

The following review indicates the main concessions secured by Canada and the main concessions granted by Canada as a result of these negotiations. For further details, enquiries should be addressed to the International Trade Relations Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce with respect to the tariffs of other countries, and to the International Economic Relations Division of the Department of Finance with respect to the Canadian tariff.

Concessions Obtained by Canada

The United States

The United States concluded agreements at this Conference with Canada and all the other participating countries, and granted concessions over a wide range of goods. The agreement concluded between Canada and the United States was one of the major single agreements resulting from this Conference.

The United States conducted these negotiations under the authority of its Trade Agreements legislation, which permits maximum reductions in the United States tariff of about 15% of the rates of duty in force on January 1st, 1955. Under United States legislation, these reductions must be implemented in three approximately equal steps of about 5% of present rates, with an intervening period of 12 months between each stage. The first 5% stage of U.S. duty reductions will be made effective on June 30th 1956. Within these limitations, Canada secured the maximum possible reductions in U.S. duties over a large number of products. Concessions were obtained on almost all the items of interest to Canada on which the United States was prepared to negotiate. The delay in the complete implementation of United States concessions was taken fully into account by both countries in arriving at a satisfactory balance of concessions.

The United States schedule of concessions resulting from this Conference contains some 650 tariff items, of which approximately 150 are of interest to Canadian exporters, and represent imports into the United States from Canada totalling over \$200 million in 1954. These concessions include items of interest to Canadian producers and manufacturers in various regions of Canada.

The United States list of concessions includes a variety of chemical products, such as synthetic rubber, vinyl acetate, vanillin, barytes and a number of chemical compounds; a number of metals, including crude aluminum and its alloys, aluminum bars and sheets, steel ingots and billets, ferro silicon; a few agricultural products, such as lettuce, turnips, hay, blueberries; some paper products, such as book and printing paper, wrapping paper and hanging paper; a number of more highly processed products, such as manufactures of aluminum, of iron and steel, of wood, and of glass, various types of machinery and electrical goods.

Details of the main items of interest to Canada, showing the present United States rates of duty and the final U.S. negotiated rates of duty which will be in force at the end of two years, are given below. A table showing the three stages of reduction for all items of interest to Canada is being published by the Department of Trade and Commerce.