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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA

The Kennedy Round: a Detailed Report

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Because of the Department's determination to get the results of the Kennedy Round negotiations to the Canadian business community at the earliest possible moment after the signing of the agreement in Geneva, this issue of "Foreign Trade" is dated July 1, 1967, and replaces our regular issue of July 8. Our next number will be published on July 22, 1967. Also because of the speed with which the material has been gathered and printed, there may be certain minor inaccuracies in the text or the tables.

The Kennedy Round and GATT 3

background of the negotiations

Countries Participating in the Kennedy Round 5

Export Benefits from the Kennedy Round 6

a narrative summary

The Kennedy Round Cereals Agreement 11

Major U. S. Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada 13

Major European Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada 27

European Economic Community 27

The Nordic Countries 33

Switzerland 35

Spain 36

Major Japanese Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada 37

Major Tariff Concessions of Interest to Canada from Certain of the Developing Countries 38

Tariff Concessions Granted by Canada 39

International Code on Anti-Dumping Policies 43

Foreign Exchange Rates 46

Foreign Tariffs and Trade Regulations 45

Marketing Data Sheet 48

Trade Commissioners on Tour 45

Trade Lines 44

I am pleased to introduce this special issue of Foreign Trade, *which is devoted entirely to the results of the Kennedy Round trade negotiations and which is made available to Canadian businessmen and exporters immediately upon signature of the agreements at Geneva.*

Canadian exporters can take satisfaction from the results of these negotiations which have proved to be the most far-reaching and successful ever undertaken, both from Canada's point of view and that of world trade generally.

At various times, I visited Geneva in the course of these talks and joined with our Delegation in participating in the final stages. These difficult and time-consuming negotiations involved a great deal of bargaining by all the countries concerned, but I am happy to say that to a very high degree the ambitious objectives which the Kennedy Round set itself have been achieved.

In current trade terms, including wheat, over $3 billion of Canadian exports will benefit. There will be substantially expanded markets for most of our traditional exports as well as for many Canadian products which are only now being developed and which have not yet been marketed abroad. Every region of the country and every sector of the economy stands to gain.

As may be expected, in accordance with the primary responsibilities of the Department of Trade and Commerce, the main emphasis in this issue of Foreign Trade *is on the export opportunities resulting from the negotiations. At the same time, a section prepared by the Department of Finance is included, dealing with the main changes that will take place in the Canadian Tariff.*

The opportunities open for increased Canadian exports are significant and it is now up to the Canadian business community to exploit these new trade perspectives. I would hope that all exporters will take full advantage of this greatly improved access to world markets. For our part, I will see to it that the Department of Trade and Commerce is geared to provide maximum assistance to our exporters in the light of the Kennedy Round results.

ROBERT H. WINTERS
Minister of Trade and Commerce

The Kennedy Round and GATT

background of the negotiations

THESE comprehensive trade negotiations were held under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva. The negotiations commenced on May 4, 1964, and were substantially concluded on May 17, 1967. Formal signing of the agreements took place on June 30, 1967.

Over fifty countries, including all the major trading nations and also some 30 less developed countries, participated in these negotiations. As in all previous multilateral negotiations under GATT, the Kennedy Round was conducted on the basis of the most-favoured-nation principle. Thus, all tariff and trade concessions granted by any country are automatically and unconditionally extended to all other participating countries.

As provided in the GATT Ministerial Resolution of May 1963, which set the terms of reference for the Kennedy Round, the negotiations covered all classes of products, both industrial and agricultural, and dealt not only with tariffs but also with certain non-tariff barriers. It was agreed that, to the maximum extent possible and subject to over-all reciprocity, the negotiations would proceed on the basis of 50 per cent equal linear or across-the-board cuts in tariffs. This linear approach was adopted by a number of industrial countries, including the United States, Britain, the EEC and Japan. It will be recalled in this connection that the U.S. Trade Expansion Act, enacted under President Kennedy, gave the U.S. Administration broad legal authority for the reduction of U.S. tariffs by 50 per cent and in some cases to zero.

It was recognized from the outset that linear tariff cuts would not be appropriate in Canada's case because of this country's special trade and economic structure. Canada therefore participated on the basis of offering tariff concessions equivalent in terms of their effects on trade to the benefits it obtained from all the other participating countries.

The tariff cuts agreed in the Kennedy Round will be implemented by the signatory countries not earlier than January 1968 and will in many cases be phased in five steps over a period of four years.

Results Outlined

The main features of the Kennedy Round agreements are as follows:

1. Unprecedented and far-reaching tariff reductions covering a wide range of industrial and manufactured goods in the main trading nations. Extensive tariff cuts have also been agreed on by many countries in the field of agriculture and fisheries. In most instances the tariff cuts in our major export markets are of the order of 50 per cent from present levels. In addition, the U.S. made use of its authority to remove duties on items where rates of duty were 5 per cent or less.

2. Conclusion of a new basic agreement on wheat and grains, setting significantly higher minimum and maximum prices for wheat and establishing a multilateral food aid program of 4½ million tons a year, with contributions from both importing and exporting countries.

3. Conclusion of a new Anti-Dumping Code, elaborating detailed rules and procedures for the administration of anti-dumping regulations by the main trading countries.

4. Special measures to reduce tariffs on products of particular interest to less developed countries without requiring full reciprocity from such countries.

(Right) The members of the Trade Negotiations Committee in a working session during the Kennedy Round in Geneva. Facing the camera in the forefront (left) are T. M. Burns of Trade and Commerce and Dr. C. A. Annis of the Department of Finance, members of the negotiating team. With his back to the camera is the head of the Canadian Delegation, Ambassador S. D. Pierce.

94291—1½

Previous GATT Negotiations

The Kennedy Round trade negotiations were significantly broader in scope and coverage than previous negotiations held under GATT. For the first time they covered a variety of matters other than tariffs. For the first time also, they were based on the general adoption of across-the-board tariff cuts instead of item-by-item negotiations by most of the main participants.

Prior to the Kennedy Round there had been five major rounds of tariff negotiations held under GATT since 1947. These were: Geneva 1947, the first major postwar negotiation and the first time that tariff negotiations were conducted on a multilateral basis; Annecy 1949, Torquay 1951, Geneva 1956, and the "Dillon" round of tariff negotiations of 1960. Canada has been an active participant in each of these rounds of tariff negotiations with its other major trading partners. The reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers is laid down in the GATT as one of the principal means of attaining its broad objectives. As a result of the successive tariff negotiations, the tariffs on tens of thousands of items entering into world commerce have, over the years, been reduced and bound against increase. The Kennedy Round thus represents the most recent and the most far-reaching of a series of moves in the liberalization of world trade and in the reduction of tariffs.

GATT Principles

As was the case in previous multilateral negotiations in the postwar period, the Kennedy Round took place within the framework and under the aegis of the GATT. The GATT is a comprehensive, multilateral trade agreement embodying contractual rights and obligations and providing detailed rules and procedures for the conduct of commercial policy. The basic principles of the GATT may be summarized as follows:

1. Non-discrimination and most-favoured-nation treatment among all participants (with the exception of tariff preferences existing in 1947)

2. Prohibition of quantitative import restrictions, except in carefully specified circumstances

3. Consultation and co-operation for the avoidance of trade damage and for the expansion of trade.

Over sixty countries now participate in the work of the GATT. These include almost all of Canada's trading partners. Signatories to GATT account for more than 80 per cent of world trade. Canada, along with the United States, Britain, France and other major trading nations, was a founding member of the GATT. While the Soviet Union and certain other Eastern European countries are not members of GATT, Canada extends most-favoured-nation to these countries through separate trade agreements. ●

The scene in Geneva at midnight 14-15 of May, 1967, when final agreement was reached in the Kennedy Round. Seated in the centre of the picture is Eric Wyndham-White, Secretary-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, announcing the successful conclusion of the negotiations.

Countries Participating in the Kennedy Round

The following forty-seven countries (including the six countries of the European Economic Community acting as one) were full participants in the GATT Kennedy Round negotiations. Included in the listing are the Trade Commissioner post and the Area Division of the Office of Trade Relations, Department of Trade and Commerce, responsible for each.

Country	TC Post	OTR Division
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Latin America
Australia	Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra	Commonwealth
Austria	Vienna	Europe
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo	Latin America
Canada	——	——
Ceylon	New Delhi	Commonwealth
Chile	Santiago	Latin America
Czechoslovakia	Vienna	Europe
Denmark	Copenhagen	Europe
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	Latin America
European Economic Community	Brussels	Europe
Finland	Stockholm	Europe
Greece	Athens	Europe
Iceland	Oslo	Europe
India	New Delhi	Commonwealth
Indonesia	Singapore	Asia and Middle East
Ireland	Dublin	Commonwealth
Israel	Tel Aviv	Asia and Middle East
Jamaica	Kingston	Commonwealth
Japan	Tokyo	Asia and Middle East
Republic of Korea	Tokyo	Asia and Middle East
Malawi	Nairobi	Commonwealth
New Zealand	Wellington	Commonwealth
Nicaragua	Guatemala City	Latin America
Nigeria	Lagos	Commonwealth
Norway	Oslo	Europe
Pakistan	Karachi and Rawalpindi	Commonwealth
Peru	Lima	Latin America
Poland	Copenhagen	Europe
Portugal	Lisbon	Europe
Sierra Leone	Lagos	Commonwealth
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town	Commonwealth
Spain	Madrid	Europe
Sweden	Stockholm	Europe
Switzerland	Berne	Europe
Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	Commonwealth
Turkey	Athens	Asia and Middle East
United Arab Republic	Cairo	Asia and Middle East
United Kingdom	London Liverpool Glasgow Belfast	Commonwealth
United States	Washington Boston Chicago Cleveland Detroit Los Angeles New Orleans New York Philadelphia San Francisco Seattle	United States
Uruguay	Montevideo	Latin America
Yugoslavia	Belgrade	Europe

Export Benefits from the Kennedy Round

a narrative summary

THE KENNEDY ROUND of GATT trade negotiations was successfully concluded on June 30, 1967, when Canada and other participating countries (see list of participants in the Kennedy Round on page 5) signed the final text of the negotiations in Geneva. The agreement which has emerged is the most far-reaching ever negotiated to reduce the barriers to international trade. Some 50 countries have participated and about $40 billion of world trade will be favourably affected by the results.

The principal results have been that over wide ranges of industrial goods substantial tariff reductions, mostly 50 per cent, have been agreed on by the major industrialized countries; the basic elements of an international agreement on wheat have been successfully negotiated; significant gains have been made in reducing the barriers to trade in other agricultural products, and a convention on the application of anti-dumping duties has been signed by major trading countries. During the negotiations, special efforts were made to improve the trading position of the less developed countries. Over a considerable range of tropical products of particular interest to developing countries, elimination of tariffs by many developed countries has been agreed to. Through the operation of the most-favoured-nation rule, which provides for equal treatment for imported goods, all GATT countries stand to benefit from these results.

Reductions Will Be Phased

The tariff reductions flowing from the negotiations will be phased over a period of years. The general rule which has been agreed is that the staging should be no slower than one-fifth of the total reduction each year for four years following the initial implementation of the results. The United States plans to introduce its initial reductions on January 1, 1968, with subsequent stages taking effect at the beginning of the following years and the process to be completed by January 1, 1972. The EEC countries and Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Switzerland have announced that they will introduce their first reduction (which will be 40 per cent rather than 20 per cent of the total reduction) on June 1, 1968, with the remaining stages of 20 per cent being implemented at the beginning of 1970, 1971 and 1972. It is expected that Japan will follow the latter pattern.

For Canada, the achievements of the Kennedy Round will mean easier access for the goods which we already export. They will also open up important new opportunities in fields where Canada is not yet a competitive world supplier. In the area of secondary manufactures, where the opportunities for rationalization and specialization may be open to Canadian producers only if export markets are readily available, the fact that the average level of tariffs for manufactured goods in such markets as the United States and the EEC will be below 10 per cent when the results of the Kennedy Round are implemented will be particularly important.

In current trade terms, including wheat, over $3 billion of Canadian exports stand to benefit from the negotiations. The scope of the agreement is such that producers and exporters in all regions of the country and in nearly all industries, whether they be in the field of agriculture, fisheries, forest products, mining or manufacturing, should be able to benefit from the improved trading opportunities which will be available.

United States

Canada's most important negotiations in the Kennedy Round were with the United States. The United States will make tariff reductions, or eliminate duties, on $1.92 billion of Canadian exports in 1966 terms. The items of major interest to Canada are listed on pages 13 to 26 inclusive.

The United States will be eliminating duties which are now 5 per cent or less on $557.6 million of Canadian exports. Of this amount, $387.1 million is in the lumber and paper sector, $91.5 million in fisheries products, $28.6 million in agriculture, and $50.4 million in other products.

United States tariffs on a further $1,060 million of Canadian trade will be reduced by 50 per cent. Smaller reductions apply to $298.3 million. In addition, and not included in the figure of total reductions above, the United States has confirmed the present temporary free entry for nickel ($175.5 million) and has made 50 per cent reductions in the legal tariff rates on $105.6 million of Canadian exports now entering the United States free of duty under temporary rate suspensions. (The most important item in this category is copper, amounting to $86.5 million).

The United States has also bound free items under which Canadian exports were worth $45.8 million. Free entry for these products had previously been unbound.

Agricultural Products—Some $95 million of Canadian exports of agricultural products to the United States will be favourably affected. The United States will eliminate duties on $28.7 million of this total and make 50 per cent reductions on $65 million of the balance. The main items on which duties are being eliminated are apples $2.5 million, maple sugar and maple syrup $6.5 million, milling byproducts $12 million, turnips $1.9 million, and a number of important forage seeds $1.6 million. Fifty per cent reductions are to be made on the following major items: fresh and frozen pork (4 to 2 per cent, $18.9 million); dairy cattle (7 to 3.5 per cent, $5.9 million), and carrots (12½ to 6 per cent, $1.4 million).

Fisheries Products—The United States will be eliminating duties on $91.4 million of 1966 Canadian fisheries products exports. This covers fresh, frozen and salted fish from both the coastal and inland fisheries. Tariff reductions, generally 50 per cent, are to be made on a further $740,000 of Canadian products. In terms of either duty elimination or reduction, some 76 per cent of total dutiable Canadian exports of fisheries products to the United States will be affected. The United States made no change in the access for groundfish fillets which are subject to tariff quota provisions.

Forest Products—All important Canadian products have been included in the United States undertakings for either 50 per cent reductions or for duty elimination. All Canadian lumber, whether softwood or hardwood, will move into the United States on a free entry basis when the Kennedy Round results are fully implemented. In 1966, shipments of these products amounted to $383.9 million. Other products in this sector where duties are being eliminated include those covered by a building board tariff item, by five items for building papers, pulpboard and paperboard and hanging paper, together totalling $3.2 million.

Manufactures of Wood—This covers such products as wooden doors, prefabricated wooden buildings, furniture parts, birch plywood, particle board, and wooden building components. Now generally dutiable in the United States in the 15 to 20 per cent range, these will have tariffs reduced to the 7½ to 10 per cent level. Canadian trade in these items in the U.S. totalled $11.2 million last year. Maple and birch veneers, $27 million in 1966, on which the tariff has been 8 per cent, will have duties reduced to 4 per cent in the Kennedy Round agreement.

Paper and Paper Products—In this sector, the United States has made a 50 per cent reduction across the board (pulp and newsprint are already free of duty). Canadian exports covered amounted to $34.4 million last year. The most important trade item being reduced covers uncoated printing paper where the cut will be from 6.2 per cent to 3 per cent. Typical reductions on other items are sulphate wrapping paper from 8.5 per cent to 4 per cent and coated printing paper from 14.4 per cent to 7.2 per cent.

Chemicals—Almost all dutiable Canadian trade items are covered by United States reductions. The total 1966 volume of Canadian exports affected is $95 million. The most important item is synthetic rubber, where Canadian exports of $19 million will benefit from a reduction from 6½ per cent to 3 per cent. Duties are to be eliminated on carbon, carbon black, salt in bags and barrels, and dicyandiamide. Trade in these items in 1966 totalled $9.9 million. On most remaining chemical items of interest to Canada duties are being cut in half. In negotiations with the EEC, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland, the United States agreed to seek Congressional authority to repeal its "American selling price" valuation system for benzenoid chemicals. While Canada is a significant supplier to the United States of very few of these chemicals (for example, vanillin) the elimination of this valuation system could have important long-term implications for the development of markets by the Canadian chemical industry. In some cases, the elimination of the "American selling price" system will mean a greater than 50 per cent reduction in United States tariffs.

Iron and Steel—In this field the result of the Kennedy Round has been an approach to greater harmonization of tariff levels among the major producing countries. For the United States, this has meant that the principal reductions will occur in the alloy steel field, where United States tariffs have been relatively high, with smaller reductions in ordinary steels. For Canadian exports, reductions will be made in items covering trade worth $94.8 million in 1966. In specialty steels, cuts will be from the 12 per cent to 14 per cent range to the 8 per cent to 10 per cent level. In ordinary steels, reductions are smaller—for example, from the 9 per cent to 11 per cent range to the 6 per cent to 8 per cent level. In addition to these reductions, the United States has agreed to eliminate its low duties (less than 1 per cent) on pig iron and sponge iron. Canadian exports of these products were worth $22.1 million in 1966. In the ferro- alloy field, the United States is eliminating its duty on one ferro-silicon item, applying to material with silicon content of between 8 per cent to 60 per cent and is making 50 per cent reductions in the remaining ferro-alloys. Canadian exports to the United States in this area were worth $3.2 million.

Textiles—The United States has made a reduction of approximately 20 per cent in its textile tariffs. Canadian exports of textiles to the United States are relatively small, $23.3 million in 1966. Seventy-eight per cent of these products are covered by the U.S. reductions.

Non-Metallic Minerals—The major U.S. reductions in this area apply to cement and lime, where the negotiations included a United States agreement to move to free entry on Canadian exports of $8.3 million. On other trade in this sector amounting to $10.5 million, the United States will be making a 50 per cent reduction.

Other Metals—The United States will be reducing its present tariff of 1¼ cents per pound on aluminum ingot to 1 cent per pound (Canadian exports in 1966, $174 million), and will make a corresponding 20 per cent reduction in the main semi-fabricated products. On other metals of interest to Canada, the United States is eliminating duties on cadmium and bismuth and will be reducing its tariffs by 50 per cent on copper (the U.S. duty on copper is at present temporarily suspended), molybdenum, magnesium, and indium. The value of Canadian exports in 1966 was $87.8 million. Copper semi-fabricated products, of which Canadian exports in 1966 totalled $34.3 million, will be subject to 50 per cent U.S. tariff reductions.

Manufactured Goods—Canadian exports in this category in 1966 which will benefit from United States reductions totalled nearly $700 million. With such specialized exceptions as textiles and some leather products, the United States will be making 50 per cent reductions in its tariffs on manufactured products. Over this field, which covers

the range from whisky to steam boilers and from pumps to high-quality radio equipment, U.S tariffs will be 10 per cent or less. In fact, over the broad range of industrial machinery and electrical equipment, U.S. rates when the Kennedy Round results are implemented will for the most part be below 8 per cent.

Reductions in the manufactured goods field should be of particular importance for Canadian producers. Not only is this the fastest growing area of Canadian exports but it is also the field in which improved access to export markets is an important element in creating the conditions where rationalization and specialization can work to improve the competitive position of Canadian manufacturers.

Typical of the reductions in the manufactured goods area in the United States Tariff are TV apparatus and parts (present rate of 10 per cent will be reduced to 5 per cent; Canadian exports to the U.S. in 1966, $12.4 million); telephonic apparatus (17.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent; $6.9 million); packaging machinery (11.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent; $4.1 million); elevator hoists and winches (10.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent; $12.7 million); parts of office machines (11 per cent to 5.5 per cent; $11.5 million); molds for rubber or plastics (11.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent; $9.8 million); refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (10.5 per cent to 5 per cent; $3.8 million); electrical switches, relays, etc. (17.5 per cent to 8.75 per cent; $6.3 million); parts of aircraft (9 per cent to 5 per cent; $91.1 million); non-agricultural tractors (11.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent; $17.5 million); pneumatic tires 8.5 per cent to 4 per cent; $8.9 million); whisky (20 per cent to 10 per cent; $120.4 million).

EEC Countries

France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg—In addition to wheat, covered by the agreement on cereals—Canadian exports of which in 1966 totalled $144 million—the results of the Kennedy Round will include tariff reductions in the EEC for many products of interest to Canadian exporters. In 1966 terms, some $160 million worth of Canadian exports will be subject to reductions averaging about 30 per cent of present levels. A detailed listing is included on pages 27 to 36 inclusive. Reductions of 50 per cent apply to $37 million of this total, with smaller reductions applicable to the balance.

Agriculture and Fisheries—In the fisheries sector, the EEC will be making reductions from 15 per cent to 33 per cent from current rates on virtually all items currently exported by Canada. The most important of these are: Frozen salmon from 10 per cent to 8 per cent; 1966 exports $5.2 million. Canned salmon, from 16 per cent to 13 per cent; 1966 exports $4.1 million. Saltwater fish fillets, from 18 per cent to 15 per cent; $549,000. Fresh lobsters, from 15 per cent to 10 or 13 per cent; $530,000.

In agriculture, reductions of interest to Canadians include: Canned wax beans, from 24 per cent to 22 per cent; 1966 exports, $2.3 million. Fancy meats, from 20 per cent to 14 or 12 per cent; $1.5 million. Raw tobacco, from 28 per cent to 23 per cent; $1.6 million. Seed potatoes, from 10 per cent to 9 per cent; $823,000. Tallow, from 2 per cent to free; $1.6 million. Seeds for sowing, from 8 per cent and 5 per cent to 6 per cent and 4 per cent. Dried peas and beans, from 9 per cent to 4½ per cent; $149,000. Canned cherries, from 25 per cent to 24 per cent; $337,000.

It is to be noted that a number of important Canadian agricultural exports to the EEC—for example, oilseeds—already enjoy duty-free access. Total coverage in the agriculture and fisheries sector is about $22 million.

Forest Products—EEC reductions in non-newsprint paper tariffs are the most important in this sector, with items being reduced from the 15 per cent to 18 per cent range to the 12 per cent to 15 per cent level. Canadian 1966 trade favourably affected amounts to approximately $9 million. Products such as liner boards ($6 million), writing and reproduction paper ($557,000), wet machine paper ($343,000), and building paper ($314,000), will be subject to 12 per cent rates when the Kennedy Round reductions are fully implemented.

On the traditional Canadian export, wood pulp, the EEC will be reducing its tariff from 6 per cent to 3 per cent, while the present duty-free quota of 1.9 million metric tons annually remains in force. The EEC is not reducing its present 7 per cent tariff on newsprint, but will be introducing an annual tariff-free quota of 625,000 metric tons.

On softwood plywood, of which Canadian exports to the EEC totalled $4 million in 1966, the EEC reduction is from 14 per cent to 13 per cent.

Iron and Steel—The European Coal and Steel Community, which is responsible for most products in this sector, negotiated in the Kennedy Round both for reduction of tariffs and for the establishment of a common tariff to apply to imports into the six member countries—France, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg, the same countries which form the European Common Market. On average, the level of effective rates will be reduced from a range of 4 to 9 per cent to a range of 3 to 7 per cent. Some $5 million of Canadian exports will be favourably affected, mainly pig iron, hot-rolled steel rods, structural shapes and sheet piling, sheets and strips.

Textiles and Furs—Reductions of more than 30 per cent will apply to products of which Canadian exports in 1966 amounted to $3 million. The products concerned are synthetic fibres, wool papermakers' felts, and mixed fabrics. The EEC will be making a 50 per cent reduction on dressed furs (from 7 to 4.5 per cent) and fur apparel (from 19 to 9.5 per cent) in which Canadian trade totalled $2.4 million.

Chemicals—As part of the general arrangement on chemicals in the Kennedy Round, the EEC has agreed to make unconditional reductions of 20 per cent from current levels on virtually all chemical products, with a further 30 per cent reduction conditional on the United States action to eliminate its "American selling price" system of valuation on benzenoid chemicals. Canadian trade in this field was worth $11 million in 1966, consisting mainly of pentaerythritol, vanillin, polyethylene, polystyrene, acetic acid and acetic anhydride.

Non-ferrous Metals and Metal Products—The EEC has made no tariff reduction on aluminum, which will continue to be dutiable at 9 per cent, but will establish a bound 5 per cent annual tariff quota of 130,000 metric tons. On the main semi-fabricated aluminum products, EEC reductions will be about 20 per cent from current rates. Reductions on products of most interest to Canada (1966 trade was $1.2 million) are to be on wrought bars, rods, plates, sheets and strip of aluminum, from 15 to 12 per cent.

Copper bars, rods and other shapes will be subject to 20 per cent tariff reductions—from 10 to 8 per cent. Magnesium, of which Canadian exports in 1966 totalled $1.2 million, will have tariffs reduced from 10 to 8 per cent. The tariff on nickel anodes will be cut from 5 to 4 per cent. Unwrought copper and nickel are already free in the EEC.

Manufactured Goods—In this sector, in which Canada is a small but growing supplier to the EEC, tariffs are being reduced generally by 50 per cent from the present range of 10 to 15 per cent to a level of 5 to 8 per cent. Canadian exports in 1966 in this grouping amounted to about $54 million.

Items of particular interest to Canada on which 50 per cent reductions are to be made include:

Various machinery products, mainly excavating, agricultural, pulp and paper, printing and textile machinery, from 5 to 14 per cent to 2.5 to 9 per cent (exports in 1966, $3 million).

Electrical equipment and parts, including parts for communications equipment, electrical wire resistors and spark plugs, from 10 to 18 per cent to 5 to 9 per cent ($3 million).

Ground flying trainers, aircraft equipment and parts, from 10 to 17 per cent to 5 to 8.5 per cent ($6 million).

Smaller reductions will be made in EEC tariffs on card punching machines and computers (from 9 to 7 per cent $6 million); radar equipment, (from 13 to 10 per cent, $14 million), and chain saws and parts, (from 13 to a range of 7 to 10 per cent, $3 million).

Britain

In earlier GATT negotiations and in the Kennedy Round, it has been accepted that the main purpose is to reduce barriers to trade through reductions in the levels of most-favoured-nation tariffs, and that in this process there will be some erosion of the various preferential tariff systems applicable among several groups of countries in the GATT.

During the Kennedy Round, Britain and Canada maintained close consultation on matters of mutal concern.

About 95 per cent of Canadian exports to Britain enter free of duty. The terms of entry for these products will not be changed by the Kennedy Round. For those on which preferential protective duties apply, Britain will be making proportionate reductions.

Some 60 per cent of Canadian exports to Britain enter free of duty from all countries, both preferential and most-favoured-nation suppliers. For these products the relative terms of entry remain unchanged. In addition, the EFTA countries, which are important suppliers to the British market in certain sectors, (for example, forest products, of particular interest to Canada) already have free entry into Britain for industrial products.

Britain will be making reductions, generally 50 per cent, on the MFN duties applicable to much of the remaining trade. In a few cases, the MFN rates will be eliminated: soyabeans 5 per cent, and rough lumber less than 1 per cent. However, for most items of Canadian trade interest now subject to MFN duties, significant preferences for Canadian products will remain.

Other Commonwealth Countries

A number of other Commonwealth countries—Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Nigeria, participated in the negotiations. Close contact was maintained with the representatives of these countries as the negotiations progressed. The reductions in most-favoured-nation rates of duty negotiated by these participants should have only marginal effects on Canadian exports.

Nordic Countries

The four Nordic countries—Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark—negotiated as a single group in the Kennedy Round. Tariff reductions by these countries will favourably affect Canadian exports to the value of about $13 million in 1966 terms. As these countries already have low tariffs, the new reductions will carry the general tariff incidence well below 10 per cent. They will also reduce the differential between the free entry which members of the EFTA exchange among themselves and the tariff rates facing outside suppliers. Details of reductions of interest to Canada are listed on pages 33 to 35 inclusive.

Sweden

Swedish reductions in the industrial field are generally 50 per cent on products of interest to Canada. Canadian trade affected is about $7 million. The main Canadian products which will be subject to lower duties are machinery, electrical equipment, cranes and winches, card punching machines and computers, spark plugs, ice skates and other sporting goods. The tariffs on imported cars and parts are to be reduced by 33 per cent.

Except for whisky, subject to a 50 per cent cut, Sweden will introduce smaller concessions on the main agricultural products of interest to Canada: canned beans, pickles and relishes, and canned lobster.

Norway

The bulk of Canada's exports to Norway of $106.8 million in 1966 entered duty-free. About half of the remaining dutiable items, some $3.5 million, will be affected by concessions granted by Norway during the negotiations. Items of interest to Canada on which concessions were

94291—2

made include aircraft engines and parts, various aircraft equipment and parts, domestic washing machines, a range of navigation equipment, material handling equipment, motor vehicle parts and accessories, a range of office machinery, and artificial sausage casings.

Denmark and Finland

Most Canadian export products now enter these two countries free of duty. Dutiable products include only a few agricultural and industrial goods.

In Denmark, reductions of 50 per cent will apply to canned salmon, canned lobster and whisky and in the industrial field, to plastic basic shapes and forms, excavating machinery and cars. Smaller reductions will be made on petrochemicals and measuring instruments.

Finland will be making 50 per cent cuts in the main traditional dutiable Canadian exports: chain saws and parts, card punching machines and computers, and ice skates. A Finnish reduction of 40 per cent will be made on cars.

Japan

The principal Canadian export interest in Japan is wheat which accounted for $90 million out of total dutiable Canadian exports of $177 million. Japan has agreed to the memorandum of agreement on cereals negotiated in the Kennedy Round.

In other dutiable products, Japan will be making reductions affecting exports from Canada in 1966 of about $35 million. Details are given in the list on page 37. The main products are: aluminum 13 to 9 per cent ($16.8 million), copper waste and scrap 5 to 2.5 per cent, ($3.8 million); newsprint 7.5 to 5.5 per cent ($2 million), beef tallow 4 to 2.5 per cent ($1.9 million), salmon roe 15 to 7.5 per cent ($1.6 million), liquefied petroleum gases 1,380 to 1,100 yen per metric ton ($7 million), vitamin B12, 15 to 7.5 per cent ($1 million), and a range of fully manufactured goods on which a 50 per cent reduction in duty has been made.

Because it did not join the GATT until 1955, Japan has had fewer tariff items bound in its GATT schedule than other major trading countries. The effect of Japanese participation in the Kennedy Round will be that a large proportion of Japanese tariff rates will now be bound. In implementing the Kennedy Round results, Japan will also be binding free entry for a large number of items currently free but unbound. Canadian trade in these items is about $55 million.

Switzerland

More than half of Canada's exports of $31 million to Switzerland in 1966 will enjoy reduced customs tariffs as a result of the negotiations. Like the Nordic countries, Switzerland is considered a low-tariff country. Details are contained in the list on pages 35 and 36. On some items, such as sulphate wood pulp, reduced duties will assist Canadian producers to met increasing EFTA competition resulting from the elimination of tariffs between the EFTA countries. Items of major trade interest to Canada include asbestos, synthetic rubber, raw furskins, fur apparel, copper refining shapes and motor vehicles.

Spain

Spain will be making reductions on prefabricated building structures and parts from 20 per cent to 14 per cent (1966 exports $148,000), and on aircraft engines and parts from 24 per cent to 12 per cent (1966 exports $548,000). It is also binding the tariff for purebred cattle at 2 per cent (1966 exports $1,297,000). Details are listed on page 36.

Less Developed Countries

The less developed countries which participated in the Kennedy Round did so on the basis of special provisions agreed at the opening ministerial meeting of the negotiations, under which they were not required to provide reciprocity for the benefits they received. Their contributions to the liberalization of trade took a number of forms, including the removal of non-tariff barriers and the reduction or binding of tariffs where these would not hamper their economic development programs. See page 38 for details.

Among the less developed countries making contributions of interest to Canada was Brazil which, as part of a recent tariff reform, eliminated a number of non-tariff barriers arising from consular formalities, prior deposits, etc. Brazil has also bound a number of tariff rates of which duty-free entry for cod and a 10 per cent rate for malt are important to Canadian exporters.

Israel will be making reductions on three products of particular interest to Canada: aluminum 10 per cent to free, canned salmon from 5 to 3 Israeli pounds per kg., and synthetic rubber from 40 per cent to free. They are also binding duty-free access for linseed.

In the course of the negotiations, two less developed countries, Korea and Yugoslavia, also negotiated their accession to GATT. In this process, Korea bound to Canada a number of items at existing rates, of which the most important were wheat at 10 per cent ($13 million of trade in 1966), wheat flour 35 per cent ($91,000), and asbestos 15 per cent ($623,000). Yugoslavia bound duty-free entry for flaxseed ($2 million), and aircraft engines ($360,000), and a 5 per cent rate on asbestos ($410,000). ●

For Further Information

For further information on or clarification of tariff reductions in the Kennedy Round, businessmen should write to the Office of Trade Relations, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, in the case of foreign tariffs, and to the Tariffs Section, Department of Finance, Ottawa, in the case of Canadian tariffs. For information on the Anti-Dumping Code, the International Economic Relations Division of the Department of Finance should be consulted.

Some of the members of the Advisory Committee to the Canadian Wheat Board, who were representing the major Western wheat-producing organizations participating in the Cereals negotiations during the Kennedy Round, with the Hon. Robert Winters (fourth from left) at Geneva. Left to right: R. R. Atkinson, president, Saskatchewan Farmers' Union; M. Schwarzmann, Assistant Deputy Minister, Dept. of Trade and Commerce; Dr. W. J. Parker, president, Manitoba Pool Elevators Ltd.; Mr. Winters; C. W. Gibbings, president, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; D. H. Treleaven, Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board; J. H. Warren, Deputy Minister, Dept. of Trade and Commerce; G. L. Harrold, president, Alberta Wheat Pool. This photograph was taken during a session in the Swiss city in March 1967 before the negotiations concluded.

The Kennedy Round Cereals Agreement

For Canada, the new three-year agreement means a higher price range for wheat, a multilateral program for supplying food grains to needy countries, and a basis for the continuation and extension of international co-operation in grains.

THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION in the Kennedy Round of an agreement covering international trade in wheat, which accounts for over 10 per cent of Canada's annual exports, is a significant achievement. Trade in wheat has traditionally been conducted in accordance with the provisions of successive International Wheat Agreements extending back over 17 years. The IWA of 1962 was twice extended beyond its three-year duration, in 1965 and again in 1966, pending the outcome of negotiations towards a broader grains agreement being conducted by the major grain-trading countries participating in the Kennedy Round.

Countries Participating

The Cereals Group, formed in 1963 and enlarged in the latter stages of the negotiations, included the four major exporters—Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States. The major importing countries in the group were Japan, Britain, and the EEC; the other members were Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway and Finland. These nations concluded an agreement on a new and higher price schedule for wheats and each accepted a commitment to contribute to a 4.5 million-metric-ton food aid program for grains.

Price Range

Of primary interest to Canada and particularly to the wheat producers of Western Canada is the agreement reached on a higher price range for wheat, which reflects the changing conditions over the period since the 1962 International Wheat Agreement was signed. The new price range involves a 21 cent per bushel increase in both the minimum and maximum price for No. 1 Northern (Manitoba 1) over the current IWA price range which expires on July 31. Set out in Table I is the schedule of minimum and maximum prices included in the agreement.

In contrast to the IWA, which specified a minimum and maximum price only for Manitoba 1, the schedule in this agreement identifies ten major grades of wheat with agreed minimums and maximums. The inclusion of wheat from all major exporting countries provides greater assurance of equivalent obligations by all member countries in complying with the objective of price stability and the observance of minimum prices.

The difficulties involved in reaching agreement on price relationships between grades had proved insoluble throughout the history of the earlier International Wheat Agreements and this new pricing framework represents a significant advance. Although wheats may compete freely on price within the agreed range, considerable importance is placed on the quality differentials that would prevail in a circumstance where one or more prices approach the

94291—2½

minimum of the range. In recognition that price relationships between types and qualities of wheat may fluctuate over time with competitive circumstances, provision is made for review of and temporary adjustments in these relationships. Consultative procedures are set out in the agreement to provide for this contingency, which enable the Prices Review Committee or the Council to ensure market stability and observance of agreed minimums.

Interpretation of the Schedule

There are complex technical questions involved in giving a precise interpretation of the schedule. However, the following are the essential points. United States No. 2, hard red winter wheat (ordinary protein) was chosen for the base grade instead of Manitoba 1 as in the IWA. The minimum and maximum prices for other wheats have been related to this base. The advantages in this choice are that Gulf ports are open for navigation the year round, and that H.R.W. No. 2 is a wheat which trades in volume with a quality which places it in the middle area of the price range.

The principle was accepted of equating prices in the major import markets, allowing for quality differentials and using currently prevailing freight rates. For example, the minimum price for Manitoba 1 in store the Lakehead is calculated by adding the freight from the Gulf to Antwerp/Rotterdam, subtracting the freight costs back to the Lakehead, and converting to Canadian currency. The resulting minimum for Manitoba 1 in store the Lakehead, using currently prevailing freight rates, would be Can. $1.95½ and the maximum Can. $2.38½ per bushel.

For shipments from Pacific ports, which now handle over one-third of Canadian wheat exports, the Gulf port schedule was simply reduced by 6 cents per bushel for each grade. The new minimum for Manitoba 1, f.o.b. Vancouver, works out to Can. $2.03½ and the maximum to Can. $2.46½.

TABLE I

PRICE SCHEDULE

(basis f.o.b. Gulf ports)

	Minimum Price	Maximum Price
	(U.S. $ per bushel)	
Canada		
Manitoba 1	1.95½	2.35½
Manitoba 3	1.90	2.30
United States		
Dark Northern Spring No. 1, 14%	1.83	2.23
Hard Red Winter No. 2 (ordinary)	1.73	2.13
Western White No. 1	1.68	2.08
Soft Red Winter No. 1	1.60	2.00
Argentina		
Plate	1.73	2.13
Australia		
F.A.Q.	1.68	2.08
EEC		
Standard	1.50	1.90
Sweden	1.50	1.90

TABLE II

FOOD AID CONTRIBUTIONS

	Per cent share	(metric tons '000)
United States	42.0	1,890
European Economic Community	23.0	1,035
Canada	11.0	495
Australia	5.0	225
Britain	5.0	225
Japan	5.0	225
Sweden	1.2	54
Switzerland	0.7	32
Denmark	0.6	27
Norway	0.3	14
Finland	0.3	14

Food Aid

The establishment of a multilateral food aid program represents an unprecedented advance in assuring continuing supplies of wheat, flour and other grains for needy countries. The increasing demand for donations of food grains in recent years has placed an undue burden on the efficient wheat-producing countries. All members of the Agreement, including the grain-importing countries, have made a commitment to provide a specified quantity of grain, either in kind or through a cash contribution for the purchase of grains.

In Table II the annual quantitative commitment and percentage share of this 4.5-million-metric-ton program for each participant are listed. Canada's undertaking of half a million tons, representing 11 per cent of the total, is the second largest single-country contribution. The administrative details of the program have yet to be worked out but additional membership of developed countries may well add to the size of the total program. Each donor country may specify a recipient country or countries for its contribution. It has also been agreed that preference be given to developing countries as a source for the purchase of grains from cash contributions.

The Next Stage

The signatories to the Kennedy Round Agreement, in association with other members of the International Wheat Council, are now actively engaged in bringing about a full grains agreement incorporating the provisions outlined above. The aim is to achieve the widest possible participation of all interested countries and to bring the new agreement into effect at the earliest possible date. The administrative provisions of the 1962 IWA are being continued beyond the July 31st terminal date to cover the intervening period until a new agreement comes into effect.

Although considerable work remains to be done in completing the text of a full agreement, the basic elements of a price range and food aid program have been determined. Other elements include rules relating to concessional sales and safeguards for commercial marketings. Consideration will also be given to limitations on the use of export subsidies, particularly for flour.

We can now look forward to an era of even closer co-operation among grain-trading countries in the common objectives of equilibrium and price stability in world markets. ●

Major U.S. Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

In an attempt to give an indication of the volumes of trade involved, the attached list includes U.S. statistics on imports into the United States from Canada in 1966.

It should also be noted that the tariff descriptions are in many cases abbreviated. Because these descriptions may not always reflect all of the details of a particular tariff item, those who use the tables are counselled to check with the United States Division, Office of Trade Relations, Department of Trade and Commerce, in any case where there may be doubt as to the proper classification of a particular product.

This list is not intended to include all United States concessions which may be of benefit to Canada, but merely those of major interest. Canadian exports under the Canada-United States Automotive Agreement are not included. Details on other items may be obtained from the United States Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Agriculture

TSUS Item	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)*
100.50	Dairy cows	1.5c./lb	0.7c./lb	5,455
100.73	Horses not over $150. each	$5.50 ea.	$2.75 ea.	63
100.75	Horses, over $150. each	6.75%	3%	609
100.81	Live sheep	75c. each	Free	181
100.85	Live swine	1c./lb	0.5c./lb	679
100.95	Other live animals	7.5%	3.5%	2,238
105.60	Eviscerated geese and ducks	10c./lb	5c./lb	17
106.40.20	Fresh pork	1.25c./lb	0.5c./lb	1,036
106.40.40	Frozen pork	1.25c./lb	0.5c./lb	16,447
106.80	Edible meat offal not over 20c./lb	1c./lb	0.5c./lb	63
106.85	Edible meat offal over 20c./lb	5%	2.5%	388
107.10	Pork sausages, fresh	3.25c./lb	1.6c./lb	184
107.50	Beef in airtight containers	15%	7.5%	63
119.50	Poultry eggs (except chicken)	5c./doz	3.5c./doz	725
120.13.60	Bovine hides and skins	4%	Free	1,261
124.25	Furskins, dressed, not dyed	5.5%	2.5%	935
126.23	Alsike clover seed	2c./lb	1c./lb	774
126.27	Red clover seed	2c./lb	1c./lb	388
126.29	Sweet clover seed	0.8c./lb	0.4c./lb	672
126.35	Creeping red fescue seed	1c./lb	0.5c./lb	3,277
126.37	Meadow fescue seed	0.5c./lb	Free	193
126.85	Timothy seed	0.5c./lb	Free	274
126.87	Tree and shrub seed	1c./lb	Free	177
126.95	Wheat grass seed	0.4c./lb	Free	209
127.01	Grass seeds and forage seeds, n.s.p.f.	0.4c./lb	Free	648
130.30	Certified seed corn	12.5c./bu	6c./bu	545
135.40	Fresh carrots	12.5%	6%	1,298
136.60	Lettuce June 1—Oct. 31	0.85c./lb	0.4c./lb	11
136.90	Onion sets	1.25c./lb	0.6c./lb	32
137.40	Radishes	12.5%	6%	74
137.66	Turnips or rutabagas	5c./100 lb	Free	1,779
140.50	Potatoes, dried, desiccated, etc.	2.75c./lb	1.3c./lb	40
140.70	Potato flour	2.5c./lb	1.2c./lb	33
146.10	Fresh apples	0.25c./lb	Free	2,313
146.50	Fresh blueberries	0.7c./lb	0.3c./lb	2,905
146.54	Raspberries & loganberries, July 1–Aug. 31	0.5c./lb	Free	1,044
146.68	Frozen blueberries	6%	3%	1,213
146.90	Fresh cherries	0.5c./lb	0.2c./lb	438
146.98	Frozen cherries	7c./lb +10%	3.5c./lb +5%	—
147.64	Fresh grapes	12.5c./cu. ft.	6c./cu. ft.	576
148.70	Fresh peaches, June 1—Nov. 30	0.5c./lb	0.2c./lb	20
153.04	Currant and other berry jams and jellies	6.5%	3%	1,016

Agriculture

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
155.50	Maple sugar	2c./lb	Free	2,841
155.55	Maple syrup	1.5c./lb	Free	3,198
161.61	Mustard seed	0.875c./lb	0.43c./lb	3,114
165.15	Apple or pear juice	0.5c./gal	Free	106
165.40	Grape juice	50c./gal	25c./gal	40
175.51	Sunflower seed	0.8c./lb	0.4c./lb	1,171
177.56	Tallow	0.875c./lb	0.43c./lb	53
182.20	Biscuits, cakes, etc.	6%	3%	6,071
182.30	Cereal breakfast foods	5%	2.5%	418
182.35	Macaroni, noodles, etc.	1c./lb	0.5c./lb	925
182.70	Wild rice	5%	2.5%	258
182.91	Edible preparations, n.s.p.f.	20%	10%	935
184.10	Bran, shorts and middlings	2.5%	Free	2,477
184.25	Brewers' and distillers' grains & malt sprouts	$1.10/ton	Free	3,151
184.30	Hay	60c./ton	Free	303
184.40	Grain hulls	2.5c./100 lb	Free	253
184.45	Flaxseed screenings	0.5%	Free	664
184.47	Other screenings	2.5%	Free	2,683
184.65	Animal feed, meat, prepared or preserved	8%	4%	2,826
184.70.20	Pet food obtained from milling by-products, packaged for retail sale	2.5%	Free	457
184.70.70	Other milling by-products	2.5%	Free	1,898
192.50	Peat moss	25c./ton	Free	174

Fisheries

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
110.15	Fresh, chilled or frozen cod, cusk, eels, haddock, hake, pollock, shad, sturgeon and freshwater fish	0.5c./lb	free	10,721
110.20	Fresh, chilled or frozen halibut and salmon	0.50c./lb	free	13,403
110.25	Fresh or chilled mackerel	0.5c./lb	free	2,094
110.30	Fresh or chilled swordfish	1c./lb	free	3,773
110.35	Other fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	1c./lb	0.5c./lb	232
110.40	Fish, scaled in bulk or in containers weighing over 15 lb each	1c./lb	free	145
110.47	Fish frozen in blocks over 10 lb	1c./lb	free	24,738
110.57	Wolf fish fillets	1c./lb	free	694
110.60	Fish fillets other than of groundfish & yellow perch	1.5c./lb	free	19,610
111.22	Cod, cusk, haddock, hake and pollock salted or pickled, whole	0.2c./lb	free	4,358
111.28	Cod, cusk, haddock, hake and pollock salted or pickled, skinned or boned	0.75c./lb	free	2,880
111.32	Herring, salted or pickled	0.1c./lb	free	1,687
111.40	Mackerel, salted or pickled	0.2c./lb	free	110
111.68	Groundfish, smoked or kippered, other than whole	1c./lb	free	360
111.80	Herring, smoked or kippered, other than whole	0.9c./lb	free	210
111.88	Smoked salmon	10%	5%	120
112.10	Herring, in containers over 15 lb	5%	free	459

Miscellaneous Agricultural Origin Products

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
121.20	Patent leather	7.5%	3.5%	227
121.30	Calf and kip upper leather	12.5%	9%	1,047
121.57	Other leather, not fancy	10%	5%	4,319
121.65	Fancy leather other than goat and kid	12.5%	6%	126
156.25	Sweetened chocolate in bars over 10 lb	0.8c./lb	0.4c./lb	386
156.30	Sweetened chocolate in any other form	10%	5%	828
157.10	Candy and other confectionery	14%	7%	2,353
167.05	Ale, porter, stout and beer	12.5c./gal	6c./gal	4,779
168.25	Cordials, liqueurs	$1./gal	50c./gal	576
168.46	Whisky	$1.25/gal	62c./gal	120,421

Lumber and Wood Products

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
200.55	Wood blocks, rough shaped	0.5%	Free	582
202.03	Spruce lumber	35c. per 1,000 ft, board measure	Free	117,973
202.06	Eastern white pine and red pine lumber	25c. per 1,000 ft, board measure	Free	5,347
202.09	Other pine lumber	$1 per 1,000 ft board measure	Free	19,636
202.15	Douglas fir lumber	$1 per 1,000 ft board measure	Free	60,266
202.18	Fir lumber	$1 per 1,000 ft board measure	Free	3,393
202.21	Hemlock lumber	$1 per 1,000 ft board measure	Free	70,905
202.24	Larch lumber	$1 per 1,000 ft board measure	Free	1,622
202.27	Cedar lumber	75c. per 1,000 ft board measure	Free	22,945
ex.202.43	Hardwood lumber	$1.50 per 1,000 ft board measure	Free	33,660
202.45	Resawn bevel wood siding	50c. per 1,000 sq. ft. surface measure	Free	7,615
202.48	Western red cedar wood siding	75c. per 1,000 sq ft surface measure	Free	1,161
202.50	Other wood siding	$1 per 1,000 sq ft surface measure	Free	3,009
202.52	Softwood lumber and siding, drilled or treated	1.5%	Free	3,416
202.53	Hardwood lumber and siding, edge-glued or end-glued	5%	Free	1,107
ex.202.57	Hardwood flooring in strips and planks, other than oak flooring	4%	Free	1,187
202.60	Hardwood flooring in assembled units	16 2/3%	8%	1,042
202.63	Standard wood moldings other than of pine	1.5%	Free	648
202.66	Wood moldings, wood carvings and ornaments for furniture	17%	8.5%	187
204.25	Packing boxes and cases	1.75%	Free	703

Lumber and Wood Products

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
206.30	Wood doors	15%	7.5%	310
206.50	Broom and mop handles	8.5%	4%	346
206.52	Paint brush and paint roller handles	8.5%	4%	432
206.60	Picture and mirror frames of wood	12%	6%	149
206.87	Skewers, candy sticks, tongue depressors, etc.	16 2/3%	8%	326
206.97	Household utensils of wood other than mahogany	16 2/3%	14%	412
207.00	Articles of wood not specially provided for	16 2/3%	8%	1,058
240.00	Veneers of birch and maple	8%	4%	25,035
240.01	"Other" veneers	10%	5%	2,951
240.14	Birch plywood	15%	7.5%	5,938
240.38	Wood veneer panels, veneer faces on both sides	20%	10%	374
245.10	Hardboard, over $48.33 1/3 but not over $96.66 2/3 per short ton	$7.25 per short ton	7.5%	677
245.30	Face-finished hardboard	26%	15%	29
245.50	Wood particle board	20%	10%	89
245.90	Building board	4%	Free	1,914

Paper, Paper Products, Printed Matter

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
251.05	Building papers	5%	Free	84
251.35	Beer mat board	4%	Free	146
251.49	Shoe board	6.75%	3%	424
251.51	Other paperboard	4.75%	Free	792
252.67	Book paper and printing paper	0.17c. per lb +4%	0.08c. lb +2%	20,530
252.81	Sulphate wrapping paper	8.5%	4%	3,475
253.25	Vegetable parchment paper	1c. per lb +3%	0.5c. per lb +1.5%	219
253.30	Greaseproof paper	1c. per lb +5%	0.5c. per lb +2.5%	655
254.46	Coated printing paper	2c. per lb +4.5%	1c. per lb +2%	202
254.80	Paper, impregnated, coated, not litho-printed, not gummed	2c. per lb +4.5%	1c. per lb +2%	156
256.05	Wallpaper	0.5c. per lb +10%	5%	1,176
256.30	Other paper and paperboard cut to size or shape, n.s.p.f.	15%	7.5%	460
256.54	Boxes of paper, of paperboard, of papier mâché, n.e.s.	14%	7%	511
256.67	Tubes of paper, tapered	1.5c. per lb +16.5%	0.7c. per lb +8%	143
270.45	Printed catalogs of foreign authorship	3%	1.5%	1,306
270.50	Printed catalogs—other	7%	3.5%	253
273.35	Maps, atlases, charts	8.5%	Free	140
273.55	Architectural drawings and plans	8.5%	4%	246
274.05	Greeting cards	15%	7.5%	103
274.60	Lithographs on paper	12c. per lb	6c. per lb	130
274.70	Photographs, engravings, etchings, etc.	8.5%	4%	377
274.75	Printed matter, printed by a lithograph process	12c. per lb	6c. per lb	258
274.90	Other printed matter	15%	7.5%	429

Textiles

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
307.06	Wool waste—noils	12c./lb	6c./lb	139
307.16	Wool yarn waste	10c./lb	5c./lb	137
309.43	Man-made fibers wholly of filaments	15%	7.5%	928
309.66	Waste of man-made fibers	5%	2.5%	798
309.90	Textile fibers, man-made	5c./lb+15%	2.5c./lb+7.5%	562
310.01	Yarns of man-made fibers	25c./lb	12.5c./lb	3,844
310.02	Yarns of man-made fibers singles, valued over $1/lb	22.5%	16%	215
320.01	Woven fabrics of cotton of number 1 or coarser	7.75%	5.9%	215
320.10	Woven fabrics of cotton of number 10	10%	7.61%	371
320.20	Woven fabrics of cotton of number 20	12.5%	9.51%	595
320.30	Woven fabrics of cotton of number 30	15%	11.41%	115
321	Woven fabrics of cotton, bleached	Base rate +2.5%	Base rate +1.9%	2,303
335.40	Woven fabrics of jute	0.5c./lb	Free	133
338.30	Woven fabrics of man-made fibers	25c./lb+ 22.5%	13c./lb+ 22.5%	161
355.65	Woven or knit fabrics of vegetable fibers	11%	8.5%	711
358.02	Belting for machinery—V-belts	12%	8%	127
360.05	Floor coverings of pile or tufted construction	11.25%	5.5%	216
380.12	Men's or boys' cotton coats valued over $4 each	10%	8%	1,506
382.06	Women's, girls' or infants' wearing apparel of cotton, knit	25%	21%	792
382.12	Women's, girls' or infants' cotton coats, valued over $4 each	10%	8%	1,040
385.45	Bags and sacks of vegetable fibers, except cotton	0.5c./lb +3%	0.2c./lb +1.5%	151
390.40	Rags of wool	9c./lb	4.5c./lb	209
390.50	Rags of man-made fibers	4%	2%	116

Chemicals

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
403.10	Styrene	2.8c./lb+18%	1.4c./lb+9%	754
403.60	"Other" distillates of coal tar	3.5c./lb+25%	1.7c./lb+12.5%	102
403.80	Products derived from benzenoid compounds n.s.p.f.	3.5c./lb+25%	1.7c./lb+12.5%	1,798
405.25	Plastics materials	2.8c./lb+18%	1.4c./lb+9%	5,281
405.40	Products chiefly used as plasticisers	3.5c./lb+25%	1.7c./lb+12.5%	172
408.80	Vanillin	3c./lb+19%	1.5c./lb+9.5%	3,085
415.15	Carbon	5%	Free	1,081
415.20	Chlorine	10.5%	5%	4,011
415.50	"Other" chemical elements	10.5%	5%	307
416.45	"Other" inorganic acids	12.5%	6%	108
417.12	Aluminum hydroxide and oxide	0.25c./lb†	0.12c./lb	934
417.16	Aluminum sulphate	0.1c./lb	0.05c./lb	373
417.18	"Other" aluminum compounds	8.5%	4%	604

†Present rate of duty temporarily suspended.

Chemicals

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
418.14	Calcium carbide	0.425c./lb	0.21c./lb.	1,298
418.32	"Other" calcium compounds	10.5%	5%	101
419.04	"Other" lead compounds	15%	7.5%	317
420.88	Sodium chlorate	0.75c./lb	0.37c./lb	445
420.92	Salt in brine	10%	5%	204
420.94	Salt in bulk	1.7c./100 lb	0.8c./100 lb	3,095
420.96	Salt in bags and barrels	3.5c./100 lb	Free	204
421.08*	Sodium hydroxide	0.25c./lb	0.1c./lb	398
421.34	Sodium silicates	0.3c./lb	0.15c./lb	209
422.26	"Other" tin compounds	12.5%	6%	298
422.50	Uranium oxide	Free	Free	12,933
422.90*	Boron carbide	6.25%	3%	460
422.94	Sulphur dioxide	12.5%	6%	122
423.00	"Other" inorganic compounds	10.5%	5%	362
423.96	"Other" mixtures of two or more inorganic compounds	10.5%	5%	756
425.08	3-Amino-1,2,4-Triazole	10.5%	5%	690
425.40	Dicyandiamide	10.5%	Free	7,849
425.42	Nitriles	10.5%	5%	341
425.70	Acetic acid	0.53c./lb	0.265c./lb	340
426.00	Acetic anhydride	1.5c./lb	0.7c./lb	662
427.44	Butyraldehyde	3c./lb+15%	1.5c./lb+7.5%	139
428.32	Pentaerythritol	10.5%	5%	964
428.58	Ethyl acetate	1.5c./lb	0.75c./lb	118
428.68	Vinyl acetate	1.25c./lb+6.25%	0.6c./lb+3%	3,021
429.34*	Perchloroethylene	6%	3%	217
429.44	Vinyl chloride	2.5c./lb+12.5%	1.25c./lb+6%	626
430.00	Mixtures of two or more organic compounds other than containing tetramethyl lead	10.5%	5%‡	323
437.30*	Natural antibiotics	3%	1.5%	121
439.30*	Natural drugs, advanced	3%	1.5%	104
439.50	"Other" drugs including synthetic	10.5%	5%	672
445.40	Vinyl resins	1.25c./lb+6.25%	0.6c./lb+3%	519
446.15	Synthetic rubber	6.5%	3%	17,643
450.20*	"Other"flavouring extracts	7.5%	3.5%	509
455.36	Fish glue	0.5c./lb+7.5%	0.25c./lb+3.5%	195
465.92	Lignin sulphonic acids	10%	5%	425
465.95	Surface active agents	10.5%	5%	1,348
470.23	Chestnut, divi-divi and hemlock	4%†	Free	1,282
472.10	Barium sulphate, crude	$2.55/ton	$1.27/ton	1,541
473.30	Synthetic iron oxide	10%	5%	888
473.60*	White lead, basic carbonate	1.05c./lb	0.5c./lb	305
473.70	Titanium dioxide	15%	7.5%	520
474.30	Paints, not containing titanium pigments	8.5%	4%	146
474.46	"Other" varnishes	10%	5%	105
485.10	Dynamite	0.75c./lb	0.37c./lb	1,939
485.20	Azides, fulminates, etc	8.5c./lb	4c./lb	258
485.30	Smokeless powders	30%	15%	5,034
493.16	Mixtures, chief value of casein	2.75c./lb	1.3c./lb	1,245
494.22	Paraffin and other petroleum waxes	0.5c./lb	Free	125
494.52	Non-radioactive isotopes	10.5%	5%	120
494.60	Cements n.s.p.f.	5%	2.5%	199

*Implementation of the third, fourth, and fifth stages of the reduction in duty is conditional upon the full implementation of chemical offers by the EEC and the United Kingdom.

†Present rate of duty temporarily suspended.

‡Five per cent ad valorem but not less than the highest rate applicable to any component compound.

Non-Metallic Minerals and Products

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
511.14	Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	$2.25c. per 100 lb.	Free	5,839
512.14	Lime	2.5c. per 100 lb	Free	1,771
513.41	Stone chips and spalls and crushed stone	5.5%	2.5%	1,307
513.71	Granite, not pitched, not lined, not pointed etc.	1c. per cu ft	Free	572
513.74	Granite, pitched, lined, pointed, etc.	12.5%	6%	408
514.11	Limestone, crude	20c. per short ton	10c. per short ton	350
518.21	Asbestos yarn, rope, etc.	8%	4%	225
518.44	"Other" articles in part of asbestos and hydraulic cement	0.225c. per lb	0.1c. per lb	372
518.51	Articles of asbestos	9%	4.5%	727
519.51	Papers, cloths, etc., coated with abrasives	6.5%	3%	495
523.91	Mineral substances n.s.p.f., not decorated	15%	7.5%	661
531.04	Refractory magnesia	12%	6%	136
531.24	Magnesite bricks	0.38c. per lb+5%	0.19c. per lb+2.5%	3,209
531.27	Other fire bricks	3%	Free	301
532.11	Ceramic bricks	50c. per 1,000	Free	860
532.61	"Other" construction articles	15%	7.5%	171
535.14	Ceramic magnets	30%	15%	147
540.71	Glass fibers in bulk	22%	11%	108

Metallic Ores and Concentrates

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
601.54	Tungsten ore	50c. per lb on tungsten content	25c. per lb on tungsten content	1,214
602.30	Copper-bearing ores	1.7c. per lb on copper content‡	0.8c. per lb on copper content	1,112
603.15	Ferrous scale	75c. per ton	37c. per ton	124
607.11	Iron or steel waste and scrap	37.5c. per ton‡	Free	5,517
607.12	Iron or steel waste or scrap containing chromium, molybdenum, tungsten or vanadium	37.5c. per ton‡ + additional alloy duties	18c. per ton + additional alloy duties	993

‡Present rate of duty temporarily suspended.

Iron and Steel

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
607.15	Pig iron	20c. per ton	Free	19,793
607.30	Ferro chromium	8.5%	4%	380

Iron and Steel

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
607.35	Ferro manganese not containing over 1% by weight of carbon	0.6c. per lb on manganese content +4.5%	0.3c. per lb on manganese content +2%	569
607.37	Ferro manganese containing over 4% by weight of carbon	0.625c per lb on manganese content	0.3c. per lb on manganese content	494
607.50	Ferro silicon containing over 8% but not over 60% by weight of silicon	0.8c. per lb on silicon content	Free	811
607.57	Ferro silicon manganese	0.9375c. per lb on manganese content +7.5%	0.46c. per lb on manganese content +3.5%	320
607.80	"Other" ferro alloys	10%	5%	386
608.02	Sponge iron	62.5c. per ton	Free	751
608.15	Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars of iron or steel, not alloy, valued not over 5c. per lb	8.5%	6%	7,877
608.16	Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars of iron or steel, not alloy, valued over 5c. per lb	10.5%	6%	946
608.18	Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars of alloy, iron or steel	14.5% + alloy duties	8% + alloy duties	23,102
608.27	Forgings of alloy steel	14.5% + alloy duties	8% + alloy duties	1,873
608.40	Concrete reinforcing bars of steel, not alloyed, valued not over 5c. per lb	8.5%	7.5%	1,003
608.41	Concrete reinforcing bars of steel, not alloyed, valued over 5c. per lb	12.5%	7.5%	101
608.46	Other bars of steel, not alloyed	10.5%	7%	2,366
608.52	Bars of alloy steel	14.5% + alloy duties	10.5% + alloy duties	2,978
608.61	Hollow drill steel not alloyed, over 8c. per lb	10.7%	7.5%	765
608.62	Hollow drill steel, alloyed	14.7% + alloy duties	9.5% + alloy duties	733
608.84	Plates and sheets of iron or steel, not pickled, not cold-rolled	8%	7.5%	15,122
608.85	Plates, sheets of iron or steel, alloyed, not pickled, not cold-rolled	12% + alloy duties	9.5% + alloy duties	401
608.87	Plates and sheets, pickled or cold-rolled	0.1c. per lb + 8%	8%	15,404
608.88	Plates and sheets, pickled or cold-rolled alloy iron or steel	0.1c. per lb + 12% + alloy duties	10% + alloy duties	1,088
608.92	Tinplate and tin coated sheets	0.8c. per lb	8%	209
608.95	Plates and sheets, coated, not alloyed	0.1c. per lb + 8%	9%	6,033
609.07	Strip of iron or steel, alloyed, over 0.01" but not over 0.05" in thickness	12.5% + alloy duties	10.5% + alloy duties	188
609.08	Strip of iron or steel, alloyed, over 0.05" in thickness	13.5% + alloy duties	11.5% + alloy duties	255
609.15	Plates, sheet, strip of alloyed iron or steel	13% + alloy duties	10% + alloy duties	114
609.45	Round wire alloy iron or steel	12.5% + alloy duties	10.5% + alloy duties	727

Iron and Steel

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
609.82	Angles, shapes, sections, alloy iron or steel..	0.1c./lb. + 4% + alloy duties	0.1c./lb + 2% + alloy duties	1,647
609.84	Angles, shapes and sections, drilled, punched, not alloyed	7.5%	6.5%	658
610.43	Pipes and tubes, alloyed	11.5% + alloy duties	11% + alloy duties	466
610.51	Hollow bars, alloyed	15.5% + alloy duties	13% + alloy duties	666
610.80	"Other" cast iron fittings	19%	11%	255

Other Metals

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
612.02	Cement copper and copper precipitate	1.7c./lb on‡ copper content	0.8c./lb on copper content	491
612.03	Black, blister and anode copper	1.7c./lb on‡ 99.6% of copper content	0.8c./lb on 99.6% of copper content	9,410
612.06	"Other" unwrought copper	1.7c./lb on‡ copper content	0.8c./lb on copper content	70,226
612.10	Copper waste and scrap	1.7c./lb on 99.6% of copper content	0.8c./lb on 99.6% of copper content	25,444
612.31	Copper bars, sheets and strips in coils	2.95c./lb	1.4c./lb	4,407
612.39	Brass bars and strips	1.7c./lb on copper content + 2c./lb	0.8c./lb on copper content + 1c./lb	3,764
612.45	Copper plates and strips	1.275c./lb + 15%	0.6c./lb + 7.5%	107
612.60	Wrought rods of copper	2.95c./lb	1.4c./lb	1,655
612.62	Wrought rods of brass	1.7c./lb on copper content + 2c./lb	0.8c./lb on copper content + 1c./lb	1,162
612.72	Copper wire not metal coated or plated	1.7c./lb on copper content + 12.5%	0.8c./lb on copper content + 6%	2,235
613.02	Copper pipes and tubes, seamless	5.2c./lb	2.6c./lb	16,604
613.08	Pipes and tubes, cupro-nickel	1.275c./lb + 15%	0.6c./lb + 7.5%	265
613.10	Copper alloy pipes and tubes, seamless	1.7c./lb on copper content + 2c./lb	0.8c./lb on copper content + 1c./lb	1,123
613.12	"Other" pipes and tubes of copper	1.275c./lb + 15%	0.6c./lb + 7.5%	115
618.02	Aluminum ingot not alloyed	1.25c./lb	1c./lb	60,632
618.06	Aluminum ingot alloyed	1.25c./lb	1c./lb	100,470
618.10	Aluminum waste and scrap	1.5c./lb‡	0.7c./lb	6,742
618.17	Angles, shapes, sections of aluminum	19%	9.5%	977
618.20	Aluminum wire	12.5%	6%	121
618.25	Bars, plates, sheets, strip of aluminum not clad	2.5c./lb	2c./lb	4,554
618.40	Aluminum flakes	5.1c./lb	2.5c./lb	100
618.45	Hollow cast extrusion ingots of aluminum	1.25c./lb	0.6c./lb	523
618.47	Other pipes and tubes of aluminum	19%	9.5%	126

‡Present rate of duty temporarily suspended.

Other Metals

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
620.02	Unwrought nickel	1.25c./lb‡	Free	157,643
620.08	Nickel plates and sheets, clad	24%	12%	192
620.32	Nickel powders	1.25c./lb‡	Free	4,870
626.40	Zinc dust	0.7c./lb	0.3c./lb	202
628.45	Unwrought indium	10.5%	5%	477
628.55	Unwrought magnesium	40%‡	20%	672
628.57	Unwrought alloys of magnesium	16c./lb on magnesium content + 8%	8c./lb on magnesium content + 4%	229
628.70	Molybdenum waste and scrap	21%‡	10.5%	114
628.72	Unwrought molybdenum	20c./lb on molybdenum content + 6%	10c./lb on molybdenum content + 3%	408
632.10	Bismuth	1.875%	Free	141
632.14	Cadmium	3.75c./lb	Free	1,773
632.42	Silicon	4c./lb on silicon content	2c./lb on silicon content	128

‡Present rate of duty temporarily suspended.

Metal Products

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
640.10	Metal pressure containers other than of stainless steel	10%	5%	140
640.20	Drums, flasks, casks, etc. of stainless steel	15%	7.5%	627
640.30	Metal drums, flasks, casks, cans, etc	10%	5%	1,645
642.10	Wire strand other than of nickel or stainless steel	15%	7.5%	306
642.16	"Other" rope, cables, etc	8.5%	4%	682
642.35	Galvanized wire fencing	0.25c./lb	0.1c./lb	369
642.80	"Other" cloth, gauze, fabric, etc., of iron or steel	19%	9.5%	136
644.02	Copper foil	3c./lb	1.5c./lb	2,664
646.26	Nails of round wire, over 1 inch in length	0.2c./lb	0.1c./lb	4,649
646.54	Nuts and bolts of iron and steel	0.5c./lb	0.2c./lb	2,201
646.56	Nuts of iron or steel	0.3c./lb	0.1c./lb	1,001
646.60	"Other" screws	22.5%	11%	255
646.92	"Other" locks	17%	9.5%	398
647.01	Hinges, fittings and mountings for motor vehicles	8.5%	4%	134
647.03	"Other" hinges, fittings, etc	19%	9.5%	539
649.25	"Other" blades for mechanical saws	7.5%	3.5%	709
649.43	Cutting tools	30%	15%	650
649.49	"Other" interchangeable tools for hand tools	10%	5%	789
649.67	Knives and cutting blades for power or hand machines	10%	5%	141
650.75	Safety razor blades	0.2c. ea + 6%	0.1c. ea + 3%	173
652.18	"Other" chains and parts of iron and steel	12.5%	6%	217
652.33	Chain, 3/4" or more in diameter	0.4375c./lb	0.2c./lb	247
652.84	Springs for motor vehicle suspension	8.5%	4%	510
652.88	"Other" springs of base metal	19%	9.5%	195
652.94	Columns, pillars, posts of steel	7.5%	3.5%	1,763
653.22	Metal coins	Free	Free	1,569
653.50	Stoves, furnaces and burners	12.5%	6%	266

Metal Products

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
653.95	"Other" articles and wares of base metal....	17%	8.5%	154
657.09	Cast iron articles not alloyed, not malleable	3%	Free	1,058
657.15	"Other" articles of tinplate.....	12%	6%	108
657.20	Articles of iron or steel, n.o.p.....	19%	9.5%	7,037
657.30	Articles of copper other than alloys.....	1.275c./lb + 22.5%	0.6c./lb + 11%	201
657.35	"Other" articles of copper.....	1.275c./lb + 15%	0.6c./lb 7.5%	206
657.40	Articles of aluminum.....	19%	9.5%	696
657.50	Articles of nickel.....	18%	9%	185
657.75	Articles of lead.....	11.25%	5.5%	165

Machinery and Mechanical Equipment

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
660.10	Steam boilers.....	13%	6.5%	855
660.42	Compression ignition engines.....	10%	5%	518
660.44	Engines other than compression ignition engines.....	8.5%	4%	12,141
660.46	Non-piston type engines.....	10%	5%	13,504
660.50	Cast iron parts of engines.....	3%	Free	502
660.52	Parts of piston type engines, other than compression ignition engines.....	8.5%	4%	27,176
660.54	Parts of internal combustion engines, n.e.s.	10%	5%	13,794
660.85	"Other" non-electric engines.....	9%	4.5%	126
660.94	Pumps for liquids.....	10%	5%	2,220
661.10	Fans and blowers.....	14%	7%	762
661.12	Compressors and parts.....	9.5%	4.5%	3,098
661.15	"Other" air pumps, vacuum pumps.....	10.5%	5%	688
661.20	Air conditioning machines & parts.....	11%	5.5%	2,546
661.25	Furnace burners for liquid fuel.....	9%	4.5%	244
661.30	Industrial and laboratory furnaces.....	19%	9.5%	188
661.35	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment..	10.5%	5%	3,767
661.70	Industrial machinery for treatment of material involving temperature changes....	12.5%	6%	4,577
661.90	"Other" centrifuges and parts.....	11.5%	5.5%	116
661.92	Cast iron parts for filtering and purifying machinery.....	3%	1.5%	400
661.95	Filtering and purifying machinery, n.e.s.....	11.5%	5.5%	277
662.20	Packaging machinery.....	11.5%	5.5%	4,183
662.30	"Other" weighing machinery.....	18%	9%	117
662.50	"Other" mechanical appliances.....	10%	5%	287
664.05	Mechanical shovels, excavatory, etc.....	10%	5%	4,146
664.10	Elevators, hoists, winches, etc.....	10.5%	5.5%	12,725
666.10	Lawn mowers and parts.....	20%	10%	265
666.25	"Other" machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink.....	11.5%	5.5%	723
668.00	Machines for making pulp, paper or paperboard.....	7%	3.5%	654
668.06	Parts of machines for making pulp, paper or paperboard.....	7%	3.5%	3,068
668.07	Parts of pulp and paper machines, n.e.s.....	10%	5%	218

Machinery and Mechanical Equipment

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
668.10	Bookbinding machinery	10.5%	5%	113
668.20	Printing machinery	12.5%	6%	1,722
668.38	Steel plates, stereotype plates, etc.	10.5%	5%	472
670.06	"Other" textile machinery	12%	6%	294
670.40	Washing machines	14%	7%	278
670.43	Machinery for washing, cleaning, n.e.s.	16%	8%	497
670.58	Latch needles	$1/1000 + 30%	50c./1000 + 15%	146
672.25	"Other" parts of sewing machines	10%	5%	161
674.10	Casting machines	9%	4.5%	1,159
674.32	Boring, drilling and milling machines	12%	6%	1,973
674.35	"Other" metal-working machine tools	15%	7.5%	2,455
674.42	"Other" machine tools	10%	5%	897
674.50	Tool holders	15%	7.5%	1,068
674.53	Parts of metal-working machine tools	14%	7%	2,897
674.70	Hand-directed or controlled tools, non-electric, n.e.s.	9%	4.5%	2,990
674.90	"Other" gas operated welding appliances	9%	4.5%	142
676.15	Accounting, computing and data processing machines	11.5%	5.5%	892
676.30	Office machines, n.s.p.f.	10%	5%	1,393
676.52	Parts of office machines	11%	5.5%	11,484
678.20	Machines for sorting, screening, crushing, etc.	10%	5%	4,278
678.35	Machines for molding rubber or plastics	11.5%	5.5%	2,526
678.40	Automatic vending machines	11.5%	5.5%	175
678.50	Machines n.s.p.f. and parts	10%	5%	7,815
680.07	Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings	12.5%	6%	370
680.12	Molds for rubber or plastics	11.5%	5.5%	9,805
680.15	"Other" molds for metal and glass	11.5%	5.5%	569
680.20	Hand-operated taps, cocks, valves	1.275c./lb + 18%	0.6c./lb + 9%	230
680.27	Devices to control flow of liquids, gases	10%	5%	1,783
680.33	Ball bearings with integral shafts	12%	6%	361
680.35	Ball or roller bearings	3.4c./lb + 15%	1.7c./lb + 7.5%	3,776
680.40	Forged steel grinding balls	12%	6%	1,853
680.45	Fixed ratio speed changers	9%	4.5%	222
680.90	Machinery and parts not containing electrical features, n.s.p.f.	19%	9.5%	211
ex. 682.10	Transformers other than of less than 1 kva.	12.5%	6%	3,438
682.30	Motors of 1/40 or more but not over 1/10 horsepower	12.5%	6%	112
682.40	Motors of over 1/10 but under 200 horsepower	10.5%	5%	518
682.50	Motors of 200 or more horsepower	12.5%	6%	353
682.60	Generators, rectifiers	15%	7.5%	2,689
682.95	Primary batteries and parts	17.5%	8.5%	111
683.10	Lead-acid type storage batteries	17%	8.5%	342
683.15	"Other" storage batteries	16%	8%	358
683.30	Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers	13.75%	6.5%	331
683.60	Ignition magnetos, etc.	8.5%	4%	539
683.90	Welding machines and parts	8.5%	4%	310
683.95	"Other" industrial and laboratory electric furnaces, etc.	10.5%	5%	723
684.20	Toasters, waffle irons, etc.	17%	8.5%	267
684.30	Cooking stoves and ranges	8%	4%	421
684.40	Furnaces, heaters, ovens	10%	5%	520
684.50	"Other" household appliances	11.5%	5.5%	480

Machinery and Mechanical Equipment

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
684.62	Telephonic apparatus	17.5%	8.5%	6,889
684.64	Telegraph instruments, n.e.s.	14%	7%	230
684.70	Microphones, loudspeakers, etc.	15%	10%	699
685.10	Television cameras and parts	12.5%	6%	1,414
685.20	Television apparatus and parts	10%	5%	12,409
ex.685.22	Radio apparatus other than transistor radios	12.5%	6%	6,049
685.30	Radio phonograph combinations	13.75%	6.5%	2,786
685.32	Record players and parts	11.5%	5.5%	360
685.42	Radio-television-phonograph combinations	13%	7.5%	892
685.50	"Other" radio apparatus	15%	7.5%	5,036
685.60	Radio navigational aid apparatus	15%	7.5%	21,096
685.70	Fire alarms	8.5%	4%	127
685.80	Electrical capacitors	12.5%	10%	136
685.90	Electrical switches, relays, etc.	17.5%	8.75%	6,285
686.10	Resistors	12.5%	6%	1,860
687.60	Electronic tubes	12.5%	6%	4,974
688.04	Insulated electrical conductors over 10% copper	17%	8.5%	8,154
688.06	Insulated electrical conductors, n.e.s.	15%	7.5%	4,422
688.15	Insulated electrical conductors with fittings	17%	8.5%	1,075
688.40	Electrical articles and elec. parts of articles, n.s.p.f.	11.5%	5.5%	9,512
690.20	Railroad workshops, cranes, etc.	10%	5%	2,832
690.25	Axles and parts of axles of railway rolling stock	0.3c./lb	0.1c./lb	118
690.30	Railroad wheels and parts	0.4c./lb	Free	934
690.35	Parts of railway rolling stock	18%	9%	198
690.40	Railroad brake regulators	11.5%	5.5%	985
692.10	"Other" motor vehicles	6.5%	3%	666
692.15	Special purpose motor vehicles other than fire engines	10%	5%	3,444
692.27	Parts of motor vehicles	8.5%	4%	31,329
692.35	Tractors other than agricultural tractors	11.5%	5.5%	17,493
692.40	Fork lift trucks, platform trucks, etc.	9.5%	4.5%	653
694.40	Airplanes	10%	5%	17,629
694.60	Parts of airplanes	9%	5%	91,147
696.10	Boats valued over $15,000 each	10%	5%	480
696.15	Parts of boats	12%	6%	264

Miscellaneous Manufactures

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
700.20	Turn or turned leather footwear	5%	2.5%	240
700.35	Slippers for men, youths and boys	10%	8.5%	1,373
700.55	Footwear of rubber or plastics with uppers over 90% rubber or plastics	12.5%	6%	175
700.75	Footwear with uppers of fibers, with soles and uppers of wool felt	14%	7%	140
703.35	Headwear of fur valued over $30 per dozen	$5.50/doz + 8%	$2.75/doz + 4%	245
706.05	Flat goods of leather	16%	8%	298
706.08	Luggage and handbags of leather	20%	10%	1,568
708.23	Lenses other than projection	25%	12.5%	322
709.19	Dental burrs	22.5%	11%	109
709.63	X-ray apparatus	5.5%	2.5%	252

Miscellaneous Manufactures

TSUS Item	Brief Product Description	Present Rate	Final Rate	U.S. Imports from Canada 1966 (U.S. $'000)
709.66	Apparatus based on use of radiation	12%	6%	174
710.08	Surveying, hydrographic instruments	28%	14%	172
710.14	Gyroscopic compasses	11.5%	5.5%	103
710.30	Automatic pilots and parts	11.5%	5.5%	125
710.46	Navigational instruments and parts thereof	10%	5%	1,275
710.80	Drafting machines, compasses, dividers, n.e.s.	15%	7.5%	198
711.84	Pressure gauges, thermostats, flow meters, n.e.s.	14%	7%	584
711.86	Optical instruments and parts	50%	25%	196
712.12	Parts of electrical measuring instruments	50%	25%	403
712.15	Instruments for measuring radiation	14%	7%	356
712.50	Electrical measuring instruments	12%	10%	4,733
720.60	Jewels, unset	10%	5%	137
722.34	Parts of cameras	20%	10%	243
724.10	Motion picture film	0.96c./lin ft	0.48c./lin ft	133
723.15*	Photographic film other than motion picture film	6.25%	3%	2,206
724.45	Magnetic recording media	12%	6%	159
725.10	Pipe organs	10%	5%	1,204
726.62	Parts of pipe organs	10%	5%	127
727.06	Furniture for motor vehicle use	8.5%	4%	428
727.30	Chairs of wood	17%	8.5%	172
727.35	Wood furniture other than chairs	10.5%	5%	2,270
727.40	Parts of wood furniture	17%	8.5%	525
727.55	Metal furniture	20%	12.5%	1,011
728.25	Floor coverings, n.s.p.f.	17%	8.5%	353
732.52	Tricycles, scooters, etc.	18%	9%	185
732.60	Baby carriages	15%	7.5%	183
734.20	Game machines	10%	5.5%	843
734.80	Ice hockey equipment	9%	4.5%	1,289
ex.734.92	Ice skates without footwear permanently attached and ice skate blades and other parts	10%	5%	737
734.95	Toboggans	10%	5%	486
734.96	Skis and snowshoes	16 2/3%	8%	150
735.17	Lacrosse sticks	7.5%	3.5%	106
735.20	Puzzles, games, sports equipment	20%	10%	158
755.50	Blasting, mining and similar fuses	85c./1000 ft	42c./1000 ft	675
760.40	Mechanical pencil actions	4c. ea + 27%	2c. ea + 13.5%	484
771.15	Waste and scrap of rubber or plastics	4%	Free	273
771.42	Film, strip and sheets of rubber or plastics	12.5%	6%	595
772.15	Articles for preparing food of plastics	17%	8.5%	155
772.20	Containers of rubber or plastics	15%	7.5%	739
772.51	Pneumatic tires	8.5%	4%	8,880
772.60	Tires and tubes, n.e.s.	10%	5%	241
772.65	Hose, pipe and tubing of rubber or plastics	8.5%	4%	516
773.25	Gaskets of rubber or plastics	10%	5%	324
773.35	Belting of rubber or plastics	12.5%	6%	157
774.25	Articles of natural rubber, n.s.p.f.	12.5%	6%	223
774.60	Articles of plastics, n.s.p.f.	17%	8.5%	1,654
791.15	Wearing apparel of fur on the skin	20%	10%	1,240
791.50	Leather shoelaces	7.5%	3.5%	122
791.57	Leatherboard	7.5%	3.5%	118
791.75	Wearing apparel of leather	12%	6%	405
791.90	Articles of leather, n.e.s.	8.5%	4.25%	117

*Implementation of the 3rd, 4th and 5th stages of the reduction in duty is conditional upon the full implementation of chemicals offers by the EEC and the United Kingdom.

Major European Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

It should be noted that the tariff descriptions in the attached lists are in certain cases abbreviated. As these descriptions may not always reflect all of the details of a particular tariff item, those who use the tables are counselled to check with the European Division, Office of Trade Relations, Department of Trade and Commerce, in any case where there may be doubt about the proper classification of a product.

These lists are not intended to include all concessions from the countries concerned which may be of benefit to Canada, but merely those of major interest. Details of other items may be obtained from the European Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Major EEC Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

BTN	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*EEC Imports from Canada 1964 (U.S. $'000)*
02.01 B.II	Edible offals:			
(96)	of beef & pork—livers	20%	14%	741
	—other	20%	12%	
02.06 A	Cured meats:			
(10)	horsemeat	16%	13%	366
03.01	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen			
(12)	trout	16%	12%	145
(14)	other (salmon)	10%	8%	3,544
(18)	eels 1 April—30 Sept	10%	5%	324
(50)	fillets	18%	15%	254
03.03 A.I	Crustaceans, molluscs, etc.			
(12)	lobsters:			
	living	15%	10%	598
	other, whole	15%	13%	
04.06	Honey	30%	27%	68
07.01 A	Potatoes:			
(11)	for seed	10%	9%	199
07.02	Frozen vegetables	19%	18%	31
07.05 A	Dried peas and beans	9%	4.5%	86
12.03 B.II	Seeds for sowing:			
(93)	fescues, timothy, etc.	8%	6%	771
(96)	clovers, etc.	5%	4%	647
15.02 A	Tallow	2%	Free	94
16.04 B	Canned salmon	16%	13%	4,755
20.02 G	Other canned vegetables	24%	22%	1,453
20.06 B.II.b)	Canned cherries	25%	24 + S.D.	372
22.09 C.II.b)	Whisky	1 UC/hl per degree of alcohol + 10 UC/hl	0.8 UC/hl per degree of alcohol + 5 UC/hl	267
24.01 B	Raw tobacco	28% min. 29 UC max. 38 UC	23% min. 28 UC max. 33 UC	3,809
39.03 B	Sausage casings	15%	7.5%	—
27.10 C.I (50)	Gas oils	10%	5%	1,096
27.10 C.II (60)	Fuel oils	10%	5%	126

†Chemical items from 28.01 to 39.07 E inclusive: a cut of 20%, instead of the 50% proposed, will be implemented should the United States fail to repeal the "American selling price" valuation system.

Major EEC Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

BTN	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*EEC Imports from Canada 1964 (U.S. $'000)*
28.01†	Chemical elements	9–15%	4.5–7.5%	—
28.04 B.† (30)	Rare gases	9%	4.5%	98
28.25†	Titanium oxides	12%	6%	123
29.01 D.II† (73)	Hydrocarbons (diphenyl)	8–11%	4–5.5%	220
29.04 C.I† (51)	Alcohols and derivatives (pentaerythritol)	19%	12.5%	2,690
29.06 A.I† (11)	Phenols	4%	2%	109
29.11 E.I† (91)	Aldehyde-function compounds (vanillin)	20%	10%	972
29.16 D† (90)	Oxygen-function acids	17%	8.5%	139
29.14 A.II c)1† (31)	Acetic acids	20%	10%	163
29.14 A.III† (41)	Acetic anhydride	20%	10%	319
29.38†	Vitamins and pharmaceutical preparations	7–18%	3.5–9%	—
29.40†	Enzymes	13%	6.5%	128
29.44†	Antibiotics for human use	10–21%	5–10.5%	—
30.01 B† (90)	Pharmaceutical products (glands, etc.)	11%	5.5%	218
30.02 A† (10)	Serums and vaccines	12%	6%	110
30.03 A.II.b)† (15)	Medicaments	12%	6%	166
36.02†	Industrial chemical specialities & explosives	16%	8%	—
37.02†	Photo films and plates, unexposed	16%	8%	228
38.19 Q.IV† (99)	Chemicals (acids)	18%	9%	477
39.01 C.V† (60)	Polyamides	22%	11%	2,416
39.02 C I a)†	Polyethylene	20%	10%	473
b)	Polyethylene, other forms	23%	11.5%	529
39.02 C VI a)†	Polystyrene	20%	10%	705
b)	Polystyrene, other forms	23%	11.5%	—
39.02† C.XIV.b)† (99)	Other plastics	23%	11.5%	114
39.06 A† (10)	Other resins	9%	4.5%	119
39.07 E† (90)	Plastic products	22%	11%	231
40.11 B (30)	Inner tubes	18%	9%	1,996
41.02 B (90)	Cattle leather	10%	8%	122
43.02 A (10)	Fur skins, tanned and dressed	7%	4.5%	226

Major EEC Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

BTN	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*EEC Imports from Canada 1964 (U.S. $'000)*
43.03 A (10)	Fur skins (articles of clothing)	19%	9.5%	277
44.14	Veneers	8%	7%	2,088
44.15 A (10)	Softwood plywood	14%	13%	2,059
44.15 B (90)	Hardwood plywood	15%	13%	145
44.23	Prefabricated and sectional buildings, etc.			
(10) A	Cement forms	11%	5.5%	80
(90) B	Other	14%	7%	55
47.01 B.I&II	Wood pulp	6% (duty-free for 1,935,000 metric tons)	3% (duty-free for 1,935,000 metric tons)	26,668
48.01 A	Newsprint	7%	7%*	1,539
48.01 C.II (59)	Kraft paper (liner board)	16%	12%	1,579
48.01 E.II (99)	Other papers (building paper; wet machine board; writing and reproduction paper)	16%	12%	1,385
48.05 A	Corrugated container board	21%	14%	—
48.15	Paper and paperboard, cut to size	13–16%	6.5–12%	94
51.01 B.II (29)	Yarns of man-made fibre	15%	11%	256
51.04 A (10)	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	17%	13%	593
59.08	Plastic fabrics	18%	14%	99
59.17 C. (30)	Papermakers' felt, textile	12%	9–6%	532
60.02	Gloves, etc.	24%	20%	188
61.01	Men's & boys' outer garments	20%	17%	135
61.02 B	Women's and children's clothing	20%	17%	130
61.02 A	Others, women's and children's clothing	18%	10.5%	388
61.09	Corsets, etc.	17%	8.5%	156
69.02 A (10)	Refractory bricks	8% (duty not less than 1.10 U.A. per 100 kg. gross)	4%	177
70.19 A.IV.a) (17)	Decorative glass smallwares	17%	8.5%	108
70.20 A (10)	Glass fibre, yarns, fabrics	15%	11%	106
73.01 B II a	Haematite pig iron with a given proportion of phosphorus and sulphur	5%	4%	348
73.01 B II b	Haematite pig iron, other	13.6%	4%	424
73.08 A (30)	Iron or steel coils for rerolling	5–7%	5%	1,482
73.10 A.I (11)	Solid bars of iron or steel	3–9%	7%	63
73.11 B (13)	Structural shapes and sheet piling	9%	6%	17
73.13 B.II.c)2 (47)	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel	7–9%	8%	482

*Duty-free for 625,000 metric tons.

Major EEC Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

BTN	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*EEC Imports from Canada 1964 (U.S. $'000)*
73.15 A.IV.b) (21)	Carbon steel: bars and rods, hot-rolled	10%	7 and 6%	330
73.15 B.IV.b) (71)	Alloy steel: bars and rods, hot-rolled	8%	7 and 6%	116
73.15 B.V.b) (78)	Alloy steel: strip, cold-rolled	10%	8%	781
73.15 B.VI.b)2 (93) bb	Alloy steel: sheets and plates, cold-rolled	8%	7%	526
73.18 B (90)	Tubes and pipes (iron and steel)	14%	10%	121
73.32 A.II (19)	Bolts and nuts (iron and steel)	13%	10%	181
73.36	Kitchen utensils, n.e.s., cooking	14%	7%	89
73.37	Central heating boilers	17%	8.5%	111
73.40 B (90)	Articles of iron and steel, n.o.p.	14%	8%	307
74.03	Copper bars, rods and shapes	10%	8%	113
74.07	Copper tubes and pipes	10%	8%	115
75.05 A (10)	Anodes of nickel	5%	4%	152
Ch. 75	Nickel and alloy fabs	6–13%	3–6.5%	—
76.01 A	Primary aluminum	9%	9% (130,000 metric tons at 5%)	22,781
76.01 B.I (31)	Waste of aluminum	5%	4 or 2.5%	3,715
76.02	Bars, etc., of aluminum	15%	12%	380
76.03 B (90)	Wrought plates, etc., of aluminum	15%	12%	439
76.12	Wires, cables of aluminum	19%	12%	270
77.01 A (10)	Magnesium	10%	8%	1,310
82.02 B.II (29)	Chain saws and parts	13%	10 or 7 %	2,386
82.03 A (10)	Files and rasps	10%	5%	117
82.03 B	Others	12%	7%	—
82.07	Tool-tips and plates of carbides	14%	7%	109
82.11 B.I.b) (25)	Razors and razor blades, finished	13%	7%	410
84.01	Boilers	11%	5.5%	130
84.06 C.I (51)	Outboard motors	14%	11%	53
84.06 E.I (91)	Parts of aircraft engines	10%	5%	443
84.06 E.II.a)2 (94)	Parts for motors (other than airplane)	12%	7%	176
84.08 B.I.a) (31)	Engines (gas turbines)	15%	7.5%	105
84.08 D.I (71)	Parts of turbo-jet engines	10%	5%	825
84.12	Air-conditioning machines, etc.	10%	8%	100
84.15	Refrigerators and equipment	10%	5%	393
84.17 F.II (99)	Heat exchange units for laboratory	11%	5.5%	1,227

Major EEC Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

BTN	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*EEC Imports from Canada 1964 (U.S. $'000)*
84.22 B (30)	Cranes, winches, hoists	11%	5.5–9%	111
84.23 A (11)	Excavating, etc., machinery, self-propelled, track-laying, etc.	12%	11%	539
84.23 B (30)	Excavating, etc., machinery	15%	7.5%	113
84.25	Harvesters and threshers-combines	9%	4.5%	294
84.33	Pulp and paper industrial machinery	10%	5%	—
84.34	Printing and bookmaking machinery	5–14%	2.5–7%	—
84.36	Textile industry machinery and parts	10–11%	5%	—
84.38 CI (51)	Weaving and knitting machines and parts (auxiliary machinery for)	11%	5%	624
84.40 C (90)	Machinery for washing, etc.	10%	5%	119
84.45	Metal working machinery	3–11%	2.5–8%	135
84.47	Rubber and plastic working machinery	11%	9%	—
84.48	Accessories and parts for machine tools	6%	3.5%	185
84.49	Hand tools, etc.	13%	6.5%	1,004
84.51 A (10)	Typewriters	13%	6.5%	130
84.52 B (30)	Accounting machines	11%	5.5%	744
84.53	Statistical machines and card punch computers	9%	7%	6,564
84.54 B (90)	Office machinery	12%	6%	1,527
84.55 B (30)	Parts of statistical machines and card punch computers	8%	4%	1,029
84.55 C (90)	Other parts of card punch computing machines	11%	6–10.5%	527
84.58	Vending machines and parts	10%	5%	—
84.59 E (90)	Machinery and mechanical appliances	12%	6%	620
84.60 B (90)	Moulding boxes	10%	5%	149
84.61 B (90)	Taps and similar appliances for pipes	13%	6.5%	311
84.62	Ball bearings	18%	9%	221
84.63 A (10)	Crankshafts and camshafts for motor vehicles of 84.06 A	14%	7%	770
84.63 B (30)	Auto parts	12%	7%	543
84.65 B (90)	Machinery parts, etc., n.e.p. and special machinery	12%	6%	102
85.01 A.I (11)	Generators and motors, convertors	11%	5.5–8.5%	306
85.01 BI (31)	Transformers	14%	7%	128
85.08 C (50)	Spark plugs and parts	18%	9%	54
85.09 A (10)	Auto parts (lights, etc.)	14%	7%	151

Major EEC Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

BTN	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*EEC Imports from Canada 1964 (U.S. $'000)*
85.12 A-B	Heating stoves, space and water heaters	16–17%	8–8.5%	—
85.12 E	Electrical appliances for cooking food	15%	7.5%	45
85.13 A (10)	Electrical line telephonic apparatus	13%	6.5%	130
85.13 B (90)	Common communications equipment	15%	7.5%	174
85.15 B (30)	Apparatus for transmission and reception	13%	10%	393
85.15 C.II (59)	Parts for apparatus above	18%	9–17%	1,713
85.19 A (11)	Electrical apparatus for electrical circuits	13%	6.5%	146
85.19 B (30)	Electric resistors	13%	8%	317
85.20 (50)	Electric filament lamps, etc.	14%	7%	91
85.21	Electric tubes and parts	12–16%	6.5–8%	—
85.23	Electric wires	14–17%	11%	395
85.28	Electric parts	11%	5.5%	173
87.02	Passenger autos and chassis	10–25%	8–22%	737
ex.87.06	Parts and accessories for trucks, motor vehicles, etc.	14%	7–12%	435
88.03 B (90)	Parts of aircraft	10%	5%	2,430
88.05 A (10)	Aircraft launching gears and parts	17%	8.5%	341
88.05 B (30)	Ground flying trainers, etc.	10%	5%	2,189
89.01	Ships and boats	0–10%	0–5%	—
90.02	Lenses, prisms, etc.	17%	14%	150
90.07	Photo equipment & supplies	16–18%	8–13%	—
90.14	Surveying, etc. instruments	14%	8.5%	591
90.17	Medical, dental, and related instruments and equipment	13%	8%	—
90.20	Apparatus based on use of X-rays	13%	6.5%	146
90.28	Measuring instruments, etc.	13%	6.5–13%	3,823
ex.90.29	Parts and accessories for articles under ch.90	13%	6.5–13%	333
97.06	Sports equipment (ice skates, etc.)	19%	9.5%	515
97.07	Fishing rods	17%	12%	—

Major Danish Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

Item No.	*Brief Proauct Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*Danish Imports from Canada 1964 (Can. $'000)*
16.04	Canned salmon	80 ore/kg	40 ore/kg	68
16.05	Canned lobsters	80 ore/kg	40 ore/kg	25
22.09	Whisky	300 ore/litre	150 ore/litre	106
39.02 A	Polyethylene and polystyrene resins, not shaped	10%	7%	174
40.11	Inner tubes	18%	14%	53
40.15	Plastic basic shapes and forms; and plastic film and strip	10%	7.5%	—
84.15	Refrigerators and freezers	12%	6%	—
84.23	Excavating, levelling, etc., machinery	10%	7.5%	—
85.13	Commercial communicating equipment	8%	6%	—
87.02	Cars	15%	7.5%	207
87.02	Trucks	4%	2%	—
87.06	Parts of cars and trucks	5%	2.5%	41
90.28	Electric measuring, etc., instruments	10%	7.5%	64
97.06	Sporting goods, ice skates, etc.	12%	9%	—

Major Norwegian Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

Item No.	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*Norwegian Imports from Canada 1965 (Can. $'000)*
05.04	Natural sausage casings	1.20–4.50 kr/kg	Free	
ex. 39.03 (C)(2) ex.C	Artificial sausage casings	15%	7.5%	87
39.04A		15%	7.5%	
43.03(B)(2)	Certain fur apparel	300 kr/kg	150 kr/kg	15
84.06(B)	Aircraft engines and parts	10%	5%	379
84.22(C)	Hoists, winches, cranes, etc.	20%	10%	nil
84.40(C)(2)	Domestic washing machines and parts	20%	18%	417
84.59(B)	Other machinery and mechanical appliances	20%	10%	204
84.52	Calculating machines	10%	5%	
84.53	Punch card machines	10%	5%	281
84.54(B)	Other office machines	20%	10%	
84.59(B)	Other machinery and mechanical appliances	20%	10%	204
ex. 85.15(C)	Radar & radio navigational aid apparatus	20%	18%	
ex. 90.14(B)	Navigational instruments	17.5%	8.75%	190
90.28(A)	Echo sounding instruments and asdic apparatus	10%	9%	
ex. 87.02	Motor vehicles	10%	8%	
ex. A	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, not including motor buses	10%	8%	
B	Others (excluding motor buses)	10%	8%	587
ex. 87.04(B)	Motor vehicle chassis fitted with engines	10%	8%	
ex. 87.06(B)	Parts and accessories	25%	12.5%	
ex. 88.03	Parts of aircraft	12%*	6%	
ex. 88.05	Aircraft launching equipment	12%	6%	237
ex. 88.05	Ground flying trainers	12%	6%	

*Currently suspended

Major Swedish Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

Item No.	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*Swedish Imports from Canada 1965 (Can. $'000)*
16.05.191	Canned lobsters	75 kr/ 100 kg	40 kr/ 100 kg	330
20.01	Pickles and relishes	25 kr/ 100 kg	20 kr/ 100 kg	62
20.04	Pickles and relishes	8%	4%	
20.02.199	Canned beans	25 kr/ 100 kg	20 kr/ 100 kg	64
22.09.410	Whisky	135 kr/ 100 litres	67.50 kr/ 100 litres	202
40.09.100	Pipes and tubing of rubber with textile materials	10%	8%	172
42.03.100	Leather working gloves	12%	11%	145
43.03.200	Fur goods, apparel	10%	7%	56
48.07.400	Gummed paperboard	6%	3%	164
44.15.290	Plywood	6%	3%	75
48.21.940	Artificial sausage casings, (paper)	8%	4%	248
59.08.900	Textile fabric impregnated	13%	12%	126
59.17	Paper felts	8–11%	9%	—
69.02.100	Refractory bricks	Free: 0.25 kr/ 100 kg	Free	82
82.02.600	Saw blades	8%	6%	418
82.11.200	Safety razors	13%	6.5%	84
82.11.300	Sharpened razor blades	15%	7.5%	163
84.11.100	Pumps	10%	5%	170
84.22	Cranes and winches (lifting, etc., machinery)	10–13%	5%	131
84.23	Excavating, dredging forms	10%	5%	—
84.49	Chain saws	10%	5%	91
84.52	Electric calculating machines	10%	5%	226
84.52.401	Accounting machines	10%	5%	696
84.53.00	Card punching machines and computers	10%	5%	159
84.50.809	Machinery and mechanical appliances	10%	5%	105
85.08.300	Electric equipment for internal combustion engines (spark plugs)	10%	5%	41
85.13.400	Telephone and telegraph apparatus	10%	5%	144
85.21.700	Photo cells	10%	5%	190
87.01.609	Tractors	10%	8%	434
87.02.119	Autos (new)	15%	10%	2,894
87.06.210	Parts for motor vehicles	15%	10%	730
90.28	Measuring and testing equipment	10–12%	7%	97
97.06.200	Ice skates	8%	4%	215
97.06.901	Other sporting goods (of wood)	5%	2.5%	76
98.10.900	Lighters	8%	4%	96

Major Finnish Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

Item No.	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*Finnish Imports from Canada 1964 (Can. $'000)*
84.49	Chain saws and parts	15%	7.5%	183
84.53	Card punch computers	2.5%	1.25%	57
87.02	Cars	14%	7%	1,537
97.06	Ice skates	15%	7.5%	65

Major Swiss Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

Item No.	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*Swiss Imports from Canada 1965 (Can. $'000)*
05.14.01	Animal products used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products	3 Fr/100 kg	1.50 Fr/100 kg	—
30.01.01	Organo-therapeutic glands or other organs	30 Fr/100 kg	15 Fr/100 kg	223
25.24.01	Asbestos	0.05 Fr/100 kg	0.03 Fr/100 kg	1,853
37.02	Film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not	60 Fr/100 kg	30 Fr/100 kg	228
40.02.01	Synthetic rubber	0.20 Fr/100 kg	0.10 Fr/100 kg	227
40.14.10	Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber	35 Fr/100 kg	25 Fr/100 kg	
.20		45 Fr/100 kg	20 Fr/100 kg	290
.30		90 Fr/100 kg	60 Fr/100 kg	
41.01.10	Raw hides and skins	0.20 Fr/100 kg	0.10 Fr/100 kg	672
.20		0.50 Fr/100 kg	0.30 Fr/100 kg	
43.01.01	Raw furskins	0.50 Fr/100 kg	0.30 Fr/100 kg	18
43.03.12	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of certain furskins	1,200 Fr/100 kg	1,000 Fr/100 kg	2,063
47.01.32	Wood pulp	5 Fr/100 kg	4 Fr/100 kg	555
47.01.36	Wood pulp	7 Fr/100 kg	4 Fr/100 kg	
61.09.32	Brassieres of man-made textiles	1,200 Fr/100 kg	600 Fr/100 kg	141
74.01.10	Unwrought copper	0.30 Fr/100 kg	0.20 Fr/100 kg	1,196
76.01.01	Aluminum unwrought	65 Fr/100 kg	45 Fr/100 kg	173
79.01.10	Unwrought zinc	0.20 Fr/100 kg	0.10 Fr/100 kg	869
84.06.40	Aircraft engines and parts for public transportation companies	10 Fr/100 kg	5 Fr/100 kg	nil
.42	Other	150 Fr/100 kg	80 Fr/100 kg	

Major Swiss Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

Item No.	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*Swiss Imports from Canada 1965 (Can. $'000)*
84.49.01	Tools for working in the hand, pneumatic or with self-contained non-electric motor	70 Fr/100 kg	35 Fr/100 kg	53
84.53.01	Statistical machines	200 Fr/100 kg	100 Fr/100 kg	430
84.52.20	Office machines	300 Fr/100 kg	230 Fr/100 kg	
ex.87.02	Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons, goods or materials:			
.12	Private cars, weighing each more than 800 and up to 1,200 kg	130 Fr/100 kg	91 Fr/100 kg	2,895
.14	more than 1,200 and up to 1,600 kg	150 Fr/100 kg	108 Fr/100 kg	
.16	more than 1,600 kg	160 Fr/100 kg	140 Fr/100 kg	
97.06.48	Ice skates fitted to boots	260 Fr/100 kg	150 Fr/100 kg	293
97.06.49	Ice skates	80 Fr/100 kg	40 Fr/100 kg	
97.06.50	Other sports equipment	100 Fr/100 kg	80 Fr/100 kg	

Major Spanish Tariff Concessions of Interest to Canada

Item No.	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*
01.02	Cattle, purebred	2%	2%
44.23	Prefabricated building structures and parts of wood	20%	14%
84.06	Aircraft engines and parts	24%	12%

Major Japanese Tariff Reductions of Interest to Canada

Item No.	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*Japanese Imports from Canada, 1966 (Can. $ '000)*
Ex. 02.01–3	Horsemeat, fresh, chilled or frozen	10%	7.5%	105
Ex. 03.02–1	Salmon roe, salted, dried or smoked	15%	7.5%	1,561
15.02–1	Beef tallow	4%	2.5%	1,896
Ex. 23.07–1	Preparations for feeds or fodders	10%	5%	288
Ex. 27.11	Liquefied petroleum gases	1,380 yen/ metric ton	1,100 yen/ metric ton	—
Ex. 29.11–2	Vanillin	25%	12.5%	333
Ex. 29.38–3(2)	Vitamin B 12	15%	7.5%	987
Ex. 30.03–1(2)	Antibiotic preparations, n.e.s.	17%	8.5%	126
Ex. 30.03 3	Preparations with a basis of hormones:			
	of insulin	20%	15%	165
	other	20%	10%	
Ex. 30.03–4(2)	Medicaments, not put up in packings for sale by retail, n.e.s.	20%	10%	219
38.05–1	Tall oil, crude	5%	2.5%	252
Ex. 43.01–3	Furskins, undressed, n.e.s.	10%	5%	294
Ex. 44.15	Plywood with face plies on both sides of coniferous species, excluding those varnished, printed, grooved, overlaid or similarly surface-worked	20%	15%	84
Ex. 48.01–2(1)	Newsprint paper, containing groundwood pulp, in rolls exceeding 80 cm. in width and weighing not more than 58g/sq.m.	7.5%	5.5%	2,040
59.17–2	Endless felts for papermaking	15%	7.5%	186
59.17–3	Other textile fabrics and textile articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant:			
	Of cotton	15%	10.5%	84
	Other	15%	7.5%	
74.01–3	Copper waste and scrap	5%	2.5%	3,795
Ex. 75.01–2(1)	Unalloyed, unwrought nickel*	300 yen/kg	150 yen/kg	156
75.03–1	Foil, powders and flakes of nickel:			
	(1) unalloyed	200 yen/kg	100 yen/kg	123
	(2) alloyed	45%	22.5%	
76.01–1(1)	Aluminum unwrought, unalloyed	13%	9%	11,856
76.01–1(2)	Aluminum alloys, unwrought	13%	9%	4,956
76.01–2	Aluminum waste and scrap	5%	2.5%	435
76.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminum, aluminum wire:			
	(1) Bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections	25%	18%	33
	(2) Wire	25%	16%	
78.01–1(1) B	Unwrought lead, unalloyed:			
	(1) not more than 58 yen/kg. in value for customs duty	For each kilogram 13 yen plus a half of the difference between 58 yen and the value for customs duty	8 yen	861
	(2) other	13 yen/kg	8 yen/kg	

*Dollars 4,074,000 entered duty-free under Cabinet quota.

Major Tariff Concessions of Interest to Canada from Certain of the Developing Countries

Korea

These are the main concessions resulting from its accession to GATT and from the Kennedy Round negotiations.

Item No.	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*Korean Imports from Canada, 1965 (U.S. $ '000)*
01.02	Cattle, dairy purebred	Free	Free	—
10.01	Wheat	10%	10%	573
11.01 A	Wheat flour	35%	35%	103
25.24	Asbestos	15%	15%	218

Brazil

Item No.	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*
03.03.004	Salt cod	Free	Binding Free
11.07.001	Malt	10%	Binding

Yugoslavia

These are the main concessions arising out of its negotiations for accession to GATT and from the Kennedy Round negotiations.

Item No.	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*	*Yugoslavian Imports from Canada, 1964 (U.S. $ '000)*
12.01(5)	Flaxseed	Free	Free	1,500
25.24	Asbestos	5%	5%	250
75.01(3)	Unwrought nickel	3%	3%	233
Ex. 84.06	Aircraft engines (passenger transport)	Free	Free	—

Israel

Item No.	*Brief Product Description*	*Present Rate*	*Final Rate*
12.01–1(4)	Linseeds	Free	Free
Ex. 16.04 B(1)	Salmon in tins	5 I£/kg	3 I£/kg
40.02 B	Synthetic rubber	40%	Free
76.01 A	Unwrought aluminum	10%	Free

Tariff Concessions Granted by Canada*

IN the Kennedy Round negotiations Canada undertook to offer concessions equivalent in terms of their impact on trade to those offered to Canada by other participants, rather than offering uniform percentage cuts in the Canadian rates of duty. These concessions cover about $2.5 billion worth of trade. The Government also made use of this opportunity to simplify and improve the general pattern and structure of the Canadian Tariff. The result is a greater degree of uniformity of rates among different products at each level of processing, together with a smoothing down of some of the higher rates in the tariff.

Apart from a few sectors (such as textiles and footwear), rates of duty higher than 20 per cent ad valorem will now be exceptional. Rates of duty on final manufactures will generally be in the order of 17½ to 20 per cent. Duties on production machinery and other producers' equipment will generally be 15 per cent. For intermediate products, rates will range downward from 15 per cent, while many basic materials will be free or close to free. The reductions of duty on materials, intermediate products and machinery will of course be of assistance to those manufacturers who now have a lower level of protection for their own products.

In a number of important sectors the reductions made in the Canadian Tariff reflect recommendations made by the Tariff Board in recent reports on tariff items which had been referred to the Board for careful review.

Timing of Tariff Reductions

Some of the concessions will be implemented in a single step. It is expected that the new final rates for the following categories will be introduced on January 1, 1968:

(a) certain production machinery

(b) cigars, cigarettes, cut tobacco and alcoholic beverages

(c) the following sectors where there have been changes in nomenclature: oilseeds, oilcake meal and vegetable oils, wire and wire products, and certain items in the lumber schedule

(d) some tropical products

(e) a few other products where staging would be undesirable.

It is expected that the new final rates for chemicals and plastics will be introduced on July 1st, 1968.

Concessions which are not implemented in one step will be staged over a period not exceeding four years beginning January 1, 1968. Canada has undertaken that, with respect to these concessions, the difference between the base rate and the final rate will be reduced by not less than one-fifth on January 1 of each year starting January 1, 1968.

Tropical Products

In order to assist the trade of developing countries and to reduce costs for the Canadian consumer, Canada will reduce or remove the duties on a number of tropical products. The duty is removed on cocoa butter, green coffee, cocoa beans, canned pineapples, nuts, coconuts, and woven fabrics wholly of jute. The following reductions are being made in the duty on unground spices: cloves, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; cinnamon, ginger, and spices n.o.p., from 12½ per cent to 5 per cent. The duty on ground ginger and spices n.o.p. will be reduced from 3 cents per pound and 7½ per cent British Preferential to 5 per cent and from 3 cents per pound and 10 per cent most-favoured-nation to 7½ per cent. The present rates of 20 per cent B.P. and 27½ per cent MFN on ground nutmegs and mace are reduced to 5 and 12½ per cent, respectively. The duty on desiccated coconut is reduced from 2 cents to free under the B.P. tariff and from 3 cents to 1 cent per pound under the MFN tariff.

Agricultural Products

Canada and the United States are providing free entry both ways for apples, turnips, maple sugar, maple syrup, certain berries, many grass and forage seeds, hay and straw. Duty reductions of 50 per cent, in parallel with the United States, are made on fresh pork and fresh carrots. In addition, out-of-season rates are reduced or removed on certain fresh fruits and vegetables, including brussels sprouts, corn on the cob, parsley, radishes, green onions, apricots, sour cherries and plums.

Duties are reduced on a number of processed food products. For cocoa or chocolate preparations (including chocolate confectionery) rates are reduced from 20 or 22½ per cent to 15 per cent; on cleaned rice from 70 cents to 50 cents per cwt.; on biscuits from 20 per cent to 12½ per cent. There is a reduction in the duty from 20 per cent to 17½ per cent on dried vegetables, pickled or preserved vegetables, vegetable juices other than tomato juice, vegetable pastes and soups. The duties on raisins and currants are reduced by 50 per cent to 1½ cents and 2 cents per pound, respectively; duties are removed on dates and on dried apricots, nectarines, pears and peaches. The 10 per cent duty is removed on lime and lemon juice, and the duty on orange juice, pineapple juice and grapefruit juice is reduced from 7½ per cent to 5 per cent.

The schedule recommended by the Tariff Board in its report on oilseeds, vegetable oils and related products (Reference No. 131) is included in the Kennedy Round

*Unless otherwise noted, the rates mentioned below are most-favoured-nation rates.

Women at work in a fish packing plant in Eastern Canada.

of tariff negotiations. This schedule provides, in general, for free entry for oilseeds and oilcake and oilcake meal, a rate of 10 per cent for crude vegetable oils and of 17½ per cent for refined oils.

Fisheries Products

Canada obtained valuable concessions by way of reductions and removal of duties on our exports of fish. For our part, free entry is provided for fresh, frozen, pickled and dried fish, and for shrimp. The duties on most prepared and canned fish—including sardines, anchovies, herring, salmon, oysters, clams, lobsters and crabs—will be reduced by 50 per cent. Rates on fish oils are reduced from 17½ or 20 per cent to 15 per cent.

Tobacco and Liquor

There is a 50 per cent reduction in duty on unmanufactured Turkish tobacco. There has been some reduction in the protective duties on cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco.

There is a 50 per cent reduction in the net protection component of the duty on whisky, gin, brandy and vodka.

Forest Products

As a result of these negotiations there will be major improvements in access for Canadian paper and lumber products to our more important markets. The Canadian schedule for lumber is being substantially restructured and rates of duty are being brought more into line with those of the United States. A number of these items continue existing free entry while others provide reductions from present rates of 10 per cent or more. The duty on wooden floor tiles and on oak flooring is reduced to 7½ per cent and is removed on other wood flooring. In addition, the duty on manufactures of wood is reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent; on some veneers from 12½ per cent to 7½ per cent, and on others which are taped or jointed from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; on plywood from 20 per cent to 15 per cent.

In the paper field, the more significant reductions are as follows: on wallpapers, paper, n.o.p., wrapping paper and coated papers, from 22½ per cent to 15 per cent; on paperboard, roofing and shingles of saturated felt, paper sacks and on fibreboard shipping containers, from 20 to 15 per cent; on manufactures of paper, from 22½ to 17½ per cent; on certain printed matter, from 22½ to 20 per cent. The printing industry will benefit from a reduction on printing papers from 22½ per cent to 12½ per cent.

Earthenware and Stoneware

There is a reduction in rates of duty from 15 per cent to 10 per cent on fire brick and building brick, and from 17½ per cent to 12½ per cent on manufactures of clay or cement. The duty is reduced or removed on cement. These changes will be of assistance to the construction industry. Of interest to consumers is the reduction from 25 per cent to 20 per cent on tableware of china, porcelain and semi-porcelain.

Non-Ferrous Metals and Products

There are substantial reductions in the duties on non-ferrous metals. Canada is a major exporter of these metals. Free entry is provided for lead in pigs and blocks, zinc in the form of pigs, slabs, blocks, dust or granules, and copper in pigs, blocks or ingots. The duty on aluminum pigs, ingots and billets is reduced from 1¼ cents per pound to 1 cent per pound. Reductions of 50 per cent are made in the duty on lead bars and sheets, on certain semi-fabricated forms of copper and brass, and on alloys of magnesium. The duty on aluminum bars, rods, plates and sheets is cut by one-third from 3 cents to 2 cents per pound; on aluminum sections, shapes, pipes and tubes, from 22½ to 12½ per cent; on aluminum leaf, from 30 per cent to 15 per cent; on aluminum powder, from 27½ per cent to 15 per cent. On manufactures the reductions are as follows: manufactures of lead, from 25 per cent to 17½ per cent; manufactures of brass or copper, from 20 per cent to 17½ per cent; manufactures of aluminum including household hollow-ware, from 22½ per cent to 17½ per cent; most nickel-plated ware, from 22½ per cent to 17½ per cent.

Iron and Steel

There are reductions on a range of iron and steel products. The duties are removed on pig iron and ingots of iron or steel. The 15 per cent on bars, rods, sheet and strip of iron or steel is reduced to 12½ per cent. The duty on plate is reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent or from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent. The duty on forgings, on axles, on chains, and the general item for manufactures of iron or steel will be reduced from 22½ per cent to 17½ per cent. For pipes or tubes the 20 per cent rate is reduced to 17½ per cent.

Wire and Wire Products

The Tariff Board in its reports on wire and wire products proposed a new tariff structure and a new schedule of rates. The Board recommended free entry for rods of iron or steel for the manufacture of wire, rates of 7½ and 10 per cent on single wire of iron or steel, and rates of 10, 12½ and 15 per cent on wire products of iron or steel. For non-ferrous wire and wire products the rates proposed were 12½ and 15 per cent for single wire and 17½ per cent for non-ferrous wire products. The Board's recommendations, apart from its proposal on rods of iron or steel, have been acted on in the Kennedy Round with no substantial changes.

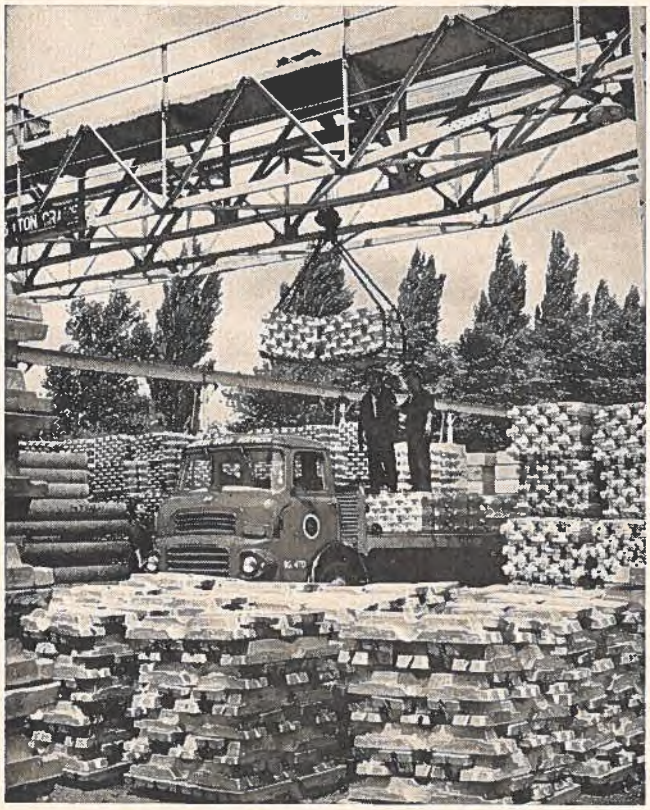
Machines and Related Products

There are provisions in the Tariff for rates of 10 per cent B.P. and 22½ per cent MFN on machinery of a class or kind made in Canada and rates of free B.P. and 7½ per cent MFN on machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada. The class or kind concept has caused a considerable amount of uncertainty for Canadian importers and for Canadian manufacturers of machinery. In the Kennedy Round a single item was established for machines and control equipment with rates of 2½ per cent B.P. and 15 per cent MFN. This new item will replace a number of existing items. The Government intends to establish a Board which will recommend the full remission of duty, on a case-by-case basis, for machines which are not available from Canadian sources. Canada has undertaken that the effect of the remissions, together with the new consolidated rate on machines, will be such that the average of duties collected on machines will not exceed 9 per cent.

The duties are also lowered to 15 per cent on a number of related kinds of producers' equipment. These include engines and electric dynamos, generators and transformers, electric motors and electric insulators.

These changes should all help to make Canadian industry more efficient.

The 5 per cent duty is removed on certain poultry-processing equipment and on veneer-drying machines. The duty is reduced from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent on some dairy machinery. The duty is removed on printing presses with an image or printing area of 374 square inches or larger, other than flat-bed screen-process printing presses.



Canadian aluminum ingot is unloaded in Britain.

Other Electrical and Electronic Apparatus

The rates are reduced to 17½ per cent for electric telegraph and telephone apparatus, batteries, and the general item for electric apparatus.

As recommended by the Tariff Board in its report on Reference 123, the duties on radios, television sets and phonographs are reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent.

Vehicles and Other Transportation Equipment

Duties on motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts which are not covered by the Automotive Products Agreement with the United States are reduced. On motor vehicles the duty is reduced from 17½ per cent to 15 per cent. The duty on those parts which are now dutiable at 17½ per cent will become 12½ per cent. For other parts which now come in at 25 per cent, the new rates will be 15 or 20 per cent.

Other reductions are as follows: fire engines, from 20 per cent to 17½ per cent; locomotives, from 25 per cent to 17½ per cent; railway cars, from 22½ per cent to 17½ per cent; trailers, including house trailers, from 22½ per cent to 17½ per cent; certain boats, from 20 or 25 per cent to 17½ per cent; aircraft and aircraft engines of types and sizes made in Canada, from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent.

Textiles

The reductions made by all participating countries in the textile field are generally smaller than those made in other sectors. In the Canadian Tariff ad valorem rates are, generally speaking, being reduced by 2½ percentage points and in a few cases by 5 percentage points. One of the few exceptions is the reduction of the relatively high rate on knitted goods from 35 to 27½ per cent.

Cottons—The rate on certain cotton yarns and threads is reduced from 20 per cent to 17½ per cent. Woven fabrics of cotton not bleached nor coloured are reduced from 20 per cent to 17½ per cent; bleached or coloured are reduced from 22½ per cent to 20 per cent. For woven fabrics with cut pile the duty is reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent. For cotton clothing and articles made from woven cotton fabrics, the rate is reduced from 25 per cent to 22½ per cent.

Wool or Hair—The rates of duty on rovings and yarns of wool or hair are reduced as follows: from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent, from 12½ per cent and 17 cents per pound to 10 per cent and 10 cents per pound, and from 12½ per cent and 20 cents per pound to 10 per cent and 15 cents per pound for measured skeins. The duty on woven fabrics of wool is reduced from 27½ per cent and 33 or 38 cents per pound to 25 per cent and 25 cents per pound. For clothing and articles made from woven wool or hair fabrics, the B.P. duty is reduced from 25 per cent to 22½ per cent and the MFN duty is reduced from 27½ per cent to 25 per cent.

Man-made Textiles—The duty is reduced on yarns and rovings of man-made or glass fibres or filaments from 22½ per cent but not less than 22 cents per pound to 10 per cent and 10 cents per pound. The duty under the main item for woven fabrics of man-made or glass fibres or filaments is reduced from 30 per cent and 20 cents per pound to 25 per cent and 15 cents per pound. The duty is reduced also on clothing and articles made from woven fabrics of man-made fibres or filaments from 27½ per cent to 25 per cent.

Miscellaneous Textiles—Other reductions in the textile schedule include the following: clothing and articles made from woven fabrics of vegetable fibres, from 25 per cent to 22½ per cent; hats n.o.p., from 25 per cent and $1.00 per dozen to 25 per cent; carpets from 25 per cent to 20 per cent B.P. and from 25 per cent and 5 cents per square foot to 20 per cent and 5 cents per square foot MFN; linoleum, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; coated fabrics of man-made fibres or filaments from 27½ per cent to 22½ per cent B.P. and from 32½ per cent to 27½ per cent MFN; coated fabrics of other than man-made fibres or filaments, from 25 per cent to 22½ per cent.

Leather and Rubber

The changes made in the leather schedule include the following: patent leather, from 17½ per cent to 10 per cent; sheepskin or lambskin leather further finished than tanned, n.o.p., from 22½ per cent to 17½ per cent; certain leather for manufacturing gloves or leather clothing, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent. For boots and shoes there is a reduction from 27½ per cent to 25 per cent; for leather garments, a reduction from 27½ per cent to 22½ per cent; for manufactures of leather, n.o.p., from 22½ per cent to 17½ per cent.

The duty on synthetic and natural crude rubber is reduced by 50 per cent from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent; on rubber boots and shoes, from 22½ per cent to 20 per cent; and for manufactures of rubber including tires and tubes to 17½ per cent.

Chemicals

The Tariff Board in its report on Chemicals in Reference 120 recommended that the Brussels system of tariff classification be adopted in the sectors of the Tariff dealing with chemicals and plastics. This recommendation was accepted and negotiations in these sectors were carried out on this basis. For chemicals as distinct from plastics, Canada has agreed not to impose ad valorem rates above 15 per cent. For fertilizers the 5 per cent rate is removed.

For plastics, Canada has undertaken not to impose rates higher than 10 per cent, 12½ per cent, 15 per cent, or 17½ per cent, depending on the nature or degree of manufacture of the product.

A number of the chemical items in the present schedule were bound against increase under the GATT. In connection with these bindings, renegotiations were carried on separately from the Kennedy Round. The results of these renegotiations, therefore, do not appear in this material. Moreover, it should be noted that the Tariff Board recommended rates below those bound in the Kennedy Round for many items in the chemical and plastics sector. Legislation to implement the Tariff Board's report will accordingly reflect the results of the Kennedy Round negotiations, the renegotiations, and recommendations of the Tariff Board.

Other Products

Other items of interest to Canadian consumers include the reduction in duty on watches from 30 per cent to 20 per cent, and on cameras from 20 per cent to 15 per cent.

The duty of 50 cents per ton on coal and the duty of 3 cents per 1,000 cubic feet on gas brought in by pipeline are removed. These changes will benefit the utilities and industries that import these fuels, as well as the ultimate consumer. The duty on silos is reduced to 10 per cent. The duty is reduced from 25 per cent to 17½ per cent on furniture in chief part by value of metal and to 20 per cent on other furniture. Other reductions include: from 22½ per cent to 17½ per cent on electric organs; from 17½ per cent to 15 per cent on musical instruments, n.o.p.; from 25 or 30 per cent to 20 per cent on toys; from 30 per cent to 25 per cent on jewellery; from 25 per cent to 20 per cent on brushes, n.o.p.; from 27½ per cent to 20 per cent on lead pencils and crayons. The duty under the general item covering goods not enumerated elsewhere in the Tariff is reduced from 20 per cent to 17½ per cent. ●

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International Code on Anti-Dumping Policies

AT THE MEETING of Trade Ministers in May 1963 in Geneva, which agreed on the terms of reference for the Kennedy Round, it was decided these negotiations should deal with non-tariff barriers as well as with tariffs. As the negotiations proceeded, an international code to bring greater uniformity in the use of anti-dumping duties was proposed. The GATT (Article VI) already provides that anti-dumping duties may be applied against dumping if such dumping causes or threatens material injury to an established industry or materially retards the establishment of an industry. The code provides for equitable and open administrative procedures, establishes safeguards against harassment of exporters and importers, safeguards the legitimate interests of domestic producers, and ensures that anti-dumping practices do not constitute an unjustifiable impediment to trade.

The code applies only to anti-dumping duties; it does not apply to countervailing duties, although these too fall under Article VI of the GATT.

In broad terms, the code deals with:

(i) determination of the fact of dumping;

(ii) determination of injury, threat of injury, or retardation of establishment of an industry;

(iii) investigation and administration procedures, and

iv) imposition of provisional measures and the collection of anti-dumping duties.

(i) Determination of Dumping—Article 2 defines dumping, sets out the basis for determining the margin of dumping, and provides that in comparing the export price with the home market price in the country of export "due allowances shall be made in each case on its merits for the differences in conditions and terms of sale, for the differences in taxation and for the other differences affecting price comparability".

(ii) Determination of Injury—Article 3 provides that "a determination of injury shall be made only where the authorities concerned are satisfied that the dumped imports are demonstrably the principal cause of material injury or of threat of material injury to a domestic industry or the principal cause of material retardation of the establishment of such an industry". It also sets out the kinds of considerations that the national authorities should need to take into account in determining injury.

"Domestic industry" is primarily defined in Article 4 as "the domestic producers as a whole of the like products or to those of them whose collective output of the products constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of those products".

(iii) Investigation and Administration Procedures—Articles 5 to 7 provide that anti-dumping investigations may be initiated on the basis of a complaint by the domestic industry affected, or by the national authorities if they have evidence both of dumping and of injury being caused. Evidence as to dumping and injury are to be considered together when deciding whether or not to proceed with an investigation, and thereafter not later than the point at which provisional measures are applied.

The code does not set any time limit to the preliminary part of an investigation, but an enquiry must be terminated within 90 days from the date on which provisional measures are taken.

(iv) Imposition of Provisional Measures and Collection of Anti-Dumping Duties—Provisional measures may be taken only following a preliminary decision that there is dumping, accompanied by sufficient evidence of injury. Provisional measures are not to be imposed for longer than three months.

When an anti-dumping duty is imposed in respect of any product, it shall be levied "in the appropriate amounts in each case, on a non-discriminatory basis on imports of such product from all sources found to be dumped and causing injury".

In general, the code provides that the duty shall not be imposed retroactively (i.e., to imports before the finding of injury) except when actual injury has been caused by dumping and when the authorities determine dumping was deliberate. Other circumstances in which the duties may be levied retroactively are set out in Article II.

How Does the Code Affect Canadian Exports?

Canadian exporters stand to gain by an assurance that our exports will not be exposed to the arbitrary use of anti-dumping duties by other countries. For customs unions such as the European Economic Community, and one of our major trading partners, Japan, who do not as yet have anti-dumping systems, the code will provide a basis and a framework for the elaboration of anti-dumping legislation, regulations, and their administration.

Implications for Canadian Producers

The code provides that Canada—as other countries—has the right to apply anti-dumping duties quickly and effectively when dumping injures domestic producers, threatens injury, or retards the establishment of an industry.

New Legislation

The code is to enter into force on July 1, 1968.

It will be necessary for Canada to have new legislation to give effect to the code. The Government will provide an opportunity for interested Canadians to express their ideas and views as to how the code should be translated into Canadian law. To this end, the Government proposes to set up a committee of officials from the departments concerned. In order to give the business community sufficient time to study the code and to formulate its views, it is not envisaged that these consultations will be held before mid-September or early October. ●

trade lines

German miners' productivity high

German coal miners have the highest productivity within the European Coal and Steel Community—an average of 2,926 kilograms per man per shift. In December 1966, the figure reached 3,031 kilograms. Britain's miners were second, followed by those of the Netherlands, France, and Belgium—Duesseldorf.

Mexico increases wire production

A Mexican firm, Aceros Nacionales, recently received a loan of Can.$5.1 million from the Eximbank to buy a steel rod plant near Mexico City. Aceros will expand it to produce wire. The firm currently produces about 46 per cent of the country's total wire output—Mexico City.

Nigeria improves communications

The Nigerian Federal Ministry of Communications recently announced that a Can.$2 million contract has been awarded to the Northern Electric Co. Ltd of Montreal for a 7,000-line crossbar exchange in Lagos. The project is part of the Nigerian National Telecommunication Program. It is being financed partly by a Canadian Government Development Loan.—Lagos.

Business is booming at Shannon

The Shannon Industrial Estate in Ireland produced goods worth Can.$81 million last year and expects to reach Can. $120 million by 1970, double the estimate in the Second Program for Economic Expansion. The estate is a customs free zone at Shannon airport. The Irish Government, through the Shannon Free Airport Development Co., builds factories there for Irish and foreign industrialists—Dublin.

East Pakistan builds cable plant

The first phase of the Chittagong wire and cable plant is to go into operation in 1968 with a capacity of 6,000 tons a year, including 500 tons of enamelled wire. A second phase will add to capacity. The East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation is sponsoring the Rs.30.79 million project which is expected to save Rs.15 million a year in imports. The German credit is being used to provide Rs.12.38 million in foreign exchange—Karachi.

Mexico to process uranium

According to the Mexican Nuclear Centre, the country has proven resources of more than two million tons of uranium. Plans for the first plant to process it at Villa Aldama, Chihuahua, are under study. Mexico has over 900 people trained in nuclear sciences.—Mexico.

Turkey's Batman pipeline in operation

The 310-mile Batman-Iskenderun pipeline entered service in December 1966. It will be able to move up to 10,000 tons of crude oil daily to the Mediterranean port of Iskenderun, which has facilities to load up to 50,000 tons—Athens.

Turkey spends more abroad

According to IMF figures, Turkey's imports went up by 21 per cent in 1966 to reach $725 million. Exports rose by 5.5 per cent to $490 million. The foreign trade deficit increased from $108 million to $234 million. Remittances of $112 million from workers abroad helped to provide foreign exchange. The inflow of capital was $270 million, $5 million less than in 1965—Athens.

Britain's wool exports declining

Britain's exports of wool and wool textiles fell 3 per cent from 1965 to 1966 to Can.$53 million. Exports of combed wool, woollen and worsted yarns were 2 per cent lower in volume and cloth exports declined by 7½ per cent—London.

Ceylon will blend its own lubricants

The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation will build a plant at Kolonnawa to produce lubricants for motor vehicles and heavy industry. Transformer oils will not be produced. At present 18,000 metric tons of lubricants are imported but when the plant is in operation base oils and additives will be imported instead at an annual saving of Rs. 3 million—Colombo.

Industry in Brazil expands

Petrobras increased crude oil production by 26 per cent in 1966. Cia Vale do Rio Doce exported 10.1 million tons of iron ore and in 1967 hopes to reach 12 million. Brazil's installed electric power capacity rose by 4.1 per cent to 7,785,000 kw.—Saõ Paulo.

Reforestation in Mexico

A new 35-acre nursery at Ciudad Juarez for a million trees will be operated jointly by the Mexican Government and the municipality. The trees are for reforestation in northwestern Chihuahua—Mexico City.

Norwegian textiles in better trim

Since Norway joined EFTA, one in five of its textile factories has closed down. Bigger production units and more specialization have made the industry competitive and total output has in fact risen. In 1966 production increased by 6 per cent, exports by 18 per cent and imports by 8 per cent—Oslo.

Germany goes in for computers

There are said to be 3,000 computers in service in West Germany now and another 2,000 on order. This would make one computer for every 20,000 of the population—Bad Goderberg.

Germans camp to save money

The slowdown of the country's economic growth is given as one reason for the rising popularity of camping holidays in West Germany. This year the German Camping Show in Essen attracted 192,000 visitors, 16 per cent more than in 1966. Cheaper lines of tent trailers and car-top boats drew most attention, and for the first time prices for German tents were competitive with French and Czechoslovakian offers—Duesseldorf.

Foreign Tariffs and Trade Regulations

Jamaica

TARIFF INCREASES—The recently announced Jamaican Budget contains proposals for increases in tariffs on several products of interest to Canadian exporters. Included in the list are radios and TV sets, clothing, canned meats and meat preparations, domestic refrigerators, footwear, furniture and fixtures, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, preserved fruit and fruit juices, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, and cigarettes. Full details are available from the Commonwealth Division, Office of Trade Relations, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

Temporary Duty in Ottawa

The following officers will be on temporary duty in Ottawa. Anyone who wishes to see them should contact the Trade Commissioner Service, phone: 992-9930.

J. H. Bailey, Commercial Counsellor in Singapore, July 31-August 4.

M. B. Bursey, Commercial Counsellor in Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 31-August 4.

V. B. Chew, Commercial Counsellor in Accra, Ghana, July 4-14.

D. H. Clemons, Assistant Commercial Secretary in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 31-August 4.

A. W. Evans, Consul and Trade Commissioner in Cleveland, July 4-14.

C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Commercial Counsellor in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July.

W. G. Huxtable, Commercial Secretary in Dublin, Ireland, July 10-20.

J. E. Lancaster, Commercial Counsellor in Oslo, Norway, July 31-August 4.

R. R. Parlour, Commercial Counsellor in New Delhi, India, July 5-14.

R. F. Turcotte, who will be posted to Moscow, U.S.S.R., as Commercial Secretary, July 17-28.

L. R. Wilson, who will be posted to Tokyo, Japan, as Assistant Commercial Secretary, June 26-30.

Foreign Exchange Rates

These nominal quotations may help exporters in checking prices, but they should consult their banks before making any firm commitments. When more than one rate is shown, the one to be used depends on the commodity traded. Information on the rate for any specific commodity may be obtained from the Office of Trade Relations, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

The mid market rates only are quoted, except when buying and selling rates are specified. The buying rate is that at which banks purchase exchange from exporters; the selling rate is that at which banks sell exchange to importers.

Rates used exclusively in non-merchandise trading are *not* included in this table.

For conversion of column one to the U.S. dollar equivalent, *multiply* **by .93** **To convert column two,** *divide* **by .93.**

Country and Currency	Value of Foreign currency unit in Canadian dollars	Value of Canadian dollar in foreign currency units
	at June 9	
Algeria		
Dinar	.2200	4.54
Argentina		
Peso (free)	.0031	322.58
Australia		
Dollar	1.21	.8333
Austria		
Schilling	.0418	23.98
Bahamas		
Dollar	1.056	.9470
Belgium and Luxembourg		
Franc	.0217	46.25
Bermuda		
Pound	3.018	.33
Bolivia		
Peso	.0913	10.98
Brazil		
Cruzeiro (official free)	.3999	2.50
Britain		
Pound	3.018	.33
British Honduras		
Dollar	.7545	1.33
Burma		
Kyat	.2269	4.41
Ceylon		
Rupee	.2363	4.42
Chile		
Escudo (bank rate)	.2199	4.55
(free)	.1951	5.13
China, Republic of		
New Taiwan Dollar (official)	.0233	42.92
Colombia		
Peso (intermediate)	.080	12.50
Congo, Republic of[1]		
Franc	.0072	139.50
Costa Rica		
Colon	.1631	6.14
Cuba[2]		
Peso	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia		
Koruna	.1501	6.67

Country and Currency	Value of Foreign currency unit in Canadian dollars	Value of Canadian dollar in foreign currency units
	at June 9	
Denmark		
Krone	.1560	6.41
Dominican Republic		
Peso	1.081	.93
Ecuador		
Sucre (official)	.0600	16.67
(free)	.0546	18.35
El Salvador		
Colon	.4323	2.32
Fiji		
Pound	2.719	.37
Finland		
Markka	.3377	2.96
France, Monaco, etc.[3]		
Franc	.2200	4.54
Franco-African Republics[4]		
Franc	.0044	227.79
French Pacific[5]		
Franc	.0121	82.64
Germany		
D Mark	.2719	3.68
Ghana		
New Cedi	1.513	.60
Greece		
Drachma	.0361	27.86
Guatemala		
Quetzal	1.081	.93
Guyana		
Dollar	.6287	1.59
Haiti		
Gourde	.2161	4.63
Honduras		
Lempira	.5403	1.85
Hong Kong		
Dollar	.1886	5.30
Hungary		
Forint (official)	.0921	10.86
Iceland		
Krona (official)	.0251	40.00
India		
Rupee	.1437	6.87

Country and Currency	Value of Foreign currency unit in Canadian dollars	Value of Canadian dollar in foreign currency units
	at June 9	
Indonesia[6] Rupiah	.....	.....
Iran Rial	.0143	69.93
Iraq Dinar	3.025	.33
Ireland Pound	3.018	.33
Israel Pound	.3602	2.78
Italy Lira	.0017	581.86
Japan Yen	.0030	335.37
Kenya Shilling	.1402	7.13
Lebanon Pound (free)	.3506	2.85
Malaysia Dollar	.3530	2.83
Mexico Peso	.0865	11.61
Morocco Dirham	.2161	4.62
Netherlands Florin	.2997	3.33
Netherlands Antilles Florin	.5730	1.75
New Zealand Pound	3.007	.33
Nicaragua Cordoba	.1544	6.49
Nigeria Pound	3.024	.33
Norway Krone	.1512	6.61
Pakistan Rupee	.2263	4.42
Panama Balboa	1.081	.92
Paraguay Guarani (free)	.0086	116.27
Peru Sol (free)	.0403	24.94
Philippines Peso (free)	.2761	3.62
Poland Zloty (fixed basic rate)	.2706	3.69
Portugal & Colonies[7] Escudo	.0376	26.66
Saudi Arabia Ryal	.2066	4.84
Sierra Leone Leone	1.509	.66
South Africa Rand	1.509	.66
Spain & Dependencies Peseta	.0180	55.55
Sweden Krona	.2100	4.76
Switzerland Franc	.2503	4.00
Syria Pound (free)	.2832	3.52
Thailand[1] Baht (free)	.0523	19.25
Tunisia Dinar	2.075	.48
Turkey Lira	.1201	8.35
United Arab Republic Pound (official)	2.485	.40
United States Dollar	1.081	.93
Uruguay Peso (free)	.0122	81.97
Venezuela Bolivar (official free)	.2405	4.16
West Indies Dollar[8]	.6287	1.59
Pound[9]	3.018	.33
Yugoslavia Dinar (official)	.0865	11.63

1. Additional rates are in effect.
2. There is no trading in Cuban pesos in U.S. or Canadian banks at present.
3. Franc is also used in French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique.
4. Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta, Cameroons, Togoland, and Malagasy. Also Reunion, Comoro Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon.
5. New Caledonia, New Hebrides, French Polynesia.
6. Because of the complexity of the Indonesian exchange rate system, it is impractical to quote a single representative rate for the rupiah.
7. Approximately same rate for Portuguese territories in Africa.
8. Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Leeward and Windward Islands.
9. Jamaica.

Marketing Data Sheet

GHANA

Area

92,000 square miles.

Climate

Tropical; in the hot season temperature averages 86°F, in the rainy season (June to September) 73°F. Away from the coast, the temperature rises and humidity falls. Fahrenheit scale is used.

Population

Estimated at 7.9 million in 1966.

Households

In 1960, there were 1.5 million households and 600,000 private houses.

Income

GNP in 1965 was C. 1,889 million and per capita C. 235. Average monthly earnings in the private sector were C. 60 in 1965.

Bank Accounts

In September 1966, 444,000 commercial accounts and 758,000 savings bank accounts.

Motor Vehicles

Total registrations in December 1965, 53,458, of which 28,827 cars, 14,141 goods vehicles and 3,202 motorcycles.

Telephones

During 1964, 2,000 new telephones were installed which brought the total to 32,511. There are 419 exchanges, of which 7 are automatic.

Radio and Television

Estimated 500,000 households have radio. In Accra area about 4,000 have TV receivers (625 lines per picture). Ghana Broadcasting Corporation owns and operates two stations. Commercial radio and TV began in 1967 for which the agents are RMA Ltd., 28 Margaret Street, London, W.I.

Water Supply

Generally water should be boiled before drinking.

Electric Power

50-cycle a.c. 220 volts (variation 190 to 270 volts), one to three phase. The distribution system has a ground wire and a grounding conductor is usually required in the electrical cord attached to the appliance. Cost 2-3 pesewas per kwh. for domestic use and 11 pesewas for commercial. Output was 484.5 million kwh. in 1964, and 306.9 million kwh. in the last five months of 1965. The Volta dam project started producing in January 1966 and will eventually produce 768 mw.

Gas

Some bottled gas is available from the Tema refinery.

Petroleum Products

Some local production, but many petroleum products are imported.

Weights and Measures

British and metric both used.

Screw Thread

Plumbing and electrical, Whitworth standard pipe thread (left or right hand); all standards used in automobile industry.

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