SUMMER 1984 PROJECT

TOKYO ROUND TARIFF REDUCTIONS

NANA TANDOH - UTT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledgement is made with sincere thanks to:

Mr. N.R. Cumming, Director, US Trade and Investment Development Division, UTT (External Affairs), who had enough confidence in me to offer me the job.

Mr. John Power who introduced me to the experts at DRIE.

The experts at DRIE, without whose assistance, the completion of this project would have been more difficult than anticipated.

Nana Tandoh
External Affairs (UTT)
Ottawa
August 28, 1984

TO: Mr. N.R. Cumming - Director (U.T.T. - External Affairs, Pearson Bldg., Ottawa).

FROM: Nana Tandoh

SUBJECT: Summer Project; Tokyo Round - U.S. Tariff reductions

OBJECTIVE:

Identification of Canada's viable export opportunities to the U.S. Market as per selected samples of export items in Schedule II to VII inclusive of the U.S. tariff where significant reductions resulted from the GATT Tokyo Round.

Sub-Objectives:

1. Identify Canada's Supply Capabilities (production)
2. Identify Canada's supplier position among exporting countries to the U.S.A.
3. Identify Canada's export opportunities
4. Research current industry competitiveness in the U.S. Market
5. Directly inform Canadian producers through their trade associations
6. Inform Canadian exporters through appropriate trade magazines
7. Advise URT to initiate investigation into the impact of the US harmonization system on Canadian interests with regard to specific examples uncovered during this project.

Background:

An earlier stage of the project had identified products in the US tariff benefiting from significant Tokyo Round tariff reductions (pre-Tokyo Round rates higher than 10.00% and reduced by 50.00% to 60.00%). The full list is attached as Appendix A-11.

An analysis was made of these items to identify areas of Canada's capabilities, in terms of know-how in the industry; progress being made and how best the department can encourage industries to take advantage of favourable duty reductions.

A macro-study of the project was begun by analysing the selected sample from IMI-46 Microfiche slides to indicate the countries participating in the export of items selected, to the United States, the total dollar value of the United States' annual imports, Canada's percentage of total dollar value of the United States' imports, and Canada's position as an exporter with reference to other countries exporting those selected items to the United States. Where Canada participates as an exporter of an item, the Canadian manufacturers were identified from the B.O.S.S., and from the experts at DRIE and, I ascertained from the experts the current positions of the manufacturers or producers of the items and the general direction of the industries under consideration, in terms of their capabilities and viabilities in the United States Market.

IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES

Tool handles (203.20)	Export potential does exist.
Rainwear, hunting/fishing wear 376.54/376.56	Export potential exists - presently cottage industry level.
Textiles & Fibre products	With exception of high fashion, high price seasonal garments, industry is dominated by LDC,s.
Labels (385.61)	Potential is in exclusive woven label market.
Roofing tiles	Export potential does exist. There is a trend in the USA toward roofing tiles.
Metals & Minerals, Chemicals, Petrochemicals	Not studied in detail. It was generally assumed that the industry is already well informed.

Eyeglass frames (708.47)	Export potential; however, major exclusive epoxy-metal frame manufacturer has ceased production.
Umbrellas (751.10)	High price segment has export potential.
Art & Crafts	Cottage industry level at present. Export potential does exist but may compete with LDC's low-wage labour-intensive industry.

DISCUSSION

This study gives an indication, at the macro-level, how Canada is performing as an exporter to the United States' lucrative market in certain products. It does attempt to identify the Canadian producer-exporters into the US market who, at present, are operating under high tariff duties which, as a result of the Tokyo Round, are declining significantly. As well, the study identifies products which may be adversely affected by the U.S. "harmonization" of tariff nomenclature (currently under way).

The industries whose export products were studied face, in many instances, fierce competition from the Less Developed Countries with low-wage, labour-intensive industries and also from the highly industrialized countries whose production operations have been mechanized intensely to maximize on, in the long-run, decreases in direct labour costs, fringe benefit costs and less man-year utilization.

This study examplified the mosaic of Canadian society in the areas of economic development and participation. People from coast to coast participate, often in their own small way, in the economic growth of the country as a whole. For example, the export of baskets of wood by the CNIB is a foreign exchange earner. There are the small cottage industries from Newfoundland to Victoria, British Columbia. These are primarily engaged in making artificial flowers, knitting, quilting and other undertakings, not only for local or home consumption but also for export. Studies should be undertaken to determine which forms of assistance are most suitable to help producers in the cottage industries to export to the U.S.A., and to advise and inform producers on where help can be obtained.

The textile, clothing and garment import market into the United States will continue to be dominated by the low-wage LDC's for some time to come due to the labour-intensive nature of the industry. The exception to this is in high-priced, high-fashion seasonal garments where Canadian exporters could be competitive and should benefit from the lower tariffs.

Toy exports face difficult competition from the LDC's due to the labour-intensive nature of the industry.

Textile label producers are experiencing economic problems brought about by the garment industry's horizontal integration into the label industry. At the moment, the garment industry prints its own labels in-house. The woven labels appear to be least affected but, their market depends upon the high-fashion high-priced garment industry's survival. The only problem to be studied further here will be the emergence of the sewing of brand emblems, such as "P" for Pierre Cardin, directly on clothes and dresses on an in-house basis, reducing the market for custom woven labels.

Gun manufacturing in Canada is not competitive and the Canadian market needs imports to satisfy its needs. Gun parts are imported and assembled here in Canada for home consumption.

The rainwear and hunting/fishing wear industry appears to be on the level of cottage industry in Canada. The current U.S. import market absorbs annual imports of $26 million dollars. Tariffs are declining from 16.5% to 7.5%. Serious discussions should be considered with industry to take advantage of the opportunity.

Roof tile exporters may be helped to gain a significant portion of the market. Presently, Canada controls 11% of a $50,591 annual market which is growing. Tariffs are reducing from 13.0% to 5.2% by 1987.

The distribution of study results to producer associations was effected by researching appropriate associations using the Directory of Associations in Canada, 5th Edition, 1984. Trade magazines were selected through the DEA library.

Copies of letters and announcements as well as the addresses are attached in appendix A-4 to A-9.

ANALYSIS

Leisure articles sector -	was found to be composed of mainly small groups such as the CNIB, and individuals as cottage industries. Significant items within this category were imported from the LDC's to be assembled for export.
Clothing -	dominated by the LDC's especially Hong Kong, China (T&M), Malaysia, with low wages in such a labour intensive industry. Canada's presence in the market is mainly in the high price seasonal fashion category of Velveteen (346.15) mufflers, scarves, shawls knit of wool (372.10), men and boys neckties of silk not knit (373.22) Rainwear, hunting/fisning wear, of cotton (376.54), or of other materials coated or filled with plastic (376.56) and labels, not ornamented (textile) of man-made fibres (385.61).
Chemicals & related Compounds	-analysis was superficial as it was generally felt that the Canadian industry is aware of the export market and its associated tariff reductions.
Non-metallic Minerals and Products	-except for Roofing tiles, of Concrete, including terrazzo (511.41); Refractory and Heat - insulating bricks; of chrome (531.21) and Lab & Industrial Chemical ware, of porcelain or subporcelain (535.21) the entire US market is dominated by such industrialized countries as West Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Austria, and United Kingdom. Still, export potential does exist.
Other Products -	-the market is dominated by LDC' and some industrialized countries except kites and parts thereof (694.31) and parachutes and parts thereof (694.70).
Specified Products	-the US market has strong participants as suppliers from both the Industrialized countries and the LDC's. Areas where Canada's participation is significant are:

-Headwear, of felt, stamped, blocked or trimmed (702.65)

-Headwear, of fur not on the skin, for women or girls - $24-$30/doz (703.50)

-Headwear, of fur on the skin (703.60)

-Mirrors not mounted (708.07)

-Frames & mountings, for eyeglasses/goggles (708.47)

-Bone & joint prostheses, bone plates, etc. (709.56)

-Anemometers (710.26)

-Surveying and hydrographic instruments, & parts thereof of metal (710.42)

-Anemometers & parts thereof (712.25)

-Electricity supply or production meters, not over $15.00 each (713.07)

-Electricity supply or production meters, over $15.00 each (713.09)

-Electricity supply or production meter, parts thereof (713.15)

-Stroboscopes of all kinds (713.17)

-Stroboscopes, parts thereof (713.19)

-Photographic projection screens (722.70)

-Photographic range finders (722.78)

-Motion-picture film on which picture and/or sound have been recorded <u>except</u> newsreel (current) (724.10)

-Furniture of Textile material, except cotton (727.45)

-Furniture of reinforced laminated plastic (727.47)

-Fishing line packaged for retail sale, not of cotton or flax (731.44)

-Fishing landing nets (731.50)

-Fireworks (755.15)

-Flares and other chemical signals (755.20)

-Alcohol, gas, kerosene treated with metallic oxides or other chemicals (755.30)

-Artificial eyes, except prosthetic articles (790.00)

Other export articles studied especially for J.W. Van Zant of Leisure Industries Division - DREI were:

SCHEDULE #	ARTICLE
734.70	Football, soccer, and polio equipment, and parts thereof: Balls (7040)
734.80	Ice-hockey and field hockey equipment (except skates) and parts thereof: sticks (8010)
734.91	Footwear with ice skates permanently attached
.9320	Ice-skates without footwear permanently attached
.9340	Ice-skate blades and other parts
735.0100	Cross Country Skis
735.20	Puzzles, game, sport, gymnastic, athletic, or playground equipment; all foregoing and parts thereof, not specially provided for
735.2055	Playground, gym, gymnastic and exercise equipment
735.2057	Game, sport or athletic equipment and parts NSPF

CONCLUSION:

The decline in tariffs, lower Canadian dollar value should benefit the informed Canadian producer - exporter to the U.S. Market. Suggestions for further activities in this regard are attached.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION:

Further studies, in the areas identified below as potential export opportunities could be carried out to determine the approximate US market and trends in the growth of the market and to exploit tariff reductions:

a) Roofing tiles of Concrete including terrazo (511.41) should be encouraged to expand in the US market because of the recent trends toward the usage of tiles in roofing througout the U.S.A.

b) Producers of refractory and Heat insulating bricks; of chrome (531.21) should be encouraged to profit from the lower tariffs.

c) Exporters of Laboratory and Industrial Chemical ware of porcelain or sub-porcelain (535.21) should be informed of the lower tariffs and be encouraged to expand in the US market.

Also:

a) ascertain help needed by producers to enter the lucrative U.S. market and how such identified help can be made available to the Canadian producer.

b) Complete the study of any adverse effects of the U.S. tariff nomenclature harmonization and advise Canadian producers accordingly.

The Tokyo Round Trade Agreement - Communiqué

The Communiqué is issued periodically by the Overseas Development Council, Washington, D.C., covering events worldwide, pertaining to the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

This issue of the Communiqué describes in an abridged form, the essence of the Tokyo Round Trade Agreement within the framework of GATT and the effect it has on developing countries.

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THE TOKYO ROUND TRADE AGREEMENTS: WHAT EFFECT ON THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?

John A. Mathieson

In September 1973, economic ministers representing some 100 nations met in Tokyo and launched a new round of multilateral trade negotiations (MTNs) within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Dubbed the "Tokyo Round," this negotiating session is the seventh round of trade talks since the 1940s. Almost six years after its inception, the Tokyo Round is in the process of being completed, and the world trading system is on the verge of undergoing a major change in rules. The precise impact of this package of trade agreements on developed and on developing countries is not yet certain. A great deal depends on how the new rules are enforced.

In the United States, implementing the trade package—which includes tariff reductions, adjustments to the GATT framework and several codes on non-tariff barriers to trade—will involve Congress as well as the Executive Branch. The Trade Act of 1974 gave the President the authority to negotiate reductions in tariff and non-tariff barriers. The non-tariff aspects of the package must be approved by Congress. The implementing legislation is currently being prepared in the relevant congressional committees. Once the legislation is formally submitted, Congress will have ninety working days in which to consider the entire package and to vote it up or down with no changes, since the rules set up by the Trade Act prohibit any amendments. In the future, however, additional legislation related to trade matters—particularly in areas where agreement has not yet been reached among negotiating countries (such as on the safeguards code)—can be considered.

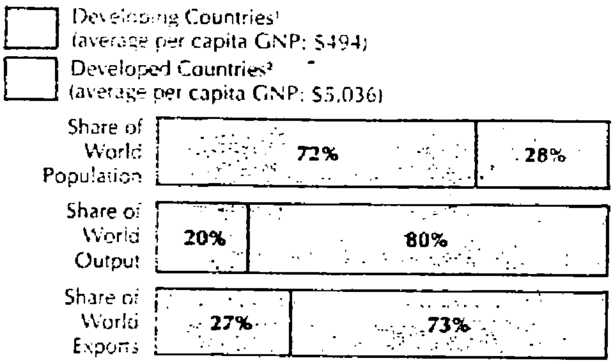
According to the Tokyo Declaration, the two principal objectives of the negotiations were to "achieve the expansion and ever-greater liberalization of world trade" and to "secure additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries"—in recognition of the large income and trade gaps between developing and developed countries (see Figure 1). To what degree has the Tokyo Round been successful in improving the trading position of the world's poor countries? Why did the developing countries (except for Argentina) refuse to initial the negotiated trade package on April 12, 1979 when most elements of the package were agreed upon by the industrialized countries?

The Setting

Despite currency instability and short-term shortages in food and some raw materials, most countries were enjoying historical peaks in trade and economic growth when the trade talks were initiated. Shortly thereafter, however, worldwide recession (caused by both cyclical and energy-related factors) exerted the most severe pressures experienced by the international system of trade and finance since the 1930s. Although adjustments have occurred in the intervening years, the global economy has not yet fully recovered. Significant trade deficits (especially the U.S. deficit) and slow economic recovery have reinforced the already growing protectionist sentiment in many countries. In this setting, the initial aims of the talks, especially the goal of directing more attention to the needs of developing countries, were largely supplanted by the acute concern to limit the proliferation of new and innovative forms of trade restrictions by nearly all countries.

Because the six previous rounds of negotiations successfully reduced tariffs to relatively low levels (e.g., duties levied on imports to the United States averaged about 8 per cent in 1978, compared with an average of about 26 per cent in 1946), many nations in recent years have relied more heavily on non-tariff barriers (NTBs) than on tariffs as a means of restricting imports. NTBs—which include orderly marketing arrangements (OMAs), "voluntary" export restraints, export subsidies, "buy-national" gov-

FIGURE 1. GAPS BETWEEN RICH AND POOR COUNTRIES 1976



[1]OPEC and Non-OPEC developing market economies, and developing centrally planned economies.
[2]Both market-economy developed countries and centrally planned developed countries.

ernment procurement policies, import-licensing red tape, customs valuation restrictions, and other impediments to trade — generally have circumvented the rules of the GATT. Negotiating codes to regulate their use has been an arduous process and has made the Tokyo Round the most complex set of international trade talks in history. The combination of the negative economic environment, the complexity of the issues involved, and the need to forestall additional protectionist measures among major trading countries has led to relatively low priority in fact being placed on the interests of developing countries in the Tokyo Round, even though Third World countries are now important markets for the goods and services produced by the industrialized countries.

Recent Experience of Developing Countries

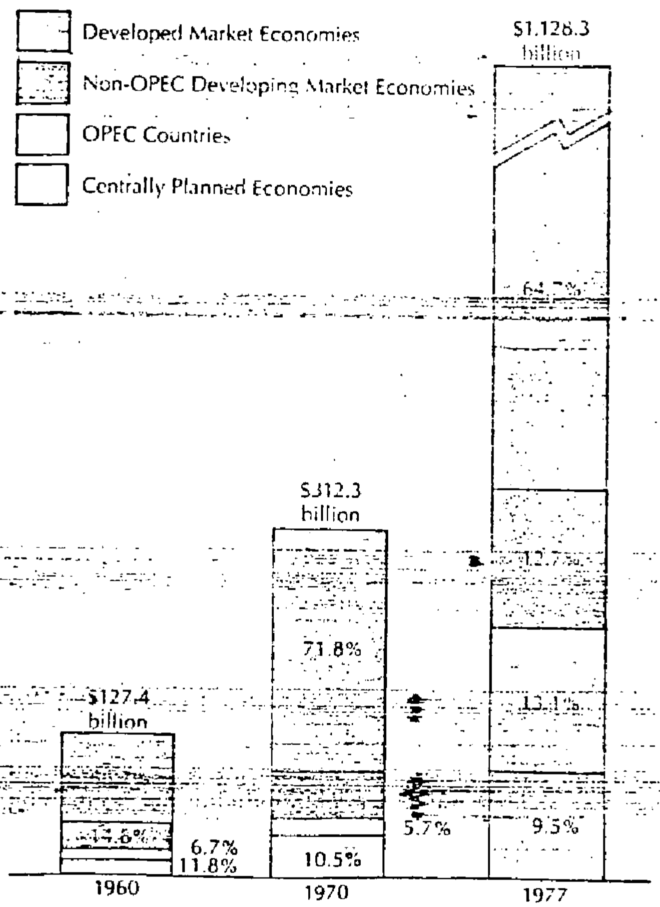
Developing countries have benefitted from the expansion of world trade over the past two decades, but the picture is not as positive as might appear at first glance. The current dollar amount of the exports of the non-OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) developing market economies increased from $18.9 billion in 1960 to $143.3 billion in 1977, an average annual increase of 12.7 per cent. Somewhat more than half of this growth, however, was due to inflation, and despite this growth, these countries are likely to incur an aggregate current account deficit of $40 billion in 1979. Moreover, although these countries comprise one half of the world's total population, their share of world exports amounted to only 12.7 per cent in 1977 (see Figure 2).

The trade gains of the last decade and a half are further hampered by the fact that, in 1976, manufactures still accounted for only 19 per cent of the total exports of the developing market economies *(including* the OPEC countries). In contrast, 77 per cent of the exports of developed market economies were manufactured products, which tend to have more stable prices and to embody higher levels of domestic inputs, thus contributing to domestic income and employment.

The developing countries have pressed with increasing militancy for changes in international rules and institutions to give them a greater share in world trade. The Kennedy Round of trade negotiations (1964-1967), in which the developing countries participated marginally, brought them only limited benefits. This led to increasing calls for the adoption of general systems of preferences (GSPs), under which developing-country exports are able to enter the markets of industrialized countries duty-free or with reduced duties. GSPs gradually have been implemented outside the framework of GATT, but quantitative limits and product exclusion have made them only moderately valuable to the developing countries.

When GATT was signed in 1947, twenty-three countries were signatories. By 1977, eighty-three countries were members of GATT, and another twenty-eight countries applied its rules in their trade. A key goal of the United States and other industrialized countries has been for the developing countries to start participating fully in the system in order to change GATT's image as a "rich man's club." U.S. officials have worked toward this end and have stated that developing countries will benefit from the Tokyo Round results in three ways: 1) from the general liberalization of tariffs, 2) from the changes in the trading rules, and 3) from the reduced threat of protectionism. How have the developing countries in fact fared in each of these areas?

FIGURE 2. SHARES OF WORLD EXPORTS, 1960, 1970, AND 1977



Liberalization of Tariffs

The Tokyo Round agreement resulted in an average decline in duties worldwide of about one third, with reductions being phased in over an eight- to ten-year period. An analysis by the GATT Secretariat suggests, however, that, although the developing countries will benefit from generalized tariff cuts, their gains will be less than those of the industrial countries. The Secretariat estimates that average duties on developing-country exports will decline by only about 25 per cent. For example, tariffs on textiles as well as on rubber and leather goods, which are important exports of the developing countries, will be reduced only 16 to 20 per cent. Tariffs on non-electrical machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, and other products primarily traded among the industrial nations will in most cases drop by more than one third. Moreover, a number of items of specific importance to the developing countries were not even subject to negotiation; for example, industrial fasteners (nuts and bolts), non-rubber footwear, and color television sets were expressly excluded from any U.S. tariff reductions agreed to in Geneva. Finally, because several product categories, particularly textiles, are already subject to restricted trade through OMAs, even the tariff cuts being made will do little to increase trade in the developing categories.

Although the degree and distribution of tariff cuts are not totally satisfactory to the developing countries, the cuts should not be viewed as insignificant. The Tokyo Round reductions are roughly comparable to those of the Kennedy Round, in which reductions on developing-country exports were somewhat below the average. In both cases, the difference is due almost entirely to less than average tariff cuts on textiles. The post–Kennedy Round experience nevertheless showed that at least some developing countries were very successful in expanding their exports of manufactures. It also showed that non-tariff restrictions hinder trade more than tariff barriers.

Changes in the Rules of Trade

Changes in the rules of trade that affect the developing countries were accomplished in basically two ways: 1) through changes in the basic GATT framework, and 2) through the negotiation of individual codes of conduct on several NTBs.

Nonreciprocity and Graduation. Since 1965, trade rules for developing countries, which now constitute about two thirds of the GATT membership, have fallen under Part IV of the General Agreement, which states that developing countries need not make trade concessions detrimental to their individual development, financial, and trade needs. An important component of this policy is "nonreciprocity," under which developing countries receive the advantages of trade liberalizations by industrialized countries on a most-favored-nation basis, without being expected to offer equivalent reductions in their own trade barriers. The Tokyo Round agreement provides a stronger legal basis for nonreciprocity in the so-called "enabling clause," which allows developed countries to selectively extend differential and more favorable treatment to developing countries on a non–most-favored-nation basis.

The establishment of the enabling clause was largely due to efforts by developing countries, led by Brazil, to create a firmer legal basis for GSPs and other forms of "special and differential treatment." Although this clause was the primary negotiating objective of the developing countries, it is in fact a modest concession to them, since most eligible countries already are extended nonreciprocal treatment through waivers of the rules.

Industrialized countries conditioned their support of the enabling clause on a developing-country commitment to assume fuller GATT obligations as their economies develop. This principle of "graduation" requires that special treatment be phased out as economic progress is made. The United States, which has pressed hardest for acceptance of this concept, bases its position on the arguments that 1) certain middle-income developing countries are able to make trade concessions in a way that brings efficiency and consumer benefits to their economies and 2) that all developing countries can make commitments to enforce trade regulations less arbitrarily.

In the course of the negotiations, the United States demanded and received specific concessions on tariff and non-tariff items from a number of developing countries. It has signed separate bilateral agreements with nineteen developing countries. Although developing countries have demonstrated a willingness to negotiate trade concessions, they strongly resist any notion of externally imposed graduation, contending that they are already at a disadvantage in international trade and that local conditions and constraints necessitate individual approaches in each country. Moreover, developing countries argue that they offer an implicit form of reciprocity in that their export earnings tend to be spent on imports from developed countries (two thirds of their imports originate in the developed world).

U.S. officials have noted that Japan, by liberalizing its trade policies to levels equivalent to those of most developed countries, in effect "graduated" in the current round of MTNs. If this is true, then developing countries, most of which are far less advanced economically than Japan, should not be expected to offer major trade concessions until their economies are much more developed. Certain advanced developing countries, however, should realize that eventual trade liberalization is in their own self-interest and that they can make positive contributions to the world trading environment by opening up their markets to imports from all countries. Properly applied, graduation is a relative concept which implies gradual change by developed as well as developing countries.

Safeguards. The major dispute between developing and certain developed countries has involved the proposal for a safeguards code. Article XIX of the GATT, which permits countries to impose safeguards, has not worked well in the past. Countries desiring to impose import restrictions have not wanted to be subject to its many provisions, and therefore often have taken actions not covered by GATT rules. The proposed safeguards code broadens the definition of restrictive policies; includes a clause requiring that imports be proven to cause *serious* injury to domestic producers; and strengthens mechanisms for consultation, surveillance, and dispute settlement.

By placing currently "informal" import curbs within the framework of GATT, this code is designed to regulate trade controls. It could, however, also be used to justify a proliferation of restrictions aimed at developing countries. Most of the sensitive, import-competing industries in the developed countries utilize labor-intensive production, in which developing countries have an increasing comparative advantage. Indeed most of the formal and informal safeguard actions taken to date have been aimed at products of major interest to developing countries (e.g., textiles, footwear, consumer electronics).

The issue of "selectivity" is a serious point of contention. The European Economic Community (EEC) and the countries of Northern Europe have strongly advocated selectivity, which would allow countries to apply safeguards to individual (or groups of) exporting countries rather than across the board to all suppliers. The developing countries have resisted this clause, arguing that it is an attempt to discriminate against those developing countries able to compete with developed-country producers on the basis of both quality and cost.

The dispute between the European and developing countries has resulted in a stalemate, with the safeguards code yet to be completed and signed by any country. Moreover, it is probably the major reason developing countries have so far refused to sign the trade agreement as a whole. In a sense, the developing countries are in a no-win situation. Implementation of the code as proposed (especially with selectivity) could be used to their detriment; yet the absence of any agreement on safeguards leaves developed countries free to impose unilateral restrictions or to demand "voluntary" export restraints from emerging developing-country exporters. On balance, a rigorously enforced safeguards code requiring restrictions to be clearly justified and allowing them to be imposed only for specified temporary periods would be more beneficial to developing countries than the absence of any rules at all.

Subsidies and Countervailing Duties. At U.S. insistence, the Tokyo Round established a code to place greater discipline over the use of export (and other) subsidies that confer unfair competitive advantages upon the products of the subsidizing country. The provisions include an outright prohibition of export subsidies on nonprimary products as well as on primary mineral products; they also allow for the imposition of countervailing duties on imports deemed to be excessively subsidized.

The code recognizes that developing countries have legitimate development reasons for using subsidies. However, this special and differential treatment for developing countries includes a provision that prohibits them from using export subsidies that adversely affect the trade or production interests of other countries. It also includes a provision for the negotiated phase-out of export subsidies. The developed countries have insisted that such advanced developing countries as Brazil, Mexico, and Korea will be subject to countervailing duties if they do not gradually eliminate subsidies used to the detriment of others in third-party markets. Brazil recently announced its intention to phase out its export-subsidy program over the next four years.

Glossary

"Buy-National" Government Procurement Policies. Government purchasing procedures that favor domestic over foreign suppliers through either percentage preferences on procurement bids or less visible administrative practices.

Code of Conduct. In GATT practice, a multilateral agreement establishing rules or principles to be followed in applying non-tariff measures.

Countervailing Duty. A charge (tariff) placed on imports to offset subsidies granted to exporters.

Customs Valuation. Determination of the value of an imported good for the assessment of tariff duties. High or low duties can be assessed depending on how the imported good is valued.

Export Subsidies. Special incentives, including direct payments to exporters or indirect policies that favor exporters, aimed at promoting sales abroad.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). A multilateral agreement originally signed in Geneva in 1947 to provide rules for reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade.

Most-Favored-Nation (MFN). The principle whereby all contracting parties are bound to grant each other treatment as favorable as they give any other country in the application of trade policies. Trade preferences to and among developing countries are exceptions to this principle.

Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN). Trade negotiations conducted by many nations at one time, a practice begun with the GATT in 1947.

Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs). Government actions other than tariffs that have the effect of restricting international trade.

Orderly Marketing Arrangements (OMAs). Bilateral or multilateral agreements between exporting and importing countries to restrict to a specified level (in terms of value or quantity) exports that are causing or threatening to cause serious injury to the importing country or industry. OMAs are normally intergovernmental arrangements, whereas **voluntary export restraints (VERs)** can be undertaken by industry groups without formal government involvement.

Safeguards. Temporary emergency actions, such as higher tariffs or import quotas, designed to protect industries suddenly threatened by a large volume of imports.

Special and Differential Treatment. The principle whereby developing countries merit special consideration in trade agreements and may be relieved of full obligations under the general rules of trade.

Standards. The term for the technical or sanitary requirements that can be used as barriers to trade.

Other Non-tariff Codes. The Tokyo Round package includes additional codes of conduct on a) standards, that is, technical barriers to trade, b) government procurement, c) licensing, and d) systems of customs valuation. The potential impact of these codes on developing countries varies, since all countries employ different forms and levels of regulations. Developing countries tend to utilize more restrictive policies in these areas in order to protect newly emerging industries and to manage chronic trade deficits. Whether or not individual developing countries sign specific codes depends on their own interests and opportunities. If they do not sign, however, they may not be granted the privileges embodied in the provisions. Most of the codes include language that permits preferential treatment for developing countries and provides transition periods for policy change. The United States and the EEC are taking the position that, in the case of some of the new codes (particularly those on subsidies and government procurement), they will only commit themselves to applying the benefits to signatories. Whether or not they would in practice extend them to other countries is an open question. This departure from the principle of most-favored-nation treatment could be used against non-signatory developing countries. What could emerge is a two-tiered (or multi-tiered) trading system, with different rules being applied to different countries.

Protectionism

The effect of the Tokyo Round on protectionism is unclear, since there is no way to judge what would have occurred in the absence of negotiations. On the one hand, the industrialized countries have in recent years introduced a large number of new restrictive devices affecting developing-country exports. On the other hand, it is surprising, in light of pressures for even more restrictions, that industrial-country markets have remained as open as they have. The process of negotiating trade liberalization has acted to discipline governments and to limit protective measures to a relatively few categories of manufactured products. Although the Tokyo Round has not actually reduced or eliminated many NTBs already in force, the rigorous application of the new trading rules could have the effect of reducing protectionist activities in the future.

Developing Country Participation in the Tokyo Round

Were the developing countries brought fully into the negotiation process? Third World countries did participate in the talks from the outset. They claim, however, that the industrialized countries negotiated tariff cuts and framed the codes among themselves and then presented the agreements to the developing countries as *faits accompli*. The industrial countries in turn think that most developing countries showed little interest in attending ongoing negotiating sessions on non-tariff barriers except in those areas that affect them directly, such as special and differential treatment clauses in the codes.

There is some truth to both arguments. Clearly the developed countries entered the talks under the assumption that agreements first must be reached among themselves before any bargain could be struck with the developing countries. The issues turned out to be sufficiently complex and politically sensitive that negotiations among Japan, the EEC, and the United States dragged out to the very end, and once a consensus was reached among these countries, very little substantive change was considered possible. Yet the activity of developing countries may have been lulled by their perception that the poor countries would receive nonreciprocal concessions (as in the past) or by the not unwarranted attitude that industrial countries would simply disregard developing-country proposals or demands (again as in the past).

Conclusions

The results of the Tokyo Round appear to be a mixed blessing for the developing countries. These countries were in fact brought into the trade negotiations, but perhaps more emphasis was placed on their responsibilities than on the opportunities available to them. In the United States and other industrialized countries, the absence of public recognition of the market potential the developing countries provide, and the lack of sympathy for the needs and desires of the world's poor countries, resulted in a negotiating and public relations strategy that stressed bringing the developing countries "into the disciplines of the world trading system" more than it emphasized benefits to the developing countries, even though this was one of the two primary goals initially set.

The developing countries certainly will derive some benefits from the generalized reductions in tariffs and from the liberalizing effect of the non-tariff codes. However, the tariff cuts agreed upon are not very deep on products that are currently of major interest to developing countries. To these countries, access to industrial-country markets is a much more significant issue. Although market access depends largely on how the non-tariff codes are framed and enforced, it will in practice be determined by the commitment of developed countries to refrain from introducing restrictive policies both within and outside the GATT rules.

Some would argue that a number of developing countries, particularly the more advanced, should begin to accept more responsibility in the world's trading system as they grow. However, one need only look at the disparities in trade, income, and welfare between rich and poor countries to realize that opportunities must precede responsibilities. For change to occur, countries must come to believe that they have a positive stake in change — that they have a chance to increase their exports and their influence on the management of the system.

The non-tariff codes of the Tokyo Round package legitimize greater government intervention in trade matters, but also provide a framework of rules within which those interventions should take place. If the codes are not used to reduce or limit developing-country access to developed-country markets and if the rules are followed, then the developing countries stand to benefit from the codes. However, if the developed countries dilute or circumvent the rules, then the developing countries are the most likely to suffer.

The catchword of the Tokyo Round has been "fair trade," which implies trade carried out according to an accepted set of rules. Yet there is a potentially darker meaning to "fair trade"—the inability or unwillingness of developed countries to permit rapid shifts in trade in "sensitive goods," largely those requiring labor-intensive production.

It has been noted that unless the world moves toward freer trade, it will move away from it. In this respect the Tokyo Round has been successful in stemming protectionist activities, at least to some degree. In fact, the negotiators should be congratulated for their endurance in attempting to ensure that the global trading system remain as open as possible. Yet the dearth of developing-country signatures signals that the negotiations have not been completely successful.

The mixed results of the Tokyo Round with respect to developing countries suggests the need for further action. A major new round of trade talks in the near future is unlikely, but policies affecting trade need not be cast in stone. Indeed the Tokyo Round agreements have yet to be finalized and implemented, and action can still be taken on the other fronts as well.

- Negotiators should be pressed, particularly by the developing countries and the United States, to renew their efforts to produce a mutually acceptable safeguards code.
- The dismantling of existing NTBs aimed at developing countries, particularly OMAs, should be given a high priority on the international agenda.
- Developed and advanced developing countries should engage in ongoing discussions aimed at bringing the latter group more fully into the world trading system as well as creating increased opportunities for poorer developing countries.
- In recognition of the limited direct benefits derived by developing countries from the Tokyo Round, the industrial countries should take a more flexible attitude toward proposals affecting other areas of North-South trade (e.g., commodity price stabilization agreements and the creation of an international grain reserve).
- Developed-country policymakers should undertake aggressive efforts to eliminate or alleviate the problems that are direct causes for protectionist sentiment, such as unemployment and major payments imbalances.
- Developing countries should start now to increase their individual and collective bargaining capabilities. Those developing countries that decide to join either individual codes or the entire package should undertake special efforts to ensure that the rules are scrupulously enforced.
- Those involved in the process of making the trade agreements operational should keep firmly in mind the special needs of developing countries.

These and other efforts will be required to ensure that the international trading system acts to enhance rather than to retard growth and increased equity in the world economy.

Single copy: $.25 $15 per 100 $100 per 1,000

Tokyo Round 1979/3
COMMUNIQUE

Overseas Development Council
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

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Provincial Incentives and Facilities of Provincial Development Companies

This is a listing of various provincial incentive programmes available to investors in respective provinces.

This information was copied from Pages 36 and 37 inclusive of the FFO Canada March 1983 Business International Corporation Journal.

PROVINCIAL INCENTIVES AND FACILITIES OF PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES

Province	Loans, granted and equity participations	Capital and tax incentives	Other
Alberta	Alberta Opportunity Co provides loans (up to 15 years) at market rates and guarantees for fixed assets and working capital. Special grants are given to firms engaged in nutritive processing. The Department of Economic Development offers a variety of services relevant to industry.	Lowest business and personal taxes. No sales tax.	None
British Columbia	British Columbia Development Corp (BCDC) offers a wide range of assistance, including term loans, performance bonds and loan guarantees. For large-scale projects, BCDC prefers to provide assistance in conjunction with other financial institutions. BCDC also administers the Low Interest Loan Assistance Program, which helps manufacturing and processing businesses expand and modernize in less-developed areas.	None	BCDC leases and sells industrial land and buildings.
Manitoba	Enterprise Manitoba, a federal-provincial program, provides funding assistance and service support to six industrial sectors; aerospace, electronics, foods and beverages, health care products, light machinery and transportation.	None	Advance factory space provided in Brandon and Winnipeg for new businesses.
New Brunswick	New Brunswick Industrial Development Board provides loans and guarantees (eight to 10 years) and equity participations. Interest-free forgivable loans are available to small firms for modernization and expansion. New Brunswick Provincial Holdings Ltd takes equity positions in manufacturing companies.	None	None
Newfoundland	Newfoundland & Labor Development Corp provides equity and loan financing to small and medium-sized companies to carry out capital projects not exceeding C$2.5 million. Loans can be as high as 80% of the total capital cost; they run for 15 years and bear the prevailing interest rates. The corporation can provide up to 49% of the equity requirements through preference shares. Various departments provide financial assitance packages for marketing and product development, resource-based industries and fish processing.	None	Retail sales tax exemption on capital investment in machinery and equipment manufactured in the province.

Nova Scotia. The program, which is being facilitated by IEL assistance in site servicing and preparation, will cost C$400 million and create 1,850 jobs.

Quebec is another province that encourages foreign investment. It recently persuaded France's Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann aluminum group to build a smelter with a capacity of 200,000 tons a year on the St. Lawrence River. Final contracts for this C$1.5 billion deal are to be signed in June 1983. The

PROVINCIAL INCENTIVES AND FACILITIES OF PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES (Cont.)

Province	Loans, granted and equity participations	Capital and tax incentives	Other
Nova Scotia	Industrial Estates Ltd provides up to 100% financing through 20-year mortgages on land and buildings and 60% financing for new machinery (repayable in 10 years) to manufacturers. Minimum loan financing is C$150,000. Nova Scotia Resources Development Board makes subsidized loans for 75% of land and fixed assets to the primary, fishing and tourist industries.	None	Reduced freight rates to the rest of Canada for manufactured goods.
Ontario	Ontario Development Corp, Northern Ontario Development Corp and Eastern Ontario Development Corp assist the manufacturing, services and tourist industries and help exporters to expand or establish new facilities and market new products and technology. They provide industrial mortgages, export-support loans, venture-capital loans, small-business loans and incentive loans to encourage relocation in slow-growth areas.	Retail sales tax exemption for production machinery and pollution-control equipment. Accelerated depreciation. The Small Business Development Corporations Program is an incentive share credit program to encourage equity investments in small Ontario-based businesses.	Leasebacks can be arranged. Industrial training programs offered. Industrial park facilities available.
Prince Edward Island	The Department of Tourism, Industry and Energy makes interest-free, forgivable loans to manufacturers, processors and selected service companies (maximum of C$30,000 for any project) for modernizing or expanding operations or creating new ones. Industrial Enterprises also provides long-term loans to assist in the purchase of land and buildings, as well as various incentive programs.	None	Facilities available in industrial parks. The Three Phase Power Transmission Program provides adequate energy supplies to manufacturing and processing plants that otherwise would face restrictions
Quebec	Quebec Industrial Development Corp provides low-cost loans and interest reimbursement to manufacturers (also equity participations according to the nature and needs of the recipient firm). Quebec Department of Industry, Commerce and Touris provides interim funding for export of Quebec-made products. Various government-owned societies participate in joint ventures, in mining, oil and gas, agriculture and forestry, with Canadian or foreign private investors.	Rebates, and sales tax exemptions on certain products used in processing. Accelerated depreciation for investment in machinery and equipment.	QIDC leasebacks arrangements are available. Special low electricity rates for firms in the aluminum, chemical, glass and paper sectors.
Saskatchewan	Saskatechewan Economic Development Corp (SEDCO) makes short-term loans for financing inventories or receivables and mortgage loans up to 20 years. Equity stakes are often taken.	None	Leaseback or rental arrangements on industrial sites and buildings. Cost-sharing programs for market promotion and product development.

Source: *Foreign Investment Review*. Autumn 1981.

This is a copy of the memorandum sent out by UTT to URT suggesting investigation into the effect of the U.S. Harmonization programme on Canadian interests.

External Affairs Canada | Affaires extérieures Canada

UTT-N. Tandoh-3-7343-ah

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TO/À: URT/Waddell

FROM/DE: UTT

REFERENCE/RÉFÉRENCE:

SUBJECT/SUJET: Tokyo Round - Harmonization Effects

Date: July 30, 1984

Number/Numéro: UTT-0357

ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES

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In the course of our market studies on the progressive Tokyo Round reductions in U.S. tariffs, some items were also found to be included in the U.S. tariff nomenclature harmonization exercise which may affect adversely Canadian interests. Copies of our report covering tariff Schedules II to VII, have been given to Ray Rush to ascertain exactly the changes that will occur through harmonization.

2. I have asked Mr. Nana Tandoh, who is doing this research work for us, to assist Ray as required.

N.R. Cumming
Director
US Trade & Investment
Development Division

The following is a copy of the letter sent out to various editors of magazines in Canada, listed on Page A-8.

Department of External Affairs   Ministère des Affaires extérieures

Canada

OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0G2

August 21, 1984

UTT-0357

Dear :

As you are aware, Canada actively participated in the Negotiations, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), referred to as the Tokyo Round, whose results are currently being implemented by GATT member countries, including Canada and the U.S.A. In reviewing those results, we have zeroed in on items which are benefiting from very significant tariff reductions e.g. that were 10% or higher in 1979 but are in the process of being cut by 50 to 60%. Attached is a draft article which may be of interest to your readers.

Yours truly,

N.R. Cumming
Director
US Trade & Investment
Development Division

S

The following is a copy of the letter sent out to various trade associations in Canada, listed on Page A-9.

Department of External Affairs   Ministère des Affaires extérieures

Canada

OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0G2

August 21, 1984

UTT-0357

Dear :

As you are aware, Canada actively participated in the Negotiations, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), referred to as the Tokyo Round, whose results are currently being implemented by GATT member countries, including Canada and the U.S.A. In reviewing those results, we have zeroed in on items which are benefiting from very significant tariff reductions e.g. that were 10% or higher in 1979 but are in the process of being cut by 50 to 60%. Attached is a draft article which you may wish to include in your next publicity release to your member companies which could be of special interest.

Yours truly,

N.R. Cumming
Director
US Trade & Investment
Development Division

6

This is a general notice sent out to both the editors and trade associations, informing them of the decline in tariffs and urging exporters to take advantage of the favourable GATT Tokyo Round Tariff reductions.

ARE YOU TAKING FULL ADVANTAGE OF GATT TOKYO ROUND TARIFF REDUCTIONS?

Economic Ministers of about 100 countries met in Tokyo in September 1973 and agreed on a new round of multilateral trade negotiations (MTNs) within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). These negotiations, which subsequently took place in Geneva over a period of several years, are referred to as the "Tokyo Round" and were the seventh round of tariff negotiations since the inception of the multilateral trade talks in the late 1940's.

As part of its ongoing research into export trade opportunities in the U.S. market for Canadian producers, the Department of External Affairs has reviewed the results of the Tokyo Round to date which are currently being put into place until the end of 1987.

Current research has zeroed in on those items which are benefiting from very significant tariff reductions e.g., which were 10% or higher in 1980 and which are in the process of being cut 50% to 60%. Examples of such deep-cuts include:

Article	Rate from which staged	Date of Duty 1987	Canada' % of US Mkt	Canada's Position

Exporters not taking full advantage of the Tokyo Round results should review their sales strategy in the U.S.A., to see how they too can profit from improved access to Canada's most important export market.

For detailed tariff information contact:

United States Marketing Division - UTM
Tower A
Department of External Affairs
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada, K1A 0G2

Telephone 1-613-993-7484

For marketing assistance, e.g. the Program for Export Market Development (PEMD) contact the TRADE OFFICER, located in your nearest Department of Regional and Industrial Expansion office, or call:

Export Trade Information Centre (Ottawa)

Toll Free Telephone Number 1-800-267-8376

For marketing assistance, e.g. the Program for Export Market Development (PEMD) contact the TRADE OFFICER, located in your nearest Department of Regional and Industrial Expansion office, or call:

Export Trade Information Centre (Ottawa)

Toll Free Telephone Number 1-800-267-8376

This is a blank format of how the decline in tariffs was presented

Article	Rate from which staged	Date of Duty 1987	Canada' % of US Mkt	Canada's Position
Cellular Panels	10.0%	4.0%	49.6%	1st
Plywood, with a face ply of Spanish Cedar	20.0%	8.0%	0.04%	19th
Plywood, with a face ply of Walnut	20.0%	8.0%	1.9%	3rd
Wood-Veneer Panels, with a face ply of Spanish Cedar	20.0%	8.0%	82.4%	1st
Wood-Veneer Panels, with a face ply of Parana pine	12.5%	6.6%	2.6%	2nd
Hinges, coated or plated with previous metal	20.0%	8.0%	0.63%	7th

Exporters not taking full advantage of the Tokyo Round results should review their sales strategy in the U.S.A., to see how they too can profit from improved access to Canada's most important export market.

For detailed tariff information contact:

United States Marketing Division - UTM
Tower A
Department of External Affairs
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada, K1A 0G2

Telephone 1-613-993-7484

For marketing assistance, e.g. the Program for Export Market Development (PEMD) contact the TRADE OFFICER, located in your nearest Department of Regional and Industrial Expansion office, or call:

Export Trade Information Centre (Ottawa)
Toll Free Telephone Number 1-800-267-8376

This is the listing of editors who were informed of the decline in trade tariffs, so that they may make the information available to their readers.

Mr. Leo Ryan
Editor
Montreal Business
Les Communications Canasus Inc.
1947 Blvd. de Maisonneuve Ouest
Montreal, Quebec
H3H 1K3 Mr. Ryan_

Mr. George Mitchell
Editor
Trade and Commerce
Sandford Evans Communications Ltd.
P.O. Box 6900
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3B1 Mr. Mitchell_

Mr. Paul A. Rush
Editor and Publisher
Financial Post Magazine
Maclean-Hunter Limited
Maclean-Hunter Bldg.
777 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5W 1A7 Mr. Rush_

Mr. Kevin Doyle
Editor
Maclean-Hunter Limited
Maclean-Hunter Building
777 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5W 1A7 Mr. Doyle_

Mr. Randolph W. Hurst
Editor
Canadian Export World
443 Mount Pleasant Road
Toronto, Ontario
M4S 2L8 Mr. Hurst_

Ms. Marilyn Arthurs
Editor
The Canadian Exporter
Centre Publications
2000 Ellesmere Road, Unit 1
Scarborough, Ontario
M1H 2W4 Ms. Arthurs_

These are the listings of trade associations who were given specific information relevant to their members.

Mr. Roy A. Philips
President
The Canadian Manufacturing Assn.
One Yonge Street, Suite 1400
Toronto, Ontario
M5E 1J9 Mr. Philips_

Mr. Frank Petrie
President
The Canadian Export Association
250 - 99 Bank Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6B9 Mr. Petrie_

Mr. J.F. McCracken
Secretary
Canadian Hardwood Plywood Association/
L'Association canadienne du contreplaque
de bois dur
27 Goulburn Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 8C7 Mr. McCracken_

Mr. J.F. McCracken,
Executive Vice-President
Canadian Particleboard Association/
L'Association canadienne des fabricants
de panneaux de particules (1975)
27 Goulburn Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K2N 8C7 Mr. McCracken_

Mr. John Martin, Manager
Canadian Siding, Soffit, and Raingoods
Manufacturers' Association/Association
canadienne des fabricants de parements
frises et gouttières (1977)
One Yonge Street, Suite 1400
Toronto, Ontario
M5E 1S9 Mr. Martin_

Mr. J.F. McCracken
Executive Vice-President
Canadian Window and Door Manufacturers
Association/L'Association canadienne des
manufacturers de fenêtre et porte (1967)
27 Goulburn Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 8C7 Mr. McCracken_

Mr. Herbert C. Hardy
Executive Vice-President
The Lumber and Building Materials
Association of Ontario (1917)
4500 Sheppard Avenue East, Unit F
Scarborough, Ontario
M1S 3R6 Mr. Hardy_

Mr. William M. McCane, P. Eng.
Executive Director
The Waferboard Association (1976)
85 Albert Street, Suite 800
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6A4 Mr. McCane_

Mr. Peter H. Weinrich
Executive Director
Canadian Crafts Council/Conseil canadiene de
L'artisanat (1974)
46 Elgin Street, Suite 16
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5K6 Mr. Weinrich_

Ms. Virginia J. Watt
Director
Canadian Guild of Crafts Quebec/Guide
canadienne des metiers d'art Quebec (1906)
2025 Peel Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1T6 Ms. Watt_

Ms. Eva Gramsch, General Manager
Canadian Home Sewing and Needlecraft
Association/L'Association canadienne des
travaux d'aiguilles domestiques (1973)
1659 Bayview Avenue, Suite 101
Toronto, Ontario
M4G 3C1 Ms. Gramsch_

Ms. Barbara MacNeil
President
Crafts Antigonish
P.O. Box 1484
Antigonish, N.S.
B2G 2L7 Ms. MacNeil_

The President
Crafts Guild of Manitoba, Inc. (1928)
183 Kennedy St.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3G 1S6 Sir_

Mrs. Peryle Lowe
President
Fort Anne Weavers Guild
Annapolis Royal, N.S.
BOS 1A0 Mrs. Lowe_

Mr. M. Williams
Executive Director
Newfoundland and Labrador Crafts Development
Association (1972)
P.O. Box 5295
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5W1 Mr. Williams_

Ms. Joan E. Foster
Executive Director
Ontario Crafts Council (1976)
346 Dundas St. West
Toronto, Ontario
M5T 1G5 Ms. Foster_

Ms. Lorraine Rand
Director
Rughookers Guild of Nova Scotia
Port Williams, N.S.
BOP 1T0 Ms. Rand_

Ms. Patricia Cann
Secretary
Yarmouth County Weavers Guild (1950)
12 Parade St.
Yarmouth, N.S.
B5A 3A4 Ms. Cann_

Mr. Dawn Henderson
President
British Columbia Fashion & Needle Trades
Association (1973)
700 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V7C 1G8 Mr. Henderson_

Mr. Ian Kennedy
President
Canadian Glove Manufacturers
Association Ltd./Association canadienne
des manufacturers de gants ltee
50 River Street
Toronto, Ont.
M5A 3N9 Mr. Kennedy_

Mr. Bernard Rogers,
Executive Director,
Children's Apparel Manufacturers'
Association/Association des manufacturiers
de mode enfantine (1951)
8235 Mountain Sights, Suite 304
Montreal, Quebec
H4P 2B4 Mr. Rogers_

Mr. Jose Sanchez
President
Rainwear and Sportswear Manufacturers Assn.
/L'Association de Manufacturiers de Vêtements
Imperméables et Vêtements Sports (1950)
2520 Joseph Street
Montreal, Quebec
H1Y 2A2 Mr. Sanchez_

Ms. Susan Dunlop
Administrative Director
Ontario Potters Association (1975)
140 Yorkville Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 1C2 Ms. Dunlop_

Mr. Frederik Manter
Executive Director
Canadian Film Institute/Institut canadien du film
75 Albert Street, Suite 1105
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5E7 Mr. Manter_

Ms. JoAnn Vano
Secretary
Canadian Science Films Association
Ontario Science Centre
770 Don Mills Road
Don Mills, Ontario
M3C 1T3 Ms. Vano_

Mrs. Donna Mersereau
Office Administrator
Alberta Floor Covering Association (1979)
4008 4th Street East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 2W3 Mrs. Mersereau_

Mr. P.T. Nance
President
Canadian Carpet Institute/L'Institut
canadien du tapis (1961)
1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Suite 1002
Montreal, Quebec Mr. Nance_

Mr. C.C. Weeks
General Manager
Floorcovering Institute of Ontario (1962)
19-27th Street
Toronto, Ontario
M8W 2X2 Mr. Weeks_

Mr. Jean-Guy Maheu, C.A.
President
The Shoe Manufacturers' Association
of Canada/L'Association des manufacturiers
de chaussures du Canada (1919)
1010 St. Catherine Street West, Suite 710
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3R4 Mr. Maheu_

Mrs. Arlene Kerr
Managing Director
Canada Mink Breeders Association (1952)
65 Skyway Avenue
Rexdale, Ontario
M9W 6C7 Mrs. Kerr_

Ms. Andra Sheffer
Executive Director
Academy of Canadian Cinema/
Académie du cinéma canadien (1979)
653 Yonge Street, 2nd Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M4Y 1Z9 Ms. Sheffer_

Ms. Linda Busby
Co-ordinator
Atlantic Filmmakers' Co-operative/
La Coopérative des cinéastes de
l'Atlantique (1973)
1588 Barrington Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1Z6 Ms. Busby_

Mr. Raymond J. Hall
President
British Columbia Film Industry Association (1965)
163 West Hastings Street, Suite 339
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1H5 Mr. Hall_

Mr. John M. Eckert
President
Canadian Association of Motion Picture
Producers (1973)
P.O. Box 790, Station F
Toronto, Ontario
M4Y 1T1 Mr. Eckert_

Mr. John A. Teeter
Executive Director
Canadian Film and Television Association/
Association canadienne de cinéma-télévision (1948)
156A King Street East
Toronto, Ontario
M5A 1J3 Mr. Teeter_

Mr. Millard S. Roth
Executive Director
The Canadian Motion Picture Distributors
Association/L'Association canadienne des
distributeurs de films (1920)
22 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 1703
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 2S4 Mr. Roth_

Mr. Aubrey Spence-Thomas
Executive Director
Council of Canadian Filmmakers (1973)
P.O. Box 1003, Station A
Toronto, Ontario
M5W 1G5 Mr. Spence-Thomas_

Mr. Frank Young
Secretary
Canadian Paper Trade Association/
Association canadienne des marchands
de papiers fins (1918)
55 York Street, Suite 512
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 1S2 Mr. Young_

Mr. Victor G. Baker
General Manager
Envelope Makers' Institute of Canada/
L'Institut des fabricants d'enveloppes
du Canada (1920)
1500 Stanley Street, Suite 315
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1R3 Mr. Baker_

Mr. Richard B. Cairns
Chairman
Gift Packaging and Greeting Card
Association of Canada
2 Hallcrown Place
Willowdale, Ontario
M2J 1P6 Mr. Cairns_

Mr. E.L. Barry
Executive Secretary
Canadian Textile Institute/Institut
Canadien des textiles (1935)
1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Suite 1002
Montreal, Quebec
H2X 1T6 Mr. Barry_

Mrs. B. Scholfield
Secretary
Textile Society of Canada
c/o Wabasso Limited
P.O. Box 157
Dunnville, Ontario
N1A 2X6 Mrs. Scholfield_

Ms. Joan L. Milne
Executive Secretary
Canadian Machine Tool Distributors
Association (1946)
2175 Sheppard Avenue East, Suite 110
Willowdale, Ontario
M2J 1W8 Ms. Milne_

Mrs. Nancy Van Nie
Executive Secretary
Canadian Tooling Manufacturers'
Association (1960)
2204 Walkerville P.O.
Windsor, Ontario
N8Y 4R8 Mrs. Van Nie_

Mr. Henry Wittenberg
President
Canadian Toy Manufacturers' Association/
Assocation des manufacturiers canadiennes
de jouets (1932)
P.O. Box 294
Kleinburg, Ontario
L0J 1C0 Mr. Wittenberg_

Mr. Noel Desjardins
President
Watchmaking and Jewellery Institute
of Canada Ltd. (1951)
1012 est Mt. Royal, Suite 107
Montreal, Quebec
H2J 1X6 Mr. Desjardins_

Ms. Yvonne Bridgman
General Manager
Canadian Gift & Tableware Assn.
68 Carnforth Road
Toronto, Ontario
M4A 2K7 Ms. Bridgman_

Mr. Normand St. Jean
President
Canadian Hardware & Housewares
Manufacturing Association
10 - 1990 Ellesmere Road
Scarborough, Ontario
M1H 2W2 Mr. St. Jean

10

Results of Interviews with DRIE Experts

The following pages give the impressions of the experts at DRIE on the general health of export commodities under their respective responsibilities.

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
	Canadian Hardwood, Plywood Manufacturing Association 233-6205 27 Goulburn Ave Ottawa K1N-8C7 President: Exc. Dir. J. F. McCraken Executive Director: Mr. J. F. McCracken.	Doug Shaw 2-0068	Softwood plywood attract 15% duty in US market. Appears to be little expensive. - US has four grades of softwood plywood, largest among is the D grade which is not acceptable in Canada. Cda has only one grade and therefore it is extremely difficult to achieve any level of harmonization in grades. Considering economies of scale, it would be to the disadvantage of Cda to achieve any form harmonization. US has large plants producing inferior grades which may be dumpted and Cda mkt.

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
Commonwealth Plywood Company Limited St. Thérèse, Quebec			Companies in the hardwood plywood business mainly import the raw materials (Wood) for their work. - Commonwealth works on all hardwood and specailizes in Marine grade (special order)
Canada Veneers Ltd. Pembroke, Ontario		Jeff Serveau 2-0068	- Canada Veneers - takes special orders in Birch, Oak, Maple
- Beacon Cage Envelopes - Dominion Envelope - Canada Envelope Co. - D&G Globe Envelopes	- Ray Hughes - E.T. McMahon - R. Heckman - R.C. Stimpson	Cord Tonkin	Canadian industry is not basically competitive in world markets. This is a result of higher Canadian paper prices and labour costs.

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
- Brownline Inc. - Dominion Blueline Inc. - Nilray Ltd.	- J.P. Murphy - Paul Pepin - R. Donaldson	Gord Tonkin	- Industry recovering from economic downturn and significant price cutting and overcapacity. Some export activity especially in U.S. and Latin American countries.
- Alex Wilson Coldstream Ltd. - *Lawson Graphics Pacific Ltd. - MWM Dexter Canada Inc. - *Montreal Lithographing Ltd.	- R. Shields - R.A. Kite - M.A. Varin - D.J. Hurdie	Gord Tonkin	Some segments of this industry produce postcards only on order, while others produce for retail sale. Production is not directed to producing scenes of U.S. landscapes, buildings etc. but rather of Canadian sites.
Regent Shirt Ltd. 450 St. George Street Trois Riviere, Quebec, G9A 5G1	Apparel Mfg. Association of Ontario 430 King Street Toronto, Ontario George Aboud	Bert Gallenger 6-7948	- Possibly the tariffs may not have much impact on the industry's output. - Keen competition from LDC's and low wages. - Small manufacturers in Canada.

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS*	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
			- Makes of the article not known by expert.
Cadet Inc. 43 Rue Maple, C.P. 90 Coaticook, Quebec, J1A 2S8	Charles Audet		
Nikaldi Sportswear Inc. 7180 St. Germain Street Montreal, Quebec, H2S 3H5	Dina MacDonald	Bert Gallenger 6-7948	
Carleton Manufacturers Ltd. 7250 Mile End Montreal, Quebec, H2R 3A4	Joe Weinberger		
Selfast Mfg. Co. Ltd. 350 Couvain St. West Montreal, Quebec, H2N 2ES	Jerry Shechtman		

*Same parent Co. Lawsont Jones Ltd.

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
1. Canada Woven Labels Ltd. - Montreal 2. Hanchok Textile Ltd. -George: Cambridge, Ontario 3. Hubschuer Ribbon Montreal, Quebec		Marcel Menard 6-7948	- Makers of textile labels in difficult times with local and export markets. - Garment industry expanded horizontally to make their own labels. - Canada Woven Labels Ltd. seems to be less affected in its speciality. - With tariffs reductions lower Canadian dollar, encouragement and information industry should be competitive in the US market.
1. Columbia - Vancouver (est 1978) 2. Unicrit - Calgary (1978) 3. Marley - Toronto (1982) 4. Trembley - Iberville ---- (1983)		R. Wilson 992-1581	Set up cost high but has useful life of 50 years. - Markey, a subsidiary of a British Columbia based in Calif is for export primarily. - Columbia, Unicrit already have begun

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
			export. - Trembley has potentail for export capability. - Industry should be followed and supported.
		R. Wilson 992-1531 Michael Bergeron 2-0088	
Resource Product Industries - Toronto		Michael Bergeron (RPI) Maureen Leonard 2-1045	No porcelain giftware involved - nearly all tableware, decorativeware imported from W. Europe & Japan
1. Syracuse China - (US Subsidiary) Jollette, Quebec			Probably do not export to U.S.

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
		Maureen Leonard 2-1045	May be capable of supplying this market.
2. Ceramique de Beauce Inc. 200 rue des Ceramistes St. Joseph de Beauce, Quebec			
Laurentian Pottery Blue Mountain Ceramique de Beauce		Maureen Leonard 2-1045	All exporting to U.S. to various degrees.
Syracuse China Joliette, Quebec		Maureen Leonard 2-1045	see 533.20
Ceramique de Beauce	GFTA, Toronto	Maureen Leonard 2-1045	All imported, maybe re-exported to U.S. no china or porcelain manufactured.
Ceramique de Beauce	GFTA, Toronto		

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
		Maureen Leonard 2-1045	Imported, maybe re-exported no china or porcelain manufactured.
		Pierre Roland 3-4786	
		George Mikels 3-4471	
1. Crane & Am Std. Emco	Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating 414-5468 Dundas West Islington, Ontario, M9B 6E3 (416) 232-2600 Mr. Lloyd Ecroyd	Lorne Sweet 995-7134	Crane & Am Std; EMCO are US subsidiaries with little or no Canadian exports to the USA.
2. Walbec			Walbec - Canadian owned but being purchased by EMCO, U.S.A. - Walbec is the only major exporter to the US to date.
"		Bernie McDough	
RFI - Toronto		Bob McNally	Mostly imported, assembled and exported

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
			to the U.S.
Bar Canada - Mtl			
Noma			
Tinsel			
Double Glow			
			Market sensitive.
			Market known by suppliers or exporters.
Larson & Shaw	Canadian Hardware & Housewares		
Century Engineering	Manufacturers Association		
Augauna Hinges		Lorne Sweet	Lower tariffs may provide excellent
Monthard (Montreal Hardware)	Builders Hardware Manufacturers		opportunity to penetrate this market.
Richards Wilcox	Association of Canada		Canadian manufacturers will be encouraged
Amerock	c/o Canadian Manufacturing		to capitalize on this opportunity.
Arewood	Association		

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
Emhart Hager Hinge Renown Specialities Co. K.N. Crowder	One Yonge Street Toronto, Ontario M5E 1T9 (416) 363-7261 Brian Wheeler Manager		
		Lorne Sweet	Price too low/impact of rate change on market not determined.
Omark Canada Ltd. Pioneer Chain Saw Sales Corp. Windsor Machine Co. Ltd.	Ken Hammill, General Manager Hudson Milburn, Vice-President Brian Hodges, President	Ralph Potts 2-0324	All 3 Canadian manufacturers are currently exporting to the U.S.A. Any reduction in tariff rates would be beneficial.
		Omer Poirier 2-0096	- Due to high tariffs no major exporter is known - Reduction in tariffs, lower Canadian dollar, incentive programs and good

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS *	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
			information to small business sector should revive the industry to be competitive in the US market.
		Ralph Potts 2-0324	
		Bill Keith 5-6441	
International Scissors Ltd. P.O. Box 98 Perth, Ontario K7H 3E3 R.C. Christopher, President		Lorne Sweet	Significantly lower tariff may provide excellent opportunity for I.S. to enter U.S. market. I.S. Ltd will be encouraged to again attack this market.

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
NIL		J.W. Van Zant	
		Bob Field, 5-6441	
		Peplinski 6-0763	
Tinsel, Eole Inc.		Bob McNally	Low price; good quality.
Galy Hangh		Bob McNally	Limited market, very short selling season.
1. Butterfield Division Litton Industrial & Business System (U.S.)	Mr. M. Van Sickle		- Both companies are exporting some first drills to the U.S. market.
		Bill Keith	- Tariffs reduction, lower Canadian

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
2. Firth Brown Tools (U.K.)	Mr. G. French	5-6441	Dollar and information to manufacturers would be beneficial.
1. OPTYL Fashions Oromocto, NB		Keess 6-0743	- Optyl established in New Brunswick with Canadian help in 1973, has gained a high reputation with high quality epoxy-metal frames in the U.S.
2. Lunitre Gregoir Sherbrooke, Quebec			- Parent Company in France and Germany.
3. Imperial Optical Co.			- Has loyal market in the U.S. Closed plant in New Brunswick in 1983. Probably shipping from the European plants to the Canadian aided established markets in the U.S.

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
4. Tanner Eye		Keess 6-0743	- Lower tarriff will benefit the European plants. - Government Policy to train Canadians to take over production and R&D in industries wishing to set up plants in Canada may be a good option. - No tariffs on import~~ers~~ed contact lenses into Canada should be reviewed. Just assemble imported parts and exported.
		Bob McNally 992-1045	No capability in ~~completion~~ Competition with the labour intensive low wage LDCs.

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
		Bob McNally 992-1045	Subsidiary of US parent company manufacturers and effects inter-company transfers. (KODAIC)
Lakefield Arms Ontario	Mary DeCarlo, Germany	J.W. VanZant 992-1045	Mostly local consumption. Minimal export, competition keen from MDC's - Belgium, Italy, German. Uses imported parts for domestic market.

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
NIL			
NIL			
NIL			
Imperial Ammunition Division of Valcartier Industries (IVI) Montreal, Quebec	Alex McDaniel	W. VanZant	Reduction should be of some benefit as IVI is internationally competitive company. However strong foreign competition in this field.
NIL		W. VanZant	731.05, 06, 10, 15, 20, 26, 44, 50 - Some help needed; potential commercial export segment.
NIL - check with Transport Industries.			

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
Woodstream Corp 5781 Ellen Avenue Niagara Falls, Ontario	Brian McDonald	W. VanZant	US market is highly competitive in this sector.
1. Woodstream Corp. (see above)	Brian McDonald Lloyd Wait	W. VanZant	Low cost import competition.
2. Great Lakes Sporting Goods Ltd. 325 Industrial Parkway Aurora, Ontario L43 3V8			
3. Major Rod Mfg. Ltd. 44 - 19th Avenue Lachine, Quebec H8S 3S2	M. Russell	W. VanZant	
NIL			
Peetz Mfg Ltd. 2740 Rock Bay Avenue Victoria, B.C. V8T 4R9	W.G. Hooson	W. VanZant	Only one fishing reel Co. in Cda. (on West Coast & makes wooden trolling reel).

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
1. Northern Tackle	R.H. Armstrong	W. VanZant	Strong US competition & Far East competition.
1. Lucky Strike Bait Works	W. Edgar	W. VanZant	Low cost Far East competition too severe.
2. Great Lakes Sptg. Goods Ltd.	Lloyd Wart		
3. Gibbs/Nortac Ltd.	George Whatley		
1. Procycle Ltd.	- M. Dutil	W. VanZant	Good capability presently. Mostly local market. Export possibilities favourable. Produces $90 million.
2. Victoria Precision	- Philip Stonemir		
3. Raleigh Industries	- F. Valya		
		W. VanZant	Too small.
		W. VanZant	Not manufactured.
		W. VanZant	Tariff is not a major consideration in this instance. No capability.

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
		W. VanZant	
Coleco		Bob McNally	Coleco assembles and ships back to U.S., domestic producers are licenced mfg. of the product: do not have export rights to U.S.
Preston Manufacturing Parker Bros. Mattel		Bob McNally	The only Canadian company in the market.
Not known		Bob McNally	Price and wide selection. Could possibly be catering to the top end-expensive-segment of the market.
		Maureen Leonard & RPI - Chemicals Directorate	Likely plastic fabricators of many lines, one of which is artificial flowers.

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
Decorville, Montreal, Quebec Melanson, Moncton, N.B. Pacific Foliage, Vancouver		Maureen Leonard	Mostly cottage industries. CNIB actively involved in market; also store display Mfgs.
1. T.S. Simms Ltd. 2. Rubberset 3. Dixon Road Devil 4. National Partner 5. Padco	Canadian Hardware & Flowerwares Manufacturing Association	Lorne Sweet	1,4,5, are Canadian owned and export to U.S.A. 2,3, are American-owned and do not export to U.S.A. Significantly tarriff reduction will provide good opportunity for additional exports. All will be encouraged to capitalize on this opportunity.
		Maureen Leonard	Mainly US subsidiary shipping back to the U.S.

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS *	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
		Maureen Leonard	
Zippo Manufacturing, Niagara Falls	CFTA		Mostly U.S. or French subsidiary.
Brigham Pipe, Toronto	CFTA		Also, a lot imported from W. Europe
Leonard Payne, Vancouver			
Unknown			Doubt if any produced in Canada.
Somerville Belkin Industries			Paper &plastic products, may include smoking accessories.
Eclipse Pen & Pencil Co. Ltd.	M. Ferderiber	Gord Tonkin	Industry is predominantly foreign owned (90%) and Canada establishments restricted in scope vis-a-vis export activities.
Sheaffer Pen Textron	W.A. Cardner	Gord Tonkin	
Berol Canada Inc.	C.S. Zarman	Gord Tonkin	
Faber-Castell Canada Ltd.	V. Steele	Gord Tonkin	
Dixon Pencil Co. Ltd.	T. Thomas	Gord Tonkin	
Micropoint Pen Ltd.	B. Bui	Gord Tonkin	

MAJOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY CONTACTS	PUBLIC CONTACTS	COMMENTS
Bic Inc.	W. Zur	Gord Tonkin	
Gillette Canada Inc.	R.J. Rossi	Gord Tonkin	

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The following pages show U.S. Tariff Schedules II to VII - commodities with tariff rates of 10% or more, and being reduced by 50% to 60% by 1987. U.S. imports and Canada's supplier position are also shown.

BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE TWO: WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA' Posi
203.20	Tool handles incl. knife, fork, spoon; brooms mops, brushes	10.5¢/lb.+ Ad Val 8.5%	4.5¢/lb.+ 5.4%		Chi(T).H.Kong Can(6)	85,528	2.5%	3rd
204.05	Baskets, of wood	17.0	7.0		Chi(T) Can, Haiti(29)	552,289	18.9%	2nd
206.95	Household Utensils of Mahogany	14.0	7.0		Chi(M),Chi(T) U.K. (12)	179,930	0.5%	8th
222.50	Blinds, Shutters, Curtains of unspun fibrous vegetable materials	20.0	8.0		Chi(T),Phi R. Chi(M) (23)	4,468,841	.04%	19th
240.10	Plywood, with a face ply of Spanish Cedar	20.0	8.0		Brazil, C. Rica (4)	807,616	1.20%	4th
* 240.12	Plywood, with a face ply of Parna pine	12.5	5.0		Brazil, Hond, Can (4)	157,516	4.35%	4th
240.19	Plywood, with a face ply of walnut	20.0	8.0		Chi(T), Jap, Can (4)	1,121,509	1.9%	3rd
240.30	Wood-Veneer Panels, with a face ply of Spanish Cedar	20.0	8.0		Can, C. Rica (2)	2,273	82.4%	1st
240.32	Wood-Veneer Panels, with a face ply of Parana pine	12.5	6.6		Panama, Can (2)	14,182	2.6%	2nd
* 245.60	Cellular Panels	10.0	4.0		Can. Jap. W.Germany (7)	33,606	49.6%	1st
256.44	Paper envelopes, bordered, embossed, printed, lined and/or decorated	10.0	4.0		Can, U.K., Swed (28)	1,131,712	5.0%	1st
256.56	Blank books, bound; diaries, notebooks	10.0	4.0		Jap. U.K. Chi (T) (36)	12,956,230	0.4%	16th
273.85	Postcards, with views of any landscape, place, building, etc. in U.S.A.	10.0	4.0		Ireland, Jap, Australia (24)	1,285,410	4.7%	20th

* All % duty are ad. valorem unless other wise specified.

** These items to be followed closely; they may be affected by the "harmonized system" in a negative way for Canadians (i.e. upwards)

BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE THREE: TEXTILE FIBRES AND PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's % of Total US Imports $	CDA' Posi
308.30	Yarns, of silk, of continuous silk fibres	10.0	5.0					
308.35	Chenille yarns of silk	10.0	5.0					
319.03	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton #15-34 coarseness	11.5	6.0		India, Guate, Mexi (6)	(522511)	--	--
319.05	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton #35-49 coarseness	13.0	6.0		India, Mexi, Jap (9)	2,389,109		
319.07	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton #50-59 coarseness	14.5	6.0		India, Guate, Mexi (8)	180,734	--	--
337.10	Woven fabrics, wholly of silk	15.0	6.0		Jap, Chi (M) Italy (11)	722,864	--	--
345.10	Knit fabrics, of vegetable fibers	25.0	14.0			2,605,297		
* 345.35	Knit fabrics, of silk	13.5	6.9		Italy, France, H. Kong (7)	54,588		
* 346.15	Velveteen	25.0	16.0		Jap. Can (2)	178,272	0.17%	2nd
346.35	Velvets, plushes and velours	30.0	21.0		Netherlands,(20)	2,377,386	3.2%	16th
350.00	Veiling, made on lace machine	13.0	6.7		France, UK (2)	96,078		
355.02	Webs, wadding, batting, of cotton	15.0	7.2		U.K., Italy,	390,822	--	--
355.04	Webs, wadding, batting, of vegetable fibers, except cotton	20.0	8.0		U.K., Brazil, Haiti (13)	604,411	5.5%	5th
355.20	Webs, wadding, batting, of silk	13.5	6.9		Nnther, Chi(M)(2)	1,508	0.05%	13th
355.35	Fish netting, fish nets, of cotton	17.5	7.8		China(T), Jap, Denmark (3)	25,252	--	--
* 357.70	Edgings, insertings, fringes of textile materials	21.0	8.4		Switz, France, Italy (20)	1,332,400	0.05%	20th
357.80	Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires	12.5	6.6		Canada (1)	1,539,601	79.6%	1st

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE THREE: TEXTILE FIBRES AND PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's % of Total US Imports $	CDA' Posi
361.05	Floor coverings, composed wholly or in parts, of braids	21.0	8.4		Jap, India, Portgal (14)	274,937	--	--
361.50	"Hit and miss" rag, of cotton	22.5	9.0		India, Portgal, Fin (9)	698,171	--	--
* 361.80	Floor covering underlays, over 50% by weight of wool	16.0	7.5		Ireland, UK (2)	2,274	--	--
363.01	Sheets & pillowcases, of cotton	34.0	23.8		Chi(M), Italy, India(20)	721,985	--	--
363.05	Blankets, bedspreads, coverlets, of cotton	34.0	13.6	1988	India, Chi(M)(22)	1,163,330	1.10%	14th
364.16	Certified handloom and folklore products, of cotton	15.0	7.2		Chi(M), France, Canary Is (18)	168,774	0.49%	10th
365.00	Handmade lace furnishings	35.0	14.0	1988	Chi(M), H. Kong (2)	1,649,063	--	--
365.81	Damask tablecloths & napkins, vegetable fibers but not cotton	20.0	12.8		Can, W.Germ, Chi(M)(3)	38,871	54.99%	1st
365.83	Towels & washcloths, vegetable fibers but not cotton	20.0	12.8		Chi(M), Port Azores (11)	82,622	--	--
366.03	Curtains & drapes, unornamented, or velveteen, velvet, velour	30.0	15.0		Nethl, U.K., W.Germ (4)	8,641		
366.06	Curtains & drapes, unornamented, of corduroy	38.0	15.0	1989	Canada	2,180	100%	1st
* 366.42	Tablecloths & napkins, cotton damask	13.5	8.2		Jap. Chi(M), Czech (11)	2,278,418		
* 370.24	Handkerchiefs, of cotton, unornamented, unhemmed	17.5	8.0		Colomb, N.Zeal, Italy (4)	360,162		

* All % duty re ad. valorem unless otherwise specified.

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE THREE: TEXTILE FIBRES AND PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA' Pos
* 370.36	Handkerchiefs, of cotton, fancy or figured, coloured; unhemmed	17.5	8.0		Mexi, Jap, U.K. (3)	25,417		
370.48	Handkerchiefs, of cotton, unornamented; hemmed	25.0	14.0		Chi(M), Korea R. W.Germ (11)	633,816		
370.60	Handkerchiefs, of cotton, fancy or figured; hemmed	25.0	14.0		Chi(M), Korea R. Macao (18)	1,612,446		
370.84	Handkerchiefs, of silk; hemmed or unhemmed	16.0	7.5		Italy, Portug, Chi(M) (13)	1,961,575		
372.04	Lace veils, of cotton	20.0	12.0		France, Phil. R., U.K. (5)	12,832		
* 372.06	Lace veils, of manmade fibers	26.0	12.0		France, Spain, Can (11)	73,964	13.76	3rd
* 372.10	Mufflers, scarves, shawls; knit, of wool	30.0	12.0		Jap, W. Germ (40)	12,956,894	3.7	20th
372.25	Mufflers, scarves, shawls; for infants' wear	37.5¢/lb. +32.0	16.0		Colomb, Austria, UK (6)	3,470		
372.70	Mufflers, scarves, shawls; knit, or man-made fibers	25.0¢/lb. +32.5	3¢/lb. +17.5		Jap. Chi(T), Italy (21)	733,177	2.1	6th
373.05	Mens' & Boys' neckties, of textile materials, ornamented	21.0	14.9		Italy, W.Germ, UK (19)	133,458	8.9	4th
373.10	Mens' & Boys' neckties, of vegetable fibers, unornamented	16.5	8.0		Italy, UK, W. Germ (13)	551,056	0.29	10th
373.22	Mens' & Boys' neckties, of silk, not knit	16.0	8.0		Italy, Spain, Canada (16)	13,211,494	2.58%	3rd
374.05	Hosiery, of vegetable fibers, embroidered	30.0	20.0		Italy, Rep.Korea, Spain (6)	25,907		

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE THREE: TEXTILE FIBRES AND PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA's Positi
374.15	Hosiery, of vegetable fibers, not embroidered	30.0	20.0		Jap. Fr. Germ, Switz. (9)	13,510		
374.20	Hosiery, of wool, embroidered	50.0	20.0	1991	Chi(T), U.K., N.Zeal. (7)	27,369	0.92%	7th
374.30	Hosiery, of wool, unembroidered	42.5	20.0	1989	Iceland, Italy, UK (11)	27,810	5.08%	6th
376.04	Garters, garter belts, suspenders; of vegetable fibers, rubber	15.0	7.2		U.K., Norway	4,424		
376.54	Rainwear, hunting/fishing wear, of cotton, coated or filled with plastic	12.5	6.6		Chi(T), Rep.Korea (7)	624,515	0.39%	7th
376.56	Rainwear, hunting/fishing wear, of other materials, or filled with plastic	16.5	7.6		Korea R.Chi(T),H.Kong(29)	25,557,229	3.35%	16th
378.05	Lace or net underwear, whether or not ornamented	42.5	17.0	1990	H.Kong,Phil.R.,Mexico(42)	19,695,016	0.01%	40th
378.10	Other underwear, not ornamented, knit of vegetable fibers	25.0	10.0		H.Kong,Chi(M),Dom.Rep. (9)	1,427,908	0.13%	8th
378.15	Briefs of undershorts, knit of vegetable fibers	15.0	7.2		H.Kong.Chi(T),Dom.Rep(30)	19,503,523	0.11%	28th
378.55	Other underwear, of silk, not knit	16.0	6.5		H.Kong,Chi(M),Kor.Rep.(6)	269,361		
378.60	Other underwear, of man-made fibers, not knit	25¢/lb.		1989	H.Kong,Chi(T),Dom.Rep.(20)	11,772,509	0.63%	18th
379.00	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel; certified hand-loomed or folklore, of cotton	35.0	14.0	1988	Phil, R (1)	312		
379.02	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel; coats, suits, vests, of cotton slacks, etc. of knit	35.0	21.0		H.Kong, Sing,Malaysia (38)	26,754,851	0.14%	36th

* All % duty re ad. valorem unless otherwise specified.
* These items to be followed closely; they may be affected by the "harmonized system" in a negative way for Canadians (i.e. upwards)

BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE THREE: TEXTILE FIBRES AND PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's % of Total US Imports $	CDA' Po.
* 379.33	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel, robes, pyjamas, sunsuits; of man-made fibers, not knit	42.5	17.0	1990	Mexico, H.Kong, Korea (29)	5,236,311	0.15%	27t
379.63	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel, judo, karate, oriental martial arts suits; of cotton, not knit	16.5	6.5		Rep.Korea,Chi(T),Jap(6)	1,653,865		
* 383.00	Women's or Girl's wearing apparel, hand-loom or folklore; of cotton	35.0	14.0	1988	India, Phil.R. Pakistan	738,495		
383.02	Women's or Girl's wearing apparel, blouses, tops, trousers, shorts; of cotton; knit	35.0	21.0		H.Kong,Chi(T),India (45)	43,904,093	0.22%	40t
* 383.03	Women's or Girl's wearing apparel, dresses, robes, pyjamas, skirts; of cotton; knit	35.0	14.0	1988	H.Kong, Phil.R.Haiti (49)	7,035,739	0.16%	45t
* 383.05	Women's or Girl's wearing apparel, blouses, coats and shirts; of cotton, not knit	35.0	16.5		H.Kong,.India,Sri Lanka(47)	99,705,708	9.91%	47t
383.06	Women's or Girl's wearing apprel, suits, vests, slacks, shorts, of cotton, not knit	35.0	21.0		H.Kong,Dom Rep,Phil R.(50)	102,225,989	0.11%	47t
* 383.08	Women's or Girl's wearing apparel, dresses, robes, pyjamas, infants' suits, of cotton, not knit	35.0	14.0	1988	India, H.Kong, UK(47)	46,473,049	0.33%	43t
* 383.10	Woman's or Girl's wearing apparel, certified hand-loom or folklore, or wool	42.5	17.0	1990	Mexico, India (2)	1,831		
* 383.12	Women's or Girl's wearing apparel, coats, knit of wool	42.5	23.0	1988	Italy, H.Kong (25)	347,964	1.24%	18t
* 383.13	Women's or Girl's wearing apparel, blouses, dresses, skirts, suits, knit of wool	42.5	17.0	1990	Hg.Kong, Italy (33)	9,837,979	0.07%	23r

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE THREE: TEXTILE FIBRES AND PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's % of Total US Imports $	CDA' Posi
379.04	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel; robes, pyjamas, sunsuits of cotton, etc. of knit	35.0	14.0	1988	Chi(M),Dom.Rep,Chi(T) (13)	314,351	1.13%	11th
379.06	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel; coats, suits, vests, slacks, etc. of cotton, not knit	25.0	21.		HG.Kong, Malaysia Indonesia (36)	111,179,210	3.70%	28th
* 379.08	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel; robes, martial arts, uniforms of cotton, not knit	35.0	14.0	1988	Chi(T),H.Kong. Dom Rep (32)	963,111	2.19%	29th
* 379.11	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel; certified hand-loom or folklore, of wool	42.5	17.0	1990				
* 379.13	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel; coats, suits, trousers, shorts, etc.; knit of wool	42.5	23.0	1988	Italy, Jap. Fr. (8)	106,880	0.66%	5th
* 379.15	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel, shirts, sweaters; knit of wool	42.5	17.0	1990	Italy, H.Kong, UK (25)	1,309,089	0.31%	20th
* 379.17	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel, coats, suits, trousers, shorts; of wool, not knit	42.5	23.0	1988	Italy, H.Kong,UK, Can (16)	476,912	17.12%	4th
* 379.23	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel, coats, suits, trousers, shorts; of man-made fibers, knit	42.5	30.0		Chi(T) R.Korea,Chi(M)(28)	19,942,423	0.197%	26th
* 379.28	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel, robes, pyjamas, sunsuits; of man-made fibers, not knit	42.5	17.0	1990	Dom.Rep.,Switz. (25)	568,833	1.48%	15th
* 379.31	Men's or Boys' wearing apparel, coats, suits, trousers, etc.; of man-made fibers, not knit	42.5	30.0		Chi(T),H.Kong.Korea(32)	99,532,103	0.09%	30th

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE THREE: TEXTILE FIBRES AND PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA's Posi
383.15	Women's or Girl's wearing apparel, blouses, coats, shirts, not knit, of wool	42.5	23.0	1988	H.Kong., Dom Rep. Phil R.(50)	9,837,979	1.88%	26th
383.16	Women's or Girl's wearing apparel, robes, skirts, of wool, not knit	42.5	17.0	1990	Italy, H.Kong, France Uruguary (24)	3,032,941	1.26%	23rd
383.19	Women's or Girl's wearing apparel, coats, suits, swimwear; man-made fibers, knit	42.5	30.0		Chi(T), Singapore, Indonesia, (46)	20,336,098	0.12%	44th
383.20	Women's or Girl's wearing apparel, robes, dresses, pantihose, etc., man-made fibers, knit	42.5	17.0	1990	Chi(T), Phil.R Korea R (38)	27,330,016	0.16T	13th
383.22	Women's or Girl's wearing apparel, coats, suits, swimwear, trousers; man-made fibers, not knit	42.5	30.0		Chi(T), Rep.Korea, Chi(M)(25)	154,833,621	0.10%	24th
383.23	Women's or Girl's wearing apparel, robes, dresses, skirts, infants' sets, man-made fibers, not knit	42.5	17.0	1990	Phil.R. Chi(T), Jap(47)	65,795,672	0.22%	46th
383.25	Dust cloths, mopcloths, of cotton, with pile construction	17.5	7.8		Hg. Kong, Chi(M) France, (40)	47,891,484	0.23%	36th
385.61	Labels, not ornamented (textile), of man-made fibers	25¢/lb. +19.0	9.0		Jap. Chi(T) Canada (16)	2,833,989	7.59%	3rd
385.70	Tassels, cords (textiles)	15.0	7.2		Mexico, france, Italy India (26)	1,245,280	0.02%	26th
385.75	Corset and footwear lacings (textile), braided	21.0	8.4		Chi(T), Can, Jap. (12)	963,004	7.69%	2nd
386.04	Other unspecified textile articles e.g. shoe uppers of cotton	40.0	16.0	1989	Dom. Rep. Haiti, Chi(T) (36)	3,432,460	0.25%	21st

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE THREE: TEXTILE FIBRES AND PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA's Posi
386.06	Other unspecified textile articles e.g. shoe uppers of wool	25.0	10.0		Haiti, Chi(M), Iran (17)	306,891		
386.25	Other unspecified textile articles e.g. shoe uppers of terry cloth	14.0	7.0		Chi(T), H.Kong, Can (9)	560,293	3,81	3rd

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE FOUR: CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's % of Total US Imports $	CDA's Posit.
415.30	Lithium	12.5	6.6		Fr. Germ (1)	15,670		
418.00	Bismuth Compounds	14.0	7.0		Mexico, France, Nether(8)	286,469	0,92%	6th
418.40	Cerium Compounds: Chloride	15.0	7.2		Fr. Germ (1)	18,334		
418.42	Cerium Compounds: Oxide	15.0	7.2		France, Fr. Germ	74,639		
418.44	Cerium Compounds: Other	15.0	7.2		France, Fr. Germ. UK (30	71,328		
421.14	Sodium Compounds: Nitrate	21.5	8.6		W.Germ.France, Poland	1,469,206	1.25%	5th
422.10	Thorium Compounds: Nitrate	17.5	7.8		France, Can (2)	160,243	5.20%	2nd
422.12	Thorium Compounds: Oxide	17.5	7.8		France, Can, Neth (3)	307,058	11.07%	2nd
422.14	Thorium Compounds: Other	17.5	7.8		UK, Switz (2)	75,593		
426.22	Cerium Salts	15.0	7.8		Finland, UK	19,351		
427.14	Thorium Salts	17.5	7.8					
429.70	Tetraethyl Lead	15.0	7.2		Can, Jap. (2)	12,480	85.38%	1st
437.74	Tinctures of Opium e.g. Laudanum	30.0	12.0					
452.54	Peppermint Oil derived from Mentha Piperita	12.5	6.6		Nether, France, UK (5)	94,527	4.28%	4th
485.30	Explosives: Smokeless Powders	15.0	7.2		Can, Sweden, Finland (6)	7,530.346	91.67%	1st

* All % duty are ad. valorem unless otherwise specified.

BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE FIVE: NONMETALLIC MINERALS AND PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA' Posi
511.41	Roofing tiles, of concrete, including terazzo	13.0	5.2		N.Zeal,Portug,Can(8)	50,591	11.29$	3rd
516.71	Mica, cult or stamped to dimensions, not over 0.0006" thickness	11.0	4.4		India, UK, Korea R.(7)	730,202		
522.61	Magnesite, crude	$2.62 per ton	FREE		Greece, UK., Can. (5)	306,444	1.53$	3rd
531.21	Refractory and heat - insulating bricks; of chrome	12.5	6.6		France, W.Germ, Austria (4)	831,989		
531.37	Porcelain + subporcelain refractory articles	22.5	9.0		W.Ger, UK, Jap (6)	98,871	0.81$	6th
533.20	Fine-grained earthenware, stoneware for hotel or restaurant use	48.7	35.0		Korea R. Jap. Chi(M) (14)	4,887,490	0.06$	12th
533.29	Fine-grained earthenware, steins with permanently attached pewter lids	13.6	5.5		W. Germ., Korea R. Brazil -			
533.32	Fine-grained earthenware, candy boxes, salt/pepper shakers, egg cups, tiered servers, etc.	13.6	5.5		Jap., Chi(T), Brazil (25)	4,806,298	0.01$	25th
533.52	Chinaware or subporcelain for totel or restaurant use	48.7	35.0		Chi(M), Jap., UK (19)	6,638,162	0.04$	14th
533.54	Chinaware or subporcelain of bone chinaware for household use	17.5	8.0		UK, Jap. Chi(T)(23)	28,115,298	0.18$	8th
533.72	Chinaware or subporcelain; steins with permanently attached pewter lids	22.5	9.0		W.Germ., Austria,UK(8)	272,424		
533.76	Chinaware or subporcelain; mugs, other steins, candy boxes, salt/pepper shakers, egg cups, etc.	22.5	9.0		Jap. Chi(T), UK(23)	2,655,523	0.01$	23rd

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE FIVE: NONMETALLIC MINERALS AND PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA's Posit
535.11	Porcelain insulators, with metal parts cemented thereto of not less than 30% total weight	15.0	6.0		Jap. W. Germ, Can (14)	467,801	8.38%	3rd
535.24	Lab & industrial chemical ware, of stoneware	20.0	8.2		W. Germ, Jap, UK (3)	172,625		
535.31	Sanitary Ware, including plumbing or bathroom accessories	15.0	7.2		Mex. Italy, Portug.(23)	10,929,130	4.21%	10th
540.32	Solid glass globules & balls for any purpose less than 1mm diameter	17.5	7.8		W. Germ, Jap. Czecho (7)	720,255		
*540.37	Solid glass globules & balls for any purpose over 6mm. in diameter	12.5	5.0		Jap, Chi(T), Italy (12)	423,168	0.20%	12th
540.55	Foam glass in any form	15.0	7.2		W. Germ., France (2)	4,176		
544.51	Mirrors of any sort, not over 1sq. foot reflecting area	17.5	7.8		W. Germ. H.Kong, Jap.(43)	39,334,868	0.86%	10th
544.64	Painted, coloured or stained glass windows, however set, or parts of	15.0	7.2		UK, Chi(T), W. Germ (13)	648,089	3.78%	6th
*545.31	Glass inners for vacuum flasks, capacity not over 1 pint	4¢ each + 20.0	1.6¢ each +8.0	1989	W. Germ. Chi(T) (2)	3,202		
*545.34	Glass inners for vacuum flasks, capacity over 1 but not 2 pints	7.0¢ each +20.0	2.8¢ each +8.0		Belgium, Jap. Fr. (6)	13,243		
545.35	Glass inners for vacuum flasks, capacity over 2 but not 4 pints	10.5¢ each +20.0	4¢ each +8.0		Jap. India, W.Germ (4)	41,884		

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE FIVE: NONMETALLIC MINERALS AND PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's % of Total US Imports $	CD/ Po
545.37	Glass inners for vacuum flasks, capacity not over 4 pints	16.5¢ each +20.0	6¢ each +8.0		W. Germ, Jap. Chi(T)	5,085		
545.55	Lamp bases, glass	12.0	6.5		W. Germ, Mex. Fr. (25)	2,813,319	0.31%	12t
545.57	Prisms used in chandeliers and wall brackets	12.0	6.5		Austria, Italy, W. Germany (30)	13,232,321	6.31%	9t
545.61	Lenses & Filters (& parts thereof) for lighting & signal purposes	13.0	6.7		Jap. W. Germ, UK (18)	1,259,583	1.53%	9t
545.85	Christmas ornaments of glass, not over $7.50 per gross	20.0	8.2		Chi(T), Mex. H. Kong (10)	1,060,786	1.42%	6t
545.87	Christmas ornaments of glass, over $7.50 per gross	12.5	6.6		Chi(T), W. Germ, Italy (29)	7,404,130	2.52%	10t
**546.47	Perfume bottles fitted with ground glass stoppers	17.5	7.8		W. Germ. Jap. Chi(T) (17)	704,910		

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE SIX: METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA' Pos
605.03	Platinum alloys, unwrought	20.0	8.2		Italy, UK, Jap (4)	3,626		
605.05	Platinum, semi-manufactured; gold-plated	25.0	10.0					
605.46	Silver, unwrought; platinum-plated	16.0	7.5					
605.47	Silver, unwrought; gold-plated	25.0	10.0		W. Germ (1)	470		
605.56	Cast-iron pipes & tubes other than alloy cast-iron	10.0	4.0		Can. UK, W.Germ *3)	137,494	96.35$	1st
610.63	Pipe & tube fittings of alloy cast-iron	12.0	6.5		Austral (1)	3,780		
612.70	Copper wire, not metal-coated or plated	15.2	7.3		Switz, W.Germ. UK (7)	59,086	0.73$	7th
612.71	Copper wire, metal-coated or plated	15.5	7.4		Can, Jap, UK (7)	219,120	32.12$	1st
644.08	Aluminum foil, valued not over 55¢ per pound	24.6	9.8		Switz, Can. UK (4)	56,142	20.74$	2nd
644.15	Tin Foil	17.5	7.0		W. Germ, Can. Spain (3)	693,795	0.59$	2nd

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE SIX: METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA Pos
647.10	Hinges, coated or plated with precious metals	20.0	8.0		Italy, Switz, UK (7)	45,229	0.63%	7th
648.80	Slip-joint pliers, not forged, not valued over $6/doz.	20.0	12.0		Korea R, Hg.Kong, Jap (7)	234,020	10.33%	4th
649.23	Chain-saw blades; over 0.2% chromium or tungsten/ or over 10% vanadium	15.0	7.2		Can, Jap, Swed (3)	2,379,810	99.18%	1st
649.44	Twist drills for cutting metal	21.0	8.4		Jap, India, Chi(M)(21)	1,050,513	0.22%	18T
649.53	Tool tips and plates; unmounted, of sintered metal carbides	15.0	7.0		Jap. Can, W.Germ (29)	14,653,907	3.71%	2nd
649.71	Pen knives, pocket knives (with folding blades), value over 40¢/doz.	25.0	10.0		Hg. Kong, Korea R (2)	5,587		
649.73	Pen knives, pocket knives (with folding blades), value over 40¢ but not 50¢/doz.	25.0	10.0		Korea R., Hg. Kong, Switz (3)	6,262		
649.75	Pen knives, pocket knives (with folding blades), value over 50¢ but not $1.25/doz.	25.0	10.0		Korea R, Chi(M) Chi(T) (3)	93,610		
649.77	Pen knives, pocket knives (with folding blades), value over $1.25 but not $3/doz.	4.5¢ each +13.5	2¢ each +5.0		Hg. Kong, Korea, Chi(T)			
649.79	Pen knives, pocket knives (with folding blades), value over $3, but not $6/doz.	6.2¢ each +12.5	2.5¢ each +5.0		Pakis, Jap, Chi(T) (15)	711,330	0.03%	11t

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE SIX: METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA Pos
649.81	Folding blade knives, over $6/doz. with ornamented steel handles	5¢ each +12.5	2¢ each +5.0		Jap, Switz. Chi(M) (12)	297,555		
**649.85	Blades, handles, other parts for folding blade knives	2.75¢ each +13.5	1¢ each +5.4		Jap, Israel, Chi(T) (16)	785,229	2.96	7th
649.87	Budding, grafting or pruning knives	8.7¢ each +13.5	3¢ each +5.4		Switz, W.Germ, Jap (11)	218,571		
649.91	Cuticle clippers, nail files, manicure supplies & tweezers	18.5	8.0		W. Germ	6,189,315		
650.51	Spoons & ladles, with sterling silver handles	12.5	6.6		Italy	717,338		
650.56	Spoons & ladles, with base metal (except stainless steel) handles	17.0	7.5		Chi(T), Hg.Kong Japan (25)	23,815,437	0.01$	23r
650.87	Scissors & shears and blades therefore, valued at less than 50¢/doz.	87¢ each +11.0	35¢ each +4.4		Hg. Kong, Chi(T) Jap (7)	124,195		
651.01	Needle books or needle cases, under $1.25/doz. books or cases	19.0	7.6		India, Jap, Hg.Kong (5)	42,776	2.70$	4th
651.03	Needle books or needle cases, over $1.25/doz.	12.5	6.6		Chi(T), Jap. Hg.Kong (5)	85,115		
651.07	Crochet hooks or needles	18.1	7.2		Fr. Korea R, Jap. (11)	273,194		
651.13	Sewing or manicure sets, in other than leather containers	19.0	8.1		H. Kong, W.Germ, Chi(T)	1,936,018	0.91$	12th

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE SIX: METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA' Posi
*651.15	Camping set of joined knife, fork & spoon, wholly of metal	12.5	5.0		Chi(T), Jap, Korea R (7)	371,605		
652.13	Bicycle chains & parts (under 40¢/pound)	12.5	6.6		Chi(T), Jap (2)	4,983		
668.32	Print rollers with raised patterns of brass or brass and felt	$2.00 +20.0	80¢ each +8.0		India, Can. W. Germ	2,763	23.53$	2nd
670.60	Spring-beard needles for knitting machines	37¢ per 1,000 +12.5	19¢ per 1000 +6.4		W. Germ, Switz, UK (8)	1,291,030		
670.66	Shuttles for embroidery machines	12.0	4.8		Switz, Jap, W.Germ (4)	1,291,030		
670.68	Spinning & twisting ring travelers for textile machinery	17.5	7.8		Fr, Belgium, W.Germ (4)	23,666		
682.55	Parts of motors of under 1/40 horsepower	25.0	10.0		Mexi, W.Germ, Malaysia (23)	3,705,551	2.74	5th
683.70	Flashlights & parts thereof	35.0	25.0		Hg. Kong, Chi(T), Singapore (16)	7,063,118		
684.15	Flat irons, other than travel-type	17.0	6.8		Sing.Braz, Mexi (14)	40,853,054	0.05$	11th
688.10	Christmas tree lighting sets, with or without bulbs	20.0	8.0		Chi(T), Korea, Can (15)	63,457,524	0.82$	3rd
694.31	Kites, and parts thereof	12.5	5.0		UK, Can, N.Zeal (5)	73,235	14.13$	2nd
694.70	Parachutes, and parts thereof	15.0	6.0		UK, Can, Fr. (8)	111,533	31.70$	2nd

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE SEVEN: SPECIFIED PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA's Posit.
700.90	Disposable footwear, designed for one-time use	12.5	7.5		Mexi, Haiti Chi(T) (5)	15,034,899		
702.06	Headwear, knit of cotton	21.0	8.4		Korea R, Hg.Kong Chi(M) (25)	489,369	4.26%	7th
702.08	Headwear, knit of other than cotton	21.0	8.4		Greece,Can.Ireld (8)	7,879	0.18%	2nd
702.12	Headwear, not knit, handloom & folklore, of cotton	20.0	8.0		Korea R, Chi(M),HK(28)	14,295,978	0.35%	21st
702.15	Headwear, caps, of paper yarn	17.5	7.0		Mexico, UK,Austria (3)	1,536		
702.54	Headwear, of wool, value not over $2/pound	35¢ per lb. +18.0	17¢ per lb. +9.4					
702.56	Headwear, of wool, value over $2/pound	37.5¢ per lb. +25.0	23¢ per lb. +15.4		UK, HK, Italy (31)	5,334,350	4.15%	18th
702.60	Headwear, of felt, <u>not</u> stamped, blocked or trimmed	12¢ per lb. +27.5	5¢ per lb. +11.0		Jap, Chi(M) Poland (15)			
702.65	Headwear, of felt, stamped, blocked or trimmed	15¢ per lb. +20.0	6¢ per lb. +8.0		Can, Spain, Nether (5)	3,923	40.79%	1st
703.05	Headwear, of man-made fibers, wholly or in part of braid	18.0	7.2		Chi(T), Korea R, Phil R (16)	39,512,680	0.004%	15th
703.20	Headwear, of fur not on the skin, for men or boys, not over $12/doz.	27.5	11.0					
703.25	Headwear, of fur not on the skin, for men or boys $12 to $18/doz.	23.5	9.4		Australia (1)	555		

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BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE SEVEN: SPECIFIED PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA' Posi
703.30	Headwear, of fur not on the skin, for men or boys, $18 to $30/doz.	20.0	8.2		Italy (1)	1,292		
703.40	Headwear, of fur not on the skin, for women or girls not over $9/doz.	55.0	22.0	1989				
703.45	Headwear, of fur not on the skin, for women or grils, $9 to $24/doz.	65.0	26.0	1989	Czecho (1)	28,527		
703.50	Headwear, of fur not on the skin, for women or girls, $24-$30/doz.	20.0	8.2		Czech, Pol, Can (3)	140,943	0.56$	3rd
703.60	Headwear, of fur on the skin	12.5	6.6		Italy,Can,N.Zeal(13)	280,784	38.67$	2nd
704.20	Gloves, of wool, embroidered	50.0	20.0	1991	Phil R,Chi(M), Sweden (5)			
704.25	Gloves, of wool, not embroidered or ornamented	45.0	20.0	1990	HK,Iceld,Phil,R.(9)	71,625		
704.30	Gloves, of wool, appliqued, or beaded, or spangled	50.0	20.0	1991	Jap (1)	3,464		
*704.56	Gloves, of wool, not knit, not over $1.75/doz.	20¢/lb. +17.5	8.5¢/lb. +7.5					
705.30	Gloves & Glove linings of fur on the skin	10.0	4.0		Phil, UK,Portugal (11)	168,451	2.01$	9th
706.17	Luggage & handbags, of rattan or of palm leaf	25.0	18.0		HK,Phil R,Chi(M)(9)	572,242		
706.40	Handbags, of beads, bugles, spangles or limitation gemstones	20.0	8.2		HK,Korea R, Chi(M)(11)	253,819		
706.45	Handbags, of metal	17.5	7.8		Italy,HK,Australia (19)	1,631,383		

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*706.47	Handbags, of paper yarns	17.5	7.0		Italy, Phil,R. Romania (6)	73,444		
708.05	Prisms, not mounted	20.0	8.0		Jap, Singapore, W.Germ (17)	1,770,421	3.53%	6th
708.07	Mirrors, not mounted	20.0	8.0		Jap, Can,Korea (14)	548,508		2nd
708.21	Projection lenses, mounted	17.5	7.0		Jap.W.Ger.Switz (13)	7,809,031	0.31%	8th
708.25	Prisms, mounted	20.0	8.0		Jap,WG,Switz(14)	2,251,685	5.84%	4th
708.27	Mirrors, mounted	20.0	8.0		WG, Jap,Can	648,713	6.13%	3rd
708.41	Lorgnettes	22.5	9.0		WG, Chit(T),Fr (5)	16,301		
708.47	Frames & mountings, for eyeglasses/goggles	15.0	7.2		Can,Italy,Jap (25)	151,079,993	3.98%	1st
*708.71	Compound optical microscopes, valued not over $25/each	20.0	8.0		Jap,HK,Korea R(15)	2,179,967		
*708.72	Compound optical microscopes, from $25 to $50	20.0	8.0		Japan (1)	599,040		
708.73	Compounda optical microscopes, value over $50	22.5	9.0		Jap,Switz,WG (18)	4,484,223	0.89%	4th
708.75	Compound optical microscopes, provided with means for projecting images	22.5	9.0		Jap,WG,Chi(T)(8)	1,647,632	0.55%	7th
708.78	Electron, proton & similar microscopes & diffraction apparatus	22.5	9.0		Jap,UK,Korea R (12)	18,310,160	3.84%	6th
708.80	Frames & mountings for compound optical microscopes	15.0	7.2		WG,Jap,Switz (19)	35,154,460	0.07%	13th
708.85	Hand magnifiers, magnifying glasses, loupes, etc.	12.5	6.6		Jap,HK,Sweden (22)	7,466,260	0.27%	10th

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709.01	Medical, dental, surgical, equip; mirrors/reflectors: optical	22.5	9.0		Argen,UK,WG (13)	859,261	0.09%	12n
709.13	Syringes, including hypodermic syringes, & parts thereof	21.0	8.4		Jap,Brazil,WG (23)	7,444,809	0.03%	22n
709.15	Electro-Medical apparatus, & parts thereof	18.0	7.9		Israel,Jap,WG (20)	8,191,322	0.49%	12t
709.55	Artificial teeth & dentures, not wholly or almost wholly plastic	22.5	9.0		Nether,Switz,Colomb(9)	412,503	0.33%	7th
709.56	Bone & joint prostheses, bone plates, etc.	18.0	7.2		Switz,UK,WG (16)	7,608,939	3.15%	6th
710.12	Surveying compasses and parts thereof	14.0	5.6		Finld,Jap,WG (8)	358,932		
710.26	Anemometers	$1.12 each +17.5	47¢ each +7.4		Italy, UK, Australia (6)	21,767	6.91%	5th
710.42	Surveying and hydrographic instruments, & parts thereof, of metal	14.0	5.6		Switz, Singapore, Jap (13)	1,802,394	8.97%	5th
710.67	Folding rulers, of aluminum	13.0	6.7		Korea R,. Chi(T), France (3)	9,745		
710.68	Folding rulers, of wood	12.0	6.5		UK,Mexl,Swed (4)	43,924		
710.88	Comparator benchers, measuring benches, micrometric reading apparatus	22.5	9.0		UK,WG, Fr (10)	267,148	11.17%	4th
711.30	Hydrometers and similar floating instruments	21.0	8.4		Chi(T),Israel,HG (15)	508,114	0.16%	10t
711.31	Thermometers, non-recording, clinical, liquid-filled, with gradations on the tube	42.5	17.0	1988	Brazil, Jap. Chi(T) (9)	1,061,576		

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711.40	Optical pyrometers	25.0	10.0		UK,WG,Jap (5)	21,209		
711.45	Aneroid barometers, surveying, with altimeter setting	14.0	5.6		Jap.UK,WG (5)	47,768		
711.93	Bicycle speedometers & parts thereof	27.5	17.0		Jap,FR,Chi(T)(10)	1,701,673		
712.25	Anemometers & parts thereof	$1.12 each +17.5	49¢ each +7.6		UK, Jap,WG (6)	100,655	6.12%	4th
713.07	Electricity supply or production meters, not over $15/each	$1.12 each +16.0	45¢ each +6.4		Chi(T), Jap. Rep Saf (5)	50,206	0.52%	5th
713.09	Electricity supply or production meters, over $15/each	$1.12 each +11.0	45¢ each +4.4		Can,Jap,WG (16)	2,029,194	67.02%	1st
713.15	Electricity supply or production meters, parts thereof	22.5	9.0		Mex.,Can,WG (15)	7,472,541	9.60%	2nd
713.17	Stroboscopes of all kinds	$1.12 each +17.5	45¢ each +7.0		Chi(T),HK, Denmark (11)	1,020,165	0.77%	6th
713.19	Stroboscopes, parts thereof	22.5	9.0		Chi(T),Can,Jap (5)	352,523	25.29%	2nd
715.40	Pigeon Timers	90¢ each +13.0	36¢ each +5.2		W.Germ, Switz, Japan (4)	79,425		
715.60	Time switches with watch or clock movements, not over $1.10/each	13.75¢ each +16.0	5.5¢ each +6.4		Chi(T), W.Germ Japan (3)	9,158		

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715.62	Time switches with watch or clock movements, $1.10 to $2.25/each	25¢ each +16.0	10¢ each +6.4		Hong Kong, Fr., Chi(T) (3)	35,080		
715.64	Time switches with watch or clock movements, $2.25 to $5/each	37.5¢ each +10.0	15¢ each +4.0		Japan, Mexico, Chi(T) (8)	2,380,449		
*715.66	Time switches with watch or clock movements, $5 to $10/each	75¢ each +10.0	30¢ each +2.5		Japan, Italy, Korea R (10)	349,694		
715.68	Time switches with watch or clock movements, over $10/each	$1.12 each +16.0	45¢ each +6.4		Japan, Malaysia, W. Germ (16)	2,352,410	2.11%	7th
716.06	Watch movements with or without dials or hands, over 17 jewels, over $15/each	$5.37 each	$2.15 each		Switz, Denmark, N.Zeal (4)	471,111		
720.20	Watch cases, wholly or almost wholly of gold and/or platinum	37¢ each +15.0	15¢ each +6.0		Japan, Switz, W.Germ (10)	12,629,108	0.04%	7th
720.21	Watch case parts, wholly or almost wholly of gold; bezels, backs, centers	18¢ each +15.0	8.0		Switz, Italy, W.Germ (4)	380,621		
720.24	Watch cases, wholly or in part of silver, or with precious or semi precious or imitation gemstones	20¢ each +15.0	8¢ each +6.0		Japan, Hong Kong Switz (15)	12,494,111	0.29%	8th
720.32	Clock cases & parts thereof, over 50% by weight of precious metal	18.5	7.4		Hungary, W.Germ Switz (5)	53,426		
720.40	Watch & clock dials, under 1.77 inches in width	1.2¢ each +22.5	0.5¢ each +9.0		Switz, W.Germ, UK (18)	2,730,287	0.05%	15th
720.70	Balance assemblies for watch assemblies	each assembly 17.5¢	each assembly 7¢		Switz, W.Germ Japan (5)	201,847		

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722.02	Photographic motion-picture cameras, value under $50/each	12.0	4.5		Japan, Chi(T) W. Germ (3)		1,703,114	
722.10	Photographic cameras (not motion picture); lens of more than 50$ value of camera	12.5	5.0		Japan, W.Germ Nether 96)	1,982,210		
722.12	Photographic, fixed-focus, camera	10.0	4.0		Chi(T), Jap,Can (21)	37,614,953	9.63$	3rc
722.14	Photographic, other than fixed-focus, cameras	17.0	6.8		Macao,Chi(T),Jap (7)	1,911,473	5.49$	4th
722.40	Projectors, other than motion-picture projectors	17.5	7.0		Jap,Can,WG (22)	6,448,117	29.93$	2nc
722.46	Combination camera-projectors	17.5	7.0		Jap.WG,Denmark (6)	65,864		
722.50	Parts of any projector or camera-projector	17.5	7.0		HK,UK,Jap (20)	3,323,473	11.23$	5th
722.52	Editors, editor-splicers, for motion-picture film, & parts thereof	17.5	7.8		W.Germ, Japan UK	1,032,408	0.23$	21s
722.70	Photographic projection screens	10.0	4.0		Can,Jap,UK	194,301	42.96$	1st
**722.78	Photographic range finders	12.5	5.0		Switz,Jap,Can (5)	85,237	8.17$	3rc
724.10	Motion-picture film on which pictures and/or sound have been recorded except newsreels (current)	per linear ft. 0.48¢	per linear ft. FREE		UK, Can, Italy (85)	21,506,017	14.02$	2nc
725.05	Guitars, valued not over $100	17.0	6.8		Chi(T),Kor.R, Jap (16)	18,968,476	0.59$	5tr
725.20	Brass wind instruments, value not over $10	5.0	FREE		India,Chi(M),Pakis (6)	125,883		
725.46	Electronic fretted stringed instruments	17.0	6.8		Jap,Kor.R,Chi(T)(8)	9,362,175	0.03$	7tr

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725.47	Electronic musical instruments (not as above) e.g. organs, synthesizers	17.0	6.8		Japan, Italy Hong Kong (15)	53,843,303	0.13%	12th
726.20	Bow Hair	20.0	8.2		WG, Jap,Korea R (6)	69,719	4.59%	6th
727.15	Bent-wood furniture and parts thereof	12.5	6.6		Rom,Pold,Chi(T)(24)	11,966,228	0.69%	6th
727.45	Furniture, of textile material, except cotton	17.5	7.0		Can,Chi(T),Mex,(89)	4,527,537	72.52%	1st
727.47	Furniture, of reinforced or laminated plastic	15.0	6.0		Can,Mex.Italy (22)	5,043,834	25.56%	1st
727.82	Pillows, cushions, mattresses, of cotton	15.0	6.0		Chi(T),Italy, Haiti (23)	329,114	14.23%	9th
730.23	Rifles, value not over $5/each	19.5	8.1		Portugal (1)	3,031		
730.25	Rifles, $5-$10/each	22.7	9.1		Italy,Austria (2)	20,319		
730.27	Rifles, $10-$25/each	15.7	6.3		WG, Austria, Spain (9)	124,282		
730.29	Rifles, $25-$50/each	18.2	7.5		Phil R,Brazil,Spain(7)	572,160		
730.37	Shotguns, value not over $5/each	25.0	10.0					
730.39	Shotguns, $5-$10/each	20.8	8.4		USSR,Belg,WG (3)	13,480		
730.41	Shotguns, $10-$25/each	13.2	5.3					
730.51	Combination shotguns & rifles, value not over $5/each	13.5	6.9					
730.53	Combination shotguns & rifles, $5-$10/each	13.5	6.9		Jap,Italy,Braz (19)	7,242,444	0.14%	11th

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730.55	Combination shotguns & rifles, $10-$25/each	13.5	6.9					
730.57	Combination shotguns & rifles, $25-$50/each	13.5	5.4					
730.59	Combination shotguns & rifles, over $50/each	13.5	5.4		Belg,Finld,Jap (8)	1,451,840		
730.61	Pistol & revolver parts	21.0	8.4		Italy,WG,Fr (19)	7,566,445	0.06$	15th
730.77	Combination shotguns & rifle parts	13.5	5.4		Finld,WG, Can (3)	56,953	1.52$	3rd
730.80	Pistols designed to fire only blank ammunition	21.0	8.4		Italy, Korea, WG (7)	336,066	0.71$	4th
730.90	Cartridges &: empty cartridges shells	12.5	5.7		Korea R, W.Germ Israel (30)	17,737,123	3.38$	8th
731.05	Snelled fish hooks	12.5	5.0		Korea, Phil, Singapore (10)	2,232,831		
731.06	Other than snelled fish hooks	15.0	6.0		Norway,Jap,Fr (11)	7,754,572	0.24$	9th
731.10	Fishing baskets or creels	12.5	5.0		Chi(T), Korea,R,Jap(15)	956,786	1.03$	8th
731.15	Fishing rods and parts thereof	16.5	7.6		Chi(T),Korea R,Jap(18)	47,093,240	0.08$	13th
731.20	Fishing reels, valued not over $2.70/each	23.0	9.2		Korea R, Chi(T),Mex (8)	5,423,357		
731.26	Fishing reels, parts thereof	13.5	5.4		Jap,Fr,Sweden (12)	1,171,121	5.44$	5th
731.30	Fishing casts or leaders	17.5	7.0		Korea R,Chi(T),Jap (5)	1,42,526		
731.44	Fishing line packaged for retail sale, not of cotton or flax	13.5	5.4		Japan, W.Germ France (10)	2,082,379	0.04$	6th
731.50	Fish landing nets	12.5	5.0		Chi(T),Korea R, Chi(M)(8)	756,785	0.43$	7th

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732.04	Bicycles, with both wheels less than 19" diameter, $6.25-$8.33 1/3 each	93.5¢ each	45¢ each					
732.10	Bicycles, wheels 19" - 25" diameter, value $10 - $13.33 1/3 each	$1.50 each	60¢ each		Jap (1)	2,511		
732.30	Bicycle frames, value not over $4.15 2/3 each	15.0	7.2		Jap,Chi(T),Korea R(3)	53,194		
732.35	Coaster brakes designed for single-speed bicycles	15.0	6.0		Jap,WG,Mex (8)	8,508,911		
732.38	Three-speed hubs, whether or not inc. coaster brakes, caliper brakes	15.0	6.0		Jap, Italy, Chi(T) (15)	15,827,431	0.01%	13th
732.41	Variable speed hungs, except three speed	15.0	6.0		Jap, Italy, Fr (13)	22,274,846	1.2%	7th
732.43	Doll carriages, doll strollers and parts thereof	17.5	7.8		Pold, WG, HK (12)	445,765	7.51	4th
734.05	Bagatelle, pool & billiard balls	20.0	8.2		Belg, Chi(T) Italy(4)	1,207,412		
734.48	Badminton equipment, and parts thereof	14.0	5.6		Chi(T),Jap,Chi(M)(3)	165,604		
735.09	Inflatable beach balls, toy balls	12.0	6.0		Chi(T), Korea, R, Japan (17)	19,576,959	0.05?	15th
735.10	Noninflatable hollow balls, not over 7¼" diameter	17.5	7.8		Chi(T), Australia Hong Kong (12)	855,104	0.16%	10th
735.11	Sponge Rubber Balls	13.5	6.9		Chi(T),Sweden,HK (7)	230,000		
737.21	Doll clothing imported separately	17.5	8.0		HK,Chi(T),Phil,R(22)	20,855,531	0.002%	20th
737.25	Stuffed toy figures of animate objectives (ex. dolls) not over 10" high	28.0	11.2		Chi(T), Korea R. Chi(M) (10)	1,719,789		

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737.35	Toy figures of animate objects (ex. dolls) wholly or almost wholly metal	10.5	4.2		HG, Chi(T), Korea (16)	12,441,216	0.90%	6th
**737.45	Toy figures of animate objects, with spring mechanisms wholly or almost wholly metal	12.0	5.8		HG, Chi(T), Korea (16)	11,468,281	0.04%	10t
**737.60	Toy musical instruments	16.0	6.4		HG,Chi(T),Jap(26)	6,427,805	4.53%	7th
737.70	Confetti, paper spirals & streamers; party favours	10.0	4.0		Chi(T),HK, Korea R (15)	3,308,307	0.61%	11th
737.85	Kites	17.5	7.8		HK, Chi(T) Can	608,474	11.12%	3rd
740.34	Watch bracelets, not over $5/doz.	35.0	14.0		HK, Thai, Jap(12)	6,210,232	0.06%	10th
740.35	Watch bracelets, over $5/doz.	35.0	14.0		HK, Jap, Switz (24)	35,440,690	0.14%	15th
740.55	Crucifixes & medals, of precious metals	17.5	7.8		Italy,Portg,Mex (18)	1,302,255	0.07%	15th
741.10	Imitation pearls & pearl beads, not strung & not set	20.0	8.0		Japan, Spain, W. Germ (13)	1,467,632		
**741.40	Metal rondelles for use in jewellery manufacture	20.0	8.0		Austria, Czech, Japan (8)	68,210		
745.20	Buttons, of pearl or shell	.87¢ per line per gross +12.5	.35¢ per line per gross +5.0		Japan, Italy, Spain (10)	1,028,382		
745.40	Button blanks & molds, and parts of buttons	28.5	11.4		WG, HK,Switz (9)	231,694		
745.50	Safety pins, hair pins, plated with precious metal	25.0	10.0		Chi(T), Fr,Can (6)	11,261	8.10%	3rd
745.52	Dress makers' or common pins	20.0	8.2		Malaysia,Jap,Spain(14)	641,549	4.51%	7th

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745.56	Safety pins, not plated with precious metal	22.5	9.0		Malaysia,HK,UK(8)	2,190,373	0.23%	7th
*748.15	Festooning of tinsel, lamé, metallized yarns, etc.	17.5	7.0		Chi(T),HK,Italy(13)	514,385	0.27%	11th
748.20	Artificial flowers, fruits, foliage, etc. wholly of plastic	21.0	8.4		Chi(T),Chi(M), Thailand (17)	5,053,096	1.20%	9th
748.21	Artificial flowers, fruits, foliage, etc., of other than plastic	42.5	17.0	1988	Chi(T),Chi(M) Macao (24)	29,799,553	0.30%	15th
750.10	Combs, over $4.50/gross; wholly or almost wholly of rubber	17.4	7.8		WG, HK, Austria(13)	623,687	0.12%	11th
750.40	Tooth brushes incl. mechanical	.4¢ each +8.5	.2¢ each +3.4		Hg.Kong (Chi(T) Jap (21)	6,441,806	0.86%	12th
750.80	Paint rollers	16.0	7.5		WG, Italy, HK (10)	98,088	0.29%	10th
751.05	Umbrellas	20.0	8.2		Chi(T), HK, Korea R (34)	51,170,915	0.03%	18th
*751.10	Walking sticks, canes, whips, riding crops, value under $5/doz.	12.5	5.0		Chi(T), India, Bangladesh (5)	46,994		
*755.15	Fireworks	12¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.		Chi(M),Chi(T), Hong Kong (15)	40,137,682	0.13%	7th
755.20	Flares and other chemical signals	16.0	7.5		UK, WG, Can (9)	321,340	4.17%	3rd
755.30	Alcohol, gas, kerosene treated with metallic oxides or other chemicals	13.5	6.9		Malta, Brazil, W.Germ (10)	731,233	1.05%	5th
755.35	Ferrocerium and other pyrophoric alloys	50¢ per lb. 6.0	22¢ per lb. 2.6		France, Jap, Brazil (7)	1,092,173		

* All % duty are ad. valorem unless otherwise specified.

** These items to be followed by the "harmonized system" in a negative way for Canadians (i.e. upwards)

BASE YEAR: 1982 SCHEDULE SEVEN: SPECIFIED PRODUCTS

Schedule Number	Articles	Rate From Which Staged*	Rates Of Duty, 1987*	Effective Date	Major Supp's (Total # of Suppliers)	Total U.S. Imports $	CDA's $ of Total US Imports $	CDA's Posn
'756.02	Cigarette lighters of precious metal (except silver) and/or precious or semi-precious stones	15.0	7.2		Fr, Japan W.Germ (11)	166,104	0.15%	11th
756.10	Tabletop cigarette lighters	12.0	4.8		Jap, Switz, Korea, R. (23)	2,324,788	0.22%	16th
756.15	Cigarette lighters, parts thereof	25.0	10.0		Jap, UK, HK (18)	5,076,435	7.27%	15th
756.21	Tobacco pipes & pipe bowls, not over $5/doz.; of brierwood or root	2.5¢ each +40.0	1¢ each +16.0	1989	Italy, Greece (12)	2,840		
756.25	Tobacco pipes & pipe bowls, over $5/doz.	1.2¢ each +10.0	0.5¢ each +4.0		Italy, UK, Israel (21)	7,121,688	0.46%	15th
756.40	Cigar & cigarette holders, of metal	17.5	7.0		HK, Chi(T), Jap(4)	13,722		
756.45	Cigar & cigarette holders, of other than metal	1.25¢ each +7.5	0.5¢ each +3.0		HK, Jap, WG (10)	1,337,792	0.56%	5th
760.05	Fountain pens, ball-point pens, combination pens/pencils	2¢ each +13.5	0.8¢ each +5.4		Japan, W.Germ Chi(T) (28)	33,993,829	0.23%	15th
760.10	Refillable pencils, with mechanical extending/ retracting action	16.6	6.6		Japan, France Venezuela (16)	1,299,215	3.17%	8th
760.15	Marking pens, with wick-like tip of felt or other material	20.0	8.0		Japan, Italy W. Germ (19)	21,105,877	0.44%	8th
760.36	Refill cartridges (for pens)	2¢ each +13.5	0.8¢ each +5.4		Japan, W.Germ, Hong Kong (12)	1,705,784	0.08%	11th
790.00	Artificial eyes, except prosthetic articles	16.0	6.4		Japan, W.Germ, Chi(T)	1,890,338	0.65%	4th

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