49	56.17	811.52	2128.02
Austria	-12.07	-12.85	0.15	0.82	-1.85	106.49	-1.23	-6.83	15.36
Canada	-1.41	-3.26	0.08	0.94	1.65	231.59	-5.41	-66.72	-116.99
<b>European Community</b>									
Belgium Luxembourg	-14.62	-16.08	0.17	0.74	1.83	109.97	-1.17	-5.04	-12.54
Denmark	-5.08	-7.75	0.14	0.98	3.03	152.65	-2.70	-19.25	-59.75
France	-8.68	-9.93	0.09	0.68	0.72	114.40	-1.00	-7.86	-8.33
Germany	-4.21	-4.38	0.06	0.10	-0.39	103.99	-1.54	-2.44	9.20
Ireland	-3.60	-4.93	0.14	0.79	1.50	136.97	-3.83	-21.94	-41.64
Italy	-12.44	-12.43	0.04	0.05	-0.39	99.92	-0.32	-0.44	3.13
Netherlands	-8.06	-12.83	0.18	3.22	4.25	159.32	-2.20	-39.96	-52.77
United Kingdom	-10.90	-11.38	0.04	0.29	0.01	104.43	-0.40	-2.64	-0.13
Total EC	-8.47	-9.94	0.09	0.93	1.10	120.23	-1.42	-12.75	-15.60
Finland	-15.57	-16.38	0.25	0.47	-2.64	105.15	-1.61	-3.00	16.97
Japan	-27.51	-27.16	-0.02	-0.43	1.08	98.74	0.02	1.57	3.91
New Zealand	9.44	-0.44	0.25	2.96	8.45	-4.62	2.63	31.36	89.53
Norway	-18.14	-19.58	0.12	1.02	1.13	107.92	-0.63	-5.60	-6.20
Sweden	-0.04	-0.82	0.10	0.65	0.17	2288.33	-281.39	-1810.28	-479.72
Switzerland	-34.78	-35.32	0.06	0.76	-0.23	101.54	-0.17	-2.19	0.65
United States	2.00	0.95	0.10	0.54	1.50	47.66	4.81	27.01	75.08
Total Industrialized	-7.60	-9.06	0.10	0.88	1.12	94.29	-2.61	-11.85	34.25
<b>Developing Countries</b>									
Argentina	-0.49	0.39	-1.05	0.10	0.47	-78.74	212.77	-19.74	-94.99
Brazil	0.34	0.24	-0.02	0.09	0.23	69.26	-7.17	25.83	68.24
Chile	0.69	0.51	-0.01	0.08	0.64	74.80	-1.30	11.88	92.79
Colombia	0.05	0.27	-0.25	0.03	0.26	600.88	-543.39	70.04	566.30
Greece	-0.02	0.25	-0.41	0.10	0.18	-1389.33	2290.45	-560.11	-1032.58
Hong Kong	-9.99	1.65	-11.47	0.18	0.70	-16.55	114.90	-1.80	-6.98
India	0.02	0.07	-0.10	0.02	0.08	478.95	-651.32	162.50	504.60
Israel	1.61	1.74	-0.33	0.32	1.61	108.19	-20.65	20.10	99.98
South Korea	-0.25	0.25	-0.53	0.05	0.12	-100.92	213.77	-21.69	-48.10
Mexico	0.07	0.26	-0.19	0.03	0.25	370.73	-266.57	37.73	361.41
Portugal	-0.65	0.45	-1.32	0.16	0.25	-69.57	201.53	-24.14	-38.57
Singapore	1.24	2.60	-1.18	0.17	2.66	210.30	-95.27	13.89	215.21
Spain	0.35	0.40	-0.13	0.10	0.33	115.02	-37.58	28.57	94.51
Taiwan	0.16	0.68	-0.70	0.17	0.51	433.65	-445.49	109.15	324.76
Turkey	-0.02	0.06	-0.10	0.01	0.07	-303.37	466.35	-26.92	-327.88
Yugoslavia	0.10	0.31	-0.35	0.10	0.21	326.07	-369.53	107.54	221.57
Total LDC's	0.03	0.12	-0.13	0.03	0.11	369.21	-471.84	123.19	389.55
All Countries	-0.66	-0.71	-0.11	0.11	0.20	388.15	-385.73	154.75	401.24

Table 30

Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
Wearing Apparel (322)  
Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	All DC Tar. + NTBs	Change Due to Cut in			DC Tariffs	Percentage Shares of Effects			
		DC Agric. NTBs	Text. NTBs	Other NTBs		Agric. /All DC	Text /All DC	Other NTBs /All DC	Tariffs /All DC
<b>Industrialized Countries</b>									
Australia	-0.25	0.31	-0.64	-0.09	-6.97	-122.54	255.79	36.15	2764.52
Austria	-4.11	3.40	-7.87	0.03	88.93	-82.73	191.43	-0.66	-2163.24
Canada	-0.59	0.16	-0.82	-0.04	-3.58	-27.56	140.26	7.24	610.72
<b>European Community</b>									
Belgium	-10.52	0.16	-3.96	-4.88	11.45	-1.52	37.61	46.41	-108.86
Luxembourg	-6.61	1.28	-3.10	-2.89	7.95	-19.31	46.90	43.68	-120.24
Denmark	-0.43	1.69	-3.16	0.29	6.65	-394.66	738.12	-68.69	-1551.54
France	-1.70	0.28	-1.75	-0.53	-0.88	-16.57	103.46	31.41	51.77
Germany	-3.51	2.38	-2.53	-1.99	-0.07	-67.82	72.28	56.86	1.93
Ireland	0.76	2.26	-2.39	0.95	4.89	295.02	-312.73	123.74	639.01
Italy	-5.28	2.54	-4.10	-2.20	12.90	-48.12	77.71	41.60	-244.38
Netherlands	-0.71	0.43	-1.55	0.25	-0.32	-60.53	217.60	-35.44	44.89
United Kingdom	-3.07	1.25	-2.52	-1.19	3.47	-52.01	135.02	15.73	-62.45
Total EC	-5.81	5.69	-10.53	-0.70	106.73	-97.95	181.34	12.07	-1837.52
Finland	3.55	4.84	-0.78	-0.37	-0.38	136.28	-21.85	-10.33	-10.60
Japan	-2.08	-0.44	-1.75	-0.64	5.78	21.17	84.29	30.95	-277.52
New Zealand	1.38	3.86	-4.03	0.78	13.95	279.99	-292.13	56.59	1011.11
Norway	-7.14	-0.45	-6.52	1.37	34.46	6.32	91.25	-19.14	-482.63
Sweden	0.26	6.28	-4.44	0.30	7.95	2441.49	-1723.08	117.17	3089.74
Switzerland	-0.78	-0.14	-0.80	0.10	-1.32	17.46	101.76	-13.37	167.90
United States	-1.90	1.33	-2.25	-0.52	4.37	213.92	-56.37	15.76	339.38
<b>Developing Countries</b>									
Argentina	1.21	0.58	-0.32	0.37	1.29	47.41	-26.33	30.49	106.16
Brazil	1.21	-0.22	1.79	-0.17	0.10	-17.87	148.45	-13.95	7.97
Chile	-0.58	-0.31	0.07	-0.16	0.76	53.65	-12.15	27.43	-131.66
Colombia	4.20	-0.79	5.60	-0.21	0.20	-18.87	133.43	-5.11	4.80
Greece	21.63	-0.98	24.12	-0.36	2.64	-4.52	111.53	-1.67	12.19
Hong Kong	68.93	0.12	70.29	0.06	2.88	0.18	101.97	0.09	4.18
India	40.79	-2.25	48.18	-1.10	3.49	-5.52	118.13	-2.70	8.57
Israel	10.71	-0.43	12.00	-0.17	1.23	-4.01	112.00	-1.56	11.50
South Korea	34.68	-1.06	38.69	-0.41	3.44	-3.04	111.56	-1.17	9.92
Mexico	2.70	-0.24	3.24	-0.10	0.41	-8.92	119.95	-3.65	15.02
Portugal	35.35	-1.08	38.79	-0.25	4.21	-3.05	109.72	-0.70	11.91
Singapore	51.33	-0.80	54.93	-0.31	5.78	-1.55	114.76	-0.60	11.26
Spain	7.06	-0.33	8.10	-0.17	1.13	-4.65	114.76	-2.34	15.94
Taiwan	36.50	-1.18	43.04	-1.13	3.29	-3.23	117.89	-3.09	9.01
Turkey	11.56	-0.67	12.61	-0.04	1.54	-5.77	109.10	-0.38	13.30
Yugoslavia	16.34	-0.40	17.78	-0.07	1.76	-2.43	108.84	-0.42	10.78
Total LDC's	22.35	-0.50	24.22	-0.21	1.74	-6.51	117.63	-3.62	9.95
All Countries	6.39	0.70	6.80	-0.41	3.47	2011.84	1876.31	1882.37	2100.05

Table 31

Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
Iron and Steel (371)  
Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	All DC Tar. + NTBs	Change Due to Cut in			DC Other NTBs	DC Tariffs	Agric. /All DC	Percentage Shares of Effects				
		DC Agric. NTBs	DC Text. NTBs	DC Other NTBs				Text /All DC	Other NTBs /All DC	Tariffs /All DC		
<b>Industrialized Countries</b>												
Australia	-1.57	-0.47	0.01	-1.44	0.41	29.97	-0.88	91.69	-26.06			
Austria	4.92	2.33	0.45	0.11	1.93	47.37	9.18	2.14	39.26			
Canada	0.53	-0.59	-0.06	0.10	0.75	-111.42	-10.54	19.30	140.38			
<b>European Community</b>												
Belgium	52.13	-0.91	0.07	40.88	7.60	-1.74	0.14	78.43	14.58			
Luxembourg	-2.82	1.40	-0.01	-3.12	-0.30	-49.68	0.50	110.56	10.63			
Denmark	2.14	1.26	0.15	-0.04	0.67	59.16	7.08	-1.76	31.20			
France	5.87	-0.12	0.02	4.40	2.66	-2.03	0.33	74.98	45.38			
Germany	-6.57	1.87	0.06	-5.15	-3.39	-28.42	-0.91	78.42	51.65			
Ireland	1.33	2.20	0.12	-1.08	0.17	165.10	9.05	-80.89	12.95			
Italy	-3.50	1.32	0.02	-3.01	-2.26	-37.67	-0.56	85.98	64.53			
<b>Netherlands</b>												
Netherlands	1.09	0.46	0.01	-0.02	1.54	42.08	1.19	-2.11	141.56			
<b>United Kingdom</b>												
United Kingdom	0.21	0.96	0.03	-0.22	-0.41	-2.37	0.12	52.58	80.86			
<b>Total EC</b>												
Finland	1.05	3.07	0.51	-1.67	-4.40	290.65	48.70	-158.00	-417.38			
Japan	4.17	5.48	0.03	-1.59	0.36	131.59	0.79	-38.26	8.71			
<b>New Zealand</b>												
New Zealand	-5.69	-0.95	0.10	-1.27	-3.15	16.74	-1.79	22.35	55.36			
Norway	8.68	4.40	-0.03	0.95	1.60	50.69	-0.29	10.98	18.49			
Sweden	0.24	-1.14	0.11	1.35	-1.40	-470.86	44.44	560.02	-579.12			
<b>Switzerland</b>												
Switzerland	4.81	5.50	0.15	0.16	-0.87	114.36	3.11	3.37	-18.09			
<b>United States</b>												
United States	-1.75	-0.37	0.03	-1.20	-0.15	20.96	-1.56	68.55	8.45			
<b>Total Industrialized</b>	0.53	1.21	0.06	-0.39	-0.33	17.16	0.84	47.57	41.50			
<b>Developing Countries</b>												
Argentina	-4.14	-1.23	-1.69	-0.66	-1.18	29.61	40.68	15.98	28.43			
Brazil	-1.81	-0.77	-0.24	-0.41	-0.77	42.58	13.04	22.49	42.41			
Chile	-1.70	-0.77	-0.21	-0.54	-0.52	45.37	12.22	31.99	30.89			
Colombia	-3.79	-1.72	-1.27	-0.43	-1.94	45.43	33.57	11.30	51.12			
Greece	-4.56	-1.32	-2.34	-0.32	-1.31	28.81	51.23	6.96	28.71			
<b>Hong Kong</b>												
Hong Kong	-26.64	-0.11	-26.21	-0.03	-2.74	0.42	98.39	0.11	10.28			
India	-3.76	-1.07	-1.73	-0.45	-1.16	28.53	45.97	12.06	30.74			
Israel	-3.59	-1.04	-1.84	-0.32	-1.19	28.86	51.26	8.80	33.00			
<b>South Korea</b>												
South Korea	-6.92	-1.01	-4.82	-0.27	-2.10	14.57	69.68	3.93	30.31			
Mexico	-2.22	-0.76	-0.82	-0.27	-0.82	34.23	36.81	12.35	36.94			
Portugal	-5.16	-0.92	-3.47	-0.22	-1.21	17.79	67.16	4.19	23.41			
Singapore	-5.84	-1.10	-3.00	-0.16	-2.32	18.81	51.35	2.73	39.63			
Spain	-2.07	-0.70	-0.54	-0.26	-0.88	33.65	25.99	12.58	42.66			
Taiwan	-7.74	-1.16	-4.57	-0.84	-1.98	14.95	59.08	10.87	25.65			
Turkey	-2.91	-0.88	-1.82	-0.09	-0.66	30.21	62.68	2.94	22.80			
<b>Yugoslavia</b>												
Yugoslavia	-2.71	-0.58	-1.44	-0.14	-0.92	21.31	53.05	5.08	33.95			
<b>Total LDC's</b>	-3.53	-1.00	-1.62	-0.42	-1.10	30.29	41.98	12.80	32.59			
<b>All Countries</b>	-1.24	0.24	-0.68	-0.40	-0.67	1577.04	1572.98	1586.47	1591.72			





**Appendix A**

**Structure and Equations of the Michigan Model**

In this appendix, we present the equations of the model and brief explanations of the important technical features involved.<sup>1</sup>

### Equations of the Model

The complete model, though without functional forms, is presented as equations (2.1)-(2.17) (square brackets indicate variables that appear only with Cobb-Douglas specification of technology); functional forms are given in Deardorff and Stern (1986, pp. 235-47).

#### Country-system equations

Supply functions of products for export:

$$S_{ij}^X = S_{ij}^X(p_{ij}^X, p_{i1}^H, \dots, p_{im}^H, p_{i1}^M, \dots, p_{im}^M, \omega_{ij}, K_{ij}^X), \quad (2.1)$$

$$i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n.$$

Supply functions of products for home use:

$$S_{ij}^H = S_{ij}^H(p_{ij}^H, p_{i1}^H, p_{i1}^M, \dots, p_{im}^H, p_{i1}^M, \dots, p_{im}^M, \omega_{ij}, K_{ij}^H), \quad (2.2)$$

$$i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n'.$$

Demand functions for imported goods:

$$D_{ij}^M = D_{ij}^M(p_{ij}^M, p_{ij}^H, E_i, [p_{i1}^H] S_{i1}^H, \dots, [p_{im}^H] S_{im}^H, [p_{i1}^X] S_{i1}^X, \dots, [p_{in}^X] S_{in}^X, G_{ij}), \quad (2.3)$$

$$i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n.$$

Demand functions for home-produced goods:

Tradables:

$$D_{ij}^H = D_{ij}^H(p_{ij}^H, p_{ij}^M, E_i, [p_{i1}^H] S_{i1}^H, \dots, [p_{im}^H] S_{im}^H, [p_{i1}^X] S_{i1}^X, \dots, [p_{in}^X] S_{in}^X, G_{ij}), \quad (2.4a)$$

$$i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n.$$

Nontradables:

$$D_{ij}^H = D_{ij}^H(p_{ij}^H, E_i, [p_{i1}^H] S_{i1}^H, \dots, [p_{im}^H] S_{im}^H, [p_{i1}^X] S_{i1}^X, \dots, [p_{in}^X] S_{in}^X), \quad (2.4b)$$

$$i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = n + 1, \dots, n'.$$



Export prices:

$$p_{ij}^x = t_{ij}^{xex} R_i p_j^w, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.5)$$

Import prices:

$$p_{ij}^m = t_{ij}^{mex} R_i p_j^w, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.6)$$

Consumer expenditure and tariff revenue:

With exogenous expenditure component:

$$E_i = E_i^0 + \sum_{j=1}^n (t_{ij}^{mex} - 1) R_i p_j^w D_{ij}^m + \sum_{j=1}^n (1 - t_{ij}^{xex}) R_i p_j^w S_{ij}^x + \sum_{j=1}^n (1 - t_{ij}^m) p_{ij}^m S_{ij}^m, \quad i = 1, \dots, m. \quad (2.7a)$$

Endogenous to hold employment constant:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n D_{ij}^l = S_i^{l0}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m. \quad (2.7b)$$

Market equilibrium for home goods:

$$S_{ij}^m = D_{ij}^m, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n'. \quad (2.8)$$

Tariff equivalents:

To reflect quantitative restrictions:

$$t_{ij}^{mex} = t_{ij}^{mex} (t_{ij}^m, D_{ij}^m, Q_{ij}^m), \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.9a)$$

To reflect import licensing:

$$D_{ij}^m = L_{ij} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n p_k^w S_{ik}^x + B_i^{k0} \right), \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.9b)$$

To determine exogenous imports:

$$D_{ij}^m = D_{ij}^{m0}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.9c)$$

Export tax equivalents:

To reflect quantitative restrictions:

$$t_{ij}^{x*} = t_{ij}^{x*}(t_{ij}^x, S_{ij}^x, Q_{ij}^x), \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.10a)$$

To determine exogenous exports:

$$S_{ij}^x = S_{ij}^{x0}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.10b)$$

Demand for labor by industry:

Tradables:

$$D_{ij}^L = D_{ij}^L(\omega_{ij}, p_{ij}^x, p_{ij}^M, S_{ij}^x, S_{ij}^M, K_{ij}^x, K_{ij}^M), \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.11a)$$

Nontradables:

$$D_{ij}^L = D_{ij}^L(\omega_{ij}, p_{ij}^M, S_{ij}^M, K_{ij}^M), \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = n + 1, \dots, n'. \quad (2.11b)$$

Labour markets:

Exogenous wages:

$$\omega_{ij} = \omega_{ij}^0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n'. \quad (2.12a)$$

Country-wide labor market:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n'} D_{ij}^L = S_{ij}^{L0}, \quad \omega_{ij} = \omega_{ij}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j \neq k = 1, \dots, n'. \quad (2.12b)$$

Industry labor market:

$$D_{ij}^L = S_{ij}^{L0}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n'. \quad (2.12c)$$

Net exports:

$$N_{ij}^x = S_{ij}^x - D_{ij}^M, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.13)$$

World-system equations

Market equilibrium for traded goods:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n N_{ij}^x + N_j^{rw} = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.14)$$

Trade balances:

$$B_i^T = \sum_{j=1}^n p_j^w N_{ij}^x, \quad i = 1, \dots, m. \quad (2.15)$$

Rest-of-world net supply:

$$N_j^{rw} = N_j^{rw}(p_1^w, \dots, p_n^w, R_1, \dots, R_m), \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.16)$$

Exchange rates:

Fixed rates:

$$R_i = \prod_{j \neq i} R_j^a R_i^0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m. \quad (2.17a)$$

Flexible rates:

$$B_i^T + B_i^{K0} = 0, \quad R_m = R_m^0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m-1. \quad (2.17b)$$

Notation ( $m$  = number of countries;  $n$  = number of tradable goods;  $n'$  = number of goods total)

Endogenous variables:

$S_{ij}^x, S_{ij}^h$  = supply of good  $j$  by country  $i$ , export and home sectors, respectively.

$D_{ij}^M, D_{ij}^H$  = demand for good  $j$  in country  $i$ , imported and home-produced, respectively.

$p_{ij}^x, p_{ij}^M$  = domestic price of good  $j$  in country  $i$ , exported and imported, respectively.

$p_{ij}^H$  = home-sector price of good  $j$  in country  $i$ .

$p_j^w$  = world price of good  $j$ .

$E_i$  = consumer expenditure in country  $i$ .

$B_i^T$  = balance of trade of country  $i$ .

$R_i$  = exchange rate of country  $i$ , (domestic currency per unit of world currency).

$D_{ij}^L$  = demand for labor in industry  $j$  in country  $i$ .



$w_{ij}$  = wage of labor in industry  $j$  in country  $i$ ,

$t_{ij}^{X^*}, t_{ij}^{M^*}$  = export tax and tariff equivalents in industry  $j$  in country  $i$ , respectively,

$N_{ij}^X$  = net exports of industry  $j$  in country  $i$ ,

$N_{ij}^{**}$  = rest-of-world net supply in industry  $j$ .

Exogenous variables:

$K_{ij}^X, K_{ij}^H$  = capital stock of industry  $j$  in country  $i$ , export and home sectors, respectively,

$w_i^0$  = money wage in country  $i$ , if exogenous,

$t_{ij}^M$  = 1 plus the ad valorem tariff on imports of good  $j$  into country  $i$ ,

$t_{ij}^X, t_{ij}^H$  = 1 minus the ad valorem tax on exports and home production, respectively, in industry  $j$  of country  $i$ ,

$G_{ij}$  = shift parameter representing government procurement in industry  $j$  in country  $i$ ,

$E_i^0$  = exogenous component of expenditure in country  $i$ ,

$R_i^0$  = exogenous exchange rate,

$B_i^0$  = exogenous capital inflow in country  $i$ ,

$Q_{ij}^X, Q_{ij}^M$  = shift parameter for quantitative restrictions on exports and imports, respectively, in industry  $j$  in country  $i$ ,

$D_{ij}^{M^0}, S_{ij}^{X^0}$  = imports and exports respectively, of industry  $j$  in country  $i$ , if exogenous,

$S_{ij}^{L^0}, S_{ij}^{L^0}$  = country  $i$  and industry  $j$  supplies of labor,

$\theta_{ij}^R$  = weight used in pegging currency of country  $i$  to that of country  $j$ .

The model includes  $m$  countries,  $i = 1, \dots, m$ , producing and trading  $n$  goods,  $j = 1, \dots, n$ , and producing an additional  $(n' - n)$  nontradable goods,  $j = n + 1, \dots, n'$ . A distinguishing characteristic of our model, however, is that both producers and consumers distinguish, within tradable industries, between home goods, which are produced and used domestically, and those that are either exported or imported. As a result there are really  $2n$  goods produced by the  $n$  tradable industries, since each has both a home-market and an export product. Also, the number of markets for these goods is even greater than  $2n$ , since each country has its own home market in each industry.

Thus, within each country and tradable industry, producers are separated into a home sector and an export sector. Each has its own supply function, reflecting certain fixed factors of production that cannot easily be transferred

between the sectors. This nontransferability may result from locational requirements or from the need to tailor products to national markets, though these features are not explicit in our model.

Demanders, too, differentiate between home-produced and imported products of a given tradable industry. Consumers and government, as well as producers who demand intermediate inputs and investment goods, are assumed to regard home-produced and imported goods as imperfect substitutes, but imports from various foreign countries as perfect substitutes.<sup>2</sup> The same elasticity of substitution is assumed to apply to all of these groups of demanders. Thus, demands for imports and home-produced goods are separate, but depend on the prices of both. On the other hand, a unit elasticity of substitution in final demand is assumed across industries, so that there are no direct cross-price effects in the demand functions of equations (2.3) and (2.4) except when there is a Cobb-Douglas specification of intermediate input technology.

Three separate prices obtain in each country,  $i$ , for each tradable industry,  $j = 1, \dots, n$ . First, a home price,  $p_{ij}^H$ , is paid by users and received by producers in the home sector.<sup>3</sup> It is determined by the equality of home-sector supply and demand in equation (2.8). The second and third prices are those received for exports,  $p_{ij}^X$ , and those paid for imports,  $p_{ij}^M$ . All countries face a common world price,  $p_j^W$ , in each tradable industry, and it is determined in a world market to be described. Export and import prices are obtained from this in equations (2.5) and (2.6) by using exchange rates,  $R_i$ , and export tax and tariff-equivalent variables to be explained.

Equations (2.1)–(2.4), then, present supply and demand functions in terms of these prices, plus wages, expenditure levels, and various exogenous shift parameters. Supplies depend on all home and import prices, and demands depend on all supplies, both to reflect the use of intermediate inputs to production.

The aggregate behavior of the model depends crucially on the assumption made about aggregate expenditure,  $E_i$ . Our model is intended to focus on microeconomic and intersectoral issues, and we therefore wanted as neutral a characterization of macroeconomic policy as possible, one that would leave aggregates largely unaffected.<sup>4</sup> With this in mind we have, at various times, employed the two alternative assumptions shown in equations (2.7a) and (2.7b). In (2.7a) aggregate nominal expenditure is essentially exogenous. However, all tax and tariff revenue is assumed to be redistributed to consumers and spent, so that expenditure in (2.7a) equals this revenue plus an exogenous component. Alternatively, in (2.7b) we let aggregate expenditure vary endogenously so as to hold aggregate employment constant. One

might think of the latter as assuming that macroeconomic policy is somehow successfully undertaken so as to stabilize the economy.

The remaining equations for each country, (2.9)–(2.13), determine tariff and export-tax equivalents, labor demands and wages, and net exports. The first of these include several cases to be explained. There are also three different assumptions made about labor markets, but these should be self-explanatory from the list of equations and variables. Net exports in each industry are just the difference between export supplies and import demands, and it is these that feed into the world-system equations (2.14)–(2.17), where world prices and exchange rates, if flexible, are determined.

Focusing on the world-system equations, note first that equilibrium in world markets for traded goods is required in equation (2.14), where the sum of these net exports plus net supply from the rest of the world is set equal to zero. This determines world prices,  $p_j^w$ . Next, the values of net exports are added over industries to form each country's balance of trade in equation (2.15). Rest-of-world net supply in each industry is determined in equation (2.16) as a simple and rather ad hoc function of world prices and exchange rates.

Finally, the exchange rates are determined in equations (2.17), with separate cases for fixed and flexible exchange-rate regimes. For any country with a pegged exchange rate, equation (2.17a) sets it equal to an index of other-country rates. Depending on the weights in this index, the peg may either be to a basket of currencies or to a particular currency. For any country with a flexible exchange rate, on the other hand, (2.17b) determines it by the requirement that its balance of trade plus an exogenous capital inflow be equal to zero.

Only  $m - 1$  markets need to be cleared explicitly, due to Walras's law.<sup>5</sup> However, to determine absolute prices and exchange rates, we must then specify a numeraire. This is done in the last of equations (2.17b), where we fix the exchange rate of country  $m$ .

Since exogenous capital flows are specified in units of the numeraire, the selection of  $m$  is not trivial. In applying the model, we have chosen the U.S. dollar as the numeraire, with means that the dollar values of capital flows are assumed to be constant.

### Supply and Demand Functions

We derived explicit supply and demand functions from utility and profit maximization of consumers and firms, assuming explicit utility and production functions. Details of these derivations are contained in Deardorff, Stern,



and Baum (1976). Here we merely report the assumptions that were made, and the results themselves as listed in Deardorff and Stern (1986, pp. 235-47).

Since both producers and consumers demand goods, and since each tradable industry has both imported and home-produced goods available, we first characterized the choice between the two. This was done, for each industry, with functions that aggregate the services of home and imported goods. These then enter as arguments in both utility and production functions. To permit choice of the degree of substitution between home and imported goods, these aggregation functions were specified as Constant Elasticity of Substitution (CES) functions. The substitution elasticities for each industry were then inferred from published econometric estimates of import-demand elasticities.<sup>6</sup>

To obtain consumer demand functions, we used a Cobb-Douglas utility function. Its arguments were nontradable consumption levels plus these aggregates of home and imported tradable goods. By maximizing this utility function for a given level of expenditure, we obtained consumer demand functions for each industry.

It will be noted that the demands depend only on expenditure and on home and import prices of the own industry. Prices from other industries do not appear, since Cobb-Douglas utility forces cross elasticities of demand to be zero.

For firms, we assumed production functions whose arguments were again these home-import aggregates for each industry plus an aggregate of primary factors as well. The aggregate function for primary factors (labor and capital) was also specified as CES.<sup>7</sup> These aggregates were related by fixed coefficients in the primary version of the model, though we have also used a Cobb-Douglas technology, which permits more substitution among the inputs. The model can accommodate different input-output data for each country. However, we have so far been unable to gather and process that much data. Instead, we have used tables for only the United States, Japan, EEC member countries, and Brazil. The US table has been applied to the remaining 8 industrial countries and the Brazilian table to the other 13 developing countries included in the model.

By solving profit-maximization problems for firms, given their production technologies and capital stocks, we obtained supply functions for the export and home sectors, demand functions for home and imported intermediate inputs, and demand functions for labor. Unlike consumer demand functions, the firm-supply functions depend on prices in all industries, since all may provide intermediate inputs. Also, while firm-demand functions do not

directly involve cross-price effects, they do have such effects indirectly, since they depend on supplies, which in turn depend on all prices.

The main difference between the two specifications of technology is that input-demand functions for Cobb-Douglas technology depend directly on output price and, for labor, on the wage. With fixed coefficients, output alone determines the demand for all inputs except for the division between home goods and imports. But with substitution allowed, the prices of inputs relative to output matter for input demands, even once the level of output is known.

A further difference is also worth noting. Own-price elasticities of supply and demand are all somewhat larger with Cobb-Douglas technology than with fixed coefficients, as one would expect with increased substitution.

The supply and demand functions of firms and consumers have been aggregated to get the explicit versions of equations (2.1)–(2.4) and (2.11) that appear as (A.4.1)–(A.4.4) and (A.4.11) in Deardorff and Stern (1986, pp. 235–47).

#### The Armington Assumption

In common with other empirically based trade models, we found early on that the traditional trade-theoretic assumption of perfect substitutability between domestic and foreign goods was not workable. On the one hand, such perfect substitutability is inconsistent with the empirical fact that countries have both exports and imports in any given industry. While such "cross hauling" may be dismissed as an artificial result of aggregation, an empirical model is necessarily aggregative and must be designed to be consistent with the data. Even more important, as we shall discuss further in chapter 10, perfect substitutability between domestic and foreign goods is inconsistent with the empirically observed elasticities that seem to prevail in international trade. It is difficult, if not impossible, to specify the parameters of behavior in such a way as to generate these observed elasticities and still maintain the assumption of perfect substitutability.

However, the size of our model in terms of countries has until recently made it impractical to implement fully the Armington (1969) assumption that goods are differentiated completely on the basis of country of origin. To implement the Armington assumption requires simultaneous solution for equilibrium in some 748 world markets (22 tradable goods times 34 countries). Such a task has been completed in Brown (1984), and it will be interesting in subsequent research to determine what differences may emerge between our model and Brown's. Some differences will be noted later. In any event, the assumptions that we have made instead—which

separate production for export from production for the domestic market and which permit demanders to differentiate only between home-produced goods and imports—together enable us to represent the essence of the Armington assumption. That is, we have "home" markets for each tradable good, and in these home markets prices can vary independently of the prices of both exports and imports.

Although, as mentioned, it is now possible using Brown's model to implement the full Armington differentiation of imports by place of production, the model that accomplishes this is still very expensive to solve and therefore not practical for many of our purposes here, which require that multiple solutions be carried out. In addition, the Armington assumption as it is usually implemented dampens not only the substitution between a country's own goods and imports, but also the substitution in third-country markets between a country's exports and exports of its competitors. We remain unconvinced that this is necessarily the best assumption that can be made, and therefore believe that our own approach, even though it was originally motivated for computational reasons, has much to recommend it.

Nonetheless, the two alternative assumptions do have different implications for some of our results. For example, Brown (1985) has compared her results for the Tokyo Round with ours and has found a notable difference between the results of the two models in terms of which countries tend to benefit from multilateral tariff reductions. Thus, while the total effects of the Tokyo Round are very small in both models, the distribution of those effects across countries is different in the two. In our model, where efficiency effects seem to dominate the welfare calculations, those countries that reduce tariffs the most tend to gain the most from the Tokyo Round. In contrast, in Brown's model with the full Armington assumption, there are stronger terms of trade effects because of each country's greater influence over its own export prices. As a result, Brown's analysis of the Tokyo Round finds the greatest gainers to be those countries that reduce tariffs the least, including especially the LDCs (Less Developed Countries) that were not included in the negotiations.

#### **Nontariff Barriers**

We modeled the presence of quantitative restrictions (QRs) on imports by using tariff equivalents,  $t_{ij}^{qq}$ , that vary endogenously to dampen the quantitative response of imports to changes in other variables. We also include a similar facility for handling QRs on exports, through an export-tax-



equivalent variable,  $t_{ij}^{x^*}$ , though we have not yet had much occasion to use this.

The tariff equivalent is defined as a weighted average of the nominal tariff variable,  $t_{ij}^M$ , and a second implicit tariff variable,  $t_{ij}^{Q^M}$ , that would reflect binding QRs for the entire industry. The weights are given by the fraction of the industry in which QRs are binding. The implicit tariff is defined as one that would, in a typical import demand equation, keep the quantity demanded equal to an exogenous value,  $Q_{ij}^M$ , set by a quota. The result, as shown in the appendix, is a simple expression relating the tariff equivalent to the nominal tariff and to the difference between the quota and import demand.

A rise in the quantity of permitted imports lowers the tariff equivalent and does in fact stimulate imports. On the other hand, changes (such as a fall in the world price) that would normally increase demand for imports will cause the tariff equivalent to rise and so cause the change in quantity to be smaller than it would otherwise be. Similar remarks apply to the export-tax equivalent, where it should be remembered that  $t_{ij}^{x^*}$  is actually *one minus* the export-tax equivalent, which therefore varies inversely with  $t_{ij}^{x^*}$ .

This formulation permits us to analyze problems other than nontariff barriers (NTBs) under the realistic and important assumption that NTBs are present and restrict the responsiveness of trade. This is accomplished by merely making the fractions  $\theta_{ij}^{Q^M}$  and  $\theta_{ij}^{Q^X}$  nonzero in industries where this is appropriate. In addition, by using the exogenous variables,  $Q_{ij}^M$  and  $Q_{ij}^X$ , we have been able to analyze the effect of changing a QR, so long as we know the volume of trade that is being released from a binding constraint. This is how we have treated the changes in agricultural quotas in our analysis of the Tokyo Round.

### Import Licensing

A new feature of the model that we felt necessary with the addition of developing countries is the treatment of import licensing. Many of these countries have pegged exchange rates, but they are often unable to finance all of the imports that would be desired at that (or perhaps any) exchange rate and so resort to more direct regulation of import behavior.

We have modeled this again through the tariff-equivalent variable,  $t_{ij}^{M^*}$ . For countries where licensing is in effect, we suppress equation (2.9a) and assume instead that  $t_{ij}^{M^*}$  incorporates the shadow price of scarce foreign exchange to a particular sector. The government is assumed to allocate the foreign exchange that is earned from exports and capital inflows among

importers in proportion to some base level of imports that is established. As a result, each sector's imports depend on the total value of exports and capital inflow as shown in the licensing function  $L_i$ , of equation (2.9b). What this specification does is to assure approximate balance-of-payments equilibrium even though the exchange rate is pegged.

Along with import licensing, we also modeled a subsidy to exports equal to the export sector's payment of any tariff equivalent on imported inputs. This was done to prevent import licensing from adversely affecting exports through its effect on input prices. Essentially, we are saying that exporters are exempt from licensing when what they import will contribute to production for export.<sup>8</sup>

#### Rest-of-World Net Supply

With the addition of 16 developing countries to our model, the importance of the sector representing the rest of the world is correspondingly reduced. In the past, we have experimented with several ways of specifying rest-of-world behavior, but for present purposes we have used only one.

We assume that rest-of-world exports in each industry respond positively to the world price with an elasticity,  $\epsilon_j^*$ , that is typical of the included countries. Rest-of-world imports are assumed to be subject to import licensing and so are fixed at a constant fraction of the value of rest-of-world exports. Exchange rates in the rest of the world are assumed to be pegged to a basket of currencies of the included countries, with weights that depend primarily on their importance in trade. As a result, rest-of-world net exports in any particular industry depend upon all world prices and exchange rates.

There is one exception to this, however, that concerns the supply, and pricing, of oil. The major oil-producing countries are not part of our model, except as part of the aggregated rest-of-world. Normally this rest-of-world sector is modeled as pegging its exchange rate to a basket of currencies only about 60% of which is the US dollar. To reflect the fact that oil is priced in US dollars, however, we have made rest-of-world supply in the oil industry respond directly to the US dollar price. Since the elasticity of supply in this sector is quite large, this has the effect of essentially fixing that price.

#### Departures from General Equilibrium

We have already noted that ours is not a full general-equilibrium model. For example, because of our interest in effects on sectoral unemployment in the relatively short run, we do not ordinarily assume equilibrium in labor

markets. This same motivation also accounts for our assumption of fixed sectoral stocks of capital. In the case of labor markets we implement our disequilibrium assumption in a rather Keynesian fashion by specifying money wages as fixed.

The model also departs from full general equilibrium in another fundamental way. The system is not "closed" in the sense of having the level of expenditure related directly to the level of earned income. Instead, as noted, we usually take aggregate expenditure to be essentially exogenous, except for a minor modification to permit tax and tariff revenues to be redistributed and spent by consumers. Or, alternatively, we sometimes allow aggregate expenditure to vary endogenously so as to hold aggregate employment constant.

Our treatment of money wages and expenditure together explains the role that exchange rates play in the model. If all nominal values were variable, presumably an exchange rate would play only a nominal role in the model. A devaluation, for example, would simply raise all wages and prices by the same percentage and leave real variables unchanged. With nominally fixed wages and expenditure, however, the exchange rate alters the values of these variables in one country relative to others. Thus, for example, a devaluation reduces the ratio of domestic to foreign wages and has real effects working through relative costs.

It is also important to note that our model is linearized in the neighborhood of an initial equilibrium, and thus yields only an approximation to comparative static changes in the neighborhood of that equilibrium, rather than old and new equilibria themselves. As a result of this linearization, solution of the model does not require any special algorithm. The advantage of this simplicity of solution is that we can include in the model somewhat more industries and countries than are typically present in computable general-equilibrium models, though not as many as have sometimes been included in partial equilibrium estimates of tariff effects.<sup>9</sup> The price we pay for this ability to deal with a large system is that our results are only approximate, and are good approximations depending on whether the changes we consider are relatively small.

### Economic Welfare

Although our model provides information on changes in prices and changes in production, consumption, and trade, it does not readily lend itself conceptually to analysis of changes in economic welfare. We decided nonetheless to develop some ad hoc procedures for welfare calculations, and the ones we report are based on the static, partial-equilibrium measures commonly used in the literature to calculate changes in consumer and producer surplus.



### Solution Procedure

Given appropriate data and parameter estimates for the countries and sectors noted, solution of the model should, in principle, be straightforward. By differentiating the equations of the model, we obtained a system of linear equations relating changes in all of the variables of the system. The coefficients in each of these linear equations were evaluated using the data and elasticity information we had collected. All that remained was to solve the system. Since the system was linear, it could in principle be solved by any of a variety of means.<sup>10</sup>

In fact, however, the size of the model made this difficult. With 34 countries and 29 industries, what we have represented here as single equations each become a large number of separate equations to be solved. Depending on how many of these equations were first eliminated by substitution, the number of equations in the model could run to several thousand. A system of this size strains the capacity of even high-speed, mainframe computers. And while the number of equations can be reduced substantially by prior substitutions, the substitutions themselves involve a tremendous amount of computation. It was to avoid these difficulties that, in our earliest applications of the model, we introduced a number of approximations to reduce the amount of simultaneity in the system.<sup>11</sup>

We have since been able to obtain exact solutions. To do so, we first devised several Fortran subroutines that process large partitioned matrices in which many of the partitioned blocks contain only zeros, and that avoids costly but meaningless computations involving these zeros. Second, we used a Fortran programming technique known as dynamic dimensioning to avoid wasting computer-memory space on these empty blocks, even as the contents of all blocks change during the course of the solution. And finally, we applied these techniques first to each of the 34 countries separately, using only equations (2.1)–(2.13) to solve for their net exports in terms of world prices, exchange rates, and exogenous variables, and then used equations (2.14)–(2.17) to complete the solution. The resulting computer program, when we first used it several years ago, was costly but within reason. Further improvements over the years in both the program and in the efficiency of available computers have reduced the cost even further.

### Footnotes

1. The material presented in this appendix is based on Deardorff and Stern (1986, Chapter 2, pp. 12-25; Chapter 3, pp. 45-46; and pp. 249-50).
2. This approximation to the Armington (1969) assumption will be discussed further.
3. Actually, if the tax on home production  $(1 - t_{ij}^M)$  is not zero, producers receive only  $t_{ij}^M p_{ij}^M$ .
4. Given that we normally assume fixed money wages, the model would behave in the aggregate in a very simple Keynesian fashion were we to make expenditure a function of income. This would also enable us to "close" the model.
5. For consistency we specify the total value of rest-of-world net supplies as equal to the sum of exogenous capital inflows. It then follows from equations (2.14)-(2.17) that  $B_{-}^T + B_{-}^{E^*} = 0$ . This means, as Walras's law would suggest, that equilibrium in all but the  $n$ th currency market implies equilibrium in it as well.
6. These elasticities are surveyed in Stern, Francis, and Schumacher (1976). To infer elasticities of substitution from these estimates, we first used our model to derive import-demand elasticities in terms of substitution elasticities and measurable parameters such as import shares. The result was then solved for the substitution elasticities. Details are contained in Deardorff, Stern, and Baum (1976).
7. Elasticities of substitution between capital and labor were taken from Zarembka and Chemicoff (1971). Shares of value-added and intermediate inputs were obtained from the various national input-output tables.
8. See Dervis, de Melo, and Robinson (1981) for a more extensive analysis of alternative adjustment mechanisms of payments imbalances in developing countries.
9. As, for example, Baldwin (1976) and Cline et al. (1978).
10. It should be noted, however, that linearization may affect the numerical results from a nonlinear model. For further discussion and comparison of solution methods, see de Melo (1978, 1980).
11. These approximations consisted primarily of using exogenous tariff changes to approximate the change in both expenditure and the prices of intermediate goods, and of ignoring demands for intermediate goods in the demand functions, at certain stages of the solution.

**Appendix B**

**Notes on Construction of Developing Country Tariffs and  
Industrialized Country NTBs**



## Appendix B

### Notes on Construction of Developing Country Tariffs and Industrialized Country NTBs

#### Developing Country Tariffs

While nominal tariff rates for the major industrialized countries are available from the GATT Secretariat at the line-item level in machine readable form, comparable information for the developing countries does not yet exist. The Trade Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) presently has machine readable tariff data for some 80 developing countries, but matching import data are not available. Using import data in the Michigan NTB Database, we attempted to construct weighted average nominal tariffs for the developing countries that were included in both the UNCTAD System and the Michigan Model. When there were missing data for particular sectors and/or countries, we used the averages for those countries for which we had tariff estimates. The resulting tariff rates for the developing countries that are listed in Table 3 are best treated therefore as approximations only.

#### Industrialized Country NTBs

Two groups of data were combined in constructing the estimates of NTB ad valorem equivalents. These included estimates derived from the Michigan NTB Database and from a review of recent literature dealing with various aspects of NTBs.

The Michigan NTB Database involves an ongoing effort to collect and synthesize existing research on estimation of the effects of NTBs. Author estimates are entered into a relational database and can be referenced in a variety of ways, thus allowing the creation of smaller datasets with unique characteristics. The author estimates are concorded to the four-digit ISIC system underlying the Michigan Model. Trade weighted averages of the four-digit results are then concorded to the three-digit ISIC system. From here it is possible to retrieve the desired information, most of which refers to years prior to 1981.

A variety of additional data was collected based upon a search of recent literature dealing with NTBs. These more recent NTB estimates were used to supplement the estimates taken from the Michigan NTB Database. The techniques used in processing the recent data varied from source to source.

The years of the NTB estimates and source are listed by country in Table B.1, together with some notes on the added source materials in Table B.2. The complete references are listed at the end of this Appendix. In constructing the NTB ad valorem equivalents listed in Table 4, we used the available sources to fill in as many sectors as possible in individual countries. We then examined the sectoral data on the percentage coverage of trade subject to NTBs, and, on this basis, we filled in the sectors for which there were apparently NTBs but for which we had no actual estimates. These percentage coverage data are reproduced in Tables B.3. The estimates for the missing sectors were based on averages or approximations of the sectors for which we had one or more estimates. We then calculated the coverage ratios that were used to adjust the "high" ad valorem equivalents of NTBs that were obtained from the Michigan NTB Database, our search of the more recent literature, and from our approximations for missing sectors. These assumed coverage ratios and the high NTB values are listed in Tables B.4 and B.5.

**Table B.1**  
**Cross References from NTB Data to Publications**

Short-name	Data.Year	Author	Year
Australia	1978	Lloyd	1982
Australia	1981	OECD	1986
Austria	1981	OECD	1986
Austria	1982	Hamilton	1984
Belgium/Luxembourg	1970	UNCTAD	1983
Belgium/Luxembourg	1983	Hamilton	1984
Brazil	1967	Bergsman	1970
Canada	1964	Yadav	1972
Canada	1970	Dauphin	1978
Canada	1980	Kirmani	1984
Canada	1981	OECD	1986
Canada	1983	Moroz	1985
Chile	1967	Behrman	1976
Chile	1968	Behrman	1976
Colombia	1969	Diaz-Alejandro	1976
Colombia	1969	Thoumi	1981
Denmark	1970	UNCTAD	1983
Denmark	1983	Hamilton	1984
Finland	1970	UNCTAD	1983
Finland	1983	Hamilton	1984
France	1973	Roningen	1976
France	1983	Hamilton	1984
Germany, FR	1970	Fels	1976
Germany, FR	1970	UNCTAD	1983
German, FR	1983	Hamilton	1984
Greece	1970	UNCTAD	1983
Hong Kong	1983	GATT	1984
India	1969	Bhagwati	1975
Ireland	1970	UNCTAD	1983
Israel	1983	GATT	1984
Italy	1970	UNCTAD	1983
Italy	1983	Wolf	1983
Japan	1978	Saxonhouse	1986
Japan	1979	Brown, F.	1980
Japan	1980	Kirmani	1984
Japan	1980	Tyers	1984
Japan	1982	Tyers	1984
Japan	1982	Saxonhouse	1986
Mexico	1960	Bueno	1971
Netherlands	1970	UNCTAD	1983
Netherlands	1983	Hamilton	1984
New Zealand	1981	OECD	1986
Norway	1970	UNCTAD	1983
Portugal	1970	UNCTAD	1983
South Korea	1968	Frank	1975
South Korea	1982	Tyers	1984



Short-name	Data.Year	Author	Year
Singapore	1983	GATT	1984
Spain	1970	UNCTAD	1983
Sweden	1970	Sampson	1976
Sweden	1973	Roningen	1976
Sweden	1980	Hamilton	1986
Sweden	1983	Hamilton	1984
Switzerland	1970	UNCTAD	1983
Switzerland	1985	Hamilton	1986
Taiwan	1982	Tyers	1984
Turkey	1968	Krueger	1974
U.K.	1970	UNCTAD	1983
U.K.	1983	Hamilton	1984
U.S.	1968	Wipf	1971
U.S.	1980	Kirmani	1984
U.S.	1976	Morici & Megna	1983
U.S.	1977	Turner	1983
U.S.	1979	Brown, F.	1980
U.S.	1981	Morkre	1980
U.S.	1983	Hamilton	1986
U.S.	1984	Collyns	1987
U.S.	1984	Feenstra	1985
U.S.	1984	Hickok	1985
U.S.	1986	Hufbauer	1986
Yugoslavia	1970	UNCTAD	1983

Table B.2

Notes on Tariff and NTB Data Added  
to the Michigan NTB Database

Author	Year	Notes
Collyns	1987	Reported price effects of Japanese VERs on both Japanese and non-Japanese imports to the U.S. These price effects were weighted by the dollar volume of the two types of imports.
Dauphin	1978	Trade weighted averages of the rate of domestic protection were concorded to Deardorff and Stern industries.
Derosa	1986	Average ad valorem tariff rates were reported by 2-digit SITC and concorded to Deardorff and Stern industries.
Duchene	1984	Average annual tariff reported.
ECLA	1984	Reported nominal protection by sector, concorded to Deardorff and Stern industries.
Edwards	1987	Reported that 99.5% of imports faced a uniform tariff of 10%. The only deviation from this was in transportation.
GATT	1984	Reported ad valorem tariff levels by sectors which were concorded to Deardorff and Stern industries. Also reported presence of NTBs in textiles and apparels. No NTBs reported were entered as zero values.
Hamilton	1984	Import ad valorem tariff equivalents of NTBs on imports from Hong Kong were reported.
Hamilton	1986	Reported ad valorem tariff equivalents of NTBs in agricultural product categories. Unweighted averages were concorded to 4-digit ISIC. Trade weighted averages concorded to Deardorff and Stern industries.
Hamilton	1986	Import ad valorem tariff equivalents of VERs on imports from Hong Kong were reported.
Hickok	1985	Reported price effects of NTBs.
Hufbauer	1986	Reported ad valorem tariff equivalent of NTBs.
LADB	1984	Average official nominal ad valorem tariffs were reported by 2-digit ISIC.
IBRD	1984	Reported ad valorem tariff equivalents of 21 sectors which were concorded to Deardorff and Stern industries.
IBRD	1984	Reported ad valorem tariff equivalents at 4-digit ISIC level. Trade weighted averages were concorded to Deardorff and Stern industries.
Kirmani	1984	Ad valorem tariff equivalents of tariff and non-tariff barriers were reported at the 2-digit SITC level and concorded to Deardorff and Stern industries.
Langhammer	1983	Reported average tariff rates by 3-digit ISIC.

Author	Year	Notes
Lloyd	1982	Nominal protection rates for 1973 and 1977 were given for various textiles and apparels. An unweighted average of the change in the rates was concorded to the Deardorff and Stern industries.
Morici & Megna	1983	Ad valorem tariff equivalents of various NTBs were reported by major SIC sectors and concorded to Deardorff and Stern industries.
Morkre	1980	Tariff equivalents were calculated as [(f.a.s. price - cost)/ cost] for several categories of footwear. Category tariff equivalents were weighted by value of imports and averaged. Product year results were averaged to obtain calendar year results.
Moroz	1985	Tariff equivalents of footwear quotas reported.
OECD	1984	Reported ad valorem tariff rates for agricultural products.
OECD	1986	Consumer subsidy equivalents of NTBs in agriculture weighted by shares of production were used to represent ad valorem tariff equivalents.
Saumoville	1985	Reported price differentials for some 3-digit ISIC industries. Missing industries were supplemented from broad sector tariff estimates.
Saxonhouse	1986	Ad valorem tariff equivalents of Japanese NTBs calculated by G. Saxonhouse based on the results of several studies.
Tape/Port	0	Ad valorem tariffs calculated as tariff revenue divided by value of imports as reported on tape. Revenues and imports were concorded to Deardorff and Stern industries prior to the tariff calculation.
Tape/Sp	1986	Ad valorem tariffs calculated as tariff revenue divided by value of imports as reported on tape. Revenues and imports were concorded to Deardorff and Stern industries prior to the tariff calculation.
Turner	1983	Reported export tax equivalent of Japanese VERs. These were used to represent ad valorem tariff equivalents for the U.S.
Tyers	1984	Ad valorem nominal rates of agricultural protection reported.
Tyler	1983	Reported tariff information by IBGE sectors. IBGE was concorded to 4-digit ISIC. Trade weighted averages of these values were concorded to Deardorff and Stern industries.
UNCTAD	1983	Weighted averages of nominal protection levels in agriculture were reported.
Wolf	1983	Unweighted averages of ad valorem equivalents of NTBs in sixteen garments categories were concorded to Deardorff and Stern industries.



Table B.3  
Estimated Percentage Coverage by Quantitative  
Restrictions in the Major Industrialized Countries  
(per Cent)

TRADED GOODS	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
( 1)	36.1	33.0	55.9	16.0	28.5	31.5	32.9	11.0	24.8
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	36.1	44.0	55.9	16.0	28.5	31.5	30.1	20.6	24.8
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	30.0	2.2	38.2	17.3	46.5	16.7	23.5	30.0	31.7
TEXTILES	58.2	2.2	38.2	54.4	46.5	34.8	33.3	49.8	31.7
WEARING APPAREL	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LEATHER PRODUCTS	50.0	0.0	12.3	41.1	13.6	68.8	6.6	9.7	8.8
FOOTWEAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WOOD PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(331)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FURNITURE & FIXT.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(332)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(341)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PRINTING & PUBL.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(342)	6.7	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
CHEMICALS	98.0	0.1	10.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	91.0	0.0	0.0
(35A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(35B)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RUBBER PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	6.4	26.4	2.0	0.0
(355)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(36A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	55.6	0.0	47.4	0.0	49.9	43.9	73.9	53.5	23.0
(362)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IRON & STEEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(371)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NONFERROUS METALS	3.7	0.0	9.5	0.0	4.1	3.3	3.2	0.0	0.0
(372)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
METAL PRODUCTS	48.7	0.0	19.5	9.7	6.7	0.0	41.7	6.8	0.5
(381)	0.7	2.9	54.3	34.2	35.0	0.0	42.9	52.0	65.8
NONELEC. MACHINERY	21.6	3.0	30.6	0.0	5.4	0.4	26.8	0.0	0.0
(382)	23.6	5.1	24.2	12.4	14.1	26.4	37.5	12.3	12.8
ELEC. MACHINERY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(383)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(384)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISC. MANUFACT.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(38A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL TRADED	23.6	5.1	24.2	12.4	14.1	26.4	37.5	12.3	12.8

Note: These percent coverage data refer broadly to the late 1970s and are taken from the data base of the Michigan Model.

Table B.3  
Estimated Percentage Coverage by Quantitative  
Restrictions in the Major Industrialized Countries  
(per Cent)

(continued)

	IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
TRADED GOODS									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	39.9	60.8	51.9	8.6	38.5	3.2	69.0	34.9	1.4
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	39.9	46.7	51.9	15.9	61.5	15.9	71.5	34.9	45.4
TEXTILES	33.4	54.0	57.3	38.2	42.9	19.6	57.4	36.9	41.3
WEARING APPAREL	38.2	66.0	57.3	29.0	42.9	39.2	57.4	60.9	66.1
LEATHER PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FOOTWEAR	0.2	34.1	12.0	0.0	5.4	87.7	0.0	12.2	11.5
WOOD PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FURNITURE & FIXT.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PRINTING & PUBL.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHEMICALS	13.2	6.2	0.1	6.7	17.8	1.0	16.9	6.7	0.0
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	0.0	7.0	22.0	33.9	5.0	0.0	94.0	0.0	0.0
RUBBER PRODUCTS	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	13.7	15.1	14.9	10.3	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IRON & STEEL	48.6	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	42.1	37.7
NONFERROUS METALS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
METAL PRODUCTS	6.6	0.0	9.5	3.7	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Nonelec. Machinery	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elec. Machinery	7.1	0.0	4.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	28.1	12.7	5.2
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	10.2	0.0	49.7	21.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	44.3	34.2
MISC. MANUFACT.	10.3	7.7	0.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5
TOTAL TRADED	16.0	16.6	23.1	13.6	8.3	3.8	27.8	14.3	10.9

Table B.4  
Assumed Nontariff Barrier Coverage Percentages  
by Sector and Industrialized Country

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEJ	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
( 1)	8.6	33.0	5.4	0.0	2.2	3.2	32.9	11.0	3.7
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	15.9	44.6	1.5	16.0	7.3	15.9	30.1	20.6	5.8
FOOD, REV., & TOR.	30.0	16.3	15.3	17.3	20.3	16.7	23.5	30.0	13.5
TEXTILES	58.2	19.3	12.0	54.4	38.7	34.8	33.3	49.8	6.2
WEARING APPAREL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LEATHER PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	92.6	41.1	0.0	87.7	24.9	0.0	0.0
FOOTWEAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WOOD PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FURNITURE & FIXT.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0
PRINTING & PUBL.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
CHEMICALS	6.7	11.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	82.9	57.6	0.0
PETROL & REL. PROD.	33.9	3.4	11.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2
RUBBER PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	10.3	0.1	14.9	0.0	0.0	6.4	26.4	0.0	0.0
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IRON & STEEL	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
NONFERROUS METALS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MFIAL PRODUCTS	3.7	0.0	9.5	0.0	4.1	3.3	3.2	0.0	0.0
HOMELEC. MACHINERY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
ELFC. MACHINERY	5.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	23.5	0.0	0.7	0.0
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	21.0	2.0	0.0	34.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	40.9
MISC MANUFACT.	4.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.0

Note: These percent coverage data were calculated from Table B.3, Nogués, Olechowski, and Winters (1985, p. 43), and on the basis of approximations when there were missing data.



Table B.4  
Assumed Nontariff Barrier Coverage Percentages  
by Sector and Industrialized Country

(continued)

	IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	4.2	60.8	5.4	8.6	38.5	3.2	69.0	8.6	1.4
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	14.5	46.7	1.5	15.9	61.5	15.9	71.5	4.4	45.4
TEXTILES	33.4	54.0	12.1	38.2	9.5	19.6	24.8	36.9	41.3
WEARING APPAREL	38.2	66.0	27.7	29.0	25.4	39.2	27.9	60.9	66.1
LEATHER PRODUCTS	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FOOTWEAR	69.6	47.4	92.6	0.0	91.9	87.7	0.0	0.0	51.2
WOOD PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FURNITURE & FIXT.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PRINTING & PUBL.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.6
CHEMICALS	13.2	6.2	0.1	6.7	17.8	1.0	16.9	6.7	0.0
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	0.0	88.3	11.6	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	56.2
RUBBER PRODUCTS	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	13.7	15.1	14.9	10.3	6.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IRON & STEEL	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
NONFERROUS METALS	0.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
METAL PRODUCTS	6.6	0.0	9.5	3.7	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
MONEYEC. MACHINERY	16.2	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ELEC. MACHINERY	33.1	35.2	0.0	5.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	9.8	8.3
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	73.8	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
MISC. MANUFACT.	10.3	7.3	0.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5

Table B.5  
 High Estimated Ad Valorem Equivalents  
 of Nontariff Barriers in the Major Industrialized Countries  
 (Per Cent)

TRADED GOODS	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
( 1)	3.9	21.1	33.0	6.5	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	29.1	22.0	25.6
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	11.0	4.0	14.0	39.0	26.4	26.4	52.2	26.4	26.4
TEXTILES	28.6	4.0	14.0	39.0	14.0	6.0	13.0	14.0	14.0
WEARING APPAREL	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	0.0
LEATHER PRODUCTS	26.1	0.0	26.1	12.8	26.1	26.1	29.5	26.1	26.1
FOOTWEAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WOOD PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FURNITURE & FIXT.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	0.0	0.0
PRINTING & PUBL.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	0.0	0.0
CHEMICALS	25.4	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	32.9	0.0	0.0
(35A)	17.9	17.9	98.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	98.0	0.0	0.0
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
(35B)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RUBBER PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0
(36A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(36B)	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(37A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IRON & STEEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(37B)	20.5	0.0	20.5	0.0	20.5	20.5	20.5	0.0	0.0
NONFERROUS METALS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(38A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
METAL PRODUCTS	14.4	0.0	14.4	14.4	14.4	0.0	24.0	14.4	14.4
(38B)	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.0	11.4	11.4	11.4
NONELEC. MACHINERY	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	20.8	0.0	0.0
(38C)	11.6	9.0	23.6	7.1	9.9	12.8	38.5	9.8	9.1
ELEC. MACHINERY	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(38D)	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	20.8	0.0	0.0
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	20.8	0.0	0.0
(38E)	11.6	9.0	23.6	7.1	9.9	12.8	38.5	9.8	9.1
MISC. MANUFACT.	11.6	9.0	23.6	7.1	9.9	12.8	38.5	9.8	9.1
TOTAL TRADED	11.6	9.0	23.6	7.1	9.9	12.8	38.5	9.8	9.1

Note: See text of Appendix B.

Table B.5  
High Estimated Ad Valorem Equivalents  
of Nontariff Barriers in the Major Industrialized Countries  
(Per Cent)

(continued)

	IT	JPN	NL	N7	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
TRADED GOODS									
AGR., FOR.. & FISH.	33.0	79.7	33.0	5.4	33.0	96.5	33.0	33.0	20.5
FOOD, BEV.. & TOB.	25.6	58.1	25.6	25.6	25.6	39.6	25.6	25.6	31.9
TEXTILES	26.4	9.7	26.4	26.4	26.4	16.2	26.4	26.4	30.0
WEARING APPAREL	3.0	4.1	14.0	28.6	29.0	29.0	14.0	15.0	27.0
LEATHER PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FOOTWEAR	26.1	17.9	26.1	0.0	26.1	33.2	0.0	26.1	37.0
WOOD PRODUCTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FURNITURE & FIXT.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PRINTING & PUBL.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHEMICALS	25.4	17.9	25.4	25.4	25.4	114.9	25.4	25.4	36.8
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	0.0	17.0	17.9	17.9	17.9	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0
RUBBER PRODUCTS	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IRON & STEEL	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
NONFERROUS METALS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
METAL PRODUCTS	20.5	0.0	20.5	20.5	20.5	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0
MECH. MACHINERY	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ELEC. MACHINERY	11.4	0.0	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.0	11.4	11.4	4.7
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	10.0	10.6	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	11.4	11.4
MISC. MANUFACT.									
TOTAL TRADED	13.4	21.8	16.4	13.2	12.8	18.6	15.3	10.7	8.2



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**Appendix C**  
**Additional Tables of Results**

TABLE C-1

NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
( 1 )	1.88	0.24	0.71	1.76	0.35	0.23	0.89	3.56	0.64
(310) AGR., FOR., & FISH.	-0.54	-0.28	-1.52	-0.87	-1.12	-0.23	-2.25	-3.09	-0.52
(321) FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	0.25	-1.00	-0.93	-0.04	-0.09	-0.35	-2.44	-3.34	-0.07
(322) TEXTILES	-0.10	-1.31	-1.21	-0.23	-0.28	-1.23	-3.88	-3.01	-0.12
(323) WEARING APPAREL	-1.02	-0.92	-0.27	-1.41	-0.11	-0.68	-3.21	-1.63	-0.11
(324) LEATHER PRODUCTS	-0.04	-2.19	-0.17	-0.29	-0.15	-0.57	-3.18	-1.13	-0.09
(331) FOOTWEAR	0.08	0.03	-0.00	0.05	-0.02	-0.19	0.02	-0.48	0.00
(332) WOOD PRODUCTS	-0.02	-0.06	-0.25	-0.22	-0.42	-0.08	-0.34	-1.52	-0.01
(333) FURNITURE & FIXT.	0.06	0.21	-0.01	0.50	0.01	0.82	0.12	-0.29	0.02
(341) PAPER & PAPER PROD.	0.11	0.20	0.24	0.26	0.07	0.11	0.64	0.23	0.04
(342) PRINTING & PUBL.	0.88	0.71	1.65	1.38	0.38	0.36	4.07	8.55	0.17
(35A) CHEMICALS	-0.53	-0.14	-1.72	-0.49	-0.31	-0.07	-2.75	-1.78	-0.10
(35B) PETROL. & REL. PROD.	0.20	0.29	0.12	0.63	0.05	0.09	1.47	1.50	0.03
(355) RUBBER PRODUCTS	0.16	0.44	0.67	0.45	0.30	0.09	0.72	1.46	0.17
(36A) NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	0.03	0.12	0.68	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.39	0.33	0.06
(362) GLASS & GLASS PROD.	0.51	0.45	0.44	0.34	-0.00	0.12	0.43	-3.52	0.02
(371) IRON & STEEL	-0.13	-0.17	-0.69	-2.29	-0.03	-0.09	-0.30	-1.68	-0.02
(372) NONFERROUS METALS	0.25	0.96	0.70	0.72	0.29	0.26	1.90	2.08	0.11
(381) METAL PRODUCTS	0.24	0.54	0.26	0.72	0.27	0.40	1.78	1.19	0.03
(382) NONELEC. MACHINERY	0.22	0.63	0.39	0.31	0.14	0.25	2.00	2.81	0.04
(383) ELEC. MACHINERY	0.31	0.16	0.28	1.44	0.36	0.24	2.16	1.80	0.02
(384) TRANSPORT EQUIP.	0.18	0.09	-0.06	0.08	-0.07	0.03	-0.00	-1.69	0.04
(38A) MISC. MANUFACT.	2.98	-1.03	-0.71	2.88	-0.33	-0.06	-1.78	0.36	0.34
TOTAL TRADED									
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
( 2 )	-1.05	-0.34	-0.14	-2.88	0.01	-0.43	-1.31	-2.18	0.04
( 4 )	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.14	0.04	0.07	0.18	0.05	-0.01
( 5 )	-0.33	0.13	0.07	-0.09	-0.01	0.00	0.55	0.68	-0.07
( 6 )	-0.63	0.40	0.33	0.05	0.12	0.11	1.23	0.68	-0.12
( 7 )	-0.08	0.17	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.13	-0.04	0.26	-0.03
( 8 )	-0.34	0.15	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.47	0.18	-0.03
( 9 )	-0.56	0.42	0.18	-0.21	0.05	0.10	0.71	-0.02	-0.11
( 2 ) MINING & QUARRYING									
( 4 ) ELEC., GAS, & WATER									
( 5 ) CONSTRUCTION									
( 6 ) WH. & RET. TRADE									
( 7 ) TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.									
( 8 ) FIN., INS., & REAL EST.									
( 9 ) COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.									
TOTAL NONTRADED	-2.98	1.03	0.71	-2.88	0.33	0.06	1.78	-0.36	-0.34
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	-0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE C-1  
(continued)NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1 ) 2.76	-0.21	0.77	0.23	0.35	0.32	-0.24	1.31	11.10
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310) -1.52	-0.03	-2.77	-0.18	-0.19	-0.37	-0.21	-1.68	-3.29
TEXTILES	(321) -4.41	-13.10	-0.28	0.07	-0.10	-0.45	-1.23	-2.45	-5.37
WEAVING APPAREL	(322) -4.79	-1.65	-0.52	-0.06	-0.15	-0.82	-0.60	-2.46	-3.27
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) -1.97	-1.11	-0.19	-0.53	-0.31	-0.76	-0.55	-1.42	-8.10
FOOTWEAR	(324) -10.38	-0.53	-0.22	-0.01	-0.09	-0.46	-0.64	-0.96	-0.74
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) -0.10	-0.43	0.03	0.06	-0.04	-0.09	-0.02	-0.12	-0.04
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) -1.11	0.02	-0.13	-0.00	-0.04	-0.33	-0.05	-0.61	-0.28
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) 0.03	-0.41	0.12	0.13	0.26	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.09
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) 0.30	0.16	0.21	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.44	0.47
CHEMICALS	(35A) 3.91	3.36	1.53	0.17	0.41	0.66	1.42	4.35	4.46
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) -2.74	-0.78	-0.52	-0.07	-0.15	-0.14	-0.11	-1.80	-3.16
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) 1.26	1.44	0.21	0.06	0.07	0.27	0.09	1.29	1.39
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) 2.24	1.03	0.61	0.02	0.12	0.15	0.10	1.48	0.74
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) 0.48	0.09	0.27	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.40	0.23
IRON & STEEL	(371) -0.28	-4.69	0.36	0.02	0.21	0.02	0.01	-1.11	0.60
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) -0.84	-1.14	-0.10	-0.02	-0.22	-0.58	-0.28	-2.09	-1.24
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) 1.76	1.65	0.50	0.08	0.30	0.70	0.53	1.85	2.30
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) 1.43	1.08	0.51	0.04	0.15	0.70	0.55	1.61	3.59
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) 1.51	2.26	0.41	0.05	0.17	0.69	0.58	1.31	3.74
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) 2.58	1.77	0.28	0.06	0.38	0.66	0.04	2.15	3.24
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) -0.21	-3.70	0.09	0.04	0.05	-0.04	-0.23	-1.23	-0.21
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	-10.09	-14.94	1.15	0.19	1.31	0.32	-0.58	0.27	6.25
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2 ) 0.25	-0.76	-0.29	-0.04	-0.31	-0.52	-1.22	-1.47	-10.41
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4 ) 0.50	-0.05	0.14	0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.20	0.09	0.25
CONSTRUCTION	( 5 ) 1.44	3.96	-0.22	-0.04	-0.17	0.05	0.19	0.33	0.36
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6 ) 3.72	5.21	-0.25	-0.05	-0.22	0.04	0.32	-0.38	2.15
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7 ) 1.22	0.86	-0.09	0.00	-0.09	-0.04	0.22	0.36	-0.66
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8 ) 1.41	0.83	-0.08	-0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.47	0.69	-0.55
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9 ) 1.54	4.89	-0.36	-0.05	-0.37	0.09	0.40	0.11	2.62
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	10.09	14.94	-1.15	-0.19	-1.31	-0.32	0.58	-0.27	-6.25
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



TABLE C-1  
(continued)NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	ARG	BRZ	CHL	COL	GRC	HK	IND	ISR	SK
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR. & FISH.	( 1) 10.91	141.71	-6.59	32.14	-33.49	0.07	-1408.30	1.58	-66.15
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310) 19.59	80.93	2.96	1.15	19.98	-0.14	453.29	0.07	-0.27
TEXTILES	(321) 73.93	8.09	-0.26	9.68	14.75	-0.27	596.76	0.23	17.27
WEARING APPAREL	(322) 1.43	2.67	-0.00	3.18	30.41	-1.20	43.11	0.28	34.51
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) 4.78	13.45	0.12	4.03	70.47	-0.23	139.23	0.02	7.22
FOOTWEAR	(324) 0.95	9.73	0.23	1.49	19.00	-0.15	49.69	-0.16	11.98
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) -2.84	-0.92	-0.02	0.42	-13.65	-0.00	9.47	-0.86	-0.81
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) 1.62	2.43	-0.02	1.07	6.25	-0.07	16.16	-0.06	12.06
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) -1.71	-3.68	1.84	0.09	-2.30	0.06	-5.71	-0.21	-0.29
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) -0.79	-3.73	-0.27	-1.96	-1.75	0.07	-8.81	-0.04	-1.00
CHEMICALS	(35A) -6.21	-32.00	-1.41	-6.59	-5.22	0.08	-168.89	0.98	-8.82
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) 3.81	7.84	0.02	1.96	1.60	0.0	18.74	0.00	1.17
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) -7.38	-37.93	-1.25	-9.64	-6.82	0.10	-33.81	-0.04	-32.71
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) -10.71	-13.91	-2.65	-4.23	-4.80	0.02	-163.20	-0.18	-4.37
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) -0.66	-2.87	-0.56	-0.51	-2.01	0.03	-1.18	-0.05	-1.07
IRON & STEEL	(371) -6.54	-2.64	0.49	-1.04	2.93	0.01	159.37	0.07	3.65
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) -3.67	5.68	2.86	-0.96	2.58	-0.00	153.82	0.79	-0.99
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) -1.75	-12.81	-2.16	-3.25	-8.51	0.69	-1.42	-0.88	1.67
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) 1.57	2.43	-0.18	1.15	-0.34	0.08	26.90	-0.01	1.14
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) -0.20	-5.64	-0.14	-0.01	-0.22	0.57	17.40	0.01	18.49
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) -0.53	0.26	-0.61	-0.35	0.11	0.02	9.91	-0.53	2.88
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) -0.87	-4.23	0.04	5.13	-0.72	0.56	191.76	1.41	31.63
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	74.75	154.86	-7.56	32.94	88.23	0.28	94.30	2.41	27.21
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2) 2.47	49.91	2.77	5.55	16.56	0.00	422.15	-0.12	8.12
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4) -4.21	-10.23	0.15	-0.99	-4.06	0.00	-15.64	0.17	-0.77
CONSTRUCTION	( 5) -2.16	-16.57	1.87	-0.74	-3.42	-0.11	44.49	0.08	4.68
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6) -35.27	-62.67	-0.16	-19.89	-32.42	-0.08	-417.75	-1.85	-28.79
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7) -10.94	-13.93	-0.25	-5.27	-18.76	-0.01	-86.68	-0.32	-4.32
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8) -7.21	-94.81	-1.57	-2.64	-34.08	0.03	-33.19	-0.67	-3.39
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9) -17.43	-6.55	4.75	-8.96	-12.05	-0.12	-7.68	0.30	-2.73
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	-74.75	-154.86	7.56	-32.94	-88.23	-0.28	-94.30	-2.41	-27.21
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.00



TABLE C-2

NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1) 0.50	0.07	0.52	0.31	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.20	0.26
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310) -0.27	-0.33	-1.41	-0.33	-1.17	-0.33	-0.36	-0.56	-0.95
TEXTILES	(321) 0.42	-1.30	-0.89	-0.04	-0.37	-1.27	-0.67	-0.81	-0.36
WEARING APPAREL	(322) -0.16	-2.87	-2.11	-0.19	-1.32	-3.48	-1.44	-0.90	-0.88
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) -15.22	-13.89	-3.99	-13.57	-4.42	-18.44	-6.69	-3.55	-4.86
FOOTWEAR	(324) -0.39	-10.53	-1.37	-1.42	-4.09	-8.95	-3.82	-1.73	-2.38
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) 0.15	0.26	-0.00	0.04	-0.13	0.48	0.01	-0.25	0.10
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) -0.07	-0.20	-1.65	-0.39	-2.10	-0.75	-0.33	-1.29	-0.30
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) 0.21	0.65	-0.05	0.35	0.09	1.48	0.09	-0.15	0.26
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) 0.15	0.71	0.55	0.25	0.20	0.34	0.29	0.10	0.36
CHEMICALS	(35A) 1.53	1.35	1.94	1.46	1.32	1.46	1.04	1.27	1.69
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) -8.42	-2.36	-12.10	-2.44	-8.82	-2.08	-1.93	-4.86	-5.25
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) 1.08	2.29	1.52	2.12	1.17	1.62	1.67	1.14	1.21
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) 0.36	1.00	1.24	0.97	1.07	0.49	0.37	0.51	1.87
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) 0.33	1.00	2.14	0.51	0.84	1.42	0.52	0.32	1.70
IRON & STEEL	(371) 0.72	0.53	0.41	0.47	-0.00	0.70	0.19	-0.58	0.32
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) -0.50	-1.18	-2.46	-4.05	-0.93	-1.36	-0.49	-1.47	-1.05
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) 0.23	1.08	0.61	0.48	0.72	0.83	0.38	0.34	1.40
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) 0.21	0.82	0.39	0.65	0.38	0.60	0.37	0.09	0.69
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) 0.27	0.73	0.39	0.22	0.37	0.75	0.36	0.24	0.35
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) 0.21	0.45	0.37	0.78	0.79	0.60	0.31	0.21	0.17
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) 0.31	0.24	-0.16	0.11	-0.24	0.18	-0.00	-0.37	0.34
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	0.19	-0.06	-0.04	0.12	-0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.08
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2) -1.34	-1.48	-0.36	-1.96	0.04	-1.37	-0.77	-0.59	0.38
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4) 0.03	0.29	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.26	0.10	0.02	-0.05
CONSTRUCTION	( 5) -0.07	0.05	0.02	-0.01	-0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	-0.10
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6) -0.05	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	-0.07
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7) -0.02	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.08	-0.00	0.02	-0.05
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8) -0.08	0.11	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.01	-0.12
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9) -0.04	0.07	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	-0.00	-0.05
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	-0.07	0.06	0.03	-0.04	0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.00	-0.06
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00





TABLE C-2  
(continued)NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	ARG	BRZ	CHL	COL	GRC	HK	IND	ISR	SK
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1) 0.68	0.93	-0.98	1.05	-2.17	0.67	-0.89	2.19	-1.19
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310) 4.31	7.60	3.15	0.47	12.81	-1.58	12.37	0.18	-0.08
TEXTILES	(321) 22.29	1.24	-0.45	4.16	13.33	-0.24	13.18	1.03	3.75
WEARING APPAREL	(322) 6.73	0.75	-0.00	3.04	58.52	-0.45	91.21	1.18	16.41
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) 73.13	31.60	2.45	23.47	1419.06	-9.20	641.31	1.81	57.45
FOOTWEAR	(324) 13.02	8.80	1.74	6.17	169.06	-2.96	118.96	-5.51	45.76
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) -3.74	-0.36	-0.12	2.04	-28.44	-0.02	6.19	-11.90	-0.68
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) 5.75	1.43	-0.56	5.77	20.38	-0.79	29.14	-1.49	60.46
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) -2.56	-2.43	19.97	0.29	-16.83	0.67	-2.11	-4.01	-0.45
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) -1.11	-1.99	-2.10	-3.91	-7.27	0.30	-1.74	-0.47	-1.42
CHEMICALS	(35A) -3.70	-9.58	-5.13	-6.02	-16.21	1.37	-13.39	8.59	-8.20
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) 3.77	14.67	0.45	16.95	55.80	-0.89	25.40	0.18	4.13
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) -13.87	-35.11	-14.61	-30.60	-65.57	1.61	-15.82	-0.79	-18.11
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) -6.17	-3.03	-11.45	-5.88	-10.33	1.20	-18.60	-2.10	-4.13
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) -2.35	-3.59	-8.44	-2.61	-35.38	1.20	-0.58	-2.44	-6.13
IRON & STEEL	(371) -3.89	-0.74	2.51	-2.82	31.47	0.55	10.51	2.21	5.58
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) -16.84	17.46	26.40	-14.59	77.47	-0.11	144.94	31.50	-4.77
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) -5.11	-4.30	-6.68	-3.80	-10.73	0.99	-0.18	-3.19	1.58
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) 3.96	0.41	-1.08	2.64	-1.33	0.69	2.65	-0.09	1.14
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) -0.75	-1.66	-1.08	-0.04	-0.85	0.64	2.10	0.03	7.45
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) -0.16	0.08	-2.56	-0.67	0.41	0.20	0.62	-2.19	2.08
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) -1.07	-1.31	0.50	8.29	-2.36	0.48	82.52	8.48	16.77
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	2.21	0.80	-0.60	0.83	18.08	0.04	0.41	0.85	0.55
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2) 5.11	21.54	3.04	24.08	80.66	0.06	36.68	-0.49	6.64
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4) -2.55	-1.68	0.57	-2.17	-9.37	0.02	-2.16	1.44	-2.05
CONSTRUCTION	( 5) -0.33	-0.59	1.05	-0.32	-1.41	-0.21	1.59	0.09	0.89
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6) -2.11	-1.60	-0.04	-1.84	-8.22	-0.05	-2.50	-1.31	-1.52
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7) -1.50	-0.85	-0.13	-1.33	-5.95	-0.02	-1.76	-0.40	-1.10
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8) -1.92	-1.71	-0.98	-1.73	-9.34	-0.02	-3.19	-0.87	-2.14
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9) -0.61	-0.16	0.68	-0.54	-3.39	-0.09	-0.04	0.08	-0.22
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	-1.14	-0.79	0.45	-0.90	-4.63	-0.05	-0.03	-0.30	-0.61
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.05	8.49	0.00	0.32	0.03	0.15

TABLE C-2  
(continued)NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	MEX	POR	SNG	SP	TWN	TRK	YUG
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>							
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1 ) -0.02	-0.24	1.73	0.19	-1.91	-0.08	-0.17
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310) 0.73	-0.67	3.79	3.88	15.59	0.02	-0.03
TEXTILES	(321) 5.82	1.54	0.59	0.80	5.08	8.34	1.04
WEARING APPAREL	(322) 0.70	8.96	0.81	1.24	19.79	12.95	3.55
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) 1.80	-0.30	64.35	14.40	112.15	111.21	2.62
FOOTWEAR	(324) 1.29	4.33	-1.11	22.33	59.64	7.51	2.68
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) -3.36	0.06	0.57	2.75	3.57	-5.58	1.50
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) 12.34	-0.36	-0.44	7.01	232.99	3.85	3.71
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) -3.02	6.51	1.59	-0.39	-3.69	-3.69	0.22
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) -0.97	-0.98	0.80	1.05	-2.60	-1.78	-0.73
CHEMICALS	(35A) -4.37	0.60	2.65	-4.06	-8.21	-8.35	-1.00
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) 6.17	4.21	-0.21	14.05	4.51	11.52	4.83
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) -27.15	-9.40	2.93	-9.88	-34.17	-25.67	-9.41
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) -5.63	-0.20	1.50	-0.23	-13.57	-9.15	-3.18
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) -1.96	-3.20	1.76	-6.04	1.48	0.07	-2.87
IRON & STEEL	(371) -0.83	2.58	1.16	1.14	1.88	-1.19	-0.05
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) 1.47	1.02	0.43	-4.30	-10.97	3.34	0.73
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) -5.90	-2.01	1.14	-0.62	16.10	-8.79	-1.15
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) 7.43	1.86	1.06	9.47	6.99	-0.33	1.22
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) 5.57	-2.17	0.82	-3.19	7.95	-0.70	0.26
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) -0.35	-0.13	0.74	-0.46	1.84	-0.84	0.38
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) 3.02	1.70	1.10	1.27	17.36	-2.68	-0.71
TOTAL TRADED	-0.14	0.72	1.39	1.03	1.68	0.07	0.29
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>							
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2 ) 10.51	5.90	-0.35	21.43	6.74	18.58	5.44
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4 ) -1.31	-1.43	-0.74	-1.90	-3.71	-1.73	-0.73
CONSTRUCTION	( 5 ) 1.28	-0.82	-0.95	-1.05	1.48	0.68	-0.22
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6 ) -0.98	-1.56	-0.58	-1.96	-2.27	-1.48	-0.70
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7 ) -0.60	-1.10	-0.55	-1.08	-1.97	-0.98	-0.53
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8 ) -1.33	-1.31	-0.65	-1.72	-3.57	-1.75	-0.82
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9 ) 0.23	-0.33	-0.39	0.48	-0.61	-0.20	-0.23
TOTAL NONTRADED	0.33	-0.81	-0.54	-0.84	-1.34	0.06	-0.18
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.40	0.07	0.01













TABLE C-4  
NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS IN BOTH DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1) 5.18	-1.79	2.36	1.96	3.20	-2.57	0.76	-0.18	1.76
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310) 2.46	-1.62	-0.26	0.01	2.87	-0.39	0.60	-0.61	1.58
TEXTILES	(321) 26.35	27.26	10.01	-2.25	4.81	16.24	1.92	2.20	4.65
WEARING APPAREL	(322) -7.11	83.51	9.10	-3.77	6.52	99.54	5.12	-1.77	-0.94
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) 61.70	14.01	-4.03	-6.58	0.50	8.92	-2.70	-2.08	-1.88
FOOTWEAR	(324) -3.51	28.30	-0.12	-0.79	-1.03	37.66	1.31	-5.10	-3.32
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) -2.45	9.04	-2.16	1.01	0.43	-0.46	-0.51	-0.55	-1.58
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) -3.09	-7.44	7.60	-0.28	14.63	4.57	-1.00	2.52	-1.11
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) -1.19	11.03	4.55	2.18	-2.86	-1.64	-0.43	-1.77	-3.68
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) 0.12	-0.31	1.34	0.09	0.24	-1.05	0.29	-0.23	0.26
CHEMICALS	(35A) 4.78	3.25	11.29	-0.22	2.99	1.35	0.28	4.71	4.99
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) 1.19	-6.73	-34.26	-2.32	-34.35	-4.79	-1.07	-8.27	-29.90
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) -10.28	-4.39	3.00	2.07	-1.54	-21.60	2.94	2.90	1.79
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) -1.90	-2.49	-1.58	-0.37	2.21	-2.17	-0.25	0.43	11.26
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) -5.89	-0.56	7.98	-1.69	1.21	-4.10	0.56	1.23	11.59
IRON & STEEL	(371) 1.13	2.47	8.04	1.22	-0.30	-3.73	0.86	2.07	-3.09
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) 32.03	4.05	-10.82	7.33	1.39	-6.05	-1.43	-1.06	6.29
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) -4.25	-1.13	-0.87	-1.30	3.95	-2.41	1.03	1.08	4.73
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) -0.11	6.05	2.07	2.68	4.75	-0.38	2.22	1.59	4.39
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) -5.44	0.33	1.48	0.07	1.66	0.54	0.92	1.82	0.35
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) -5.64	-5.26	17.01	5.23	9.32	2.22	0.70	2.27	-1.68
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) -3.81	5.79	6.22	6.12	9.46	-6.60	-0.14	2.56	7.83
TOTAL TRADED	1.59	5.25	4.02	1.12	3.69	3.46	0.85	1.14	1.84
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2) 6.82	-4.98	-0.46	-1.40	-1.80	-5.08	-0.73	-0.26	0.52
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4) -0.20	-3.75	-1.16	-0.22	-2.01	-2.19	-0.64	-0.49	-1.36
CONSTRUCTION	( 5) -0.15	-2.18	-0.92	0.15	-0.93	-0.77	-0.33	-0.80	-0.76
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6) -0.79	-3.16	-2.52	-0.28	-1.86	-1.18	-0.69	-0.60	-1.75
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7) -0.18	-1.85	-0.76	-0.07	-1.09	-1.02	-0.37	-0.45	-0.75
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8) -0.86	-4.43	-2.11	-0.41	-2.08	-1.93	-0.79	-1.32	-2.20
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9) -0.77	-2.94	-1.79	-0.57	-1.72	-1.31	-0.43	-0.96	-1.44
TOTAL NONTRADED	-0.49	-2.93	-1.77	-0.38	-1.63	-1.34	-0.52	-0.80	-1.36
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	0.09	0.51	0.12	0.01	0.06	0.55	0.00	0.01	0.04

TABLE C-4  
(cont Inued)NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS IN BOTH DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1)	-1.08	4.52	8.63	1.33	0.30	-0.32	0.21	1.84
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	-0.07	3.09	5.04	-0.55	-1.00	0.08	-0.81	-0.13
TEXTILES	(321)	-0.43	22.26	19.93	14.00	8.71	-0.51	-0.26	-1.06
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	3.50	11.04	5.44	12.41	30.44	5.80	-1.04	-1.59
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	-1.67	1.34	19.32	10.90	-12.67	-15.96	-2.43	-9.37
FOOTWEAR	(324)	6.31	6.29	-0.27	14.60	20.20	-0.64	-3.21	-1.21
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	-0.05	0.70	0.67	0.13	-0.38	-1.45	-1.02	0.09
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	1.55	-1.66	-1.04	1.06	3.46	-4.12	1.21	-0.05
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	-0.30	0.19	8.90	4.21	0.82	-0.56	-1.46	0.42
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	0.08	0.21	-0.08	-1.19	-0.40	0.05	0.08	0.04
CHEMICALS	(35A)	-0.75	1.02	-1.67	2.88	0.82	3.84	1.63	0.87
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	-10.48	-8.23	65.00	-5.00	-5.61	-9.17	-4.92	-1.29
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	3.69	2.83	-7.47	-0.45	-3.71	0.38	3.50	-0.07
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	1.72	0.48	-4.62	0.06	-1.28	-1.03	3.00	-0.49
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	0.88	13.92	-1.87	-3.24	-1.16	-0.61	3.30	0.02
IRON & STEEL	(371)	0.11	-1.58	-2.49	2.89	-1.37	-0.81	1.25	-0.07
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	-2.21	-2.82	20.27	3.12	-3.83	-2.33	-0.91	-0.65
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	1.70	0.44	-8.50	1.16	1.98	2.73	1.43	0.29
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	1.08	1.46	-2.95	1.12	1.20	0.96	1.93	0.50
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	0.39	1.94	-6.06	1.25	3.80	2.50	0.47	0.77
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	2.57	1.13	-12.01	4.67	3.16	-1.83	0.47	0.66
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	0.90	6.94	-5.13	0.33	2.71	1.90	4.48	-0.73
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>		0.55	3.56	3.61	1.98	1.67	0.86	0.69	0.25
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2)	-0.25	-3.34	5.08	-1.89	-4.03	-2.61	0.26	-1.03
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4)	-0.07	-0.94	-2.73	-1.11	-1.11	-0.46	-0.08	-0.09
CONSTRUCTION	( 5)	-0.44	-0.44	-1.25	-0.57	-0.38	-0.35	-0.23	0.01
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6)	-0.76	-1.57	-2.20	-0.98	-0.78	-0.57	-0.39	-0.08
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7)	-0.11	-1.14	-1.21	-0.51	-0.53	-0.25	-0.01	-0.06
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8)	-0.56	-1.77	-2.72	-1.46	-1.16	-0.66	-0.44	-0.10
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9)	-0.45	-1.59	-1.89	-1.01	-0.76	-0.54	-0.42	-0.07
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>		-0.49	-1.40	-1.85	-0.92	-0.77	-0.57	-0.34	-0.08
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>		0.01	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00



TABLE C-4  
(continued)

NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS IN BOTH DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	ARG	BRZ	CHL	COL	GRC	HK	IND	ISR	SK
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1) 1.15	1.17	-0.35	1.31	-1.99	1.37	-0.81	3.83	-1.07
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310) 4.23	7.51	2.50	0.25	12.65	-4.55	12.32	-0.20	-0.16
TEXTILES	(321) 17.99	0.93	-0.91	2.91	12.91	-2.35	12.36	-0.69	2.34
WEARING APPAREL	(322) 8.10	0.85	0.76	3.25	62.70	2.42	97.90	2.43	20.42
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) 45.49	27.06	1.21	18.15	1275.43	-23.91	553.65	-0.64	36.01
FOOTWEAR	(324) 14.41	9.20	2.18	6.13	176.69	0.21	125.36	-4.94	52.21
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) -3.63	-0.53	-0.27	1.30	-28.58	-1.85	6.01	-12.18	-1.82
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) 6.45	1.36	-0.56	5.47	20.39	-0.66	29.19	-1.50	61.99
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) -2.77	-2.72	20.18	-1.09	-17.11	-1.96	-2.37	-4.53	-1.38
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) -1.14	-2.10	-2.28	-4.48	-7.36	-0.47	-1.82	-0.75	-1.42
CHEMICALS	(35A) -3.76	-9.66	-4.52	-6.75	-15.93	0.51	-13.40	8.96	-8.34
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) 2.49	13.22	0.68	13.24	54.72	-3.39	24.14	-6.80	2.76
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) -14.02	-35.34	-14.09	-31.93	-65.50	-0.23	-15.94	-1.40	-18.58
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) -6.12	-3.13	-11.43	-6.57	-10.42	-0.49	-18.82	-2.31	-4.56
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) -2.35	-3.67	-8.39	-3.65	-35.45	-0.91	-0.70	-2.87	-6.43
IRON & STEEL	(371) -5.02	-1.50	1.97	-4.71	29.74	-2.20	9.23	1.00	3.36
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) -18.29	13.85	24.32	-17.03	73.29	-4.62	136.64	16.01	-7.16
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) -4.74	-4.19	-5.80	-3.63	-10.23	1.49	0.14	-2.18	2.64
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) 3.19	0.22	-1.26	2.13	-1.50	-1.14	2.49	-0.41	0.75
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) -0.56	-1.53	-0.72	0.00	-0.50	0.73	2.26	0.37	7.93
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) -0.01	0.14	-2.16	-0.70	0.84	0.23	0.71	-1.93	2.34
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) -1.13	-1.56	1.34	6.87	-2.36	-1.07	82.06	8.24	16.00
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	1.86	0.90	-0.26	0.80	16.75	0.33	0.40	1.03	0.59
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2) 3.15	19.26	3.15	18.48	78.88	-0.80	34.72	-1.31	4.37
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4) -2.42	-1.89	0.22	-2.28	-9.54	-0.69	-2.31	1.71	-2.17
CONSTRUCTION	( 5) -0.10	-0.61	0.78	-0.05	-1.47	-0.31	1.59	0.10	1.06
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6) -1.92	-1.77	-0.37	-1.89	-8.35	-0.58	-2.63	-1.46	-1.55
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7) -1.36	-0.95	-0.38	-1.28	-6.07	-0.38	-1.83	-0.44	-1.12
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8) -1.80	-1.82	-1.15	-1.76	-9.43	-0.43	-3.27	-0.95	-2.13
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9) -0.43	-0.23	0.48	-0.40	-3.46	-0.27	-0.07	0.03	-0.18
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	-0.98	-0.92	0.22	-0.87	-4.75	-0.43	-0.16	-0.38	-0.66
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.05	7.67	0.02	0.29	0.03	0.16

TABLE C-4  
(continued)

NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS IN BOTH DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	MEX	POR	SNG	SP	TWN	TRK	YUG
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>							
AGR., FOR. & FISH.	( 1) 0.23	0.01	4.44	0.52	-1.41	-0.01	0.04
FOOD, BEV. & TOB.	(310) 0.56	-1.41	0.22	3.57	14.80	0.03	-0.09
TEXTILES	(321) 4.37	0.77	-2.27	0.22	3.15	7.51	0.68
WEARING APPAREL	(322) 1.11	13.55	6.64	2.38	23.73	14.69	5.37
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) 1.31	-1.27	44.38	11.76	79.73	96.20	1.79
FOOTWEAR	(324) 1.33	6.04	4.07	24.41	66.44	7.59	4.35
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) -3.92	-0.49	-1.21	2.26	1.99	-5.62	1.19
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) 12.40	-0.51	2.61	7.31	236.00	3.88	3.91
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) -3.42	5.49	0.41	-0.78	-4.40	-3.83	-0.16
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) -1.10	-1.24	0.21	0.82	-2.43	-1.83	-0.75
CHEMICALS	(35A) -4.20	0.81	3.23	-3.93	-8.39	-8.04	-0.79
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) 5.27	3.44	-0.82	13.10	2.97	11.01	3.72
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) -27.27	-9.40	2.81	-9.92	-34.69	-25.51	-9.48
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) -5.88	-0.50	1.31	-0.39	-13.79	-9.19	-3.26
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) -2.17	-3.42	1.37	-6.17	0.23	0.06	-2.99
IRON & STEEL	(371) -1.65	1.34	-1.19	0.25	-0.14	-1.84	-0.97
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) -0.72	-0.91	-2.28	-5.59	-12.86	1.75	-1.03
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) -5.27	-1.15	2.95	-0.23	17.55	-8.16	-0.62
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) 6.40	1.45	0.35	8.81	5.82	-0.38	0.83
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) 6.28	-1.75	1.72	-2.98	8.37	-0.45	0.57
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) -0.13	0.11	1.33	-0.25	2.11	-0.60	0.65
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) 2.77	1.72	1.38	1.18	16.40	-2.71	-0.84
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	-0.03	0.97	1.89	1.14	1.55	0.08	0.35
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>							
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2) 8.93	4.76	-1.42	19.88	4.24	17.71	4.02
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4) -1.57	-1.84	-1.03	-2.07	-3.57	-1.81	-0.84
CONSTRUCTION	( 5) 1.20	-1.06	-1.13	-1.08	1.90	0.66	-0.15
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6) -1.19	-1.94	-0.83	-2.08	-2.07	-1.54	-0.69
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7) -0.76	-1.39	-0.78	-1.17	-1.78	-1.02	-0.53
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8) -1.47	-1.59	-0.80	-1.81	-3.34	-1.77	-0.80
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9) 0.13	-0.53	-0.54	0.44	-0.38	-0.23	-0.21
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	0.15	-1.09	-0.75	-0.94	-1.19	-0.00	-0.21
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.39	0.06	0.01









TABLE C-5  
(continued)

NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF NONTARIFF BARRIERS IN OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE AND TEXTILES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

		MEX	POR	SNG	SP	TWN	TRK	YUG
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>								
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1)	1.84	1.33	0.03	2.63	2.81	0.53	0.25
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	4.11	0.54	0.87	4.74	6.75	0.59	0.80
TEXTILES	(321)	-0.47	-0.16	-0.03	-0.26	-2.23	0.03	-0.04
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	-0.27	-0.23	-0.06	-0.23	-0.51	-0.01	-0.06
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	-0.03	0.01	-0.10	-0.04	-0.34	-0.12	0.15
FOOTWEAR	(324)	0.02	0.51	0.08	1.34	0.60	-0.00	0.74
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	-0.16	-0.13	-0.03	-0.12	-0.63	-0.02	-0.06
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	0.01	-0.05	-0.02	-0.32	-0.15	-0.00	-0.11
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	-0.09	-0.06	-0.02	-0.08	-0.30	-0.02	-0.02
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	0.07	0.01	0.14	0.34	0.01	0.01	0.04
CHEMICALS	(35A)	0.25	0.03	0.01	0.10	-0.62	0.19	0.18
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	-0.53	0.04	0.11
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	-0.13	-0.01	-0.01	-0.14	-0.26	0.00	-0.00
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	-0.13	-0.02	-0.00	-0.14	-0.14	0.03	0.01
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	-0.05	-0.00	-0.00	-0.03	-0.05	-0.00	-0.00
IRON & STEEL	(371)	-0.29	-0.06	-0.00	-0.36	-0.61	-0.13	-0.09
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	-0.08	-0.01	-0.00	-0.05	-0.15	0.04	0.02
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	-2.11	-0.30	-0.15	-1.24	-0.38	-0.23	-0.38
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	-2.30	-0.18	-0.08	-0.79	-0.55	-0.06	-0.28
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	0.22	0.01	0.13	0.06	-0.09	0.03	0.16
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	-0.99	-0.51	-0.38	-1.27	-0.63	-0.42	-1.03
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	-0.04	0.03	0.01	-0.03	-0.20	0.01	0.03
TOTAL TRADED		-0.60	0.77	0.38	4.16	1.79	0.49	0.44
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>								
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2)	0.33	0.04	0.01	0.30	-0.44	0.56	0.70
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4)	-0.05	-0.03	-0.01	-0.17	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04
CONSTRUCTION	( 5)	-0.07	-0.21	-0.04	-0.78	0.17	-0.30	-0.35
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6)	-0.68	-0.31	-0.19	-2.05	-1.01	-0.40	-0.44
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7)	0.09	-0.06	-0.00	-0.31	-0.05	-0.05	-0.07
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8)	-0.16	-0.08	-0.07	-0.88	-0.48	-0.09	-0.07
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9)	1.14	-0.13	-0.07	-0.26	0.07	-0.16	-0.16
TOTAL NONTRADED		0.60	-0.77	-0.38	-4.16	-1.79	-0.49	-0.44
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES		-0.00	-0.00	0.0	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00



TABLE C-6  
NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF NONTARIFF BARRIERS IN OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE AND TEXTILES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
( 1 )	1.78	0.82	0.74	0.94	0.98	0.47	0.68	0.10	0.79
(310) AGR., FOR., & FISH.	2.27	0.66	1.27	1.17	3.25	0.45	1.34	0.46	1.93
(321) FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	-0.16	2.67	-2.94	-0.25	-1.64	-0.08	0.70	-0.35	-1.74
(322) TEXTILES	0.09	0.03	-4.88	-0.04	-2.89	-0.70	0.29	-0.53	-1.99
(323) WEARING APPAREL	12.23	6.84	-2.05	0.49	-2.64	0.17	1.99	-0.67	-3.24
(324) LEATHER PRODUCTS	-1.22	11.40	-2.19	-1.16	-0.45	6.03	3.56	-0.68	-0.05
(331) FOOTWEAR	-0.22	-0.00	-1.98	-0.14	-1.46	0.15	0.10	-0.09	-0.81
(332) WOOD PRODUCTS	-0.09	-0.36	-1.21	-0.01	-3.82	0.73	-0.02	-0.23	-0.89
(341) FURNITURE & FIXT.	0.08	0.25	-5.24	-0.05	-1.74	-0.46	-0.69	-0.40	-1.22
(342) PAPER & PAPER PROD.	0.22	1.83	0.22	0.45	0.17	0.68	-1.08	0.30	0.48
(35A) PRINTING & PUBL.	-0.79	-1.18	-3.37	0.70	-1.13	0.25	0.12	0.20	-1.11
(35A) CHEMICALS	3.15	0.82	-35.41	1.03	-9.25	0.91	0.81	-0.83	-4.88
(35B) PETROL. & REL. PROD.	-0.07	1.18	-3.49	-0.07	-2.04	0.19	1.37	-0.60	-6.20
(355) RUBBER PRODUCTS	-0.09	0.03	-5.12	0.49	-1.18	-0.20	-0.42	-0.39	-1.46
(36A) NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	0.21	0.22	-10.05	0.27	-2.53	0.22	0.57	-0.42	-2.13
(362) GLASS & GLASS PROD.	-1.44	0.11	40.88	0.10	-3.12	-1.67	-0.04	4.40	-5.15
(371) IRON & STEEL	0.72	0.34	-8.07	2.58	0.04	1.99	0.96	0.10	-2.04
(372) NONFERROUS METALS	-0.33	-1.43	0.30	-0.56	6.94	1.08	1.54	0.62	0.01
(381) METAL PRODUCTS	-0.11	-1.55	3.15	-1.05	3.58	0.66	2.19	0.36	-0.77
(382) NONELEC. MACHINERY	-2.48	0.42	-0.18	-0.36	0.91	1.08	-0.85	0.53	-0.03
(383) ELEC. MACHINERY	-0.63	-2.09	-1.88	-2.74	-0.39	-1.25	0.11	-1.46	-1.01
(384) TRANSPORT EQUIP.	-1.25	0.94	2.60	1.06	-1.29	0.46	-1.20	0.29	-1.30
(38A) MISC. MANUFACT.	0.39	0.50	1.89	0.16	0.89	0.30	0.51	0.28	0.21
TOTAL TRADED									
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
( 2 )	0.16	0.47	9.10	1.09	-0.90	0.57	0.28	1.26	-0.97
( 4 ) MINING & QUARRYING	-0.33	-0.60	-0.71	-0.06	-0.56	-0.41	-0.36	-0.07	-0.27
( 5 ) ELEC., GAS, & WATER	-0.02	-0.34	0.04	-0.06	0.09	-0.04	-0.12	-0.17	0.05
( 6 ) CONSTRUCTION	-0.19	-0.36	-1.07	-0.11	-0.46	-0.25	-0.44	-0.27	-0.18
( 7 ) WH. & RET. TRADE	-0.11	-0.26	-0.49	-0.03	-0.30	-0.15	-0.22	-0.10	-0.12
( 8 ) TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	-0.23	-0.54	-1.13	-0.12	-0.54	-0.31	-0.45	-0.41	-0.26
( 9 ) FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	-0.15	-0.34	-0.64	-0.07	-0.46	-0.23	-0.31	-0.25	-0.16
( 9 ) COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	-0.15	-0.35	-0.57	-0.05	-0.40	-0.19	-0.32	-0.20	-0.16
TOTAL NONTRADED									
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	0.00	0.01	0.24	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE C-6  
(continued)  
NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF NONTARIFF BARRIERS IN OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE AND TEXTILES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH. (310)	0.05	-0.43	3.22	2.96	1.02	0.65	0.76	0.29	0.54
FOOD, BEV., & TOB. (321)	0.11	-0.53	4.81	2.76	0.67	0.40	0.27	-0.09	0.23
TEXTILES (322)	1.28	-1.24	-1.45	-3.38	3.28	1.69	3.60	0.65	0.54
WEARING APPAREL (323)	0.95	-0.37	-2.20	-0.64	0.78	1.37	0.30	0.25	0.10
LEATHER PRODUCTS (324)	3.26	-0.12	-1.21	-12.73	9.83	5.86	9.74	0.90	2.23
FOOTWEAR (331)	9.98	-0.64	1.40	0.14	4.38	1.15	5.30	-0.02	-1.34
WOOD PRODUCTS (332)	0.35	-0.27	-0.62	-0.96	0.10	0.61	0.07	0.15	0.22
FURNITURE & FIXT. (341)	0.55	-0.11	-1.71	-0.39	-0.04	0.66	-0.27	0.17	0.03
PAPER & PAPER PROD. (342)	0.73	-0.82	-1.48	-1.59	1.08	1.70	0.67	0.39	0.23
PRINTING & PUBL. (35A)	0.55	-0.07	0.43	0.08	0.41	0.81	1.05	0.56	-0.29
CHEMICALS (35B)	-0.56	-0.81	-0.36	-3.11	-0.82	0.80	0.38	0.56	0.54
PETROL. & REL. PROD. (355)	6.43	-2.47	-0.25	-0.63	3.11	2.37	4.45	3.07	1.44
RUBBER PRODUCTS (36A)	-1.45	0.77	-0.93	-0.50	2.24	0.93	1.42	0.71	0.24
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD. (362)	1.34	-0.54	-1.47	-0.80	0.32	-0.04	0.03	1.01	0.13
GLASS & GLASS PROD. (371)	1.25	0.68	-1.68	0.09	0.21	0.88	0.42	1.32	0.20
IRON & STEEL (372)	-1.08	-1.59	-3.01	-1.27	0.95	1.35	0.16	-0.02	-1.20
NONFERROUS METALS (381)	1.43	0.45	-0.28	-2.49	2.02	2.71	1.18	1.98	0.46
METAL PRODUCTS (382)	0.41	-0.33	-1.06	-1.07	-1.85	-0.83	-0.70	0.03	-0.04
NONELEC. MACHINERY (383)	1.34	-0.54	0.23	-0.89	-0.73	-0.70	-0.67	0.42	-0.00
ELEC. MACHINERY (384)	0.42	-0.09	0.06	-0.62	0.57	1.38	0.12	0.15	0.39
TRANSPORT EQUIP. (38A)	-0.79	10.70	-1.17	-1.49	-2.53	-2.37	-1.61	-1.18	-0.71
MISC. MANUFACT. (38A)	1.04	-1.22	-0.57	-1.02	1.20	1.46	1.48	1.83	0.47
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING (2)	-0.40	-0.56	-0.83	-1.26	2.01	1.85	1.02	0.52	0.92
ELEC., GAS, & WATER (4)	-0.19	-0.08	-0.53	-0.92	-0.19	-0.12	-0.67	-0.02	-0.12
CONSTRUCTION (5)	-0.31	-0.12	-0.03	-0.23	-0.14	-0.19	-0.44	-0.13	-0.04
WH. & RET. TRADE (6)	-0.61	0.01	-0.38	-0.45	-0.20	-0.16	-0.44	-0.15	-0.06
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM. (7)	-0.20	-0.07	-0.26	-0.40	-0.07	-0.00	-0.26	0.00	-0.03
FIN., INS., & REAL EST. (8)	-0.44	-0.05	-0.46	-0.60	-0.23	-0.19	-0.66	-0.15	-0.06
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV. (9)	-0.36	-0.15	-0.43	-0.30	-0.19	-0.15	-0.47	-0.16	-0.06
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	<b>-0.05</b>
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>















TABLE C-7  
(continued)  
NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

		MEX	POR	SNG	SP	TWN	TRK	YUG
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>								
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1)	18.06	3.82	0.51	10.57	11.14	5.97	0.77
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	0.16	-0.09	-0.10	0.81	2.05	0.15	0.22
TEXTILES	(321)	-0.66	-0.40	-0.04	-0.42	-1.21	-0.76	-0.16
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	-0.67	-1.00	-0.16	-0.45	-0.54	-0.16	-0.34
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	-0.09	-0.06	-0.06	-0.38	-0.12	-0.23	-0.11
FOOTWEAR	(324)	-0.04	-0.29	-0.02	-0.68	-0.31	0.00	-0.27
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	0.66	0.56	0.10	0.52	0.79	0.04	0.64
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	-0.21	-0.12	-0.07	-1.33	-0.21	-0.01	-0.17
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	-0.26	-0.15	-0.02	-0.24	-0.35	-0.09	-0.08
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	-0.11	-0.01	-0.03	-0.17	-0.06	-0.02	0.00
CHEMICALS	(35A)	-3.12	-0.12	-0.03	-0.84	-1.20	-0.58	-0.28
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	-0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.07	-0.04	0.06
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	-0.50	-0.05	-0.05	-0.63	-0.34	-0.29	-0.24
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	-1.26	-0.10	-0.03	-0.82	-0.36	-0.48	-0.19
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	-0.32	-0.03	-0.01	-0.19	-0.09	-0.09	-0.07
IRON & STEEL	(371)	-0.81	-0.27	-0.02	-0.98	-0.84	-1.32	-0.36
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	-0.26	-0.05	0.00	-0.15	-0.13	-0.57	-0.13
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	-2.19	-0.25	-0.08	-0.94	-0.24	-0.28	-0.25
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	-2.58	-0.16	-0.05	-0.77	-0.36	-0.03	-0.24
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	-0.90	-0.03	-0.18	-0.31	-0.80	-0.08	-0.25
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	-0.26	-0.08	-0.03	-0.23	-0.11	-0.12	-0.13
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	-0.30	-0.45	-0.15	-0.66	-0.41	-0.15	-0.15
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>		<b>4.31</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>-0.50</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>-1.72</b>
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>								
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2)	-0.88	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.02	-0.57	0.34
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4)	-0.15	-0.03	0.01	-0.12	-0.11	-0.11	0.01
CONSTRUCTION	( 5)	-0.12	-0.02	0.04	0.04	-0.61	0.32	0.38
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6)	-2.48	-0.43	0.09	-1.42	-3.04	-0.61	0.23
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7)	-0.48	-0.11	0.10	-0.18	-0.80	-0.19	0.13
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8)	-0.50	-0.08	0.05	-0.40	-1.24	-0.15	0.04
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9)	0.29	-0.01	0.19	0.30	-0.61	0.44	0.58
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>		<b>-4.31</b>	<b>-0.67</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>-1.72</b>	<b>-6.39</b>	<b>-0.87</b>	<b>1.72</b>
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>		<b>-0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

TABLE C-8  
NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH. ( 1)	-4.35	-12.85	-16.08	-3.26	-7.75	-16.38	-9.93	-4.38	-4.93
FOOD, BEV., & TOB. (310)	-1.78	-1.94	-0.96	-1.32	-3.90	-3.50	-2.85	-0.70	-1.08
TEXTILES (321)	-0.37	2.14	0.73	0.30	1.28	2.52	2.01	0.89	2.35
WEARING APPAREL (322)	0.31	3.40	0.16	0.16	1.28	5.69	1.69	0.28	2.38
LEATHER PRODUCTS (323)	-3.01	3.27	0.17	2.03	2.06	-1.40	3.70	1.38	3.42
FOOTWEAR (324)	0.34	4.22	-0.17	0.22	0.90	6.12	1.46	0.28	1.67
WOOD PRODUCTS (331)	0.69	3.32	2.22	0.17	2.47	2.36	1.08	1.27	3.10
FURNITURE & FIXT. (332)	0.40	2.10	-0.91	0.61	-0.81	4.62	-1.07	0.31	1.50
PAPER & PAPER PROD. (341)	-0.11	2.99	1.17	-2.45	1.52	4.78	1.65	0.46	2.34
PRINTING & PUBL. (342)	0.20	1.78	0.37	0.04	0.82	2.42	1.21	0.27	1.64
CHEMICALS (35A)	-0.27	1.74	0.68	-0.24	0.74	1.99	1.18	0.36	1.70
PETROL. & REL. PROD. (35B)	5.80	3.62	12.94	1.93	13.75	4.21	3.98	4.76	16.76
RUBBER PRODUCTS (355)	0.00	2.35	0.87	-0.82	1.55	2.96	1.76	0.32	2.45
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD. (36A)	0.24	1.94	0.51	-0.08	1.11	3.16	1.41	0.20	2.42
GLASS & GLASS PROD. (362)	-0.41	1.31	-0.15	-0.50	1.31	1.99	0.92	-0.06	2.14
IRON & STEEL (371)	-0.47	2.33	-0.91	-0.59	1.40	3.07	1.26	-0.12	1.87
NONFERROUS METALS (372)	-0.22	3.24	2.64	2.41	2.08	4.75	1.94	1.12	3.49
METAL PRODUCTS (381)	0.08	1.64	0.41	-0.08	0.69	2.39	1.16	0.17	1.55
NONELEC. MACHINERY (382)	0.20	1.74	0.25	-0.44	0.99	2.57	1.14	0.18	1.25
ELEC. MACHINERY (383)	0.21	1.63	0.27	-0.03	0.69	2.61	1.14	0.20	0.97
TRANSPORT EQUIP. (384)	0.27	1.23	0.37	-0.07	1.30	1.70	0.95	0.29	0.87
MISC. MANUFACT. (38A)	-0.03	1.47	0.45	-0.40	1.27	2.94	1.49	0.24	1.74
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	-1.14	-2.58	-1.39	-0.98	-2.11	-4.33	-2.17	-0.54	-2.12
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING ( 2)	1.15	4.38	1.09	1.51	1.55	5.56	3.33	0.84	3.12
ELEC., GAS, & WATER ( 4)	0.67	3.76	0.96	0.17	1.55	5.73	2.56	0.68	2.20
CONSTRUCTION ( 5)	0.42	1.69	0.64	0.31	0.89	2.75	1.20	0.36	1.37
WH. & RET. TRADE ( 6)	0.42	2.17	0.94	0.23	1.19	3.29	1.39	0.37	1.96
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM. ( 7)	0.34	2.04	0.59	0.16	1.01	2.92	1.46	0.33	1.47
FIN., INS., & REAL EST. ( 8)	0.64	2.99	0.85	0.46	1.33	4.34	2.25	0.55	2.53
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV. ( 9)	0.44	1.82	0.67	0.41	0.90	2.90	1.29	0.38	1.55
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	0.46	2.09	0.76	0.35	1.04	3.23	1.46	0.40	1.73
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	0.01	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.26	0.07	0.01	0.04



TABLE C-8  
(continued)NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1 ) -12.43	-27.16	-12.83	-0.44	-19.58	-0.82	-35.32	-11.38	0.95
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310) -3.00	-4.51	-5.60	0.14	-4.97	-0.48	-4.37	-3.70	-0.09
TEXTILES	(321) 1.66	1.57	2.60	-0.94	1.72	0.96	3.25	0.46	0.12
WEARING APPAREL	(322) 2.26	4.84	2.54	-0.44	3.86	-0.45	6.28	0.43	-0.14
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) 1.90	4.26	4.40	-4.08	0.52	3.41	4.35	0.92	0.56
FOOTWEAR	(324) 0.54	5.25	1.65	0.13	5.14	-0.77	6.77	0.21	-0.10
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) 2.62	1.06	2.59	0.56	2.58	2.51	3.73	0.99	0.69
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) 0.37	3.99	2.00	0.17	3.14	1.30	4.59	0.57	-0.00
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) 2.33	4.39	2.60	-1.07	3.99	-0.06	4.19	0.44	-0.21
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) 1.80	4.23	0.97	-0.07	1.93	-0.02	3.58	0.41	-0.05
CHEMICALS	(35A) 1.91	4.63	1.63	-0.64	2.22	-0.05	3.84	-0.05	-0.19
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) 17.93	37.57	7.52	2.54	6.47	2.97	8.97	4.84	0.62
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) 3.17	5.32	1.86	-0.37	3.66	-0.24	5.32	-0.12	-0.29
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) 2.26	4.98	1.50	-0.02	2.78	-0.12	4.41	0.42	-0.18
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) 2.24	3.04	2.53	-0.41	0.94	-0.82	2.76	-0.05	-0.29
IRON & STEEL	(371) 2.20	5.48	1.32	-0.95	4.40	-1.14	5.50	0.46	-0.37
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) 3.18	6.25	2.76	-1.34	6.65	1.26	6.48	1.78	-0.23
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) 2.11	4.51	1.08	-0.16	2.23	-0.35	3.71	0.23	-0.22
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) 2.07	4.72	1.23	-0.20	2.48	-0.43	4.59	0.37	-0.37
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) 1.91	4.20	0.92	-0.07	2.37	-0.40	3.93	0.39	-0.27
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) 2.15	3.26	0.74	-0.03	1.62	-0.01	2.73	0.48	-0.14
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) 2.35	5.38	1.97	-0.65	2.61	-0.43	3.91	0.13	-0.36
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	-2.81	-6.61	-2.55	-0.28	-4.43	-0.19	-4.76	-0.95	0.01
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2 ) 4.15	9.50	3.61	0.09	6.95	1.38	8.28	0.68	0.35
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4 ) 2.58	7.94	1.39	0.17	4.74	0.07	7.68	0.60	-0.05
CONSTRUCTION	( 5 ) 2.41	4.94	0.87	0.20	2.11	0.06	3.51	0.47	0.00
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6 ) 4.17	5.12	1.25	0.14	2.53	0.06	4.45	0.47	-0.02
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7 ) 1.83	3.90	1.00	0.09	2.35	0.08	4.04	0.33	-0.02
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8 ) 3.13	8.36	1.35	0.24	3.65	0.14	6.18	0.81	0.00
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9 ) 2.11	4.74	1.17	0.18	2.26	0.10	3.73	0.50	0.01
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	2.90	5.06	1.17	0.16	2.50	0.10	4.61	0.51	-0.00
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	0.16	0.66	0.07	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.81	0.02	0.00







TABLE C-9

NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF NONTARIFF BARRIERS IN TEXTILES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

		ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>										
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1)	0.46	0.54	0.23	0.43	0.31	0.74	1.96	1.13	0.33
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	0.22	0.13	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.58	-0.10	-0.00
TEXTILES	(321)	-0.80	-1.02	-0.55	-0.28	-0.10	-0.64	-2.27	-1.88	-0.11
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	-0.40	-3.70	-2.29	-0.96	-0.66	-3.88	-8.62	-5.87	-0.35
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.11	0.01	0.14	0.43	0.13	0.01
FOOTWEAR	(324)	0.01	0.37	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.44	0.12	0.01
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.13	0.12	0.00
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.22	0.00
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	-0.00	0.14	0.04	-0.16	-0.00	0.53	0.11	0.02	0.00
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.16	0.05	0.00
CHEMICALS	(35A)	-0.03	0.07	0.18	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.49	0.70	0.01
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.24	0.05	0.01
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.22	0.16	0.00
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	0.01	0.10	0.08	-0.00	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.13	-0.00
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	0.00	0.03	0.10	-0.00	-0.00	0.02	0.09	0.05	-0.00
IRON & STEEL	(371)	0.01	0.38	0.08	-0.04	-0.00	0.09	0.35	0.12	0.00
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	0.04	0.06	0.07	-0.03	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.00
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	0.04	0.30	0.18	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.46	0.46	0.01
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	0.01	0.20	0.06	-0.02	0.01	0.20	0.58	0.58	0.00
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	0.02	0.22	0.10	0.03	0.02	0.11	0.60	0.80	0.01
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.49	0.30	0.00
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	0.11	0.27	0.18	0.41	0.16	0.08	0.82	1.85	0.06
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>		-0.11	-1.47	-1.17	-0.25	-0.07	-1.65	-2.42	-0.77	0.03
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>										
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2)	0.07	0.09	0.06	-0.00	0.00	0.18	0.26	0.18	0.00
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4)	-0.01	0.06	0.02	-0.00	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.04	-0.00
CONSTRUCTION	( 5)	0.01	0.15	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.19	0.01	-0.01
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6)	-0.03	0.38	0.37	0.05	0.02	0.34	0.64	0.02	0.00
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7)	-0.01	0.19	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.23	0.33	0.08	-0.01
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8)	0.02	0.17	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.19	0.35	0.10	-0.01
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9)	0.05	0.44	0.38	0.13	0.03	0.49	0.58	0.33	-0.00
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>		0.11	1.47	1.17	0.25	0.07	1.65	2.42	0.77	-0.03
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE C-9  
(continued)

		IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO ELIMINATION OF NONTARIFF BARRIERS IN TEXTILES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES										
TRADED GOODS										
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1)	1.18	-0.27	0.52	0.35	0.19	0.26	0.14	0.29	3.17
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	0.27	0.29	-0.01	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.23	0.24
TEXTILES	(321)	-2.98	-7.16	-0.32	-0.27	-0.14	-0.37	-0.94	-1.86	-5.34
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	-8.72	-4.54	-1.31	-0.36	-0.47	-1.82	-1.35	-5.28	-9.33
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	0.23	0.11	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.76
FOOTWEAR	(324)	1.25	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.09
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	0.10	0.37	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.19
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	0.28	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.02	0.11	0.12
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	0.10	0.43	0.01	0.01	-0.00	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.04
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	0.08	0.17	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.11
CHEMICALS	(35A)	0.53	0.18	0.09	-0.01	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.23	0.02
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	0.19	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.12
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	0.24	0.17	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.11
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	0.42	0.16	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.08
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02
IRON & STEEL	(371)	0.51	0.21	0.01	0.00	-0.00	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.21
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	0.17	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.15
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	0.49	0.36	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.15	0.13	0.34	0.53
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	0.59	0.50	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.16	0.18	0.31	0.64
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	0.45	0.73	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.16	0.17	0.33	0.77
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	0.62	0.38	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.25	0.40
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	1.23	4.40	0.28	0.03	0.06	0.19	0.67	2.06	1.94
TOTAL TRADED		-2.63	-3.13	-0.31	0.09	-0.15	-0.50	-0.52	-2.20	-4.96
NONTRADED GOODS										
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2)	0.52	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.13	0.49
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4)	0.14	0.09	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.08
CONSTRUCTION	( 5)	0.21	0.18	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.18	0.19
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6)	0.58	1.42	0.05	-0.04	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.55	1.15
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7)	0.28	0.33	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.20	0.25
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8)	0.36	0.14	0.04	-0.01	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.35	0.93
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9)	0.53	0.86	0.16	-0.02	0.05	0.21	0.14	0.72	1.88
TOTAL NONTRADED		2.63	3.13	0.31	-0.09	0.15	0.50	0.52	2.20	4.96
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES		0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00







TABLE C-10  
NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF NONTARIFF BARRIERS IN TEXTILES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

		ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
TRADED GOODS										
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1)	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.08	0.14	0.25	0.09	0.06	0.14
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	0.11	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.17	0.09	-0.02	-0.00
TEXTILES	(321)	-1.31	-1.32	-0.53	-0.26	-0.42	-2.32	-0.62	-0.46	-0.53
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	-0.64	-7.87	-3.96	-0.82	-3.10	-10.53	-3.16	-1.75	-2.54
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	2.22	2.34	0.39	1.11	0.36	4.45	0.94	0.29	0.58
FOOTWEAR	(324)	0.05	1.89	0.16	0.12	0.36	2.09	0.54	0.18	0.28
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	0.02	0.34	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.45	0.08	0.06	0.08
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	0.02	0.22	0.32	0.09	0.34	0.89	0.12	0.19	0.11
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	-0.01	0.43	0.14	-0.11	-0.01	0.96	0.09	0.01	0.04
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	0.01	0.21	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.17	0.07	0.02	0.05
CHEMICALS	(35A)	-0.05	0.13	0.21	0.05	0.06	0.20	0.12	0.10	0.11
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	0.34	0.27	0.76	0.02	0.10	0.44	0.17	0.15	0.39
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	0.04	0.48	0.20	0.05	0.04	0.45	0.25	0.12	0.12
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	0.01	0.23	0.15	-0.01	0.01	0.22	0.06	0.04	-0.04
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	0.00	0.26	0.31	-0.01	-0.01	0.48	0.12	0.04	-0.05
IRON & STEEL	(371)	0.01	0.45	0.07	-0.06	-0.01	0.51	0.15	0.02	0.06
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	0.15	0.45	0.25	-0.06	0.03	0.77	0.14	0.08	0.14
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	0.03	0.33	0.15	0.03	0.07	0.36	0.09	0.07	0.18
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	0.01	0.31	0.09	-0.02	0.01	0.30	0.12	0.04	0.08
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	0.03	0.26	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.34	0.11	0.07	0.05
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	0.01	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.22	0.07	0.04	0.02
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	0.18	0.75	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.26	0.41	0.50
TOTAL TRADED		-0.01	-0.11	-0.09	-0.01	-0.01	-0.17	-0.03	-0.01	0.01
NONTRADED GOODS										
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2)	0.09	0.39	0.15	-0.00	0.01	0.56	0.15	0.05	0.01
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4)	-0.01	0.17	0.07	-0.00	0.01	0.26	0.04	0.02	-0.02
CONSTRUCTION	( 5)	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00	-0.01
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6)	-0.00	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.00
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7)	-0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.01	-0.01
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8)	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.03	0.01	-0.02
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9)	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.01	-0.00
TOTAL NONTRADED		0.00	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.02	0.01	-0.00
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES		0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00





TABLE C-10  
(continued)

NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF NONTARIFF BARRIERS IN TEXTILES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	ARG	BRZ	CHL	COL	GRC	HK	IND	ISR	SK
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH. FOOD, BEV., & TOB. TEXTILES WEARING APPAREL LEATHER PRODUCTS FOOTWEAR WOOD PRODUCTS FURNITURE & FIXT. PAPER & PAPER PROD. PRINTING & PUBL. CHEMICALS PETROL. & REL. PROD. RUBBER PRODUCTS NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD. GLASS & GLASS PROD. IRON & STEEL NONFERROUS METALS METAL PRODUCTS NONELEC. MACHINERY ELEC. MACHINERY TRANSPORT EQUIP. MISC. MANUFACT.	( 1) (310) (321) (322) (323) (324) (331) (332) (341) (342) (35A) (35B) (355) (36A) (362) (371) (372) (381) (382) (383) (384) (38A)	-1.05 -1.62 39.69 -0.32 -4.28 -1.05 -1.15 -0.63 -1.43 -1.07 -1.40 -1.61 -1.95 -1.58 -1.03 -1.69 -1.69 -1.32 -1.22 -0.89 -0.57 -1.30	-0.02 -0.28 2.43 1.79 -0.48 -0.16 -0.11 -0.14 -0.10 -0.06 -0.08 -0.44 -0.29 -0.07 -0.24 -0.60 -0.08 -0.07 -0.08 -0.06 -0.06	-0.25 -0.71 7.29 5.60 -1.66 -0.86 -0.75 -0.97 -0.96 -0.54 -1.93 -1.88 -0.86 -0.92 -1.27 -1.49 -0.53 -0.45 -0.38 -0.36 -1.02	-0.41 -1.70 9.84 24.12 -7.21 -1.58 -1.24 -0.82 -1.24 -0.56 -1.14 -2.38 -2.57 -1.68 -1.37 -2.34 -2.81 -0.86 -0.64 -0.65 -0.60 -0.93	-11.47 -18.07 22.57 70.29 -34.83 -30.74 -20.18 -31.24 -27.17 -13.97 -20.08 -25.64 -28.21 -24.99 -26.21 -30.19 -19.57 -17.67 -12.73 -7.44 -26.78	-0.10 -1.29 7.93 48.18 -11.67 -1.68 -0.51 -2.37 -0.48 -0.20 -0.51 -2.19 -1.06 -1.10 -0.58 -1.73 -3.62 -0.50 -0.32 -0.21 -0.20 -3.35	-0.33 -1.04 18.62 12.00 -1.34 -0.88 -1.07 -0.67 -1.28 -0.59 -2.23 -6.80 -2.77 -0.82 -1.39 -1.84 -7.00 -1.22 -0.56 -0.87 -0.68 -2.12	-0.53 -2.09 13.09 38.69 -17.76 -6.27 -4.28 -5.71 -3.28 -0.85 -2.26 -4.09 -4.96 -3.03 -2.45 -4.82 -5.25 -3.35 -1.44 -2.36 -1.27 -5.67
TOTAL TRADED	2.63	0.05	0.12	0.18	0.52	17.32	0.07	1.28	0.66
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING ELEC., GAS, & WATER CONSTRUCTION WH. & RET. TRADE TRANSP., STOR., & COMM. FIN., INS., & REAL EST. COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 2) ( 4) ( 5) ( 6) ( 7) ( 8) ( 9)	-2.55 -1.85 -0.98 -1.79 -1.22 -1.35 -0.88	-0.66 -0.07 -0.03 -0.04 -0.05 -0.07 -0.08 -0.03	-2.81 -0.34 -0.10 -0.25 -0.21 -0.36 -0.13	-3.40 -0.80 -0.38 -0.55 -0.53 -0.74 -0.36	-17.07 -17.95 -9.76 -14.41 -12.44 -15.14 -8.96	-3.08 -0.24 -0.00 -0.16 -0.14 -0.26 -0.08	-1.53 -0.08 -0.31 -0.75 -0.49 -0.55 -0.28	-6.64 -1.19 -0.29 -0.75 -0.82 -1.16 -0.48
TOTAL NONTRADED	-1.22	-0.06	-0.08	-0.20	-0.57	-12.77	-0.20	-0.45	-0.81
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	4.81	0.01	0.05	0.15

TABLE C-10  
(continued)

NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF NONTARIFF BARRIERS IN TEXTILES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

		MEX	POR	SNG	SP	TWN	TRK	YUG
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>								
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1 )	-0.19	-1.32	-1.18	-0.13	-0.70	-0.10	-0.35
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	-0.55	-2.65	-2.99	-0.41	-5.91	-1.07	-0.98
TEXTILES	(321)	16.97	11.25	39.41	5.27	18.77	10.30	6.82
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	3.24	38.79	54.93	8.10	43.04	12.61	17.78
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	-0.36	-2.59	-2.01	-0.66	-16.02	-8.46	-1.59
FOOTWEAR	(324)	-0.35	-3.36	-3.02	-0.43	-6.23	-0.37	-1.55
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	-0.94	-2.50	-2.04	-0.45	-4.41	-0.57	-1.29
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	-0.17	-1.79	-2.16	-0.27	-13.00	-0.78	-1.38
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	-0.57	-4.35	-3.27	-0.36	-2.49	-0.69	-0.95
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	-0.26	-1.55	-1.78	-0.23	-0.91	-0.44	-0.47
CHEMICALS	(35A)	-0.66	-1.97	-2.01	-0.28	-1.24	-1.07	-0.89
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	-1.05	-3.35	-2.18	-0.60	-4.15	-2.03	-1.83
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	-1.09	-3.96	-3.16	-0.74	-5.71	-2.55	-1.99
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	-0.70	-2.55	-2.60	-0.38	-2.68	-1.20	-0.99
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	-0.57	-2.39	-2.91	-0.34	-4.95	-0.94	-1.00
IRON & STEEL	(371)	-0.82	-3.47	-3.00	-0.54	-4.57	-1.82	-1.44
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	-1.35	-3.80	-3.11	-0.56	-4.71	-2.57	-1.69
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	-0.56	-2.17	-1.99	-0.25	-4.30	-0.96	-0.73
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	-0.89	-1.70	-1.71	-0.37	-2.72	-0.34	-0.75
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	-0.59	-1.40	-1.17	-0.17	-2.28	-0.48	-0.54
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	-0.25	-0.93	-0.77	-0.14	-1.12	-0.43	-0.40
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	-0.45	-2.88	-2.37	-0.29	-5.87	-0.75	-0.89
TOTAL TRADED		0.21	1.70	5.04	0.23	0.84	0.15	0.83
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>								
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2 )	-1.78	-5.04	-3.76	-0.94	-6.63	-3.26	-2.40
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4 )	-0.44	-2.34	-2.37	-0.29	-0.83	-0.54	-0.74
CONSTRUCTION	( 5 )	-0.14	-1.29	-1.25	-0.13	-0.26	-0.19	-0.33
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6 )	-0.36	-2.04	-1.86	-0.24	-0.28	-0.41	-0.51
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7 )	-0.27	-1.62	-1.62	-0.19	-0.71	-0.36	-0.46
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8 )	-0.34	-2.00	-1.84	-0.23	-1.15	-0.55	-0.59
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9 )	-0.16	-1.18	-1.15	-0.13	-0.43	-0.22	-0.32
TOTAL NONTRADED		-0.28	-1.54	-1.56	-0.20	-0.72	-0.39	-0.49
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES		0.02	0.22	0.37	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.04

TABLE C-11  
 NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR  
 IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
 ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES, ALL TARIFFS AND NTBS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1 ) 0.82	-46.80	-21.63	-8.02	-11.63	-50.28	-205.49	-74.99	-8.90
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310) 7.18	-0.97	1.66	1.52	2.53	-1.97	-1.93	-3.12	1.27
TEXTILES	(321) 2.49	5.11	-3.27	-0.09	-0.37	0.21	10.73	4.28	0.13
WEARING APPAREL	(322) -0.16	-1.90	-6.32	-0.69	-1.44	-2.08	-1.15	-5.67	-0.48
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) 3.57	2.33	-0.11	1.01	0.09	1.23	4.86	0.57	0.04
FOOTWEAR	(324) -0.39	11.44	-0.89	-0.55	0.23	3.81	10.19	-1.86	0.09
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) -1.16	1.26	-0.23	1.54	0.09	1.63	1.33	1.22	0.02
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) -0.74	-1.33	0.97	0.02	1.71	1.41	-1.53	4.18	-0.00
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) -0.63	3.92	0.68	-1.57	-0.50	4.11	0.35	-3.97	-0.20
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) 0.29	1.07	1.16	0.50	0.51	0.97	0.60	0.75	0.25
CHEMICALS	(35A) -0.17	0.38	6.68	-1.02	0.16	0.82	2.20	22.10	0.29
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) 0.58	0.23	-7.55	0.52	-0.30	0.16	7.54	0.61	-0.00
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) -2.45	-0.47	0.04	-0.92	0.16	-1.22	4.15	0.39	-0.09
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) -1.03	0.05	-2.99	-0.27	0.09	0.37	0.73	-0.73	0.85
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) -0.54	0.12	-0.14	-0.36	-0.08	0.02	1.26	-0.12	0.27
IRON & STEEL	(371) -1.14	4.04	45.48	0.39	-0.24	0.18	4.85	34.67	-0.41
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) 6.08	1.16	-3.37	9.76	0.12	0.45	1.31	1.09	0.14
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) -5.01	-0.42	0.45	-3.73	4.19	0.70	17.37	8.85	0.36
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) -0.32	3.67	3.94	0.99	5.87	3.09	25.57	24.02	0.18
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) -6.37	2.71	2.19	-0.99	1.12	1.81	7.01	28.59	0.13
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) 1.13	0.14	-1.60	-4.45	1.66	0.61	10.47	-7.70	-0.09
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) -3.44	3.27	4.11	5.74	2.61	-0.24	0.72	15.51	0.90
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	-1.43	-11.00	19.25	-0.67	6.30	-34.20	-98.86	48.66	-5.23
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2 ) 4.85	1.10	4.38	4.12	-0.12	1.87	6.28	8.35	0.30
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4 ) 0.03	0.51	0.02	-0.19	-0.17	1.31	3.03	0.49	0.19
CONSTRUCTION	( 5 ) 3.02	2.61	1.66	2.91	1.45	4.26	16.93	-4.68	1.14
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6 ) -2.98	2.88	-11.25	-2.05	-1.49	8.31	15.87	-9.00	1.44
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7 ) 0.16	2.21	-0.42	0.31	-0.13	4.25	11.58	-2.17	0.56
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8 ) -0.61	0.85	-3.42	-0.18	-0.72	3.85	15.67	-10.52	0.31
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9 ) -3.04	0.84	-10.23	-4.24	-5.11	10.35	29.50	-31.13	1.30
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	1.43	11.00	-19.25	0.67	-6.30	34.20	98.86	-48.66	5.23
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	-0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00



TABLE C-11  
(continued)NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES, ALL TARIFFS AND NTBS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
TRADED GOODS									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1 ) -389.18	-2068.35	-24.78	12.81	-33.64	-0.09	-103.87	-76.14	65.29
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310) -11.80	-89.94	5.17	5.65	-1.98	0.16	-2.62	-33.05	8.05
TEXTILES	(321) 17.15	-2.82	0.74	0.42	1.00	0.54	1.48	6.90	0.49
WEARING APPAREL	(322) 2.74	20.35	-1.70	-0.43	0.16	-2.00	0.08	-2.41	-9.16
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) 4.45	2.14	0.28	0.09	0.57	0.65	0.55	1.04	3.00
FOOTWEAR	(324) 43.85	2.00	0.56	0.06	0.29	1.45	2.40	-0.92	-5.59
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) 3.22	6.41	-0.05	-0.06	0.73	2.65	0.59	0.17	5.63
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) 5.44	8.42	-0.05	-0.04	0.41	1.54	0.12	3.08	0.49
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) 3.67	15.44	0.26	0.10	2.17	2.04	0.83	-2.37	2.60
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) 3.57	25.07	1.42	-0.06	0.56	0.31	2.42	3.10	-3.31
CHEMICALS	(35A) -1.67	24.01	6.02	-1.35	0.51	0.30	5.43	2.20	9.41
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) 7.76	16.39	0.30	0.35	0.24	0.12	0.12	3.27	4.69
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) 4.36	12.87	0.53	-0.58	-0.09	-0.88	0.33	2.88	-1.73
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) 16.16	24.64	-0.63	-0.48	0.35	-0.42	0.64	7.40	-2.79
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) 3.62	3.23	1.18	-0.07	-0.06	-0.07	0.09	1.84	-0.33
IRON & STEEL	(371) 5.59	26.57	-1.85	-0.18	1.38	0.18	0.79	4.24	-13.76
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) 3.22	9.64	0.08	0.25	1.77	0.82	1.12	3.73	-0.12
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) 14.05	47.14	0.06	-2.49	0.27	0.67	3.75	6.61	-1.76
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) 24.63	61.49	2.78	-0.51	0.95	0.96	5.68	17.92	1.35
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) 13.20	77.63	2.59	-1.20	1.06	4.91	7.51	5.24	13.75
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) 11.54	160.82	-0.04	0.08	-0.04	-3.68	0.07	-5.23	-16.08
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) 15.40	60.99	5.23	-0.98	0.73	1.77	9.23	24.98	-4.93
TOTAL TRADED	-199.02	-1555.86	-1.88	11.37	-22.66	11.93	-63.27	-25.52	55.19
NONTRADED GOODS									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2 ) 11.90	15.15	0.22	0.08	1.08	0.48	4.69	5.07	12.92
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4 ) 5.40	24.69	0.19	-0.49	0.77	-0.21	3.84	1.60	-1.69
CONSTRUCTION	( 5 ) 30.77	222.81	4.78	-0.45	2.73	-0.59	5.77	4.37	-0.30
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6 ) 72.99	564.64	-0.08	-3.33	5.31	-3.16	12.44	1.59	-28.07
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7 ) 15.82	125.86	0.31	-1.45	3.37	-0.40	8.80	4.67	-2.23
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8 ) 29.15	135.21	-0.38	-1.77	2.16	-1.64	13.72	4.23	-7.44
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9 ) 33.01	467.50	-3.15	-3.95	7.25	-6.42	14.01	3.99	-28.37
TOTAL NONTRADED	199.03	1555.86	1.88	-11.37	22.66	-11.93	63.27	25.52	-55.19
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00







TABLE C-12  
NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES, ALL TARIFFS AND NTBS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

		ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>										
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1)	0.22	-12.07	-14.62	-1.41	-5.08	-15.57	-8.68	-4.21	-3.60
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	3.59	-1.16	1.55	0.57	2.70	-2.71	-0.31	-0.56	2.37
TEXTILES	(321)	4.20	6.93	-3.08	-0.09	-1.47	0.76	2.98	1.05	0.63
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	-0.25	-4.11	-10.52	-0.59	-6.61	-5.81	-0.43	-1.70	-3.51
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	78.50	45.91	-1.69	10.96	3.69	44.81	11.07	1.28	1.61
FOOTWEAR	(324)	-3.37	78.71	-7.20	-2.71	6.84	87.32	13.30	-2.85	2.53
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	-2.14	12.06	-0.88	1.27	0.59	4.30	0.78	0.63	0.63
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	-2.70	-4.35	6.56	0.04	8.89	14.44	-1.48	3.62	-0.06
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	-2.05	13.20	2.23	-1.08	-3.65	7.68	0.28	-2.00	-3.31
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	0.39	3.95	2.66	0.49	1.40	2.95	0.27	0.34	2.36
CHEMICALS	(35A)	-0.30	0.71	8.06	-1.07	0.56	3.41	0.56	3.32	2.97
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	10.09	3.81	-43.26	2.62	-8.68	5.13	5.49	1.71	-0.09
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	-12.09	-3.59	0.47	-2.99	-3.59	-19.50	4.79	0.30	-4.02
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	-2.30	0.12	-5.35	-0.57	0.33	1.95	0.37	-0.26	9.93
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	-6.35	0.95	-0.44	-2.51	-2.06	0.41	1.71	-0.11	8.39
IRON & STEEL	(371)	-1.57	4.92	52.13	0.53	-2.82	1.05	2.14	5.87	-6.57
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	26.01	8.44	-11.43	19.27	3.55	7.46	2.14	0.97	7.87
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	-4.39	-0.47	0.40	-2.43	10.76	2.29	3.54	1.45	4.68
Nonelec. Machinery	(382)	-0.29	5.70	6.15	0.90	8.59	4.79	5.48	1.82	3.88
Elec. Machinery	(383)	-7.46	3.15	2.22	-0.72	2.95	5.67	1.26	2.42	1.13
Transport Equip.	(384)	0.79	0.38	-2.09	-2.35	3.69	1.56	1.52	-0.90	-0.66
Misc. Manufact.	(38A)	-5.77	9.42	11.95	7.48	9.31	-1.50	0.23	3.50	7.53
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>		0.09	-0.20	2.78	0.03	0.98	-3.29	-1.09	0.51	-1.10
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>										
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2)	6.42	4.88	12.29	2.86	-0.35	6.16	3.76	2.28	3.09
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4)	0.03	1.55	0.07	-0.17	-0.47	4.80	1.68	0.22	1.34
CONSTRUCTION	( 5)	0.61	1.04	0.52	0.45	0.75	2.70	0.92	-0.24	1.51
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6)	-0.22	0.60	-1.56	-0.12	-0.42	2.64	0.45	-0.25	0.85
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7)	0.04	1.13	-0.15	0.04	-0.08	2.67	0.99	-0.14	0.88
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8)	-0.13	0.63	-1.41	-0.04	-0.48	3.37	1.25	-0.78	1.11
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9)	-0.24	0.14	-1.04	-0.13	-0.72	2.16	0.63	-0.58	0.61
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>		0.04	0.65	-0.72	0.01	-0.38	2.67	0.77	-0.34	0.92
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>		0.05	0.29	0.42	0.02	0.05	0.32	0.06	0.02	0.03

TABLE C-12  
(continued)

		NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES, ALL TARIFFS AND NTBS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES									
		IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US	
TRADED GOODS											
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1)	-12.44	-27.51	-8.06	9.44	-18.14	-0.04	-34.78	-10.90	2.00	
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	-2.79	-5.71	2.92	8.05	-3.71	0.18	-3.67	-4.17	0.46	
TEXTILES	(321)	2.88	-0.24	1.54	2.28	7.33	1.93	2.33	1.33	0.04	
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	0.76	3.55	-5.28	-2.08	1.38	-7.14	0.26	-0.71	-0.78	
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	9.50	3.98	10.03	2.90	46.13	22.54	17.86	2.51	3.40	
FOOTWEAR	(324)	35.20	5.16	10.40	1.03	15.12	41.54	23.24	-1.08	-3.15	
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	3.27	1.01	-0.12	-0.36	3.05	3.79	2.49	0.14	1.06	
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	4.09	3.92	-0.24	-0.57	4.04	8.06	0.93	2.60	0.12	
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	2.82	4.04	0.90	0.92	8.44	3.02	3.79	-1.04	0.39	
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	2.37	4.25	1.84	-0.30	1.35	0.62	4.56	0.93	-0.31	
CHEMICALS	(35A)	-0.35	4.12	8.29	-9.11	2.50	0.65	6.22	0.50	0.87	
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	25.94	35.01	3.03	47.31	8.99	3.80	10.14	9.16	2.69	
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	3.72	8.69	2.91	-9.68	-2.47	-5.28	5.58	2.45	-0.66	
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	5.34	4.74	-1.96	-5.57	2.91	-1.26	3.20	3.41	-0.63	
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	4.04	3.82	12.39	-2.74	-2.47	-1.04	2.07	2.84	-0.18	
IRON & STEEL	(371)	1.33	4.17	-3.50	-5.69	8.68	0.24	4.81	1.09	-1.75	
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	3.37	5.34	0.53	7.84	15.63	5.29	6.70	3.50	-0.04	
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	3.84	4.72	0.10	-9.47	0.93	0.65	5.28	1.15	-0.12	
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	4.77	4.63	2.83	-4.29	2.99	0.60	4.43	2.10	0.06	
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	2.22	5.38	2.91	-6.52	4.20	5.21	6.52	0.73	0.75	
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	1.72	14.10	-0.04	0.39	-0.07	-2.44	0.53	-0.58	-0.89	
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	4.93	7.21	9.26	-8.14	4.74	5.29	8.29	6.56	-0.38	
TOTAL TRADED		-1.80	-6.18	-0.00	2.87	-3.24	0.94	-3.71	-0.23	0.25	
NONTRADED GOODS											
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2)	3.72	8.78	1.06	1.59	10.29	2.32	8.20	1.48	1.66	
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4)	2.21	7.77	0.41	-3.01	4.13	-0.63	6.53	0.47	-0.23	
CONSTRUCTION	( 5)	1.77	4.63	1.10	-0.49	1.86	-0.20	2.99	0.26	-0.01	
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6)	2.81	5.03	-0.01	-1.71	1.81	-0.53	3.71	0.04	-0.14	
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7)	1.45	3.76	0.10	-1.29	2.12	-0.14	3.56	0.30	-0.06	
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8)	2.15	8.13	-0.12	-2.25	2.67	-0.68	5.09	0.30	-0.10	
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9)	1.37	4.44	-0.25	-1.45	1.49	-0.50	2.91	0.06	-0.10	
TOTAL NONTRADED		2.04	4.86	0.06	-1.47	1.90	-0.44	3.86	0.16	-0.08	
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES		0.20	0.69	0.04	0.11	0.22	0.02	0.79	0.03	0.00	

TABLE C-12  
(continued)

NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES, ALL TARIFFS AND NTBS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

	ARG	BRZ	CHL	COL	GRC	HK	IND	ISR	SK
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1 ) -0.49	0.34	0.69	0.05	-0.02	-9.99	0.02	1.61	-0.25
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310) 0.66	1.93	0.95	-0.16	0.07	-17.55	0.74	1.51	-1.29
TEXTILES	(321) 32.85	1.93	2.63	5.89	8.70	21.64	6.88	16.73	11.67
WEARING APPAREL	(322) 1.21	1.21	-0.58	4.20	21.63	68.93	40.79	10.71	34.68
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) -26.04	-4.81	-1.47	-5.63	-18.33	-50.74	-23.47	-3.37	-26.59
FOOTWEAR	(324) 0.66	0.84	0.97	0.17	4.16	-20.62	4.32	0.49	5.46
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) -0.99	-0.33	0.10	-0.94	-0.91	-19.05	-0.59	-0.58	-3.06
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) 0.10	-0.37	-0.19	-1.21	-1.12	-28.98	-2.37	-0.76	-5.01
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) -1.99	-0.71	-2.26	-2.59	-2.03	-27.23	-1.04	-1.82	-4.20
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) -1.10	-0.26	-0.04	-0.77	-0.63	-13.54	-0.37	-0.56	-0.84
CHEMICALS	(35A) -1.92	-0.70	0.25	-1.51	-1.05	-18.89	-0.80	-1.55	-2.06
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) -3.65	-2.26	-0.02	-4.67	-2.91	-24.41	-3.28	-9.33	-4.40
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) -3.02	-1.49	-0.38	-4.18	-3.09	-27.51	-1.71	-3.69	-5.28
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) -1.72	-0.36	-0.45	-1.77	-2.21	-24.39	-1.85	-1.19	-3.39
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) -1.15	-0.30	-0.41	-2.39	-1.91	-26.56	-0.93	-2.06	-2.87
IRON & STEEL	(371) -4.14	-1.81	-1.70	-3.79	-4.56	-26.64	-3.76	-3.59	-6.92
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) -4.61	-4.89	-2.65	-4.52	-5.51	-30.43	-7.61	-16.71	-7.00
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) -2.09	-0.33	-0.05	-0.84	-0.92	-18.66	-0.73	-1.26	-3.29
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) -3.07	-0.54	-0.51	-1.21	-1.06	-18.21	-0.76	-1.19	-2.04
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) -0.99	-0.13	0.23	-0.35	-0.36	-11.26	-0.18	-0.48	-1.52
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) -0.68	-0.80	-1.19	-1.76	-2.12	-8.40	-0.74	-2.61	-2.91
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) -1.75	-0.75	0.09	-2.57	-1.27	-25.67	-4.70	-2.53	-5.85
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	2.19	0.28	0.52	0.14	0.64	17.21	0.14	1.51	0.69
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2 ) -5.61	-3.36	-0.37	-6.69	-4.22	-17.24	-4.68	-2.01	-7.16
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4 ) -1.83	-0.52	-0.65	-0.53	-1.14	-18.21	-0.67	0.16	-1.43
CONSTRUCTION	( 5 ) -0.66	-0.13	-0.30	0.15	-0.49	-10.23	-0.12	-0.41	-0.36
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6 ) -1.65	-0.41	-0.54	-0.36	-0.83	-14.75	-0.55	-1.00	-0.95
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7 ) -1.10	-0.24	-0.27	-0.08	-0.59	-12.59	-0.36	-0.57	-0.84
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8 ) -1.30	-0.35	-0.37	-0.46	-0.94	-15.30	-0.56	-0.69	-1.27
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9 ) -0.63	-0.15	-0.21	0.06	-0.40	-9.17	-0.19	-0.30	-0.48
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	-1.05	-0.32	-0.33	-0.15	-0.74	-13.03	-0.48	-0.54	-0.93
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	4.63	0.01	0.05	0.13



TABLE C-12  
(continued)NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES, ALL TARIFFS AND NTBS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

		MEX	POR	SNG	SP	TWN	TRK	YUG
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>								
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1 )	0.07	-0.65	1.24	0.35	0.16	-0.02	0.10
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	0.23	-1.04	6.71	1.49	1.08	-0.70	0.11
TEXTILES	(321)	15.58	10.02	36.42	4.59	15.68	9.69	6.21
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	2.70	35.35	51.33	7.06	36.50	11.56	16.34
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	-0.76	-2.67	-25.60	-1.75	-32.14	-13.55	-0.23
FOOTWEAR	(324)	-0.08	1.04	8.68	3.94	3.63	-0.40	3.30
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	-0.02	-1.84	-1.47	0.18	-4.65	-0.44	-0.44
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	-0.61	-2.10	-0.68	-0.59	-13.16	-0.91	-1.03
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	-1.21	-5.79	-5.04	-0.96	-3.93	-0.95	-1.38
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	-0.34	-1.58	-1.05	-0.22	-0.98	-0.46	-0.43
CHEMICALS	(35A)	-0.51	-1.67	-1.52	-0.21	-1.92	-0.64	-0.44
RUBBER & REL. PROD.	(35B)	-1.53	-3.48	-2.32	-1.01	-5.62	-2.01	-1.84
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	-1.61	-4.19	-3.64	-1.22	-7.47	-2.53	-2.05
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	-1.16	-2.84	-2.99	-0.76	-3.57	-1.33	-1.11
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	-1.11	-2.74	-4.11	-0.78	-7.38	-1.16	-1.33
IRON & STEEL	(371)	-2.22	-5.16	-5.84	-2.07	-7.74	-2.91	-2.71
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	-3.58	-5.56	-5.58	-2.09	-7.26	-3.98	-3.12
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	-0.70	-2.06	-1.72	-0.36	-5.39	-0.85	-0.67
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	-2.84	-2.40	-3.26	-1.67	-4.86	-0.48	-1.44
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	0.13	-0.88	-0.18	0.00	-2.08	-0.23	-0.16
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	-1.37	-1.98	-2.76	-1.10	-2.91	-1.22	-1.40
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	-0.82	-2.99	-2.42	-0.62	-7.52	-0.88	-0.99
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>		<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.85</b>
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>								
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2 )	-2.60	-5.26	-4.01	-1.62	-8.92	-3.24	-2.52
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4 )	-0.79	-2.63	-2.59	-0.61	-1.28	-0.72	-0.87
CONSTRUCTION	( 5 )	-0.28	-1.46	-1.45	-0.27	-0.16	-0.28	-0.36
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6 )	-0.65	-2.31	-2.07	-0.51	-0.63	-0.57	-0.57
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7 )	-0.38	-1.71	-1.65	-0.32	-0.77	-0.40	-0.44
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8 )	-0.55	-2.21	-2.03	-0.42	-1.37	-0.65	-0.63
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9 )	-0.20	-1.25	-1.22	-0.19	-0.40	-0.25	-0.30
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>		<b>-0.43</b>	<b>-1.69</b>	<b>-1.69</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	<b>-0.94</b>	<b>-0.45</b>	<b>-0.52</b>
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>		<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.03</b>

TABLE C-13  
 NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR  
 IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
 TARIFF HARMONIZATION BY COUNTRY

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH. ( 1)	8.92	0.54	1.76	2.93	2.28	-5.41	9.20	10.57	1.23
FOOD, BEV., & TOB. (310)	2.64	-0.51	-0.05	1.16	0.55	0.11	2.48	-2.11	-0.24
TEXTILES (321)	2.74	2.03	3.41	-1.84	0.21	2.73	3.36	3.19	0.02
WEARING APPAREL (322)	-3.93	15.57	4.73	-3.50	0.78	18.39	9.84	-1.54	0.06
LEATHER PRODUCTS (323)	1.08	-0.15	-0.09	0.38	-0.21	0.18	-0.61	0.10	-0.09
FOOTWEAR (324)	-0.33	1.28	0.06	-0.20	-0.06	1.42	2.03	-1.44	-0.03
WOOD PRODUCTS (331)	-0.01	-1.66	-0.33	-3.48	-0.06	-1.86	0.29	1.09	0.05
FURNITURE & FIXT. (332)	-0.55	-1.96	-0.15	0.07	-0.13	0.23	0.04	1.01	-0.03
PAPER & PAPER PROD. (341)	1.02	-1.15	0.49	0.43	-0.17	-4.09	-0.34	0.60	-0.07
PRINTING & PUBL. (342)	1.57	0.93	0.03	1.04	0.05	-0.25	-1.36	-0.38	0.07
CHEMICALS (35A)	3.61	2.10	2.54	-1.24	-0.17	0.62	-3.24	1.74	-0.03
PETROL. & REL. PROD. (35B)	0.39	0.24	-1.09	-0.30	0.43	0.09	-1.39	1.39	0.17
RUBBER PRODUCTS (355)	0.76	-0.29	0.12	-0.48	0.07	-0.99	0.25	2.50	0.04
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD. (36A)	0.35	0.52	-0.02	-0.46	-0.35	0.01	-0.42	0.61	-0.18
GLASS & GLASS PROD. (362)	-0.07	-0.08	1.30	-0.06	-0.03	-0.21	-0.13	0.31	-0.04
IRON & STEEL (371)	1.15	-1.34	-5.87	1.06	-0.04	-0.51	1.01	-2.98	0.01
NONFERROUS METALS (372)	-5.39	-1.30	-1.47	1.09	-0.03	-0.71	0.49	-1.71	-0.02
METAL PRODUCTS (381)	-2.33	-0.88	-0.01	-1.75	0.22	-0.71	0.55	1.66	0.09
NONELEC. MACHINERY (382)	0.27	-1.20	-0.78	0.56	-0.84	-1.24	-0.48	-4.21	-0.09
ELEC. MACHINERY (383)	-1.60	-0.72	0.00	0.18	0.01	-0.16	-0.83	0.81	0.01
TRANSPORT EQUIP. (384)	-2.68	-1.69	3.27	1.80	-0.43	0.09	-3.50	-0.65	-0.11
MISC. MANUFACT. (38A)	1.06	-0.43	-1.19	1.74	0.09	-0.80	-0.34	1.07	-0.06
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	<b>8.66</b>	<b>9.87</b>	<b>6.66</b>	<b>-0.87</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>16.89</b>	<b>11.64</b>	<b>0.78</b>
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING ( 2)	-2.18	0.42	-1.06	-1.12	-0.04	-0.04	-0.77	0.48	-0.05
ELEC., GAS, & WATER ( 4)	-0.56	-0.35	-0.09	-0.09	-0.12	-0.49	-0.44	-0.20	-0.03
CONSTRUCTION ( 5)	-2.18	-3.36	-1.49	0.75	-0.41	-0.88	-2.40	-5.23	-0.24
WH. & RET. TRADE ( 6)	-2.65	-2.86	-1.74	0.47	-0.33	-1.33	-5.61	-1.82	-0.29
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM. ( 7)	-0.67	-0.84	-0.68	-0.39	-0.38	-1.26	-1.74	-1.54	-0.06
FIN., INS., & REAL EST. ( 8)	-0.30	-0.88	-0.54	0.12	-0.24	-0.81	-2.93	-1.39	-0.05
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV. ( 9)	-0.11	-2.00	-1.04	1.14	-0.67	-2.11	-3.00	-1.93	-0.07
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	<b>-8.66</b>	<b>-9.87</b>	<b>-6.66</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>-2.18</b>	<b>-6.93</b>	<b>-16.89</b>	<b>-11.64</b>	<b>-0.78</b>
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>

TABLE C-13  
(continued)NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
TARIFF HARMONIZATION BY COUNTRY

	IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1 ) 0.59	-27.82	2.80	4.29	2.09	1.82	0.36	2.01	14.74
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310) 1.94	8.01	0.36	0.74	0.00	-0.26	0.34	-0.98	0.03
TEXTILES	(321) 2.95	-2.27	3.19	0.01	1.38	1.99	0.30	0.00	-5.98
WEARING APPAREL	(322) 11.83	-1.67	2.18	0.16	1.07	5.92	1.61	-0.12	-15.88
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323) 0.84	0.56	-0.16	0.02	0.22	-0.02	-0.17	0.17	-2.21
FOOTWEAR	(324) 8.63	0.01	0.18	-0.08	0.23	0.77	0.27	-1.29	-0.88
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331) 1.58	17.51	0.23	-0.16	0.06	-1.65	-0.33	0.57	-1.94
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332) -0.67	-0.12	-0.10	-0.06	0.20	0.76	-0.35	0.41	0.38
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341) 0.44	1.02	-0.25	0.13	0.36	-0.74	-0.10	-0.09	1.64
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342) -1.01	0.35	-0.39	0.67	-0.26	-0.17	-0.16	-1.01	-1.64
CHEMICALS	(35A) -7.55	1.36	0.73	0.98	0.10	-0.13	0.47	-3.51	1.50
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B) 5.76	1.73	-0.25	0.12	0.03	0.05	-0.05	3.88	-1.00
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355) 0.44	-0.57	0.35	0.19	-0.06	-0.68	0.04	0.45	-0.18
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A) -2.10	2.60	-0.09	-0.02	0.14	0.01	0.03	-0.24	-2.12
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362) -0.49	0.09	0.18	0.01	-0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.14	-0.23
IRON & STEEL	(371) -1.31	-7.79	-0.23	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.06	0.65	0.60
NONFERROUS METALS	(372) 0.99	4.56	-0.14	-0.00	-2.30	-3.63	-0.15	0.48	1.79
METAL PRODUCTS	(381) -1.02	0.46	0.13	-1.43	-0.05	0.10	0.28	0.71	-0.08
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382) -3.33	-4.22	-0.89	-0.23	-0.14	-0.81	-1.99	0.05	-0.46
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383) -2.93	3.07	-0.01	-0.44	0.01	0.83	1.05	-2.37	3.79
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384) -2.33	2.07	-0.60	-1.45	0.51	0.47	-0.22	-4.24	6.06
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A) -2.07	-1.40	-0.28	-0.24	-0.02	0.10	-0.73	3.82	-4.72
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>	11.17	-2.48	6.95	3.31	3.64	4.82	0.56	-0.49	-6.77
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2 ) -0.74	1.99	-0.22	0.08	-0.34	-0.25	-0.67	1.59	-2.78
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4 ) -0.85	0.52	-0.09	-0.13	-0.19	-0.20	0.00	-0.20	0.26
CONSTRUCTION	( 5 ) -2.10	-8.86	-1.43	-0.56	-0.61	-0.77	-0.39	-1.64	0.43
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6 ) -3.15	10.21	-1.87	-1.15	-0.76	-1.07	0.15	0.24	3.18
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7 ) -2.28	0.93	-0.70	-0.41	-0.53	-0.61	-0.02	-0.35	-0.01
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8 ) -1.67	1.04	-0.82	-0.36	-0.33	-0.52	0.13	-0.18	1.50
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9 ) -0.38	-3.35	-1.81	-0.78	-0.89	-1.40	0.23	1.03	4.19
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>	-11.17	2.48	-6.95	-3.31	-3.64	-4.82	-0.56	0.49	6.77
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	-0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00







TABLE C-14  
NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
TARIFF HARMONIZATION BY COUNTRY

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFF	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
( 1 ) AGR., FOR., & FISH.	2.41	0.15	1.30	0.52	1.03	-1.80	0.41	0.61	0.51
(310) FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	1.30	-0.60	-0.05	0.44	0.58	0.15	0.40	-0.38	-0.44
(321) TEXTILES	4.64	2.69	3.32	-1.70	0.87	10.44	0.92	0.78	0.10
(322) WEARING APPAREL	-6.19	41.18	8.68	-2.95	3.77	69.54	3.74	-0.46	0.42
(323) LEATHER PRODUCTS	19.08	-2.35	-1.33	4.05	-8.00	5.49	-1.32	0.22	-3.87
(324) FOOTWEAR	-2.86	6.72	0.52	-1.00	-1.66	26.32	2.52	-2.20	-0.91
(331) WOOD PRODUCTS	-0.02	-13.88	-1.29	-2.82	-0.38	-4.68	0.17	0.56	1.39
(332) FURNITURE & FIXT.	-2.03	-6.32	-1.01	0.12	-0.64	2.20	0.04	0.86	-0.68
(341) PAPER & PAPER PROD.	3.42	-3.56	1.59	0.30	-1.28	-7.10	-0.27	0.30	-1.14
(342) PRINTING & PUBL.	2.15	3.40	0.07	1.01	0.13	-0.75	-0.61	-0.17	0.68
(35A) CHEMICALS	6.41	4.06	2.99	-1.30	-0.58	2.56	-0.82	0.26	-0.30
(35B) PETROL. & REL. PROD.	6.69	4.12	-7.85	-1.49	13.79	2.85	-0.98	3.95	9.84
(355) RUBBER PRODUCTS	4.07	-2.28	1.45	-1.58	1.65	-16.13	0.28	1.90	1.80
(36A) NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	0.80	1.19	-0.04	-0.97	-1.23	0.03	-0.21	0.21	-1.99
(362) GLASS & GLASS PROD.	-0.80	-0.62	4.15	-0.41	-0.86	-4.59	-0.17	0.30	-1.06
(371) IRON & STEEL	1.62	-1.58	-5.27	1.45	-0.47	-2.91	0.44	-0.49	0.24
(372) NONFERROUS METALS	-18.54	-8.66	-5.14	1.98	-0.72	-10.67	0.80	-1.50	-0.98
(381) METAL PRODUCTS	-2.07	-0.98	-0.01	-1.15	0.53	-2.29	0.11	0.27	1.12
(382) NONELEC. MACHINERY	0.24	-1.80	-1.18	0.51	-1.18	-1.86	-0.10	-0.32	-1.77
(383) ELEC. MACHINERY	-1.93	-0.82	0.00	0.14	0.63	-0.49	-0.15	0.07	0.07
(384) TRANSPORT EQUIP.	-1.84	-4.56	4.40	0.97	-0.93	-0.22	-0.50	-0.08	-0.80
(38A) MISC. MANUFACT.	1.84	-1.18	-3.22	2.20	0.32	-4.93	-0.11	0.24	-0.51
TOTAL TRADED	0.60	1.08	0.58	-0.03	0.30	1.60	0.21	0.11	0.18
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
( 2 ) MINING & QUARRYING	-2.75	1.85	-2.77	-0.77	-0.12	-0.13	-0.45	0.13	-0.48
( 4 ) ELEC., GAS, & WATER	-0.66	-1.06	-0.26	-0.08	-0.34	-1.73	-0.24	-0.09	-0.18
( 5 ) CONSTRUCTION	-0.44	-1.32	-0.47	0.12	-0.21	-0.55	-0.13	-0.27	-0.31
( 6 ) WH. & RET. TRADE	-0.20	-0.59	-0.24	0.03	-0.09	-0.42	-0.16	-0.05	-0.17
( 7 ) TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	-0.15	-0.43	-0.25	-0.05	-0.23	-0.78	-0.15	-0.10	-0.09
( 8 ) FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	-0.07	-0.64	-0.22	0.02	-0.16	-0.70	-0.23	-0.10	-0.17
( 9 ) COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	-0.01	-0.34	-0.11	0.03	-0.09	-0.44	-0.06	-0.04	-0.03
TOTAL NONTRADED	-0.21	-0.57	-0.25	0.01	-0.13	-0.53	-0.13	-0.08	-0.14
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00



TABLE C-14  
(continued)  
NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
TARIFF HARMONIZATION BY COUNTRY

	IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1 )	-0.43	0.95	3.07	1.25	0.72	0.15	0.31	0.45
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	0.53	0.20	1.02	0.01	-0.30	0.49	-0.13	0.00
TEXTILES	(321)	0.49	6.80	0.07	10.31	7.26	0.48	0.00	-0.51
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	3.34	7.23	0.81	9.91	24.58	5.57	-0.03	-1.36
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	1.72	-5.29	0.59	15.78	-0.72	-5.03	0.41	-2.42
FOOTWEAR	(324)	6.11	3.31	-1.30	11.79	20.28	2.39	-1.50	-0.50
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	1.59	0.65	-0.90	0.24	-2.29	-1.39	0.45	-0.37
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	-0.49	-0.50	-0.99	2.01	3.90	-2.68	0.34	0.10
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	0.33	-0.87	1.23	1.34	-1.08	-0.44	-0.04	0.25
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	-0.66	-0.50	3.57	-0.63	-0.34	-0.30	-0.30	-0.15
CHEMICALS	(35A)	-1.56	0.97	7.20	0.47	-0.29	0.52	-0.79	0.14
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	18.66	-2.45	13.98	1.06	1.76	-4.29	10.95	-0.56
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	0.36	1.91	3.32	-1.58	-4.11	0.60	0.38	-0.07
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	-0.67	-0.30	-0.25	1.12	0.02	0.14	-0.11	-0.48
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	-0.54	1.85	0.30	-1.17	-0.41	0.51	0.21	-0.13
IRON & STEEL	(371)	-0.31	-0.44	3.85	0.52	0.16	0.34	0.16	0.08
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	1.03	-0.92	-0.14	-17.26	-20.29	-0.86	0.45	0.59
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	-0.27	0.18	5.53	-0.16	0.10	0.38	0.12	-0.00
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	-0.63	-0.89	-1.97	-0.42	-0.51	-1.51	0.01	-0.02
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	-0.49	-0.01	-2.44	0.05	0.87	0.89	-0.33	0.21
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	-0.35	-0.75	-7.15	0.89	0.32	-1.68	-0.47	0.34
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	-0.64	-0.47	-2.07	-0.12	0.28	-0.63	0.98	-0.37
TOTAL TRADED		0.14	0.54	0.81	0.69	0.45	0.06	-0.00	-0.03
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2 )	-0.23	-1.03	1.68	-3.02	-1.19	-1.11	0.46	-0.35
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4 )	-0.35	-0.20	-0.79	-0.98	-0.59	0.01	-0.06	0.03
CONSTRUCTION	( 5 )	-0.12	-0.33	-0.60	-0.41	-0.26	-0.20	-0.10	0.01
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6 )	-0.12	-0.23	-0.60	-0.26	-0.18	0.04	0.01	0.02
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7 )	-0.21	-0.23	-0.36	-0.33	-0.22	-0.01	-0.02	-0.00
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8 )	-0.12	-0.27	-0.46	-0.40	-0.22	0.05	-0.01	0.02
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9 )	-0.02	-0.14	-0.29	-0.18	-0.11	0.05	0.01	0.01
TOTAL NONTRADED		-0.11	-0.22	-0.43	-0.30	-0.18	-0.03	0.00	0.01
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00







TABLE C-15  
NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
TARIFF HARMONIZATION BY INDUSTRY

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
( 1 )	6.01	-3.54	-0.43	0.32	0.08	-4.23	1.54	5.63	-0.43
(310) AGR., FOR., & FISH.	2.75	-0.59	-1.48	-0.61	-0.36	0.21	-0.71	-3.79	-0.33
(321) FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	8.79	8.78	-2.60	-1.25	0.00	1.39	-1.08	-0.71	-0.00
(322) TEXTILES	-3.51	10.16	-1.31	-0.50	0.00	9.08	0.64	4.20	0.21
(323) WEARING APPAREL	3.24	0.98	-0.12	-0.00	-0.03	0.67	-0.59	-0.20	-0.02
(324) LEATHER PRODUCTS	-0.17	2.67	-0.06	-0.09	-0.01	1.13	-0.36	0.08	-0.00
(331) FOOTWEAR	-1.16	0.54	-0.05	-1.28	-0.07	-0.34	-0.21	-0.87	-0.01
(332) WOOD PRODUCTS	-0.66	-1.70	0.06	-0.44	0.65	0.23	0.47	0.65	0.03
(341) FURNITURE & FIXT.	-0.03	2.24	0.78	-0.70	-0.16	-1.63	-0.16	-0.72	-0.10
(342) PAPER & PAPER PROD.	0.20	0.21	0.43	0.28	0.13	-0.10	-0.01	-0.20	0.07
(35A) PRINTING & PUBL.	2.14	1.51	0.90	-1.02	-0.08	0.72	-2.03	-2.54	0.01
(35B) CHEMICALS	0.21	-0.15	-0.39	-0.01	-0.53	-0.00	0.27	-0.40	-0.27
(358) PETROL. & REL. PROD.	-1.59	-0.80	0.05	-0.72	-0.00	-1.14	0.54	0.67	0.02
(355) RUBBER PRODUCTS	-0.62	-0.36	0.15	-0.55	0.09	-0.01	-0.14	0.59	0.19
(36A) NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	-0.29	0.02	-0.08	0.05	0.02	-0.16	0.15	0.03	0.08
(362) GLASS & GLASS PROD.	0.70	2.57	-0.26	-0.25	0.03	-0.33	0.43	1.38	-0.01
(371) IRON & STEEL	5.76	0.60	-0.61	0.50	0.04	-0.30	-0.31	-0.48	0.11
(372) NONFERROUS METALS	-3.98	-1.40	0.51	-1.33	0.90	-0.47	1.79	1.72	0.19
(381) METAL PRODUCTS	0.08	2.52	0.04	0.18	0.91	-0.37	2.15	4.28	0.05
(382) NONELEC. MACHINERY	-3.29	-0.57	-0.04	0.92	0.32	-0.03	0.73	0.17	0.07
(383) ELEC. MACHINERY	-6.61	-1.98	2.49	0.67	0.25	0.18	-3.10	-2.24	-0.12
(384) TRANSPORT EQUIP.	-1.50	0.92	-0.95	0.47	0.72	-0.81	-0.10	1.25	0.21
(38A) MISC. MANUFACT.	6.48	22.64	-2.96	-5.36	2.90	3.70	-0.10	8.50	-0.05
TOTAL TRADED									
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
( 2 )	4.55	-0.25	-0.07	-0.46	-0.17	-0.32	0.10	-0.36	0.03
( 4 ) MINING & QUARRYING	0.13	-0.49	0.05	-0.07	-0.05	-0.21	-0.07	-0.19	0.00
( 5 ) ELEC., GAS, & WATER	0.03	-2.82	0.51	1.37	-0.02	-0.31	0.28	-0.78	0.04
( 6 ) CONSTRUCTION	-4.99	-7.21	0.62	1.15	-0.60	-0.57	-1.17	-2.62	-0.02
( 7 ) WH. & RET. TRADE	0.10	-1.38	0.33	-0.08	-0.10	-0.54	-0.01	-0.58	0.09
( 8 ) TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	-1.47	-2.80	0.34	0.47	-0.30	-0.44	-0.24	-1.35	-0.03
( 9 ) FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	-4.82	-7.70	1.18	2.99	-1.66	-1.31	1.20	-2.61	-0.07
( 9 ) COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	-6.48	-22.64	2.96	5.36	-2.90	-3.70	0.10	-8.50	0.05
TOTAL NONTRADED									
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00

TABLE C-15  
(continued)NET CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT (1000 MAN YEARS) BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
TARIFF HARMONIZATION BY INDUSTRY

	IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
AGR., FOR., & FISH.	( 1)	2.31	-1.97	6.71	1.02	3.14	0.20	2.21	1.54
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	(310)	1.25	-2.56	1.92	-0.23	-0.52	0.14	-0.35	-5.91
TEXTILES	(321)	-1.85	0.31	2.59	0.46	-0.25	-3.66	0.29	-15.47
WEARING APPAREL	(322)	-1.83	0.18	0.04	0.31	-0.00	-0.26	2.40	-11.18
LEATHER PRODUCTS	(323)	-0.37	-0.00	0.98	0.09	-0.28	-0.31	-0.15	-5.06
FOOTWEAR	(324)	-5.06	0.02	-0.01	0.10	0.10	-0.10	-0.45	1.26
WOOD PRODUCTS	(331)	0.71	-0.18	0.05	-0.03	-0.51	-0.19	-0.76	-1.43
FURNITURE & FIXT.	(332)	-0.88	0.30	-0.06	0.15	0.13	-0.22	0.38	0.91
PAPER & PAPER PROD.	(341)	0.78	0.24	0.58	-0.08	-1.15	-0.07	-0.59	0.61
PRINTING & PUBL.	(342)	-0.14	0.59	0.08	-0.30	0.08	0.22	-0.21	-0.45
CHEMICALS	(35A)	-4.37	0.75	0.35	-0.08	0.01	-0.04	-3.18	1.55
PETROL. & REL. PROD.	(35B)	1.47	0.06	0.37	0.03	0.05	-0.01	0.24	-1.88
RUBBER PRODUCTS	(355)	0.90	0.24	-0.33	-0.11	-0.66	0.12	0.60	1.15
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	(36A)	0.50	0.21	-0.27	0.10	0.17	0.19	0.67	-1.64
GLASS & GLASS PROD.	(362)	-0.11	-0.04	-0.01	-0.00	-0.01	0.09	-0.08	-0.13
IRON & STEEL	(371)	0.01	0.10	0.00	-0.57	-0.95	-0.07	-0.76	-1.03
NONFERROUS METALS	(372)	-0.56	-0.03	0.52	-1.01	-1.79	-0.38	-1.06	-1.97
METAL PRODUCTS	(381)	0.43	0.79	-1.88	0.13	0.60	0.41	0.43	0.88
NONELEC. MACHINERY	(382)	0.87	0.61	-0.28	-0.19	-0.94	-2.69	2.13	-7.16
ELEC. MACHINERY	(383)	-0.21	0.35	-0.76	-0.05	-0.34	0.45	-1.26	1.41
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	(384)	-2.44	-0.34	-2.10	-0.17	-0.80	-0.12	-4.87	8.72
MISC. MANUFACT.	(38A)	-0.02	0.67	-0.50	-0.16	-0.14	-1.52	2.80	-2.02
<b>TOTAL TRADED</b>		<b>-8.62</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>7.98</b>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>-4.04</b>	<b>-7.82</b>	<b>-1.57</b>	<b>-37.29</b>
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
MINING & QUARRYING	( 2)	0.05	0.06	0.25	-0.16	-0.09	-0.09	-0.68	-6.77
ELEC., GAS, & WATER	( 4)	-0.10	0.00	-0.22	-0.05	-0.00	0.36	-0.13	0.68
CONSTRUCTION	( 5)	1.78	0.20	-0.66	0.02	0.12	0.47	0.84	2.32
WH. & RET. TRADE	( 6)	2.58	-0.25	-2.54	0.29	0.67	1.80	0.68	13.68
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	( 7)	0.18	-0.03	-0.70	-0.14	-0.02	0.70	-0.24	0.48
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	( 8)	1.42	-0.04	-1.16	0.09	0.68	2.01	-0.18	7.22
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	( 9)	2.70	0.11	-2.95	0.55	2.69	2.58	1.29	19.70
<b>TOTAL NONTRADED</b>		<b>8.62</b>	<b>-3.04</b>	<b>-7.98</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>7.82</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>37.29</b>
<b>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>







TABLE C-16

NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
TARIFF HARMONIZATION BY INDUSTRY

	ALA	ATA	BLX	CND	DEN	FIN	FR	GFR	IRE
<b>TRADED GOODS</b>									
( 1 )	1.62	-0.97	-0.31	0.06	0.04	-1.41	0.07	0.32	-0.18
AGR., FOR., & FISH.									
(310)	1.36	-0.70	-1.37	-0.23	-0.38	0.29	-0.11	-0.68	-0.61
FOOD, BEV., & TOB.									
(321)	15.64	12.20	-2.46	-1.16	0.00	5.20	-0.30	-0.17	-0.00
TEXTILES									
(322)	-5.55	25.24	-2.28	-0.43	0.02	29.77	0.24	1.27	1.56
WEARING APPAREL									
(323)	69.29	17.25	-1.79	-0.01	-1.31	22.20	-1.27	-0.44	-0.68
LEATHER PRODUCTS									
(324)	-1.47	14.52	-0.50	-0.45	-0.32	20.49	-0.44	0.13	-0.09
FOOTWEAR									
(331)	-2.13	5.02	-0.21	-1.05	-0.48	-0.87	-0.12	-0.44	-0.20
WOOD PRODUCTS									
(332)	-2.43	-5.51	0.42	-0.80	3.30	2.25	0.45	0.56	0.84
FURNITURE & FIXT.									
(341)	-0.09	7.34	2.56	-0.48	-1.15	-2.89	-0.13	-0.36	-1.58
PAPER & PAPER PROD.									
(342)	0.27	0.77	0.97	0.27	0.35	-0.29	-0.01	-0.09	0.63
PRINTING & PUBL.									
(35A)	3.75	2.89	1.05	-1.07	-0.27	2.99	-0.51	-0.38	0.09
CHEMICALS									
(35B)	3.60	-2.38	-2.85	-0.03	-14.73	-0.15	0.19	-1.11	-13.42
PETROL. & REL. PROD.									
(355)	-8.00	-6.10	0.59	-2.35	-0.03	-18.30	0.61	0.51	0.73
RUBBER PRODUCTS									
(36A)	-1.38	-0.82	0.28	-1.17	0.31	-0.06	-0.07	0.21	2.10
NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.									
(362)	-3.49	0.17	-0.24	0.35	0.41	-3.59	0.21	0.03	2.44
GLASS & GLASS PROD.									
(371)	0.99	3.11	-0.24	-0.34	0.35	-1.87	0.19	0.23	-0.20
IRON & STEEL									
(372)	24.47	4.28	-2.18	0.91	1.15	-4.67	-0.49	-0.43	6.48
NONFERROUS METALS									
(381)	-3.50	-1.56	0.44	-0.87	2.22	-1.53	0.36	0.28	2.50
METAL PRODUCTS									
(382)	0.08	3.88	0.06	0.16	1.29	-0.56	0.45	0.32	0.96
NONELEC. MACHINERY									
(383)	-3.93	-0.65	-0.04	0.68	0.83	-0.10	0.13	0.01	0.60
ELEC. MACHINERY									
(384)	-4.48	-5.32	3.34	0.36	0.54	0.47	-0.44	-0.26	-0.89
TRANSPORT EQUIP.									
(38A)	-2.56	2.57	-2.56	0.59	2.49	-4.99	-0.03	0.28	1.71
MISC. MANUFACT.									
TOTAL TRADED	0.58	2.03	-0.22	-0.21	0.39	0.64	-0.00	0.08	-0.00
<b>NONTRADED GOODS</b>									
( 2 )	6.01	-1.07	-0.18	-0.32	-0.47	-1.02	0.06	-0.10	0.33
MINING & QUARRYING									
( 4 )	0.15	-1.47	0.14	-0.06	-0.15	-0.74	-0.04	-0.08	0.02
ELEC., GAS, & WATER									
( 5 )	0.01	-1.11	0.16	0.21	-0.01	-0.19	0.02	-0.04	0.06
CONSTRUCTION									
( 6 )	-0.37	-1.48	0.09	0.07	-0.17	-0.18	-0.03	-0.07	-0.01
WH. & RET. TRADE									
( 7 )	0.02	-0.70	0.12	-0.01	-0.06	-0.33	-0.00	-0.04	0.15
TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.									
( 8 )	-0.33	-2.03	0.14	0.09	-0.20	-0.38	-0.02	-0.10	-0.11
FIN., INS., & REAL EST.									
( 9 )	-0.38	-1.31	0.12	0.09	-0.24	-0.27	0.03	-0.05	-0.03
COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.									
TOTAL NONTRADED	-0.15	-1.31	0.11	0.08	-0.18	-0.28	0.00	-0.06	0.01
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE C-16  
(continued)  
NET PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY ISIC SECTOR  
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO  
TARIFF HARMONIZATION BY INDUSTRY

	IT	JPN	NL	NZ	NOR	SWD	SWZ	UK	US
TRADED GOODS									
( 1)	0.08	-0.74	-0.66	4.84	0.61	1.24	0.08	0.34	0.05
(310) AGR., FOR., & FISH.	0.30	0.68	-1.41	2.66	-0.44	-0.58	0.20	-0.05	-0.34
(321) FOOD, BEV., & TOB.	-0.31	0.32	0.65	14.90	3.29	-0.87	-5.55	0.05	-1.31
(322) TEXTILES	-0.51	0.18	0.58	0.19	2.77	-0.01	-0.86	0.71	-0.96
(323) WEARING APPAREL	-0.75	0.37	-0.02	35.82	6.50	-8.52	-8.74	-0.36	-5.48
(324) LEATHER PRODUCTS	-3.42	-0.35	0.43	-0.12	4.96	2.51	-0.83	-0.53	0.72
(331) FOOTWEAR	0.71	1.38	-0.50	0.30	-0.13	-0.72	-0.80	-0.59	-0.27
(332) WOOD PRODUCTS	-0.65	0.06	1.55	-1.02	1.51	0.67	-1.73	-0.26	0.23
(341) FURNITURE & FIXT.	0.60	0.59	0.83	5.67	-0.30	-1.66	-0.30	-0.06	0.09
(342) PAPER & PAPER PROD.	-0.09	0.10	0.29	0.41	-0.73	0.16	0.40	-0.06	-0.04
(35A) PRINTING & PUBL.	-0.90	0.62	1.00	2.53	-0.39	0.02	-0.04	-0.72	0.14
(35B) CHEMICALS	4.45	-0.21	0.60	50.83	1.04	1.66	-0.56	0.64	-1.06
(35B) PETROL. & REL. PROD.	0.75	0.71	1.29	-5.66	3.00	-4.01	1.98	0.50	0.44
(355) RUBBER PRODUCTS	0.16	0.60	0.66	-3.19	0.79	0.52	0.94	0.30	-0.37
(36A) NONMETALLIC MIN. PROD.	-0.12	0.34	-0.35	-0.37	-0.08	-0.10	2.29	-0.12	-0.07
(362) GLASS & GLASS PROD.	0.00	0.26	0.19	-0.15	-3.40	-1.26	-0.44	-0.19	-0.13
(371) IRON & STEEL	-0.57	0.34	-0.18	17.17	7.97	-10.57	-2.21	-0.97	-0.64
(372) NONFERROUS METALS	0.11	0.08	1.18	-7.23	0.45	0.57	0.57	0.07	0.06
(381) METAL PRODUCTS	0.17	0.19	0.62	-2.36	-0.59	-0.59	-2.04	0.25	-0.31
(382) NONELEC. MACHINERY	-0.04	0.13	0.39	-4.14	-0.21	-0.35	0.38	-0.17	0.08
(383) ELEC. MACHINERY	-0.36	0.17	-0.43	-10.18	-0.30	-0.53	-0.88	-0.54	0.49
(384) TRANSPORT EQUIP.	-0.01	0.64	1.15	-4.26	-1.02	-0.40	-1.31	0.72	-0.16
(38A) MISC. MANUFACT.	-0.09	0.02	-0.00	2.02	-0.09	-0.29	-0.67	-0.02	-0.17
TOTAL TRADED									
NONTRADED GOODS									
( 2)	0.01	0.18	0.29	5.22	-1.43	-0.40	-0.16	-0.20	-0.86
( 4) MINING & QUARRYING	-0.04	0.21	0.01	-1.38	-0.25	-0.01	0.60	-0.04	0.09
( 5) ELEC., GAS, & WATER	0.10	-0.11	0.05	-0.71	0.01	0.04	0.24	0.05	0.06
( 6) CONSTRUCTION	0.10	0.06	-0.03	-1.31	0.10	0.11	0.53	0.02	0.07
( 7) WH. & RET. TRADE	0.02	0.03	-0.01	-0.62	-0.09	-0.01	0.28	-0.02	0.01
( 8) TRANSP., STOR., & COMM.	0.10	0.03	-0.01	-1.48	0.12	0.28	0.73	-0.01	0.09
( 9) FIN., INS., & REAL EST.	0.11	-0.07	0.01	-1.09	0.11	0.21	0.53	0.02	0.07
( 9) COMM., SOC., & PERS. SERV.	0.09	-0.01	0.00	-1.03	0.05	0.15	0.47	0.01	0.06
TOTAL NONTRADED									
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00







Table C-17  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Australia  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
( 1 ) Agr., For. & Fishing	4.66	0.50	5.18	1.78	-4.35	0.12	0.22	2.41	1.62
( 310 ) Food, Bev. & Tobacco	2.73	-0.27	2.46	2.27	-1.78	0.11	3.59	1.30	1.36
( 321 ) Textiles	25.82	0.42	26.35	-0.16	-0.37	-1.31	4.19	4.64	15.64
( 322 ) Wearing Apparel	-6.97	-0.16	-7.11	-0.09	0.31	-0.64	-0.25	-6.19	-5.55
( 323 ) Leather Products	90.73	-15.22	61.70	12.23	-3.01	2.22	78.50	19.08	69.29
( 324 ) Footwear	-3.13	-0.39	-3.51	-1.22	0.34	0.05	-3.37	-2.86	-1.47
( 331 ) Wood Products	-2.59	0.15	-2.45	-0.22	0.69	0.02	-2.14	-0.02	-2.13
( 332 ) Furniture & Fixtures	-3.02	-0.07	-3.09	-0.09	0.40	0.02	-2.70	-2.03	-2.43
( 341 ) Paper & Paper Products	-1.39	0.21	-1.19	0.08	-0.11	-0.01	-2.05	3.42	-0.09
( 342 ) Printing & Publishing	-0.03	0.15	0.12	0.22	0.20	0.01	0.39	2.15	0.27
( 35A ) Chemicals	3.20	1.53	4.78	-0.79	0.27	-0.05	-0.30	6.41	3.75
( 35B ) Petrol. & Rel. Prod.	10.50	-8.42	1.19	3.15	5.80	0.34	10.09	6.69	3.60
( 355 ) Rubber Products	-11.24	1.08	-10.28	-0.07	0.00	0.04	-12.00	4.07	-8.00
( 36A ) Nonmetallic Min. Prod.	-2.26	0.36	-1.90	-0.09	0.24	0.01	-2.30	0.80	-1.38
( 362 ) Glass & Glass Products	-6.20	0.33	-5.89	0.21	-0.41	0.00	-6.35	-0.80	-3.49
( 371 ) Iron & Steel	0.41	0.72	1.13	-1.44	-0.47	0.01	-1.57	1.62	0.99
( 372 ) Nonferrous Metals	32.70	-0.50	32.03	0.72	-0.22	0.15	26.01	-18.54	24.47
( 381 ) Metal Products	-4.46	0.23	-4.25	-0.33	0.08	0.03	-4.39	-2.07	-3.50
( 382 ) Nonelectric Machinery	-0.33	0.21	-0.11	-0.11	0.20	0.01	-0.29	0.24	0.08
( 383 ) Electric Machinery	-5.69	0.26	-5.44	-2.48	0.21	0.03	-7.46	-1.93	-3.93
( 384 ) Transportation Equip.	-5.84	0.21	-5.64	-0.63	0.27	0.01	0.79	-1.84	-4.48
( 38A ) Miscellaneous Manufac.	-4.10	0.31	-3.81	-1.25	-0.03	0.18	-5.77	1.84	-2.56
<b>Total Traded</b>	1.45	0.19	1.59	0.39	-1.14	-0.01	0.09	0.60	0.58
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
( 2 ) Mining & Quarrying	8.27	-1.34	6.82	0.16	1.15	0.09	6.42	-2.75	6.01
( 4 ) Electric, Gas & Water	-0.23	0.03	-0.20	-0.33	0.67	-0.01	0.03	-0.66	0.15
( 5 ) Construction	-0.09	-0.07	-0.15	-0.02	0.42	0.00	0.61	-0.44	0.01
( 6 ) Wholesale & Ret. Trade	-0.74	-0.05	-0.79	-0.19	0.42	-0.00	-0.22	-0.20	-0.37
( 7 ) Transp., Stor. & Com.	-0.16	-0.02	-0.18	-0.11	0.34	-0.00	0.04	-0.15	0.02
( 8 ) Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	-0.78	-0.08	-0.86	-0.23	0.64	0.01	-0.13	-0.07	-0.33
( 9 ) Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv.	-0.73	-0.04	-0.77	-0.15	0.44	0.00	-0.24	-0.01	-0.38
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	-0.42	-0.07	-0.49	-0.15	0.46	0.00	0.04	-0.21	-0.15
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	0.11	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05



Table C-18  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Austria  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs excl. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing (1)	-1.85	0.07	-1.79	0.82	-12.85	0.15	-12.07	0.15	-0.97
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	-1.29	-0.33	-1.62	0.66	-1.94	0.16	-1.16	-0.60	-0.70
Textiles (321)	28.93	-1.30	27.26	2.67	2.14	-1.32	6.93	2.69	12.20
Wearing Apparel (322)	88.93	-2.87	83.51	0.03	3.40	-7.87	-4.11	41.18	25.24
Leather Products (323)	32.39	-13.89	14.01	6.84	3.27	2.34	45.91	-2.35	17.25
Footwear (324)	43.40	-10.53	28.30	11.40	4.22	1.89	78.71	6.72	14.52
Wood Products (331)	8.75	0.26	9.04	-0.00	3.32	0.34	12.06	-13.88	5.02
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	-7.26	-0.20	-7.44	-0.36	2.10	0.22	-4.35	-6.32	-5.51
Paper & Paper Products (341)	10.31	0.65	11.03	0.25	2.99	0.43	13.20	-3.56	7.34
Printing & Publishing (342)	-1.02	0.71	-0.31	1.83	0.21	0.21	3.95	3.40	0.77
Chemicals (35A)	1.87	1.35	3.25	-1.18	1.74	0.13	0.71	4.06	2.89
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-4.47	-2.36	-6.73	0.82	3.62	0.27	3.81	4.12	-2.38
Rubber Products (355)	-6.53	2.29	-4.39	1.18	2.35	0.48	-3.59	-2.28	-6.10
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-3.45	1.00	-2.49	0.03	1.94	0.23	0.12	1.19	-0.82
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-1.54	1.00	-0.56	0.22	1.31	0.26	0.95	-0.62	0.17
Iron & Steel (371)	1.93	0.53	2.47	0.11	2.33	0.45	4.92	-1.58	3.11
Nonferrous Metals (372)	5.30	-1.18	4.05	0.34	3.24	0.45	8.44	-8.66	4.28
Metal Products (381)	-2.19	1.08	-1.13	-1.43	1.64	0.33	-0.47	-0.98	-1.56
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	5.20	0.82	6.05	-1.55	1.74	0.31	5.70	-1.80	3.88
Electric Machinery (383)	-0.39	0.73	0.33	0.42	1.63	0.26	3.15	-0.82	-0.65
Transportation Equip. (384)	-5.69	0.45	-5.26	-2.09	1.23	0.13	0.38	-4.56	-5.32
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	5.54	0.24	5.79	0.94	1.48	0.75	9.42	-1.18	2.57
<b>Total Traded</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>-2.58</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>-0.20</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>2.03</b>
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying (2)	-3.55	-1.48	-4.98	0.47	4.38	0.39	4.88	1.85	-1.07
Electric, Gas & Water (4)	-4.03	0.29	-3.75	-0.60	3.76	0.17	1.55	-1.06	-1.48
Construction (5)	-2.23	0.05	-2.18	-0.34	1.69	0.06	1.04	-1.32	-1.11
Wholesale & Ret. Trade (6)	-3.24	0.08	-3.16	-0.36	2.17	0.08	0.60	-0.59	-1.48
Transp., Stor., & Com. (7)	-1.94	0.09	-1.85	-0.26	2.04	0.10	1.13	-0.43	-0.70
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. (8)	-4.54	0.11	-4.43	-0.54	2.99	0.12	0.63	-0.64	-2.03
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv. (9)	-3.01	0.07	-2.94	-0.34	1.82	0.07	0.14	-0.34	-1.31
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	<b>-2.98</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>-2.93</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>-0.57</b>	<b>-1.31</b>
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.09</b>

Table C-19  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Belgium Luxembourg  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
( 1) Agr., For., & Fishing	1.83	0.52	2.36	0.74	-16.08	0.17	-14.62	1.30	-0.31
(310) Food, Bev., & Tobacco	1.16	-1.41	-0.26	1.27	-0.96	0.02	1.55	-0.05	-1.37
(321) Textiles	11.00	-0.89	10.01	-2.94	0.73	-0.53	-3.08	3.32	-2.46
(322) Wearing Apparel	11.45	-2.11	9.10	-4.88	0.16	-3.96	-10.52	8.68	-2.28
(323) Leather Products	-0.05	-3.99	-4.03	-2.05	0.17	0.39	-1.69	-1.33	-1.79
(324) Footwear	1.28	-1.37	-0.12	-2.19	-0.17	0.16	-7.20	0.52	-0.50
(331) Wood Products	-2.16	-0.00	-2.16	-1.98	2.22	0.11	-0.88	-1.29	-0.21
(332) Furniture & Fixtures	9.41	-1.65	7.60	-1.21	-0.91	0.32	6.56	-1.01	0.42
(341) Paper & Paper Products	4.60	-0.05	4.55	-5.24	1.17	0.14	2.23	1.59	2.56
(342) Printing & Publishing	0.78	0.55	1.34	0.22	0.37	0.12	2.65	0.07	0.97
(35A) Chemicals	9.17	1.94	11.29	-3.37	0.68	0.21	8.06	2.99	1.05
(35B) Petrol. & Rel. Prod.	-25.21	-12.10	-34.26	-35.41	12.94	0.76	-43.26	-7.85	-2.85
(355) Rubber Products	1.46	1.52	3.00	3.49	0.87	0.20	0.47	1.45	0.59
(36A) Nonmetallic Min. Prod.	-2.78	1.24	-1.58	-5.12	0.51	0.15	-5.35	-0.04	0.28
(362) Glass & Glass Products	5.71	2.14	7.98	-10.05	-0.15	0.31	-0.44	4.15	-0.24
(371) Iron & Steel	7.60	0.41	8.04	40.88	-0.91	0.07	52.13	-5.27	-0.24
(372) Nonferrous Metals	-8.56	-2.46	-10.82	-8.07	2.64	0.25	-11.43	-5.14	-2.18
(381) Metal Products	-1.47	0.61	-0.87	0.30	0.41	0.15	0.40	-0.01	0.44
(382) Nonelectric Machinery	1.67	0.39	2.07	3.15	0.25	0.09	6.15	-1.18	0.06
(383) Electric Machinery	1.08	0.39	1.48	-0.18	0.27	0.10	2.22	0.00	-0.04
(384) Transportation Equip.	16.58	0.37	17.01	-1.88	0.37	0.07	-2.09	4.40	3.34
(38A) Miscellaneous Manufac.	6.39	-0.16	6.22	2.60	0.45	0.50	11.95	-3.22	-2.56
<b>Total Traded</b>	4.02	-0.04	4.02	1.89	-1.39	-0.09	2.78	0.58	-0.22
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
( 2) Mining & Quarrying	-0.10	-0.36	-0.46	9.10	1.09	0.15	12.29	-2.77	-0.18
( 4) Electric, Gas & Water	-1.31	0.02	-1.16	-0.71	0.96	0.07	0.07	-0.26	0.14
( 5) Construction	-0.94	0.16	-0.92	0.04	0.64	0.03	0.52	-0.47	0.16
( 6) Wholesale & Ret. Trade	-2.56	0.05	-2.52	-1.07	0.94	0.05	-1.56	-0.24	0.09
( 7) Transp., Stor., & Com.	-0.80	0.03	-0.76	-0.49	0.59	0.05	-0.15	-0.25	0.12
( 8) Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	-2.16	0.05	-2.11	-1.13	0.85	0.05	-1.41	-0.22	0.14
( 9) Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv.	-1.81	0.02	-1.79	-0.64	0.67	0.04	-1.04	-0.11	0.12
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	-1.80	0.03	-1.77	-0.57	0.76	0.05	-0.72	-0.25	0.11
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	0.10	0.00	0.12	0.24	0.06	0.00	0.42	0.02	0.00

Table C-20  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Denmark  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing (1)	3.03	0.16	3.20	0.98	-7.75	0.14	-5.08	1.03	0.04
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	4.09	-1.17	2.87	3.25	-3.90	0.03	2.70	0.58	-0.38
Textiles (321)	5.19	-0.37	4.81	-1.64	1.28	-0.42	-1.47	0.87	0.00
Wearing Apparel (322)	7.95	-1.32	6.52	-2.89	1.28	-3.10	-6.61	3.77	0.02
Leather Products (323)	5.15	-4.42	0.50	-2.64	2.06	0.36	3.69	-8.00	-1.31
Footwear (324)	3.19	-4.09	-1.03	-0.45	0.90	0.36	6.84	-1.66	-0.32
Wood Products (331)	0.56	-0.13	0.43	-1.46	2.47	0.08	0.59	-0.38	-0.48
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	17.08	-2.10	14.63	-3.82	-0.81	0.34	8.89	-0.64	3.30
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-2.95	0.09	-2.86	-1.74	1.52	-0.01	-3.65	-1.28	-1.15
Printing & Publishing (342)	0.04	0.20	0.24	0.17	0.82	0.02	1.40	0.13	0.35
Chemicals (35A)	1.65	1.32	2.99	-1.13	0.74	0.06	0.56	-0.58	-0.27
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-28.00	-8.82	-34.35	-9.25	13.75	0.10	-8.68	13.79	-14.73
Rubber Products (355)	-2.68	1.17	-1.54	-2.04	1.55	0.04	-3.59	1.65	-0.03
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	1.12	1.07	2.21	-1.18	1.11	0.01	0.33	-1.23	0.31
Glass & Glass Products (362)	0.37	0.84	1.21	-2.53	1.31	-0.01	-2.06	-0.86	0.41
Iron & Steel (371)	-0.30	-0.00	-0.30	-3.12	1.40	-0.01	-2.82	-0.47	0.35
Nonferrous Metals (372)	2.34	-0.93	1.39	0.04	2.08	0.03	3.55	-0.72	1.15
Metal Products (381)	3.21	0.72	3.95	6.94	0.69	0.07	10.76	0.53	2.22
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	4.35	0.38	4.75	3.58	0.99	0.01	8.59	-1.18	1.29
Electric Machinery (383)	1.28	0.37	1.66	0.91	0.69	0.04	2.95	0.03	0.83
Transportation Equip. (384)	8.46	0.79	9.32	-0.39	1.30	0.03	3.69	-0.93	0.54
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	9.72	-0.24	9.46	-1.29	1.27	0.53	9.31	0.32	2.49
Total Traded	3.73	-0.04	3.69	0.89	-2.11	-0.01	0.98	0.30	0.39
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying (2)	-1.83	0.04	-1.80	-0.90	1.55	0.01	-0.35	-0.12	-0.47
Electric, Gas & Water (4)	-2.11	0.11	-2.01	-0.56	1.55	0.01	-0.47	-0.34	-0.15
Construction (5)	-0.93	-0.00	-0.93	0.09	0.89	0.00	0.75	-0.21	-0.01
Wholesale & Ret. Trade (6)	-1.90	0.04	-1.86	-0.46	1.19	0.01	-0.42	-0.09	-0.17
Transp., Stor., & Com. (7)	-1.15	0.06	-1.09	-0.30	1.01	0.00	-0.08	-0.23	-0.06
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. (8)	-2.10	0.02	-2.08	-0.54	1.33	0.01	-0.48	-0.16	-0.20
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv. (9)	-1.73	0.01	-1.72	-0.46	0.90	0.00	-0.72	-0.09	-0.24
Total Nontraded	-1.65	0.02	-1.63	-0.40	1.04	0.00	-0.38	-0.13	-0.18
Total, All Industries	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00





Table C-22  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 France  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing ( 1)	0.72	0.04	0.76	0.68	-9.93	0.09	-8.68	0.41	0.07
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	0.97	-0.36	0.60	1.34	-2.85	0.09	-0.31	0.40	-0.12
Textiles (321)	2.61	-0.67	1.92	0.70	2.01	-0.62	2.98	0.92	-0.30
Wearing Apparel (322)	6.65	-1.44	5.12	0.29	1.69	-3.16	-0.43	3.74	0.24
Leather Products (323)	4.27	-6.69	-2.70	1.99	3.70	0.94	11.07	-1.32	-1.27
Footwear (324)	5.34	-3.82	1.31	3.56	1.46	0.54	13.30	2.52	-0.44
Wood Products (331)	-0.53	0.01	-0.51	0.10	1.08	0.08	0.78	0.17	-0.12
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	-0.66	-0.33	-1.00	-0.02	-1.07	0.12	-1.48	0.04	0.45
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-0.53	0.09	-0.43	-0.69	1.65	0.09	0.28	-0.27	-0.13
Printing & Publishing (342)	0.00	0.29	0.29	-1.08	1.21	0.07	0.27	-0.61	-0.01
Chemicals (35A)	-0.75	1.04	0.28	0.12	1.18	0.12	0.56	-0.82	-0.51
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	0.88	-1.93	-1.07	0.81	3.98	0.17	5.49	-0.98	0.19
Rubber Products (355)	1.25	1.67	2.94	1.37	1.76	0.25	4.79	0.28	0.61
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-0.62	0.37	-0.25	-0.42	1.41	0.06	0.37	-0.21	-0.07
Glass & Glass Products (362)	0.04	0.52	0.56	0.57	0.92	0.12	1.71	-0.17	0.21
Iron & Steel (371)	0.67	0.19	0.86	-0.04	1.26	0.15	2.14	0.44	0.19
Nonferrous Metals (372)	-0.95	-0.49	-1.43	0.96	1.94	0.14	2.14	0.80	-0.49
Metal Products (381)	0.65	0.38	1.03	1.54	1.16	0.09	3.54	0.11	0.36
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	1.84	0.37	2.22	2.19	1.14	0.12	5.48	-0.10	0.45
Electric Machinery (383)	0.56	0.36	0.92	-0.85	1.14	0.11	1.26	-0.15	0.13
Transportation Equip. (384)	0.39	0.31	0.70	0.11	0.95	0.07	1.52	-0.50	-0.44
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	-0.14	-0.00	-0.14	-1.20	1.49	0.26	0.23	-0.11	-0.03
<b>Total Traded</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>-2.17</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>-1.09</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>-0.00</b>
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying ( 2)	0.04	-0.77	-0.73	0.28	3.33	0.15	3.76	-0.45	0.06
Electric, Gas & Water ( 4)	-0.74	0.10	-0.64	-0.36	2.56	0.04	1.68	-0.24	-0.04
Construction ( 5)	-0.36	0.03	-0.33	-0.12	1.20	0.01	0.92	-0.13	0.02
Wholesale & Ret. Trade ( 6)	-0.73	0.03	-0.69	-0.44	1.39	0.02	0.45	-0.16	-0.03
Transp., Stor., & Com. ( 7)	-0.37	-0.00	-0.37	-0.22	1.46	0.03	0.99	-0.15	-0.00
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. ( 8)	-0.83	0.04	-0.79	-0.45	2.25	0.03	1.25	-0.23	-0.02
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv. ( 9)	-0.44	0.02	-0.43	-0.31	1.29	0.01	0.63	-0.06	0.03
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	<b>-0.54</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>-0.52</b>	<b>-0.32</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

Table C-23  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Germany  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For. & Fishing (1)	-0.39	0.20	-0.18	0.10	-4.38	0.06	-4.21	0.61	0.32
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	-0.06	-0.56	-0.61	0.46	-0.70	-0.02	-0.56	-0.38	-0.68
Textiles (321)	3.03	-0.81	2.20	-0.35	0.89	-0.46	1.05	0.78	-0.17
Wearing Apparel (322)	-0.88	-0.90	-1.77	-0.53	0.28	-1.75	-1.70	-0.46	1.27
Leather Products (323)	1.53	-3.55	-2.08	-0.67	1.38	0.29	1.28	0.22	-0.44
Footwear (324)	-3.43	-1.73	-5.10	-0.68	0.28	0.18	-2.85	-2.20	0.13
Wood Products (331)	-0.30	-0.25	-0.55	-0.09	1.27	0.06	0.63	0.56	-0.44
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	3.86	-1.29	2.52	-0.23	0.31	0.19	3.62	0.86	0.56
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-1.62	-0.15	-1.77	-0.40	0.46	0.01	-2.00	0.30	-0.36
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.33	0.10	-0.23	0.30	0.27	0.02	0.34	-0.17	-0.09
Chemicals (35A)	3.39	1.27	4.71	0.20	0.36	0.15	3.32	0.26	-0.38
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-3.58	-4.86	-8.27	-0.83	4.76	0.15	1.71	3.95	-1.11
Rubber Products (355)	1.74	1.14	2.90	-0.60	0.32	0.12	0.30	1.90	0.51
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-0.08	0.51	0.43	-0.39	0.20	0.04	-0.26	0.21	0.21
Glass & Glass Products (362)	0.91	0.32	1.23	-0.42	-0.06	0.04	-0.11	0.30	0.03
Iron & Steel (371)	2.66	-0.58	2.07	4.40	-0.12	0.02	5.87	-0.49	0.23
Nonferrous Metals (372)	0.42	-1.47	-1.06	0.10	1.12	0.08	0.97	-1.50	-0.43
Metal Products (381)	0.73	0.34	1.08	0.62	0.17	0.07	1.45	0.27	0.28
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	1.50	0.09	1.59	0.36	0.18	0.04	1.82	-0.32	0.32
Electric Machinery (383)	1.59	0.24	1.82	0.53	0.20	0.07	2.42	0.07	0.01
Transportation Equip. (384)	2.06	0.21	2.27	-1.46	0.29	0.04	-0.90	-0.08	-0.26
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	2.94	-0.37	2.56	0.29	0.25	0.41	3.50	0.24	0.28
<b>Total Traded</b>	1.14	0.01	1.14	0.28	-0.54	-0.01	0.51	0.11	0.08
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying (2)	0.33	-0.59	-0.26	1.26	0.84	0.05	2.28	0.13	-0.10
Electric, Gas & Water (4)	-0.51	0.02	-0.49	-0.07	0.68	0.02	0.22	-0.09	-0.08
Construction (5)	-0.83	0.04	-0.80	-0.17	0.36	0.00	-0.24	-0.27	-0.04
Wholesale & Ret. Trade (6)	-0.62	0.02	-0.60	-0.27	0.37	0.00	-0.25	-0.05	-0.07
Transp., Stor., & Com. (7)	-0.47	0.02	-0.45	-0.10	0.33	0.01	-0.14	-0.10	-0.04
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. (8)	-1.34	0.01	-1.32	-0.41	0.55	0.01	-0.78	-0.10	-0.10
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv. (9)	-0.96	-0.00	-0.96	-0.25	0.38	0.01	-0.58	-0.04	-0.05
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	-0.80	-0.00	-0.80	-0.20	0.40	0.01	-0.34	-0.08	-0.06
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00



Table C-24  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Ireland  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing (1)	1.50	0.26	1.76	0.79	-4.93	0.14	-3.60	0.51	-0.18
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	2.56	-0.95	1.58	1.93	-1.08	-0.00	2.37	-0.44	-0.61
Textiles (321)	5.03	-0.36	4.65	-1.74	2.35	-0.53	0.63	0.10	-0.00
Wearing Apparel (322)	-0.07	-0.88	-0.94	-1.99	2.38	-2.53	-3.51	0.42	1.56
Leather Products (323)	3.13	-4.86	-1.88	-3.24	3.42	0.58	1.61	-3.87	-0.68
Footwear (324)	-0.96	-2.38	-3.32	-0.05	1.67	0.28	2.53	-0.91	-0.09
Wood Products (331)	-1.67	0.10	-1.58	-0.81	3.10	0.08	0.06	1.39	-0.20
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	-0.82	-0.30	-1.11	-0.89	1.50	0.11	-0.06	-0.68	0.84
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-3.93	0.26	-3.68	-1.22	2.34	0.04	-3.31	-1.14	-1.57
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.10	0.36	0.26	0.48	1.64	0.05	2.36	0.68	0.63
Chemicals (35A)	3.24	1.69	4.99	-1.11	1.70	0.11	2.97	-0.30	0.09
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-26.02	-5.25	-29.90	-4.88	16.76	0.39	-0.09	9.84	-13.42
Rubber Products (355)	0.57	1.21	1.79	-6.20	2.45	0.12	-4.02	1.80	0.73
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	9.22	1.87	11.26	-1.46	2.42	-0.04	9.93	-1.99	2.10
Glass & Glass Products (362)	9.72	1.70	11.59	-2.13	2.14	-0.05	8.39	-1.06	2.44
Iron & Steel (371)	-3.39	0.32	-3.09	-5.15	1.87	0.06	-6.57	0.24	-0.20
Nonferrous Metals (372)	7.42	-1.05	6.29	-2.04	3.49	0.14	7.87	-0.98	6.48
Metal Products (381)	3.28	1.40	4.73	0.01	1.55	0.18	4.68	1.12	2.50
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	3.68	0.69	4.39	-0.77	1.25	-0.08	3.88	-1.77	0.96
Electric Machinery (383)	-0.00	0.35	0.35	-0.03	0.97	0.05	1.13	0.07	0.60
Transportation Equip. (384)	-1.85	0.17	-1.68	-1.01	0.87	0.02	-0.66	-0.80	-0.89
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	7.46	0.34	7.83	-1.30	1.74	0.50	7.53	-0.51	1.71
<b>Total Traded</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>-2.12</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>-1.10</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>-0.00</b>
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying (2)	0.14	0.38	0.52	-0.97	3.12	0.01	3.09	-0.48	0.33
Electric, Gas & Water (4)	-1.31	-0.05	-1.36	-0.27	2.20	-0.02	1.34	-0.18	0.02
Construction (5)	-0.66	-0.10	-0.76	0.05	1.37	-0.01	1.51	-0.31	0.06
Wholesale & Ret. Trade (6)	-1.68	-0.07	-1.75	-0.18	1.96	0.00	0.85	-0.17	-0.01
Transp., Stor., & Com. (7)	-0.70	-0.05	-0.75	-0.12	1.47	-0.01	0.88	-0.09	0.15
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. (8)	-2.08	-0.12	-2.20	-0.26	2.53	-0.02	1.11	-0.17	-0.11
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv. (9)	-1.39	-0.05	-1.44	-0.16	1.55	-0.00	0.61	-0.03	-0.03
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	<b>-1.31</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>-1.36</b>	<b>-0.16</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>-0.14</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

Table C-25  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Italy  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For. & Fishing (1)	-0.39	0.09	-0.30	0.05	-12.43	0.04	-12.44	0.02	0.08
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	0.29	-0.36	-0.07	0.11	-3.01	0.06	-2.79	0.47	0.30
Textiles (321)	0.72	-0.73	-0.02	1.28	1.66	-0.49	2.88	0.49	-0.31
Wearing Apparel (322)	4.89	-1.32	3.50	0.95	2.26	-2.39	0.76	3.34	-0.51
Leather Products (323)	2.37	-3.95	-1.67	3.26	1.90	0.46	9.50	1.72	-0.75
Footwear (324)	14.17	-6.89	6.31	9.98	0.54	0.87	35.20	6.11	-3.42
Wood Products (331)	0.05	-0.10	-0.05	0.35	2.62	0.10	3.27	1.59	0.65
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	2.39	-0.82	1.55	0.55	0.37	0.20	4.09	-0.49	-0.65
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-0.32	0.02	-0.30	0.73	2.33	0.08	2.82	0.33	0.60
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.12	0.20	0.08	0.55	1.80	0.05	2.37	-0.66	-0.09
Chemicals (35A)	-1.55	0.82	-0.75	-0.56	1.91	0.11	-0.35	-1.56	-0.90
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-2.89	-7.82	-10.48	6.43	17.93	0.56	25.94	18.66	4.45
Rubber Products (355)	2.61	1.06	3.69	-1.45	3.17	0.20	3.72	0.36	0.75
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	0.99	0.72	1.72	1.34	2.26	0.13	5.34	-0.67	0.16
Glass & Glass Products (362)	0.35	0.53	0.88	1.25	2.24	0.15	4.04	-0.54	-0.12
Iron & Steel (371)	0.17	-0.07	0.11	-1.08	2.20	0.12	1.33	-0.31	0.00
Nonferrous Metals (372)	-1.36	-0.86	-2.21	1.43	3.18	0.18	3.37	1.03	-0.57
Metal Products (381)	1.22	0.47	1.70	0.41	2.11	0.13	3.84	-0.27	0.11
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	0.80	0.27	1.08	1.34	2.07	0.11	4.77	-0.63	0.17
Electric Machinery (383)	0.14	0.25	0.39	0.42	1.91	0.08	2.22	-0.49	-0.04
Transportation Equip. (384)	2.18	0.38	2.57	-0.79	2.15	0.09	1.72	-0.35	-0.36
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	0.97	-0.07	0.90	1.04	2.35	0.39	4.93	-0.64	-0.01
<b>Total Traded</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>-2.81</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>-1.80</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>-0.09</b>
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying (2)	-0.33	0.08	-0.25	-0.40	4.15	0.16	3.72	-0.23	0.01
Electric, Gas & Water (4)	-0.28	0.20	-0.07	-0.19	2.58	0.06	2.21	-0.35	-0.04
Construction (5)	-0.53	0.08	-0.44	-0.31	2.41	0.01	1.77	-0.12	0.10
Wholesale & Ret. Trade (6)	-0.90	0.14	-0.76	-0.61	4.17	0.02	2.81	-0.12	0.10
Transp., Stor., & Com. (7)	-0.22	0.11	-0.11	-0.20	1.83	0.03	1.45	-0.21	0.02
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. (8)	-0.66	0.10	-0.56	-0.44	3.13	0.03	2.15	-0.12	0.10
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv. (9)	-0.51	0.06	-0.45	-0.36	2.11	0.02	1.37	-0.02	0.11
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	<b>-0.60</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>-0.49</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>0.09</b>
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>

Table C-26  
Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
Japan  
Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
( 1 )	-1.08	-0.00	-1.08	-0.43	-27.16	-0.00	-27.51	-0.43	-0.74
( 310 )	0.87	-0.00	0.86	-0.53	-4.51	0.02	-5.71	0.53	0.68
( 321 )	0.68	-1.10	-0.43	-1.24	1.57	-0.60	-0.24	-0.19	0.32
( 322 )	-0.38	-0.28	-0.66	-0.37	4.84	-0.78	3.55	-0.29	0.18
( 323 )	-0.12	-1.99	-2.12	-0.12	4.26	0.20	3.98	1.03	0.37
( 324 )	0.63	-1.32	-0.70	-0.64	5.25	0.14	5.16	0.03	-0.35
( 331 )	0.77	-0.07	0.70	-0.27	1.06	0.06	1.01	2.80	1.38
( 332 )	0.07	0.01	0.08	-0.11	3.99	0.02	3.92	-0.05	0.06
( 341 )	0.61	-0.11	0.51	-0.82	4.39	0.11	4.04	0.26	0.59
( 342 )	0.10	0.03	0.12	-0.07	4.23	0.03	4.25	0.06	0.10
( 35A )	0.45	0.57	1.02	-0.81	4.64	0.03	4.12	0.23	0.62
( 35B )	-1.59	-1.42	-2.99	-2.47	37.57	0.17	35.01	3.22	-0.21
( 355 )	2.54	0.93	3.50	0.77	5.32	0.11	8.69	-0.37	0.71
( 36A )	0.29	0.19	0.48	-0.54	4.98	0.03	4.74	0.49	0.60
( 362 )	0.42	0.11	0.52	0.68	3.04	0.04	3.82	0.10	0.34
( 371 )	0.36	-0.72	-0.36	-1.59	5.48	0.03	4.17	-1.19	0.26
( 372 )	-0.35	-0.61	-0.97	0.45	6.25	0.08	5.34	2.49	0.34
( 381 )	0.54	0.16	0.70	-0.33	4.51	0.03	4.72	0.04	0.08
( 382 )	0.32	0.08	0.40	-0.54	4.72	0.04	4.63	-0.31	0.19
( 383 )	1.08	0.15	1.24	-0.09	4.20	0.05	5.38	0.21	0.13
( 384 )	1.19	0.15	1.34	10.70	3.26	0.03	14.10	0.17	0.17
( 38A )	2.54	-0.42	2.11	-1.22	5.38	0.50	7.21	-0.16	0.64
Total Traded	0.15	-0.07	0.08	0.16	-6.61	-0.02	-6.18	-0.01	0.02
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
( 2 )	-0.23	-0.42	-0.65	-0.56	9.50	0.07	8.78	1.11	0.18
( 4 )	0.18	-0.01	0.17	-0.07	7.94	0.03	7.77	0.16	0.21
( 5 )	-0.14	0.08	-0.06	-0.12	4.94	0.00	4.63	-0.18	-0.11
( 6 )	-0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	5.12	0.01	5.03	0.09	0.06
( 7 )	-0.01	0.03	0.02	-0.07	3.90	0.01	3.76	0.03	0.03
( 8 )	-0.09	0.05	-0.04	-0.05	8.36	0.01	8.13	0.06	0.03
( 9 )	-0.15	0.05	-0.10	-0.15	4.74	0.01	4.44	-0.03	-0.07
Total Nontraded	-0.09	0.05	-0.04	-0.08	5.06	0.01	4.86	0.01	-0.01
Total, All Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.66	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00



Table C-27

Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
Netherlands  
Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
( 1)	4.25	0.26	4.52	3.22	-12.83	0.18	-8.06	0.95	-0.66
Agr., For., & Fishing (310)	4.69	-1.53	3.09	4.81	-5.60	-0.01	2.92	0.20	-1.41
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (321)	22.98	-0.58	22.26	-1.45	2.60	-0.65	1.54	6.80	0.65
Textiles (322)	12.90	-1.64	11.04	-2.20	2.54	-4.10	-5.28	7.23	0.58
Wearing Apparel (323)	8.28	-6.40	1.34	-1.21	4.40	0.72	10.03	-5.29	-0.02
Leather Products (324)	10.50	-3.81	6.29	1.40	1.65	0.43	10.40	3.31	0.43
Footwear (331)	-2.26	0.07	-2.19	-0.62	2.59	0.07	-0.12	0.65	-0.50
Wood Products (332)	-1.01	-0.66	-1.71	-1.71	2.00	0.22	-0.24	-0.50	1.55
Furniture & Fixtures (341)	-0.20	0.40	0.19	-1.48	2.60	0.04	0.90	-0.87	0.83
Paper & Paper Products (342)	-0.06	0.27	0.21	0.43	0.97	0.04	1.84	-0.50	0.29
Printing & Publishing (35A)	6.83	2.04	9.01	-0.36	1.63	0.12	8.29	0.97	1.00
Chemicals (35B)	-3.32	-5.08	-8.23	-0.25	7.52	0.18	3.03	-2.45	0.60
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (355)	1.68	1.13	2.83	-0.93	1.86	0.08	2.91	1.91	1.29
Rubber Products (36A)	-2.68	1.95	-0.78	-1.47	1.50	0.07	-1.96	-0.30	0.66
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (362)	10.85	2.77	13.92	-1.68	2.53	0.10	12.39	1.85	-0.35
Glass & Glass Products (371)	-2.26	0.70	-1.58	-3.01	1.32	0.02	-3.50	-0.44	0.19
Iron & Steel (372)	-2.18	-0.65	-2.82	-0.28	2.76	0.08	0.53	-0.92	-0.18
Nonferrous Metals (381)	-0.30	0.74	0.44	-1.06	1.08	0.10	0.10	0.18	1.18
Metal Products (382)	0.95	0.51	1.46	0.23	1.23	0.05	2.83	-0.89	0.62
Nonelectric Machinery (383)	1.48	0.45	1.94	0.06	0.92	0.07	2.91	-0.01	0.39
Electric Machinery (384)	0.78	0.35	1.13	-1.17	0.74	0.03	-0.04	-0.75	-0.43
Transportation Equip. (38A)	6.78	0.15	6.94	-0.57	1.97	0.47	9.26	-0.47	1.15
Miscellaneous Manufac.									
<b>Total Traded</b>	3.48	0.09	3.56	0.88	-2.55	-0.02	-0.00	0.54	-0.00
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
( 2)	-1.98	-1.38	-3.34	-0.83	3.61	0.09	1.06	-1.03	0.29
Mining & Quarrying ( 4)	-1.24	0.31	-0.94	-0.53	1.39	0.01	0.41	-0.20	0.01
Electric, Gas & Water ( 5)	-0.39	-0.05	-0.44	-0.03	0.87	0.00	1.10	-0.33	0.05
Construction ( 6)	-1.54	-0.03	-1.57	-0.38	1.25	0.01	-0.01	-0.23	-0.03
Wholesale & Ret. Trade ( 7)	-1.11	-0.03	-1.14	-0.26	1.00	0.01	0.10	-0.23	-0.01
Transp., Stor., & Com. ( 8)	-1.74	-0.03	-1.77	-0.46	1.35	0.01	-0.12	-0.27	-0.01
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. ( 9)	-1.56	-0.03	-1.59	-0.43	1.17	0.01	-0.25	-0.14	0.01
Comm., Soc.&Pers.Serv.									
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	-1.37	-0.04	-1.40	-0.35	1.17	0.01	0.06	-0.22	0.00
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00

Table C-28  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 New Zealand  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing (1)	8.45	0.16	8.63	2.96	-0.44	0.25	9.44	3.07	4.84
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	5.30	-0.25	5.04	2.76	0.14	0.22	8.05	1.02	2.66
Textiles (321)	19.46	0.40	19.93	-3.38	-0.94	-1.44	2.28	0.07	14.90
Wearing Apparel (322)	5.78	-0.31	5.44	-0.64	-0.44	-1.75	-2.08	0.81	0.19
Leather Products (323)	40.89	-15.31	19.32	-12.73	-4.08	2.88	2.90	0.59	35.82
Footwear (324)	-0.07	-0.20	-0.27	0.14	0.13	0.01	1.03	-1.30	-0.12
Wood Products (331)	0.33	0.34	0.67	-0.96	0.56	0.05	-0.36	-0.90	0.30
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	-1.01	-0.03	-1.04	-0.39	0.17	0.03	-0.57	-0.99	-1.02
Paper & Paper Products (341)	7.60	1.21	8.90	-1.59	-1.07	0.14	0.92	1.23	5.67
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.32	0.24	-0.08	0.08	-0.07	0.03	-0.30	3.57	0.40
Chemicals (35A)	-2.83	1.19	-1.67	-3.11	-0.64	-0.08	-9.11	7.20	2.53
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	79.10	-7.87	65.00	-0.63	2.54	1.14	47.31	13.98	50.83
Rubber Products (355)	-8.40	1.02	-7.47	-0.50	-0.37	0.07	-9.68	3.32	-5.66
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-4.87	0.26	-4.62	-0.80	-0.02	0.01	-5.57	-0.25	-3.19
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-2.30	0.44	-1.87	0.09	-0.41	0.06	-2.74	0.30	-0.37
Iron & Steel (371)	3.15	0.69	-2.49	-1.27	-0.95	0.10	-5.69	3.85	-0.15
Nonferrous Metals (372)	20.93	-0.54	20.27	-2.49	-1.34	0.42	7.84	-0.14	17.17
Metal Products (381)	-8.78	0.30	-8.50	-1.07	-0.16	0.07	-9.47	-5.53	-7.23
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	-3.26	0.33	-2.95	-0.89	-0.20	0.03	-4.29	-1.97	-2.36
Electric Machinery (383)	-6.30	0.26	-6.06	-0.62	-0.07	0.03	-6.52	-2.44	-4.14
Transportation Equip. (384)	-12.30	0.32	-12.01	-1.49	-0.03	0.03	0.39	-7.15	-10.18
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	-5.44	0.33	-5.13	-1.02	-0.65	0.27	-8.14	-2.07	-4.26
<b>Total Traded</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>-0.28</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>2.02</b>
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying (2)	5.86	-0.74	5.08	-1.26	0.09	0.17	1.59	1.68	5.22
Electric, Gas & Water (4)	-2.79	0.05	-2.73	-0.92	0.17	-0.03	-3.01	-0.79	-1.38
Construction (5)	-1.20	-0.05	-1.25	-0.23	0.20	-0.01	-0.49	-0.60	-0.71
Wholesale & Ret. Trade (6)	-2.18	0.02	-2.20	-0.45	0.14	-0.02	-1.71	-0.60	-1.31
Transp., Stor., & Com. (7)	-1.21	0.00	-1.21	-0.40	0.09	-0.01	-1.29	-0.36	-0.62
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. (8)	-2.69	-0.04	-2.72	-0.60	0.24	-0.01	-2.25	-0.46	-1.48
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv. (9)	-1.88	-0.02	-1.89	-0.30	0.18	-0.01	-1.45	-0.29	-1.09
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	<b>-1.82</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>-1.85</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>-1.47</b>	<b>-0.43</b>	<b>-1.03</b>
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.08</b>

Table C-29

Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
Norway  
Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing (1)	1.13	0.21	1.33	1.02	-19.58	0.12	-18.14	1.25	0.61
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	-0.18	-0.37	-0.55	0.67	-4.97	0.03	-3.71	0.01	-0.44
Textiles (321)	14.80	-0.70	14.00	3.28	1.72	-1.02	7.33	10.31	3.29
Wearing Apparel (322)	13.95	-1.35	12.41	0.78	3.86	-4.03	1.38	9.91	2.77
Leather Products (323)	36.30	-18.64	10.90	9.83	0.52	2.15	46.13	15.78	6.50
Footwear (324)	19.65	-4.22	14.60	4.38	5.14	0.50	15.12	11.79	4.96
Wood Products (331)	-0.04	0.16	0.13	0.10	2.58	0.04	3.05	0.24	-0.13
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	1.45	-0.39	1.06	-0.04	3.14	0.15	4.04	2.01	1.51
Paper & Paper Products (341)	3.21	0.97	4.21	1.08	3.99	-0.00	8.44	1.34	-0.30
Printing & Publishing (342)	-1.31	0.12	-1.19	0.41	1.93	0.02	1.35	-0.63	-0.73
Chemicals (35A)	0.84	2.02	2.88	-0.82	2.22	0.07	2.50	0.47	-0.39
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	0.22	-5.21	-5.00	3.11	6.47	0.13	8.99	1.06	1.04
Rubber Products (355)	-2.27	1.86	-0.45	2.24	3.66	0.12	-2.47	-1.58	-3.00
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-0.87	0.94	0.06	0.32	2.78	0.03	2.91	1.12	0.79
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-3.86	0.65	-3.24	0.21	0.94	0.02	-2.47	-1.17	-0.08
Iron & Steel (371)	1.60	1.26	2.89	0.95	4.40	-0.03	8.68	0.52	-3.40
Nonferrous Metals (372)	5.01	-1.80	3.12	2.02	6.65	0.10	15.63	-17.26	-7.97
Metal Products (381)	0.12	1.04	1.16	-1.85	2.23	0.11	0.93	-0.16	0.45
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	0.66	0.46	1.12	-0.73	2.48	0.03	2.99	-0.42	-0.59
Electric Machinery (383)	0.58	0.67	1.25	0.57	2.37	0.08	4.20	0.05	-0.21
Transportation Equip. (384)	3.97	0.67	4.67	-2.53	1.62	0.04	-0.07	0.89	-0.30
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	0.04	0.29	0.33	1.20	2.61	0.37	4.74	-0.12	-1.02
<b>Total Traded</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>-4.43</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>-3.24</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>-0.09</b>
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying (2)	0.88	-2.74	-1.89	2.01	6.95	0.10	10.29	-3.02	-1.43
Electric, Gas & Water (4)	-1.07	-0.04	-1.11	-0.19	4.74	0.02	4.13	-0.98	-0.25
Construction (5)	-0.45	-0.12	-0.57	-0.14	2.11	0.01	1.86	-0.41	0.01
Wholesale & Ret. Trade (6)	-0.91	-0.07	-0.98	-0.20	2.53	0.01	1.81	-0.26	0.10
Transp., Stor., & Com. (7)	-0.46	-0.05	-0.51	-0.07	2.35	0.01	2.12	-0.33	-0.09
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. (8)	-1.29	-0.18	-1.46	-0.23	3.65	0.02	2.67	-0.40	0.12
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv. (9)	-0.93	-0.08	-1.01	-0.19	2.26	0.01	1.49	-0.18	0.11
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	<b>-0.81</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>-0.92</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	<b>0.05</b>
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>





Table C-31  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Switzerland  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing (1)	-0.23	-0.10	-0.32	0.76	-35.32	0.06	-34.78	0.15	0.08
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	0.37	-0.29	0.08	0.27	-4.37	0.09	-3.67	0.49	0.20
Textiles (321)	1.42	-1.90	-0.51	3.60	3.25	-1.46	2.33	0.48	-5.55
Wearing Apparel (322)	7.95	-2.00	5.80	0.30	6.28	-4.44	0.26	5.57	-0.86
Leather Products (323)	-1.06	-15.06	-15.96	9.74	4.35	1.74	17.86	-5.03	-8.74
Footwear (324)	5.03	-5.39	-0.64	5.30	6.77	0.68	23.24	2.39	-0.83
Wood Products (331)	-1.37	-0.08	-1.45	0.07	3.73	0.11	2.49	-1.39	-0.80
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	-3.72	-0.41	-4.12	-0.27	4.59	0.17	0.93	-2.68	-1.73
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-0.61	0.05	-0.56	0.67	4.19	0.05	3.79	-0.44	-0.30
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.31	0.36	0.05	1.05	3.58	0.07	4.56	-0.30	0.40
Chemicals (35A)	2.21	1.60	3.84	0.38	3.84	0.08	6.22	0.52	-0.04
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-0.69	-8.54	-9.17	4.45	8.97	0.33	10.14	-4.28	-0.56
Rubber Products (355)	-1.12	1.51	0.38	1.42	5.32	0.20	5.58	0.60	1.98
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-1.54	0.52	-1.03	0.03	4.41	0.08	3.20	0.14	0.94
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-1.04	0.43	-0.61	0.42	2.76	0.07	2.07	0.51	2.29
Iron & Steel (371)	-0.87	0.06	-0.81	0.16	5.50	0.15	4.81	0.34	-0.44
Nonferrous Metals (372)	-0.75	-1.59	-2.33	1.18	6.48	0.22	6.70	-0.86	-2.21
Metal Products (381)	1.98	0.73	2.73	-0.70	3.71	0.18	5.28	0.38	0.57
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	0.54	0.42	0.96	-0.67	4.59	0.14	4.43	-1.51	-2.04
Electric Machinery (383)	2.00	0.49	2.50	0.12	3.93	0.14	6.52	0.89	0.38
Transportation Equip. (384)	-2.12	0.29	-1.83	-1.61	2.73	0.06	0.53	-1.68	-0.88
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	2.10	-0.19	1.90	1.48	3.91	0.58	8.29	-0.63	-1.31
<b>Total Traded</b>	0.91	-0.04	0.86	0.62	-4.76	-0.04	-3.71	0.06	-0.67
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying (2)	-0.59	-2.03	-2.61	1.02	8.28	0.16	8.20	-1.11	-0.16
Electric, Gas & Water (4)	-0.79	0.34	-0.46	-0.67	7.68	0.03	6.53	0.01	0.60
Construction (5)	-0.44	0.10	-0.35	-0.44	3.51	0.02	2.99	-0.20	0.24
Wholesale & Ret. Trade (6)	-0.66	0.09	-0.57	-0.44	4.45	0.02	3.71	0.04	0.53
Transp., Stor., & Com. (7)	-0.34	0.09	-0.25	-0.26	4.04	0.02	3.56	-0.01	0.28
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. (8)	-0.83	0.17	-0.66	-0.66	6.18	0.04	5.09	0.05	0.73
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv. (9)	-0.62	0.08	-0.54	-0.47	3.73	0.03	2.91	0.05	0.53
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	-0.61	0.04	-0.57	-0.41	4.61	0.03	3.86	-0.03	0.47
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.01

Table C-32  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 United Kingdom  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
( 1 )	0.01	0.20	0.21	0.29	-11.38	0.04	-10.90	0.31	0.34
(310) Agr., For., & Fishing	-0.60	-0.22	-0.81	-0.09	-3.70	0.03	-4.17	-0.13	-0.05
(321) Food, Bev., & Tobacco	0.20	-0.47	-0.26	0.65	0.46	-0.36	1.33	0.00	0.05
(322) Textiles	-0.32	-0.72	-1.04	0.25	0.43	-1.55	-0.71	-0.03	0.71
(323) Wearing Apparel	0.94	-3.34	-2.43	0.90	0.92	0.25	2.51	0.41	-0.36
(324) Leather Products	-2.11	-1.13	-3.21	-0.02	0.21	0.11	-1.08	-1.50	-0.53
(331) Footwear	-0.93	-0.09	-1.02	0.15	0.99	0.04	0.14	0.45	-0.59
(332) Wood Products	1.73	-0.51	1.21	0.17	0.57	0.10	2.60	0.34	0.32
(341) Furniture & Fixtures	-1.47	0.01	-1.46	0.39	0.44	0.02	-1.04	-0.04	-0.26
(342) Paper & Paper Products	-0.05	0.13	0.08	0.56	0.41	0.03	0.93	-0.30	-0.06
(35A) Printing & Publishing	0.63	0.99	1.63	0.56	-0.05	0.05	0.50	-0.79	-0.72
(35B) Chemicals	-0.23	-4.70	-4.92	3.07	4.84	0.15	9.16	10.95	0.64
(358) Petrol. & Rel. Prod.	2.39	1.09	3.50	0.71	-0.12	0.08	2.45	0.38	0.50
(355) Rubber Products	2.32	0.67	3.00	1.01	0.42	0.04	3.41	-0.11	0.30
(36A) Nonmetallic Min. Prod.	2.68	0.61	3.30	1.32	-0.05	0.04	2.84	0.21	-0.12
(362) Glass & Glass Products	1.54	-0.28	1.25	-0.02	0.46	0.01	1.09	0.16	-0.19
(371) Iron & Steel	1.02	-1.91	-0.91	1.98	1.78	0.08	3.50	0.45	-0.97
(372) Nonferrous Metals	1.10	0.32	1.43	0.03	0.23	0.06	1.15	0.12	0.07
(381) Metal Products	1.74	0.19	1.93	0.42	0.37	0.04	2.10	0.01	0.25
(382) Nonelectric Machinery	0.29	0.18	0.47	0.15	0.39	0.05	0.73	-0.33	-0.17
(383) Electric Machinery	0.23	0.24	0.47	-1.18	0.48	0.03	-0.58	-0.47	-0.54
(384) Transportation Equip.	4.81	-0.31	4.48	1.82	0.13	0.53	6.56	0.98	0.72
(38A) Miscellaneous Manufac.	0.69	0.01	0.69	0.25	-0.95	-0.03	-0.24	-0.00	-0.02
Total Traded									
	0.69	0.01	0.69	0.25	-0.95	-0.03	-0.24	-0.00	-0.02
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
( 2 )	0.69	-0.43	0.26	0.52	0.68	0.04	1.48	0.46	-0.20
( 4 ) Mining & Quarrying	-0.10	0.03	-0.08	-0.02	0.60	0.02	0.47	-0.06	-0.04
( 5 ) Electric, Gas & Water	-0.25	0.02	-0.23	-0.13	0.47	0.01	0.26	-0.10	0.05
( 6 ) Construction	-0.38	-0.01	-0.39	-0.15	0.47	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02
( 7 ) Wholesale & Ret. Trade	-0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.35	0.01	0.30	-0.02	-0.02
( 8 ) Transp., Stor., & Com.	-0.49	0.05	-0.44	-0.15	0.81	0.02	0.30	-0.01	-0.01
( 9 ) Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	-0.42	0.00	-0.42	-0.16	0.50	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.02
( 9 ) Comm., Soc.&Pers.Serv.	-0.33	-0.00	-0.34	-0.12	0.50	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.01
Total Nontraded									
	-0.33	-0.00	-0.34	-0.12	0.50	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.01
Total, All Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00



Table C-33  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Argentina  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation. Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation. Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
( 1)									
Agr., For. & Fishing (310)	0.47	0.68	1.15	0.10	0.39	-1.05	-0.49	0.11	-0.07
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (321)	-0.08	4.31	4.23	1.16	0.24	-1.62	0.66	0.47	0.25
Textiles (322)	-3.52	22.29	17.99	-1.33	-1.74	39.69	32.85	-0.57	0.23
Wearing Apparel (323)	1.29	6.73	8.10	0.37	0.58	-0.32	1.21	0.22	-0.10
Leather Products (324)	-15.97	73.13	45.49	-7.69	-8.24	-4.28	-26.04	-4.99	0.38
Footwear (331)	1.23	13.02	14.41	0.49	0.49	-1.05	0.66	0.43	-0.05
Wood Products (332)	0.12	-3.74	-3.63	-0.09	0.16	-1.15	-0.99	-0.18	0.02
Furniture & Fixtures (341)	0.66	5.75	6.45	0.19	0.24	-0.63	0.10	0.21	-0.07
Paper & Paper Products (342)	-0.21	-2.56	-2.77	-0.17	-0.35	-1.43	-1.99	-0.08	0.08
Printing & Publishing (35A)	-0.03	-1.11	-1.14	0.09	-0.11	-1.07	-1.10	-0.21	0.00
Chemicals (35B)	-0.06	-3.70	-3.76	-0.21	-0.51	-1.40	-1.92	-0.06	0.03
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (355)	-1.24	3.77	2.49	-0.53	-0.91	-1.61	-3.65	-0.81	0.23
Rubber Products (36A)	-0.18	-13.87	-14.02	-0.47	-0.84	-1.95	-3.02	-0.65	0.03
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (362)	0.06	-6.17	-6.12	-0.07	-0.15	-1.58	-1.72	-0.09	0.00
Glass & Glass Products (371)	-0.01	-2.35	-2.35	-0.03	-0.19	-1.69	-1.15	0.04	0.04
Iron & Steel (372)	-1.18	-3.89	-5.02	-0.66	-1.23	-1.69	-4.14	-0.05	0.16
Nonferrous Metals (381)	-1.74	-16.84	-18.29	-0.76	-1.22	-1.69	-4.61	-0.15	0.04
Metal Products (382)	0.39	-5.11	-4.74	-0.74	-0.79	-1.32	-2.09	0.19	0.13
Nonelectric Machinery (383)	-0.75	3.96	3.19	-0.75	-0.87	-1.22	-3.07	-0.16	0.22
Electric Machinery (384)	0.19	-0.75	-0.56	-0.09	-0.41	-0.89	-0.99	0.14	0.08
Transportation Equip. (38A)	0.15	-0.16	-0.01	-0.11	0.04	-0.57	-0.68	0.01	-0.02
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	-0.06	-1.07	-1.13	-0.16	-0.41	-1.30	-1.75	-0.05	0.10
<b>Total Traded</b>	-0.25	2.21	1.86	-0.05	-0.14	2.63	2.19	-0.01	0.05
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
( 2)									
Mining & Quarrying ( 4)	-1.86	5.11	3.15	-0.81	-1.39	-2.55	-5.61	-1.20	0.35
Electric, Gas & Water ( 5)	0.13	-2.55	-2.42	-0.03	-0.00	-1.85	-1.83	-0.01	-0.02
Construction ( 6)	0.23	-0.33	-0.10	0.07	0.19	-0.98	-0.66	0.04	-0.05
Wholesale & Ret. Trade ( 7)	0.19	-2.11	-1.92	0.01	0.04	-1.79	-1.65	0.02	-0.02
Transp., Stor., & Com. ( 8)	0.14	-1.50	-1.36	0.01	0.05	-1.22	-1.10	0.02	-0.02
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. ( 9)	0.13	-1.92	-1.80	-0.02	0.02	-1.35	-1.30	-0.00	-0.02
Comm., Soc.&Pers.Serv. ( 9)	0.17	-0.61	-0.43	0.07	0.13	-0.88	-0.63	0.01	-0.04
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	0.16	-1.14	-0.98	0.03	0.08	-1.22	-1.05	0.00	-0.03
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	0.00	0.12	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.17	0.00	0.0







Table C-36  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Colombia  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing ( 1)	0.26	1.05	1.31	0.03	0.27	-0.25	0.05	0.04	-0.05
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	-0.22	0.47	0.25	0.34	-0.06	-0.71	-0.16	0.09	0.10
Textiles (321)	-1.19	4.16	2.91	-0.19	-0.69	7.29	5.89	-0.02	0.14
Wearing Apparel (322)	0.20	3.04	3.25	-0.21	-0.79	5.60	4.20	0.76	0.07
Leather Products (323)	-4.31	23.47	18.15	-0.78	-2.60	-1.66	-5.63	-0.54	0.40
Footwear (324)	-0.04	6.17	6.13	0.46	-0.90	-0.86	0.17	0.93	0.15
Wood Products (331)	-0.73	2.04	1.30	-0.19	0.08	-0.75	-0.94	-0.55	0.20
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	-0.28	5.77	5.47	-0.17	-0.43	-0.97	-1.21	0.18	0.11
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-1.37	0.29	-1.09	-0.28	-1.24	-0.96	-2.59	-0.27	0.35
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.59	-3.91	-4.48	0.37	-0.54	-0.77	-0.77	-0.62	0.10
Chemicals (35A)	-0.77	-6.02	-6.75	-0.09	-1.28	-0.68	-1.51	-0.10	0.21
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-3.17	16.95	13.24	-0.18	-2.04	-1.93	-4.67	-1.29	0.66
Rubber Products (355)	-1.92	-30.60	-31.93	-0.51	-2.57	-1.88	-4.18	-1.49	0.37
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-0.74	-5.88	-6.57	-0.14	-0.99	-0.86	-1.77	-0.30	0.20
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-1.07	-2.61	-3.65	-0.20	-1.37	-0.97	-2.39	0.01	0.29
Iron & Steel (371)	-1.94	-2.82	-4.71	-0.43	-1.72	-1.27	-3.79	-0.01	0.34
Nonferrous Metals (372)	-2.85	-14.59	-17.03	-0.44	-1.91	-1.49	-4.52	-0.13	0.25
Metal Products (381)	0.18	-3.80	-3.63	-0.41	-0.58	-0.53	-0.84	0.14	0.13
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	-0.50	2.64	2.13	-0.26	-0.44	-0.45	-1.21	-0.09	0.14
Electric Machinery (383)	0.04	-0.04	0.00	0.02	-0.41	-0.38	-0.35	0.12	0.11
Transportation Equip. (384)	-0.04	-0.67	-0.70	-0.68	-0.41	-0.36	-1.76	0.02	0.07
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	-1.32	8.29	6.87	-0.22	-1.79	-1.02	-2.57	-0.18	0.51
<b>Total Traded</b>	-0.03	0.83	0.80	-0.01	-0.04	0.18	0.14	0.02	0.01
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying ( 2)	-4.51	24.08	18.48	-0.27	-2.95	-2.81	-6.69	-1.83	0.94
Electric, Gas & Water ( 4)	-0.11	-2.17	-2.28	-0.06	-0.12	-0.34	-0.53	-0.06	0.02
Construction ( 5)	0.28	-0.32	-0.05	0.02	0.28	-0.10	0.15	0.02	-0.07
Wholesale & Ret. Trade ( 6)	-0.05	-1.84	-1.89	-0.04	-0.07	-0.25	-0.36	-0.03	0.01
Transp., Stor., & Com. ( 7)	0.06	-1.33	-1.28	0.04	0.06	-0.21	-0.08	-0.01	-0.02
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. ( 8)	-0.04	-1.73	-1.76	-0.04	-0.06	-0.36	-0.46	-0.03	0.01
Comm., Soc.&Pers.Serv. ( 9)	0.14	-0.54	-0.40	0.05	0.16	-0.13	0.06	-0.01	-0.04
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	0.04	-0.90	-0.87	0.01	0.05	-0.20	-0.15	-0.03	-0.02
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00

Table C-37

Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
Greece  
Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
( 1)	0.18	-2.17	-1.99	0.10	0.25	-0.41	-0.02	0.02	-0.03
Agr., For., & Fishing (310)	-0.15	12.81	12.65	0.89	0.29	-1.70	0.07	0.17	0.10
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (321)	-0.37	13.33	12.91	-0.18	-0.31	9.84	8.70	0.19	-0.10
Textiles (322)	2.64	58.52	62.70	-0.36	-0.98	24.12	21.63	2.29	-0.33
Wearing Apparel (323)	-9.46	1419.06	1275.43	-3.93	-2.43	-7.21	-18.33	-4.74	-1.90
Leather Products (324)	2.84	169.06	176.69	1.81	-0.91	-1.58	4.16	2.95	0.03
Footwear (331)	-0.20	-28.44	-28.58	-0.19	0.43	-1.24	-0.91	-0.71	0.07
Wood Products (332)	0.01	20.38	20.39	-0.05	-0.25	-0.82	-1.12	0.32	0.08
Furniture & Fixtures (341)	-0.33	-16.83	-17.11	-0.23	-0.49	-1.24	-2.03	-0.23	0.08
Paper & Paper Products (342)	-0.10	-7.27	-7.36	0.04	-0.07	-0.56	-0.63	0.16	0.04
Printing & Publishing (35A)	0.34	-16.21	-15.93	-0.00	-0.65	-1.14	-1.05	-0.13	-0.12
Chemicals (35B)	-0.69	55.80	54.72	0.10	-0.23	-2.38	-2.91	-1.37	-0.08
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (355)	0.19	-65.57	-65.50	-0.33	-1.20	-2.57	-3.09	-1.69	-0.24
Rubber Products (36A)	-0.09	-10.33	-10.42	-0.13	-0.85	-1.68	-2.21	0.50	0.02
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (362)	-0.11	-35.38	-35.45	-0.10	-0.67	-1.37	-1.91	0.02	0.03
Glass & Glass Products (371)	-1.31	31.47	29.74	-0.32	-1.32	-2.34	-4.56	-0.06	-0.05
Iron & Steel (372)	-2.36	77.47	73.29	-0.30	-0.92	-2.81	-5.51	-0.31	-0.54
Nonferrous Metals (381)	0.57	-10.73	-10.23	-0.44	-0.36	-0.86	-0.92	0.15	0.06
Metal Products (382)	-0.18	-1.33	-1.50	-0.20	-0.17	-0.64	-1.06	-0.08	0.07
Nonelectric Machinery (383)	0.35	-0.85	-0.50	0.04	-0.27	-0.65	-0.36	0.14	0.05
Electric Machinery (384)	0.42	0.41	0.84	-0.90	-0.24	-0.60	-2.12	0.02	-0.03
Transportation Equip. (38A)	-0.00	-2.36	-2.36	-0.09	-0.58	-0.93	-1.27	-0.14	0.11
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	0.09	18.08	16.75	0.04	0.04	0.52	0.64	0.04	-0.04
Total Traded									
	0.09	18.08	16.75	0.04	0.04	0.52	0.64	0.04	-0.04
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
( 2)	-0.98	80.66	78.88	0.11	-0.40	-3.40	-4.22	-1.86	-0.10
Mining & Quarrying ( 4)	-0.18	-9.37	-9.54	-0.13	-0.15	-0.80	-1.14	-0.09	0.07
Electric, Gas & Water ( 5)	-0.07	-1.41	-1.47	-0.06	0.03	-0.38	-0.49	0.03	0.06
Construction ( 6)	-0.14	-8.22	-8.35	-0.11	-0.12	-0.55	-0.83	-0.03	0.08
Wholesale & Ret. Trade ( 7)	-0.13	-5.95	-6.07	-0.01	-0.05	-0.53	-0.59	-0.02	0.06
Transp., Stor., & Com. ( 8)	-0.10	-9.34	-9.43	-0.09	-0.09	-0.74	-0.94	-0.06	0.06
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. ( 9)	-0.08	-3.39	-3.46	-0.01	0.02	-0.36	-0.40	-0.02	0.04
Comm., Soc.&Pers.Serv. ( 9)									
Total Nontraded	-0.12	-4.63	-4.75	-0.06	-0.06	-0.57	-0.74	-0.06	0.06
Total, All Industries	0.00	8.49	7.67	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00

Table C-38  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Hong Kong  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
( 1)									
Agr., For. & Fishing	0.70	0.67	1.37	0.18	1.65	-11.47	-9.99	-0.46	-0.31
Food, Bev. & Tobacco	-3.02	-1.58	-4.55	1.38	-1.95	-18.07	-17.55	0.11	1.04
Textiles	2.12	-0.24	-2.35	0.06	0.32	22.57	21.65	-0.70	-0.10
Wearing Apparel	2.88	0.45	2.42	0.06	0.12	70.29	68.93	2.22	-0.43
Leather Products	-16.20	-9.20	-23.91	-10.27	-4.39	-34.83	-50.74	-9.83	-1.70
Footwear	3.27	-2.96	0.21	4.34	-0.08	-30.74	-20.62	3.94	-0.02
Wood Products	-1.83	-0.02	-1.85	-0.09	0.78	-20.18	-19.05	-1.82	0.29
Furniture & Fixtures	0.13	-0.79	-0.66	-0.36	-1.10	-31.24	-28.98	2.04	0.11
Paper & Paper Products	-2.61	0.67	-1.96	-0.03	0.32	-27.17	-27.23	-2.13	0.22
Printing & Publishing	-0.77	0.30	-0.47	0.61	-0.02	-13.97	-13.54	-1.21	0.06
Chemicals	-0.85	1.37	0.51	0.35	0.19	-20.08	-18.89	-1.39	-0.11
Petrol. & Rel. Prod.	-2.52	-0.89	-3.39	0.69	1.72	-25.64	-24.41	-3.16	-0.04
Rubber Products	-1.81	1.61	-0.23	0.08	-0.05	-28.21	-27.51	-3.36	-0.11
Nonmetallic Min. Prod.	-1.68	1.20	-0.49	0.26	0.05	-24.99	-24.39	-2.09	0.07
Glass & Glass Products	-2.09	1.20	-0.91	0.23	-0.09	-26.83	-26.56	-1.61	0.07
Iron & Steel	-2.74	0.55	-2.20	-0.03	-0.11	-26.21	-26.64	-1.45	0.07
Nonferrous Metals	-4.52	-0.11	-4.62	0.35	1.08	-30.19	-30.43	-2.35	-0.49
Metal Products	0.50	0.99	1.49	-0.83	-0.13	-19.57	-18.66	-0.56	0.12
Nonelectric Machinery	-1.82	0.69	-1.14	-0.54	0.10	-17.67	-18.21	-1.34	0.19
Electric Machinery	0.09	0.64	0.73	0.39	0.03	-12.73	-11.26	-0.36	0.08
Transportation Equip.	0.02	0.20	0.23	-0.70	0.06	-7.44	-8.40	-0.25	0.00
Miscellaneous Manufac.	-1.55	0.48	-1.07	0.41	0.05	-26.78	-25.67	-1.93	0.30
<b>Total Traded</b>	0.30	0.04	0.33	0.08	0.08	17.32	17.21	0.13	-0.09
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
( 2)									
Mining & Quarrying	-0.86	0.06	-0.80	-0.06	-0.14	-17.07	-17.24	-0.55	0.12
Electric, Gas & Water	-0.70	0.02	-0.69	-0.13	-0.08	-17.95	-18.21	-0.40	0.16
Construction	-0.10	-0.21	-0.31	-0.15	-0.21	-9.76	-10.23	0.16	0.13
Wholesale & Ret. Trade	-0.53	-0.05	-0.58	-0.13	-0.13	-14.41	-14.75	-0.24	0.14
Transp., Stor., & Com.	-0.36	-0.02	-0.38	-0.05	-0.10	-12.44	-12.59	-0.14	0.12
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	-0.45	0.02	-0.43	-0.09	-0.06	-15.14	-15.30	-0.29	0.13
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv.	-0.18	-0.09	-0.27	-0.06	-0.09	-8.96	-9.17	-0.04	0.09
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	-0.38	-0.05	-0.43	-0.10	-0.11	-12.77	-13.03	-0.16	0.12
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	4.81	4.63	0.01	0.00



Table C-39  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 India  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
( 1)									
Agr., For., & Fishing (310)	0.08	-0.89	-0.81	0.02	0.07	-0.10	0.02	0.02	-0.01
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (321)	-0.04	12.37	12.32	1.00	0.29	-1.29	0.74	0.31	0.18
Textiles (322)	-0.72	13.18	12.36	-0.23	-0.29	7.93	6.88	-0.07	0.02
Wearing Apparel (323)	3.49	91.21	97.90	-1.10	-2.25	48.18	40.79	4.10	-0.14
Leather Products (324)	-11.83	641.31	553.65	-4.36	-3.37	-11.67	-23.47	-4.71	-0.31
Footwear (331)	2.92	118.96	125.36	1.89	-1.25	-1.68	4.32	3.32	0.16
Wood Products (332)	-0.17	6.19	6.01	-0.18	0.09	-0.51	-0.59	-0.31	0.05
Furniture & Fixtures (341)	0.04	29.14	29.19	-0.52	-0.52	-2.37	-2.37	0.35	0.17
Paper & Paper Products (342)	-0.26	-2.11	-2.37	-0.18	-0.31	-0.48	-1.04	-0.10	0.07
Printing & Publishing (35A)	-0.08	-1.74	-1.82	-0.01	-0.11	-0.20	-0.37	-0.11	0.00
Chemicals (35B)	-0.02	-13.39	-13.40	-0.12	-0.46	-0.51	-0.80	-0.07	0.03
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (355)	-0.14	25.40	24.14	-0.18	-0.42	-2.19	-3.28	-1.08	0.20
Rubber Products (36A)	-0.27	-15.82	-15.94	-0.29	-0.60	-1.06	-1.71	-0.56	0.01
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (362)	-0.12	-18.60	-18.82	-0.23	-0.70	-1.10	-1.85	-0.33	0.10
Glass & Glass Products (371)	-1.16	-0.58	-0.70	-0.09	-0.34	-0.58	-0.93	0.02	0.05
Iron & Steel (372)	-3.39	144.94	136.64	-0.71	-1.07	-1.73	-3.76	-0.05	0.13
Nonferrous Metals (381)	0.32	-0.18	0.14	-0.37	-1.39	-3.62	-7.61	-0.37	-0.17
Metal Products (382)	-0.16	2.65	2.49	-0.19	-0.35	-0.50	-0.73	0.10	0.06
Nonelectric Machinery (383)	0.15	2.10	2.26	-0.03	-0.15	-0.32	-0.76	-0.06	0.05
Electric Machinery (384)	0.09	0.62	0.71	-0.31	-0.10	-0.21	-0.18	0.06	0.03
Transportation Equip. (38A)	-0.25	82.52	82.06	-0.46	-2.13	-3.35	-4.70	-0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)									
Total Traded	0.03	0.41	0.40	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.02	-0.00
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
( 2)									
Mining & Quarrying ( 4)	-1.43	36.68	34.72	-0.27	-0.64	-3.08	-4.68	-1.47	0.27
Electric, Gas & Water ( 5)	-0.16	-2.16	-2.31	-0.15	-0.21	-0.24	-0.67	-0.06	0.01
Construction ( 6)	-0.00	1.59	1.59	-0.05	-0.01	-0.00	-0.12	0.02	-0.02
Wholesale & Ret. Trade ( 7)	-0.13	-2.50	-2.63	-0.13	-0.20	-0.16	-0.55	-0.04	0.01
Transp., Stor., & Com. ( 8)	-0.07	-1.76	-1.83	-0.07	-0.12	-0.14	-0.36	-0.01	0.00
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. ( 8)	-0.09	-3.19	-3.27	-0.11	-0.15	-0.26	-0.56	-0.04	0.01
Comm., Soc.&Pers.Serv. ( 9)	-0.03	-0.04	-0.07	-0.03	-0.04	-0.08	-0.19	-0.02	-0.01
Total Nontraded	-0.11	-0.03	-0.16	-0.08	-0.13	-0.20	-0.48	-0.07	0.01
Total, All Industries	0.00	0.32	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00

Table C-40  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in Israel  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmonization, Country	Tariff Harmonization, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
( 1 ) Agr., For., & Fishing	1.61	2.19	3.83	0.32	1.74	-0.33	1.61	0.23	-0.41
( 310 ) Food, Bev., & Tobacco	-0.38	0.18	-0.20	1.38	0.27	-1.04	1.51	0.44	0.29
( 321 ) Textiles	-1.70	1.03	-0.69	-0.16	-0.30	18.62	16.73	-0.24	-0.10
( 322 ) Wearing Apparel	1.23	1.18	2.43	-0.17	-0.43	12.00	10.71	1.30	-0.12
( 323 ) Leather Products	-2.41	1.81	-0.64	-0.42	-0.10	-1.34	-3.37	-0.84	-0.32
( 324 ) Footwear	0.61	-5.51	-4.94	0.43	-0.28	-0.88	0.49	0.83	0.05
( 331 ) Wood Products	-0.32	-11.90	-12.18	-0.11	0.60	-1.07	-0.58	-0.71	0.05
( 332 ) Furniture & Fixtures	-0.01	-1.49	-1.50	-0.17	-0.31	-0.67	-0.76	0.40	0.04
( 341 ) Paper & Paper Products	-0.54	-4.01	-4.53	-0.01	-0.32	-1.28	-1.82	-0.31	0.05
( 342 ) Printing & Publishing	-0.28	-0.47	-0.75	0.33	-0.17	-0.59	-0.56	-0.51	0.02
( 35A ) Chemicals	0.34	8.59	8.96	0.43	-1.20	-2.23	-1.55	-0.24	-0.32
( 35B ) Petrol. & Rel. Prod.	-6.97	0.18	-6.80	1.72	1.74	-6.80	-9.33	-7.02	-0.56
( 355 ) Rubber Products	-0.62	-0.79	-1.40	-0.26	-1.45	-2.77	-3.69	-2.29	-0.27
( 36A ) Nonmetallic Min. Prod.	-0.21	-2.10	-2.31	-0.06	-0.40	-0.82	-1.19	-0.20	0.03
( 362 ) Glass & Glass Products	-0.45	-2.44	-2.87	0.00	-0.82	-1.39	-2.06	0.05	0.05
( 371 ) Iron & Steel	-1.19	2.21	1.00	-0.32	-1.04	-1.84	-3.59	0.00	-0.01
( 372 ) Nonferrous Metals	-11.78	31.50	16.01	-0.06	-1.49	-7.00	-16.71	-1.08	-2.04
( 381 ) Metal Products	1.04	-3.19	-2.18	-0.85	-0.72	-1.22	-1.26	0.37	0.06
( 382 ) Nonelectric Machinery	-0.33	-0.09	-0.41	-0.27	-0.23	-0.56	-1.19	-0.10	0.07
( 383 ) Electric Machinery	0.34	0.03	0.37	0.12	-0.43	-0.87	-0.48	0.25	0.05
( 384 ) Transportation Equip.	0.26	-2.19	-1.93	-1.05	-0.24	-0.68	-2.61	-0.01	-0.04
( 38A ) Miscellaneous Manufac.	-0.22	8.48	8.24	0.15	-1.60	-2.12	-2.53	-0.34	0.32
Total Traded	0.21	0.85	1.03	0.09	0.06	1.28	1.51	0.08	-0.09
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
( 2 ) Mining & Quarrying	-0.83	-0.49	-1.31	0.10	-0.05	-1.53	-2.01	-0.79	0.0
( 4 ) Electric, Gas & Water	0.27	1.44	1.71	-0.00	0.20	-0.08	0.16	0.16	-0.09
( 5 ) Construction	0.01	0.09	0.10	-0.06	-0.02	0.31	-0.41	0.03	0.04
( 6 ) Wholesale & Ret. Trade	-0.16	-1.31	-1.46	-0.10	-0.10	-0.75	-1.00	-0.04	0.04
( 7 ) Transp., Stor., & Com.	-0.04	-0.40	-0.44	-0.05	-0.07	-0.49	-0.57	0.02	0.04
( 8 ) Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	-0.08	-0.87	-0.95	-0.07	-0.07	-0.55	-0.69	-0.02	0.04
( 9 ) Comm., Soc.&Pers.Serv.	-0.04	0.08	0.03	-0.00	0.02	-0.28	-0.30	-0.02	0.04
Total Nontraded	-0.08	-0.30	-0.38	-0.03	-0.02	-0.45	-0.54	-0.03	0.03
Total, All Industries	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00

Table C-41  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 South Korea  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing (1)	0.12	-1.19	-1.07	0.05	0.25	-0.53	-0.25	-0.01	-0.04
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	-0.08	-0.08	-0.16	0.46	-0.01	-2.09	-1.29	0.20	0.10
Textiles (321)	-1.36	3.75	2.34	-0.17	-0.12	13.09	11.67	-0.15	-0.02
Wearing Apparel (322)	3.44	16.41	20.42	-0.41	-1.06	38.69	34.68	3.46	-0.28
Leather Products (323)	-13.62	57.45	36.01	-3.22	-0.54	-17.76	-26.59	-6.58	-0.78
Footwear (324)	4.42	45.76	52.21	3.90	-1.40	-6.27	5.46	5.46	0.17
Wood Products (331)	-1.15	-0.68	-1.82	-0.23	1.43	-4.28	-3.06	-2.07	0.24
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	0.95	60.46	61.99	-0.44	-1.55	-5.71	-5.01	2.49	0.08
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-0.93	-0.45	-1.38	-0.25	-0.45	-3.28	-4.20	-0.50	0.20
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.00	-1.42	-1.42	0.10	-0.08	-0.85	-0.84	-0.09	-0.00
Chemicals (35A)	-0.15	-8.20	-8.34	0.07	-0.42	-2.26	-2.06	-0.31	0.00
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-1.31	4.13	2.76	0.14	0.13	-4.09	-4.40	-1.38	0.13
Rubber Products (355)	-0.57	-18.11	-18.58	-0.23	-0.80	-4.96	-5.28	-1.87	-0.04
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-0.45	-4.13	-4.56	-0.04	-0.60	-3.03	-3.39	-0.57	0.10
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-0.33	-6.13	-6.43	-0.07	-0.51	-2.45	-2.87	-0.07	0.09
Iron & Steel (371)	-2.10	5.58	3.36	-0.27	-1.01	-4.82	-6.92	-0.36	0.13
Nonferrous Metals (372)	-2.50	-4.77	-7.16	-0.19	-0.49	-5.25	-7.00	-0.57	-0.15
Metal Products (381)	1.04	1.58	2.64	-1.02	-0.80	-3.35	-3.29	0.21	0.18
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	-0.38	1.14	0.75	-0.28	-0.23	-1.44	-2.04	-0.15	0.10
Electric Machinery (383)	0.45	7.45	7.93	0.20	-0.51	-2.36	-1.52	0.18	0.16
Transportation Equip. (384)	0.26	2.08	2.34	-0.97	-0.16	-1.27	-2.91	-0.06	0.01
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	-0.66	16.77	16.00	0.02	-1.18	-5.67	-5.85	-0.75	0.47
<b>Total Traded</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying (2)	-2.13	6.64	4.37	0.22	0.18	-6.64	-7.16	-2.23	0.20
Electric, Gas & Water (4)	-0.12	-2.05	-2.17	-0.06	-0.14	-1.19	-1.43	-0.01	0.02
Construction (5)	0.17	0.89	1.06	-0.01	-0.02	-0.29	-0.36	0.19	-0.02
Wholesale & Ret. Trade (6)	-0.02	-1.52	-1.55	-0.05	-0.14	-0.75	-0.95	0.07	0.01
Transp., Stor., & Com. (7)	-0.02	-1.10	-1.12	0.03	-0.07	-0.82	-0.84	0.04	0.01
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. (8)	0.01	-2.14	-2.13	-0.04	-0.10	-1.16	-1.27	0.03	0.01
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv. (9)	0.04	-0.22	-0.18	0.02	-0.01	-0.48	-0.48	0.05	-0.01
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>-0.66</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>-0.81</b>	<b>-0.93</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>



Table C-42  
Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
Mexico  
Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For. & Fishing ( 1)	0.25	-0.02	0.23	0.03	0.26	-0.19	0.07	0.04	-0.06
Food, Bev. & Tobacco (310)	-0.18	0.73	0.56	0.45	0.02	-0.55	0.23	0.14	0.11
Textiles (321)	-1.37	5.82	4.37	-0.17	-0.24	16.97	15.58	0.07	-0.03
Wearing Apparel (322)	0.41	0.70	1.11	-0.10	-0.24	3.24	2.70	0.48	-0.01
Leather Products (323)	-0.48	1.80	1.31	-0.08	-0.26	-0.36	-0.76	0.09	-0.01
Footwear (324)	0.03	1.29	1.33	0.11	-0.17	-0.35	-0.08	0.24	0.03
Wood Products (331)	-0.58	-3.36	-3.92	-0.23	0.97	-0.94	-0.02	-1.13	0.16
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	0.05	12.34	12.40	0.02	-0.38	-0.17	-0.61	0.30	-0.01
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-0.41	-3.02	-3.42	-0.14	-0.40	-0.57	-1.21	-0.06	0.11
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.13	-0.97	-1.10	0.07	-0.11	-0.26	-0.34	-0.16	0.02
Chemicals (35A)	0.17	-4.37	-4.20	0.05	-0.63	-0.66	-0.51	0.14	-0.02
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-0.84	6.17	5.27	0.08	-0.20	-1.05	-1.53	-0.64	0.09
Rubber Products (355)	-0.16	-27.15	-27.27	-0.25	-0.93	-1.09	-1.61	-0.94	-0.06
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-0.27	-5.63	-5.88	-0.06	-0.63	-0.70	-1.16	-0.20	0.08
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-0.21	-1.96	-2.17	-0.09	-0.56	-0.57	-1.11	0.16	0.07
Iron & Steel (371)	-0.82	-0.83	-1.65	-0.27	-0.76	-0.82	-2.22	0.22	0.06
Nonferrous Metals (372)	-2.16	1.47	-0.72	-0.25	-0.84	-1.35	-3.58	0.33	-0.23
Metal Products (381)	0.67	-5.90	-5.27	-0.59	-0.61	-0.59	-0.70	0.39	0.09
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	-0.96	7.43	6.40	-0.85	-0.96	-0.89	-2.84	0.04	0.27
Electric Machinery (383)	0.68	5.57	6.28	0.17	-0.70	-0.59	0.13	0.61	0.13
Transportation Equip. (384)	0.21	-0.35	-0.13	-0.63	-0.17	-0.25	-1.37	0.08	0.00
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	-0.24	3.02	2.77	-0.06	-0.43	-0.45	-0.82	-0.04	0.13
Total Traded	0.11	-0.14	-0.03	-0.01	0.04	0.21	0.30	0.07	-0.01
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying ( 2)	-1.42	10.51	8.93	0.13	-0.35	-1.78	-2.60	-1.07	0.15
Electric, Gas & Water ( 4)	-0.26	-1.31	-1.57	-0.06	-0.19	-0.44	-0.79	-0.11	0.05
Construction ( 5)	-0.09	1.28	1.20	-0.01	-0.01	-0.14	-0.28	-0.04	0.01
Wholesale & Ret. Trade ( 6)	-0.21	-0.98	-1.19	-0.05	-0.18	-0.36	-0.65	-0.07	0.04
Transp., Stor., & Com. ( 7)	-0.16	-0.60	-0.76	0.02	-0.09	-0.27	-0.38	-0.07	0.03
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. ( 8)	-0.14	-1.33	-1.47	-0.04	-0.13	-0.34	-0.55	-0.06	0.03
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv. ( 9)	-0.09	0.23	0.13	0.04	0.01	-0.16	-0.20	-0.08	0.01
Total Nontraded	-0.18	0.33	0.15	0.01	-0.07	-0.28	-0.43	-0.11	0.02
Total, All Industries	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00

Table C-43  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Portugal  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing (1)	0.25	-0.24	0.01	0.16	0.45	-1.32	-0.65	-0.06	-0.06
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	-0.74	-0.67	-1.41	1.01	-0.18	-2.65	-1.04	0.16	0.34
Textiles (321)	-0.75	1.54	0.77	-0.10	-0.25	11.25	10.02	0.09	-0.19
Wearing Apparel (322)	4.21	8.96	13.55	-0.25	-1.08	38.79	35.35	3.61	-0.74
Leather Products (323)	-0.97	-0.30	-1.27	0.10	-0.95	-2.59	-2.67	0.41	-0.51
Footwear (324)	1.64	4.33	6.04	1.48	-0.83	-3.36	1.04	2.22	-0.16
Wood Products (331)	-0.55	0.06	-0.49	-0.16	0.73	-2.50	-1.84	-1.24	0.04
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	-0.15	-0.36	-0.51	-0.13	-0.35	-1.79	-2.10	0.21	0.15
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-0.96	6.51	5.49	-0.34	-0.80	-4.35	-5.79	-0.69	-0.04
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.26	-0.98	-1.24	0.11	-0.10	-1.55	-1.58	-0.35	0.06
Chemicals (35A)	0.21	0.60	0.81	0.11	-0.46	-1.97	-1.67	-0.19	-0.16
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-0.73	4.21	3.44	0.29	0.12	-3.35	-3.48	-1.32	-0.22
Rubber Products (355)	-0.00	-9.40	-9.40	-0.17	-0.89	-3.96	-4.19	-1.70	-0.33
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-0.30	-0.20	-0.50	-0.06	-0.38	-2.55	-2.84	-0.41	0.06
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-0.23	-3.20	-3.42	-0.01	-0.56	-2.39	-2.74	-0.06	0.00
Iron & Steel (371)	-1.21	2.58	1.34	-0.22	-0.92	-3.47	-5.16	-0.14	-0.12
Nonferrous Metals (372)	-1.91	1.02	-0.91	-0.07	-0.47	-3.80	-5.56	-0.30	-0.58
Metal Products (381)	0.89	-2.02	-1.15	-0.63	-0.52	-2.17	-2.06	0.18	0.03
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	-0.40	1.86	1.45	-0.33	-0.29	-1.70	-2.40	-0.22	0.07
Electric Machinery (383)	0.43	-2.17	-1.75	0.12	-0.30	-1.40	-0.88	0.14	0.03
Transportation Equip. (384)	0.24	-0.13	0.11	-0.63	-0.10	-0.93	-1.98	-0.03	-0.02
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	0.02	1.70	1.72	0.05	-0.81	-2.88	-2.99	-0.31	0.06
<b>Total Traded</b>	0.24	0.72	0.97	0.05	0.04	1.70	1.76	0.13	-0.08
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying (2)	-1.08	5.90	4.76	0.40	0.12	-5.04	-5.26	-1.88	-0.30
Electric, Gas & Water (4)	-0.41	-1.43	-1.84	-0.12	-0.14	-2.34	-2.63	-0.25	0.12
Construction (5)	-0.24	-0.82	-1.06	-0.08	-0.01	-1.29	-1.46	-0.09	0.12
Wholesale & Ret. Trade (6)	-0.39	-1.56	-1.94	-0.10	-0.14	-2.04	-2.31	-0.20	0.13
Transp., Stor., & Com. (7)	-0.29	-1.10	-1.39	-0.03	-0.06	-1.62	-1.71	-0.14	0.10
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. (8)	-0.28	-1.31	-1.59	-0.09	-0.10	-2.00	-2.21	-0.19	0.09
Comm., Soc.&Pers.Serv. (9)	-0.21	-0.33	-0.53	-0.02	-0.00	-1.18	-1.25	-0.11	0.08
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	-0.28	-0.81	-1.09	-0.05	-0.05	-1.54	-1.69	-0.15	0.10
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.19	0.00	0.00

Table C-44  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Singapore  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing ( 1)	2.66	1.73	4.44	0.17	2.60	-1.18	1.24	0.31	-0.75
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	-3.44	3.79	0.22	6.15	-0.66	-2.99	6.71	1.64	1.55
Textiles (321)	-2.85	0.59	-2.27	-0.21	-0.25	39.41	36.42	-0.33	-0.18
Wearing Apparel (322)	5.78	0.81	6.64	-9.77	-0.80	54.93	51.33	4.79	-0.70
Leather Products (323)	-12.15	64.35	44.38	-9.77	-5.53	-2.01	-25.60	-5.80	-1.78
Footwear (324)	5.24	-1.11	4.07	3.73	-1.11	-3.02	8.68	6.17	-0.31
Wood Products (331)	-1.77	0.57	-1.21	-0.28	0.88	-2.04	-1.47	-2.00	0.25
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	3.07	-0.44	2.61	-0.68	-2.30	-2.16	-0.68	5.08	-0.17
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-1.16	1.59	0.41	-0.44	-0.52	-3.27	-5.04	-0.38	-0.00
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.58	0.80	0.21	1.43	-0.28	-1.78	-1.05	-1.80	-0.14
Chemicals (35A)	0.57	2.65	3.23	0.12	-0.43	-2.01	-1.52	0.01	-0.31
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-0.11	-0.21	-0.82	0.19	0.44	-2.18	-2.32	-0.87	-0.19
Rubber Products (355)	-0.19	2.93	2.81	-0.27	-1.02	-3.16	-3.64	-2.11	-0.46
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-0.38	1.50	1.31	-0.03	-0.63	-2.60	-2.99	-0.57	-0.13
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-2.32	1.76	1.37	-0.12	-0.96	-2.91	-4.11	0.29	-0.17
Iron & Steel (371)	-2.70	1.16	-1.19	-0.16	-1.10	-3.00	-5.84	0.19	-0.22
Nonferrous Metals (372)	1.79	0.43	-2.28	-0.12	0.04	-3.11	-5.58	0.02	-0.80
Metal Products (381)	-0.70	1.14	2.95	-1.12	-0.62	-1.99	-1.72	0.65	-0.04
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	0.89	1.06	0.35	-0.74	-0.40	-1.71	-3.26	-0.15	0.05
Electric Machinery (383)	0.59	0.82	1.72	0.24	-0.33	-1.17	-0.18	0.48	-0.02
Transportation Equip. (384)	0.28	0.74	1.33	-1.21	-0.08	-0.77	-2.76	0.11	-0.10
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	0.53	1.10	1.38	0.05	-0.78	-2.37	-2.42	0.01	0.08
<b>Total Traded</b>									
	0.53	1.39	1.89	0.16	-0.19	5.04	5.26	0.48	-0.08
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying ( 2)	-1.07	-0.35	-1.42	0.33	0.75	-3.76	-4.01	-1.50	-0.33
Electric, Gas & Water ( 4)	-0.29	-0.74	-1.03	-0.10	0.10	-2.37	-2.59	-0.29	0.02
Construction ( 5)	-0.18	-0.95	-1.13	-0.12	0.10	-1.25	-1.45	-0.12	0.07
Wholesale & Ret. Trade ( 6)	-0.25	-0.58	-0.83	-0.09	0.04	-1.86	-2.07	-0.19	0.05
Transp., Stor., & Com. ( 7)	-0.23	-0.55	-0.78	-0.00	0.10	-1.62	-1.65	-0.21	0.02
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. ( 8)	-0.16	-0.65	-0.80	-0.13	0.08	-1.84	-2.03	-0.18	0.01
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv. ( 9)	-0.16	-0.39	-0.54	-0.03	0.09	-1.15	-1.22	-0.18	0.02
<b>Total Nontraded</b>									
	-0.21	-0.54	-0.75	-0.06	0.08	-1.56	-1.69	-0.19	0.03
<b>Total, All Industries</b>									
	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.34	0.00	0.00



Table C-45  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Spain  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing ( 1)	0.33	0.19	0.52	0.10	0.40	-0.13	0.35	0.03	-0.08
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	-0.30	3.88	3.57	1.04	0.18	-0.41	1.49	0.29	0.19
Textiles (321)	-0.57	0.80	0.22	-0.09	-0.14	5.27	4.59	0.01	-0.04
Wearing Apparel (322)	1.13	1.24	2.38	-0.17	-0.33	8.10	7.06	1.04	-0.13
Leather Products (323)	-2.31	14.40	11.76	-0.08	-0.90	-0.66	-1.75	0.05	-0.59
Footwear (324)	1.70	22.33	24.41	1.47	-0.74	-0.43	3.94	2.34	-0.11
Wood Products (331)	-0.48	2.75	2.26	-0.18	0.79	-0.45	0.18	-1.08	0.04
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	0.28	7.01	7.31	-0.14	-0.59	-0.27	-0.59	0.77	0.03
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-0.39	-0.39	-0.78	-0.10	-0.29	-0.36	-0.96	-0.22	0.05
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.23	1.05	0.82	0.30	-0.15	-0.23	-0.22	-0.50	0.00
Chemicals (35A)	0.13	-4.06	-3.94	0.05	-0.37	-0.28	-0.21	-0.06	-0.09
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-0.83	14.05	13.10	0.21	0.07	-0.60	-1.01	-1.08	-0.09
Rubber Products (355)	-0.05	-9.88	-9.92	-0.20	-0.92	-0.74	-1.22	-1.55	-0.28
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-0.16	-0.23	-0.39	-0.07	-0.39	-0.38	-0.76	-0.26	0.02
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-0.14	-6.04	-6.17	-0.06	-0.42	-0.34	-0.78	0.04	0.01
Iron & Steel (371)	-0.88	1.14	0.25	-0.26	-0.70	-0.54	-2.07	0.02	-0.04
Nonferrous Metals (372)	-1.35	-4.30	-5.59	-0.15	-0.42	-0.56	-2.09	-0.07	-0.29
Metal Products (381)	0.39	-0.62	-0.23	-0.35	-0.27	-0.25	-0.36	0.13	0.03
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	-0.61	9.47	8.81	-0.53	-0.52	-0.37	-1.67	-0.17	0.09
Electric Machinery (383)	0.21	-3.19	-2.98	0.03	-0.15	-0.17	0.00	0.10	0.03
Transportation Equip. (384)	0.21	-0.46	-0.25	-0.55	-0.10	-0.14	-1.10	0.02	-0.02
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	-0.09	1.27	1.18	-0.03	-0.55	-0.29	-0.62	-0.12	0.08
<b>Total Traded</b>	0.11	1.03	1.14	0.07	0.03	0.23	0.44	0.07	-0.03
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying ( 2)	-1.28	21.43	19.88	0.30	0.06	-0.94	-1.62	-1.61	-0.14
Electric, Gas & Water ( 4)	-0.17	-1.90	-2.07	-0.11	-0.08	-0.29	-0.61	-0.10	0.03
Construction ( 5)	-0.03	-1.05	-1.08	-0.07	0.00	-0.13	-0.27	0.01	0.04
Wholesale & Ret. Trade ( 6)	-0.13	-1.96	-2.08	-0.10	-0.07	-0.24	-0.51	-0.06	0.04
Transp., Stor., & Com. ( 7)	-0.09	-1.08	-1.17	-0.05	-0.03	-0.19	-0.32	-0.04	0.03
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. ( 8)	-0.09	-1.72	-1.81	-0.08	-0.04	-0.23	-0.42	-0.07	0.03
Comm., Soc.&Pers.Serv. ( 9)	-0.04	0.48	0.44	-0.02	0.02	-0.13	-0.19	-0.04	0.02
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	-0.10	-0.84	-0.94	-0.06	-0.03	-0.20	-0.39	-0.07	0.03
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00

Table C-46  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Taiwan  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing (1)	0.51	-1.91	-1.41	0.17	0.68	-0.70	0.16	0.04	-0.11
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	-0.69	15.59	14.80	3.74	1.13	-5.91	1.08	0.88	0.67
Textiles (321)	-1.83	5.08	3.15	-0.67	-0.36	18.77	15.69	-0.34	-0.03
Wearing Apparel (322)	3.29	19.79	23.73	-1.13	-1.18	43.04	36.50	3.17	-0.32
Leather Products (323)	-15.28	112.15	79.73	-6.92	-2.45	-16.02	-32.14	-7.89	-0.88
Footwear (324)	4.26	59.64	66.44	3.13	-1.57	-6.23	3.63	5.22	0.12
Wood Products (331)	-1.53	3.57	1.99	-0.85	1.07	-4.41	-4.65	-2.29	0.26
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	0.90	232.99	236.00	-1.86	-2.70	-13.00	-13.16	3.81	0.21
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-0.74	-3.69	-4.40	-0.48	-0.57	-2.49	-3.93	-0.40	0.15
Printing & Publishing (342)	0.18	-2.60	-2.43	0.03	-0.23	-0.91	-0.98	0.03	-0.01
Chemicals (35A)	-0.19	-8.21	-8.39	-0.30	-0.57	-1.24	-1.92	-0.31	-0.02
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-1.48	4.51	2.97	-0.36	0.05	-4.15	-5.62	-1.60	0.10
Rubber Products (355)	-0.78	-34.17	-34.69	-0.89	-1.17	-5.71	-7.47	-2.36	-0.09
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-0.25	-13.57	-13.79	-0.29	-0.72	-2.68	-3.57	-0.43	0.05
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-1.23	1.48	0.23	-0.71	-1.34	-4.95	-7.38	-0.52	0.18
Iron & Steel (371)	-1.98	1.88	-0.14	-0.84	-1.16	-4.57	-7.74	-0.46	0.11
Nonferrous Metals (372)	-2.12	-10.97	-12.86	-0.67	-0.60	-4.71	-7.26	-0.61	-0.13
Metal Products (381)	1.26	16.10	17.55	-1.90	-1.19	-4.30	-5.39	0.08	0.21
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	-1.09	6.99	5.82	-0.96	-0.63	-2.72	-4.86	-0.53	0.22
Electric Machinery (383)	0.39	7.95	8.37	-0.06	-0.55	-2.08	-2.08	0.09	0.13
Transportation Equip. (384)	0.26	1.84	2.11	-1.01	-0.19	-1.12	-2.91	-0.06	-0.01
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	-0.82	17.36	16.40	-0.64	-1.30	-5.87	-7.52	-0.98	0.43
<b>Total Traded</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying (2)	-2.35	6.74	4.24	-0.58	0.03	-6.63	-8.92	-2.53	0.15
Electric, Gas & Water (4)	0.14	-3.71	-3.57	-0.18	-0.40	-0.83	-1.28	0.17	-0.00
Construction (5)	0.41	1.48	1.90	0.05	-0.17	-0.26	-0.16	0.37	-0.03
Wholesale & Ret. Trade (6)	0.21	-2.27	-2.07	-0.13	-0.40	-0.28	-0.63	0.26	0.00
Transp., Stor., & Com. (7)	0.20	-1.97	-1.78	-0.02	-0.24	-0.71	-0.77	0.19	-0.00
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. (8)	0.24	-3.57	-3.34	-0.11	-0.29	-1.15	-1.36	0.18	-0.01
Comm., Soc.&Pers.Serv. (9)	0.23	-0.61	-0.38	0.02	-0.14	-0.43	-0.40	0.18	-0.02
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>-1.34</b>	<b>-1.19</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>-0.26</b>	<b>-0.72</b>	<b>-0.94</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>-0.00</b>
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

Table C-47  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Turkey  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing ( 1)	0.07	-0.08	-0.01	0.01	0.06	-0.10	-0.02	0.02	-0.01
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.18	0.04	-1.07	-0.70	0.06	0.05
Textiles (321)	-0.77	8.34	7.51	0.01	-0.21	10.30	9.69	-0.01	-0.07
Wearing Apparel (322)	1.54	12.95	14.69	-0.04	-0.67	12.61	11.56	1.53	-0.17
Leather Products (323)	-7.11	111.21	96.20	-0.92	-1.84	-8.46	-13.55	-2.29	-1.33
Footwear (324)	0.07	7.51	7.59	-0.06	0.02	-0.37	-0.40	0.07	0.06
Wood Products (331)	-0.05	-5.58	-5.62	-0.06	0.16	-0.57	-0.44	-0.19	0.04
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	0.03	3.85	3.88	-0.06	-0.07	-0.78	-0.91	0.11	0.03
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-0.14	-3.69	-3.83	-0.05	-0.25	-0.69	-0.95	-0.04	0.05
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.05	-1.78	-1.83	0.06	-0.08	-0.44	-0.46	-0.13	0.02
Chemicals (35A)	0.34	-8.35	-8.04	0.20	-0.62	-1.07	-0.64	0.06	-0.08
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-0.46	11.52	11.01	0.32	-0.31	-2.03	-2.01	-0.67	-0.02
Rubber Products (355)	0.22	-25.67	-25.51	0.01	-1.12	-2.55	-2.53	-1.12	-0.18
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-0.04	-9.15	-9.19	0.03	-0.50	-1.20	-1.33	-0.18	0.03
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-0.01	0.07	0.06	-0.02	-0.41	-0.94	-1.16	0.09	0.03
Iron & Steel (371)	-0.66	-1.19	-1.84	-0.09	-0.88	-1.82	-2.91	0.17	0.00
Nonferrous Metals (372)	-1.54	3.34	1.75	0.07	-0.87	-2.57	-3.98	0.11	-0.32
Metal Products (381)	0.69	-8.79	-8.16	-0.39	-0.47	-0.96	-0.85	0.27	0.05
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	-0.05	-0.33	-0.38	-0.08	-0.04	-0.34	-0.48	-0.03	0.04
Electric Machinery (383)	0.25	-0.70	-0.45	0.06	-0.18	-0.48	-0.23	0.13	0.04
Transportation Equip. (384)	0.24	-0.84	-0.60	-0.47	-0.14	-0.43	-1.22	0.05	-0.01
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	-0.03	-2.68	-2.71	0.02	-0.44	-0.75	-0.88	-0.02	0.09
<b>Total Traded</b>	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.17	0.02	-0.01
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying ( 2)	-0.73	18.58	17.71	0.50	-0.51	-3.26	-3.24	-1.05	-0.03
Electric, Gas & Water ( 4)	-0.08	-1.73	-1.81	-0.06	-0.12	-0.54	-0.72	-0.03	0.04
Construction ( 5)	-0.02	0.68	0.66	-0.06	0.06	-0.19	-0.28	-0.00	0.03
Wholesale & Ret. Trade ( 6)	-0.06	-1.48	-1.54	-0.06	-0.10	-0.41	-0.57	-0.01	0.04
Transp., Stor., & Com. ( 7)	-0.05	-0.98	-1.02	-0.01	-0.04	-0.36	-0.40	-0.01	0.03
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. ( 8)	-0.02	-1.75	-1.77	-0.05	-0.08	-0.55	-0.65	-0.02	0.03
Comm., Soc. & Pers. Serv. ( 9)	-0.03	-0.20	-0.23	-0.01	0.03	-0.22	-0.25	-0.02	0.02
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	-0.05	0.06	-0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.39	-0.45	-0.05	0.03
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.0



Table C-48  
 Net Percentage Changes in Employment in  
 Yugoslavia  
 Due to Each of Nine Scenarios  
 for Changes in Tariffs and/or NTBs

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DC Tariffs	LDC Tariffs	DC & LDC Tariffs	DC NTBs exclud. Agric. & Text.	DC NTBs Agric. Only	DC NTBs Text. Only	DC Tar. & NTBs All Sectors	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Country	Tariff Harmoni- zation, Industry
<b>Traded Goods</b>									
Agr., For., & Fishing ( 1)	0.21	-0.17	0.04	0.10	0.31	-0.35	0.10	0.03	-0.03
Food, Bev., & Tobacco (310)	-0.06	-0.03	-0.09	0.54	0.15	-0.98	0.11	0.20	0.09
Textiles (321)	-0.33	1.01	0.68	-0.02	-0.07	6.82	6.21	0.23	-0.07
Wearing Apparel (322)	1.76	3.55	5.37	-0.07	-0.40	17.78	16.34	1.66	-0.21
Leather Products (323)	-0.81	2.62	1.79	0.72	-0.51	-1.59	-0.23	0.73	-0.30
Footwear (324)	1.63	2.68	4.35	1.71	-0.60	-1.55	3.30	2.35	-0.09
Wood Products (331)	-0.30	1.50	1.19	-0.07	0.74	-1.29	-0.44	-0.82	0.06
Furniture & Fixtures (332)	0.20	3.71	3.91	-0.14	-0.21	-1.38	-1.03	0.45	0.02
Paper & Paper Products (341)	-0.38	0.22	-0.16	-0.04	-0.20	-0.95	-1.38	-0.22	0.07
Printing & Publishing (342)	-0.02	-0.73	-0.75	0.07	0.01	-0.47	-0.43	-0.14	0.01
Chemicals (35A)	0.21	-1.00	-0.79	0.22	-0.33	-0.89	-0.44	-0.10	-0.09
Petrol. & Rel. Prod. (35B)	-1.06	4.83	3.72	0.50	0.28	-1.83	-1.84	-1.45	-0.00
Rubber Products (355)	-0.08	-9.41	-9.48	-0.01	-0.72	-1.99	-2.05	-1.66	-0.21
Nonmetallic Min. Prod. (36A)	-0.09	-3.18	-3.26	0.01	-0.27	-0.99	-1.11	-0.27	0.03
Glass & Glass Products (362)	-0.12	-2.87	-2.99	-0.01	-0.41	-1.00	-1.33	0.03	0.03
Iron & Steel (371)	-0.92	-0.05	-0.97	-0.14	-0.58	-1.44	-2.71	-0.03	-0.00
Nonferrous Metals (372)	-1.75	0.73	-1.03	0.04	-0.31	-1.69	-3.12	-0.19	-0.29
Metal Products (381)	0.54	-1.15	-0.62	-0.36	-0.24	-0.73	-0.67	0.17	0.04
Nonelectric Machinery (382)	-0.38	1.22	0.83	-0.29	-0.25	-0.75	-1.44	-0.14	0.09
Electric Machinery (383)	0.31	0.26	0.57	0.10	-0.16	-0.54	-0.16	0.14	0.04
Transportation Equip. (384)	0.26	0.38	0.65	-0.59	-0.08	-0.40	-1.40	0.02	-0.02
Miscellaneous Manufac. (38A)	-0.13	-0.71	-0.84	0.08	-0.36	-0.89	-0.99	-0.20	0.10
<b>Total Traded</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>-0.09</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>-0.02</b>
<b>Nontraded Goods</b>									
Mining & Quarrying ( 2)	-1.34	5.44	4.02	0.57	0.28	-2.40	-2.52	-1.69	-0.02
Electric, Gas & Water ( 4)	-0.10	-0.73	-0.84	-0.05	0.01	-0.74	-0.87	-0.07	0.01
Construction ( 5)	0.07	-0.22	-0.15	-0.07	0.08	-0.33	-0.36	0.05	0.02
Wholesale & Ret. Trade ( 6)	0.02	-0.70	-0.69	-0.07	0.03	-0.51	-0.57	0.02	0.02
Transp., Stor., & Com. ( 7)	0.00	-0.53	-0.53	-0.02	0.04	-0.46	-0.44	0.01	0.02
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. ( 8)	0.02	-0.82	-0.80	-0.05	0.03	-0.59	-0.63	-0.02	0.02
Comm., Soc.&Pers.Serv. ( 9)	0.02	-0.23	-0.21	-0.02	0.06	-0.32	-0.30	-0.00	0.01
<b>Total Nontraded</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>-0.18</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>-0.49</b>	<b>-0.52</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Appendix D**  
**Data of the Michigan Model**

Table D-1

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

GDP  
Gross Domestic Product

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Australia	101980
Austria	40560
Belgium-Lux	70329
Canada	196149
Denmark	41188
Finland	28499
France	349228
W. Germany	447014
Ireland	8108
Italy	172839
Japan	564041
Netherlands	90011
New Zealand	13571
Norway	31046
Sweden	74066
Switzerland	56784
U. K.	220691
U. S.	1694968
Argentina	51321
Brazil	146161
Chile	8418
Colombia	15268
Greece	22512
Hong Kong	9287
India	86152
Israel	13716
S. Korea	27139
Mexico	79599
Portugal	15375
Singapore	5897
Spain	104620
Taiwan	17261
Turkey	41051
Yugoslavia	32510
Sum	4877359
Mean	143452



Table D-2

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

VPROD

Value of Production

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Industry	ISIC	Australia	Austria	Belgium-Lux	Canada	Denmark
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	14552	3940	3405	21646	4384
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	13305	3694	7999	22787	5123
Textiles	321	3596	1518	2008	3933	578
Wearing Apparel	322	1755	646	966	2743	361
Leather Products	323	304	111	221	264	56
Footwear	324	526	345	209	537	70
Wood Products	331	2195	228	114	5182	393
Furniture & Fixtures	332	916	693	1448	1651	353
Paper & Paper Products	341	1797	1211	956	10040	437
Printing & Publishing	342	2529	460	1004	3453	875
Chemicals	35A	4461	2273	3126	7588	1332
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	695	2060	1199	6901	1217
Rubber Products	355	784	397	562	1970	121
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	2252	1255	1805	2306	819
Glass & Glass Products	362	343	223	465	519	86
Iron & Steel	371	3979	2230	2805	4510	272
Nonferrous Metals	372	3092	706	538	3310	284
Metal Products	381	4985	1915	2933	8256	1180
Nonelectric Machinery	382	3577	1721	1765	5309	2202
Electric Machinery	383	2691	2152	2494	7295	976
Transportation Equipment	384	5609	1316	2622	18765	1080
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	2344	734	1855	3346	646
Mining & Quarrying	2	9033	1340	695	17836	14
Electric, Gas & Water	4	5952	1780	2756	10949	804
Construction	5	26607	9363	11319	48031	7099
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	29507	8767	10813	46734	7064
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	14978	3256	7286	31353	4541
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	28751	5327	9235	45486	3223
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	41136	9420	22269	116543	11639
Sum		232247	69083	104871	459241	57231
Mean		8009	2382	3616	15836	1973

Table D-2

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade.  
Base Year 1976

## VPROD

Value of Production  
(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Finland	France	W. Germany	Ireland	Italy
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	7389	38315	21006	1086	38218
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	4139	45125	41540	3924	19725
Textiles	321	810	11103	12432	561	11244
Wearing Apparel	322	580	5637	8068	255	4723
Leather Products	323	89	1149	1325	98	1185
Footwear	324	121	1617	2025	112	1693
Wood Products	331	1547	5716	6609	144	2459
Furniture & Fixtures	332	148	3010	3306	86	1953
Paper & Paper Products	341	3089	7074	8265	193	1953
Printing & Publishing	342	579	5921	5884	254	3517
Chemicals	35A	1021	20486	27479	641	20006
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	1354	21417	13840	386	6521
Rubber Products	355	132	2761	3715	141	2946
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	509	10680	10421	202	6325
Glass & Glass Products	362	73	2883	2738	61	1985
Iron & Steel	371	754	13980	25376	172	16068
Nonferrous Metals	372	684	5487	7219	70	1940
Metal Products	381	1049	18381	18474	153	10386
Nonelectric Machinery	382	1821	13558	35751	125	15289
Electric Machinery	383	851	14950	29811	344	12449
Transportation Equipment	384	1537	26597	33638	389	15513
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	441	10385	10372	395	6806
Mining & Quarrying	2	282	5662	8753	451	8847
Electric, Gas & Water	4	1474	11127	15711	508	6344
Construction	5	7779	79335	66348	2145	47180
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	5846	75680	53952	3232	52080
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	3492	32779	32391	1368	20043
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	3658	73034	39558	2490	36006
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	10222	123728	146608	5027	64351
Sum		61470	687575	692613	25015	440827
Mean		2120	23709	23883	863	15201

Table D-2

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

## VPROD

Value of Production  
(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Japan	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Sweden
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	60513	10025	2970	5367	6753
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	50309	19090	3719	5016	7006
Textiles	321	27610	2081	817	381	972
Wearing Apparel	322	6837	1108	394	239	657
Leather Products	323	1585	120	119	36	128
Footwear	324	1158	211	164	46	105
Wood Products	331	18584	1028	670	1020	3097
Furniture & Fixtures	332	6391	541	208	370	507
Paper & Paper Products	341	13514	1766	719	1647	4177
Printing & Publishing	342	11275	2981	475	709	1311
Chemicals	35A	31206	7565	544	1217	2425
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	12015	12930	65	934	1595
Rubber Products	355	7721	1468	169	110	550
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	12233	1342	392	560	1498
Glass & Glass Products	362	3616	397	83	75	200
Iron & Steel	371	35988	3672	276	835	2901
Nonferrous Metals	372	17441	1571	218	1191	911
Metal Products	381	26606	3614	998	1099	3877
Nonelectric Machinery	382	37346	3461	484	1422	4824
Electric Machinery	383	44028	4936	616	1029	2932
Transportation Equipment	384	51776	3682	752	2297	5833
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	21488	2172	346	405	741
Mining & Quarrying	2	6036	313	1844	3194	921
Electric, Gas & Water	4	12735	3678	1217	2229	2520
Construction	5	100203	19396	5434	8429	12133
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	153474	21829	6027	9911	11123
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	56842	12055	3058	7521	5336
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	59704	13785	5870	2854	13493
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	163578	42972	8401	13669	28439
Sum		1051808	199788	47050	73812	126965
Mean		36269	6889	1622	2545	4378



Table D-2

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

## VPROD

Value of Production  
(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Switzerland	U. K.	U. S.	Argentina	Brazil
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	2810	24008	136714	11236	47746
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	7605	42620	215647	7259	18165
Textiles	321	2622	15124	43735	199	8309
Wearing Apparel	322	1055	4662	29416	1753	1881
Leather Products	323	118	1345	3056	100	506
Footwear	324	285	1607	328	329	1284
Wood Products	331	886	5359	25432	615	2568
Furniture & Fixtures	332	566	3091	12153	351	1521
Paper & Paper Products	341	1148	9191	55548	2545	4203
Printing & Publishing	342	1748	8626	50662	493	2028
Chemicals	35A	6945	27431	109515	6632	8709
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	593	12199	90727	2234	8601
Rubber Products	355	263	4567	16333	1095	1462
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	908	6264	22732	1359	12677
Glass & Glass Products	362	147	1443	8197	675	2825
Iron & Steel	371	876	15513	77879	2957	8635
Nonferrous Metals	372	1187	7840	42063	485	3151
Metal Products	381	2501	16383	72948	368	3837
Nonelectric Machinery	382	4260	24768	112182	446	6168
Electric Machinery	383	3675	16617	75802	307	4096
Transportation Equipment	384	808	22338	141034	6995	6164
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	3050	9696	53238	680	3690
Mining & Quarrying	2	1170	16397	99681	1220	1663
Electric, Gas & Water	4	5157	22294	86334	1996	4270
Construction	5	3614	76529	263849	4013	33226
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	7215	61425	661550	12388	54381
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	4332	59689	224277	4874	16488
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	5287	59886	562845	2917	55413
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	19601	186899	898770	10486	26483
Sum		90432	763809	4198274	87007	350150
Mean		3118	26338	144768	3000	12074

Table D-2

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

VPROD

Value of Production  
(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Chile	Columbia	Greece	Hong Kong	India
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	1404	7945	10956	396	80843
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	1194	2418	3349	345	6330
Textiles	321	217	1095	2001	2212	5332
Wearing Apparel	322	47	251	468	1657	162
Leather Products	323	58	106	232	38	176
Footwear	324	70	47	142	37	75
Wood Products	331	82	64	352	82	272
Furniture & Fixtures	332	11	38	274	69	27
Paper & Paper Products	341	116	344	383	121	648
Printing & Publishing	342	116	154	275	215	425
Chemicals	35A	374	930	977	112	4074
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	204	338	547	0	1544
Rubber Products	355	81	140	99	47	500
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	81	249	678	37	682
Glass & Glass Products	362	19	60	73	20	169
Iron & Steel	371	360	283	584	97	3316
Nonferrous Metals	372	861	55	284	33	542
Metal Products	381	149	286	778	451	1435
Nonelectric Machinery	382	79	147	301	94	1453
Electric Machinery	383	146	182	464	816	1517
Transportation Equipment	384	179	329	299	155	1899
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	48	234	409	1114	571
Mining & Quarrying	2	1166	307	695	12	1892
Electric, Gas & Water	4	232	166	723	290	1417
Construction	5	517	1861	5461	1416	9399
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	3298	4096	5971	4812	16364
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	439	1138	3637	1250	6154
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	2344	2635	5499	3714	10682
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	2549	2172	5294	3546	12301
Sum		16444	28068	51208	23188	170200
Mean		567	968	1766	800	5869

Table D-2

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade.  
Base Year 1976

VPROD

Value of Production  
(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Israel	S. Korea	Mexico	Portugal	Singapore
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	1638	21185	11091	4082	183
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	1588	4044	4851	2526	506
Textiles	321	520	3746	1001	1505	49
Wearing Apparel	322	327	514	1781	237	166
Leather Products	323	44	64	1079	115	10
Footwear	324	32	32	910	102	10
Wood Products	331	200	709	94	573	172
Furniture & Fixtures	332	146	54	1617	109	25
Paper & Paper Products	341	235	537	1044	388	47
Printing & Publishing	342	213	287	2148	249	58
Chemicals	35A	374	2186	1459	991	207
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	262	2585	6525	386	1318
Rubber Products	355	180	698	350	127	362
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	315	742	950	392	76
Glass & Glass Products	362	39	134	273	105	8
Iron & Steel	371	111	1533	2362	273	64
Nonferrous Metals	372	87	198	690	63	14
Metal Products	381	856	486	561	303	160
Nonelectric Machinery	382	373	595	131	178	64
Electric Machinery	383	510	768	670	401	144
Transportation Equipment	384	478	755	1520	638	181
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	814	857	3155	244	72
Mining & Quarrying	2	304	364	4801	186	43
Electric, Gas & Water	4	442	941	1345	531	112
Construction	5	2983	5444	9381	2464	998
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	1978	9764	29274	2970	2153
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	1406	3390	2802	1560	870
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	4058	5288	12796	2915	1277
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	1549	6133	7947	1325	643
Sum		22061	74031	112608	25937	9993
Mean		761	2553	3883	894	345



Table D-2

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

## VPROD

Value of Production  
(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Spain	Taiwan	Turkey	Yugoslavia	Sum
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	20716	4424	27532	15355	669831
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	9992	1644	4955	6049	593588
Textiles	321	2997	2997	3267	3007	179503
Wearing Apparel	322	768	404	147	893	81557
Leather Products	323	878	43	94	584	15435
Footwear	324	1386	173	48	617	22085
Wood Products	331	551	663	213	1242	89114
Furniture & Fixtures	332	1153	70	18	1076	43950
Paper & Paper Products	341	2528	552	364	1081	140931
Printing & Publishing	342	1352	237	205	1026	111743
Chemicals	35A	7425	2823	1453	2852	316837
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	5477	1325	2066	924	220984
Rubber Products	355	1029	262	272	414	51830
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	2662	443	521	992	105360
Glass & Glass Products	362	587	63	174	248	29004
Iron & Steel	371	9976	644	1368	2624	243274
Nonferrous Metals	372	2101	197	376	2330	107216
Metal Products	381	4305	177	670	2554	213115
Nonelectric Machinery	382	1377	506	822	1426	284026
Electric Machinery	383	3439	1286	658	2071	241122
Transportation Equipment	384	5452	552	1349	3367	365900
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	1945	277	327	832	143730
Mining & Quarrying	2	1902	319	1388	2766	201499
Electric, Gas & Water	4	3256	546	839	1640	212314
Construction	5	23604	2349	6280	13002	917190
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	28450	3115	10199	7954	1423386
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	10608	1661	6356	5059	592288
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	23024	3825	6087	2105	1115065
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	25244	3854	4186	10170	2037146
Sum		204111	35434	82232	94260	10769009
Mean		7038	1222	2836	3250	0

Table D-2

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade.  
Base Year 1976

VPROD

Value of Production  
(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Mean
	1	19701
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	310	17458
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	321	5279
Textiles	322	2399
Wearing Apparel	323	454
Leather Products	324	650
Footwear	331	2621
Wood Products	332	1293
Furniture & Fixtures	341	4145
Paper & Paper Products	342	3287
Printing & Publishing	35A	9319
Chemicals	35B	6500
Petroleum & Related Products	355	1524
Rubber Products	36A	3099
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	362	853
Glass & Glass Products	371	7155
Iron & Steel	372	3153
Nonferrous Metals	381	6268
Metal Products	382	8354
Nonelectric Machinery	383	7092
Electric Machinery	384	10762
Transportation Equipment	38A	4227
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2	5926
Mining & Quarrying	4	6245
Electric, Gas & Water	5	26976
Construction	6	41864
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7	17420
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	8	32796
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	9	59916
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services		
Sum		0
Mean		10922

Table D-3

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

EXPT  
Exports

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Industry	ISIC	Australia	Austria	Belgium-Lux	Canada	Denmark
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	2222	126	1289	3907	1118
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	2317	277	2160	1083	2300
Textiles	321	1693	726	2570	183	277
Wearing Apparel	322	7	250	700	61	189
Leather Products	323	284	57	177	225	256
Footwear	324	2	175	40	31	38
Wood Products	331	121	593	271	2112	131
Furniture & Fixtures	332	3	56	476	226	214
Paper & Paper Products	341	23	584	615	4748	100
Printing & Publishing	342	22	67	212	80	47
Chemicals	35A	918	630	4613	1590	650
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	2010	171	1708	5357	357
Rubber Products	355	14	151	355	350	41
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	106	271	461	825	145
Glass & Glass Products	362	9	89	477	89	37
Iron & Steel	371	534	910	4168	756	133
Nonferrous Metals	372	2978	187	1552	4460	81
Metal Products	381	115	495	1017	653	245
Nonelectric Machinery	382	298	1356	2414	3033	1551
Electric Machinery	383	97	710	1619	700	454
Transportation Equipment	384	210	439	4573	8275	610
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	465	780	3498	1501	648
Sum		14447	9100	34964	40243	9621
Mean		657	414	1589	1829	437



Table D-3

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

## EXPT

## Exports

(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Finland	France	W. Germany	Ireland	Italy
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	83	3832	1276	324	1593
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	179	5422	3893	1173	1606
Textiles	321	127	2674	4714	260	2381
Wearing Apparel	322	332	1239	1435	100	2094
Leather Products	323	187	522	582	63	384
Footwear	324	58	341	250	25	1841
Wood Products	331	760	504	738	21	220
Furniture & Fixtures	332	64	276	1139	13	721
Paper & Paper Products	341	2135	850	1514	38	380
Printing & Publishing	342	37	478	693	31	259
Chemicals	35A	248	6003	13671	325	3097
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	107	1745	3154	145	2248
Rubber Products	355	12	1264	1172	51	586
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	30	716	1577	81	1191
Glass & Glass Products	362	39	571	616	33	309
Iron & Steel	371	171	4139	6517	13	1790
Nonferrous Metals	372	238	1115	2045	62	379
Metal Products	381	155	2047	4641	93	2033
Nonelectric Machinery	382	700	8365	23681	274	6968
Electric Machinery	383	253	3719	8612	133	1911
Transportation Equipment	384	715	9842	18525	75	4722
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	166	3405	8217	366	2669
Sum		6794	59068	108663	3699	39381
Mean		309	2685	4939	168	1790

Table D-3

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	EXPT					
		Japan	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Sweden	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	716	4252	164	513	276	
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	356	6001	1293	346	278	
Textiles	321	4008	1778	635	106	290	
Wearing Apparel	322	412	527	24	36	195	
Leather Products	323	204	217	131	77	135	
Footwear	324	54	71	2	10	53	
Wood Products	331	150	170	76	113	1152	
Furniture & Fixtures	332	77	221	7	52	248	
Paper & Paper Products	341	510	735	153	629	3035	
Printing & Publishing	342	81	218	3	15	75	
Chemicals	35A	4255	6280	23	523	946	
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	134	7607	36	1600	331	
Rubber Products	355	1021	398	2	27	145	
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	778	426	4	106	134	
Glass & Glass Products	362	159	403	6	12	86	
Iron & Steel	371	11004	1402	30	539	1303	
Nonferrous Metals	372	681	988	124	1095	873	
Metal Products	381	2368	1052	24	208	767	
Nonelectric Machinery	382	7956	2768	55	507	3372	
Electric Machinery	383	9864	2694	15	287	1578	
Transportation Equipment	384	20188	2404	20	1417	3614	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	6596	2761	95	249	750	
Sum		71570	43373	2921	8465	19639	
Mean		3253	1972	133	385	893	

Table D-3

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade.  
Base Year 1976

## EXPT

## Exports

(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.	Argentina	Brazil
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	120	613	18023	1778	4115
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	526	2817	5322	1090	2342
Textiles	321	948	2263	3488	249	403
Wearing Apparel	322	174	705	531	7	87
Leather Products	323	70	633	986	223	126
Footwear	324	62	139	56	7	201
Wood Products	331	114	119	2412	0	145
Furniture & Fixtures	332	59	272	251	2	16
Paper & Paper Products	341	175	558	2766	8	67
Printing & Publishing	342	142	521	732	27	9
Chemicals	35A	3398	6084	11491	139	166
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	200	2418	4522	21	267
Rubber Products	355	59	706	900	4	23
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	81	691	892	12	42
Glass & Glass Products	362	30	257	496	9	19
Iron & Steel	371	207	1475	2086	94	240
Nonferrous Metals	372	257	1071	1794	6	1372
Metal Products	381	575	1746	2817	40	52
Nonelectric Machinery	382	3683	8914	21812	183	415
Electric Machinery	383	1248	3238	8205	34	205
Transportation Equipment	384	189	6707	20284	214	400
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	3529	7077	9262	35	284
Sum		15844	49024	119126	4184	10999
Mean		720	2228	5415	190	500



Table D-3

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	EXPT				
		Chile	Columbia	Greece	Hong Kong	India
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	158	1241	561	113	1252
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	93	81	316	54	661
Textiles	321	17	163	309	673	878
Wearing Apparel	322	1	40	267	2907	352
Leather Products	323	9	20	226	132	306
Footwear	324	8	8	63	78	39
Wood Products	331	14	13	22	11	32
Furniture & Fixtures	332	0	2	3	50	5
Paper & Paper Products	341	124	25	10	35	8
Printing & Publishing	342	1	12	3	50	4
Chemicals	35A	66	54	136	61	127
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	17	77	159	0	38
Rubber Products	355	0	6	4	5	30
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	2	32	232	8	93
Glass & Glass Products	362	0	11	4	15	12
Iron & Steel	371	15	4	176	21	388
Nonferrous Metals	372	1430	2	170	26	460
Metal Products	381	10	19	64	225	149
Nonelectric Machinery	382	3	28	26	132	132
Electric Machinery	383	2	5	55	938	88
Transportation Equipment	384	5	10	55	20	111
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	21	80	53	1725	603
Sum		1997	1933	2915	7326	5769
Mean		91	88	133	333	262

Table D-3

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	EXPT						
		Israel	S. Korea	Mexico	Portugal	Singapore	Exports	(continued)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	342	692	1124	93	307		
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	155	165	206	240	292		
Textiles	321	120	1034	440	301	214		
Wearing Apparel	322	106	1738	160	208	193		
Leather Products	323	28	266	32	13	8		
Footwear	324	3	445	41	41	16		
Wood Products	331	5	427	47	194	253		
Furniture & Fixtures	332	11	23	14	1	17		
Paper & Paper Products	341	5	68	29	172	26		
Printing & Publishing	342	12	4	39	7	30		
Chemicals	35A	291	125	298	99	265		
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	61	156	591	41	2083		
Rubber Products	355	38	150	11	6	878		
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	11	208	189	39	32		
Glass & Glass Products	362	5	16	39	18	13		
Iron & Steel	371	9	375	52	41	77		
Nonferrous Metals	372	23	51	221	24	74		
Metal Products	381	191	246	64	52	81		
Nonelectric Machinery	382	73	142	238	66	428		
Electric Machinery	383	96	839	760	125	925		
Transportation Equipment	384	112	361	149	57	405		
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	971	901	543	107	398		
Sum		2667	8432	5286	1946	7014		
Mean		121	383	240	88	319		

Table D-3

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade.  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	EXPT						Sum
		Spain	Taiwan	Turkey	Yugoslavia			
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	1418	424	840	454		55360	
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	974	637	91	272		45020	
Textiles	321	350	1061	738	294		36367	
Wearing Apparel	322	144	1329	48	372		16967	
Leather Products	323	177	82	69	64		6970	
Footwear	324	530	582	0	242		5552	
Wood Products	331	119	451	3	356		11869	
Furniture & Fixtures	332	89	95	0	163		4866	
Paper & Paper Products	341	143	52	2	82		20402	
Printing & Publishing	342	178	5	0	22		4117	
Chemicals	35A	563	153	26	379		67692	
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	351	144	38	51		37947	
Rubber Products	355	242	68	0	45		8764	
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	330	71	70	88		9973	
Glass & Glass Products	362	44	45	21	31		4020	
Iron & Steel	371	662	96	16	205		39646	
Nonferrous Metals	372	180	26	89	448		24581	
Metal Products	381	431	232	12	245		23164	
Nonelectric Machinery	382	822	398	14	451		101303	
Electric Machinery	383	308	1271	3	366		51356	
Transportation Equipment	384	1169	204	10	624		106717	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	325	1262	16	119		59475	
	Sum	9550	8689	2107	5374		742126	
	Mean	434	395	96	244		0	



Table D-3

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

EXPT  
Exports  
(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Mean
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	1628
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	1324
Textiles	321	1070
Wearing Apparel	322	499
Leather Products	323	205
Footwear	324	163
Wood Products	331	349
Furniture & Fixtures	332	143
Paper & Paper Products	341	600
Printing & Publishing	342	121
Chemicals	35A	1991
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	1116
Rubber Products	355	258
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	293
Glass & Glass Products	362	118
Iron & Steel	371	1166
Nonferrous Metals	372	723
Metal Products	381	681
Nonelectric Machinery	382	2980
Electric Machinery	383	1510
Transportation Equipment	384	3139
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	1749
Sum		0
Mean		992

Table D-4

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

IMPT  
Imports

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Industry	ISIC	Australia	Austria	Belgium-Lux	Canada	Denmark
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	378	528	2462	1703	742
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	287	461	2175	1610	693
Textiles	321	861	740	1877	1249	581
Wearing Apparel	322	274	368	907	721	286
Leather Products	323	34	132	183	274	216
Footwear	324	87	128	251	221	84
Wood Products	331	237	181	504	476	384
Furniture & Fixtures	332	56	165	336	182	110
Paper & Paper Products	341	413	251	822	535	437
Printing & Publishing	342	171	144	221	484	71
Chemicals	35A	1210	1112	3142	2282	1106
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	1140	1419	4993	4337	2041
Rubber Products	355	223	151	370	468	132
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	182	227	556	393	176
Glass & Glass Products	362	100	75	179	241	85
Iron & Steel	371	218	352	1196	708	596
Nonferrous Metals	372	64	386	2188	843	213
Metal Products	381	315	401	856	1037	351
Nonelectric Machinery	382	1797	1410	3026	6347	1198
Electric Machinery	383	980	840	1504	2120	771
Transportation Equipment	384	1641	1341	4350	9799	1488
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	1151	713	3065	2674	642
Sum		11816	11523	35161	38704	12404
Mean		537	524	1598	1759	564

Table D-4

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

## IMPT

## Imports

(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Finland	France	W. Germany	Ireland	Italy
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	421	3994	8623	265	4045
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	185	3987	6092	295	3543
Textiles	321	381	3154	4485	304	2330
Wearing Apparel	322	78	1041	3633	113	243
Leather Products	323	76	546	1391	25	947
Footwear	324	29	399	914	39	28
Wood Products	331	165	964	1349	88	1081
Furniture & Fixtures	332	21	638	634	22	49
Paper & Paper Products	341	59	1680	2579	139	841
Printing & Publishing	342	34	474	235	33	57
Chemicals	35A	700	5557	6658	474	3714
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	1587	14406	16004	563	11096
Rubber Products	355	91	758	1081	53	445
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	83	914	1350	52	458
Glass & Glass Products	362	38	340	477	25	200
Iron & Steel	371	318	3153	3945	132	2374
Nonferrous Metals	372	188	2552	4479	55	1689
Metal Products	381	215	1445	1584	137	562
Nonelectric Machinery	382	1079	6970	6137	527	3213
Electric Machinery	383	500	2630	3738	217	1710
Transportation Equipment	384	774	4984	5634	323	2588
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	371	3430	6761	313	1577
Sum		7391	64016	87783	4192	42793
Mean		336	2910	3990	191	1945



Table D-4

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade.  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	IMPT					
		Japan	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Sweden	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	7794	3663	111	488	1019	
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	3345	2740	104	341	751	
Textiles	321	2685	1624	234	322	747	
Wearing Apparel	322	716	1549	6	337	692	
Leather Products	323	498	231	5	76	204	
Footwear	324	118	237	6	86	136	
Wood Products	331	4100	841	19	202	284	
Furniture & Fixtures	332	80	528	2	121	174	
Paper & Paper Products	341	564	1064	36	203	211	
Printing & Publishing	342	114	154	52	54	81	
Chemicals	35A	2817	3460	481	858	1649	
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	28309	7705	484	1245	3386	
Rubber Products	355	313	316	43	105	272	
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	513	670	47	129	256	
Glass & Glass Products	362	66	250	18	58	117	
Iron & Steel	371	438	1405	206	471	990	
Nonferrous Metals	372	5545	1058	62	442	623	
Metal Products	381	228	1147	111	449	565	
Nonelectric Machinery	382	1943	3158	396	1336	2535	
Electric Machinery	383	1072	2275	196	643	1338	
Transportation Equipment	384	849	2873	506	2602	1973	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	2396	2504	147	536	1161	
Sum		64504	39452	3273	11105	19164	
Mean		2932	1793	149	505	871	

Table D-4

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

## IMPT

## Imports

(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.	Argentina	Brazil
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	1067	4973	7997	132	923
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	833	5025	5553	22	186
Textiles	321	701	2399	1993	46	108
Wearing Apparel	322	576	1166	3455	1	14
Leather Products	323	155	546	821	0	12
Footwear	324	169	303	1849	0	1
Wood Products	331	142	1570	2249	36	21
Furniture & Fixtures	332	204	220	570	0	2
Paper & Paper Products	341	355	2321	3335	130	197
Printing & Publishing	342	200	232	337	10	35
Chemicals	35A	1731	3759	5243	587	2095
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	1556	10179	35828	543	4346
Rubber Products	355	147	490	1619	56	101
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	177	432	1074	52	125
Glass & Glass Products	362	95	204	363	14	40
Iron & Steel	371	569	1653	4716	364	571
Nonferrous Metals	372	329	2682	5299	164	470
Metal Products	381	366	920	2281	53	155
Nonelectric Machinery	382	1277	5371	8065	485	2273
Electric Machinery	383	834	1985	7409	125	986
Transportation Equipment	384	1203	3787	16156	141	611
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	2077	5733	11520	66	445
Sum		14763	55950	127731	3028	13713
Mean		671	2543	5806	138	623

Table D-4

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	IMPT				
		Chile	Columbia	Greece	Hong Kong	India
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	192	118	240	1138	1359
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	63	96	282	624	131
Textiles	321	46	36	270	1767	152
Wearing Apparel	322	7	8	8	132	0
Leather Products	323	4	1	72	108	1
Footwear	324	1	0	1	23	0
Wood Products	331	2	1	91	81	1
Furniture & Fixtures	332	2	0	4	31	0
Paper & Paper Products	341	12	55	152	204	73
Printing & Publishing	342	13	24	9	9	9
Chemicals	35A	132	312	525	751	473
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	23	43	1235	552	1391
Rubber Products	355	19	41	48	30	15
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	15	23	63	125	71
Glass & Glass Products	362	5	7	26	28	4
Iron & Steel	371	22	109	218	233	244
Nonferrous Metals	372	7	46	87	107	188
Metal Products	381	40	32	78	140	59
Nonelectric Machinery	382	272	281	604	566	686
Electric Machinery	383	96	128	197	854	167
Transportation Equipment	384	216	299	1692	156	154
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	71	50	149	1249	230
Sum		1260	1708	6051	6909	5405
Mean		57	78	275	405	246



Table D-4

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

## IMPT

## Imports

(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Israel	S. Korea	Mexico	Portugal	Singapore
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	428	571	321	587	513
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	168	215	156	291	478
Textiles	321	114	730	54	366	490
Wearing Apparel	322	6	9	39	16	75
Leather Products	323	25	220	31	20	10
Footwear	324	5	1	2	3	17
Wood Products	331	75	420	31	47	155
Furniture & Fixtures	332	20	3	2	7	12
Paper & Paper Products	341	90	161	206	39	93
Printing & Publishing	342	10	10	50	12	29
Chemicals	35A	300	919	838	538	472
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	682	1753	346	694	2487
Rubber Products	355	32	96	73	47	560
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	44	79	81	34	121
Glass & Glass Products	362	15	19	17	11	34
Iron & Steel	371	182	535	332	207	294
Nonferrous Metals	372	92	232	98	103	88
Metal Products	381	105	101	148	76	216
Nonelectric Machinery	382	422	1064	1513	488	897
Electric Machinery	383	190	741	495	207	933
Transportation Equipment	384	258	536	946	359	493
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	869	350	233	163	601
Sum		4132	8764	6012	4316	9070
Mean		188	398	273	196	412

Table D-4

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	IMPT						Sum
		Spain	Taiwan	Turkey	Yugoslavia			
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	1721	749	38	418		59720	
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	644	166	107	327		41976	
Textiles	321	571	521	107	450		32495	
Wearing Apparel	322	46	2	0	13		16539	
Leather Products	323	215	61	4	65		7209	
Footwear	324	12	1	0	10		5161	
Wood Products	331	311	231	11	78		16430	
Furniture & Fixtures	332	28	1	0	5		4230	
Paper & Paper Products	341	272	83	47	121		17777	
Printing & Publishing	342	43	6	7	25		3448	
Chemicals	35A	1707	902	783	855		58141	
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	5105	1307	1127	1084		168996	
Rubber Products	355	179	82	74	125		8657	
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	208	69	37	104		8938	
Glass & Glass Products	362	75	11	4	33		3271	
Iron & Steel	371	999	418	418	556		29142	
Nonferrous Metals	372	605	183	100	229		31494	
Metal Products	381	226	146	158	191		14898	
Nonelectric Machinery	382	2189	1014	1075	1455		71071	
Electric Machinery	383	687	815	274	384		38041	
Transportation Equipment	384	590	479	512	603		70916	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	851	403	109	235		52845	
Sum		17288	7650	4993	7367		761392	
Mean		786	348	227	335		0	

Table D-4

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	Mean	IMPT Imports (continued)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	1756	
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	1235	
Textiles	321	956	
Wearing Apparel	322	486	
Leather Products	323	212	
Footwear	324	152	
Wood Products	331	483	
Furniture & Fixtures	332	124	
Paper & Paper Products	341	523	
Printing & Publishing	342	101	
Chemicals	35A	1710	
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	4970	
Rubber Products	355	255	
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	263	
Glass & Glass Products	362	96	
Iron & Steel	371	857	
Nonferrous Metals	372	926	
Metal Products	381	438	
Nonelectric Machinery	382	2090	
Electric Machinery	383	1119	
Transportation Equipment	384	2086	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	1554	
	Sum	0	
	Mean	1018	



Table D-5

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	EMP					Denmark
		Australia	Austria	Belgium-Lux	Canada		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	374	364	137	566	223	
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	204	83	107	265	95	
Textiles	321	61	76	105	107	25	
Wearing Apparel	322	62	45	57	117	21	
Leather Products	323	6	6	7	10	2	
Footwear	324	11	20	12	20	4	
Wood Products	331	54	11	25	122	15	
Furniture & Fixtures	332	27	30	15	55	20	
Paper & Paper Products	341	30	32	31	145	13	
Printing & Publishing	342	74	28	44	103	37	
Chemicals	35A	58	53	86	95	29	
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	6	6	13	20	3	
Rubber Products	355	19	13	8	30	4	
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	44	44	54	47	28	
Glass & Glass Products	362	8	13	32	14	4	
Iron & Steel	371	72	84	108	73	8	
Nonferrous Metals	372	26	14	28	55	4	
Metal Products	381	112	89	114	152	41	
Nonelectric Machinery	382	111	66	66	111	71	
Electric Machinery	383	82	87	100	137	38	
Transportation Equipment	384	144	36	76	187	46	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	58	36	36	80	29	
Mining & Quarrying	2	78	23	38	146	36	
Electric, Gas & Water	4	85	33	36	112	35	
Construction	5	495	253	319	642	195	
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	1336	483	716	1658	353	
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	443	197	278	721	166	
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	452	136	241	501	149	
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	1274	585	975	3280	705	
Sum		5806	2947	3865	9571	2401	
Mean		200	102	133	330	83	

Table D-5

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	EMP					Italy
		Finland	France	W. Germany	Ireland	Italy	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	297	2264	1743	243	2929	
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	72	618	555	54	417	
Textiles	321	28	366	411	21	604	
Wearing Apparel	322	35	268	332	13	360	
Leather Products	323	3	46	45	2	49	
Footwear	324	6	82	65	4	145	
Wood Products	331	39	172	196	4	100	
Furniture & Fixtures	332	10	103	117	4	136	
Paper & Paper Products	341	56	125	196	6	132	
Printing & Publishing	342	33	222	217	11	152	
Chemicals	35A	25	394	677	10	481	
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	3	141	36	2	34	
Rubber Products	355	6	89	133	2	119	
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	19	197	284	9	311	
Glass & Glass Products	362	4	74	103	3	92	
Iron & Steel	371	17	230	608	6	423	
Nonferrous Metals	372	6	62	113	2	97	
Metal Products	381	31	500	616	8	373	
Nonelectric Machinery	382	66	479	1334	5	528	
Electric Machinery	383	33	561	1197	12	600	
Transportation Equipment	384	39	695	853	13	675	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	16	311	451	12	320	
Mining & Quarrying	2	31	170	370	10	326	
Electric, Gas & Water	4	28	182	230	14	247	
Construction	5	160	1928	1928	76	1757	
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	319	3513	3561	169	2636	
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	161	1180	1494	64	1100	
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	116	1258	1346	28	1370	
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	485	4710	5345	213	2418	
Sum		2144	20870	24556	1021	18930	
Mean		74	720	847	35	653	

Table D-5

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	EMP					Sweden
		Japan	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Sweden	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	6430	295	142	168	254	
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	1530	180	73	52	89	
Textiles	321	1183	49	19	14	28	
Wearing Apparel	322	583	31	20	11	27	
Leather Products	323	55	3	3	2	3	
Footwear	324	40	6	6	2	4	
Wood Products	331	635	36	18	24	71	
Furniture & Fixtures	332	219	20	6	10	20	
Paper & Paper Products	341	390	29	10	27	69	
Printing & Publishing	342	602	78	19	41	50	
Chemicals	35A	594	76	14	21	46	
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	55	10	1	3	3	
Rubber Products	355	154	18	6	4	16	
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	532	32	8	12	33	
Glass & Glass Products	362	86	10	2	3	7	
Iron & Steel	371	651	52	3	17	74	
Nonferrous Metals	372	185	15	3	12	16	
Metal Products	381	1022	68	25	29	104	
Nonelectric Machinery	382	1359	100	12	32	159	
Electric Machinery	383	1480	90	18	26	97	
Transportation Equipment	384	1219	81	20	57	149	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	876	59	12	16	34	
Mining & Quarrying	2	180	21	5	11	21	
Electric, Gas & Water	4	330	45	16	19	33	
Construction	5	4920	437	93	148	294	
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	11510	815	193	296	592	
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	3410	310	112	161	275	
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	1730	304	78	82	241	
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	10760	1274	270	489	1276	
Sum		52720	4542	1207	1789	4086	
Mean		1818	157	42	62	141	



Table D-5

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade.  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	EMP					Brazil
		Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.	Argentina		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	243	660	3297	1604	15227	
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	70	777	1744	464	1104	
Textiles	321	64	521	1175	367	656	
Wearing Apparel	322	30	339	1164	22	355	
Leather Products	323	3	42	90	9	49	
Footwear	324	12	85	175	8	115	
Wood Products	331	24	127	531	74	258	
Furniture & Fixtures	332	13	120	402	29	171	
Paper & Paper Products	341	22	227	665	66	150	
Printing & Publishing	342	54	335	1071	71	186	
Chemicals	35A	90	440	1086	164	318	
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	1	37	176	103	57	
Rubber Products	355	6	119	261	49	88	
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	20	221	439	168	452	
Glass & Glass Products	362	4	66	177	28	79	
Iron & Steel	371	17	393	781	165	358	
Nonferrous Metals	372	17	108	306	20	35	
Metal Products	381	73	576	1530	33	292	
Nonelectric Machinery	382	131	863	2271	41	595	
Electric Machinery	383	119	723	1834	27	337	
Transportation Equipment	384	13	900	1791	328	346	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	116	393	1287	81	321	
Mining & Quarrying	2	60	344	783	50	256	
Electric, Gas & Water	4	61	344	736	163	603	
Construction	5	196	1657	3594	658	2804	
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	342	4096	20773	1654	3885	
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	251	1563	3616	723	1637	
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	276	1405	7710	371	5502	
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	488	6897	28020	2868	4003	
Sum		2816	24377	87485	10407	40237	
Mean		97	841	3017	359	1387	

Table D-5

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade.  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	EMP					
		Chile	Columbia	Greece	Hong Kong	India	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	666	3082	1523	10	158326	
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	96	247	166	9	3887	
Textiles	321	57	238	118	116	4819	
Wearing Apparel	322	14	106	66	266	67	
Leather Products	323	5	19	26	2	70	
Footwear	324	13	25	19	5	63	
Wood Products	331	14	21	41	8	158	
Furniture & Fixtures	332	4	19	34	9	63	
Paper & Paper Products	341	10	31	13	9	267	
Printing & Publishing	342	13	49	23	22	500	
Chemicals	35A	27	106	30	6	1175	
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	4	13	4	0	83	
Rubber Products	355	8	26	6	6	196	
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	22	70	44	1	793	
Glass & Glass Products	362	6	19	5	3	202	
Iron & Steel	371	20	36	11	3	1595	
Nonferrous Metals	372	12	6	5	1	172	
Metal Products	381	31	84	75	70	766	
Nonelectric Machinery	382	17	44	26	12	1029	
Electric Machinery	383	13	36	26	88	836	
Transportation Equipment	384	24	52	26	12	1609	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	9	64	30	117	319	
Mining & Quarrying	2	93	26	28	1	1351	
Electric, Gas & Water	4	26	45	41	10	717	
Construction	5	179	228	242	52	2816	
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	365	1071	378	176	16487	
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	187	392	306	46	4878	
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	159	152	348	136	1025	
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	696	1656	350	130	19129	
Sum		2787	7963	4006	1325	223396	
Mean		96	275	138	46	7703	

Table D-5

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	EMP					
		Israel	S. Korea	Mexico	Portugal	Singapore	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	73	5540	7000	842	20	
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	36	345	908	53	15	
Textiles	321	23	469	270	159	15	
Wearing Apparel	322	24	227	277	92	20	
Leather Products	323	1	16	35	6	1	
Footwear	324	3	32	21	35	2	
Wood Products	331	7	118	68	77	11	
Furniture & Fixtures	332	4	26	55	36	3	
Paper & Paper Products	341	5	63	65	19	4	
Printing & Publishing	342	9	70	99	13	10	
Chemicals	354	12	103	493	25	6	
Petroleum & Related Products	358	2	29	18	6	4	
Rubber Products	355	5	164	53	5	5	
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	8	104	199	27	5	
Glass & Glass Products	362	2	17	57	6	1	
Iron & Steel	371	3	67	106	29	2	
Nonferrous Metals	372	3	20	31	12	1	
Metal Products	381	27	106	355	48	13	
Nonelectric Machinery	382	12	101	269	54	11	
Electric Machinery	383	25	257	129	10	56	
Transportation Equipment	384	24	140	156	81	32	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	17	204	69	55	19	
Mining & Quarrying	2	24	126	253	11	2	
Electric, Gas & Water	4	12	37	76	22	11	
Construction	5	87	529	801	261	42	
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	141	1878	1349	308	201	
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	79	390	511	178	102	
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	77	157	376	86	57	
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	384	1221	3202	546	201	
Sum		1127	12556	17301	3102	870	
Mean		39	433	597	107	30	



Table D-5

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

Industry	ISIC	EMP					Sum
		Spain	Taiwan	Turkey	Yugoslavia		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1						
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	2661	1649	9454	248	228553	
Textiles	321	458	184	336	149	15442	
Wearing Apparel	322	305	335	361	221	13382	
Leather Products	323	137	45	23	85	5338	
Footwear	324	42	5	13	21	696	
Wood Products	331	92	19	9	44	1201	
Furniture & Fixtures	332	67	74	27	86	3312	
Paper & Paper Products	341	223	8	8	80	2098	
Printing & Publishing	342	82	62	36	41	3127	
Chemicals	35A	113	26	23	64	4461	
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	226	209	93	84	7353	
Rubber Products	355	18	148	12	22	1072	
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	68	29	26	34	1778	
Glass & Glass Products	362	209	50	97	73	4657	
Iron & Steel	371	45	7	22	17	1217	
Nonferrous Metals	372	140	72	149	62	6434	
Metal Products	381	36	22	65	44	1554	
Nonelectric Machinery	382	354	20	60	103	7900	
Electric Machinery	383	148	57	72	96	10347	
Transportation Equipment	384	204	144	44	155	9620	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	232	62	90	175	10379	
Mining & Quarrying	2	119	31	34	41	5673	
Electric, Gas & Water	4	100	76	111	123	5282	
Construction	5	156	27	87	87	4706	
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	1142	353	534	497	30245	
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	2037	755	633	659	85337	
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	653	334	488	361	26767	
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	1113	430	185	135	27731	
		1226	433	1625	1029	108162	
Sum		12405	5664	14714	4834	633826	
Mean		428	195	507	167	0	

Table D-5

Data Base of the Michigan Model  
of World Production and Trade,  
Base Year 1976

EMP  
Employment  
(continued)

Industry	ISIC	Mean
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1	6722
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	310	454
Textiles	321	394
Wearing Apparel	322	157
Leather Products	323	20
Footwear	324	35
Wood Products	331	97
Furniture & Fixtures	332	62
Paper & Paper Products	341	92
Printing & Publishing	342	131
Chemicals	35A	216
Petroleum & Related Products	35B	32
Rubber Products	355	52
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	36A	137
Glass & Glass Products	362	36
Iron & Steel	371	189
Nonferrous Metals	372	46
Metal Products	381	232
Nonelectric Machinery	382	304
Electric Machinery	383	283
Transportation Equipment	384	305
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	38A	167
Mining & Quarrying	2	155
Electric, Gas & Water	4	138
Construction	5	890
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6	2510
Transportation, Storage and Commercial	7	787
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	8	816
Commercial, Social & Personnel Services	9	3181
Sum		0
Mean		643

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