

WAS USA AGREEMENT RECIPROCALLY TO REMOVE TARIFFS ON ALUMINUM INGOT.

IT WOULD HOWEVER BE WRONG TO CONCLUDE ON THE BASIS OF THESE DISAPPOINTMENTS THAT THE OUTCOME WAS NEGATIVE OR NOT WORTH THE EFFORT. BY ANY MEASURE - HISTORICAL, QUANTITATIVE OR QUALITATIVE - THE MTN RESULTS ON INDUSTRIAL TARIFFS ARE SELF-EVIDENTLY IMPORTANT AND MERIT THE CLOSE ATTENTION OF CANADIAN EXPORTERS TO DETERMINE WHERE AND HOW NEW AND PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITIES CAN BE EXPLOITED.

OPPORTUNITIES WILL ALSO ARISE FOR THE OUTPUT OF OUR FARMING AND FISHING COMMUNITIES AND THOSE INVOLVED IN CANNING, BOTTLING, FREEZING AND OTHERWISE PROCESSING THEIR HARVESTS. IN THESE AREAS, THE NEGOTIATIONS DID NOT FOLLOW A FORMULA OR PRECISE SET OF RULES BUT WERE, AS YOU KNOW, CONDUCTED ON THE BASIS OF SPECIFIC REQUESTS AND OFFERS. ALTHOUGH MUCH OF THE GIVE-AND-TAKE WAS INITIALLY BILATERAL, THE RESULTS WERE EXTENDED MULTILATERALLY TO ALL PARTICIPANTS AS DURING THE PREVIOUS ROUNDS OF GATT NEGOTIATIONS. IN THIS WAY, CANADA IS BEING EXTENDED THE BENEFITS OF USA NEGOTIATING EFFORTS TO ATTAIN EC CONCESSIONS ON TOBACCO AND MEAT PRODUCTS. THE SAME IS TRUE OF SOME OF THE JAPANESE CONCESSIONS ON MEAT AND SOYABEAN PRODUCTS. IN OTHER AREAS, THE CONCESSIONS AGREED BY OUR TRADING PARTNERS ARE THE RESULT OF CANADA'S DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THEM. EXAMPLES INCLUDE JAPANESE, EUROPEAN AND USA TARIFF CUTS ON YELLOW PERCH FILLETS AND EX-QUOTA GROUND FISH FILLETS; EC AND JAPANESE