

INVENTORY OF ALLEGED UNITED STATES
NONTARIFF BARRIERS

This list includes laws, government regulations, and administrative practices that have been the subject of complaints or protests by foreign officials or exporters or by U.S. importers, alleging that they are restrictive of trade. The list is divided into : (I) quantitative import restrictions and (II) other measures by the Federal Government, such as customs valuation procedures, procurement policies, countervailing duties, and health and safety regulations.

I. Quantitative Restrictions

- A. Under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, the President is empowered, after a Tariff Commission investigation to apply quantitative restrictions or fees on imports of agricultural commodities when he finds that imports materially interfere with domestic price support programs. At present, import restrictions are imposed on wheat and wheat products, cotton, peanuts, butter, certain cheeses, and other specified dairy products.
- B. The Long-Term Cotton Textile Agreement (LTA) is a multilateral arrangement in which most of the world's leading cotton textile importing and exporting countries participate. Under a provision of the LTA the United States controls imports of cotton textiles under separate bilateral agreements with 22 countries whose shipments account for more than 80 percent of all U.S. cotton textile imports.
- C. Petroleum Controls (Section 232, Trade Expansion Act) Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act authorizes the President to adjust the imports of any article so that they will not threaten to impair the national security. Imports of crude petroleum and its derivatives are restricted under this provision. Imports of these products are limited to about 12 percent of domestic production.