Furniture: A number of Canadian manufacturers are already selling into the United States and will benefit from U.S. concessions, particularly in the general furniture item (including metal furniture) where the U.S. tariff will fall from 10 to 4 percent. In 1976 Canada was the United States' principal supplier for this item. The U.S. tariff on wooden furniture other than chairs will be reduced from 5 to 2.5 percent. Chairs and furniture parts made of wood will face tariffs of 5.3 percent instead of 8.5 percent. The improved access to the U.S. market which will be available as a result of the MTN should provide a positive stimulus to the Canadian furniture manufacturing industry, including the many companies which are situated in smaller communities, particularly in Eastern Canada.

Textiles, Clothing and Miscellaneous Consumer Products: While the United States like most other countries made exceptions in this sector and reduced tariffs less than for many other industrial products, nonetheless some concessions of interest to Canada were obtained, particularly on sweaters and ladies' slacks and skirts. U.S. rates on primary textiles are now lower than Canadian rates and will remain lower after the conclusion of the MTN. Although rates on "ornamented" clothing will remain relatively high, there will be substantial reductions on some items of interest to Canadian exporters.

Amongst various consumer products concessions of interest, the United States will be reducing tariffs on jewellery (from 12 to 6.5 percent) and games and ice skates (both from 10 to 5.8 percent), and eliminating tariffs on hockey equipment (currently 4.5 percent) and organs (currently 5 percent).

Agricultural Products

Summary: U.S. agricultural tariff concessions cover nearly $500 million of imports from Canada which represents about 80 percent of Canada's dutiable agricultural exports to the United States on the basis of 1978 data. Of this total about $230 million will enter duty free as a result of the MTN, and approximately $60 million more will be subject to tariff reductions of 50 percent or more. The balance will benefit from tariff cuts largely in the 30 to 50 percent range. As a result of the MTN a significant number of U.S. and Canadian tariffs on products which are traded both ways have been reduced and matched at a lower level.

Livestock and Meat: Major U.S. concessions were obtained on live cattle and "portion control" beef cuts. Generally higher U.S. cattle tariffs will be reduced from present rates of 1 1/2¢ - 2 1/2¢ per lb and matched with Canadian tariffs at a new, lower level of 1¢ per lb. The U.S. concessions include the removal of tariff rate quotas on live cattle under 200 lbs. and over 700 lbs. On "portion control" beef cuts, the United States is using its maximum Trade Act authority to cut the tariff from 10 to 4 percent, a concession which should enhance Canada's ability to supply the large hotel, restaurant and institutional trade in the United States and which also reduces significantly the large differential between U.S. and Canadian tariffs on this high value product. Sales of "portion control" beef cuts will, like other shipments of beef from all countries, come