

## CONCESSIONS SECURED BY CANADA

### UNITED STATES

At Torquay, Canada and the United States continued the policy of fostering trade between the two countries, which was initiated by the trade treaties of 1935 and 1938, and greatly extended in 1947 at Geneva. Extensive tariff concessions were obtained from the United States, which are to be added to its Geneva schedule, and the latter has now been revalidated for an additional three years. The new United States schedule of concessions contains upwards of 750 items of which approximately 400 are of interest to Canada. Imports into the United States from Canada of goods in these categories amounted to approximately \$120 million in 1949.

Under United States legislation, tariff reductions may not be negotiated in excess of 50 per cent of the levels prevailing on January 1, 1945. Since the full reduction was obtained in respect of a substantial number of items in 1947, these do not appear again in the Torquay schedule.

Among the principal concessions made by the United States are: aluminum and alloys, a maximum reduction of from 2 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; lead, a maximum concession of from 2- $\frac{1}{8}$  to 1- $\frac{1}{16}$  cents per pound; zinc ores, a maximum cut of from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{5}$  cents per pound; zinc blocks and pigs, a maximum reduction of from  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $\frac{7}{10}$  cents per pound; Douglas fir plywood, a maximum reduction of from 40 to 20 per cent; birch plywood, a further reduction to 15 per cent, supplementing the 5 per cent reduction made in 1949 at Annecy; cheddar cheese, a cut of from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound but not less than  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 3 cents per pound but not less than 15 per cent; canned salmon, a reduction from 25 to 15 per cent; pulpboard in rolls for the manufacture of wallboard, a maximum reduction of from 10 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Details of the several hundred other items of interest to Canada are given below.

### Chemicals, Oils and Paints

Fifty per cent reductions were negotiated on an extensive list of chemicals in the United States' Tariff. In addition, a substantial list of other concessions were obtained. For a number of chemicals this is the first time that the tariff has been cut since the high rates were introduced in 1930.

Concessions were obtained on the following chemical products: acetic acid containing more than 65% acetic acid, from  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per lb. to  $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢ per lb.; chloroacetic acid, from  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per lb.; citric acid, from 17¢ per lb. to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; formic acid, from 3¢ per lb. to 2.4¢ per lb.; phosphoric acid, from 2¢ per lb. to 1¢ per lb.; naphthenic acids, from  $12\frac{1}{2}$ % to  $6\frac{1}{4}$ %; acids and acid anhydrides, n.s.p.f., from 25% to  $12\frac{1}{2}$ %; acetaldehyde, aldol or acetaldol, aldehyde ammonia, butyraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, paracetaldehyde; ethylene chlorohydrin, propylene chlorohydrin, butylene chlorohydrin; ethylene dichloride, propylene dichloride, butylene dichloride; ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide; ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, and all other glycols or dihydric alcohols; monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, ethylene diamine, and all other hydroxy alkyl amines and alkylene diamines; allyl alcohol, crotonyl alcohol, vinyl alcohol, and all other olefin or unsaturated alcohols; homologues and polymers of all the foregoing; ethers, esters, salts and nitrogenous compounds of any of the foregoing, whether polymerized or unpolymerized; and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of the foregoing; all the foregoing not specially provided for