TABLE 2

Product	Type of Restriction	Estimated Impact on U.S. Trade	Trade Agreement Status	Remarks
Non-Agricultural Quantitative Restrictions				
Coking Coal	Quota, imports are licensed. 1967 quota for U.S. 807,000 metric tons	Severe, 1966 imports from U.S. $20.6 million (includes an estimated $6-7 million of non-quota coal for processing) Est. imports if removed - $40 million	Illegal, GATT binding in KR	Reduction of coal quota result of deterioration in Belgian coal industry. 1966 quota, 1,185,000 metric tons. Steel slow-down and improved effici-ency resulted in lower requirements. Easing of restrictions could be ex-pected if steel production and economy show upturn
Valuation and Taxes				
All imported goods	Transmission tax or lump-sum tax - generally 7% but may vary on certain commodities from 1% to 15%	Significant, 1966 imports from U.S. $569 million (in-cludes items subject to luxury tax)	Legal 2/ and negoti-able	Turnover tax is same on both domestic and imported goods. A number of impor-ted goods are subject to higher rates due to imposition of additional charge (majoration) to compensate for taxes assessed on the like domestic product during manufacture. A 17%, 18% or 20% luxury tax is levied on some goods in place of transmissions tax depending on time of collection - at port or consumer sale. Taxes are levied on landed duty-paid value.

1/ The foreign trade of Belgium is combined with that of Luxembourg within the framework of the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union. Yet, while the 2 countries have a common system of foreign trade controls, they also maintain separate regulations which are applied only domestically. Items applicable to both countries are marked herein with the symbol, BLEU.

2/ There are some features of the majoration tax which may conflict with the terms of the GATT.