TABLE 16

BRAZIL

Product	Type of Restriction	Estimated Impact on U.S. Trade	Trade Agreement Status	Remarks
Valuation and Taxes				
All imports	Customs Clearance 5% of c.i.f. value	Not significant	Legal and negotiable	Abolished January 1, 1968
	Port Improvement tax: 1% of c.i.f. value	Not significant	Legal and negotiable	
	Merchant Marine Improvement tax: 10% of freight charges	Not significant	Legal and negotiable	
Wide variety of processed or manufactured goods e.g., industrial chemicals and chemical products; machinery and mechanical appliances electric and electronic equipment; automotive and other vehicles, cigarettes	Industrialized Products tax: 4% - 30%; majority of rates under 10%	Significant, but groups too broad to permit trade summary	Legal and negotiable	Tax is applied equally to imports and domestically produced goods. However, tax on imported goods is assessed on c.i.f. duty-paid value, including other taxes and the cost of foreign exchang
About 200 items	Minimum valuation	Same as above	Probably illegal	
Other Restrictions				
All imported items declared to be "similar" to goods produced domestically	System of "Similares" requiring formal registration of specific products	Significant, but groups too broad to permit trade summary	Illegal, affects bound items	Products may be declared "similar" if proven commercially acceptable, produced domestically in sufficient supply to satisfy domestic demand, and manufactured from Brazilian raw materials when available