
New and Other Special Crops

This category of crops includes genuinely new ones and some of recent introduction (e.g., peanuts, chick-peas, evening primrose, Jerusalem artichokes, mung beans, lathyrus, coriander and caraway) as well as established crops (e.g., ginseng, wild rice, safflower, confection sunflower and popcorn). Production and markets are very small in most cases or are being developed. However, new crops offer one means of diversifying the agricultural economy and can contribute significantly to local economies.

Assessment

Specific Elements of the Agreement Affecting Special Crops

The United States has agreed to exempt Canada from any restrictions on imports of sugar-containing products containing 10 per cent or less sugar.

Effect of Tariff Removal

Most Favoured Nation tariffs in effect are noted in Table 4.12.

Pulses

Bilateral trade in pulses will not be significantly affected because existing U.S. tariffs are small, both countries are net exporters and domestic markets are adequately supplied. In addition, consumption of pulses in North America is low — approximately one kilogram per person per year.

Forages

The elimination of tariffs under the Agreement will be an advantage to the Canadian forage-seed industry because U.S. tariffs constitute a significant barrier to Canadian exports. Although the trade of seeds between the two countries is small (Canada exports about \$11.7 million and imports \$17.4 million) and the demand in the United States is not likely to increase, a more competitively priced Canadian product can be expected to capture a larger share of the existing market.