EXCLUDED PRODUCTS TO LDC's

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

NONAGRICULTURAL ARTICLES INDICATED BY LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOTIFIED THEIR INTENTION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS AS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THEIR EXPORTS AND WHICH ARE EXCEPTED FROM THE UNITED STATES OFFER OF A LINEAR TARIFF REDUCTION OR EXCLUDED FOR NONPARTICIPANT REASONS FROM THE UNITED STATES OFFER OF A LINEAR TARIFF REDUCTION

Geneva, Switzerland

May 1, 1965

Table of Contents

	Page
Statement of the United States Offer of a Linear Tariff Reduction------	1
Nonagricultural articles excepted from the United States offer of a linear tariff reduction:	
Part 1. Economic exceptions----------	3
Part 2. Mandatory exceptions----------	15
Part 3. Technical exceptions----------	20
Nonagricultural articles excluded for nonparticipant reasons from the United States offer of a linear tariff reduction----------	35
Annex I.--Articles classified in the agricultural sector for the purpose of the United States offer of a linear tariff reduction------	36

Statement of the United States Offer of a
Linear Tariff Reduction

1

With respect to all articles not considered by the United States to be agricultural articles, as the latter are classified in Annex I, the United States is offering--

(1) a reduction of 50%, to be staged, in accordance with the decision of the Trade Negotiations Committee, in the most-favored-nation rates of duty effective on May 4, 1964, and

(2) a binding of the duty-free treatment of unbound articles which were non-dutiable on May 4, 1964,

with the omission of the articles identified as economic, mandatory, and technical exceptions and as exclusions in the document entitled "Nonagricultural Articles Excepted from the United States Offer of a Linear Tariff Reduction and Nonagricultural Articles Excluded for Nonparticipant Reasons from the United States Offer of a Linear Tariff Reduction" dated November 16, 1964. In the following pages are listed the nonagricultural excepted or excluded articles which have been identified by participating less-developed countries as of special interest to their exports.

For the purpose of this listing the articles of export interest to less-developed countries are those submitted as being of special interest by participating less-developed countries. Due to the lack of precision in descriptions of the products submitted, substantial difficulties have been experienced in identifying in the United States tariff nomenclature the corresponding articles which were actually intended to be designated by the less-developed countries. In cases of doubt, the article has been included in the present listing if it is a United States exception or exclusion.

Item descriptions used in the present listing are abbreviated. The coverage of complete TSUS items in the list is governed by the coverage of the corresponding items as specified in the "Tariff Schedules of the United States, Effective August 31, 1963." The coverage of incomplete (i.e., "part") TSUS items in the list will be specified in the course of bilateral discussions with the United States Delegation.

For the TSUS items contained in this list all related provisions in the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN) are shown. In many instances the correspondence between the TSUS item and the BTN item is chiefly of a theoretical legal nature and not of commercial significance. Such relationships are indicated by an asterisk (*) on the BTN item. Several of the related BTN items have not been indicated by participating less-developed countries as of special interest to their exports.

The term "May 4, 1964, effective rate of duty" is used in the present list to designate the rate of duty assessed in practice as of May 4, 1964. The term "May 4, 1964, statutory rate of duty" is used to designate the TSUS Column 1 rate of duty contained in TSUS Schedules 1 through 7 on May 4, 1964.

With respect to the wool textile articles which come within the note attached to the United States concession granted on raw wool and which are identified by the symbol # against the TSUS item number in the economic exceptions list, the United States will offer a tariff reduction in that part of the duties which compensates for the duty on raw wool to the extent that the United States may offer a reduction in the duty on raw wool itself at a later stage in the negotiations.

For certain articles, whose bound rates of duty were suspended by Presidential Proclamation 3564, the United States offers both a linear tariff reduction (from the May 4, 1964, effective rate of duty) and a reduction of 50% in the bound rates of duty, on the condition that the European Economic Community grant a satisfactory concession with respect to poultry. Among such articles the following have been indicated by participating less-developed countries as of special interest to their exports.

TSUS item	BTN	Article
		Brandy:
ex 168.20	ex 22.09	In containers each holding not over 1 gallon: Valued over $9.00 per gallon
ex 168.22	ex 22.09	In containers each holding over 1 gallon: Valued over $9.00 per gallon

The receipt of this document by a contracting party does not necessarily imply recognition by the Government of the United States of less-developed country status of that recipient for purposes of the GATT Sixth Round of Trade Negotiations.

Nonagricultural Articles Indicated by Participating Less-Developed Countries as of Special Interest to their Exports and which are Excepted from the United States Offer of a Linear Tariff Reduction

Part 1.-Economic Exceptions

TSUS item	BTN item	Brief description	Rate of duty May 4, 1964 "Effective"	Rate of duty May 4, 1964 "Statutory"	Rate of duty offered	U.S. imports in 1961 (Total and 3 leading suppliers) Country	Value ($1,000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(# = wool note)	(* = trade unlikely)		(* = rate bound in GATT)				
		TSUS Schedule 1.-Animal and Vegetable Products					
		Sardines, in oil;					
112.58	ex 16.04	Valued 18 to 23 cents per pound, not skinned or boned: Smoked.....	12.5% ad val.*	12.5% ad val.*	11.5% ad val.	Total	48
						Denmark	24
						Norway	19
						Spain	2
112.66	ex 16.04	Valued 18 to 23 cents per pound, skinned or boned.....	30% ad val.	30% ad val.	20% ad val.	Total	-
112.70	ex 16.04	Valued 23 to 30 cents per pound, not skinned or boned:					
		Ex Smoked.....	15% ad val.*	15% ad val.*	11.5% ad val.	Total	219
						Norway	153
						Denmark	32
						Portugal	30
		Ex Not smoked.....	15% ad val.*	15% ad val.*		Total	349
						Portugal	172
						Morocco	118
						Venezuela	48
112.74	ex 16.04	Valued 23 to 30 cents per pound, skinned or boned.....	30% ad val.	30% ad val.	20% ad val.	Total	-
112.78	ex 16.04	Valued over 30 cents per pound, not skinned or boned: Smoked.....	12.5% ad val.*	12.5% ad val.*	11.5% ad val.	Total	6,963
						Norway	6,240
						Denmark	525
						EEC	87
112.82	ex 16.04	Valued over 30 cents per pound, not skinned or boned: Not smoked.....	15% ad val.*	15% ad val.*		Total	524
						Portugal	273
						Morocco	84
						Norway	68
112.86	ex 16.04	Valued over 30 cents per pound skinned or boned.....	24% ad val.*	24% ad val.*	20% ad val.	Total	2,432
						Portugal	2,387
						EEC	14
						Venezuela	12
						Morocco	12
		TSUS Schedule 2.-Wood and Paper; Printed Matter					
ex 240.18	ex 44.15	Philippine mahogany plywood.....	20% ad val.*	20% ad val.*	15% ad val.	Total	41,146
						Japan	26,417
						Philippines	8,535
						Taiwan	4,634
		TSUS Schedule 3.-Textile Fibers and Textile Products					
307.50#	ex 53.05	Tops, wool or hair, processed, not spun.....	27.75¢ per lb. + 6.25% ad val.* (AVE=31.0)	27.75¢ per lb. + 6.25% ad val.* (AVE=31.0)		Total	3,811
						United King.	1,897
						Uruguay	1,061
						South Africa	299

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(# = wool note)	(* = trade unlikely)	TSUS Schedule 3.-Textile Fibers and Textile Products--Continued	(* = rate bound in GATT)				
307.52#	ex 53.01 ex 53.02* ex 53.05	Wool or hair, except tops, processed, not spun.....	27.75¢ per lb. + 6.25% ad val.* (AVE=18.6)	27.75¢ per lb. + 6.25% ad val.* (AVE=18.6)		Total Switzerland EEC Canada	21 15 5 1
307.54#	ex 53.06 ex 53.07 ex 53.08 ex 53.10 ex 58.07*	Wool or hair yarn, n.e.s.....	30¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.* (AVE=27.6)	30¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.* (AVE=27.6)		Total EEC Japan Switzerland	12,651 6,345 3,747 802
336.10#	ex 53.11	Wool hand-woven fabrics, vegetable-fiber warp, not over 4 ounces per square yard.....	30¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.* (AVE=28.3) 1/	30¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.* (AVE=28.3) 1/	30¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val. (AVE=15.8) 1/	Total	-
336.15#	ex 53.11	Wool hand-woven fabrics, vegetable-fiber warp, over 4 ounces per square yard.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 25% ad val.* (AVE=38.7)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 25% ad val.* (AVE=38.7)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 12.5% ad val. (AVE=26.2)	Total United King EEC Japan	2,048 1,564 160 160
336.20#	ex 53.11	Wool woven fabrics for religious apparel, over $4 per pound, vegetable-fiber warp, not over 4 ounces per square yard.....	30¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.* (AVE=28.3)	30¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.* (AVE=28.3)	30¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val. (AVE=15.8)	Total	-
336.25#	ex 53.11	Wool woven fabrics for religious apparel, over $4 per pound, vegetable-fiber warp, over 4 ounces per square yard.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 25% ad val.* (AVE=29.2)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 25% ad val.* (AVE=29.2)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 12.5% ad val. (AVE=16.7)	Total Switzerland EEC Japan	160 150 8 2
336.30#	ex 53.11	Wool woven fabrics, other: Not over 4 ounces per square yard, vegetable-fiber warp, not over $1.23-2/3 per pound.....	30¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.* (AVE=95.0)	30¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.* (AVE=95.0)	30¢ per lb. + 30% ad val. (AVE=65.0)	Total	-
336.35#	ex 53.11	Not over 4 ounces per square yard, vegetable-fiber warp, over $1.23-2/3 to $2 per pound.....	$1.06 per lb.* (AVE=68.0)	$1.06 per lb.* (AVE=68.0)	68¢ per lb. (AVE=43.6)	Total	-
336.40#	ex 53.11	Not over 4 ounces per square yard, vegetable-fiber warp, over $2 per pound.....	30¢ per lb. + 38% ad val.* (AVE=46.3)	30¢ per lb. + 38% ad val.* (AVE=46.3)	30¢ per lb. + 19% ad val. (AVE=27.3)	Total Japan Switzerland United King	17 12 4 1
336.50#	ex 53.11	Over 4 ounces per square yard, not over $1.26-2/3 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 60% ad val.* (AVE=111.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 60% ad val.* (AVE=111.0)		Total EEC Greece United King	2,393 2,356 16 14
336.55#	ex 53.11	Over 4 ounces per square yard, over $1.26-2/3 to $2 per pound.....	$1.135 per lb.* (AVE=70.3)	$1.135 per lb.* (AVE=70.3)		Total EEC Japan UK	1,517 951 283 230

1/ Based on imports in 1962.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(# = wool note)	(* = trade unlikely)		(* = rate bound in GATT)				
		TSUS Schedule 3.-Textile Fibers and Textile Products--Continued					
336.60#	ex 53.11	Wool woven fabrics, other--Continued: Over 4 ounces per square yard, over $2 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 38% ad val.* (AVE=47.2)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 38% ad val.* (AVE=47.2)		Total Japan United King EEC	56,405 22,276 20,541 11,354
345.30#	ex 60.01	Wool knit fabrics.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=31.7)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=31.7)		Total EEC United King Switzerland	5,115 3,656 1,156 193
346.52#	ex 58.04 ex 60.01*	Wool pile fabrics.....	33¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.* (AVE=41.3)	33¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.* (AVE=41.3)	33¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val. (AVE=28.8)	Total EEC United King Canada	233 190 39 3
346.82#	ex 53.11	Wool tufted fabrics.....	33¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.* (AVE=41.0)	33¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.* (AVE=41.0)	33¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val. (AVE=28.5)	Total	-
357.10#	ex 53.11	Wool woven tapestry fabrics, etc., not over $2 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 18% ad val.* (AVE=41.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 18% ad val.* (AVE=41.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 9% ad val. (AVE=32.0)	Total EEC Denmark Sweden	82 55 14 9
357.15#	ex 53.11	Wool woven tapestry fabrics, etc., over $2 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 14% ad val.* (AVE=25.1)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 14% ad val.* (AVE=25.1)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 7% ad val. (AVE=18.1)	Total Denmark Sweden EEC	831 250 181 113
357.20#	ex 53.11	Wool woven green billiard cloths.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* (AVE=39.9)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* (AVE=39.9)		Total EEC United King Canada	138 125 13 X
361.07	ex 58.02	Floor coverings of cords, strips, etc., over 50 percent wool, not over 40 cents per square foot.....	15% ad val.*	15% ad val.*		Total Japan	3,003 3,003
361.10	ex 58.02	Floor coverings of cords, strips, etc., over 50 percent wool, over 40 cents per square foot.....	30% ad val.*	30% ad val.*		Total Japan Hong Kong United King	71 48 18 4
363.10#	ex 62.01	Ornamented wool blankets, not over 3 yards..	30¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.* (AVE=40.0)	30¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.* (AVE=40.0)	30¢ per lb. + 15% ad val. (AVE=25.0)	Total	-
363.15#	ex 62.01	Ornamented wool blankets, over 3 yards.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 25% ad val.* (AVE=38.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 25% ad val.* (AVE=38.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 12.5% ad val. (AVE=25.5)	Total	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(# = wool note)	(* = trade unlikely)		(* = rate bound in GATT)				
		TSUS Schedule 3.-Textile Fibers and Textile Products--Continued					
363.65#	ex 62.01	Wool blankets, not ornamented, not over 3 yards.....	30¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.* (AVE=44.8)	30¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.* (AVE=44.8)	30¢ per lb. + 15% ad val. (AVE=29.8)	Total United King EEC Finland	598 458 129 5
363.70#	ex 62.01	Wool blankets, not ornamented, over 3 yards..	37.5¢ per lb.+ 25% ad val.* (AVE=40.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 25% ad val.* (AVE=40.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 12.5% ad val. (AVE=27.5)	Total	-
364.20#	ex 58.03 ex 62.02	"Other" wool tapestries, etc., not over $2 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 18% ad val.* (AVE=40.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 18% ad val.* (AVE=40.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 9% ad val. (AVE=31.0)	Total	-
364.22#	ex 58.03 ex 62.02	"Other" wool tapestries, etc., over $2 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 14% ad val.* (AVE=19.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 14% ad val.* (AVE=19.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 7% ad val. (AVE=12.0)	Total Denmark Sweden United King Portugal	17 8 4 2 2
367.05#	ex 60.05	"Other" wool furnishings, not ornamented: Knit, not over $5 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* (AVE=40.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* (AVE=40.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 15% ad val. (AVE=25.0)	Total	-
367.10#	ex 60.05	Knit, over $5 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=25.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=25.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 10% ad val. (AVE=15.0)	Total	-
367.15#	ex 62.02	Pile or tufted.....	33¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.* (AVE=33.0)	33¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.* (AVE=33.0)	33¢ per lb. + 10% ad val. (AVE=23.0)	Total EEC	9 9
ex 372.10	ex 60.05* ex 61.06	Wool mufflers, etc., ornamented.....	42.5% ad val.*	42.5% ad val.*	32% ad val.	Total Japan EEC United King	702 343 260 39
372.25#	ex 60.05	Wool mufflers, etc., not ornamented: Knit, for infants.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 32% ad val.* (AVE=41.6)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 32% ad val.* (AVE=41.6)		Total EEC United King Japan	16 12 3 1
372.30#	ex 60.05	Knit (except infants'), not over $5 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* (AVE=54.8)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* (AVE=54.8)		Total EEC Norway Peru	2 2 X X
372.35#	ex 60.05	Knit (except infants'), over $5 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=27.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=27.0)		Total	-
372.40#	ex 61.06	Not knit, not over $4 per pound.....	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.* (AVE=32.1)	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.* (AVE=32.1)		Total Japan EEC United King	6 4 1 1
372.45#	ex 61.06	Not knit, over $4 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 21% ad val.* (AVE=26.9)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 21% ad val.* (AVE=26.9)		Total Japan EEC United King	291 185 31 21
373.15#	ex 60.05 ex 61.07	Wool neckties, not ornamented.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 21% ad val.* (AVE=26.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 21% ad val.* (AVE=26.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 10.5% ad val. (AVE=15.5)	Total EEC United King Japan	47 26 7 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(# = wool note)	(* = trade unlikely)		(* = rate bound in GATT)				
		TSUS Schedule 3.-Textile Fibers and Textile Products--Continued					
		Wool hosiery, ornamented or lace or net:					
374.20	ex 60.03	Embroidered, not over $3.50 per dozen pairs.....	50% ad val.*	50% ad val.*		Total	-
374.25	ex 60.03	Embroidered, over $3.50 per dozen pairs.....	34% ad val.	34% ad val.		Total United King EEC Switzerland	12 9 2 1
374.30	ex 60.03	Not embroidered.....	42.5% ad val.*	42.5% ad val.*		Total	-
374.50#	ex 60.03	Wool hosiery, other, not ornamented.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=28.5)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=28.5)		Total United King EEC Norway	2,535 2,116 253 90
378.35#	ex 60.04	Wool knit underwear, not ornamented.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 13.5% ad val.* (AVE=21.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 13.5% ad val.* (AVE=21.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 6.75% ad val. (AVE=14.2)	Total United King Israel Switzerland Canada	49 36 7 2 2
378.40#	ex 61.03 ex 61.04*	Wool underwear, not knit, not ornamented, not over $4 per pound.....	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.* (AVE=29.9)	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.* (AVE=29.9)	25¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val. (AVE=19.4)	Total Japan EEC United King	12 9 2 1
378.45#	ex 61.03 ex 61.04*	Wool underwear, not knit, not ornamented, over $4 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 21% ad val.* (AVE=26.6)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 21% ad val.* (AVE=26.6)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 10.5% ad val. (AVE=16.1)	Total United King EEC Ireland	97 75 14 5
ex 380.03	ex 60.04 ex 60.05 ex 61.01 ex 61.03* ex 61.11*	Men's and boys' ornamented wool wearing apparel.....	42.5% ad val.*	42.5% ad val.*		Total EEC Japan Hong Kong	431 160 119 71
		Men's and boys' wool wearing apparel, not ornamented:					
380.57#	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	Knit, not over $5 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* (AVE=42.9)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* (AVE=42.9)		Total EEC Hong Kong Japan	1,598 1,040 223 170
380.60#	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	Knit, over $5 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=26.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=26.0)		Total United King EEC Japan	5,198 1,604 1,551 1,006
380.63#	ex 61.01 ex 61.03 ex 61.11*	Not knit, not over $4 per pound.....	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.* (AVE=32.5)	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.* (AVE=32.5)		Total EEC Japan Hong Kong	2,396 959 528 255
380.66#	ex 61.01 ex 61.03 ex 61.11*	Not knit, over $4 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 21% ad val.* (AVE=26.1)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 21% ad val.* (AVE=26.1)		Total United King EEC Japan	6,289 1,959 1,597 1,558

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(# = Wool note)	(* = trade unlikely)		(* = rate bound in Gatt)				
		TSUS Schedule 3.-Textile Fibers and Textile Products--Continued					
ex 382.03	ex 60.04 ex 60.05 ex 61.02 ex 61.04 ex 61.08* ex 61.11* ex 65.05	Women's, girls', infants' ornamented wool apparel.....	42.5% ad val.*	42.5% ad val.*		Total EEC Hong Kong Japan	3,143 1,209 816 701
382.48#	ex 60.04* ex 60.05 ex 65.05	Infants' wool knit outerwear, not ornamented.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 32% ad val.* (AVE=37.3)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 32% ad val.* (AVE=37.3)		Total Japan EEC United King.	525 248 204 26
382.54#	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	Women's and girls' wool wearing apparel, not ornamented: Knit, not over $5 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* (AVE=40.1)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* (AVE=40.1)		Total EEC Hong Kong Japan	4,649 3,372 669 449
382.57#	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	Knit, over $5 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=24.1)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=24.1)		Total EEC Japan United King	37,533 20,868 6,959 5,098
382.60#	ex 61.02 ex 61.04* ex 61.11*	Not knit, not over $4 per pound.....	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.* (AVE=34.1)	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.* (AVE=34.1)		Total EEC Japan Hong Kong	4,059 2,864 664 255
382.63#	ex 61.02 ex 61.04* ex 61.11*	Not knit, over $4 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 21% ad val.* (AVE=25.5)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 21% ad val.* (AVE=25.5)		Total EEC United King Canada	3,804 1,568 1,118 308
388.10#	ex 60.05 ex 60.06*	Wool knit articles, n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not over $5 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* (AVE=50.7)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* (AVE=50.7)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 15% ad val. (AVE=35.7)	Total EEC Norway Peru	1 1 X X
388.20#	ex 60.05 ex 60.06*	Wool knit articles, n.s.p.f., not ornamented, over $5 per pound.....	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=25.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 20% ad val.* (AVE=25.0)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 10% ad val. (AVE=15.0)	Total	-
388.30#	ex 60.05 ex 61.11* ex 62.05	Wool articles, n.s.p.f., not ornamented, pile or tufted construction.....	33¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.* (AVE=31.1)	33¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.* (AVE=31.1)	33¢ per lb. + 10% ad val. (AVE=21.1)	Total EEC	17 17

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		TSUS Schedule 5.-Nonmetallic Minerals and Products					
546.35	ex 70.13 ex 70.19* ex 98.14*	Household glassware, n.e.s., bubble glass..	25.5% ad val.*	25.5% ad val.*		Total EEC Japan Mexico	1,482 1,374 48 33
546.41	ex 70.13	Glass smokers' articles, not over $1.....	24% ad val.*	24% ad val.*		Total Japan EEC India	924 357 290 99
546.51	ex 70.13 ex 70.19* ex 98.14*	Household glassware, n.e.s., not over $1 each.....	50% ad val.*	50% ad val.*		Total EEC Japan Sweden	6,519 1,967 1,170 681
546.53	ex 70.13 ex 70.19* ex 98.14*	Household glassware, n.e.s., $1 to $3 each.....	35% ad val.*	35% ad val.*		Total EEC Czech. Japan	2,287 1,464 208 201
		TSUS Schedule 6.-Metals and Metal Products					
ex 687.50	ex 85.21	Television picture tubes.....	12% ad val.*	12% ad val.*		Total EEC Japan Canada	392 31 100 250
ex 687.60	ex 85.21	Electronic receiving tubes.....	12.5% ad val.*	12.5% ad val.*		Total Japan EEC U. Kingdom	8,683 3,625 2,801 1,549
		TSUS Schedule 7.-Specified Products; Miscellaneous and Nonenumerated Products					
ex 700.26	ex 64.02	Welt footwear, leather, $5-$6.80 per pair...	34¢ per pair* (AVE=7.1)	34¢ per pair * (AVE=7.1)	5% ad val.	Total U. Kingdom Canada EEC	1,812 704 609 437
ex 700.27	ex 64.02	Welt footwear (except ski boots), over $6.80 per pair.....	5% ad val. *	5% ad val.*		Total U. Kingdom Switzerland EEC	3,572 1,918 692 540
700.35	ex 64.02	Men's and boys' leather footwear, n.s.p.f...	10% ad val. *	10% ad val.*	8.5% ad val.	Total EEC Spain U. Kingdom	11,167 8,097 781 769
ex 700.40	ex 64.02	Women's and girls' leather footwear not over $2.50 per pair.....	20% ad val. *	20% ad val. *	15% ad val.	Total EEC Japan Mexico	9,577 8,623 657 139

Part 1.-Economic Exceptions--Continued

1 (# = wool note)	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		TSUS Schedule 7.-Specified Products; Miscellaneous and Nonenumerated Products--Continued					
700.50	ex 64.01	Hunting boots, galoshes, etc., rubber or plastic exterior	12.5% ad val.*	12.5% ad val.*		Total Japan U. Kingdom EEC	22,231 19,362 860 744
ex 700.65	ex 64.02	Footwear, fabric upper, leather soled, over $2.50	20% ad val. *	20% ad val. *	15% ad val.	Total Japan EEC Hong Kong	4,734 2,002 1,591 205
703.45	ex 65.01 ex 65.03	Women's and children's fur-felt hats, $9-$24 per dozen	65% ad val. *	65% ad val. *		Total EEC Czech. Austria	168 140 12 16
		Wool gloves:					
704.20	ex 60.02 ex 61.10*	Ornamented and embroidered	90% ad val.	90% ad val.	90% ad val.	Total Japan Spain EEC	6 4 1 1
704.25	ex 60.02 ex 61.10*	Ornamented, not embroidered, not appliqued, etc	45% ad val. *	45% ad val. *		Total Japan Hong Kong Taiwan	371 198 140 12
704.30	ex 60.02 ex 61.10*	Ornamented, not embroidered, appliqued, etc	50% ad val. *	50% ad val. *		Total Japan Hong Kong EEC	290 252 33 3
704.65#	ex 60.02 ex 61.10*	Not ornamented, over $4 per dozen pairs	37.5¢ per lb.+ 25% ad val.* (AVE=32.6)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 25% ad val.* (AVE=32.6)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 18.5% ad val. (AVE=26.1)	Total Japan Philippines EEC	2,243 1,125 576 198
704.70#	ex 60.02 ex 61.10*	Wool glove linings, not ornamented	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* (AVE=38.7)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* AVE=38.7)	37.5¢ per lb.+ 15% ad val. (AVE=28.7)	Total EEC Japan	145 84 61
704.85	ex 60.02 ex 60.06*	Gloves of man-made fibers, knit, not ornamented	25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.* (AVE=36.9)	25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.* (AVE=36.9)		Total Japan EEC Hong Kong	4,301 1,975 1,065 913
		Leather gloves, seamed:					
705.44	ex 42.03	Men's, not lined: Hand seamed, not over $24 per dozen pairs	$6 per doz. pairs * (AVE=29.3)	$6 per doz. pairs * (AVE=29.3)		Total EEC Philippines Spain	197 134 61 2
705.46	ex 42.03	Hand seamed, over $24 per dozen pairs	25% ad val.*	25% ad val. *		Total EEC Philippines U. Kingdom	366 237 91 27

t 1.-Economic Exceptions--Continued

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		TSUS Schedule 7.-Specified Products; Miscellaneous and Nonenumerated Products--Continued					
		Leather gloves, seamed--Continued:					
		Men's, not lined--Continued:					
705.50	ex 42.03	Not hand seamed, over $30 per dozen pairs.....	25% ad val. *	25% ad val. *		Total	268
						Philippines	130
						EEC	113
						U. Kingdom	18
		Men's, lined:					
705.52	ex 42.03	Hand seamed, not over $30 per dozen pairs.....	$7.50 per doz. pairs * (AVE 29.6)	$7.50 per doz. pairs * (AVE=29.6)		Total	436
						EEC	408
						Philippines	15
						Spain	10
705.54	ex 42.03	Hand seamed, over $30 per dozen pairs.....	25% ad val. *	25% ad val. *		Total	204
						EEC	126
						Philippines	42
						U. Kingdom	36
		Hand seamed, over $20 per dozen pairs:					
705.62	ex 42.03	Not over 12 inches in length.....	35% ad val. *	35% ad val. *	31.5% ad val.	Total	333
						EEC	273
						Philippines	28
						Spain	19
705.64	ex 42.03	Over 12 inches in length.....	30% ad val. *	30% ad val. *	27% ad val.	Total	37
						EEC	32
						Philippines	4
						Czech.	1
705.66	ex 42.03	Not hand seamed, not over $15 per dozen pairs.....	$6 per doz. pairs * (AVE=44.1)	$6 per doz. pairs * (AVE=44.1)	$5.40 per doz. pairs (AVE=39.7)	Total	295
						EEC	149
						Philippines	144
						U. Kingdom	2
		Not hand seamed, over $15 per dozen pairs:					
705.68	ex 42.03	Not over 12 inches in length.....	40% ad val.*	40% ad val.*	36% ad val.	Total	3,451
						EEC	3,191
						Philippines	126
						Czech.	82
705.70	ex 42.03	Over 12 inches in length.....	35% ad val. *	35% ad val. *	31.5% ad val.	Total	3,399
						EEC	3,344
						Czech.	23
						U. Kingdom	20
		Women's or children's, lined:					
705.72	ex 42.03	Hand seamed, not over $36 per dozen pairs.....	$9 per doz. pairs * (AVE=40.4)	$9 per doz. pairs * (AVE=40.4)	$5.40 per doz. pairs (AVE=24.2)	Total	282
						EEC	213
						Philippines	48
						Spain	18
705.74	ex 42.03	Hand seamed, over $36 per dozen pairs.....	25% ad val. *	25% ad val.*	22.5% ad val.	Total	66
						U. Kingdom	31
						EEC	24
						Philippines	10
705.76	ex 42.03	Not hand seamed, not over $32 per dozen pairs.....	$8 per dox. pairs * (AVE=36.7)	$8 per doz. pairs * (AVE=36.7)	$7.20 per doz. pairs (AVE=33.0)	Total	1,613
						EEC	1,385
						Philippines	195
						Yugoslavia	12
705.78	ex 42.03	Not hand seamed, over $32 per dozen pairs.....	25% ad val. *	25% ad val. *	22.5% ad val.	Total	1,009
						EEC	848
						Philippines	120
						U. Kingdom	38
751.05	66.01	Umbrellas.....	20% ad val. *	20% ad val. *		Total	2,350
						Japan	2,060
						EEC	234
						HONG KONG	38

Statement of Justification for United States Economic Exceptions

The United States economic exceptions are justified on the following grounds:

SARDINES

TSUS 112.58	112.70	112.78	112.86
112.66	112.74	112.82	

Domestic consumption of sardines has declined steadily since 1946. The impact of this shrinking market has fallen entirely on domestic production, now only a little more than half its 1946-50 level. Imports have increased substantially and now greatly exceed domestic production. Nearly half of the domestic firms in business in 1950 have since ceased operations, and the remaining firms are operating with low profit margins. Sardines constitute the sole source of income for most of these firms, and provide a significant source of income in the small local area of the country in which the industry is concentrated. Only partial exceptions are being made, however, for the bulk of sardine imports.

WOOD PRODUCTS

TSUS ex240.18

Imports of hardwood plywood of all types have increased steadily over the past decade both in absolute terms and as a share of the domestic market. They now account for over half of total consumption and have exceeded domestic production in each of the last seven years. Most domestic mills are small and 90 percent of the total labor force is employed in mills located either in areas of severe unemployment or areas whose population is too small to warrant inclusion in labor statistics. These areas, consequently, have inherently limited employment opportunities. However, while a partial exception is being made for one type of plywood, no exception is made for all other types of either hardwood or softwood plywood.

WOOL TEXTILES

TSUS 307.50	346.52	364.22	374.30	382.57
307.52	346.82	367.05	374.50	382.60
307.64	357.10	367.10	378.35	382.63
336.10	357.15	367.15	378.40	388.10
336.15	357.20	372.10	378.45	388.20
336.20	361.07	372.25	380.03	388.30
336.25	361.10	372.30	380.57	704.20
336.30	363.10	372.35	380.60	704.25
336.35	363.15	372.40	380.63	704.30
336.40	363.65	372.45	380.66	704.65
336.50	363.70	373.15	382.03	704.70
336.55	364.20	374.20	382.48	
336.60		374.25	382.54	
345.30				

The problems of our wool textile industry are well known. The United States wool textile industry is undergoing major structural change. From 1956 to October 1964, 134 mills have closed. Woolen and worsted looms in place have declined from 16,000 in 1956 to 10,000 in 1963. Employment in this industry has declined substantially and is continuing to decline. The causes of the decline and structural adjustment in the wool textile industry include among other factors technological change, shifts in consumer demand, and increased international competition.

This process has been accompanied by a rapid rise in imports of wool textile products. In terms of raw wool content, wool textile imports have increased from 30 million pounds in 1956 to more than 80 million pounds in 1963. But the consumption of wool products in the United States in 1964 is almost unchanged from the level of 15 years ago. Thus imports now account for close to 20 percent of the United States market compared to about 12 percent five years ago. In addition, competition from other fibers has had a serious effect on the demand for wool products.

The difficulties faced by the wool textile industry would be difficult to accommodate even if the economic impact were distributed broadly throughout the country. However, much of the industry is located in small towns largely dependent on wool textile mills, or in areas of extremely high unemployment.

The United States has undertaken a program of assistance to the textile industry as a whole, to help ease the adjustments taking place. To encourage additional imports of wool products through tariff reductions would at this time intensify one of the industry's major problems, frustrate the Government's efforts, and seriously increase dislocations in the nation's economy.

However, the United States is prepared to make reductions on the compensatory portion of the duty on many items if a cut in the raw wool duty is negotiated at a later date. In addition, 35 items on the exceptions list offered for partial reduction will be given full linear reduction if raw wool duty cuts are also negotiated.

HOUSEHOLD GLASSWARE

TSUS 546.35 546.41 546.51 546.53

Imports of handmade household glassware increased 62 percent between 1958 and 1962 and now dominate the domestic market, accounting for nearly two-thirds of all consumption. The domestic industry is highly concentrated in West Virginia and other depressed areas. The firms are almost all very small and are located in small towns, and specialize almost exclusively in handmade glassware. Fifteen firms have gone out of business in the past ten years and employment in the industry has declined steadily. Alternative job opportunities for the highly skilled labor force required are minimal.

TV PICTURE TUBES

TSUS ex 687.50

Prior to the establishment of the revised tariff schedule, this item was dutiable at 30 percent. The rate was inadvertently changed to 12.5 percent in the new schedule. Because of the short time this new rate has been in effect and the lack of import experience under it, it is not considered to be in the national interest to offer a further duty reduction. If the former rate of 30 percent is restored by the Congress, as was proposed by legislation considered but not passed during the last session, the exception for this item will be withdrawn.

ELECTRONIC RECEIVING TUBES

TSUS ex 687.60

Imports of electronic receiving tubes have increased 135 percent since 1960 while domestic production has steadily and sharply declined. This industry is already experiencing substantial readjustment problems as a result of the impact of new products such as transistors and diodes and because of increased imports of like and substitute products and parts. In face of this situation and together with the prevalence of many small, specialized plants, many of them located in areas of already substantial unemployment, it does not appear likely that the industry can adjust readily to the effects of further increases in imports.

FOOTWEAR

TSUS	ex700.26	700.35	700.50
	ex700.27	ex700.40	ex700.65

Both the leather and rubber footwear industries are characterized by many small firms, low profit margins, declining production, rising imports, and concentration in small towns with few alternative employment opportunities. More than half the firms in the rubber footwear industry are located in areas considered in need of redevelopment assistance. Shipments of waterproof footwear between 1958 and 1963 declined 23 percent while imports rose 374 percent and brought their share of the domestic market up to 36 percent. No exception is requested, however, for canvas footwear, the major product of the rubber footwear industry.

Leather footwear is made by some 600 firms, typically located in small communities where they provide a major source of income. The number of firms and total employment has been declining steadily and imports now account for a major share of the domestic market in many value brackets and product lines. Production has been in a downward trend and imports have increased 50 percent over the past five years.

HEADWEAR OF FUR FELT

TSUS 703.45

Production and employment have declined persistently over the past decade in this industry. Imports now account for half of the domestic market. The few remaining firms and employees should be given additional time to complete the process of adjustment and diversification now underway.

GLOVES

TSUS	704.85	705.54	705.70
	705.44	705.62	705.72
	705.46	705.64	705.74
	705.50	705.66	705.76
	705.52	705.68	705.78

The glove industry is uniquely concentrated in one area, Fulton County in New York State, where unemployment has been a serious problem since 1960. It is also an industry with a long record of difficulties, of low profit margins, and of gradual reductions in the numbers of firms and of employees. Its equipment is of a specialized nature not readily adaptable to other uses. Imports have long accounted for a major share of consumption and are rising. In many categories, imported gloves account for 40 percent or more of total consumption.

UMBRELLAS

TSUS 751.05

Umbrella frames, dutiable at 30 percent, are a mandatory exception on the United States list. The rate of duty on finished umbrellas at 20 percent already provides encouragement to circumvent the decision taken as a result of an escape clause action to provide protection for umbrella frame producers. Any further duty reduction for finished umbrellas would provide additional incentive to undermine this decision as well as adversely affect the many small firms which comprise this industry.

Part 2. - Mandatory Exceptions

Articles mandatorily reserved, pursuant to the provisions of sections 225(a) and 225(b) of the Trade Expansion Act, from the reduction of duty

The President has no legal authority to negotiate reductions in duties on the following types of articles:

(a) Articles excepted because of an escape-clause restriction is in effect.

(b) Articles excepted because (1) an escape-clause finding of injury had once been made by the Tariff Commission, (2) the President had decided not to impose any emergency import measures, but (3) the Tariff Commission has recently found that the economic conditions of the industry have not improved substantially since its finding was made.

(c) Articles excepted because a national-security restriction is in effect.

BTN item	Brief description	Rate of duty May 4, 1964		Rate of duty offered	U.S. imports in 1961 (Total and 3 leading suppliers)	
		"Effective"	"Statutory"		Country	Value ($1,000)
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
* = trade unlikely)		(* = rate bound in GATT)				
	TSUS Schedule 1.-Animal and Vegetable Products					
x 03.01	Cod, cusk, haddock, etc., within quota.....	1.875¢ per lb.* (AVE=7.9)	1.875¢ per lb.* (AVE=7.9)		Total	893
					Canada	462
					Iceland	282
					EEC	59
x 03.01	Cod, cusk, haddock, etc., excess of quota...	2.5¢ per lb.* (AVE=10.7)	2.5¢ per lb.* (AVE=10.7)		Total	17,165
					Canada	11,182
					Iceland	4,284
					EEC	798
53.02	Hatters' fur.....	15% ad val.*	15% ad val.*		Total	457
					EEC	364
					Spain	90
					Canada	3
	TSUS Schedule 3.-Textile Fibers and Textile Products					
	Cotton typewriter ribbon cloth not fancy or figured, not bleached or colored:					
	Of number 51.....	27.85% ad val.	20.25% ad val.*			
	Of number 52.....	28.20% ad val.	20.50% ad val.*			
	Of number 53.....	28.55% ad val.	20.75% ad val.*		Total	168
	Of number 54.....	28.90% ad val.	21.00% ad val.*		EEC	92
	Of number 55.....	29.25% ad val.	21.25% ad val.*		Japan	41
	Of number 56.....	29.60% ad val.	21.50% ad val.*		United King	25
	Of number 57.....	29.95% ad val.	21.75% ad val.*			
	Of number 58.....	30.30% ad val.	22.00% ad val.*			
	Of number 59.....	30.65% ad val.	22.25% ad val.*			
x 55.07* x 55.09	Of number 60.....	5¢ per lb. + 31.00% ad val. (AVE=42.7)	5¢ per lb. + 22.50% ad val.* (AVE=34.2)			
	Of number 61.....	5¢ per lb. + 31.35% ad val. (AVE=34.5)	5¢ per lb. + 22.75% ad val.* (AVE=25.9)		Total	1,128
	Of number 62.....	5¢ per lb. + 31.70% ad val. (AVE=34.7)	5¢ per lb. + 23.00% ad val.* (AVE=26.0)		EEC	610
					Japan	286
					United King	166
	Of number 63.....	5¢ per lb. + 32.05% ad val. (AVE=34.8)	5¢ per lb. + 23.25% ad val.* (AVE=26.0)			

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		TSUS Schedule 3.-Textile Fibers and Textile Products--Continued					
		Cotton typewriter ribbon cloth not fancy or figured, not bleached or colored--Continued:					
ex 320.64		Of number 64	5¢ per lb. + 32.40% ad val. (AVE=35.0)	5¢ per lb. + 23.50% ad val.* (AVE=26.1)			
ex 320.65		Of number 65	5¢ per lb. + 32.75% ad val. (AVE=35.0)	5¢ per lb. + 23.75% ad val.* (AVE=26.0)			
ex 320.66		Of number 66	5¢ per lb. + 33.10% ad val. (AVE=35.5)	5¢ per lb. + 24.00% ad val.* (AVE=26.4)			
ex 320.67		Of number 67	5¢ per lb. + 33.45% ad val. (AVE=35.4)	5¢ per lb. + 24.25% ad val.* (AVE=26.2)			
ex 320.68		Of number 68	5¢ per lb. + 33.80% ad val. (AVE=36.3)	5¢ per lb. + 24.50% ad val.* (AVE=27.0)			
ex 320.69		Of number 69	5¢ per lb. + 34.15% ad val. (AVE=37.1)	5¢ per lb. + 24.75% ad val.* (AVE=27.7)			
ex 320.70		Of number 70	5¢ per lb. + 34.50% ad val. (AVE=37.5)	5¢ per lb. + 25.00% ad val.* (AVE=28.0)			
ex 320.71		Of number 71	5¢ per lb. + 34.85% ad val. (AVE=37.8)	5¢ per lb. + 25.25% ad val.* (AVE=28.2)			
ex 320.72	ex 55.07* ex 55.09	Of number 72	5¢ per lb. + 35.20% ad val. (AVE=37.7)	5¢ per lb. + 25.50% ad val.* (AVE=28.0)			
ex 320.73		Of number 73	5¢ per lb. + 35.55% ad val. (AVE=37.3)	5¢ per lb. + 25.75% ad val.* (AVE=27.5)			
ex 320.74		Of number 74	5¢ per lb. + 35.90% ad val. (AVE=37.9)	5¢ per lb. + 26.00% ad val.* (AVE=28.0)			
ex 320.75		Of number 75	5¢ per lb. + 36.25% ad val. (AVE=39.4)	5¢ per lb. + 26.25% ad val.* (AVE=29.4)		See ex 320.60.	
ex 320.76		Of number 76	5¢ per lb. + 36.60% ad val. (AVE=39.3)	5¢ per lb. + 26.50% ad val.* (AVE=29.2)			
ex 320.77		Of number 77	5¢ per lb. + 36.95% ad val. (AVE=39.5)	5¢ per lb. + 26.75% ad val.* (AVE=29.3)			
ex 320.78		Of number 78	5¢ per lb. + 37.30% ad val. (AVE=38.3)	5¢ per lb. + 27.00% ad val.* (AVE=28.0)			
ex 320.79		Of number 79	5¢ per lb. + 37.65% ad val. (AVE=37.6)	5¢ per lb. + 27.25% ad val.* (AVE=27.2)			
ex 320.80		Of numbers 80 to 89:					
		Of number 80	5¢ per lb. + 38.00% ad val. (AVE=40.7)	5¢ per lb. + 27.50% ad val.* (AVE=30.2)			
		Of number 81	5¢ per lb. + 38.35% ad val. (AVE=41.0)	.....do.....			
		Of number 82	5¢ per lb. + 38.70% ad val. (AVE=41.4)	.....do.....			
		Of number 83	5¢ per lb. + 39.05% ad val. (AVE=41.8)	.....do.....			
		Of number 84	5¢ per lb. + 39.40% ad val. (AVE=42.1)	.....do.....			
		Of number 85	5¢ per lb. + 39.75% ad val. (AVE=42.4)	.....do.....			
		Of number 86	5¢ per lb. + 40.10% ad val. (AVE=42.8)	.....do.....			

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		TSUS Schedule 3.-Textile Fibers and Textile Products--Continued					
		Cotton typewriter ribbon cloth not fancy or figured, not bleached or colored--Continued:					
		Of numbers 80 to 89--Continued:					
		Of number 87	5¢ per lb. + 40.45% ad val. (AVE=43.2)	.....do.....			
		Of number 88	5¢ per lb. + 40.80% ad val. (AVE=43.5)	.....do.....			
		Of number 89	5¢ per lb. + 41.15% ad val. (AVE=43.8)	.....do.....			
ex 320.82		Of numbers 90 to 99	5¢ per lb. + 41.5% ad val. (AVE=44.2)	5¢ per lb. + 27.50% ad val.* (AVE=30.2)		See ex 320.60	
ex 320.84		Of numbers 100 to 109	5¢ per lb. + 41.5% ad val. (AVE=44.0)	5¢ per lb. + 27.50% ad val.* (AVE=30.0)			
ex 320.86	ex 55.07* ex 55.09	Of numbers 110 to 119	5¢ per lb. + 41.5% ad val. (AVE=44.0)	5¢ per lb. + 27.50% ad val.* (AVE=30.0)			
ex 320.88		Of numbers 120 to 139	5¢ per lb. + 41.5% ad val. (AVE=43.1)	5¢ per lb. + 27.50% ad val.* (AVE=29.1)			
ex 320.92		Of number 140	5¢ per lb. + 41.5% ad val. (AVE=42.2)	5¢ per lb. + 27.50% ad val.* (AVE=28.2)			
ex 321.--	ex 55.07* ex 55.09	Cotton typewriter ribbon cloth, not fancy or figured, bleached but not colored	Base rate + 3% ad val. (AVE=n.a.)	Base rate + 2.5% ad val.* (AVE=n.a.)		Total United King	5 5
ex 322.--	ex 55.07* ex 55.09	Cotton typewriter ribbon cloth, not fancy or figured, colored	Base rate + 6% ad val. (AVE=n.a.)	Base rate + 4.5% ad val.* (AVE=n.a.)		Total	-
ex 360.45	ex 58.01* ex 58.02	Wilton and velvet carpets	40% ad val.	21% ad val.*		Total EEC Japan United King	27,795 18,730 8,053 774
		TSUS Schedule 4.-Chemicals and Related Products					
475.25	ex 27.07* ex 27.10 ex 36.08	Motor fuel	1.25¢ per gal. 1/* (AVE=13.5)	1.25¢ per gal. 1/* (AVE=13.5)		Total Neth. Ant. Venezuela Trinidad	43,501 18,014 11,562 11,297
475.30	ex 27.10	Kerosene from shale oil and/or petroleum	0.25¢ per gal. 1/* (AVE=2.4)	0.25¢ per gal. 1/* (AVE=2.4)		Total Neth. Ant. Venezuela Canada	1,524 1,505 13 6
475.35	ex 27.10	Napthas from natural gas and/or petroleum	0.25¢ per gal. 1/* (AVE=2.8)	0.25¢ per gal. 1/* (AVE=2.8)		Total Neth. Ant. Canada Trinidad	3,689 1,560 748 446

1/ Crude petroleum and certain products thereof are subject to import quotas proclaimed pursuant to Section 2 of Public Law 464, 83d Congress, as amended (19 USC 1352a).

t 2.-Mandatory Exceptions--Continued

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		TSUS Schedule 4.-Chemicals and Related Products--Continued					
475.45	ex 27.10 ex 34.03*	Lubricating oils from petroleum and/or shale oil.....	2¢ per gal. 1/* (AVE=3.9)	2¢ per gal. 1/* (AVE=3.9)		Total EEC United King Canada	364 207 136 12
475.55	ex 27.10 ex 34.03*	Lubricating greases not over 10 percent salts of fatty acids.....	10% ad val. 1/*	10% ad val. 1/*		Total	
475.60	ex 27.10 ex 34.03	Lubricating greases, n.e.s.....	1¢ per lb. + 10% ad val. 1/* (AVE=20.0)	1¢ per lb. + 10% ad val. 1/* (AVE=20.0)		Total United King	161 161
		TSUS Schedule 6.-Metals and Metal Products					
602.10	ex 26.01	All lead-bearing ores.....	0.75¢ per lb. on lead content 2/* (AVE=8.4)	0.75¢ per lb. on lead content 2/* (AVE=8.4)		Total So. Africa Canada Peru	24,385 6,687 6,112 4,434
602.20	ex 26.01	All zinc-bearing ores.....	0.67¢ per lb. on zinc content 2/* (AVE=13.5)	0.67¢ per lb. on zinc content 2/* (AVE=13.5)		Total Canada Mexico Peru	34,711 10,856 9,939 7,474
624.03	ex 78.01	Unwrought lead, n.e.s.....	1.0625¢ per lb. on lead content 2/* (AVE=10.8)	1.0625¢ per lb. on lead content 2/* (AVE=10.8)		Total Mexico Canada Australia	48,717 15,183 9,775 9,007
626.02	ex 79.01	Unwrought zinc (except alloys).....	0.7¢ per lb. 2/* (AVE=6.4)	0.7¢ per lb. 2/* (AVE=6.4)		Total Canada EEC Congo	27,540 15,909 3,362 2,426
626.04	ex 79.01	Zinc alloys, unwrought.....	19% ad val. 2/*	19% ad val. 2/*		Total Canada EEC	- - -
			3/ A | 3/ B				
		Certain stainless steel flatware: Knives:					
650.09	ex 82.09 ex 82.14	Handles without nickel, not over 10% manganese.....	1¢ ea. +12.5% ad val.* (AVE=18.6) | 3¢ ea. +67.5% ad val. (AVE=85.8)	1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.* (AVE=18.6)		Total Japan EEC Hong Kong	1,504 1,473 26 5
650.11	ex 82.09 ex 82.14	Handles with nickel or over 10% manganese.....	1¢ ea.+ 17.5% ad val.* (AVE=19.7) | 3¢ ea.+ 67.5% ad val. (AVE=74.1)	1¢ each + 17.5% ad val.* (AVE=19.7)		Total Japan EEC	24 21 3

1/ Crude petroleum and certain products thereof are subject to import quotas proclaimed pursuant to Section 2 of Public Law 464, 83d Congress, amended (19 USC 1352a).
2/ Absolute quotas are imposed on the lead and zinc content of ores and certain other products pursuant to an escape-clause proclamation.
3/ The rates of duty in column A apply to an aggregate quantity of knives, forks, and spoons not to exceed 69 million single units entered in any 12-month period beginning November 1 in any year. The rates of duty in column B apply to imports in excess of this quantity.

.-Mandatory Exceptions--Continued

	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
	(* = trade unlikely)		(* = rate bound in GATT)					
		TSUS Schedule 6.-Metals and Metal Products--Continued	1/ A	1/ B				
		Certain stainless steel flatware--Continued:						
0.39	ex 82.14	Forks: Handles without nickel, not over 10% manganese.....	1¢ ea.+ 12.5% ad val.* (AVE= 25.2)	3¢ ea.+ 67.5% ad val (AVE= 105.6)	1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.* (AVE=25.2)		Total Japan EEC Austria	997 913 67 9
0.41	ex 82.14	Handles with nickel or over 10% manganese.....	1¢ ea.+ 17.5% ad val.* (AVE= 20.9)	3¢ ea.+ 67.5% ad val (AVE= 77.7)	1¢ each + 17.5% ad val.* (AVE=20.9)		Total Japan EEC Austria	20 15 5 X
0.55	ex 82.14	Spoons.....	17% ad val.*	60% ad val.	17% ad val.*		Total Japan EEC Hong Kong	1,595 1,452 122 7
0.91	ex 82.12	Scissors, shears, blades over $1.75 per dozen.....	10¢ each + 22.5% ad val.* (AVE=48.6)		10¢ each + 22.5% ad val.* (AVE=48.6)		Total EEC Japan U. Kingdom	2,556 2,166 202 173
1.75	ex 82.09 ex 82.14	Certain stainless steel flatware in sets.....	The rate of duty applicable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty. (AVE- 2/)		The rate of duty applicable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty.* (AVE-2/)		Total	2/
		TSUS Schedule 7.-Specified Products; Miscellaneous and Nonenumerated Products						
4.55	ex 42.03 ex 97.06*	Baseball gloves and mitts.....	15% ad val. *		15% ad val. *		Total Japan Jamaica Hong Kong	4,683 4,617 53 8
3.52	ex 73.34	Dressmakers' or common pins.....	20% ad val. *		20% ad val. *		Total U. Kingdom EEC Japan	666 409 213 36
3.56	ex 73.34	Safety pins.....	35% ad val.		22.5% ad val.*		Total U. Kingdom EEC Czech.	498 317 148 31

The rates of duty in column A apply to an aggregate quantity of knives, forks, and spoons, not to exceed 69 million single units entered in any nth period beginning November 1 in any year. The rates of duty in column B apply to imports in excess of this quantity.
Not available.

Part 3. Technical Exceptions

Articles for which maximum use of the tariff reduction authority in the Trade Expansion Act would result in a reduction of less than 50% in the May 4, 1964, "effective" rate of duty; and articles for which all or part of the "statutory" rate of duty was in suspension on May 4, 1964, and for which the Trade Expansion Act does not provide authority either to reduce by 50% the rate of duty effective on May 4, 1964, or to bind the duty-free treatment effective on that date.

The President lacks legal authority to negotiate either a full 50% reduction in the rate of duty effective on May 4, 1964, or a binding of duty-free treatment effective on that date in any one of the following situations:

(a) The President has already used part of his legal authority to make such a reduction, for example, in granting concessions to Spain in late 1962 to complete the Dillon Round negotiations with that country.

(b) The President lacks legal authority to make such a reduction or binding since the rate of duty or duty-free treatment was only temporarily provided by legislation.

TSUS item	BTN item	Brief description	Rate of duty May 4, 1964		Rate of duty offered	U.S. imports in 1961 (Total and 3 leading suppliers)	
			"Effective"	"Statutory"		Country	Value ($1,000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(* = trade unlikely)		(* = rate bound in GATT)				
		TSUS Schedule 1.-Animal and Vegetable Products					
121.10	ex 41.06	Chamois leather, oil tanned.....	12% ad val.*	15% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	Total	1,947
						United King	1,291
						EEC	532
						Australia	55
121.60	ex 41.04 ex 41.08*	Goat and kid leather, fancy.....	10% ad val.*	12.5% ad val.	6.25% ad val.	Total	844
						United King	779
						EEC	44
						India	14
		TSUS Schedule 2.-Wood and Paper; Printed Matter					
200.85	ex 44.28	Redcedar shingles.....	Free	Free		Total	20,811
						Canada	20,811
203.20	ex 44.25	Compressed wood handles.....	19¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.* (AVE=24.4)	21¢ per lb. + 17% ad val. (AVE=26.9)	10.5¢ per lb.+ 8.5% ad val. (AVE=13.4)	Total	27
						EEC	22
						United King	5
203.30	ex 44.17* ex 44.19* ex 44.20* ex 44.21* ex 44.22* ex 44.23* ex 44.24* ex 44.25* ex 44.26* ex 44.27* ex 44.28	Articles of compressed wood, n.s.p.f.....	19¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.* (AVE=24.5)	21¢ per lb. + 17% ad val. (AVE=27.0)	10.5¢ per lb.+ 8.5% ad val. (AVE=13.5)	Total	11
						United King	11
		TSUS Schedule 3.-Textile Fibers and Textile Products					
305.06	ex 54.01* ex 54.02* ex 54.03 ex 54.04 ex 57.05*	Flax yarns and roving, singles, 270 to 18,000 yards per pound.....	20% ad val.*	25% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	Total	1,328
						United King	1,112
						EEC	114
						Canada	66
305.10	ex 40.07* ex 54.03 ex 54.04 ex 57.05*	Flax yarns and roving, plied.....	24% ad val.*	30% ad val.	15% ad val.	Total	293
						United King	195
						EEC	70
						Denmark	10
308.40	ex 50.05	Silk yarns, single, not bleached, etc., over 58,800 yards per pound.....	Free	17% ad val.*	8.5% ad val.	Total	5
						EEC	5
308.50	ex 50.05	Silk yarns, plied, not bleached, etc., over 29,400 yards per pound.....	Free	25.5% ad val.*	12.75% ad val.	Total	794
						Japan	761
						EEC	33

3.-Technical Exceptions--Continued

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		TSUS Schedule 3.-Textile Fibers and Textile Products--Continued					
316.05	ex 59.04	Flax cordage, not stranded.....	24% ad val.*	30% ad val.	15% ad val.	Total United King EEC	83 68 15
316.20	ex 59.04	Flax cordage, stranded, under 3/16 inch in diameter.....	24% ad val.*	30% ad val.	15% ad val.	Total United King EEC	42 32 10
361.60	ex 58.09	Lace made on Nottingham machine, of vegetable fibers.....	32% ad val.*	40% ad val.	20% ad val.	Total United King EEC Spain	36 22 9 4
365.40	ex 62.02	Lace furnishings made on Nottingham machine, of vegetable fibers.....	32% ad val.*	40% ad val.	20% ad val.	Total United King EEC Spain	341 192 104 37
370.84	ex 61.05	Silk handkerchiefs, not ornamented.....	30% ad val.*	32.5% ad val.	16.25% ad val.	Total Hong Kong EEC Japan	891 376 258 186
372.60	ex 61.06	Silk scarves, etc., not knit, rectangular, over 1 ounce per square yard, over $5 per dozen.....	25% ad val.*	27.5% ad val.	13.75% ad val.	Total Japan EEC United King	1,089 740 273 50
372.65	ex 61.06	Silk scarves, etc., not knit, n.e.s.....	30% ad val.*	32.5% ad val.	16.25% ad val.	Total Japan EEC Hong Kong	5,686 5,221 361 34
		TSUS Schedule 4.-Chemicals and Related Products					
417.12	ex 28.20	Aluminum oxide for producing aluminum.....	Free	0.25¢ per lb.* (AVE=8.5)	0.125¢ per lb. (AVE=4.2)	Total Japan Jamaica West Africa	10,773 6,114 3,897 762
426.88	ex 39.06	Sodium alginate.....	10% ad val.*	12.5% ad val.	6.25% ad val.	Total United King EEC Norway	278 210 57 10
532.24	ex 33.01	Eucalyptus oil.....	4% ad val.*	6% ad val.	3% ad val.	Total Spain Australia Portugal	152 104 43 2
555.25	ex 29.14 ex 34.01	Fatty substances derived from coconut, palm-kernel, or palm oil: Sodium and potassium salts.....	10% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.* (AVE=46.3)	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val. (AVE=23.2)	Total EEC Canada Switzerland United King	10 10 X X X
570.25	ex 32.01	Dyeing and tanning extracts: Canaigre, chestnut, curupay, etc.....	Free	6% ad val.*	3% ad val.	Total Australia United King Canada	282 251 12 8

Part 3.-Technical Exceptions--Continued

1	2		4	5	6	7	8
	(* = trade unlikely)		(* = rate bound in GATT)				
		TSUS Schedule 4.-Chemicals and Related Products--Continued					
		Dyeing and tanning extracts--Continued:					
470.55	ex 32.01	Myrobalan and sumac	Free	5.5% ad val.*	2.75% ad val.	Total United King India So. Africa	224 177 41 6
470.57	ex 32.01	Mangrove, oak, quebracho, urunday and wattle	Free	7.5% ad val.*	3.75% ad val.	Total Argentina Paraguay So. Africa	7,165 3,491 1,995 717
472.50	ex 25.09* ex 28.23	Iron oxide and hydroxide pigment materials, n.s.p.f., crude	10% ad val.*	20% ad val.	10% ad val.	Total	-
		Fatty substances, n.s.p.f., from coconut, palm-kernel, or palm oil:					
490.24	ex 15.10 ex 29.14	Fatty acids	10% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.* (AVE=29.3)	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val. (AVE=12.6)	Total Denmark EEC Japan	1,119 795 260 37
490.73	ex 15.10 ex 29.04	Fatty alcohols	10.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.* (AVE=24.4) 1/	1.5¢ per lb. + 5.25% ad val. (AVE=12.2) 1/	Total Canada EEC Mexico	842 324 245 97
		TSUS Schedule 6.-Metals and Metal Products					
		Iron or steel, unwrought, in pigs, etc., defective, damaged, or from melted down waste and scrap, etc.:					
ex 607.01	Various	Over 0.2 percent chromium by weight	Free	Additional duty of 1.5¢ per lb. on chromium content in excess of 0.2%.* (AVE=n.a.)	Additional duty of 0.75¢ per lb. on chromium content in excess of 0.2%. (AVE=n.a.)	Total	2/
ex 607.02	Various	Over 0.1% molybdenum by weight	Free	Additional duty of 35¢ per lb. on molybdenum content in excess of 0.1%.* (AVE=n.a.)	Additional duty of 17.5¢ per lb. on molybdenum content in excess of 0.1%. (AVE=n.a.)	Total	2/
ex 607.03	Various	Over 0.3 percent tungsten by weight	Free	Additional duty of 50¢ per lb. on tungsten content in excess of 0.3%.* (AVE=n.a.)	Additional duty of 25¢ per lb. on tungsten content in excess of 0.3%. (AVE=n.a.)	Total	2/
ex 607.04	Various	Over 0.1 percent vanadium by weight	Free	Additional duty of 40¢ per lb. on vanadium content in excess of 0.1%.* (AVE=n.a.)	Additional duty of 20¢ per lb. on vanadium content in excess of 0.1%. (AVE=n.a.)	Total	2/
607.12	ex 73.03	Iron or steel scrap containing dutiable alloys	Free	37.5¢ per ton + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=6.6)	18.75¢ per ton + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=3.3)	Total Canada	2 2
ex 607.18	ex 73.01	Pig and cast iron, containing alloys, in defective pigs, etc.	Free	56.25¢ per ton + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=11.3)	28.125¢ per ton + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=5.6)	Total Canada	2/

N.a. = Not available.

1/ Based on 1963-64 imports; 1961 data not available.

2/ Included in data on waste and scrap of the metals listed in this tabulation.

Part 3.-Technical Exceptions--Continued

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3 TSUS Schedule 6.-Metals and Metal Products--Continued	4 (x = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
x 608.04	ex 73.05	Sponge iron (including powders thereof), containing dutiable alloys, articles for use in remanufacture.....	Free	62.5¢ per ton + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=13.0)	31.25¢ per ton + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=6.5)	Total	1/
x 608.08	ex 73.05	Powders, alloy iron or steel, for use in remanufacture by melting.....	Free	10% ad val.*	9.5% ad val.	Total	1/
		Iron or steel ingots, blooms, billets, etc., defective or waste or scrap:					
x 608.15	ex 73.06* ex 73.07 ex 73.15	Not alloy, not over 5 cents per pound..	Free	8.5% ad val.*	4.25% ad val.	Total	1/
x 608.16	ex 73.06 ex 73.07 ex 73.15	Not alloy, over 5 cents per pound.....	Free	10.5% ad val.*	5.25% ad val.	Total	1/
x 608.18	ex 73.15	Alloy, over 5 cents per pound.....	Free	14.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=15.5)	7.25% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=7.8)	Total EEC	1/
		Articles for use in remanufacture by melting:					
x 608.25	ex 73.07 ex 73.15	Forgings of non-alloy iron or steel.....	Free	10.5% ad val.*	5.25% ad val.	Total	1/
x 608.27	ex 73.15	Forgings of alloy iron or steel.....	Free	14.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=21.0)	7.25% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=15.5)	Total	1/
x 608.32	ex 73.06* ex 73.10	Bars of alloy wrought iron.....	Free	0.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=12.2)	0.25¢ per lb.+ 2% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=6.1)	Total	1/
		Deformed concrete reinforcing bars, of steel:					
x 608.40	ex 73.10	Non-alloy, not over 5 cents per pound.....	Free	8.5% ad val.	4.25% ad val.	Total	1/
x 608.41	ex 73.10	Non-alloy, over 5 cents per pound..	Free	12.5% ad val.	6.25% ad val.	Total	1/
x 608.42	ex 73.15	Alloy steel.....	Free	16.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=17.5)	8.25% ad val.+ additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=8.75)	Total	1/
		Other steel bars:					
x 608.45	ex 73.10 ex 73.15*	Non-alloy, not cold formed, coated, or plated, not over 5 cents per pound.....	Free	7% ad val.*	3.5% ad val.	Total	1/
x 608.46	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, not cold formed, coated, or plated, over 5 cents per pound.....	Free	10.5% ad val.*	5.25% ad val.	Total	1/
x 608.48	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, not cold formed but coated or plated.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.* (AVE=11.9)	0.05¢ per lb.+ 5.25% ad val. (AVE=6)	Total	1/
x 608.50	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, cold formed.....	Free	0.0625¢ per lb + 10.5% ad val.* (AVE=11.1)	0.03125¢ per lb + 5.25% ad val. (AVE=5.6)	Total	1/
x 608.52	ex 73.15	Alloy steel.....	Free	14.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=17.5)	7.25% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=8.75)	Total	1/

N.a. = Not available.
1/ Included in data on waste and scrap of the metals listed in this tabulation.

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		TSUS Schedule 6.-Metals and Metal Products--Continued					
		Articles for use in remanufacture by melting--Continued:					
		Hollow drill steel:					
ex 608.60	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Other than alloy, not over 8 cents per pound.....	Free	0.375¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.* (AVE=16.9)	0.1875¢ per lb + 5% ad val. (AVE=8.4)	Total	1/
ex 608.61	ex 73.10* ex 73.15	Other than alloy, over 8 cents per pound.....	Free	10.7% ad val.*	5.35% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 608.62	ex 73.15	Alloy steel.....	Free	14.7% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=18.0)	7.35% ad val.+ additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=9.0)	Total	1/
		Wire rods of iron or steel:					
ex 608.70	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, not tempered, etc., not over 4 cents per pound.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. * (AVE=2.6)	0.05¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	Total	1/
ex 608.71	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, not tempered, etc., over 4 cents per pound.....	Free	0.25¢ per lb.* (AVE=5.2)	0.125¢ per lb. (AVE=2.6)	Total	1/
ex 608.73	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, tempered, etc., not over 4 cents per pound.....	Free	0.2¢ per lb.* (AVE=5.4)	0.1¢ per lb. (AVE=2.7)	Total	1/
ex 608.75	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, tempered, etc., over 4 cents per pound.....	Free	0.375¢ per lb* (AVE=6.8)	0.1875¢ per lb (AVE=3.4)	Total	1/
ex 608.76	ex 73.15	Alloy, not tempered, etc.....	Free	0.25¢ per lb. + 4% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=7.5)	0.125¢ per lb. + 2% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=3.8)	Total	1/
ex 608.78	ex 73.15	Alloy, tempered, etc.....	Free	0.375¢ per lb. + 4% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=6.5)	0.1875¢ per lb + 2% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=3.2)	Total	1/
		Plates and sheets of iron or steel, not cut, etc.:					
		Not coated or plated and not clad:					
ex 608.81	ex 73.12* ex 73.13	Black plate, corrugated or crimped.....	Free	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 608.82	ex 73.12* ex 73.13	Black plate, not corrugated or crimped.....	Free	8% ad val.*	4% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 608.84	ex 73.08 ex 73.09 ex 73.12* ex 73.13 ex 73.15	Other, not pickled or cold rolled, non-alloy.....	Free	8% ad val.*	4% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 608.85	ex 73.15	Other, not pickled or cold rolled, alloy.....	Free	12% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=13.0)	6% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=6.5)	Total	1/
ex 608.87	ex 73.08* ex 73.09 ex 73.12* ex 73.13 ex 73.15*	Other, pickled or cold rolled, non-alloy.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 8% ad val. (AVE=9.3)	0.05¢ per lb.+ 4% ad val. (AVE=4.6)	Total	1/

1/ Included in data on waste and scrap of the metals listed in this tabulation.

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3 TSUS Schedule 6.-Metals and Metal Products--Continued	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		Articles for use in remanufacture by melting--Continued:					
		Plates and sheets of iron or steel, not cut, etc.:					
		Not coated or plated and not clad:					
ex 608.88	73.15	Other, pickled or cold rolled, alloy	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 12% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=13.2)	0.05¢ per lb. + 6% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=6.6)	Total	1/
ex 608.90	ex 73.08* ex 73.09* ex 73.12* ex 73.13 ex 73.15	Clad	Free	24% ad val.	12% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 608.92	ex 73.12* ex 73.13 ex 73.15*	Tin plate and tin coated sheets	Free	0.8¢ per lb.* (AVE=9.2)	0.4¢ per lb. (AVE=4.6)	Total	1/
ex 608.93	ex 73.12* ex 73.13 ex 73.15*	Terne plate and terne coated sheets	Free	1¢ per lb.* (AVE=9.9)	0.5¢ per lb. (AVE=5.0)	Total	1/
ex 608.95	ex 73.12* ex 73.13 ex 73.15*	Other coated or plated, non-alloy	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.* (AVE=9.4)	0.05¢ per lb. + 4% ad val. (AVE=4.7)	Total	1/
ex 608.96	ex 73.15	Other coated or plated, alloy	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 12% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=13.4)	0.05¢ per lb. + 6% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=6.7)	Total	1/
		Strip of iron or steel, not cut, pressed, etc.:					
ex 609.02	ex 73.12 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, not over 0.01 inch thick	Free	6% ad val.*	3% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.03	ex 73.12 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, over 0.01 to 0.05 inch thick	Free	8.5% ad val.*	4.25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.04	ex 73.12 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, over 0.05 inch thick	Free	9.5% ad val.*	4.75% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.06	ex 73.15	Alloy, not over 0.01 inch thick	Free	10% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=11.0)	5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=5.5)	Total	1/
ex 609.07	ex 73.15	Alloy, over 0.01 inch to 0.05 inch thick	Free	12.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=13.5)	6.25% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=6.8)	Total	1/
ex 609.08	ex 73.15	Alloy, over 0.01 inch to 0.05 inch thick	Free	13.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=14.5)	6.75% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=7.2)	Total	1/
		Plates, sheets, strip of iron or steel, cut, pressed, etc.:					
ex 609.12	ex 73.12 ex 73.13 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, not over 8 cents per pound	Free	8% ad val.*	4% ad val.	Total	1/

1/ Included in data on waste and scrap of the metals listed in this tabulation.

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		TSUS Schedule 6.-Metals and Metal Products--Continued					
		Articles for use in remanufacture by melting--Continued:					
		Plates, sheets, strip of iron or steel, cut, pressed, etc.--Continued:					
ex 609.13	ex 73.12 ex 73.13 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, over 8 cents per pound.....	Free	9.5% ad val.*	4.75% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.15	ex 73.15	Alloy iron or steel.....	Free	13% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=15.0)	6.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=7.5)	Total	1/
ex 609.17	ex 73.12 ex 73.13 ex 73.15	Plates, sheets, strip of iron or steel, electrolytically plated with base metal other than tin, lead or zinc...	Free	19% ad val.*	9.5% ad val.	Total	1/
		Flatwire of non-alloy iron or steel:					
ex 609.20	ex 73.12 ex 73.15	Not coated, etc., not over 0.01 inch thick.....	Free	6% ad val.*	3% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.21	ex 73.10 ex 73.12 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, not coated, etc., 0.01 to 0.05 inch thick.....	Free	8.5% ad val.*	4.25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.22	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, not coated, etc., over 0.05 inch thick.....	Free	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.25	ex 73.12 ex 73.15	Coated or plated, not over 0.01 inch thick.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.* (AVE=6.2)	0.05¢ per lb.+ 3% ad val. (AVE=3.1)	Total	1/
ex 609.26	ex 73.10 ex 73.12 ex 73.15	Coated or plated, 0.01 to 0.05 inch thick.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.* (AVE=9.4)	0.05¢ per lb.+ 4.25% ad val. (AVE=4.7)	Total	1/
ex 609.27	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Coated or plated, etc., over 0.05 inch thick.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.* (AVE=11.0)	0.05¢ per lb.+ 5% ad val. (AVE=5.5)	Total	1/
		Flat wire of alloy iron or steel:					
ex 609.30	ex 73.15	Not coated, etc., not over 0.01 inch thick.....	Free	10% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=11.0)	5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=5.5)	Total	1/
ex 609.31	ex 73.15	Not coated, etc., 0.01 to 0.05 inch thick.....	Free	12.5% ad val.+ additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=13.5)	6.25% ad val.+ additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=6.8)	Total	1/
ex 609.32	ex 73.15	Not coated, etc., over 0.05 inch thick.....	Free	14% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=15.0)	7% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=7.5)	Total	1/

1/ Included in data on waste and scrap of the metals listed in this tabulation.

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3 TSUS Schedule 6.-Metals and Metal Products--Continued	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		Articles for use in remanufacture by melting--Continued:					
		Flat wire of alloy iron or steel--Con.:					
ex 609.35	ex 73.15	Coated or plated, not over 0.01 inch thick.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 10% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=11.0)	0.05¢ per lb. + 5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=5.5)	Total	1/
ex 609.36	ex 73.15	Coated or plated, 0.01 to 0.05 inch thick.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=13.7)	0.05¢ per lb.+ 6.25% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=6.8)	Total	1/
ex 609.37	ex 73.15	Coated or plated, over 0.05 inch thick.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 14% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=15.0)	0.05¢ per lb.+ 7% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=7.5)	Total	1/
ex 609.40	ex 73.14 ex 73.15	Round wire of non-alloy iron or steel, under 0.060 inch in diameter.....	Free	8.5% ad val.*	4.25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.45	ex 73.15	Round wire of alloy iron or steel.....	Free	12.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=13.5)	6.25% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=6.8)	Total	1/
		Other wire of iron or steel:					
ex 609.70	ex 73.14 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, not coated or plated.....	Free	12.5% ad val.*	6.25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.72	ex 73.14 ex 73.15	Non-alloy, coated or plated.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.* (AVE=13.2)	0.05¢ per lb.+ 6.25% ad val. (AVE=6.6)	Total	1/
ex 609.75	ex 73.15	Alloy, not coated or plated.....	Free	16.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=17.5)	8.25% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=8.8)	Total	1/
ex 609.76	ex 73.15	Alloy, coated or plated.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 16.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=17.5)	0.05¢ per lb.+ 8.25% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=8.8)	Total	1/
		Angles, shapes, and sections of iron or steel, hot rolled, or cold formed over 0.29 pound per linear foot:					
ex 609.82	ex 73.15	Not drilled, punched, etc., alloy....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=7.3)	0.05¢ per lb.+ 2% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=3.6)	Total	1/
ex 609.84	ex 73.11 ex 73.15	Drilled, punched, etc., non-alloy....	Free	7.5% ad val.*	3.75% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.86	ex 73.15	Drilled, punched, etc., alloy.....	Free	11.5% ad val.+ additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=14.0)	5.75% ad val.+ additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=7.0)	Total	1/
		Angles, shapes, and sections of iron or steel, cold formed not over 0.29 pounds per linear foot:					
ex 609.88	ex 73.11 ex 73.15*	Non-alloy.....	Free	8.5% ad val.*	4.25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.90	ex 73.15	Alloy.....	Free	12.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=15.0)	6.25% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=7.5)	Total	1/

1/ Included in data on waste and scrap of the metals listed in this tabulation.

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3 TSUS Schedule 6.--Metals and Metal Products--Continued	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		Articles for use in remanufacture by melting--Continued:					
ex 609.98	ex 73.15	Sheet piling of alloy iron or steel.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=7.0)	0.05¢ per lb.+ 2% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=3.5)	Total	1/
ex 610.21	ex 73.16	Relaying and rerolling rails of alloy steel.....	Free	0.05¢ per lb. + 4% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=7.0)	0.025¢ per lb. + 2% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=3.5)	Total	1/
ex 610.26	ex 73.16	Joint bars and tie plates of alloy steel.....	Free	0.125¢ per lb. + 4% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=6.5)	0.0625¢ per lb + 2% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=3.2)	Total	1/
		Pipes, tubes, and blanks of iron (except cast iron) or steel, welded, jointed, or seamed, etc.:					
ex 610.30	ex 73.18	Non-alloy, 0.065 to 0.25 inch diameter.....	Free	0.875¢ per lb.* (AVE=14.1)	0.4375¢ per lb (AVE=7.0)	Total	1/
ex 610.31	ex 73.18	Non-alloy, 0.25 to 0.375 inch diameter.....	Free	0.625¢ per lb.* (AVE=8.3)	0.3125¢ per lb (AVE=4.2)	Total	1/
ex 610.35	ex 73.18	Alloy, 0.065 to 0.25 inch diameter...	Free	0.875¢ per lb. + 4% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=6.1)	0.4375¢ per lb + 2% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=3.0)	Total	1/
ex 610.36	ex 73.18	Alloy, 0.25 to 0.375 inch diameter...	Free	0.625¢ per lb. + 4% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=6.0)	0.3125¢ per lb + 2% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=3.0)	Total	1/
ex 610.37	ex 73.18 ex 73.19*	Alloy, 0.375 or more inch diameter...	Free	0.3¢ per lb. + 4% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=6.3)	0.15¢ per lb. + 2% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=3.2)	Total	1/
ex 610.40	ex 73.18 ex 73.21*	Steel pipes for oil well casing, etc.: Alloy, not threaded, etc.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=6.0)	0.05¢ per lb.+ 2% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=3.0)	Total	1/
ex 610.42	ex 73.18 ex 73.21*	Non-alloy, threaded, etc.....	Free	7.5% ad val.*	3.75% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 610.43	ex 73.18 ex 73.21*	Alloy, threaded, etc.....	Free	11.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=12.5)	5.75% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=6.2)	Total	1/
		Other pipes, tubes, and blanks, suitable for ball or roller bearings:					
ex 610.45	ex 73.18	Non-alloy iron or steel.....	Free	12% ad val.*	6% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 610.46	ex 73.18	Alloy iron or steel.....	Free	16% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=17.0)	8% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=8.5)	Total	1/

1/ Included in data on waste and scrap of the metals listed in this tabulation.

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3 TSUS Schedule 6.--Metals and Metal Products--Continued	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		Articles for use in remanufacture by melting--Continued:					
		Other pipes, tubes, and blanks, not suitable for bearings:					
x 610.48	ex 73.18	Hollow bars of non-alloy iron or steel.....	Free	11% ad val.*	5.5% ad val.	Total	1/
x 610.49	ex 73.18	Other, of non-alloy iron or steel....	Free	10.5% ad val.*	5.25% ad val.	Total	1/
x 610.51	ex 73.18 ex 73.19*	Hollow bars of alloy iron or steel...	Free	15.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=18.5)	7.75% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=9.2)	Total	1/
x 610.52	ex 73.18	Other, of alloy iron or steel.....	Free	14.5% ad val.+ additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=15.5)	7.25% ad val.+ additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=7.8)	Total	1/
x 610.56	ex 73.17	Cast iron pipes and tubes, non-alloy.....	Free	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total	1/
x 610.58	ex 73.17	Cast iron pipes and tubes, alloy.....	Free	14% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=18.0)	7% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=9.0)	Total	1/
		Pipe and tube fittings of iron or steel:					
		Cast iron, not malleable:					
x 610.62	ex 73.20	Non-alloy cast iron for cast-iron pipe.....	Free	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total	1/
x 610.63	ex 73.20	Alloy cast iron for cast-iron pipe.....	Free	14% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=19.0)	7% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=9.5)	Total	1/
x 610.66	ex 73.20	Alloy cast iron, not for cast-iron pipe.....	Free	7% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=9.0)	3.5% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=4.5)	Total	1/
		Cast iron, malleable:					
x 610.70	ex 73.20	Non-alloy cast iron not advanced, etc.....	Free	8% ad val.*	4% ad val.	Total	1/
x 610.71	ex 73.20	Alloy cast iron not advanced, etc.....	Free	12% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4)* (AVE=14.0)	6% ad val. + additional duties (see headnote 4) (AVE=7.0)	Total	1/
x 610.74	ex 73.20	Advanced in condition after casting.....	Free	22.5% ad val.*	11.25% ad val.	Total	1/
x 610.80	ex 73.20	Other than cast iron.....	Free	19% ad val.*	9.5% ad val.	Total	1/

1/ Included in data on waste and scrap of the metals listed in this tabulation.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7	8
	(* = trade unlikely)	TSUS Schedule 6.--Metals and Metal Products--Con.	1/ A	1/ B	1/ A	1/ B	1/ A	1/ B		
			(* = Rate bound in GATT)							
612.08	ex 74.01	Nickel silver waste and scrap----------	1.7¢ per lb. on 99.6% of the copper content (AVE-4.2)	2¢ per lb. on 99.6% of the copper content	1.7¢ per lb. on 99.6% of the copper content + 10% ad val.* (AVE=14.2)	2¢ per lb. on 99.6% of the copper content + 10% ad val.	0.85¢ per lb. on 99.6% of the copper content + 5% ad val. (AVE=7.1)	1¢ per lb. on 99.6% of the copper content + 5% ad val.	Total	9
									Canada	9
		Articles to be used in remanufacture by melting:								
		Copper (except alloys of copper), in rectangular shapes:								
ex 612.30	ex 74.04	Clad plates and sheets----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=2.0)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.* (AVE=26.0)	1.5¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb. + 12% ad val. (AVE=13.0)	0.75¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	Total	2/
									Canada Guatemala	
ex 612.31	ex 74.03 ex 74.04	Bars and sheets (except clad); strips in coils.	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=3.1)	1.5¢ per lb.	2.95¢ per lb.* (AVE=7.2)	3.25¢ per lb.	1.475¢ per lb. (AVE=3.6)	1.625¢ per lb.	Total	2/
ex 612.32	ex 74.04	Plates (except clad); strips not in coils.	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.* (AVE=23.8)	1.5¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb. + 11.25% ad val. (AVE=11.9)	0.75¢ per lb. + 11.25% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.34	ex 74.04	Nickel silver, in rectangular shapes:								
		Clad plates and sheets----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=2.0)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.* (AVE=26.0)	1.5¢ per lb.+24% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb. + 12% ad val. (AVE=13.0)	0.75¢ per lb.+ 12% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.35	ex 74.03 ex 74.04	Bars; sheets (except clad); strips----	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=2.6)	1.5¢ per lb	1.7¢ per lb. on copper content + 30% ad val.* (AVE=31.7)	2¢ per lb. on copper content + 30% ad val.	0.85¢ per lb. on copper content + 15% ad val. (AVE=15.8)	1¢ per lb. on copper content + 15% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.36	ex 74.04	Plates (except clad)----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb.+22.5% ad val.* (AVE=23.8)	1.5¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb. + 11.25% ad val. (AVE=11.9)	0.75¢ per lb. + 11.25% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.38	ex 74.04	Brass, in rectangular shapes:								
		Clad plates and sheets----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=4.0)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb.+ 24% ad val.* (AVE=28.0)	1.5¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb. + 12% ad val. (AVE=14.0)	0.75¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.39	ex 74.03 ex 74.04	Other----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=2.4)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb. on copper content + 2¢ per lb.* (AVE=8.5)	2¢ per lb. on copper content + 2¢ per lb.	0.85¢ per lb. on copper content + 1¢ per lb. (AVE=4.2)	1¢ per lb. on copper content + 1¢ per lb.	Total	2/
ex 612.40	ex 75.03	Cupro-nickel, in rectangular shapes:								
		Clad plates and sheets----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=2.0)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb.+ 24% ad val.* (AVE=26.0)	1.5¢ per lb.+24% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb. + 12% ad val. (AVE=13.0)	0.75¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	Total	2/
		Other alloys of copper, in rectangular shapes:								
ex 612.43	ex 74.04	Clad plates and sheets----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=2.0)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.* (AVE=26.0)	1.5¢ per lb.+24% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb. + 12% ad val. (AVE=13.0)	0.75¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.44	ex 74.03 ex 74.04	Bars; sheets (except clad)----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=3.0)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb. on copper content + 2¢ per lb.* (AVE=7.7)	2¢ per lb. on copper content + 2¢ per lb.	0.85¢ per lb. on copper content + 1¢ per lb. (AVE-3.8)	1¢ per lb. on copper content + 1¢ per lb.	Total	2/
ex 612.45	ex 74.04	Plates (except clad) and strips----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb.+ 15% ad val.* (AVE=16.3)	1.5¢ per lb.+ 15% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb.+ 7.5% ad val. (AVE=8.2)	0.75¢ per lb.+ 7.5% ad val.	Total	2/

1/ The rates of duty in column A apply when the market price of copper is 24 cents or more per pound; the rates of duty in column B apply when the market price of copper is under 24 cents per pound. Ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty in column B are not available as the market price of copper is currently more than 24 cents per pound.

2/ Not available.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7	8
	(* = trade unlikely)	TSUS Schedule 6.--Metals and Metal Products--Con.	1/ A	1/ B	1/ A	1/ B	1/ A	1/ B		
					(* = Rate bound in GATT					
		Articles to be used in remanu., etc-Con.								
ex 612.50	ex 74.03 ex 74.04 ex 75.02 ex 75.03	Copper (except alloys), nickel silver, and cupro-nickel, in nonrectangular shapes.	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.* (AVE=238)	1.5¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb. +11.25% ad val. (AVE=11.9)	0.75¢ per lb. + 11.25% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.52	ex 74.03 ex 74.04	Other copper alloys in nonrectangular shapes.	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.* (AVE=16.3)	1.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val. (AVE=8.2)	0.75¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	Total	2/
		Wrought rods:								
ex 612.60	ex 74.03	Copper (except alloys)----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=3.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	2.95¢ per lb.* (AVE=7.6)	3.25¢ per lb.	1.475¢ per lb. (AVE=3.8)	1.625¢ per lb.	Total	2/
ex 612.61	ex 74.03	Nickel silver----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=2.6)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb. on copper content + 30% ad val.* (AVE=31.7)	2¢ per lb. on copper content + 30% ad val.	0.85¢ per lb. on copper content + 15% ad val. (AVE=15.8)	1¢ per lb. on copper content + 15% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.62	ex 74.03	Brass----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=4.4)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb. on copper content + 2¢ per lb.* (AVE=10.4)	2¢ per lb. on copper content + 2¢ per lb.	0.85¢ per lb. on copper content + 1¢ per lb. (AVE=5.2)	1¢ per lb. on copper content + 1¢ per lb.	Total	2/
ex 612.64	ex 74.03	Other----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=3.0)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb. on copper content + 2¢ per lb.* (AVE=7.8)	2¢ per lb. on copper content + 2¢ per lb.	0.85¢ per lb. on copper content + 1¢ per lb. (AVE=3.9)	1¢ per lb. on copper content + 1¢ per lb.	Total	2/
		Wire, of copper:								
ex 612.70	ex 74.03	Nickel silver, not coated or plated---	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=0.6)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb. on copper content + 30% ad val.* (AVE=31.7)	2¢ per lb. on copper content + 30% ad val.	0.85¢ per lb. on copper content + 15% ad val. (AVE=15.8)	1¢ per lb. on copper content + 15% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.71	ex 74.03	Nickel silver, coated or plated-------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=0.6)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb. on copper content + 0.1¢ per lb.+ 30% ad val.* AVE=31.7)	2¢ per lb. on copper content + 0.1¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	0.85¢ per lb. on copper content + 0.05¢ per lb. + 15% ad val. (AVE=15.8)	1¢ per lb. on copper content + 0.05¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.72	ex 74.03 ex 74.10*	Other, not coated or plated----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=2.8)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb. on copper content + 12.5% ad val.* (AVE=15.4)	2¢ per lb. on copper content + 12.5% ad val.	0.85¢ per lb. on copper content +6.25% ad val. (AVE=7.7)	1¢ per lb. on copper content + 6.25% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.73	ex 74.03 ex 74.10*	Other, coated or plated----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=2.8)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb. on copper content + 0.1¢ per lb.+12.5% ad val.* (AVE=15.8)	2¢ per lb. on copper content + 0.1¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	0.85¢ per lb. on copper content +0.05¢ per lb. + 6.25% ad val. (AVE=7.9)	1¢ per lb. on copper content + 0.05¢ per lb. + 6.25% ad val.	Total	2/

1/ The rates of duty in column A apply when the market price of copper is 24 cents or more per pound; the rates of duty in column B apply when the market price of copper is under 24 cents per pound. Ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty in column B are not available as the market price of copper is currently more than 24 cents per pound.

2/ Not available.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7	8
	(* = trade unlikely)	TSUS Schedule 6.--Metals and Metal Products--Con.	1/ A	1/ B	1/ A	1/ B	1/ A	1/ B		
			(* = Rate bound in GATT)							
		Articles to be used in remanu., etc-Con.								
		Angles, shapes, and sections, wrought:								
ex 612.80	ex 74.03	Copper (except alloys); nickel silver, and cupro-nickel.	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb.+ 22.5% ad val.* (AVE=23.8)	1.5¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb.+ 11.25% ad val. (AVE=11.9)	0.75¢ per lb.+ 11.25% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.81	ex 74.03	Brass angles and channels----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=3.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb. on copper content + 6¢ per lb.* (AVE=18.1)	2¢ per lb. on copper content + 6¢ per lb.	0.85¢ per lb. on copper content + 3¢ per lb. (AVE=9.0)	1¢ per lb. on copper content + 3¢ per lb.	Total	2/
ex 612.82	ex 74.03	Other----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb.+ 15% ad val.* (AVE=16.3)	1.5¢ per lb.+ 15% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val. (AVE=8.2)	0.75¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	Total	2/
		Pipes, tubes, and blanks, of copper:								
ex 613.02	ex 74.07	Non-alloy copper, seamless---------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=2.5)	1.5¢ per lb.	5.2¢ per lb.* (AVE=10.2)	5.5¢ per lb.	2.6¢ per lb. (AVE=5.1)	2.75¢ per lb.	Total	2/
ex 613.03	ex 74.07	Non-alloy copper, brazed----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=2.4)	1.5¢ per lb.	6.2¢ per lb.* (AVE=11.7)	6.5¢ per lb.	3.1¢ per lb. (AVE=5.8)	3.25¢ per lb.	Total	2/
ex 613.04	ex 74.07	Non-alloy copper, other----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb.+ 22.5% ad val.* (AVE=23.8)	1.5¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb.+ 11.25% ad val. (AVE=11.9)	0.75¢ per lb. + 11.25% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 613.06	ex 74.07	Nickel silver----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb.+22.5% ad val.* (AVE=23.8)	1.5¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb.+ 11.25% ad val. (AVE=11.9)	0.75¢ per lb. + 11.25% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 613.10	ex 74.07	Other alloy copper, seamless------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=2.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb. on copper content + 2¢ per lb.* (AVE=5.7)	2¢ per lb. on copper content+ 2¢ per lb	0.85¢ per lb. on copper content+ 1¢ per lb. (AVE=2.8)	1¢ per lb. on copper content + 1¢ per lb	Total	2/
ex 613.11	ex 74.07	Other alloy copper, brazen--------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=3.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb. on copper content + 6¢ per lb.* (AVE=18.1)	2¢ per lb. on copper content+ 6¢ per lb.	0.85¢ per lb. on copper content + 3¢ per lb. (AVE=9.0)	1¢ per lb. on copper content + 3¢ per lb	Total	2/
ex 613.12	ex 74.07	Other alloy copper, not seamless or brazen.	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb.+ 15% ad val.* (AVE=16.3)	1.5¢ per lb.+ 15% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb.+ 7.5% ad val. (AVE=8.2)	0.75¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	Total	2/
		Fittings, of copper:								
ex 613.15	ex 74.08	Copper (except alloy); nickel silver and cupro-nickel.	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb.+ 22.5% ad val.* (AVE=23.8)	1.5¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb.+ 11.25% ad val. (AVE=11.9)	0.75¢ per lb.+ 11.25% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 613.16	ex 74.08	Other copper----------	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb.+ 15% ad val.* (AVE=16.3)	1.5¢ per lb.+15% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb.+ 7.5% ad val. (AVE=8.2)	0.75¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	Total	2/

1/ The rates of duty in column A apply when the market price of copper is 24 cents or more per pound; the rates of duty in column B apply when the market price of copper is under 24 cents per pound. Ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty in column B are not available as the market price of copper is currently more than 24 cents per pound.

2/ Not available.

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		TSUS Schedule 6.--Metals and Metal Products--Continued					
		Unwrought aluminum in pigs, etc., defective or from melted down waste or scrap:					
ex 618.01	ex 76.01	In coils, not over 0.375 inch in least dimension	Free	2.5¢ per lb.* (AVE=7.0)	1.25¢ per lb. (AVE=3.5)	Total	1/
		Other:					
ex 618.02	ex 76.01	Non-alloy aluminum	Free	1.25¢ per lb.* (AVE=5.5)	0.625¢ per lb. (AVE=2.8)	Total	1/
ex 618.04	ex 76.01	Aluminum silicon	Free	2.125¢ per lb* (AVE=7.9)	1.0625¢ per lb. (AVE=4.0)	Total	1/
ex 618.06	ex 76.01	Other alloys of aluminum	Free	1.25¢ per lb.* (AVE=5.5)	0.625¢ per lb. (AVE=2.8)	Total	1/
618.10	ex 76.01	Aluminum waste and scrap	Free	1.5¢ per lb.* (AVE=10.4)	0.75¢ per lb. (AVE-5.2)	Total Canada Guatemala U. Kingdom	1,738 1,722 7 5
		Articles to be used in remanufacture by melting:					
ex 618.45	ex 76.01	Aluminum hollow cast extrusion ingots	Free	1.25¢ per lb.* (AVE=5.2)	0.625¢ per lb. (AVE=2.6)	Total	1/
		Nickel, wrought, bars, plates, sheets, and strip:					
ex 620.08	ex 75.03	Clad plates and sheets, rectangular shapes	Free	24% ad val.*	12% ad val.	Total	2/
		Other in rectangular shapes:					
ex 620.10	ex 75.03	Not cold worked	Free	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 620.12	ex 75.03	Cold worked	Free	14% ad val.*	7% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 620.16	ex 75.02 ex 75.03	In nonrectangular shapes	Free	18% ad val.*	9% ad val.	Total	2/
		Tin plates, sheets, and strips, wrought:					
ex 622.15	ex 80.03	Not clad	Free	12% ad val.*	6% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 622.17	ex 80.03	Clad	Free	24% ad val.*	12% ad val.	Total	2/
		Tin wire:					
ex 622.20	ex 80.02	Not coated or plated	Free	12.5% ad val.*	6.25% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 622.22	ex 80.02	Coated or plated	Free	0.1¢ per lb.+ 12.5% ad val.* (AVE=13.0)	0.05¢ per lb.+ 6.25% ad val. (AVE=6.5)	Total	2/
ex 622.25	ex 80.02	Tin bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections, wrought	Free	12% ad val.*	6% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 622.35	ex 80.04	Tin powder and flakes	Free	12% ad val.*	6% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 622.40	80.05	Tin pipes, tubes, blanks, and fittings	Free	12% ad val.*	6% ad val.	Total	2/
		Unwrought metal in defective, pigs, etc. and waste and scrap:					
		Other base metals, unwrought, in defective pigs, etc., and waste and scrap:					
ex 632.02	ex 81.04	Antimony	Free	2¢ per lb. (AVE=8.3)	1¢ per lb. (AVE=4.2)	Total	2/

1/ Included in data on waste and scrap of the metals listed in this tabulation.
2/ Not available.

1	2 (* = trade unlikely)	3	4 (* = rate bound in GATT)	5	6	7	8
		TSUS Schedule 6.-Metals and Metal Products--Continued					
		Unwrought metal in defective pigs, etc., and waste and scrap--Continued:					
		Other than alloys; and waste and scrap--Continued:					
ex 632.32	ex 81.04	Manganese	Free	1.875¢ per lb. + 15% ad val. (AVE=23.1)	0.9375¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val. (AVE=11.6)	Total	-
ex 632.34	ex 28.05	Mercury	Free	25¢ per lb. (AVE=11.4)	12.5¢ per lb. (AVE=5.7)	Total Canada	4 4
ex 632.42	ex 28.04	Silicon (not over 99.7% silicon)	Free	4¢ per lb. on silicon content * (AVE=29.7)	2¢ per lb. on silicon content (AVE=14.8)	Total	1/
ex 632.43	ex 28.04	Silicon (over 99.7% silicon)	Free	10.5% ad val.*	5.25% ad val.	Total	1/
		Alloys of base metals:					
ex 632.60	ex 81.04	Antimony: at least 83% antimony	Free	2¢ per lb. (AVE=8.3)	1¢ per lb. (AVE=4.2)	Total	1/
ex 632.62	ex 81.04	Antimony, other	Free	18% ad val.*	9% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 632.66	ex 81.04	Bismuth (except alloys containing 30 percent or more lead)	Free	18% ad val.*	9% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 632.84	ex 81.04	Other alloys	Free	18% ad val.*	9% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 633.00	ex 28.04 ex 28.05* ex 81.04	Other base metals, wrought articles for use in remanufacture by melting	Free	18% ad val.*	9% ad val.	Total	1/
652.90	ex 73.21	Door and window frames of stainless steel	15% ad val.*	17.5% ad val.	8.75% ad val.	Total	-
652.92	ex 73.21	Door and window frames, iron and steel (except stainless steel)	10% ad val.*	12.5% ad val.	6.25% ad val.	Total U. Kingdom Australia Mexico	362 313 29 14
ex 674.42	ex 84.47	Copying lathes for making shoe lasts	Free	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total EEC	97 97
682.40	ex 85.01	Motors, 1/10 to 200 horsepower	8.5% ad val.*	10.5% ad val.	5.25% ad val.	Total U. Kingdom EEC Canada	3,444 2,812 401 80
687.10	ex 85.20	Electric discharge lamps	8% ad val.*	10% ad val.	5% ad val.	Total EEC Japan U. Kingdom	672 471 106 49
687.30	ex 85.20	Electric luminescent lamps	8% ad val. *	10% ad val.	5% ad val.	Total	-
		TSUS Schedule 7.-Specified Products; Miscellaneous and Nonenumerated Products					
706.30	ex 42.02	Luggage, handbags and flat goods of reinforced or laminated plastics	19¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.* (AVE=25.6)	21¢ per lb. + 17% ad val. (AVE=27.7)	10.5¢ per lb.+ 8.5% ad val. (AVE=13.8)	Total U. Kingdom	4 4
734.85	ex 97.06	Lawn tennis balls	10% ad val. *	12.5% ad val.	6.25% ad val.	Total U. Kingdom Sweden Czech.	897 705 127 64

1/ Not available.

Nonagricultural Articles Indicated by Participating Less-Developed Countries as of Special Interest to their Exports and which are Excluded for Non-participant Reasons from the United States Offer of a Linear Tariff Reduction

The United States reserves the right to exclude at any time from the negotiations, separately from its exceptions list, any article with respect to which the aggregate of imports into the United States from nonparticipating countries exceeds the aggregate from participating countries.

The United States is now exercising this right with respect to some but not all of the articles which meet the criterion in the first paragraph. Among the articles with respect to which the United States is now exercising this right are the following:

TSUS item	BTN item	Brief description	Rate of duty May 4, 1964		Rate of duty offered	U.S. imports in 1961 (Total and 3 leading suppliers)	
			"Effective"	"Statutory"		Country	Value ($1,000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(# = wool note)	(* = trade unlikely)		(* = rate bound in GATT)				
		TSUS Schedule 1.-Animal and Vegetable Products					
112.54	ex 16.04	Sardines, in oil: Valued not over 18 cents per pound.....	30% ad val.*	30% ad val.*		Total Venezuela Norway	14 13 1
112.62	ex 16.04	Valued 18 to 23 cents per pound, not skinned or boned: Not smoked.....	20% ad val.*	20% ad val.*		Total Venezuela Canada Morocco	188 128 23 21
		TSUS Schedule 6.-Metal and Metal Products					
624.02	ex 78.01	Lead bullion.....	1.0625¢ per lb. on 99.6% of the lead content 1/* (AVE=0.4)	1.0625¢ per lb. on 99.6% of the lead content 1/* (AVE=0.4)		Total Mexico Peru EEC	1,097 853 244 X
		TSUS Schedule 7.-Specified Products; Miscellaneous and Nonenumerated Products					
704.60#	ex 60.02 ex 61.10*	Wool gloves: Not ornamented, $1.75-$4 per dozen pairs.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.* (AVE=59.7)	37.5¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.* (AVE=59.7)		Total Philippines Japan Hong Kong	182 143 30 6
		Leather gloves, seamed: Men's, not lined:					
705.48	ex 42.03	Not hand seamed, not over $20 per dozen pairs.....	$5 per doz. pairs* (AVE=31.0)	$5 per doz. pairs* (AVE=31.0)		Total Philippines EEC Japan	47 29 12 3
		Men's, lined:					
705.56	ex 42.03	Not hand seamed, not over $26 per dozen pairs.....	$6.50 per doz. pairs* (AVE=30.9)	$6.50 per doz. pairs* (AVE=30.9)		Total Philippines EEC Spain	1,158 940 135 35
705.58	ex 42.03	Not hand seamed, over $26 per dozen pairs.....	25% ad val.*	25% ad val.*		Total Philippines EEC U. Kingdom	742 618 92 21
		Women's or children's, not lined:					
705.60	ex 42.03	Hand seamed, not over $20 per dozen pairs.....	$7 por dozen pairs* (AVE=45.6)	$7 per dozen pairs* (AVE=45.6)		Total Philippines EEC Spain	204 148 50 3

1/ Absolute quotas are imposed on the lead and zinc content of ores and certain other products pursuant to an escape-clause proclamation.

ANNEX I

Articles Classified in the Agricultural Sector for the Purpose of the United States Offer of a Linear Tariff Reduction

For the purpose of defining articles not covered by its offer of a linear tariff reduction, the United States has classified as agricultural the articles in the following list designated as Part 1 of this Annex. This list, expressed in terms of the United States Tariff Schedules, is based in general on the articles falling within chapters 1-24 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, with certain modifications noted below.

If agreement is not reached on a common list of articles subject to the linear rule, the United States reserves the right to transfer additional articles to its agricultural list in the light of the classifications made by other countries participating in the negotiations on a linear basis.

Solely for purposes of information and in order to indicate the manner in which the list of articles in Part 1 was derived, the following lists, expressed in terms of the United States Tariff Schedules, are also provided:

(1) A tentative list, designated as Part 2 of this Annex, of the articles which are presently believed to fall within chapters 1-24 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature but which are omitted from the list of articles in Part 1; and

(2) A list, designated Part 3, of the articles which fall outside chapters 1-24 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature but which are included on the list of articles in Part 1.

CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEX I

Part 1.--Articles classified in the agricultural sector for the purpose of the United States Offer of a Linear Tariff Reduction

100.01	105.10	107.40	116.25
100.03	105.20	107.45	116.26
100.04	105.30	107.50	116.30
100.05	105.40	107.55	117.00
100.07	105.50	107.60	117.05
100.09	105.55	107.65	117.10
100.15	105.60	107.66	117.15
100.20	105.70	107.70	117.20
100.25	105.82	107.75	117.25
100.30	105.84	107.80	117.30
100.31	106.10	115.00	117.35
100.35	106.20	115.05	117.40
100.40	106.30	115.10	117.45
100.43	106.40	115.15	117.50
100.45	106.50	115.20	117.55
100.50	106.55	115.25	117.60
100.53	106.60	115.30	117.65
100.55	106.65	115.35	117.67
100.60	106.70	115.40	117.70
100.63	106.75	115.45	117.75
100.65	106.80	115.50	117.80
100.70	106.85	115.55	118.00
100.73	107.10	115.60	118.05
100.75	107.11	116.00	118.10
100.77	107.15	116.05	118.25
100.79	107.20	116.06	119.50
100.81	107.25	116.10	119.55
100.85	107.30	116.15	119.60
100.90	107.35	116.16	119.65
100.95	107.36	116.20	119.70

125.01

ANNEX I --Continued

Part 1.--Articles classified in the agricultural sector for the purpose of the United States Offer of a Linear Tariff Reduction--Continued

125.05	126.41	130.55	132.20
125.10	126.51	130.60	132.25
125.15	126.53	130.65	132.30
125.20	126.55	130.70	132.35
125.25	126.57	131.10	132.50
125.30	126.59	131.12	132.55
125.40	126.61	131.15	135.10
125.50	126.63	131.20	135.11
125.51	126.65	131.21	135.12
125.60	126.67	131.25	135.13
125.65	126.71	131.27	135.14
125.67	126.73	131.30	135.15
125.70	126.77	131.31	135.16
125.80	126.79	131.33	135.17
126.01	126.81	131.35	135.20
126.03	126.83	131.37	135.30
126.05	126.85	131.38	135.40
126.07	126.87	131.40	135.50
126.09	126.89	131.45	135.51
126.11	126.91	131.46	135.60
126.15	126.93	131.50	135.61
126.17	126.95	131.57	135.70
126.19	127.01	131.60	135.75
126.21	127.10	131.61	135.80
126.23	130.10	131.65	135.81
126.25	130.15	131.67	135.90
126.27	130.20	131.70	135.91
126.29	130.30	131.72	135.92
126.31	130.35	131.75	135.93
126.33	130.36	131.80	135.94
126.35	130.40	131.85	136.00
126.37	130.45	131.90	136.01
126.39	130.50	132.15	136.10

ANNEX I

Part 1.--Articles classified in the agricultural sector for the purpose of the United States Offer of a Linear Tariff Reduction--Continued

136.20	137.70	141.45	145.30
136.21	138.00	141.50	145.40
136.22	140.09	141.55	145.41
136.23	140.10	141.60	145.42
136.30	140.11	141.61	145.44
136.40	140.14	141.65	145.46
136.50	140.16	141.66	145.48
136.60	140.17	141.67	145.49
136.61	140.20	141.70	145.50
136.70	140.21	141.75	145.52
136.80	140.25	141.80	145.53
136.81	140.26	144.10	145.54
136.90	140.30	144.12	145.55
136.91	140.35	144.20	145.58
137.00	140.38	144.30	145.60
137.01	140.40	145.01	145.90
137.10	140.45	145.02	146.10
137.11	140.46	145.04	146.12
137.20	140.50	145.05	146.14
137.21	140.55	145.07	146.20
137.25	140.60	145.08	146.22
137.26	140.65	145.09	146.24
137.28	140.70	145.10	146.30
137.29	140.75	145.12	146.31
137.40	141.05	145.14	146.40
137.50	141.10	145.16	146.42
137.51	141.15	145.18	146.44
137.60	141.20	145.20	146.45
137.61	141.21	145.21	146.50
137.62	141.25	145.22	146.52
137.63	141.30	145.24	146.54
137.64	141.35	145.26	146.56
137.66	141.40	145.28	146.58

ANNEX I --Continued

Part 1.--Articles classified in the agricultural sector for the purpose of the United States Offer of a Linear Tariff Reduction--Continued

146.60	147.35	148.26	148.99
146.62	147.36	148.30	149.10
146.64	147.37	148.31	149.15
146.66	147.40	148.35	149.16
146.68	147.42	148.36	149.20
146.70	147.44	148.40	149.22
146.72	147.46	148.42	149.24
146.80	147.48	148.44	149.26
146.81	147.50	148.46	149.28
146.90	147.52	148.48	149.40
146.91	147.54	148.50	149.50
146.93	147.60	148.52	149.51
146.95	147.62	148.54	149.60
146.96	147.64	148.56	149.61
146.98	147.66	148.60	150.00
147.00	147.68	148.61	150.01
147.02	147.70	148.65	150.50
147.10	147.72	148.66	152.00
147.11	147.75	148.70	152.01
147.13	147.77	148.72	152.05
147.14	147.78	148.74	152.06
147.16	147.80	148.76	152.10
147.17	147.81	148.80	152.14
147.20	147.85	148.83	152.18
147.22	147.90	148.86	152.22
147.23	147.91	148.90	152.26
147.26	148.10 148.11	148.91	152.30
147.27	148.15	148.93	152.34
147.29	148.16	148.94	152.38
147.31	148.20	148.96	152.39
147.32	148.21	148.97	152.42
147.33	148.25	148.98	152.46
147.34			

ANNEX I --Continued

Part 1.--Articles classified in the agricultural sector for the purpose of the United States Offer of a Linear Tariff Reduction--Continued

152.47	154.90	160.41	161.59
152.50	155.10	160.50	161.61
152.54	155.12	160.60	161.63
152.55	155.15	160.65	161.65
152.58	155.20	161.01	161.67
152.59	155.21	161.03	161.69
152.62	155.30	161.05	161.71
152.63	155.31	161.07	161.73
152.70	155.35	161.09	161.75
152.71	155.36	161.11	161.77
153.00	155.40	161.13	161.79
153.04	155.41	161.15	161.81
153.08	155.50	161.17	161.82
153.16	155.55	161.19	161.84
153.24	155.60	161.21	161.86
153.28	155.65	161.23	161.88
153.32	155.70	161.25	161.90
154.05	155.75	161.27	161.92
154.10	155.76	161.29	161.94
154.15	156.10	161.31	161.96
154.20	156.20	161.33	162.01
154.25	156.35	161.35	162.03
154.30	156.40	161.37	162.05
154.35	156.45	161.39	162.07
154.36	156.50	161.41	162.09
154.40	156.55	161.43	162.11
154.45	160.10	161.45	162.13
154.46	160.20	161.47	162.15
154.50	160.21	161.49	165.15
154.51	160.22	161.51	165.25
154.55	160.30	161.53	165.30
154.60	160.35	161.55	165.35
	160.40	161.57	165.40

ANNEX I --Continued

Part 1.--Articles classified in the agricultural sector for the purpose of the United States Offer of a Linear Tariff Reduction--Continued

165.44	170.30	175.09	176.18
165.46	170.31	175.10	176.20
165.50	170.32	175.11	176.22
165.55	170.35	175.12	176.24
165.65	170.36	175.15	176.26
165.70	170.37	175.18	176.28
166.30	170.40	175.21	176.29
167.10	170.41	175.24	176.30
167.15	170.42	175.27	176.32
167.20	170.43	175.30	176.33
167.25	170.44	175.33	176.35
167.30	170.45	175.36	176.36
167.32	170.46	175.39	176.38
167.34	170.47	175.42	176.40
167.35	170.48	175.45	176.42
167.37	170.49	175.48	176.44
167.40	170.50	175.49	176.45
167.42	170.55	175.51	176.46
167.50	170.60	175.54	176.47
167.90	170.61	175.57	176.49
170.01	170.62	176.01	176.50
170.05	170.63	176.02	176.52
170.10	170.64	176.03	176.54
170.11	170.65	176.04	176.55
170.15	170.70	176.05	176.58
170.20	170.71	176.06	176.60
170.21	170.72	176.07	176.64
170.22	170.73	176.08	176.70
170.23	170.74	176.09	176.90
170.24	170.75	176.10	177.50
170.25	170.80	176.11	177.52
170.26	175.03	176.12	177.56
170.27	175.06	176.13	177.58

ANNEX I --Continued

Part 1.--Articles classified in the agricultural sector for the purpose of the United States Offer of a Linear Tariff Reduction--Continued

177.62	186.30	192.85	306.30	494.40
177.70	186.40	192.90	306.31	726.15
177.72	186.55	193.10	306.32	793.00
178.05	186.60	193.15	306.33	867.00
178.10	188.10	193.25	306.34	
178.25	188.18	300.10	437.47	
182.10	188.20	300.15	437.48	
182.11	188.22	300.20	455.04	
182.15	188.24	300.30	455.08	
182.30	188.36	300.40	455.10	
182.55	188.38	300.45	455.12	
182.58	188.50	300.50	455.14	
182.91	190.20	304.08	460.20	
182.92	190.55	304.10	460.30	
184.10	190.58	304.12	460.60	
184.20	190.60	304.14	490.05	
184.25	191.15	304.16	493.02	
184.30	192.10	304.18	493.04	
184.35	192.15	304.38	493.42	
184.40	192.20	304.40	493.45	
184.45	192.22	306.00	493.47	
184.47	192.25	306.10	493.55	
184.50	192.30	306.11	493.56	
184.52	192.35	306.12	493.82	
184.60	192.40	306.13	494.02	
184.61	192.45	306.14	494.04	
184.65	192.55	306.20	494.08	
184.70	192.65	306.21	494.10	
184.75	192.70	306.22	494.12	
186.10	192.75	306.23	494.16	
186.15	192.80	306.24	494.18	

CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEX I --Continued

Part 2.--Articles which are presently believed to fall within chapters 1-24 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature but which are omitted from the list of articles in Part 1

110.10	111.52	112.40	113.58
110.15	111.56	112.42	113.60
110.20	111.60	112.46	114.01
110.25	111.64	112.48	114.05
110.28	111.68	112.50	114.10
110.30	111.72	112.52	114.15
110.33	111.76	112.54	114.20
110.35	111.80	112.58	114.25
110.36	111.84	112.62	114.30
110.40	111.88	112.66	114.34
110.45	111.92	112.70	114.36
110.47	112.01	112.74	114.40
110.50	112.03	112.78	114.45
110.55	112.05	112.82	114.50
110.57	112.06	112.90	114.55
110.60	112.08	112.94	118.15
110.61	112.10	113.01	118.30
111.10	112.12	113.05	156.25
111.15	112.14	113.08	156.30
111.16	112.15	113.11	156.47
111.18	112.18	113.15	157.10
111.22	112.20	113.20	157.11
111.28	112.22	113.25	166.10
111.32	112.24	113.30	166.20
111.37	112.30	113.35	166.40
111.40	112.34	113.40	167.05
111.44	112.36	113.50	168.05
111.48	112.37	113.56	168.10

ANNEX I --Continued

Part 2.--Articles which are presently believed to fall within chapters 1-24 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature but which are omitted from the list of articles in Part 1--Continued

168.15	182.25	193.20	480.80
168.17	182.32	222.05	490.10
168.20	182.35	426.74	490.12
168.22	182.36	427.88	490.14
168.25	182.40	428.36	490.20
168.30	182.45	428.38	490.22
168.31	182.46	435.05	490.24
168.35	182.48	435.10	490.26
168.40	182.50	435.30	490.65
168.45	182.52	435.35	490.73
168.46	182.90	435.40	490.75
168.50	184.54	435.45	491.00
168.55	184.55	435.50	493.65
168.90	186.50	435.55	493.66
177.02	190.30	435.60	494.06
177.04	190.35	435.65	494.14
177.12	190.40	435.70	522.51
177.14	190.45	435.75	748.25
177.16	190.47	439.10	748.30
177.20	190.50	439.30	748.32
177.22	190.57	455.02	748.35
177.24	190.65	460.10	792.70
177.26	190.85	470.05	
177.30	190.87	470.10	
177.32	190.90	470.20	
177.34	190.93	470.30	
177.36	190.94	470.40	
177.40	192.05	470.50	
182.05	192.07	470.60	
182.20	192.60	470.80	

ANNEX I --Continued

Part 3.--Articles which fall outside chapters 1-24 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature but which are included on the list of articles in Part I

300.10	306.13
300.15	306.14
300.20	306.20
300.30	306.21
300.40	306.22
300.45	306.23
300.50	306.24
304.10	306.30
304.12	306.31
304.14	306.32
304.16	306.33
304.18	306.34
306.00	493.47
306.10	493.82
306.11	494.40
306.12	726.15

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NONAGRICULTURAL ARTICLES INDICATED BY LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOTIFIED THEIR INTENTION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS AS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THEIR EXPORTS AND WHICH ARE EXCEPTED FROM THE UNITED STATES OFFER OF A LINEAR TARIFF REDUCTION OR EXCLUDED FOR NONPARTICIPANT REASONS FROM THE UNITED STATES OFFER OF A LINEAR TARIFF REDUCTION

Addenda 1
May 10, 1965

The following revisions should be made in GATT 6-US Doc 2.

TSUS item	BTN item and indicating country	Brief description	Rate of duty May 4, 1964 "Effective"	Rate of duty May 4, 1964 "Statutory"	Rate of duty offered	U.S. imports in 1961 (3 leading suppliers in pica type; countries notifying on April 15, 1965, in italics) Country	Value ($1,000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Part 1.-Economic Exceptions					
Page 4.- Item 307.54 should read 307.64.							
Page 7.- Insert the following:							
376.08#	ex 61.09	Garters, etc., wool or wool and rubber or plastics.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.* (AVE=34.0)	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.* (AVE=34.0)	37.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val. (AVE=24.0)	Total Switzerland United King.	1 1 X
Page 11.- Item 705.62, in column 3 insert above the line beginning "Hand seamed ...." and indented in line with the words "Men's, lined", the superior description "Women's or children's, not lined:"							
		Item 705.76, the rate of duty in column 4 should read "$8 per doz. pairs* (AVE=36.7)"					
		Part 2.-Mandatory Exceptions					
Page 17.- Item 475.35, "Napthas" should read "Naphthas."							
Page 18.- Item 475.55, insert a dash (-) in column 8.							
		Item 626.04, delete Canada and EEC in column 8 and corresponding dashes in column 9.					
Page 19.- Item 651.75 should read "ex 651.75."							
		Part 3.-Technical Exceptions					
Page 21.- Item 470.25, the description in column 4 should read as follows: Dyeing and tanning extracts: Canaigre, curupay, eucalyptus, larch and tara.							
Page 22.- Item 472.50, in column 4 after the word "crude" insert "or washed but not ground."							
Page 30.- Insert the following:							
			A	B	A	B	A	B		
ex 612.41	ex 74.03* ex 74.04* ex 75.02 ex 75.03	Cupro-nickel in rectangular shapes, other than clad plates and sheets.....	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=1.3)	1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.* (AVE=23.8)	1.5¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb. +11.25% ad val. (AVE=11.9)	0.75¢ per lb.+ 11.25% ad val.	Total	2/

Part 4.-Exclusions

Page 35.- Insert the following:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		TSUS Schedule 4.-Chemicals and Related Products					
475.05	ex 27.09 ex 27.10 ex 27.14*	Crude petroleum, under 25 degrees A.P.I.....	0.125¢ per gal. 2/ (AVE=2.5)	0.125¢ per gal. 2/ (AVE=2.5)		Total Venezuela Neth. Ant. Trinidad	595,169 324,006 152,951 34,129
475.10	ex 27.09 ex 27.10 ex 27.14*	Crude petroleum, 25 degrees A.P.I. or more..	0.25¢ per gal. 2/* 3/ (AVE=4.4)	0.25¢ per gal. 2/* 3/ (AVE=4.4)		Total Venezuela Canada Kuwait	773,279 331,448 149,294 89,611
475.65	ex 27.10 ex 27.12* ex 27.14* ex 27.16* ex 38.18*	Liquid hydrocarbon mixtures.....	0.25¢ per gal. 2/* (AVE=3.8)	0.25¢ per gal. 2/* (AVE=3.8)		Total Venezuela Neth. Ant. Trinidad	70,010 25,628 15,279 11,406

Add the following footnotes at the bottom of page 35.

2/ Crude petroleum and certain products thereof are subject to import quotas proclaimed pursuant to Section 2 of Public Law 464, 83d Congress, as amended (19 USC 1352a).

3/ Part of this TSUS item is bound in the GATT.

GATT 6-US/Doc. 2
Addenda 2

CONFIDENTIAL

NONAGRICULTURAL ARTICLES INDICATED BY LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOTIFIED THEIR INTENTION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS AS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THEIR EXPORTS AND WHICH ARE EXCEPTED FROM THE UNITED STATES OFFER OF A LINEAR TARIFF REDUCTION OR EXCLUDED FOR NONPARTICIPANT REASONS FROM THE UNITED STATES OFFER OF A LINEAR TARIFF REDUCTION

Addenda 2
July 6, 1965

TSUS item	BTN item	Brief description	Rate of duty May 4, 1964 "Effective"	Rate of duty May 4, 1964 "Statutory"	Rate of duty offered	U.S. imports in 1961 (Total and 3 leading suppliers) Country	Value ($1,000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Part 1.-Economic Exceptions					
		TSUS Schedule 5.-Nonmetallic minerals and Products					
532.24	ex 69.08	Ceramic floor and wall tiles, glazed.....	22.5% ad val. *	22.5% ad val. *	17% ad val.	Total	9,683
						Japan	5,065
						Mexico	2,580
						United King	1,183
		TSUS Schedule 6.-Metals and Metal Products					
624.10	ex 78.03	Wrought plates and sheets of lead.....	1.3125¢ per lb.* (AVE=11.7)	1.3125¢ per lb.* (AVE=11.7)		Total	577
						EEC	420
						United King.	101
						Canada	31
624.30	ex 78.02	Glazier's lead and lead wire.....	1.3125¢ per lb.* (AVE=15.0)	1.3125¢ per lb.* (AVE=15.0)		Total	-
624.32	ex 78.02	Lead bars, rods, angles, etc., wrought: Not over 13-1/3 cents per pound.....	1.5¢ per lb.* (AVE=8.6)	1.5¢ per lb.* (AVE=8.6)		Total	56
						Mexico	15
						Japan	15
						EEC	10
624.34	ex 78.02	Over 13-1/3 cents per pound.....	11.25% ad val.*	11.25% ad val.*		Total	56
						Mexico	15
						Japan	15
						EEC	10
624.50	ex 78.05	Pipes, tubes, blanks and fittings of lead...	1.3125¢ per lb.* (AVE=11.7)	1.3125¢ per lb.* (AVE=11.7)		Total	64
						EEC	47
						United King.	11
						Canada	3
		Part 2.-Mandatory Exceptions					
		TSUS Schedule 4.-Chemicals and Related Products					
426.76	ex 29.16	Cream of tartar.....	3.125¢ per lb.* (AVE=12.1)	3.125¢ per lb.* (AVE=12.1)		Total	453
						United King	186
						EEC	163
						Spain	104
		TSUS Schedule 5.-Nonmetallic Minerals and Products					
ex 532.21	ex 69.07 ex 69.08	Certain ceramic mosaic tiles.....	24.5% ad val. *	24.5% ad val. *		Total	2,870
						Japan	2,293
						EEC	378
						United King	161
542.11	ex 70.05	Ordinary glass: 4 ounces to 12 ounces per square foot: Not over 40 united inches.....	1.3¢ per lb. (AVE=7.6)	0.7¢ per lb. * (AVE=4.1)		Total	395
						EEC	296
						Switzerland	42
						United King	36

Addenda 2--continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Part 2.-Mandatory Exceptions--Continued					
		TSUS Schedule 5.-Nonmetallic Minerals and Products--Continued					
		Ordinary glass--Continued:					
		4 ounces to 12 ounces per square foot--continued:					
542.13	ex 70.05	Over 40 united inches.....	1.6¢ per lb. (AVE=10.0)	0.9¢ per lb. * (AVE=10.7)		Total EEC United King Sweden	147 77 46 16
		12 ounces to 16 ounces per square foot:					
542.21	ex 70.05	Not over 40 united inches.....	1.3¢ per lb. (AVE=21.7)	1.0¢ per lb. * (AVE=16.7)		Total EEC United King Sweden	739 354 278 72
542.23	ex 70.05	40 to 60 united inches.....	1.6¢ per lb. (AVE=27.6)	1.1¢ per lb. * (AVE=19.0)		Total EEC United King Sweden	452 251 184 18
542.25	ex 70.05	Over 60 united inches.....	1.9¢ per lb. (AVE=29.9)	1.2¢ per lb. * (AVE=18.9)		Total EEC United King Sweden	294 212 30 24
		16 ounces to 28 ounces per square foot:					
542.31	ex 70.05	Not over 40 united inches.....	1.3¢ per lb. (AVE=19.1)	0.7¢ per lb. * (AVE=10.3)		Total EEC Japan United King	3,787 1,510 787 466
542.33	ex 70.05	40 to 60 united inches.....	1.6¢ per lb. (AVE=24.1)	0.9¢ per lb. * (AVE=13.5)		Total EEC United King Japan	6,341 2,618 993 794
542.35	ex 70.05	60 to 100 united inches.....	1.9¢ per lb. (AVE=25.5)	1.1¢ per lb. * (AVE=14.8)		Total EEC Japan United King	5,124 1,870 1,444 596
542.37	ex 70.05	Over 100 united inches.....	2.4¢ per lb. (AVE=29.5)	1.4¢ per lb. * (AVE=17.2)		Total EEC Japan United King	3,185 2,310 507 221
		Over 28 ounces per square foot:					
542.42	ex 70.05	Not over 2-2/3 square feet in area.....	1.3¢ per lb. (AVE=21.5)	0.7¢ per lb. * (AVE=11.6)		Total EEC Japan Taiwan	996 485 184 136
542.44	ex 70.05	2-2/3 to 7 square feet in area....	1.6¢ per lb. (AVE=24.5)	0.9¢ per lb. * (AVE=13.8)		Total EEC United King Canada	510 255 226 10
542.46	ex 70.05	7 to 15 square feet in area.....	1.9¢ per lb. (AVE=24.6)	1.1¢ per lb. * (AVE=14.2)		Total EEC Japan United King	294 229 30 25
542.48	ex 70.05	Over 15 square feet in area..... Ex 15 to 16-2/3 square feet..... Ex Over 16-2/3 square feet.....	2.4¢ per lb. (AVE=29.5) 3.5¢ per lb. (AVE=42.9)	1.4¢ per lb. * (AVE=17.2) 1.4¢ per lb. * (AVE=17.2)		Total EEC Japan United King	3,514 2,992 346 139
		Colored or special glass:					
542.57	ex 70.05	4 to 12 ounces per square foot.....	2.2¢ per lb. (AVE=4.8)	1.7¢ per lb. * (AVE=3.7)		Total EEC United King	580 542 38
542.67	ex 70.05	12 to 16 ounces per square foot.....	9.0¢ per lb. (AVE=24.6)	6.0¢ per lb. * (AVE=16.4)		Total EEC Japan	77 76 1
542.71	ex 70.05	16 to 28 ounces per square foot: Not over 40 united inches.....	1.3¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. (AVE=6.9) 1/	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. * (AVE=5.3) 1/		Total EEC Japan United King	54 49 2 1
542.73	ex 70.05	40 to 60 united inches	1.6¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. (AVE=6.9)	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. * (AVE=5.0)		Total EEC Japan	45 44 1
542.75	ex 70.05	60 to 90 united inches.....	1.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. (AVE=9.1)	1.1¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.* (AVE=6.3)		Total EEC Japan Czech.	56 52 2 2
542.77	ex 70.05	Over 90 united inches.....	2.4¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. (AVE=17.5)	1.4¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. * (AVE=11.3)		Total EEC Mexico United King	40 32 X X

1/ Based on imports in 1960.

Addenda 2--continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Part 2.-Mandatory Exceptions--Continued					
		TSUS Schedule 5.-Nonmetallic Minerals and Products--Continued					
		Colored or special glass--Continued:					
		Over 28 ounces per square foot:					
542.92	ex 70.05	Not over 2-2/3 square feet in area.	1.3¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. (AVE=5.3)	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. * (AVE=4.0)		Total EEC United King Japan	30 25 4 1
542.94	ex 70.05	2-2/3 to 7 square feet in area.....	1.6¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. (AVE=10.8)	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. * (AVE=10.0)		Total EEC	84 84
542.96	ex 70.05	7 to 15 square feet in area.....	1.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. (AVE=23.8)	1.1¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. * (AVE=14.8)		Total United King EEC Japan	3 1 1 X
542.98	ex 70.05	Over 15 square feet in area..... Ex 15 to 16-2/3 square feet.....	2.4¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. (AVE=16.7)	1.4¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. * (AVE=10.7)		Total EEC United King Japan	11 11 X X
		Ex Over 16-2/3 square feet.....	3.5¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. (AVE=21.7)	1.4¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. * (AVE=10.2)			
		TSUS Schedule 7.-Specified Products; Miscellaneous and Nonenumerated Products					
x 756.20	ex 98.11	Tobacco pipes and pipe bowls of brier, not over $5 per dozen.....	2.5¢ each + 40% ad val. * (AVE=56.1)	2.5¢ each + 40% ad val. * (AVE=56.1)		Total EEC Switzerland Spain U. Kingdom	571 546 11 5 5
		Part 3.-Technical Exceptions					
		TSUS Schedule 2.-Wood and Paper; Printed Matter					
220.30	ex 45.04	Compressed cork insulation board, blocks, or slabs.....	Free	2.5¢ per board ft. (AVE=31.3)	1.25¢ per board ft. (AVE=15.6)	Total Portugal Spain Morocco	1,607 1,278 193 113
		TSUS Schedule 4.-Chemicals and Related Products					
		Fatty substances derived from coconut, palm-kernel, or palm oil:					
465.15	ex 29.14* ex 29.22 ex 29.23 ex 29.24 ex 29.25 ex 29.27* ex 29.35 ex 34.02	Fatty-acid amides, amines, etc.....	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val. (AVE=16.7)	4.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val. * (AVE=17.5)	2.25¢ per lb.+ 7.5% ad val. (AVE=8.8)	Total	-
465.55	ex 29.08* ex 29.14* ex 29.17* ex 29.25* ex 29.35* ex 34.02	Sulfonated, sulfated fatty-acid esters, etc.....	10.5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.* (AVE=15.8)	0.75¢ per lb.+ 5.25% ad val. (AVE=7.9)	Total	
		TSUS Schedule 5.-Nonmetallic Minerals and Products					
543.11	ex 70.06	Ordinary glass containing wire netting.....	6¢ per sq. ft. * (AVE=8.0)	7.6¢ per sq. ft. (AVE=10.2)	3.8¢ per sq. ft. (AVE=5.1)	Total Japan United King EEC	584 269 232 83
		TSUS Schedule 6.--Metals and Metal Products	1/ A / 1/ B	1/ A / 1/ B	1/ A / 1/ B		
ex 613.08	ex 74.07* ex 75.04	Pipes, tubes and blanks, of copper: Cupro-nickel.....	1.275¢ per lb. (AVE=0.9) / 1.5¢ per lb.	1.275¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.* (AVE=15.9) / 1.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	0.6375¢ per lb. +7.5% ad val. (AVE=8.0) / 0.75¢ per lb.+ 7.5% ad val.	Total	2/
		Articles to be used in remanufacture by melting:					
ex 618.15	ex 76.02	Wrought aluminum rods.....	Free	2.5¢ per lb.* (AVE=8.9)	1.25¢ per lb. (AVE=4.4)	Total	2/
ex 618.17	ex 76.02	Angles, shapes and sections of wrought aluminum.....	Free	19% ad val.*	9.5% ad val.	Total	2/

1/ The rates of duty in column A apply when the market price of copper is 24 cents or more per pound; the rates of duty in column B apply when the market price of copper is under 24 cents per pound. Ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty in column B are not available as the market [illegible] 24 cents per pound.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Part 3.-Technical Exceptions--Continued					
		TSUS Schedule 6.--Metals and Metal Products--Continued					
		Articles to be used in remanufacture by melting--Continued:					
ex 618.20	ex 76.02	Aluminum wire, not coated or plated....	Free	12.5% ad val.*	6.25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 618.22	ex 76.02	Aluminum wire, coated or plated.....	Free	0.1¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.* (AVE=12.7)	0.05¢ per lb. + 6.25% ad val. (AVE=6.4)	Total	1/
		Bars, plates, sheets, strip of wrought aluminum:					
ex 618.25	ex 76.02 ex 76.03	Not clad.....	Free	2.5¢ per lb.* (AVE=7.3)	1.25¢ per lb. (AVE=3.6)	Total	1/
ex 618.27	ex 76.02 ex 76.03	Clad, wholly of aluminum.....	Free	2.5¢ per lb.* (AVE=7.3)	1.25¢ per lb. (AVE=3.6)	Total	1/
ex 618.29	ex 76.02 ex 76.03	Clad, other.....	Free	24% ad val.*	12% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 618.47	ex 76.06 ex 76.07	Aluminum pipes, tubes and fittings.....	Free	19% ad val.*	9.5% ad val.	Total	1/
		Part 4. - Exclusions					
		None					

S E C R E T

No _____

10 juin 1965

Produits non agricoles qui ont été indiqués par les pays peu développés qui ont notifié leur intention de participer aux négociations commerciales du GATT comme présentant un intérêt spécial pour leur commerce d'exportation et qui sont exceptés de l'offre de réduction tarifaire linéaire des Etats-Unis ou qui en sont exclus pour des raisons de non-participation

Genève, Suisse

1er mai 1965

Table des matières

		Page
Enoncé de l'offre de réduction tarifaire linéaire des Etats-Unis....		
Produits non agricoles exceptés de l'offre de réduction tarifaire linéaire des Etats-Unis:		
Première partie:	Exceptions d'ordre économique.....	5
Deuxième partie:	Exceptions obligatoires.....	20/21
Troisième partie:	Exceptions d'ordre technique.....	29
Produits non agricoles exclus de l'offre de réduction tarifaire linéaire des Etats-Unis pour des raisons de non-participation.....		58
Annexe I. - Produits classés dans le secteur agricole aux fins de l'offre de réduction tarifaire linéaire des Etats-Unis.....		60/61

Enoncé de l'offre de réduction tarifaire linéaire des Etats-Unis

Pour tous les produits qui ne sont pas considérés par les Etats-Unis comme étant au nombre des produits agricoles, ceux-ci étant énumérés à l'annexe I, les Etats-Unis offrent:

1) une réduction de 50 pour cent des taux de droits de la nation la plus favorisée effectifs à la date du 4 mai 1964, à mettre en application par étapes selon la décision du Comité des négociations commerciales, et

2) une consolidation du régime de la franchise pour les positions non consolidées exemptes de droit à la date du 4 mai 1964,

sauf pour les produits faisant l'objet d'une exception d'ordre économique, d'une exception obligatoire ou d'une exception d'ordre technique et sauf pour les produits faisant l'objet d'une exclusion, qui sont indiqués dans le document en date du 16 novembre 1964 intitulé "Produits non agricoles qui sont exceptés de l'offre de réduction tarifaire linéaire des Etats-Unis et produits non agricoles qui en sont exclus pour des raisons de non-participation". On trouvera dans les pages qui suivent la liste des produits non agricoles exceptés ou exclus de l'offre des Etats-Unis et que des pays participants peu développés ont indiqués comme présentant un intérêt spécial pour leur commerce d'exportation.

Dans cette liste, les produits qui présentent un intérêt pour le commerce d'exportation des pays peu développés sont ceux qui ont été signalés par les pays peu développés participants comme présentant pour eux un intérêt spécial. En raison de l'imprécision des désignations de ces produits, les Etats-Unis ont eu beaucoup de difficultés à identifier dans leur nomenclature tarifaire les produits correspondant à ceux que les pays peu développés voulaient effectivement désigner. Dans les cas douteux, les produits ont été inclus dans la présente liste s'ils constituent une exception ou une exclusion pour les Etats-Unis.

Les désignations utilisées dans la présente liste sont abrégées. La portée des positions complètes du tarif douanier des Etats-Unis qui figurent dans la liste est la même que celle des positions correspondantes du tarif des Etats-Unis mis en vigueur le 31 août 1963. La portée des parties de positions reprises dans la liste sera précisée au cours de discussions bilatérales avec la délégation des Etats-Unis.

Pour chaque position du tarif des Etats-Unis reprise dans la présente liste, toutes les positions correspondantes de la Nomenclature de Bruxelles sont indiquées. Dans de nombreux cas, la correspondance entre la position du tarif des Etats-Unis et la position de la Nomenclature de Bruxelles est surtout de nature théorique

et juridique et ne présente pas d'importance commerciale; elle est signalée dans ce cas par un astérisque (*) à la suite du numéro de la position de la Nomenclature de Bruxelles; pour plusieurs de ces positions de la Nomenclature de Bruxelles, les pays peu développés participants n'ont pas fait état d'un intérêt spécial.

L'expression "taux effectif au 4 mai 1964" est utilisée dans la présente liste pour désigner le taux de droit appliqué dans la pratique à la date du 4 mai 1964. L'expression "taux légal au 4 mai 1964" est utilisée pour désigner le taux de droit qui figurait à la colonne 1 des listes 1 à 7 du tarif des Etats-Unis à la date du 4 mai 1964.

En ce qui concerne les textiles de laine visés à la note annexée à la concession accordée par les Etats-Unis pour la laine brute, et qui sont identifiés par le symbole // en regard du numéro de la position du tarif des Etats-Unis dans la liste des exceptions d'ordre économique, les Etats-Unis offriront une réduction tarifaire sur la partie des droits qui compense le droit sur la laine brute, dans la mesure où les Etats-Unis pourront offrir une réduction du droit sur la laine brute elle-même à un stade ultérieur des négociations.

Pour certains produits pour lesquels les droits consolidés ont été suspendus par la proclamation présidentielle n° 3564, les Etats-Unis offrent à la fois une réduction tarifaire linéaire (du taux de droit effectif à la date du 4 mai 1964) et une réduction de 50 pour cent des taux de droits consolidés, à la condition que la Communauté économique européenne accorde une concession satisfaisante sur la volaille. Parmi ces produits, les pays peu développés participants ont indiqué que les suivants présentent un intérêt spécial pour leurs exportations:

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Produit
		Brandy:
ex 168.20	ex 22.09	En récipients contenant chacun un gallon ou moins: D'une valeur de plus de 9 dollars le gallon
ex 168.22	ex 22.09	En récipients contenant chacun plus de 1 gallon: D'une valeur de plus de 9 dollars le gallon

La réception du présent document par une partie contractante n'implique pas nécessairement que le gouvernement des Etats-Unis reconnaisse à cette partie contractante la qualité de pays peu développé aux fins des Sixièmes Négociations commerciales du GATT.

Produits non agricoles indiqués par des pays peu développés participants comme présentant un intérêt spécial pour leurs exportations et exceptés de l'offre de réduction tarifaire linéaire des Etats-Unis

Première partie. - Exceptions d'ordre économique

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (Total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
(# =note sur la laine)	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 1.-Produits du règne animal et du règne végétal					
112.58	ex 16.04	Sardines à l'huile: D'une valeur de 18 à 23 cents la livre, avec peau et arêtes: Fumées	12,5% ad val.*	12,5% ad ad val.*	11,5% ad val.	Total Danemark Norvège Espagne	48 24 19 2
112.66	ex 16.04	D'une valeur de 18 à 23 cents la livre, sans peau ou sans arêtes	30% ad val.	30% ad val.	20% ad val.	Total	-
112.70	ex 16.04	D'une valeur de 23 à 30 cents la livre, avec peau et arêtes:					
		Ex Fumées	15% ad val.*	15% ad val.*	11,5% ad val.	Total Norvège Danemark Portugal	219 153 32 30
		Ex Non fumées	15% ad val.*	15% ad val.*		Total Portugal Maroc Venezuela	349 172 118 48
112.74	ex 16.04	D'une valeur de 23 à 30 cents la livre, sans peau ou sans arêtes	30% ad val.	30% ad val.	20% ad val.	Total	-
112.78	ex 16.04	D'une valeur de plus de 30 cents la livre, avec peau et arêtes: Fumées	12,5% ad val.*	12,5% ad val.*	11,5% ad val.	Total Norvège Danemark CEE	6 963 6 240 525 87
112.82	ex 16.04	D'une valeur de plus de 30 cents la livre, avec peau et arêtes: Non fumées	15% ad val.*	15% ad val.*		Total Portugal Maroc Norvège	524 273 84 68
112.86	ex 16.04	D'une valeur de plus de 30 cents la livre, sans peau ou sans arêtes	24% ad val.*	24% ad val.*	20% ad val.	Total Portugal CEE Venezuela Maroc	2 432 2 387 14 12 12
		Liste 2.-Bois et papier; imprimés					
ex 240.18	ex 44.15	Contreplaqué d'acajou des Philippines	20% ad val.*	20% ad val.*	15% ad val.	Total Japon Philippines Taïwan	41 146 26 417 8 535 4 634

Première partie.-Exceptions d'ordre économique (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTE	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit ad - mai 1964 "effectif"	Taux de droit ad - mai 1964 "légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (Total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
(W =note sur la laine)	(*=échantillons commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 3.-Fibres textiles et produits textiles					
307.20W	ex 53.05	Tops de laine ou de poils, ayant subi une préparation, mais non filés	27,75¢ par livre + 6,25% ad val.* (EAV=31,0)	27,75¢ par livre + 6,25% ad val.* (EAV=31,0)		Total	3 811
						Royaume-Uni	1 897
						Uruguay	1 061
						Afrique du Sud	299
307.32W	ex 53.01 ex 53.02* ex 53.05	Laine ou poils, à l'exclusion des tops, ayant subi une préparation, mais non filés	27,75¢ par livre + 6,25% ad val.* (EAV=18,6)	27,75¢ par livre + 6.25% ad val.* (EAV=18,6)		Total	21
						Suisse	15
						CEE	5
						Canada	1
307.40W	ex 53.06 ex 53.07 ex 53.08 ex 53.10 ex 56.07*	Fils de laine ou de poils, n.d.a.	30¢ par livre + 15% ad val.* (EAV=27,6)	30¢ par livre + 15% ad val.* (EAV=27,6)		Total	12 651
						CEE	6 345
						Japon	3 747
						Suisse	802
334.10W	ex 53.11	Tissus de laine tissés à la main, avec chaîne en fibres végétales, ne pesant pas plus de 4 onces par yard carré	30¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=28,3)[1]	30¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=28,3)[1]	30¢ par livre + 12,5% ad val. (EAV=15,8)[1]	Total	-
336.15W	ex 53.11	Tissus de laine tissés à la main, avec chaîne en fibres végétales, pesant plus de 4 onces par yard carré	37,5¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=38,7)	37,5¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=38,7)	37,5¢ par livre + 12,5% ad val. (EAV=26,2)	Total	2 048
						Royaume-Uni	1 564
						CEE	160
						Japon	160
336.20W	ex 53.11	Tissus de laine pour vêtements religieux, d'une valeur de plus de 4 dollars la livre, avec chaîne en fibres végétales, ne pesant pas plus de 4 onces par yard carré	30¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=28,3)	30¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=28,3)	30¢ par livre + 12,5% ad val. (EAV=15,8)	Total	-
336.25W	ex 53.11	Tissus de laine pour vêtements religieux, d'une valeur de plus de 4 dollars la livre, avec chaîne en fibres végétales, pesant plus de 4 onces par yard carré	37,5¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=29,2)	37,5¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=29,2)	37,5¢ par livre + 12,5% ad val. (EAV=16,7)	Total	160
						Suisse	150
						CEE	8
						Japon	2
33 .30W	ex 53.11	Autres tissus de laine: Ne pesant pas plus de 4 onces par yard carré, avec chaîne en fibres végétales, d'une valeur de pas plus 1,2)-2/3 dollar la livre	30¢ par livre + 60% ad val.* (EAV=95,0)	30¢ par livre + 60% ad val.* (EAV=95,0)	30¢ par livre + 30% ad val. (EAV=65,0)	Total	-
33 .35W	ex 53.11	Ne pesant pas plus de 4 onces par yard carré, avec chaîne en fibres végétales, d'une valeur de plus de 1,2)-2/3 dollar mais ne pas plus de 2 dollars la livre	$1,[illegible] par livre* (EAV=[illegible]8,0)	$1,06 par livre* (EAV=68,0)	68¢ par livre (EAV=[illegible]3,6)	Total	-

[1] Sur la base des importations de 1962.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (Total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
(# =note sur la laine)	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 3.-Fibres textiles et produits textiles (suite)					
		Autres tissus de laine (suite):					
336.40#	ex 53.11	Ne pesant pas plus de 4 ounces par yard carré, avec chaîne en fibres végétales, d'une valeur de plus de 2 dollars la livre	30¢ par livre + 38% ad val.* (EAV=46,3)	30¢ par livre + 38% ad val.* (EAV=46,3)	30¢ par livre + 19% ad val. (EAV=27,3)	Total Japon Suisse Royaume-Uni	17 12 4 1
336.50#	ex 53.11	Pesant plus de 4 ounces par yard carré, d'une valeur de pas plus de 1,26-2/3 dollar la livre	37,5¢ par livre + 60% ad val.* (EAV=111,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 60% ad val.* (EAV=111,0)		Total CEE Grèce Royaume-Uni	2 393 2 356 16 14
336.55#	ex 53.11	Pesant plus de 4 ounces par yard carré, d'une valeur de plus de 1,26-2/3 dollar mais de pas plus de 2 dollars la livre	$1,135 par livre* (EAV=70,3)	$1,135 par livre* (EAV=70,3)		Total CEE Japon Royaume-Uni	1 517 951 283 230
336.60#	ex 53.11	Pesant plus de 4 ounces par yard carré, d'une valeur de plus de 2 dollars la livre	37,5¢ par livre + 38% ad val.* (EAV=47,2)	37,5¢ par livre + 38% ad val.* (EAV=47,2)		Total Japon Royaume-Uni CEE	56 405 22 276 20 541 11 354
345.30#	ex 60.01	Etoffes de bonneterie, en laine	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=31,7)	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=31,7)		Total CEE Royaume-Uni Suisse	5 115 3 656 1 156 193
346.52#	ex 58.04 ex 60.01*	Velours, peluches et tissus bouclés, en laine	33¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=41,3)	33¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=41,3)	33¢ par livre + 12,5% ad val. (EAV=28,8)	Total CEE Royaume-Uni Canada	233 190 39 3
346.82#	ex 53.11	Tissus "tufted", en laine	33¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=41,0)	33¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=41,0)	33¢ par livre + 12,5% ad val. (EAV=28,5)	Total	-
357.10#	ex 53.11	Tissus en laine pour tentures, etc., d'une valeur de pas plus de 2 dollars la livre	37,5¢ par livre + 18% ad val.* (EAV=41,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 18% ad val.* (EAV=41,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 9% ad val. (EAV=32,0)	Total CEE Danemark Suède	82 55 14 9
357.15#	ex 53.11	Tissus en laine pour tentures, etc., d'une valeur de plus de 2 dollars la livre	37,5¢ par livre + 14% ad val.* (EAV=25,1)	37,5¢ par livre + 14% ad val.* (EAV=25,1)	37,5¢ par livre + 7% ad val. (EAV=18,1)	Total Danemark Suède CEE	831 250 181 113
357.20#	ex 53.11	Tissus verts en laine pour billard	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=39,9)	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=39,9)		Total CEE Royaume-Uni Canada	138 125 13 X
361.07	ex 58.02	Couvre-parquets composés de cordes, de bandes, etc., contenant en poids plus de 50 pour cent de laine, d'une valeur de pas plus de 40 cents par pied carré	15% ad val.*	15% ad val.*		Total Japon	3 003 3 003

Première partie.-Exceptions d'ordre économique (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 1er mai 1962 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 1er mai 1962 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (Total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
(# entre sur la liste	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 3.-Fibres textiles et produits textiles (suite)					
361.10	ex 58.02	Couvre-parquets composés de cordes, de bandes, etc., contenant en poids plus de 50 pour cent de laine, d'une valeur de plus de 40 cents par pied carré	30% ad val.*	30% ad val.*		Total	71
						Japon	46
						Hong-kong	18
						Royaume-Uni	4
363.10#	ex 62.01	Couvertures décorées, en laine, d'une longueur de pas plus de 3 yards	30¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=40,0)	30¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=40,0)	30¢ par livre + 15% ad val. (EAV=28,0)	Total	-
363.15#	ex 62.01	Couvertures décorées, en laine, d'une longueur de plus de 3 yards	37,5¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=38,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=38,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 12,5% ad val. (EAV=33,5)	Total	-
363.65#	ex 62.01	Couvertures en laine, non décorées, d'une longueur de pas plus de 3 yards	30¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=44,8)	30¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=44,8)	30¢ par livre + 15% ad val. (EAV=43,2)	Total	598
						Royaume-Uni	458
						RFA	129
						Irlande	5
363.70#	ex 62.01	Couvertures en laine, non décorées, d'une longueur de plus de 3 yards	37,5¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=40,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=40,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 12,5% ad val. (EAV=27,5)	Total	-
364.20#	ex 58.03 ex 62.02	"Autres" tapisseries en laine, etc., d'une valeur de pas plus de 2 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 15% ad val.* (EAV=40,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 16% ad val.* (EAV=40,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 3% ad val. (EAV=31,0)	Total	-
364.22#	ex 58.03 ex 62.02	"Autres" tapisseries en laine, etc., d'une valeur de plus de 2 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 14% ad val.* (EAV=39,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 14% ad val.* (EAV=39,5)	37,5¢ par livre + 7% ad val. (EAV=37,0)	Total	17
						Danemark	8
						Suède	4
						Royaume-Uni	2
						Portugal	2
		"Autres" articles d'habillement en laine, non dénommés:					
367.05#	ex 60.05	De bonneterie, d'une valeur de pas plus de 5 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=40,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=40,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 15% ad val. (EAV=35,0)	Total	-
367.10#	ex 60.05	De bonneterie, d'une valeur de plus de 5 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=35,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=35,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 10% ad val. (EAV=31,0)	Total	-
367.15#	ex 62.02	Bandes du "tufted"	33¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=33,0)	33¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=33,0)	33¢ par livre + 10% ad val. (EAV=28,0)	Total	9
						RFA	9

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (Total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
(# = note sur la laine)	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 3.-Fibres textiles et produits textiles (suite)					
ex 372.10	ex 60.05* ex 61.06	Cache-cols en laine, etc., décorés	42,5% ad val.*	42,5% ad val.*	32% ad val.	Total	702
						Japon	343
						CEE	260
						Royaume-Uni	39
		Cache-cols en laine, etc., non décorés:					
372.25#	ex 60.05	De bonneterie, pour jeunes enfants	37,5¢ par livre + 32% ad val.* (EAV=41,6)	37,5¢ par livre + 32% ad val.* (EAV=41,6)		Total	16
						CEE	12
						Royaume-Uni	3
						Japon	1
372.30#	ex 60.05	De bonneterie (sauf pour jeunes enfants), d'une valeur de pas plus de 5 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=54,8)	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=54,8)		Total	2
						CEE	2
						Norvège	X
						Pérou	X
372.35#	ex 60.05	De bonneterie (sauf pour jeunes enfants), d'une valeur de plus de 5 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=27,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=27,0)		Total	-
372.40#	ex 61.06	Autres que de bonneterie, d'une valeur de pas plus de 4 dollars par livre	25¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=32,1)	25¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=32,1)		Total	6
						Japon	4
						CEE	1
						Royaume-Uni	1
372.45#	ex 61.06	Autres que de bonneterie, d'une valeur de plus de 4 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=26,9)	37,5¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=26,9)		Total	291
						Japon	185
						CEE	31
						Royaume-Uni	21
373.15#	ex 60.05 ex 61.07	Cravates de laine, non décorées	37,5¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=26,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=26,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 10,5% ad val. (EAV=15,5)	Total	47
						CEE	26
						Royaume-Uni	7
						Japon	5
		Bas de laine, décorés de dentelle ou de tulle:					
374.20	ex 60.03	Brodés, d'une valeur de pas plus de 3,50 dollars par douzaine de paires	50% ad val.*	50% ad val*		Total	-
374.25	ex 60.03	Brodés, d'une valeur de plus de 3,50 dollars par douzaine de paires	34% ad val.	34% ad val.		Total	12
						Royaume-Uni	9
						CEE	2
						Suisse	1
374.30	ex 60.03	Non brodés	42,5% ad val.*	42,5% ad val.*		Total	-
374.50#	ex 60.03	Autres bas de laine, non décorés	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=28,5)	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=28,5)		Total	2 535
						Royaume-Uni	2 116
						CEE	253
						Norvège	90

Première partie.-Exceptions d'ordre économique (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (Total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
(# = note sur la laine)	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 3.-Fibres textiles et produits textiles (suite)					
376.08#	ex 61.09	Jarretières, etc., de laine, combinée ou non avec du caoutchouc ou des matières plastiques	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=34,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=34,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 10% ad val. (EAV=24,0)	Total Suisse Royaume-Uni	1 1 X
378.35#	ex 60.04	Vêtements de dessous, de bonneterie, de laine, non décorés	37,5¢ par livre + 13,5% ad val.* (EAV=21,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 13,5% ad val.* (EAV=21,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 6,75% ad val. (EAV=14,2)	Total Royaume-Uni Israël Suisse Canada	49 36 7 2 2
378.40#	ex 61.03 ex 61.04*	Vêtements de dessous autres que de bonneterie, de laine, non décorés, d'une valeur de pas plus de 4 dollars par livre	25¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=29,9)	25¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=29,9)	25¢ par livre + 10,5% ad val. (EAV=19,4)	Total Japon CEE Royaume-Uni	12 9 2 1
378.45#	ex 61.03 ex 61.04*	Vêtements de dessous autres que de bonneterie, de laine, non décorés, d'une valeur de plus de 4 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=26,6)	37,5¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=26,6)	37,5¢ par livre + 10,5% ad val. (EAV=16,1)	Total Royaume-Uni CEE Irlande	99 75 14 5
ex 380.03	ex 60.04 ex 60.05 ex 61.01 ex 61.03* ex 61.11*	Vêtements de laine, décorés, pour hommes et garçonnets	42,5% ad val.*	42,5% ad val.*		Total CEE Japon Hong-kong	431 160 119 71
		Vêtements de laine, non décorés, pour hommes et garçonnets:					
380.57#	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	De bonneterie, d'une valeur de pas plus de 5 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=42,9)	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=42,9)		Total CEE Hong-kong Japon	1 538 1 040 225 170
380.60#	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	De bonneterie, d'une valeur de plus de 5 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=26,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=26,0)		Total Royaume-Uni CEE Japon	5 198 1 604 1 551 1 006
380.63#	ex 61.01 ex 61.03 ex 61.11*	Autres que de bonneterie, d'une valeur de pas plus de 4 dollars par livre	25¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=32,5)	25¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=32,5)		Total CEE Japon Hong-kong	2 396 959 [illegible] 255
380.66#	ex 61.01 ex 61.03 ex 61.11*	Autres que de bonneterie, d'une valeur de plus de 4 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=26,1)	37,5¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=26,1)		Total Royaume-Uni CEE Japon	2 [illegible] 1 359 1 [illegible] 1 558
ex 382.03	ex 60.04 ex 60.05 ex 61.02 ex 61.03 ex 61.03* ex 61.11* ex 65.05	Vêtements de laine, décorés, pour femmes, fillettes ou petits enfants	42,5% ad val.*	42,5% ad val.*		Total CEE Hong-kong Japon	1 3[illegible] 1 209 [illegible]16 701

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (Total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
(# =note sur la laine)	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 3.-Fibres textiles et produits textiles (suite)					
382.48#	ex 60.04* ex 60.05 ex 65.05	Vêtements de dessus en bonneterie, de laine, pour jeunes enfants, non décorés	37,5¢ par livre + 32% ad val.* (EAV=37,3)	37,5¢ par livre + 32% ad val.* (EAV=37,3)		Total	525
						Japon	248
						CEE	204
						Royaume-Uni	26
		Vêtements de laine, pour femmes et fillettes, non décorés:					
382.54#	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	De bonneterie, d'une valeur de pas plus de 5 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=40,1)	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=40,1)		Total	4 649
						CEE	3 372
						Hong-kong	669
						Japon	449
382.57#	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	De bonneterie, d'une valeur de plus de 5 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=24,1)	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=24,1)		Total	37 533
						CEE	20 868
						Japon	6 959
						Royaume-Uni	5 098
382.60#	ex 61.02 ex 61.04* ex 61.11*	Autres que de bonneterie, d'une valeur de pas plus de 4 dollars par livre	25¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=34,1)	25¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=34,1)		Total	4 059
						CEE	2 864
						Japon	664
						Hong-kong	255
382.63#	ex 61.02 ex 61.04* ex 61.11*	Autres que de bonneterie, d'une valeur de plus de 4 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=25,5)	37,5¢ par livre + 21% ad val.* (EAV=25,5)		Total	3 804
						CEE	1 568
						Royaume-Uni	1 118
						Canada	308
388.10#	ex 60.05 ex 60.06*	Articles de bonneterie de laine, n.s.d., non décorés, d'une valeur de pas plus de 5 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=50,7)	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=50,7)	37,5¢ par livre + 15% ad val. (EAV=35,7)	Total	1
						CEE	1
						Norvège	X
						Pérou	X
388.20#	ex 60.05 ex 60.06*	Articles de bonneterie de laine, n.s.d., non décorés, d'une valeur de plus de 5 dollars par livre	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=25,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=25,0)	37,5¢ par livre + 10% ad val.* (EAV=15,0)	Total	-
388.30#	ex 60.05 ex 61.11* ex 62.05	Articles de laine, n.s.d., non décorés, bouclés ou "tufted"	33¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=31,1)	33¢ par livre + 20% ad val.* (EAV=31,1)	33¢ par livre + 10% ad val. (EAV=21,1)	Total	17
						CEE	17
		Liste 5.-Minéraux et produits non métalliques					
546.35	ex 70.13 ex 70.19* ex 98.14*	Verrerie à usages domestiques, n.d.a., en verre décoré de bulles	25,5% ad val.*	25,5% ad val.*		Total	1 482
						CEE	1 374
						Japon	48
						Mexique	33
546.41	ex 70.13	Articles en verre pour fumeurs, d'une valeur de pas plus de 1 dollar pièce	24% ad val.*	24% ad val.*		Total	924
						Japon	357
						CEE	290
						Inde	99

...ptions d'ordre tarifaire (suite)

... Position de la ...	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 1er mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (Total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
		"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(taux consolidés dans le cadre du GATT)					
	Liste I.-Métaux et produits métalliques (suite)					
ex 73.12	Verrerie à usages domestiques, n.d.a., d'une valeur ne dépassant pas plus de 1 dollar pièce	35% ad val.*	55% ad val.*		Total	6 510
					CEE	1 567
					Japon	1 170
					Suède	681
ex 73.13 ex 73.19* ex 73.20*	Verrerie à usages domestiques, n.d.a., d'une valeur de 1 à 3 dollars pièce	35% ad val.*	55% ad val.*		Total	2 287
					CEE	1 464
					Tchécoslovaquie	208
					Japon	201
	Liste I.-Tissus, ouvrages en métaux					
ex 73.25	ex 73.31 Tubes orthodontiques sous la dénomination	12% ad val.*	12% ad val.*		Total	242
					CEE	91
					Japon	100
					Canada	250
ex 85.15	ex 85.21 Tubes récepteurs électroniques	4,5 ad val.*	12,5% ad val.*		Total	3 683
					Japon	3 625
					CEE	2 801
					Royaume-Uni	1 549
	Liste I.-Produits démontés; produits divers et produits non dénommés					
ex 64.05	ex 64.06 Chaussures en cuir, cousues trépointe, d'une valeur de 5 à 6,80 dollars la paire	3¢ par paire* (EAV=7,1)	3¢ par paire* (EAV=7,1)	5% ad val.	Total	1 612
					Royaume-Uni	794
					Canada	609
					CEE	457
ex 64.05	ex 64.06 Chaussures en cuir, cousues trépointe (sauf chaussures de ski), d'une valeur de plus de 6,80 dollars la paire	5% ad val.*	5% ad val.*		Total	3 572
					Royaume-Uni	1 918
					Suisse	594
					CEE	510
ex 64.05	ex 64.12 Chaussures de cuir pour hommes et garçonnets, n.d.a.	10% ad val.*	10% ad val.*	8,5% ad val.	Total	11 167
					CEE	8 097
					Espagne	781
					Royaume-Uni	709
ex 64.05	ex 64.... Chaussures de cuir pour femmes et fillettes, d'une valeur de plus de 6,80 dollars la paire	20% ad val.*	20% ad val.*	15% ad val.	Total	9 577
					CEE	8 643
					Japon	457
					Mexique	139
ex 64.05	ex 64.21 Tiges de bottes, galoches, etc., tout entières en cuir ou en matières textiles	12,5% ad val.*	12,5% ad val.*		Total	24 [illegible]
					Japon	17 [illegible]
					Royaume-Uni	3[illegible]
					CEE	[illegible]
ex 64.05	ex 64.22 Chaussures avec dessus en cuir et semelle en cuir, d'une valeur de plus de 2,5 dollars	2½ ad val.*	2½ ad val.*	13% ad val.	Total	4 [illegible]
					Japon	2 802
					CEE	1 [illegible]
					Hong-Kong	2[illegible]
ex 65.05	ex 65.01 Chapeaux de feutre de poils, pour femmes et enfants, d'une valeur de plus de 5 dollars la douzaine	65% ad val.*	65% ad val.*		Total	[illegible]
					CEE	1[illegible]
					Tchécoslovaquie	1
					Autriche	1[illegible]
[illegible]	ex 61.02 ex 61.10* Gants de tout cuir, fourrés et brodés	30% ad val.	30% ad val.	50% ad val.	Total	[illegible]
					Japon	4
					Espagne	1
					CEE	1

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (Total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
(# =note sur la laine)	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 7.-Produits dénommés; produits divers et produits non dénommés (suite)					
		Gants de laine (suite):					
704.25	ex 60.02 ex 61.10*	Décorés, non brodés, sans travail d'application, etc.	45% ad val.*	45% ad val.*		Total	371
						Japon	198
						Hong-kong	140
						Taïwan	12
704.30	ex 60.02 ex 61.10*	Décorés, non brodés, avec travail d'application, etc.	50% ad val.*	50% ad val.*		Total	290
						Japon	252
						Hong-kong	33
						CEE	3
704.65#	ex 60.02 ex 61.10*	Non décorés, d'une valeur de plus de 4 dollars la douzaine de paires	37,5¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=32,6)	37,5¢ par livre + 25% ad val.* (EAV=32,6)	37,5¢ par livre + 18,5% ad val. (EAV=26,1)	Total	2 243
						Japon	1 125
						Philippines	576
						CEE	198
704.70#	ex 60.02 ex 61.10*	Doublures de laine pour gants, non décorées	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=38,7)	37,5¢ par livre + 30% ad val.* (EAV=38,7)	37,5¢ par livre + 15% ad val. (EAV=28,7)	Total	145
						CEE	84
						Japon	61
704.85	ex 60.02 ex 60.06*	Gants de fibres textiles synthétiques ou artificielles, de bonneterie, non décorés	25¢ par livre + 32,5% ad val.* (EAV=36,9)	25¢ par livre + 32,5% ad val.* (EAV=36,9)		Total	4 301
						Japon	1 975
						CEE	1 065
						Hong-kong	913
		Gants en cuir, cousus:					
		Pour hommes, non doublés:					
705.44	ex 42.03	Cousus à la main, d'une valeur de pas plus de 24 dollars la douzaine de paires	$6 par douzaine de paires* (EAV=29,3)	$6 par douzaine de paires* (EAV=29,3)		Total	197
						CEE	134
						Philippines	61
						Espagne	2
705.46	ex 42.03	Cousus à la main, d'une valeur de plus de 24 dollars la douzaine de paires	25% ad val.*	25% ad val.*		Total	366
						CEE	237
						Philippines	91
						Royaume-Uni	27
705.50	ex 42.03	Non cousus à la main, d'une valeur de plus de 20 dollars la douzaine de paires	25% ad val.*	25% ad val.*		Total	268
						Philippines	130
						CEE	113
						Royaume-Uni	18
		Pour hommes, doublés:					
705.52	ex 42.03	Cousus à la main, d'une valeur de pas plus de 30 dollars la douzaine de paires	$7,50 par douzaine de paires* (EAV=29,6)	$7,50 par douzaine de paires* (EAV=29,6)		Total	436
						CEE	408
						Philippines	15
						Espagne	10
705.54	ex 42.03	Cousus à la main, d'une valeur de plus de 30 dollars la douzaine de paires	25% ad val.*	25% ad val.*		Total	204
						CEE	126
						Philippines	42
						Royaume-Uni	36
		Pour femmes et enfants, non doublés:					
[illegible]	ex 42.03	Cousus à la main, de plus de 20 dollars la douzaine de paires: D'une longueur de pas plus de 12 pouces	35% ad val.*	35% ad val.*	31,5% ad val.	Total	333
						CEE	273
						Philippines	28
						Espagne	19

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NCE	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit en vigueur		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (Total et en % des fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Référence"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste E.-Produits démaillés; produits divers et produits non dénommés (suite)					
		Gants en cuir, y compris (suite):					
		Pour femmes et enfants, non doublés (suite):					
705.64	ex 42.03	Cousus à la main, de plus de 20 dollars la douzaine de paires (suite): D'une longueur de plus de 12 pouces	50% ad val.*	90% ad val.*	27½ ad val.	Total CEE Philippines Tchécoslovaquie	31 32 4 1
705.66	ex 42.03	Non cousus à la main, d'une valeur de pas plus de 15 dollars la douzaine de paires	8¢ per douzaine de paires* (EAV=--,1)	36¢ per douzaine de paires* (EAV=44,1)	25,4¢ per douzaine de paires* (EAV=39,7)	Total CEE Philippines Royaume-Uni	205 142 144 2
		Non cousus à la main, d'une valeur de plus de 15 dollars la douzaine de paires:					
705.70	ex 42.03	D'une longueur de pas plus de 12 pouces	40% ad val.*	40% ad val.*	32½ ad val.	Total CEE Philippines Tchécoslovaquie	3 491 3 391 104 82
705.72	ex 42.03	D'une longueur de plus de 12 pouces	35% ad val.*	35% ad val.*	31,9 ad val.	Total CEE Territoires variés Royaume-Uni	3 344 3 304 40 28
		Autres qu'en cuir, textile:					
705.74	ex 42.03	Cousus à la main, d'une valeur de pas plus de 3 dollars la douzaine de paires	50¢ per douzaine de paires* (EAV=--,1)	90¢ per douzaine de paires* (EAV=--,1)	27,1¢ per douzaine de paires* (EAV=--,1)	Total CEE Philippines Espagne	114 113 -* 1
705.76	ex 42.03	Cousus à la main, d'une valeur de plus de 3 dollars la douzaine de paires	45% ad val.*	45% ad val.*	27,1 ad val.	Total Royaume-Uni CEE Philippines	67 31 -* 16
705.78	ex 42.03	Non cousus à la main, d'une valeur de pas plus de 15 dollars la douzaine de paires	8¢ per douzaine de paires* (EAV=--,1)	36¢ per douzaine de paires* (EAV=--,1)	25,4¢ per douzaine de paires* (EAV=--,1)	Total CEE Philippines Tchécoslovaquie	1 [illegible] 1 [illegible] [illegible] 13
705.80	ex 42.03	Non cousus à la main, d'une valeur de plus de 15 dollars la douzaine de paires	40% ad val.*	40% ad val.*	32½ ad val.	Total CEE Philippines Tchécoslovaquie	1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
705.82	ex 42.03	Autres	35% ad val.*	35% ad val.*	31,9 ad val.	Total CEE Philippines Tchécoslovaquie	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Justification des exceptions d'ordre économique des Etats-Unis

Les exceptions d'ordre économique indiquées par les Etats-Unis sont justifiées par les motifs suivants:

SARDINES

Positions du tarif des Etats-Unis	112.58	112.70	112.78	112.86
	112.66	112.74	112.82	

La consommation nationale de sardines fléchit régulièrement depuis 1946. Le rétrécissement du marché touche exclusivement la production nationale, qui n'atteint plus maintenant qu'un niveau légèrement supérieur à la moitié de la production de 1946-50. Les importations ont substantiellement augmenté et dépassent actuellement de loin la production nationale. Près de la moitié des entreprises nationales en activité en 1950 ont fermé leurs portes depuis lors, et celles qui subsistent travaillent avec des marges bénéficiaires très faibles. La sardine constitue la seule source de revenus de la plupart de ces entreprises et une source importante de revenus pour la région restreinte du pays où cette industrie est implantée. Cependant, pour l'ensemble des importations de sardines, il ne s'agit que d'exceptions partielles.

OUVRAGES EN BOIS

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis ex 240.18

Les importations de tous les types de contreplaqués de bois durs ont augmenté régulièrement ces dix dernières années aussi bien en termes absolus qu'en pourcentage de la production nationale. Elles représentent maintenant plus de la moitié de la consommation totale et ont dépassé la production nationale chaque année depuis sept ans. La plupart des entreprises américaines de ce secteur sont de faible dimension et 90 pour cent de la main-d'oeuvre totale de cette industrie travaille dans des entreprises situées soit dans des zones où sévit un grave chômage, soit dans des régions dont la population est trop clairsemée pour pouvoir figurer dans les statistiques du travail. Ces régions par conséquent n'offrent naturellement que des possibilités d'emploi limitées. Toutefois, s'il y a exception partielle pour un type de contreplaqués, il n'y a pas d'exception pour tous les autres types de contreplaqués de bois durs ou de résineux.

TEXTILES DE LAINE

Positions du tarif des Etats-Unis

307.50	346.52	364.22	374.30	382.57
307.52	346.82	367.05	374.50	382.60
307.64	357.10	367.10	378.35	382.63
336.10	357.15	367.15	378.40	388.10
336.15	357.20	372.10	378.45	388.20
336.20	361.07	372.25	380.03	388.30
336.25	361.10	372.30	380.57	704.20
336.30	363.10	372.35	380.60	704.25
336.35	363.15	372.40	380.63	704.30
336.40	363.65	372.45	380.66	704.65
336.50	363.70	373.15	382.03	704.70
336.55	364.20	374.20	382.48	
336.60		374.25	382.54	
345.30				

L'industrie des textiles de laine des Etats-Unis se heurte à des problèmes qui sont bien connus et elle subit actuellement une profonde transformation structurelle. De 1956 à octobre 1964, le nombre des usines qui ont fermé leurs portes s'élève à 134. Le nombre des métiers installés pour la laine cardée et la laine filée est tombé de 16 000 en 1956 à 10 000 en 1963. Le nombre des emplois a fléchi substantiellement et continue de baisser. Les causes du déclin et de la transformation structurelle de l'industrie des textiles de laine résident notamment dans les progrès technologiques, les changements de la demande des consommateurs et le renforcement de la concurrence internationale.

Cette évolution s'est accompagnée d'une augmentation rapide des importations de textiles de laine. Exprimées par leur teneur en laine brute, elles ont passé de 30 millions de livres en 1956 à plus de 80 millions en 1963. Cependant, la consommation de produits de laine aux Etats-Unis en 1964 n'a presque pas changé par rapport au niveau d'il y a quinze ans. De ce fait, les importations fournissent maintenant près de 20 pour cent du marché des Etats-Unis contre 12 pour cent environ il y a cinq ans. En outre, la concurrence d'autres fibres a eu de graves répercussions sur la demande de produits de laine.

Les difficultés rencontrées par l'industrie des textiles de laine seraient malaisées à résoudre même si leur incidence économique se répartissait sur l'ensemble du pays. Cependant, un grand nombre des entreprises sont situées dans de petites villes dont la vie économique dépend dans une large mesure des usines textiles ou dans des régions où le chômage est extrêmement élevé.

Les Etats-Unis ont entrepris un programme d'aide à l'ensemble de l'industrie textile pour faciliter les ajustements en cours. Encourager un accroissement des importations d'articles de laine par des réductions tarifaires reviendrait

actuellement à aggraver l'un des principaux problèmes de la branche, à contrecarrer les efforts du gouvernement et à renforcer sérieusement les perturbations dans l'économie nationale.

Cependant, les Etats-Unis sont disposés à accorder des réductions sur la fraction compensatoire du droit pour de nombreux produits si un abaissement du droit sur la laine brute est négocié à une date ultérieure. En outre, ils accorderont également une réduction linéaire complète sur 35 positions figurant sur la liste d'exceptions et pour lesquelles une réduction partielle est offerte également si un abaissement des droits sur la laine brute est négocié.

VERRERIE A USAGES MENAGERS

Positions du tarif des Etats-Unis	546.35	546.41	546.51	546.53

Les importations de verrerie à usages ménagers fabriquée à la main ont augmenté de 62 pour cent de 1958 à 1962 et se sont fait une place prépondérante sur le marché national, satisfaisant près des deux tiers de la consommation totale. L'industrie nationale est fortement concentrée en Virginie occidentale et dans d'autres zones dont l'économie est déprimée. Les entreprises de la branche sont presque toutes de très petites dimensions et situées dans de petites villes et elles se spécialisent quasi exclusivement dans la verrerie fabriquée à la main. Quinze d'entre elles ont fermé leurs portes ces dix dernières années et la main-d'oeuvre occupée dans cette branche n'a cessé de décliner. Les travailleurs hautement qualifiés de cette industrie n'ont que de minimes possibilités de retrouver un emploi.

TUBES CATHODIQUES POUR LA TELEVISION

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis ex 687.50

Avant la promulgation du tarif douanier revisé, ces articles étaient passibles d'un droit de 30 pour cent. Le taux en a été ramené par inadvertance à 12,5 pour cent dans le nouveau tarif. Comme le nouveau taux n'a été en vigueur que peu de temps et que l'allure des importations n'est pas encore connue, il n'est pas estimé utile, dans l'intérêt national, d'offrir une nouvelle réduction du droit. Si le taux antérieur de 30 pour cent est rétabli par le Congrès, conformément à un projet de loi qui a été examiné mais non approuvé au cours de la dernière session, l'exception relative à cette position sera retirée.

TUBES RECEPTEURS ELECTRONIQUES

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis ex 687.60

Les importations de tubes récepteurs électroniques ont augmenté de 135 pour cent depuis 1960 tandis que la production nationale déclinait régulièrement et fortement. Cette industrie doit déjà faire face à des problèmes de réadaptation considérables du fait de l'incidence de produits nouveaux tels que transistors et diodes, et de l'augmentation des importations de produits et de pièces détachées analogues ou substituables. Dans ces conditions et du fait que la plupart des entreprises productrices sont des affaires de petites dimensions, spécialisées et dont beaucoup sont situées dans des régions qui comptent déjà beaucoup de chômeurs, il ne semble pas que l'industrie puisse s'adapter facilement aux effets d'un nouvel accroissement des importations.

CHAUSSURES

Positions du tarif	ex 700.26	700.35	700.50
des Etats-Unis	ex 700.27	ex 700.40	ex 700.65

L'industrie des chaussures de cuir et celle des chaussures de caoutchouc sont caractérisées l'une et l'autre par un grand nombre de petites entreprises, la faiblesse des marges de bénéfices, le fléchissement de la production, l'accroissement des importations et la concentration dans de petites villes où les possibilités d'emploi de remplacement sont rares. Plus de la moitié des entreprises de l'industrie de la chaussure en caoutchouc se trouvent dans des régions qui ont besoin d'une assistance aux fins de reconversion. De 1958 à 1963, les expéditions de chaussures imperméables ont diminué de 23 pour cent tandis que les importations augmentaient de 374 pour cent et que leur part du marché national atteignait 36 pour cent. Il n'est pas demandé d'exception, cependant, pour les chaussures de toile, qui constituent le principal produit de l'industrie de la chaussure de caoutchouc.

Les chaussures de cuir sont fabriquées par quelque 600 entreprises, situées pour la plupart dans de petites collectivités où elles fournissent la principale source de revenus. Le nombre des entreprises et la main-d'oeuvre totale qu'elles emploient diminuent régulièrement. Les importations fournissent maintenant une fraction très importante du marché national en produits d'une grande variété de prix et de types. La production a tendance à baisser et les importations ont augmenté de 50 pour cent depuis cinq ans.

CHAPEAUX EN FEUTRE DE POILS

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis 703.45

La production et l'emploi déclinent constamment depuis dix ans dans cette branche. Les importations fournissent maintenant la moitié du marché national. Les quelques entreprises qui subsistent et leurs employés ont besoin d'un délai supplémentaire pour mener à bien le processus de reconversion et de diversification qui a été entrepris.

GANTS

Positions du tarif des Etats-Unis	704.85	705.54	705.70
	705.44	705.62	705.72
	705.46	705.64	705.74
	705.50	705.66	705.76
	705.52	705.68	705.78

La ganterie est concentrée dans une seule région de l'Etat de New York, Fulton County, où le chômage pose un grave problème depuis 1960. C'est également depuis longtemps une industrie qui connaît de nombreuses difficultés, caractérisée par de faibles marges de bénéfices et une réduction progressive du nombre des entreprises et des travailleurs. Son outillage est spécialisé et ne peut être facilement converti pour d'autres utilisations. Les importations fournissent depuis longtemps la plus grande partie de la consommation et elles ne cessent de s'accroître. Dans de nombreuses catégories, les gants importés représentent 40 pour cent ou plus de la consommation totale.

PARAPLUIES

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis 751.05

Les montures de parapluies, qui sont passibles d'un droit de 30 pour cent, font l'objet d'une exception obligatoire dans la liste des Etats-Unis. Le taux de droit pour les parapluies finis, qui est de 20 pour cent, est déjà un encouragement à tourner la décision prise à la suite d'un recours à une clause de sauvegarde destiné à protéger les producteurs de montures de parapluies. Toute nouvelle réduction du droit sur les parapluies finis serait une nouvelle invite à tourner cette décision en même temps qu'elle affecterait les nombreuses petites entreprises dont cette branche d'industrie est composée.

Deuxième Partie. - Exceptions obligatoires

Produits obligatoirement exceptés de la réduction de droits en vertu des dispositions des articles 225 a) et b) de la loi sur l'expansion du commerce

Le Président n'a aucun pouvoir légal pour négocier des réductions de droits sur les types de produits suivants:

a) Les produits exceptés parce qu'une restriction au titre de la clause de sauvegarde est en vigueur.

b) Les produits exceptés parce que: 1) la Commission du tarif a constaté à un moment donné un préjudice au titre de la clause de sauvegarde, 2) le Président a décidé de ne pas imposer de mesures d'urgence à l'égard des importations, mais 3) la Commission du tarif a récemment constaté que la situation économique de l'industrie ne s'est pas substantiellement améliorée depuis qu'elle a fait la constatation susmentionnée.

c) Les produits exceptés parce qu'une restriction au titre de la sécurité nationale est en vigueur.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(* = échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 1. - Produits du règne animal et du règne végétal					
110.50	ex 03.01	Morues, brosmes, aiglefins, merluches, etc., à concurrence du contingent	1,875¢ par livre* (EAV=7,9)	1,875¢ par livre* (EAV=7,9)		Total	893
						Canada	462
						Islande	282
						CEE	59
110.55	ex 03.01	Morues, brosmes, aiglefins, merluches, etc., en sus du contingent	2,5¢ par livre* (EAV=10,7)	2,5¢ par livre* (EAV=10,7)		Total	17 165
						Canada	11 182
						Islande	4 284
						CEE	798
186.20	53.02	Poils pour la chapellerie	15% ad val.*	15% ad val.*		Total	457
						CEE	364
						Espagne	90
						Canada	3
		Liste 3. - Fibres textiles et produits textiles					
		Tissus de coton pour la fabrication de rubans de machines à écrire, autres que de fantaisie ou façonnés, non blanchis et non colorés:					
ex 320.51	ex 55.07* ex 55.09	Du n° 51	27,85% ad val.	20,25% ad val.*		Total	168
ex 320.52		Du n° 52	28,20% ad val.	20,50% ad val.*		CEE	92
ex 320.53		Du n° 53	28,55% ad val.	20,75% ad val.*		Japon	41
ex 320.54		Du n° 54	28,90% ad val.	21,00% ad val.*		Royaume-Uni	25
ex 320.55		Du n° 55	29,25% ad val.	21,25% ad val.*			
ex 320.56		Du n° 56	29,60% ad val.	21,50% ad val.*			
ex 320.57		Du n° 57	29,95% ad val.	21,75% ad val.*			
ex 320.58		Du n° 58	30,30% ad val.	22,00% ad val.*			
ex 320.59		Du n° 59	30,65% ad val.	22,25% ad val.*			

		Droits de douane NMF - Taux 1962		Taux du droit effectif	
		"Statistique"	"Légal"		Taux
	(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
	Partie 3. - Fibres textiles et produits textiles (suite)				
	Chapitre 56 - Ouates, feutres et nontissés; fils spéciaux; cordages, ficelles et cordes; articles de corderie:				
ex 56.01	Du n° 01	5¢ par livre +31,00% ad val. (EAV=+8,7)	5¢ par livre +22,50% ad val.* (EAV=+3,2)		
ex 56.01	Du n° 61	5¢ par livre +31,35% ad val. (EAV=+3,5)	5¢ par livre +22,75% ad val.* (EAV=+5,3)		
ex 56.02	Du n° 62	5¢ par livre +31,70% ad val. (EAV=+3,7)	5¢ par livre +23,00% ad val.* (EAV=+6,0)		
ex 56.03	Du n° 63	5¢ par livre +32,05% ad val. (EAV=+3,9)	5¢ par livre +23,25% ad val.* (EAV=+6,2)		
ex 56.04	Du n° 64	5¢ par livre +32,40% ad val. (EAV=+4,0)	5¢ par livre +23,50% ad val.* (EAV=+6,4)		
ex 56.05	Du n° 65	5¢ par livre +32,75% ad val. (EAV=+4,2)	5¢ par livre +23,75% ad val.* (EAV=+6,6)		
ex 56.06					
ex 56.07	Du n° 66	5¢ par livre +33,10% ad val. (EAV=+4,4)	5¢ par livre +24,00% ad val.* (EAV=+6,8)		
ex 56.08	Du n° 67	5¢ par livre +33,45% ad val. (EAV=+4,5)	5¢ par livre +24,25% ad val.* (EAV=+7,0)		
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ex 56.995					
ex 56.996					
ex 56.997					
ex 56.998					
ex 56.999					
ex 56.1000					

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(* = échanges commerciaux peu probables)	Liste 3. - Fibres textiles et produits textiles (suite)	(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Tissus de coton pour la fabrication de rubans de machines à écrire, autres que de fantaisie ou façonnés, non blanchis et non colorés (suite):					
ex 320.71		Du n° 71	5¢ par livre +34,85% ad val. (EAV=37,8)	5¢ par livre +25,25% ad val.* (EAV=28,2)			
ex 320.72		Du n° 72	5¢ par livre +35,20% ad val. (EAV=37,7)	5¢ par livre +25,50% ad val.* (EAV=28,0)			
ex 320.73		Du n° 73	5¢ par livre +35,55% ad val. (EAV=37,3)	5¢ par livre +25,75% ad val.* (EAV=27,5)			
ex 320.74		Du n° 74	5¢ par livre +35,90% ad val. (EAV=37,9)	5¢ par livre +26,00% ad val.* (EAV=28,0)			
ex 320.75	ex 55.07* ex 55.09	Du n° 75	5¢ par livre +36,25% ad val. (EAV=39,4)	5¢ par livre +26,25% ad val.* (EAV=29,4)			
ex 320.76		Du n° 76	5¢ par livre +36,60% ad val. (EAV=39,3)	5¢ par livre +26,50% ad val.* (EAV=29,2)		Voir ex 320.60	
ex 320.77		Du n° 77	5¢ par livre +36,95% ad val. (EAV=39,5)	5¢ par livre +26,75% ad val.* (EAV=29,3)			
ex 320.78		Du n° 78	5¢ par livre +37,30% ad val. (EAV=38,3)	5¢ par livre +27,00% ad val.* (EAV=28,0)			
ex 320.79		Du n° 79	5¢ par livre +37,65% ad val. (EAV=37,6)	5¢ par livre +27,25% ad val.* (EAV=27,2)			
ex 320.80		Des n° 80 à 89:					
		Du n° 80	5¢ par livre +38,00% ad val. (EAV=40,7)	5¢ par livre +27,50% ad val.* (EAV=30,2)			
		Du n° 81	5¢ par livre +38,35% ad val. (EAV=41,0)	- d° -			

Deuxième partie.- Exceptions obligatoires (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(* = échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 3. - Fibres textiles et produits textiles (suite)					
		Tissus de coton pour la fabrication de rubans de machines à écrire, autres que de fantaisie ou façonnés, non blanchis et non colorés (suite):					
		Des n° 80 à 89 (suite):					
		Du n° 82	5¢ par livre +38,70% ad val. (EAV=41,4)	5¢ par livre +27,50% ad val.* (EAV=30,2)			
		Du n° 83	5¢ par livre +39,05% ad val. (EAV=41,8)	- d° -			
		Du n° 84	5¢ par livre +39,40% ad val. (EAV=42,1)	- d° -			
		Du n° 85	5¢ par livre +39,75% ad val. (EAV=42,4)	- d° -			
		Du n° 86	5¢ par livre +40,10% ad val. (EAV=42,8)	- d° -			
		Du n° 87	5¢ par livre +40,45% ad val. (EAV=43,2)	- d° -			
		Du n° 88	5¢ par livre +40,80% ad val. (EAV=43,5)	- d° -			
		Du n° 89	5¢ par livre +41,15% ad val. (EAV=43,8)	- d° -			
ex 320.62		Des n° 90 à 99	5¢ par livre +41,5% ad val. (EAV=44,2)	5¢ par livre +27,50% ad val.* (EAV=30,2)			
ex 320.64	ex 55.07* ex 55.09	Des n° 100 à 109	5¢ par livre +41,5% ad val. (EAV=44,0)	5¢ par livre +27,50% ad val.* (EAV=30,0)			
ex 320.66		Des n° 110 à 119	5¢ par livre +41,5% ad val. (EAV=44,0)	5¢ par livre +27,50% ad val.* (EAV=30,0)			

> Voir ex 320.60

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(* = échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 3. - Fibres textiles et produits textiles (suite)					
		Tissus de coton pour la fabrication de rubans de machines à écrire, autres que de fantaisie ou façonnés, non blanchis et non colorés (suite):					
ex 320.88	ex 55.07* ex 55.09	Des nº 120 à 139	5¢ par livre +41,5% ad val. (EAV=43,1)	5¢ par livre +27,50% ad val.* (EAV=29,1)		Voir ex 320.60	
ex 320.92		Du nº 140	5¢ par livre +41,5% ad val. (EAV=42,2)	5¢ par livre +27,50% ad val.* (EAV=28,2)			
ex 321.--	ex 55.07* ex 55.09	Tissus de coton pour la fabrication de rubans de machines à écrire, autres que de fantaisie ou façonnés, blanchis mais non colorés	Taux de base +3% ad val. (EAV=n.c.)	Taux de base +2,5% ad val.* (EAV=n.c.)		Total Royaume-Uni	5 5
ex 322.--	ex 55.07* ex 55.09	Tissus de coton pour la fabrication de rubans de machines à écrire, autres que de fantaisie ou façonnés, colorés	Taux de base +6% ad val. (EAV=n.c.)	Taux de base +4,5% ad val.* (EAV=n.c.)		Total	-
ex 360.45	ex 58.01* ex 58.02	Tapis de Wilton et tapis velours	40% ad val.	21% ad val.*		Total CEE Japon Royaume-Uni	27 795 18 730 8 053 774
		Liste 4. - Produits chimiques et produits connexes					
475.25	ex 27.07* ex 27.10 ex 36.08	Carburants pour moteurs	1,25¢ par gal. 1/* (EAV=13,5)	1,25¢ par gal. 1/* (EAV=13,5)		Total Antilles néerl. Venezuela Trinidad	43 501 18 014 11 562 11 297
475.30	ex 27.10	Kérosènes dérivés du pétrole brut, de l'huile de schiste, ou de leurs combinaisons	0,25¢ par gal. 1/* (EAV=2,4)	0,25¢ par gal. 1/* (EAV=2,4)		Total Antilles néerl. Venezuela Canada	1 524 1 505 13 6
475.35	ex 27.10	Naphtes dérivés du pétrole, du gaz naturel ou de leurs combinaisons	0,25¢ par gal. 1/* (EAV=2,8)	0,25¢ par gal. 1/* (EAV=2,8)		Total Antilles néerl. Canada Trinidad	3 689 1 560 748 446
475.45	ex 27.10 ex 34.03*	Huiles lubrifiantes dérivées du pétrole, de l'huile de schiste ou de leurs combinaisons	2¢ par gal. 1/* (EAV=3,9)	2¢ par gal. 1/* (EAV=3,9)		Total CEE Royaume-Uni Canada	364 207 136 12

1/ Les importations de pétrole brut et de certains produits pétroliers dérivés sont contingentées en vertu de l'article 2 de la Loi nº 464 (83ème Congrès) modifiée (19 USC 1352a).

Deuxième partie.- Exceptions obligatoires (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(* = échanges commerciaux peu probables)	Liste 4. - Produits chimiques et produits connexes (suite)	(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
475.55	ex 27.10 ex 34.03*	Graisses lubrifiantes ne contenant pas plus de 10 pour cent en poids de sels d'acides gras	10% ad val. 1/*	10% ad val. 1/*		Total	-
475.60	ex 27.10 ex 34.03	Graisses lubrifiantes, n.d.a.	1¢ par livre +10% ad val. 1/* (EAV=20,0)	1¢ par livre +10% ad val. 1/* (EAV=20,0)		Total Royaume-Uni	161 161
		Tableau 6. - Métaux et ouvrages en métaux					
602.10	ex 26.01	Tous minerais plombifères	0,75¢ par livre sur la teneur en plomb 2/* (EAV=8,4)	0,75¢ par livre sur la teneur en plomb 2/* (EAV=8,4)		Total Afr.du Sud Canada Pérou	24 385 6 687 6 112 4 434
602.20	ex 26.01	Tous minerais zincifères	0,67¢ par livre sur la teneur en zinc 2/* (EAV=13,5)	0,67¢ par livre sur la teneur en zinc 2/* (EAV=13,5)		Total Canada Mexique Pérou	34 711 10 856 9 939 7 474
624.03	ex 78.01	Plomb brut, n.d.a.	1,0625¢ par livre sur la teneur en plomb 2/* (EAV=10,8)	1,0625¢ par livre sur la teneur en plomb 2/* (EAV=10,8)		Total Mexique Canada Australie	48 717 15 183 9 775 9 007
626.02	ex 79.01	Zinc brut (à l'exception des alliages)	0,7¢ par livre 2/* (EAV=6,4)	0,7¢ par livre 2/* (EAV=6,4)		Total Canada CEE Congo	27 540 15 909 3 362 2 426
626.04	ex 79.01	Alliages de zinc, bruts	19% ad val. 2/*	19% ad val. 2/*		Total	-

1/ Les importations de pétrole brut et de certains produits pétroliers dérivés sont contingentées en vertu de l'article 2 de la Loi n° 464 (83ème Congrès) modifiée (19 USC 1352a).

2/Contingentement absolu sur la teneur en plomb et en zinc des minerais et sur certains autres produits en vertu d'une proclamation faite au titre de la Section 7 susvisée.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(* = échanges commerciaux peu probables)	Liste 6. - Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)	(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT) 1/ A	1/ B			
		Certains couverts en acier inoxydable: Couteaux:					
ex 650.09	ex 82.09 ex 82.14	Avec manches ne contenant pas de nickel, ne contenant pas plus de 10 pour cent de manganèse	1¢ pièce +12,5% ad val.* (EAV= 18,6)	3¢ pièce +67,5% ad val. (EAV= 85,8)	1¢ pièce +12,5% ad val.* (EAV= 18,6)	Total Japon CEE Hong-kong	1 504 1 473 26 5
ex 650.11	ex 82.09 ex 82.14	Avec manches contenant du nickel ou contenant plus de 10 pour cent de manganèse	1¢ pièce +17,5% ad val.* (EAV= 19,7)	3¢ pièce +67,5% ad val. (EAV= 74,1)	1¢ pièce +17,5% ad val.* (EAV= 19,7)	Total Japon CEE	24 21 3
		Fourchettes:					
ex 650.39	ex 82.14	Avec manches ne contenant pas de nickel, ne contenant pas plus de 10 pour cent de manganèse	1¢ pièce +12,5% ad val.* (EAV= 25,2)	3¢ pièce +67,5% ad val. (EAV= 105,6)	1¢ pièce +12,5% ad val.* (EAV= 25,2)	Total Japon CEE Autriche	997 913 67 9
ex 650.41	ex 82.14	Avec manches contenant du nickel ou contenant plus de 10 pour cent de manganèse	1¢ pièce +17,5% ad val.* (EAV= 20,9)	3¢ pièce +67,5% ad val. (EAV= 77,7)	1¢ pièce +17,5% ad val.* (EAV= 20,9)	Total Japon CEE Autriche	20 15 5 X
ex 650.55	ex 82.14	Cuillères	17% ad val.*	60% ad val.	17% ad val.*	Total Japon CEE Hong-kong	1 595 1 452 122 7
650.91	ex 82.12	Ciseaux à doubles branches et leurs lames, d'une valeur de plus de 1,75 dollar la douzaine	10¢ pièce+22,5% ad val.* (EAV=48,6)		10¢ pièce +22,5% ad val.* (EAV=48,6)	Total CEE Japon Royaume-Uni	2 556 2 166 202 173
ex 651.75	ex 82.09 ex 82.14	Certains couverts en acier inoxydable, en nécessaires de table ou assortiments	Taux du droit applicable à l'article qui, dans le nécessaire ou l'assortiment, est passible du droit le plus élevé. (EAV-2/)		Taux du droit applicable à l'article qui, dans le nécessaire ou l'assortiment, est passible du droit le plus élevé.* (EAV-2/)	Total	2/

1/ Les taux de droit de la colonne A s'appliquent à l'entrée d'une quantité globale de couteaux, fourchettes et cuillères qui ne doit pas dépasser 69 millions de pièces au cours de la période de 12 mois commençant le 1er novembre de chaque année. Les taux de droits de la colonne B s'appliquent aux importations en sus de cette quantité.

2/ Non connu.

Deuxième partie.- Exceptions obligatoires (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Un en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur e milliers de dolla
	(* = échanges commer-ciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 7. - Produits dénommés; produits divers et produits non dénommés					
ex 734.55	ex 42.03 ex 97.06*	Gants et mitaines de base-ball	15% ad val.*	15% ad val.*		Total	4 683
						Japon	4 617
						Jamaïque	53
						Hong-kong	8
745.52	ex 73.34	Epingles ordinaires ou de couturière	20% ad val.*	20% ad val.*		Total	666
						Royaume-Uni	409
						CEE	213
						Japon	36
745.56	ex 73.34	Epingles de sûreté	35% ad val.	22,5% ad val.*		Total	498
						Royaume-Uni	317
						CEE	148
						Tchécoslovaquie	31

Troisième partie. - Exceptions d'ordre technique

Produits pour lesquels le plus large recours au pouvoir de réduction tarifaire accordé par la Loi sur l'expansion du commerce donnerait une réduction inférieure à 50 pour cent du taux de droit "effectif" au 4 mai 1964; produits pour lesquels le taux de droit "légal" était en totalité ou en partie suspendu à la date du 4 mai 1964 et pour lesquels la Loi sur l'expansion du commerce ne permet pas de réduire de 50 pour cent le taux de droit effectif au 4 mai 1964 ou de consolider le régime de la franchise effectif à cette date.

Le Président n'a pas pouvoir légal pour négocier une réduction complète de 50 pour cent du taux de droit effectif au 4 mai 1964 ni une consolidation du régime de la franchise effectif à cette date dans l'un ou l'autre des cas suivants:

a) Le Président a déjà fait usage d'une partie de son pouvoir légal de procéder à une telle réduction, par exemple en accordant des concessions à l'Espagne à la fin de 1962 pour mener à bien les négociations Dillon avec ce pays.

b) Le Président n'a pas de pouvoir légal pour procéder à une réduction ou à une consolidation du fait que le taux de droit ou le régime de la franchise n'était institué par la loi qu'à titre temporaire.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 1.-Produits du règne animal et du règne végétal					
121.10	ex 41.06	Cuirs chamoisés, tannés à l'huile	12% ad val.*	15% ad val.	7,5% ad val.	Total	1 947
						Royaume-Uni	1 291
						CEE	532
						Australie	55
121.60	ex 41.04 ex 41.08*	Cuirs de caprins et d'ovins, de fantaisie	10% ad val.*	12,5% ad val.	6,25% ad val.	Total	844
						Royaume-Uni	779
						CEE	44
						Inde	14
		Liste 2.-Bois et papiers; imprimés					
ex 200.85	ex 44.28	Bardeaux en cèdre rouge	Franchise	Franchise		Total	20 811
						Canada	20 811
203.20	ex 44.25	Manches d'outils en bois compressé	19¢ par livre + 15,5% ad val.* (EAV=24,4)	21¢ par livre + 17% ad val. (EAV=26,9)	10,5¢ par livre + 8,5% ad val. (EAV=13,4)	Total	27
						CEE	22
						Royaume-Uni	5
203.30	ex 44.17* ex 44.19* ex 44.20* ex 44.21* ex 44.22* ex 44.23* ex 44.24* ex 44.25* ex 44.26* ex 44.27* ex 44.28	Ouvrages en bois compressé, n.s.d.	19¢ par livre + 15,5% ad val.* (EAV=24,5)	21¢ par livre + 17% ad val. (EAV=27,0)	10,5¢ par livre + 8,5% ad val. (EAV=13,5)	Total	11
						Royaume-Uni	11
		Liste 3.-Fibres textiles et produits textiles					
305.06	ex 54.01* ex 54.02* ex 54.03 ex 54.04 ex 57.05*	Fils et mèches simples, de lin, d'une longueur de plus de 270 yards mais de pas plus de 18 000 yards par livre	20% ad val.*	25% ad val.	12,5% ad val.	Total	1 328
						Royaume-Uni	1 112
						CEE	114
						Canada	66

Troisième partie. - Exceptions d'ordre technique (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB (*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 1er juin 1964 "Effectif" (* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)	Taux de droit au 1er juin 1964 "Légal" (* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Valeur en milliers de dollars
		Liste N.- Fibres textiles et produits textiles (suite)					
305.10	ex 53.03* ex 54.03 ex 54.04 ex 57.05*	Fils et mèches de lin à plusieurs bouts	24% ad val.*	30% ad val.	15% ad val.	Total Royaume-Uni CEE Danemark	293 195 73 10
ex 308.40	ex 56.05	Fils de soie, simples, non blanchis, etc., d'une longueur de plus de 5[illegible] yards par livre	Franchise	17% ad val.*	8,5% ad val.	Total CEE	5 5
ex 308.50	ex 56.[illegible]	Fils de soie, à plusieurs bouts, non blanchis, etc., d'une longueur de plus de 29 [illegible] yards par livre	Franchise	25,5% ad val.*	12,75% ad val.	Total Japon CEE	794 761 33
316.65	ex 59.04	Cordages en lin, autres que toronnés	24% ad val.*	30% ad val.	15% ad val.	Total Royaume-Uni CEE	83 68 15
316.80	ex 59.04	Cordages en lin, toronnés, d'un diamètre inférieur à 3/16 de pouce	24% ad val.*	30% ad val.	15% ad val.	Total Royaume-Uni CEE	42 32 10
351.60	ex 58.09	Dentelles fabriquées sur métier à guipure Nottingham, en fibres végétales	32% ad val.*	40% ad val.	20% ad val.	Total Royaume-Uni CEE Espagne	36 22 9 4
365.[illegible]	ex [illegible].02	Tissus d'ameublement en dentelles mécaniques, obtenus sur métier à guipure Nottingham, en fibres végétales	32% ad val.*	40% ad val.	20% ad val.	Total Royaume-Uni CEE Espagne	341 192 [illegible] 37
370.[illegible]	ex [illegible].15	Mouchoirs de soie, non dénommés	30% ad val.*	32,5% ad val.	16,25% ad val.	Total Hong-Kong CEE Japon	891 [illegible] 258 186
378.[illegible]	ex [illegible]	Mélanges de soie, etc., autres que de bonneterie, de fibres naturelles ou artificielles, pesant plus de [illegible] yard carré, d'une valeur de plus de $ 2 la livre ou d'occasion	35% ad val.*	47,5% ad val.	16,[illegible]% ad val.	Total Japon CEE Royaume-Uni	1 089 [illegible] 273 50
[illegible]	ex [illegible]	Mélanges de soie, etc., autres que de bonneterie, n.d.a.	30% ad val.*	32,5% ad val.	[illegible] ad val.	Total Japon CEE Hong-Kong	5 [illegible] 5 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
		[illegible]					
[illegible]	ex [illegible]	[illegible]	Franchise	[illegible],5% par livre* ([illegible],5)	[illegible],25% par livre ([illegible])	Total Japon Tchécoslovaquie Afrique occidentale	11 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 7[illegible]

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Tableau 4.-Produits chimiques et produits connexes (suite)					
426.88	ex 39.06	Alginates de sodium	10% ad val.*	12,5% ad val.	6,25% ad val.	Total	278
						Royaume-Uni	210
						CEE	57
						Norvège	10
452.24	ex 33.01	Huile d'eucalyptus	4% ad val.*	6% ad val.	3% ad val.	Total	152
						Espagne	104
						Australie	43
						Portugal	2
		Corps gras dérivés des huiles de coco, de palmiste ou de palme:					
465.25	ex 29.14 ex 34.01	Sels de sodium et de potassium	10% ad val.	3¢ par livre + 10% ad val.* (EAV=46,3)	1,5¢ par livre + 5% ad val. (EAV=23,2)	Total	10
						CEE	10
						Canada	X
						Suisse	X
						Royaume-Uni	X
		Extraits tinctoriaux et tannants:				Total	282
						Australie	251
470.25	ex 32.01	Canaigre, curupay, eucalyptus, mélèze et tara	Franchise	6% ad val.*	3% ad val.	Royaume-Uni	12
						Canada	8
470.55	ex 32.01	Myrobolan et sumac	Franchise	5,5% ad val.*	2,75% ad val.	Total	224
						Royaume-Uni	177
						Inde	41
						Afrique du Sud	6
470.57	ex 32.01	Manglier, chêne, quebracho, urunday et acacia	Franchise	7,5% ad val.*	3,75% ad val.	Total	7 165
						Argentine	3 491
						Paraguay	1 995
						Afrique du Sud	717
472.50	ex 25.09* ex 28.23	Matières colorantes à base d'oxyde ou d'hydroxyde de fer, n.s.d., brutes ou lavées, mais non broyées	16% ad val.*	20% ad val.	10% ad val.	Total	-
		Corps gras, n.s.d., dérivés des huiles de coco, de palmiste ou de palme:					
490.24	ex 15.10 ex 29.14	Acides gras	10% ad val.	3¢ par livre + 10% ad val.* (EAV=25,3)	1,5¢ par livre + 5% ad val. (EAV=12,6)	Total	1 119
						Danemark	795
						CEE	260
						Japon	37
490.73	ex 15.10 ex 29.04	Alcools gras	10,5% ad val.	3¢ par livre + 10,5% ad val.* (EAV=24,4) 1/	1,5¢ par livre + 5,25% ad val. (EAV=12,2) 1/	Total	842
						Canada	324
						CEE	245
						Mexique	97
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux					
		Fonte, fer ou acier, bruts, en lingots, etc., défectueux ou endommagés, ou provenant de la fusion de déchets ou débris, etc.:					
ex 607.01	Diverses	Contenant plus de 0,2% en poids de chrome	Franchise	Droit additionnel de 1,5¢ par livre sur la teneur en chrome en sus de 0,2%* (EAV=n.c.)	Droit additionnel de 0,75¢ par livre sur la teneur en chrome en sus de 0,2% (EAV=n.c.)	Total	2/

n.c. = non connu.

1/ Sur la base des importations de 1963-64; données pour 1961 non connues.

2/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

Troisième partie. - Exceptions d'ordre technique (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
		Fonte, fer ou acier, bruts en lingots, etc., défectueux ou endommagés, ou provenant de la fusion de déchets ou débris, etc. (suite):					
ex 607.02	Diverses	Contenant plus de 0,1% en poids de molybdène	Franchise	Droit additionnel de 35¢ par livre sur la teneur en molybdène en sus de 0,1%* (EAV=n.c.)	Droit additionnel de 17,5¢ par livre sur la teneur en molybdène en sus de 0,1% (EAV=n.c.)	Total	1/
ex 607.03	Diverses	Contenant plus de 0,3% en poids de tungstène	Franchise	Droit additionnel de 50¢ par livre sur la teneur en tungstène en sus de 0,3%* (EAV=n.c.)	Droit additionnel de 25¢ par livre sur la teneur en tungstène en sus de 0,3% (EAV=n.c.)	Total	1/
ex 607.04	Diverses	Contenant plus de 0,1% en poids de vanadium	Franchise	Droit additionnel de 40¢ par livre sur la teneur en vanadium en sus de 0,1%* (EAV=n.c.)	Droit additionnel de 20¢ par livre sur la teneur en vanadium en sus de 0,1% (EAV=n.c.)	Total	1/
607.12	ex 73.15	Déchets ou débris de fonte, de fer ou d'acier contenant des alliages (sauf les alliages de fer)	Franchise	1,5% par livre + droits additionnels (EAV=n.c.)	1,5% par livre + droits additionnels (EAV=n.c.)	Total Canada	2 2
ex 607.15	ex 73.31	Fontes, autres que spiegel, contenant des alliages, en gueuses défectueuses, etc.	Franchise	5%,25% par livre + droits additionnels (EAV=n.c.)	2,5% par livre + droits additionnels (EAV=n.c.)	Total	1/

n.c. = non connu.

1/ Moins de 1 000 dollars ou moins de 0,5 pour cent du total des importations en provenance de tous les pays.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
ex 608.04	ex 73.05	Fers et aciers spongieux (y compris les poudres de ces fers et aciers) contenant des alliages passibles d'un droit: ouvrages destinés à la récupération	Franchise	62,5¢ par tonne + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=13,0)	31,25¢ par tonne + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=6,5)	Total	1/
ex 608.08	ex 73.05	Poudres de fer ou d'acier alliés, destinées à la récupération par fusion	Franchise	19% ad val.*	9,5% ad val.	Total	1/
		Lingots, blooms, billettes, etc. de fer ou d'acier, défectueux, ou débris ou déchets:					
ex 608.15	ex 73.06* ex 73.07 ex 73.15	Autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés, d'une valeur de pas plus de 5 cents la livre	Franchise	8,5% ad val.*	4,25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 608.16	ex 73.06 ex 73.07 ex 73.15	Autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés, d'une valeur de plus de 5 cents la livre	Franchise	10,5% ad val.*	5,25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 608.18	ex 73.15	De fer ou d'acier alliés, d'une valeur de plus de 5 cents la livre	Franchise	14,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=15,5)	7,25% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=7,8)	Total CEE	1/
		Produits destinés à la récupération par fusion:					
ex 608.25	ex 73.07 ex 73.15	Pièces de forge, autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés	Franchise	10,5% ad val.*	5,25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 608.27	ex 73.15	Pièces de forge, de fer ou d'acier alliés	Franchise	14,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=21,0)	7,25% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=15,5)	Total	1/

1/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position du SH	Désignation des produits	Taux de droit au 1er mai 1967		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en provenance des principaux fournisseurs (valeur en milliers de livres)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de livres
	(*=Renseignements commerciaux font probable)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Listes métalliques et ouvrages métalliques (suite)					
		Produits destinés à la récupération par fusion (suite) :					
ex 706.30	ex 73.09 * ex 73.10	Barres de fer allié	Franchise	0,5% par livre + 4% ad val.+ droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=12,2)	0,25% par livre + 2% ad val.+ droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=6,1)	Total	1/
		Bonds à béton déformés:					
ex 706.40	ex 73.10	Autres que d'acier allié, d'une valeur ne dépassant pas 5 cents la livre	Franchise	2,5% ad val.	1,25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 706.42	ex 73.11	Autres que d'acier allié, d'une valeur de plus de 5 cents la livre	Franchise	12,5% ad val.	6,25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 706.44	ex 73.15	D'acier allié	Franchise	12,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=17,1)	6,25% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=8,7)	Total	1/
		Autres barres:					
ex 706.46	ex 73.13 ex 73.14*	Barres autres que d'acier allié, non obtenues à froid, non rectifiées ni autrement parachevées, d'une valeur ne dépassant pas 5 cents la livre	Franchise	2% ad val.*	1,25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 706.48	ex 73.11 ex 73.12	Barres autres que d'acier allié, non obtenues à froid, non rectifiées ni autrement parachevées, d'une valeur de plus de 5 cents la livre	Franchise	10,5% ad val.*	5,25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 706.50	ex 73.10 ex 73.12	Autres que d'acier allié, n.d.a., forgées ou laminées	Franchise	0,1% par livre + 12,5% ad val.* (EAV=11,9)	0,05% par livre + 6,25% ad val. (EAV=5,6)	Total	1/
ex 706.52	ex 73.15 ex 73.16	Autres que d'acier allié, obtenues à froid	Franchise	0,0125% par livre + 10,5% ad val.* (EAV=11,1)	0,0125% par livre + 5,25% ad val. (EAV=5,6)	Total	1/

1/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)	Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)	(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Produits destinés à la récupération par fusion (suite):					
ex 608.52	ex 73.15	~~Autres barres~~ (suite): D'acier allié	Franchise	14,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=17,5)	7,25% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=8,75)	Total	1/
		Barres creuses en acier pour le forage des mines:					
ex 608.60	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Autres que d'acier allié, d'une valeur de pas plus de 8 cents la livre	Franchise	0,375¢ par livre + 10% ad val. (EAV=16,9)	0,1875¢ par livre + 5% ad val. (EAV=8,4)	Total	1/
ex 608.61	ex 73.10* ex 73.15	Autres que d'acier allié, d'une valeur de plus de 8 cents la livre	Franchise	10,7% ad val.	5,35% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 608.62	ex 73.15	D'acier allié	Franchise	14,7% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=18,0)	7,35% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=9,0)	Total	1/
		Fil machine, de fer ou d'acier:					
ex 608.70	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Autre que de fer ou d'acier alliés, non trempé, etc., d'une valeur de pas plus de 4 cents par livre	Franchise	0,1¢ par livre* (EAV=2,6)	0,05¢ par livre (EAV=1,3)	Total	1/
ex 608.71	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Autre que de fer ou d'acier alliés, non trempé, etc., d'une valeur de plus de 4 cents par livre	Franchise	0,25¢ par livre* (EAV=5,2)	0,125¢ par livre (EAV=2,6)	Total	1/
ex 608.73	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Autre que de fer ou d'acier alliés, trempé, etc., d'une valeur de pas plus de 4 cents la livre	Franchise	0,2¢ par livre* (EAV=5,4)	0,1¢ par livre (EAV=2,7)	Total	1/
ex 608.75	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Autre que de fer ou d'acier alliés, trempé, etc., d'une valeur de plus de 4 cents la livre	Franchise	0,375¢ par livre* (EAV=6,8)	0,1875¢ par livre (EAV=3,4)	Total	1/

1/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

Troisième partie. - Exceptions d'ordre technique (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
		Produits destinés à la récupération par fusion (suite):					
		Fil machine. de fer ou d'acier (suite):					
ex 608.76	ex 73.15	De fer ou d'acier alliés, non trempé, etc.	Franchise	0,25¢ par livre + 4% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=7,5)	0,125¢ par livre + 2% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=3,8)	Total	1/
ex 608.78	ex 73.15	De fer ou d'acier alliés, trempé, etc.	Franchise	0,375¢ par livre + 4% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=6,5)	0,1875¢ par livre + 2% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=3,2)	Total	1/
		Tôles de fer ou d'acier, non découpées, etc.:					
		Non revêtues, ni recouvertes, ni plaquées:					
ex 608.81	ex 73.12* ex 73.13	Tôles noires ondulées ou gaufrées	Franchise	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 608.82	ex 73.12* ex 73.13	Tôles noires, autres qu'ondulées ou gaufrées	Franchise	8% ad val.*	4% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 608.84	ex 73.08 ex 73.09 ex 73.12* ex 73.13 ex 73.15	Autres, non décapées et non laminées à froid, autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés	Franchise	8% ad val.*	4% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 608.85	ex 73.15	Autres, non décapées et non laminées à froid, de fer ou d'acier alliés	Franchise	12% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=13,0)	6% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=6,5)	Total	1/
ex 608.87	ex 73.08* ex 73.09 ex 73.12* ex 73.13 ex 73.15*	Autres, décapées ou laminées à froid, autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés	Franchise	0,1¢ par livre + 8% ad val. (EAV=9,3)	0,05¢ par livre + 4% ad val. (EAV=4,6)	Total	1/

1/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
		Produits destinés à la récupération par fusion (suite):					
		Tôles de fer ou d'acier, non découpées, etc.:					
		Non revêtues, ni recouvertes, ni plaquées (suite):					
ex 608.88	73.15	Autres, décapées ou laminées à froid, de fer ou d'acier alliés	Franchise	0,1¢ par livre + 12% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=13,2)	0,05¢ par livre + 6% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=6,6)	Total	1/
ex 608.90	ex 73.08* ex 73.09* ex 73.12* ex 73.13 ex 73.15	Plaquées	Franchise	24% ad val.	12% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 608.92	ex 73.12* ex 73.13 ex 73.15*	Fer-blanc et tôles étamées	Franchise	0,8¢ par livre* (EAV=9,2)	0,4¢ par livre (EAV=4,6)	Total	1/
ex 608.93	ex 73.12* ex 73.13 ex 73.15*	Tôles plombées, fortes et minces	Franchise	1¢ par livre* (EAV=9,9)	0,5¢ par livre (EAV=5,0)	Total	1/
ex 608.95	ex 73.12* ex 73.13 ex 73.15*	Autres, revêtues ou recouvertes, autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés	Franchise	0,1¢ par livre + 8% ad val.* (EAV=9,4)	0,05¢ par livre + 4% ad val. (EAV=4,7)	Total	1/
ex 608.96	ex 73.15 ex 73.15	Autres, revêtues ou recouvertes, de fer ou d'acier alliés	Franchise	0,1¢ par livre + 12% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=13,4)	0,05¢ par livre + 6% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=6,7)	Total	1/
		Bandes de fer ou d'acier, non découpées, embouties, etc.:					
ex 609.02	ex 73.12	Autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés, d'une épaisseur de pas plus de 0,01 pouce	Franchise	6% ad val.*	3% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.03	ex 73.12 ex 73.15	Autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés, d'une épaisseur de plus de 0,01 mais de pas plus de 0,05 pouce	Franchise	8,5% ad val.*	4,25% ad val.	Total	1/

1/ Repris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

Position du tarif de Bruxelles	Position du tarif des E.-U.	Désignation des produits	Taux de droit en vigueur le 1er juillet 1962		Taux de droit offerts	Importations des Communautés en 1961 en provenance de toutes fournitures réelles	
			"Droit réel"	"Droit ad valorem"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
		* Droits exprimés dans la devise du pays					
		Tôles d'alliage et bandes de fer ou d'acier (suite):					
		Produits destinés à la transformation par fusion (suite):					
		Bandes de fer ou d'acier, non découpées, cannelées, etc. (suite):					
ex (60).04	ex 73.12 ex 73.13	Autres que de fer ou d'acier allié, d'une épaisseur de plus de 0,05 pouce	Franchise	9,5% ad val.*	4,75% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.05	ex 73.13	De fer ou d'acier allié, d'une épaisseur de pas plus de 0,01 pouce	Franchise	10% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=11,0)	5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=5,5)	Total	1/
ex 609.07	ex 73.15	De fer ou d'acier alliés, d'une épaisseur de plus de 0,01 mais de pas plus de 0,05 pouce	Franchise	12,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=13,5)	6,25% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=6,8)	Total	1/
ex 609.08	ex 73.15	De fer ou d'acier alliés, d'une épaisseur de plus de 0,01 mais de pas plus de 0,05 pouce	Franchise	13,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=14,5)	6,75% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=7,2)	Total	1/
		Tôles et bandes de fer ou d'acier, découpées, cannelées, etc.:					
ex 609.12	ex 73.12 ex 73.13 ex 73.15	Autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés, d'une valeur de pas plus de 8 cents la livre	Franchise	8% ad val.*	4% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.13	ex 73.12 ex 73.13 ex 73.15	Autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés, d'une valeur de plus de 8 cents la livre	Franchise	9,5% ad val.*	4,75% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.15	ex 73.15	De fer ou d'acier alliés	Franchise	13% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=15,0)	6,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=7,5)	Total	1/

1/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
		Produits destinés à la récupération par fusion (suite):					
ex 609.17	ex 73.12 ex 73.13 ex 73.15	Tôles et bandes de fer ou d'acier, recouvertes par électrolyse d'un métal commun autre que l'étain, le plomb ou le zinc	Franchise	19% ad val.*	9,5% ad val.	Total	1/
		Fils plats, autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés:					
ex 609.20	ex 73.12 ex 73.15	Non revêtus, etc., d'une épaisseur de pas plus de 0,01 pouce	Franchise	6% ad val.*	3% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.21	ex 73.10 ex 73.12 ex 73.15	Non revêtus, etc., d'une épaisseur de plus de 0,01 mais de pas plus de 0,05 pouce	Franchise	8,5% ad val.*	4,25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.22	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Non revêtus, etc., d'une épaisseur de plus de 0,05 pouce	Franchise	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.25	ex 73.12 ex 73.15	Revêtus ou recouverts, d'une épaisseur de pas plus de 0,01 pouce	Franchise	0,1¢ par livre + 6% ad val.* (EAV=6,2)	0,05¢ par livre + 3% ad val. (EAV=3,1)	Total	1/
ex 609.26	ex 73.10 ex 73.12 ex 73.15	Revêtus ou recouverts d'une épaisseur de plus de 0,01 mais de pas plus de 0,05 pouce	Franchise	0,1¢ par livre + 8,5% ad val.* (EAV=9,4)	0,05¢ par livre + 4,25% ad val. (EAV=4,7)	Total	1/
ex 609.27	ex 73.10 ex 73.15	Revêtus ou recouverts, d'une épaisseur de plus de 0,05 pouce	Franchise	0,1¢ par livre + 10% ad val.* (EAV=11,0)	0,05¢ par livre + 5% ad val. (EAV=5,5)	Total	1/
		Fils plats de fer ou d'acier alliés:					
ex 609.30	ex 73.15	Non revêtus, etc., d'une épaisseur de pas plus de 0,01 pouce	Franchise	10% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=11,0)	5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=5,5)	Total	1/

1/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

Troisième partie. - Exceptions d'ordre technique (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NBE	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droits (% = ad val.)		Taux de droits offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectifs"	"Légaux"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
...	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidés dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste G.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
		Produits destinés à la récupération par fusion. (suite):					
		Fils plats de fer ou d'acier alliés (suite):					
ex 609.31	ex 73.15	Non revêtus, etc., d'une épaisseur de plus de 0,01 mais de pas plus de 0,05 pouce	Franchise	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	1/
ex 609.32	ex 73.15	Non revêtus, etc., d'une épaisseur de plus de 0,05 pouce	Franchise	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	1/
ex 609.35	ex 73.15	Revêtus ou recouverts, d'une épaisseur de pas plus de 0,01 pouce	Franchise	0,4¢ par livre + 10% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note [illegible] de la liste)* (ARMe.,C.,)	[illegible]	Total	1/
ex 609.37	ex 73.15	Revêtus ou recouverts, d'une épaisseur de plus de 0,01 mais de pas plus de 0,05 pouce	Franchise	0,4¢ par livre + 10% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note [illegible] de la liste)* (ARMe.,C.,)	[illegible]	Total	1/
ex 609.39	ex 73.15	Revêtus ou recouverts, d'une épaisseur de plus de 0,05 pouce	Franchise	0,4¢ par livre + 10% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note [illegible] de la liste)* (ARMe.,C.,)	[illegible]	Total	1/

1/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des autres métaux figurant dans le présent tableau.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
		Produits destinés à la récupération par fusion (suite):					
ex 609.40	ex 73.14 ex 73.15	Fils ronds autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés, d'un diamètre de moins de 0,060 pouce	Franchise	8,5% ad val.*	4,25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.45	ex 73.15	Fils ronds de fer ou d'acier alliés	Franchise	12,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=13,5)	6,25% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=6,8)	Total	1/
		Autres fils de fer ou d'acier:					
ex 609.70	ex 73.14 ex 73.15	Autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés, non revêtus ni recouverts	Franchise	12,5% ad val.*	6,25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.72	ex 73.14 ex 73.15	Autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés, revêtus ou recouverts	Franchise	0,1¢ par livre + 12,5% ad val.* (EAV=13,2)	0,05¢ par livre + 6,25% ad val. (EAV=6,6)	Total	1
ex 609.75	ex 73.15	De fer ou d'acier alliés, non revêtus ni recouverts	Franchise	16,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=17,5)	8,25% ad val. + droits additon-nels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=8,8)	Total	1/
ex 609.76	ex 73.15	De fer ou d'acier alliés, revêtus ou recouverts	Franchise	0,1¢ par livre + 16,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=17,5)	0,05¢ par livre + 8,25% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=8,8)	Total	1/

1/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

Troisième partie. - Exceptions à l'ordre tarifaire (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NDP	Désignation des produits	Taux de droit au 1 mai 1964		Taux de l'effort	Remarques (Autres droits et taxes à l'importation, restrictions quantitatives)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Nature des restrictions et taxes
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste I.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
		Produits inscrits à la nomenclature par tarif n° (suite):					
		Profilés en fer ou en acier, laminés à chaud ou obtenus à froid, pesant plus de 0,2 livre par pied courant:					
ex 609.82	ex 73.13	Non percés ni autrement façonnés, etc., en fer ou acier alliés	France, Mise	3,1% par livre + 5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note à la tête de la liste)* (Autriche,7,3)	0,05% par livre + 3% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note à la tête de la liste) (Autriche,)	Total	1/
ex 609.84	ex 73.13 ex 73.15	Percés ou autrement façonnés, etc., autres qu'en fer ou acier alliés	Franchise	7,5% ad val.*	3,75% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.86	ex 73.15	Percés ou autrement façonnés, etc., en fer ou acier alliés	Franchise	11,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note à la tête de la liste)* (Autriche,3)	5,75% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note à la tête de la liste) (Autriche,)	Total	1/
		Profilés en fer ou acier laminés à froid, ne pesant pas plus de 0,2 livre par pied courant:					
ex 609.88	ex 73.13 ex 73.15*	Autres qu'en fer ou acier alliés	Franchise	7,5% ad val.*	3,75% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 609.90	ex 73.15	En fer ou en acier alliés	Franchise	11,5% ad val. * droits additionnels (voir note à la tête de la liste)* (Autriche,3)	5,75% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note à la tête de la liste) (Autriche,)	Total	1/

1/ Compris dans les taxes intérieures sur le tabac et déduits du total repris dans le présent tableau.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(* échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
		Produits destinés à la récupération par fusion (suite):					
ex 609.98	ex 73.15	Palplanches en fer ou acier alliés	Franchise	0,1¢ par livre + 4% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=7,0)	0,05¢ par livre + 2% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=3,5)	Total	1/
ex 610.21	ex 73.16	Rails destinés à être reposés ou relaminés, en acier allié	Franchise	0,05¢ par livre + 4% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=7,0)	0,025¢ par livre + 2% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=3,5)	Total	1/
ex 610.26	ex 73.16	Eclisses et selles d'assise en acier allié	Franchise	0,125¢ par livre + 4% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=6,5)	0,0625¢ par livre + 2% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=3,2)	Total	1/
		Tubes et tuyaux ainsi que leurs ébauches, en fer ou en acier, soudés ou agrafés, etc.:					
ex 610.30	ex 73.18	Autres qu'en fer ou en acier alliés, d'un diamètre de plus de 0,065 mais de pas plus de 0,25 pouce	Franchise	0,875¢ par livre* (EAV=14,1)	0,4375¢ par livre (EAV=7,0)	Total	1/
ex 610.31	ex 73.18	Autres que de fer ou d'acier alliés, d'un diamètre de plus de 0,25 mais de pas plus de 0,375 pouce	Franchise	0,625¢ par livre* (EAV=8,3)	0,3125¢ par livre (EAV=4,2)	Total	1/
ex 610.35	ex 73.18	De fer ou d'acier alliés, d'un diamètre de plus de 0,065 mais de pas plus de 0,25 pouce	Franchise	0,875¢ par livre + 4% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=6,1)	0,4375¢ par livre + 2% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EVA=3,0)	Total	1/

1/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

Troisième partie. - Exceptions d'ordre technique (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
		Produits destinés à la récupération par fusion (suite):					
		Tubes et tuyaux ainsi que leurs ébauches, en fer ou en acier, soudés ou agrafés, etc. (suite):					
ex 610.36	ex 73.18	De fer ou d'acier alliés, d'un diamètre de plus de 0,25 mais de pas plus de 0,375 pouce	Franchise	0,625¢ par livre + 4% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=6,0)	0,3125¢ par livre + 2% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=3,0)	Total	1/
ex 610.37	ex 73.18 ex 73.19*	De fer ou d'acier alliés, d'un diamètre de 0,375 pouce ou plus	Franchise	0,3¢ par livre + 4% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EVA=6,3)	0,15¢ par livre + 2% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EVA=3,2)	Total	1/
		Tuyaux de cuvelage pour puits de pétrole, etc.:					
ex 610.40	ex 73.18 ex 73.21*	En acier allié, non filetés, etc.	Franchise	0,1¢ par livre + 4% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=6,0)	0,05¢ par livre + 2% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=3,0)	Total	1/
ex 610.42	ex 73.18 ex 73.21*	Autres qu'en acier allié, filetés, etc.	Franchise	7,5% ad val.*	3,75% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 610.43	ex 73.18 ex 73.21*	En acier allié, filetés, etc.	Franchise	11,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=12,5)	5,75% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=6,2)	Total	1/
		Autres tubes, tuyaux et ébauches convenant à la fabrication de roulements à bille ou à rouleaux:					
ex 610.45	ex 73.18	Autres qu'en fer ou en acier alliés	Franchise	12% ad val.*	6% ad val.	Total	1/

1/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
		Produits destinés à la récupération par fusion (suite):					
		Autres tubes, tuyaux et ébauches convenant à la fabrication de roulements à bille ou à rouleaux (suite):					
ex 610.46	ex 73.18	En fer ou en acier alliés	Franchise	16% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=17,0)	8% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=8,5)	Total	1/
		Autres tubes, tuyaux et ébauches, ne convenant pas à la fabrication de roulements:					
ex 610.48	ex 73.18	Barres creuses autres qu'en fer ou en acier alliés	Franchise	11% ad val.*	5,5% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 610.49	ex 73.18	Autres, autres qu'en fer ou acier alliés	Franchise	10,5% ad val.*	5,25% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 610.51	ex 73.18 ex 73.19*	Barres creuses en fer ou en acier alliés	Franchise	15,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=18,5)	7,75% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=9,2)	Total	1/
ex 610.52	ex 73.18	Autres, en fer ou en acier alliés	Franchise	14,5% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=15,5)	7,25% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=7,8)	Total	1/
ex 610.56	ex 73.17	Tubes et tuyaux en fonte, autres qu'en fontes spéciales	Franchise	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 610.58	ex 73.17	Tubes et tuyaux en fontes spéciales	Franchise	14% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste)* (EAV=18,0)	7% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note 4 en tête de la liste) (EAV=9,0)	Total	1/
		Accessoires de tuyauteries en fonte, fer ou acier:					
		En fonte non malléable:					
ex 610.62	ex 73.20	En fonte autre que les fontes spéciales pour tuyaux en fonte	Franchise	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total	1/

1/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit [illegible]		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Produits"	"Pays"		Pays	Valeur (millions de dollars)
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans [illegible])				
		Liste G.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
		Produits destinés à la récupération par fusion (suite):					
		Accessoires de tuyauteries en fonte, fer ou acier (suite):					
		En fonte non malléable (suite):					
ex 610.63	ex 73.20	En fontes spéciales pour tuyaux en fonte	Franchise	1-½ ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note en tête de la liste)* (SAY=3,-)	[illegible] + droits additionnels (voir note en tête de la liste) [illegible]	Total	1/
ex 610.66	ex 73.20	En fontes spéciales, autres que pour tuyaux en fonte	Franchise	7½ ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note en tête de la liste)* (SAY=9,0)	[illegible] + droits additionnels (voir note en tête de la liste) [illegible]	Total	1/
		En fonte malléable:					
ex 610.70	ex 73.20	En fonte autre que les fontes spéciales, n'ayant reçu aucune ouvraison postérieure à la coulée	Franchise	3% ad val.*	[illegible] ad val.	Total	1/
ex 610.71	ex 73.20	En fontes spéciales, n'ayant reçu aucune ouvraison, etc.	Franchise	1½ ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note en tête de la liste)* (SAY=1½,-)	6% ad val. + droits additionnels (voir note en tête de la liste) [illegible]	Total	1/
ex 610.74	ex 73.20	Ayant reçu une ouvraison postérieure à la coulée	Franchise	2½ ad val.*	[illegible] ad val.	Total	1/
ex 610.80	ex 73.20	Autres qu'en fonte	Franchise	1½ ad val.*	[illegible] ad val.	Total	1/

1/ Sujets aux taxes relatives aux tarifs et toutes les autres prescriptions applicables.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"		Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"		Taux de droit offert		Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)							
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)	1/ A	1/ B	1/ A	1/ B	1/ A	1/ B		
612.08	ex 74.01	Déchets et débris de maillechort	1,7¢ par livre sur 99,6% de la teneur en cuivre (EAV= 4,2)	2¢ par livre sur 99,6% de la teneur en cuivre	1,7¢ par livre sur 99,6% de la teneur en cuivre + 10% ad val.* (EAV= 14,2)	2¢ par livre sur 99,6% de la teneur en cuivre + 10% ad val.	0,85¢ par livre sur 99,6% de la teneur en cuivre + 5% ad val. (EAV= 7,1)	1¢ par livre sur 99,6% de la teneur en cuivre + 5% ad val.	Total Canada	9 9
		Produits pour la récupération par fusion:								
		Cuivre (sauf alliages de cuivre), en formes carrée ou rectangulaire:								
ex 612.30	ex 74.04	Planches et tôles plaquées	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 2,0)	1,5¢ par livre	1,275¢ par livre + 24 % ad val.* (EAV= 26,0)	1,5¢ par livre + 24% ad val.	0,6375¢ par livre + 12% ad val. (EAV= 13,0)	0,75¢ par livre + 12% ad val.	Total Canada Guatemala	2/
ex 612.31	ex 74.03 ex 74.04	Barres et tôles (autres que plaquées); bandes en rouleaux	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 3,1)	1,5¢ par livre	2,95¢ par livre* (EAV= 7,2)	3,25¢ par livre	1,475¢ par livre (EAV= 3,6)	1,625¢ par livre	Total	2/
ex 612.32	ex 74.04	Planches (autres que plaquées); bandes autres qu'en rouleaux	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 1,3)	1,5¢ par livre	1,275¢ par livre + 22,5% ad val.* (EAV= 23,8)	1,5¢ par livre + 22,5% ad val.	0,6375¢ par livre + 11,25% ad val. (EAV= 11,9)	0,75¢ par livre + 11,25% ad val.	Total	2/
		Maillechort, en formes carrée ou rectangulaire:								
ex 612.34	ex 74.04	Planches et tôles plaquées	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 2,0)	1,5¢ par livre	1,275¢ par livre + 24% ad val.* (EAV= 26,0)	1,5¢ par livre + 24% ad val.	0,6375¢ par livre + 12% ad val. (EAV= 13,0)	0,75¢ par livre + 12% ad val.	Total	2/

1/ Les taux de droits de la colonne A s'appliquent lorsque le prix du cuivre sur le marché est de 24 cents la livre ou plus, les taux de la colonne B lorsque le cours du marché est inférieur à 24 cents la livre. Les équivalents ad valorem des taux de la colonne B ne sont pas connus du fait que le prix du cuivre sur le marché est actuellement supérieur à 24 cents la livre.

2/ Non connus.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total 2/
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total 2/
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total 2/

1/ [illegible] s'appliquent lorsque le prix du cuivre [illegible] cents la livre; de plus, [illegible] lorsque le cours du marché est inférieur [illegible] cents la livre. Les équivalents [illegible] ne sont pas connus du fait que le prix du cuivre sur le marché est actuellement supérieur [illegible] la livre.

2/ Non connus.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif" 1/ A	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif" 1/ B	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal" 1/ A	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal" 1/ B	Taux de droit offert 1/ A	Taux de droit offert 1/ B	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)							
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)								
		Produits pour la récupération par fusion (suite):								
		Cupro-nickel, en formes carrée ou rectangulaire :								
ex 612.40	ex 75.03	Planches et tôles plaquées	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 2,0)	1,5¢ par livre	1,275¢ par livre + 24% ad val.* (EAV= 26,0)	1,5¢ par livre + 24% ad val.	0,6375¢ par livre + 12% ad val. (EAV= 13,0)	0,75¢ par livre + 12% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.41	ex 74.03* ex 74.04* ex 75.02 ex 75.03	Autres que planches et tôles plaquées	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 1,3)	1,5¢ par livre	1,275¢ par livre +22,5% ad val.* (EAV= 23,8)	1,5¢ par livre +22,5% ad val.	0,6372¢ par livre + 11,25% ad val. (EAV= 11,9)	0,75¢ par livre + 11,25% ad val.	Total	2/
		Autres alliages de cuivre, en formes carrée ou rectangulaire :								
ex 612.43	ex 74.04	Planches et tôles plaquées	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 2,0)	1,5¢ par livre	1,275¢ par livre + 24% ad val.* (EAV= 26,0)	1,5¢ par livre + 24% ad val.	0,6375¢ par livre + 12% ad val. (EAV= 13,0)	0,75¢ par livre + 12% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.44	ex 74.03 ex 74.04	Barres, tôles (autres que plaquées)	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 3,0)	1,5¢ par livre	1,7¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre + 2¢ par livre* (EAV= 7,7)	2¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre + 2¢ par livre	0,85¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre + 1¢ par livre (EAV= 3,8)	1¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre + 1¢ par livre	Total	2/
ex 612.45	ex 74.04	Planches (autres que plaquées) et bandes	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 1,3)	1,5¢ par livre	1,275¢ par livre + 15% ad val.* (EAV= 16,3)	1,5¢ par livre + 15% ad val.	0,6375¢ par livre + 7,5% ad val. (EAV= 8,2)	0,75¢ par livre + 7,5% ad val.	Total	2/

1/ Les taux de droits de la colonne A s'appliquent lorsque le prix du cuivre sur le marché est de 24 cents la livre ou plus, les taux de la colonne B lorsque le cours du marché est inférieur à 24 cents la livre. Les équivalents ad valorem des taux de la colonne B ne sont pas connus du fait que le prix du cuivre sur le marché est actuellement supérieur à 24 cents la livre.

2/ Non connus.

Troisième partie. - Exceptions d'ordre technique (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 6.- Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)	1/A	1/B	1/A 1/B		
		Produits pour la récupération par fusion (suite):					
ex 612.50	ex 74.03 ex 74.04 ex 75.02 ex 75.03	Cuivre (sauf alliages), maillechort, et cupro-nickel, en formes autres que carrée ou rectangulaire:	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 1,3)	1,5¢ par livre	1,275¢ par livre +22,5% ad val.* (EAV= 23,8)	1,5¢ par livre +22,5% ad val.	0,6375¢ par livre +11,25% ad val. (EAV= 11,9)	0,75¢ par livre +11,25% ad val.	Total 2/
ex 612.52	ex 74.03 ex 74.04	Autres alliages de cuivre, en formes autres que carrée ou rectangulaire	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 1,3)	1,5¢ par livre	1,275¢ par livre +15% ad val.* (EAV= 16,3)	1,5¢ par livre +15% ad val.	0,6375¢ par livre +7,5% ad val. (EAV= 8,2)	0,75¢ par livre +7,5% ad val.	Total 2/
		Tiges cuivrées:							
ex 612.60	ex 74.03	De cuivre (sauf alliages)	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 3,3)	1,5¢ par livre	2,95¢ par livre* (EAV= 7,6)	3,25¢ par livre	1,475¢ par livre (EAV= 3,8)	1,625¢ par livre	Total 2/
ex 612.61	ex 74.03	De maillechort	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 2,6)	1,5¢ par livre	1,7¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +30% ad val.* (EAV= 31,7)	2¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +30% ad val.	0,85¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +15% ad val. (EAV= 15,8)	1¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +15% ad val.	Total 2/
ex 612.62	ex 74.03	De [illegible]	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 4,4)	1,5¢ par livre	1,7¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +2¢ par livre ; par livre* (EAV= 10,4)	2¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +2¢ par livre	0,85¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +1¢ par livre ; par livre (EAV= 5,2)	1¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +1¢ par livre	Total 2/
ex 612.64	ex 74.03	[illegible]	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 3,0)	1,5¢ par livre	1,7¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre -2¢ par livre* (EAV= 7,4)	2¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +2¢ par livre	0,85¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +1¢ par livre (EAV= 3,7)	1¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +1¢ par livre	Total 2/

1/ Les taux de droits de la colonne A s'appliquent lorsque le prix du cuivre sur le marché est de 24 cents la livre ou plus, les taux de la colonne B lorsque le cours du marché est inférieur à 24 cents la livre. Les équivalents ad valorem des taux de la colonne B ne sont pas connus du fait que le cours du cuivre sur le marché est actuellement supérieur à 24 cents la livre.

2/ Non connus.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)	Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)	(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Produits pour la récupération par fusion (suite):	1/ A / 1/ B	1/ A / 1/ B	1/ A / 1/ B		
ex 612.70	ex 74.03	Fil de cuivre: De maillechort, non revêtu ou recouvert	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 0,6) / 1,5¢ par livre	1,7¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +30% ad val.* (EAV= 31,7) / 2¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +30% ad val.	0,85¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +15% ad val. (EAV= 15,8) / 1¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +15% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.71	ex 74.03	De maillechort, revêtu ou recouvert	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 0,6) / 1,5¢ par livre	1,7¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +0,1¢ par livre +30% ad val.* (EAV= 31,7) / 2¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +0,1¢ par livre +30% ad val.	0,85¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +0,05¢ par livre +15% ad val. (EAV= 15,8) / 1¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +0,05¢ par livre +15% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.72	ex 74.03 ex 74.10*	Autre, non revêtu ou recouvert	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 2,8) / 1,5¢ par livre	1,7¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +12,5% ad val.* (EAV= 15,4) / 2¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +12,5% ad val.	0,85¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +6,25% ad val. (EAV= 7,7) / 1¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +6,25% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 612.73	ex 74.03 ex 74.10*	Autre, revêtu ou recouvert	1,275¢ par livre (EAV= 2,8) / 1,5¢ par livre	1,7¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +0,1¢ par livre +12,5% ad val.* (EAV= 15,8) / 2¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +0,1¢ par livre +12,5% ad val.	0,85¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +0,05¢ par livre +6,25% ad val. (EAV= 7,9) / 1¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +0,05¢ par livre +6,25% ad val.	Total	2/

1/Les taux de droits de la colonne A s'appliquent lorsque le prix du cuivre sur le marché est de 24 cents la livre ou plus, les taux de la colonne B lorsque le cours du marché est inférieur à 24 cents la livre. Les équivalents ad valorem des taux de la colonne B ne sont pas connus du fait que le cours du cuivre sur le marché est actuellement supérieur à 24 cents la livre.

2/Non connus.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée							
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)	Liste 6.- [illegible] (suite)							
		Produits non énumérés ou compris ailleurs :							
		Produits textiles :							
ex 612.80	ex 74.03	En autres [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ex 612.81	ex 74.03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ex 612.82	ex 74.03	Autres	1,275¢ per lb + (22½% + 1¢)	1,5¢ per lb + (22½% + 1¢)	1,275¢ per lb + (22½% + 1¢)	1,1¢ per lb + (22½% + 1¢)	1,6375¢ per lb + (22½% + 1¢)	0,75¢ per lb + (22½% + 1¢)	[illegible]
ex 613.02	ex 74.03	[illegible]	1,275¢ per lb + (22½% + 1¢)	1,5¢ per lb + (22½% + 1¢)	5,2¢ per lb + (22½% + 1¢)	4,1¢ per lb + (22½% + 1¢)	4,4¢ per lb + (22½% + 1¢)	4,15¢ per lb + (22½% + 1¢)	[illegible]
ex [illegible]	ex 74.03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)	Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)	(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Produits pour la récupération par fusion (suite): Tubes et tuyaux ainsi que leurs ébauches en cuivre (suite):	1/ A / 1/ B	1/ A / 1/ B	1/ A / 1/ B		
ex 613.04	ex 74.07	Autres que de cuivre allié, autres	1,275¢ par livre / 1,5¢ par livre (EAV= 1,3)	1,275¢ par livre +22,5% ad val. / 1,5¢ par livre +22,5% *ad val. (EAV= 23,8)	0,6375¢ par livre +11,25% ad val. / 0,75¢ par livre +11,25% ad val. (EAV= 11,9)	Total	2/
ex 613.06	ex 74.07	De maillechort	1,275¢ par livre / 1,5¢ par livre (EAV= 1,3)	1,275¢ par livre +22,5% ad val. / 1,5¢ par livre +22,5% *ad val. (EAV= 23,8)	0,6375¢ par livre +11,25% ad val. / 0,75¢ par livre +11,25% ad val. (EAV= 11,9)	Total	2/
ex 613.10	ex 74.07	D'autres alliages de cuivre, sans soudure	1,275¢ par livre / 1,5¢ par livre (EAV= 2,3)	1,7¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +2¢ par livre* / 2¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +2¢ par livre (EAV= 5,7)	0,85¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +1¢ par livre / 1¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +1¢ par livre (EAV= 2,8)		
ex 613.11	ex 74.07	D'autres alliages de cuivre, brasés	1,275¢ par livre / 1,5¢ par livre (EAV= 3,3)	1,7¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +6¢ par livre* / 2¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +6¢ par livre (EAV= 18,1)	0,85¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +3¢ par livre / 1¢ par livre sur la teneur en cuivre +3¢ par livre (EAV= 9,0)	Total	2/
ex 613.12	ex 74.07	D'autres alliages de cuivre, autres que sans soudure ou brasés	1,275¢ par livre / 1,5¢ par livre (EAV= 1,3)	1,275¢ par livre +15% ad val. / 1,5¢ par livre +15% *ad val. (EAV= 16,3)	0,6375¢ par livre +7,5% ad val. / 0,75¢ par livre +7,5% ad val. (EAV= 8,2)	Total	2/

1/ Les taux de droits de la colonne A s'appliquent quand le cours du cuivre sur le marché est de 24 cents la livre ou plus, les taux de la colonne B lorsque le cours du cuivre sur le marché est inférieur à 24 cents la livre. Les équivalents ad valorem des taux de la colonne B ne sont pas connus du fait que le cours du cuivre sur le marché est actuellement supérieur à 24 cents la livre.

2/ Non connus.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1/ A	1/ B	1/ A	1/ B	1/ A	1/ B	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Franchise		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Franchise		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Franchise		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Franchise		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Franchise		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]

1/ Les taux de [illegible] de la colonne A s'appliquent quand le cours du cuivre sur le marché est de 24 cents la livre ou plus, les taux de la colonne B lorsque le cours du cuivre sur le marché est inférieur à 24 cents la livre. Les équivalents ad valorem des taux de la colonne B ne sont pas connus du fait que le cours du cuivre sur le marché est actuellement supérieur à 24 cents la livre.

2/ Non connus.

3/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)	Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)	(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Produits pour la récupération par fusion:					
ex 618.45	ex 76.01	Lingots d'aluminium, coulés, creux, destinés au filage	Franchise	1,25¢ par livre* (EAV=5,2)	0,625¢ par livre (EAV=2,6)	Total 1/	
		Nickel ouvré, en barres, planches, tôles et bandes:					
ex 620.08	ex 75.03	Planches et tôles plaquées, de forme carrée ou rectangulaire	Franchise	24% ad val.*	12% ad val.	Total 2/	
		Autres, de forme carrée ou rectangulaire:					
ex 620.10	ex 75.03	Non travaillés à froid	Franchise	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total 2/	
ex 620.12	ex 75.03	Travaillés à froid	Franchise	14% ad val.*	7% ad val.	Total 2/	
ex 620.16	ex 75.02 ex 75.03	Autres que de forme carrée ou rectangulaire	Franchise	18% ad val.*	9% ad val.	Total 2/	
		Planches, tôles et bandes ouvrées, en étain:					
ex 622.15	ex 80.03	Non plaquées	Franchise	12% ad val.*	6% ad val.	Total 2/	
ex 622.17	ex 80.03	Plaquées	Franchise	24% ad val.*	12% ad val.	Total 2/	
		Fil d'étain:					
ex 622.20	ex 80.02	Non revêtu ni recouvert	Franchise	12,5% ad val.*	6,25% ad val.	Total 2/	
ex 622.22	ex 80.02	Revêtu ou recouvert	Franchise	0,1¢ par livre +12,5% ad val.* (EAV=13,0)	0,05¢ par livre +6,25% ad val. (EAV=6,5)	Total 2/	
ex 622.25	ex 80.02	Barres, tiges et profilés, ouvrés, en étain	Franchise	12% ad val.*	6% ad val.	Total 2/	

1/ Compris dans les données relatives aux débris et déchets des métaux repris dans le présent tableau.

2/ Non connus.

Troisième partie. - Exceptions d'ordre technique (suite)

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
		Produits pour la récupération par fusion (suite):					
ex 622.35	ex 80.04	Poudres et paillettes d'étain	Franchise	12% ad val.*	6% ad val.	Total	2/
ex 622.40	80.05	Tubes et tuyaux ainsi que leurs ébauches et accessoires, en étain	Franchise	12% ad val.*	6% ad val.	Total	2/
		Métaux bruts, en lingots défectueux, etc., ainsi que déchets et débris de ces métaux:					
		Autres métaux communs, bruts, en lingots défectueux etc., ainsi que déchets et débris de ces métaux:					
ex 632.02	ex 81.04	Antimoine	Franchise	2¢ par livre (EAV=8,3)	1¢ par livre (EAV=4,2)	Total	1/
ex 632.32	ex 81.04	Manganèse	Franchise	1,875¢ par livre + 15% ad val. (EAV=23,1)	0,9375¢ par livre + 7,5% ad val. (EAV=11,6)	Total	-
ex 632.34	ex 28.05	Mercure	Franchise	25¢ par livre (EAV=11,4)	12,5¢ par livre (EAV=5,7)	Total	4
						Canada	4
ex 632.42	ex 28.04	Silicium (ne contenant pas plus de 99,7% de silicium)	Franchise	4¢ par livre sur la teneur en silicium* (EAV=29,7)	2¢ par livre sur la teneur en silicium (EAV=14,8)	Total	1/
ex 632.43	ex 28.04	Silicium (contenant plus de 99,7% de silicium)	Franchise	10,5% ad val.*	5,25% ad val.	Total	1/
		Alliages de métaux communs:					
ex 632.60	ex 81.04	Antimoine: contenant au moins 15% d'antimoine	Franchise	2¢ par livre (EAV=8,3)	1¢ par livre (EAV=4,2)	Total	1/
ex 632.62	ex 81.04	Antimoine, autres	Franchise	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 632.66	ex 81.04	Bismuth (à l'exception des alliages contenant 30% ou plus de plomb)	Franchise	15% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total	1/
ex 632.64	ex 81.04	Autres alliages	Franchise	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total	1/

1/ Non connus.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux (suite)					
ex 633.00	ex 28.04 ex 28.05* ex 81.04	Autres métaux communs, produits ouvrés, pour la récupération par fusion	Franchise	18% ad val.*	9% ad val.	Total	1/
652.90	ex 73.21	Cadres de portes et de fenêtres en acier inoxydable	15% ad val.*	17,5% ad val.	8,75% ad val.	Total	-
652.92	ex 73.21	Cadres de portes et de fenêtres, en fer ou acier (à l'exclusion de l'acier inoxydable)	10% ad val.*	12,5% ad val.	6,25% ad val.	Total Royaume-Uni Australie Mexique	362 313 29 14
ex 674.42	ex 84.47	Tours à copier servant à la fabrication d'embouchoirs pour chaussures	Franchise	10% ad val.*	5% ad val.	Total CEE	97 97
682.40	ex 85.01	Moteurs, de plus de 1/10 CV mais de pas plus de 200 CV	8,5% ad val.*	10,5% ad val.	5,25% ad val.	Total Royaume-Uni CEE Canada	3 444 2 812 401 80
687.10	ex 85.20	Lampes à arc	8% ad val.*	10% ad val.	5% ad val.	Total CEE Japon Royaume-Uni	672 471 106 49
687.30	ex 85.20	Lampes électriques luminescentes	8% ad val.*	10% ad val.	5% ad val.	Total	-
		Liste 7.-Produits dénommés; produits divers et produits non dénommés					
706.30	ex 42.02	Articles de voyage et sacs à main en matières plastiques renforcées ou stratifiées	19¢ par livre + 15,5% ad val.* (EAV=25,6)	21¢ par livre + 17% ad val. (EAV=27,7)	10,5¢ par livre + 8,5% ad val. (EAV=13,8)	Total Royaume-Uni	4 4
734.85	ex 97.06	Balles de lawn-tennis	10% ad val.*	12,5% ad val.	6,25% ad val.	Total Royaume-Uni Suède Tchécoslovaquie	897 705 127 64

1/ Non connus.

Produits non agricoles indiqués par les pays peu développés participants comme présentant un intérêt spécial pour leur commerce d'exportation et qui sont exclus, pour des raisons de non-participation, de l'offre de réduction tarifaire linéaire des Etats-Unis

Les Etats-Unis se réservent le droit d'exclure des négociations en tous temps, indépendamment de leur liste d'exceptions, tout produit à l'égard duquel le total des importations aux Etats-Unis en provenance de pays non participants dépasse le total des importations en provenance des pays participants.

Les Etats-Unis exercent actuellement ce droit à l'égard de certains mais non de tous les produits qui satisfont au critère exposé au premier paragraphe ci-dessus. Parmi les produits à l'égard desquels les Etats-Unis exercent maintenant ce droit figurent les suivants:

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964		Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux)	
			"Effectif"	"Légal"		Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 1.-Produits du règne animal et du règne végétal					
112.54	ex 16.04	Sardines à l'huile: D'une valeur de pas plus de 18 cents la livre	30% ad val.*	30% ad val.*		Total	14
						Venezuela	13
						Norvège	1
112.62	ex 16.04	D'une valeur de plus de 18 cents mais de pas plus de 23 cents la livre, avec peau et arêtes: non fumées	20% ad val.*	20% ad val.*		Total	188
						Venezuela	128
						Canada	23
						Maroc	21
		Liste 4.-Produits chimiques et produits connexes					
475.05	ex 27.09 ex 27.10 ex 27.14*	Pétrole brut titrant moins de 25° A.P.I.	0,125¢ par gal.1/ (EAV=2,5)	0,125¢ par gal.1/ (EAV=2,5)		Total	595 169
						Venezuela	324 006
						Antilles néerlandaises	152 951
						Trinidad	34 129
475.10	ex 27.09 ex 27.10 ex 27.14*	Pétrole brut titrant 25° A.P.I. ou plus	0,25¢ par gal. 1/* 2/ (EAV=4,4)	0,25¢ par gal. 1/* 2/ (EAV=4,4)		Total	773 279
						Venezuela	331 448
						Canada	149 294
						Koweït	89 611
475.65	ex 27.10 ex 27.12* ex 27.14* ex 27.16* ex 38.18*	Mélanges d'hydrocarbures liquides	0,25¢ par gal. 1/* (EAV=3,8)	0,25¢ par gal. 1/* (EAV=3,8)		Total	70 010
						Venezuela	25 628
						Antilles néerlandaises	15 279
						Trinidad	11 406
		Liste 6.-Métaux et ouvrages en métaux					
624.02	ex 78.01	Plomb d'oeuvre	1,0125¢ par livre sur 99,6% de la teneur en plomb 3/* (EAV=0,4)	1,0125¢ par livre sur 99,6% de la teneur en plomb 3/* (EAV=0,4)		Total	1 097
						Mexique	353
						Pérou	244
						CEE	X

1/ Les importations de pétrole brut et de certains produits dérivés sont contingentées en vertu de l'article 2 de la Loi n° 464 (83ème Congrès) modifiée (19 USC 1352a).

2/ Une partie de cette position du Tarif des Etats-Unis est consolidée dans le cadre du GATT.

3/ Contingentement absolu sur la teneur en plomb et en zinc des minerais et sur certains autres produits en vertu d'une proclamation au titre de la clause de sauvegarde.

Position du tarif des Etats-Unis	Position de la NTB	Désignation abrégée	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Effectif"	Taux de droit au 4 mai 1964 "Légal"	Taux de droit offert	Importations des Etats-Unis en 1961 (total et trois fournisseurs principaux) Pays	Valeur en milliers de dollars
(≠ voir note sur la laine)	(*=échanges commerciaux peu probables)		(* = taux consolidé dans le cadre du GATT)				
		Liste 7.-Produits dénommés; produits divers et produits non dénommés					
		Gants de laine:					
704.60≠	ex 60.02 ex 61.10*	Non décorés, d'une valeur de 1,75 à 4 dollars la douzaine de paires	37,5¢ par livre + 50% ad val.* (EAV=59,7)	37,5¢ par livre +50% ad val.* (EAV=59,7)		Total	182
						Philippines	143
						Japon	30
						Hong-kong	6
		Gants de cuir, cousus:					
		Pour hommes, non doublés:					
705.48	ex 43.03	Non cousus à la main, d'une valeur de pas plus de 20 dollars la douzaine de paires	$5 par douzaine de paires* (EAV=31,0)	$5 par douzaine de paires* (EAV=31,0)		Total	47
						Philippines	29
						CEE	12
						Japon	3
		Pour hommes, doublés:					
705.56	ex 42.03	Non cousus à la main, d'une valeur de 26 dollars la douzaine de paires	$6,50 par douzaine de paires (EAV=30,9)	$6,50 par douzaine de paires (EAV=30,9)		Total	1 158
						Philippines	940
						CEE	135
						Espagne	35
705.58	ex 42.03	Non cousus à la main, d'une valeur de plus de 26 dollars la douzaine de paires	25% ad val.*	25% ad val.*		Total	742
						Philippines	618
						CEE	92
						Royaume-Uni	21
		Pour femmes ou enfants, non doublés:					
705.60	ex 42.03	Cousus à la main, d'une valeur de pas plus de 20 dollars la douzaine de paires	$7 par douzaine de paires* (EAV=45,6)	$7 par douzaine de paires* (EAV=45,6)		Total	204
						Philippines	148
						CEE	50
						Espagne	3

ANNEXE I

Produits classés dans le secteur agricole aux fins de l'offre de réduction tarifaire linéaire des Etats-Unis

Pour identifier les produits qui ne sont pas visés par leur offre de réduction tarifaire linéaire, les Etats-Unis ont classé comme agricoles les produits repris dans la liste suivante qui constitue la Première partie de la présente annexe. Cette liste, qui se réfère au tarif douanier des Etats-Unis, comprend généralement les produits repris dans les chapitres 1 à 24 de la Nomenclature de Bruxelles sous réserve de quelques modifications qui sont indiquées ci-après.

Si l'accord ne se fait pas sur une liste commune de produits soumis au principe de l'abaissement linéaire, les Etats-Unis se réservent le droit d'ajouter d'autres produits à la liste des produits agricoles, suivant les classifications opérées par d'autres pays qui participent aux négociations sur une base linéaire.

Uniquement à titre d'information et afin d'indiquer de quelle manière la liste des produits de la Première partie a été établie, la présente annexe comprend également les listes suivantes qui se réfèrent au tarif des Etats-Unis:

1) une liste provisoire, qui constitue la Deuxième partie de la présente annexe, des produits qui sont actuellement considérés comme relevant des chapitres 1 à 24 de la Nomenclature tarifaire de Bruxelles mais qui sont omis de la liste de la Première partie;

2) une liste, qui constitue la Troisième partie, des produits qui ne relèvent pas des chapitres 1 à 24 de la Nomenclature de Bruxelles mais qui sont repris dans la liste de la Première partie.

ANNEXE I (suite)

Première partie. Produits classés dans le secteur agricole aux fins de l'offre de réduction tarifaire linéaire des Etats-Unis

100.01	100.81	106.85	115.30
100.03	100.85	107.10	115.35
100.04	100.90	107.11	115.40
100.05	100.95	107.15	115.45
100.07	105.10	107.20	115.50
100.09	105.20	107.25	115.55
100.15	105.30	107.30	115.60
100.20	105.40	107.35	116.00
100.25	105.50	107.36	116.05
100.30	105.55	107.40	116.06
100.31	105.60	107.45	116.10
100.35	105.70	107.50	116.15
100.40	105.82	107.55	116.16
100.43	105.84	107.60	116.20
100.45	106.10	107.65	116.25
100.50	106.20	107.66	116.26
100.53	106.30	107.70	116.30
100.55	106.40	107.75	117.00
100.60	106.50	107.80	117.05
100.63	106.55	115.00	117.10
100.65	106.60	115.05	117.15
100.70	106.65	115.10	117.20
100.73	106.70	115.15	117.25
100.75	106.75	115.20	117.30
100.77	106.80	115.25	117.35
100.79			

ANNEXE I (suite)

117.40	125.51	126.55	130.45
117.45	125.60	126.57	130.50
117.50	125.65	126.59	130.55
117.55	125.67	126.61	130.60
117.60	125.70	126.63	130.65
117.65	125.80	126.65	130.70
117.67	126.01	126.67	131.10
117.70	126.03	126.71	131.12
117.75	126.05	126.73	131.15
117.80	126.07	126.77	131.20
118.00	126.09	126.79	131.21
118.05	126.11	126.81	131.25
118.10	126.15	126.83	131.27
118.25	126.17	126.85	131.30
119.50	126.19	126.87	131.31
119.55	126.21	126.89	131.33
119.60	126.23	126.91	131.35
119.65	126.25	126.93	131.37
119.70	126.27	126.95	131.38
125.01	126.29	127.01	131.40
125.05	126.31	127.10	131.45
125.10	126.33	130.10	131.46
125.15	126.35	130.15	131.50
125.20	126.37	130.20	131.57
125.25	126.39	130.30	131.60
125.30	126.41	130.35	131.61
125.40	126.51	130.36	131.65
125.50	126.53	130.40	131.67

ANNEXE I (suite)

131.70	135.75	137.20	140.38
131.72	135.80	137.21	140.40
131.75	135.81	137.25	140.45
131.80	135.90	137.26	140.46
131.85	135.91	137.28	140.50
131.90	135.92	137.29	140.55
132.15	135.93	137.40	140.60
132.20	135.94	137.50	140.65
132.25	136.00	137.51	140.70
132.30	136.01	137.60	140.75
132.35	136.10	137.61	141.05
132.50	136.20	137.62	141.10
132.55	136.21	137.63	141.15
135.10	136.22	137.64	141.20
135.11	136.23	137.66	141.21
135.12	136.30	137.70	141.25
135.13	136.40	138.00	141.30
135.14	136.50	140.09	141.35
135.15	136.60	140.10	141.40
135.16	136.61	140.11	141.45
135.17	136.70	140.14	141.50
135.20	136.80	140.16	141.55
135.30	136.81	140.17	141.60
135.40	136.90	140.20	141.61
135.50	136.91	140.21	141.65
135.51	137.00	140.25	141.66
135.60	137.01	140.26	141.67
135.61	137.10	140.30	141.70
135.70	137.11	140.35	141.75

ANNEXE I (suite)

141.80	145.48	146.64	147.33
144.10	145.49	146.66	147.34
144.12	145.50	146.68	147.35
144.20	145.52	146.70	147.36
144.30	145.53	146.72	147.37
145.01	145.54	146.80	147.40
145.02	145.55	146.81	147.42
145.04	145.58	146.90	147.44
145.05	145.60	146.91	147.46
145.07	145.90	146.93	147.48
145.08	146.10	146.95	147.50
145.09	146.12	146.96	147.52
145.10	146.14	146.98	147.54
145.12	146.20	147.00	147.60
145.14	146.22	147.02	147.62
145.16	146.24	147.10	147.64
145.18	146.30	147.11	147.66
145.20	146.31	147.13	147.68
145.21	146.40	147.14	147.70
145.22	146.42	147.16	147.72
145.24	146.44	147.17	147.75
145.26	146.45	147.20	147.77
145.28	146.50	147.22	147.78
145.30	146.52	147.23	147.80
145.40	146.54	147.26	147.81
145.41	146.56	147.27	147.85
145.42	146.58	147.29	147.90
145.44	146.60	147.31	147.91
145.46	146.62	147.32	148.10

ANNEXE I (suite)

148.11	148.83	152.06	154.05
148.15	148.86	152.10	154.10
148.16	148.90	152.14	154.15
148.20	148.91	152.18	154.20
148.21	148.93	152.22	154.25
148.25	148.94	152.26	154.30
148.26	148.96	152.30	154.35
148.30	148.97	152.34	154.36
148.31	148.98	152.38	154.40
148.35	148.99	152.39	154.45
148.36	149.10	152.42	154.46
148.40	149.15	152.46	154.50
148.42	149.16	152.47	154.51
148.44	149.20	152.50	154.55
148.46	149.22	152.54	154.60
148.48	149.24	152.55	154.90
148.50	149.26	152.58	155.10
148.52	149.28	152.59	155.12
148.54	149.40	152.62	155.15
148.56	149.50	152.63	155.20
148.60	149.51	152.70	155.21
148.61	149.60	152.71	155.30
148.65	149.61	153.00	155.31
148.66	150.00	153.04	155.35
148.70	150.01	153.08	155.36
148.72	150.50	153.16	155.40
148.74	152.00	153.24	155.41
148.76	152.01	153.28	155.50
148.80	152.05	153.32	155.55

ANNEXE I (suite)

155.60	161.13	161.71	165.50
155.65	161.15	161.73	165.55
155.70	161.17	161.75	165.65
155.75	161.19	161.77	165.70
155.76	161.21	161.79	166.30
156.10	161.23	161.81	167.10
156.20	161.25	161.82	167.15
156.35	161.27	161.84	167.20
156.40	161.29	161.86	167.25
156.45	161.31	161.88	167.30
156.50	161.33	161.90	167.32
156.55	161.35	161.92	167.34
160.10	161.37	161.94	167.35
160.20	161.39	161.96	167.37
160.21	161.41	162.01	167.40
160.22	161.43	162.03	167.42
160.30	161.45	162.05	167.50
160.35	161.47	162.07	167.90
160.40	161.49	162.09	170.01
160.41	161.51	162.11	170.05
160.50	161.53	162.13	170.10
160.60	161.55	162.15	170.11
160.65	161.57	165.15	170.15
161.01	161.59	165.25	170.20
161.03	161.61	165.30	170.21
161.05	161.63	165.35	170.22
161.07	161.65	165.40	170.23
161.09	161.67	165.44	170.24
161.11	161.69	165.46	170.25

ANNEXE I (suite)

170.26	170.73	176.04	176.49
170.27	170.74	176.05	176.50
170.30	170.75	176.06	176.52
170.31	170.80	176.07	176.54
170.32	175.03	176.08	176.55
170.35	175.06	176.09	176.58
170.36	175.09	176.10	176.60
170.37	175.10	176.11	176.64
170.40	175.11	176.12	176.70
170.41	175.12	176.13	176.90
170.42	175.15	176.18	177.50
170.43	175.18	176.20	177.52
170.44	175.21	176.22	177.56
170.45	175.24	176.24	177.58
170.46	175.27	176.26	177.62
170.47	175.30	176.28	177.70
170.48	175.33	176.29	177.72
170.49	175.36	176.30	178.05
170.50	175.39	176.32	178.10
170.55	175.42	176.33	178.25
170.60	175.45	176.35	182.10
170.61	175.48	176.36	182.11
170.62	175.49	176.38	182.15
170.63	175.51	176.40	182.30
170.64	175.54	176.42	182.55
170.65	175.57	176.44	182.58
170.70	176.01	176.45	182.91
170.71	176.02	176.46	182.92
170.72	176.03	176.47	184.10

ANNEXE I (suite)

184.20	190.20	300.40	437.48
184.25	190.55	300.45	455.04
184.30	190.58	300.50	455.08
184.35	190.60	304.08	455.10
184.40	191.15	304.10	455.12
184.45	192.10	304.12	455.14
184.47	192.15	304.14	460.20
184.50	192.20	304.16	460.30
184.52	192.22	304.18	460.60
184.60	192.25	304.38	490.05
184.61	192.30	304.40	493.02
184.65	192.35	306.00	493.04
184.70	192.40	306.10	493.42
184.75	192.45	306.11	493.45
186.10	192.55	306.12	493.47
186.15	192.65	306.13	493.55
186.30	192.70	306.14	493.56
186.40	192.75	306.20	493.82
186.55	192.80	306.21	494.02
186.60	192.85	306.22	494.04
188.10	192.90	306.23	494.08
188.18	193.10	306.24	494.10
188.20	193.15	306.30	494.12
188.22	193.25	306.31	494.16
188.24	300.10	306.32	494.18
188.36	300.15	306.33	494.40
188.38	300.20	306.34	726.15
188.50	300.30	437.47	793.00
			867.00

ANNEXE I (suite)

Deuxième partie. Produits qui sont actuellement considérés comme relevant des chapitres 1 à 24 de la Nomenclature de Bruxelles mais qui sont omis de la liste de produits de la Première partie

110.10	111.48	112.36	113.40
110.15	111.52	112.37	113.50
110.20	111.56	112.40	113.56
110.25	111.60	112.42	113.58
110.28	111.64	112.46	113.60
110.30	111.68	112.48	114.01
110.33	111.72	112.50	114.05
110.35	111.76	112.52	114.10
110.36	111.80	112.54	114.15
110.40	111.84	112.58	114.20
110.45	111.88	112.62	114.25
110.47	111.92	112.66	114.30
110.50	112.01	112.70	114.34
110.55	112.03	112.74	114.36
110.57	112.05	112.78	114.40
110.60	112.06	112.82	114.45
110.61	112.08	112.90	114.50
111.10	112.10	112.94	114.55
111.15	112.12	113.01	118.15
111.16	112.14	113.05	118.30
111.18	112.15	113.08	156.25
111.22	112.18	113.11	156.30
111.28	112.20	113.15	156.47
111.32	112.22	113.20	157.10
111.37	112.24	113.25	157.11
111.40	112.30	113.30	166.10
111.44	112.34	113.35	166.20

ANNEXE I (suite)

166.40	177.34	190.90	470.10
167.05	177.36	190.93	470.20
168.05	177.40	190.94	470.30
168.10	182.05	192.05	470.40
168.15	182.20	192.07	470.50
168.17	182.25	192.60	470.60
168.20	182.32	193.20	470.80
168.22	182.35	222.05	480.80
168.25	182.36	426.74	490.10
168.30	182.40	427.88	490.12
168.31	182.45	428.36	490.14
168.35	182.46	428.38	490.20
168.40	182.48	435.05	490.22
168.45	182.50	435.10	490.24
168.46	182.52	435.30	490.26
168.50	182.90	435.35	490.65
168.55	184.54	435.40	490.73
168.90	184.55	435.45	490.75
177.02	186.50	435.50	491.00
177.04	190.30	435.55	493.65
177.12	190.35	435.60	493.66
177.14	190.40	435.65	494.06
177.16	190.45	435.70	494.14
177.20	190.47	435.75	522.51
177.22	190.50	439.10	748.25
177.24	190.57	439.30	748.30
177.26	190.65	455.02	748.32
177.30	190.85	460.10	748.35
177.32	190.87	470.05	792.70

ANNEXE I (suite)

Troisième partie. Produits qui ne relèvent pas des chapitres 1 à 24 de la Nomenclature de Bruxelles mais sont repris dans la liste de produits de la première partie

300.10	[illegible]
300.15	[illegible]
300.20	[illegible]
300.30	[illegible]
300.40	[illegible]
300.45	[illegible]
300.50	[illegible]
304.10	[illegible]
304.12	[illegible]
304.14	[illegible]
304.16	[illegible]
304.18	[illegible]
306.00	[illegible]
306.10	[illegible]
306.11	[illegible]
306.12	[illegible]

DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
to the Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
United States Mission, Geneva

August 5, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

UNCLASSIFIED when confidential enclosures are removed.

Dear Mr. Director General:

I am enclosing two copies of our preliminary lists of requests for agricultural offers which have been presented to Australia, Austria, Denmark, the European Economic Community, Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. These lists were prepared in accordance with our statements in the Agriculture Committee and identify more precisely than was feasible in the meetings those agricultural items of particular trade interest to the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Pappano

Enclosures
(as indicated)

The Honorable
Eric Wyndham White
Director General
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Villa le Bocage
Geneva

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE
SIXTH ROUND OF GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
GENEVA

Preliminary List of Agricultural Items, Excluding Grains, Dairy Products, Beef and Veal, on which Offers are Sought From

The Commonwealth of Australia

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions on September 16, 1965.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely agricultural items of particular interest in our trade with Australia. The United States requests a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether that protection is provided by import duties or nontariff measures or a combination of both.

This preliminary list is submitted at this time to assist the Government of Australia in drawing up its list of agricultural offers. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of the balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

Items which fall within the scope of the cereals, dairy and meat groups have been omitted.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States urges that residual quantitative restrictions inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible with a view to making effective the liberalization of trade which is the objective of the Sixth Round and of the General Agreement itself.

Attachment

Geneva
July 28, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

Tariff No.	Description
07.04.900	Dried and dehydrated vegetables, except tomatoes
07.05.290	Dry beans (except for seed)
ex 07.05.9	Dry peas and lentils, whole
07.05.191	Dry split peas
07.05.192	Dry split lentils
08.05.210	Almonds, in shell
08.05.290	Almonds, shelled
ex 08.05.910	Pecans, in shell
ex 08.05.990	Pecans, shelled
10.06	Rice
ex 11.08.900	Corn starch
ex 12.03	Ladino clover seed
ex 12.03.100	Flower, vegetable, and grass seeds, put up for retail sale
15.07.340	Safflower seed oil
15.07.500	Soybean oil
ex 15.07.400	Cottonseed and maize (corn) oil
15.17	Residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances (vegetable oil foots, dregs and soapstock)
ex 16.02.900	Canned poultry and pork
ex 19.02.900	Preparations of flour, starch or malt extract of a kind used for infant and dietetic food

Tariff No.	Description
ex 20.02.900	Lima beans, string beans and pork and beans; canned
ex 20.02.100	Tomato paste, pulp, puree or juice with solids content 7% or more
20.07.9	Vegetable juices: (1) less than 1 gal. pack (2) over 1 gal. pack
21.02.110	Instant coffee, coffee concentrates and essences, dry
24.01.99	Unmanufactured tobacco for use in cigarettes or fine cut: Unstemmed Stemmed, threshed, tipped or scrapped
24.01.91	Unmanufactured tobacco for use in pipe chewing tobacco and snuff: Unstemmed Stemmed, threshed, tipped, or scrapped
24.01.2	Unmanufactured tobacco for use in cigars and cigarillos: Unstemmed Stemmed, threshed, tipped, or scrapped
24.02.100	Cigarettes and fine cut tobacco

Tariff No.	Description
ex 29.24	Vegetable lecithin
ex 33.01	Peppermint and spearmint oil
35.03.100	Gelatin (edible and inedible)
ex 21.07	Concentrated extracts for making beverages
55.01	Raw cotton
	Cotton linters:
55.02.100	Raw
55.02.900	Other

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United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRODUCTS CLASSED AS AGRICULTURAL BY AUSTRIA ON WHICH OFFERS ARE SOUGHT

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions on September 16, 1965.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely those items of particular trade interest. With a view to expanding opportunities to compete in the markets concerned, the United States requests a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether import duties or other measures maintained against imports.

The list, which is preliminary, is submitted at this time to assist Austria in drawing up its list of agricultural offers. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

In the preparation of the present list, items which fall within the scope of the cereals, meat, and dairy groups have been omitted.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States urges that residual quantitative restrictions inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible with a view to making effective the liberalization of trade which is the objective of the Sixth Round and of the General Agreement itself.

August 2, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

Preliminary List of Items Considered as
Agricultural Products by Austria
on Which Offers are Sought

Tariff No.	Commodity Description
02.01(B)(2)	Edible offal of cattle, swine and sheep
02.02	Slaughtered poultry
ex 02.06	Smoked offals
04.06	Honey
07.02	Vegetables, frozen
ex 07.05(B)	Dried peas
08.02(D)	Grapefruit, fresh
08.04(B)	Raisins, dried
08.06(A)	Apples, fresh
08.06(B)	Pears, fresh
ex 10.06	Rice, milled
ex 12.03	Seeds: grass, clover, alfalfa
15.01(A)	Lard and rendered pig fat
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal (including canned poultry)
ex 19.02	Infant and dietetic food, less than 50 percent cocoa
ex 20.02(A)	Canned vegetables: (asparagus, string beans, lima beans, corn and tomato juice with solids content of 7 percent or more)
20.03	Fruits, frozen, sugar added
ex 20.06	Prepared or preserved fruit: pineapples, peaches, fruit cocktail, apricots, pears and grapefruit
ex 20.07	Fruit juices and vegetable juices whether or not containing sugar, whether or not concentrated: orange, grapefruit, lemon, pineapple, mixed fruit juice (citrus mixed and citrus mixed with pineapple), tomato juice
ex 21.02	Instant coffee
21.04	Sauces, mixed condiments and seasonings.
ex 22.09	Bourbon whiskey
ex 22.09	Rum
ex 23.07	Dehydrated alfalfa meal
ex 24.02	Cigarettes
ex 38.07(A)	Turpentine
38.08(A)	Rosin
38.08(D)	Other

United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRODUCTS CLASSED AS AGRICULTURAL BY DENMARK ON WHICH OFFERS ARE SOUGHT

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions on September 16, 1965.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely those items of particular trade interest. With a view to expanding opportunities to compete in the markets concerned, the United States requests a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether import duties or other measures maintained against imports.

The list, which is preliminary, is submitted at this time to assist Denmark in drawing up its list of agricultural offers. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

In the preparation of the present list, items which fall within the scope of the cereals, meat, and dairy groups have been omitted.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States urges that residual quantitative restrictions inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible with a view to making effective the liberalization of trade which is the objective of the Sixth Round and of the General Agreement itself.

August 2, 1965

United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

Preliminary List of Items Considered as
Agricultural Products by Denmark
on Which Offers are Sought

Tariff Item	Commodity Description
04.06	Honey
07.01(D)	Onions, fresh
07.02	Vegetables, frozen
ex 08.02	Lemons, fresh
08.06(A)(2)	Apples, fresh, August 1-March 31
08.06(B)(1)	Pears, fresh, January 1 - July 31
08.06(B)(2)	Pears, fresh, August 1 - December 31
08.12(A)	Apples, dried
08.12(B)	Dried fruit, other
09.01(B)	Coffee, roasted and instant
ex 10.06(B)	Rice, milled
15.12(B)	Animal fats and oils
ex 15.13	Imitation lard, other prepared edible fats
ex 15.07(B)(1)(2)	Vegetable oils: soybean, cottonseed, corn, and safflower
ex 19.02	Infant and dietetic foods
ex 20.02	Vegetables, canned: asparagus, string beans, lima beans, sweet corn
20.02(B)	Tomato juice
20.03	Fruits, frozen, sugar added
ex 20.06(A)(2)	Fruits, canned: pineapple, peaches, grapefruit, apricots, fruit cocktail
ex 20.06(B)	Pears, canned
ex 20.06(B)	Nuts and nut preparations
ex 20.07	Fruit juices: orange, lemon, grapefruit, pineapple and mixtures of citrus juices and citrus and pineapple juices
ex 20.07	Tomato juice
21.04	Vegetable sauces and seasonings
ex 21.07	Flavorings and extracts for nonalcoholic beverages
ex 22.09	Bourbon whiskey
ex 22.09	Rum
ex 24.02	Cigarettes

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE
SIXTH ROUND OF GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
GENEVA

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRODUCTS PROVISIONALLY CLASSED AS AGRICULTURAL BY THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY ON WHICH OFFERS ARE SOUGHT FROM THE COMMUNITY

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions on September 16, 1965.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely those items of particular trade interest. With a view to expanding opportunities to compete in the markets concerned, the United States requests a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether import duties or other measures maintained against imports.

The list, which is preliminary, is submitted at this time to assist the European Economic Community in drawing up its list of agricultural offers. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

The United States Delegation understands that the Community is provisionally treating as agricultural products, for purposes of the present negotiations, those items listed in Chapters 1 through 24 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature. Accordingly, the attached list is limited to items falling within those 24 BTN chapters.

In the preparation of the present list, items which fall within the scope of the cereals, meat, and dairy groups have been omitted.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States urges that residual restrictions inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible with a view to making effective the liberalization of trade which is the objective of the Sixth Round and of the General Agreement itself.

July 30, 1965

Item No.	Description	Action requested in addition to duty reductions
02.01BII	Edible offal of cattle and swine	
02.02	Slaughtered poultry	1. Reduce level total import charges 2. Eliminate or substantially reduce an bind gate price
02.03B	Chicken and turkey livers	
02.06B	Cured, salted, dried, swine meat, offal	1. Reduce level total import charges 2. Eliminate or substantially reduce and bind gate price
03.01AI ex	Salmon, fresh, chilled, frozen	
04.05BIa	Eggs suitable for human consumption, not in shell and without sugar add.	1. Reduce level total import charges 2. Eliminate or substantially reduce and bind gate price
04.06	Natural honey	
06.02C	Live plants, shrubs, cuttings, etc.	
07.02 ex	Frozen vegetables, peas, beans, limas and corn	
07.04B	Dried vegetables, except onions	
07.05A ex	Dried peas and beans	
07.05B ex	Dried lentils	

Item No.	Description	Action requested in addition to duty reductions
08.02AI	Fresh oranges (April 1 - October 15)	
08.02C	Lemons	
08.02D	Grapefruit	
08.04B1	Raisins	
08.06AIIex	Apples (Oct - June)	
08.06B1ex	Pears (Oct - Dec. 31)	
08.06BIIex	Pears (Jan. 1 - June)	
08.12	Dried fruit: A. Apricots B. Peaches C. Prunes D. Apples and pears E. Mixed fruit	
10.06	Rice	1. Commitment that import charges on brown rice would be no higher than those applied July 1965. 2. Bind the levels o protection in effect in non-producing Member States in July 1965 3. Any quality differentials applied would be based on realistic market margins
12.03Bex	Certain grass, certain clover, alfalfa and garden seeds	

Item No.	Description	Action requested in addition to duty reductions
12.06	Hops	
13.03AIV	Licorice extract	
13.03AVII	Vegetable extracts for the preparation of beverages or foodstuffs	
13.03AVIIIa	Other vegetable extracts for medical purposes	
15.01AI	Lard and rendered pig fat for other than foodstuff	1. Reduce level total import charges 2. Eliminate or substantially reduce and bind gate price
15.01AII	Lard and rendered pig fat for food use	1. Reduce level total import charges 2. Eliminate or substantially reduce and bind gate price
15.01B	Rendered poultry fat	
15.03AII	Lard stearin, and oleostearin	
15.03B ex	Tallow oil and lard oil, for food use	
15.07BI b(1)ex	Crude veg. oil for industrial use: other than food: linseed, soybean, cottonseed, corn and safflower oil	
15.07BI b(2)ex	Other than crude veg. oil for industrial use other than food: linseed, soybean, cottonseed, corn and safflower oil	
15.07BII c2(aa)ex	Crude veg. oil for food: soybean, cottonseed, corn and safflower	

Item No.	Description	Action requested in addition to duty reductions
15.07BII C2(bb)ex	Non-crude vegetable oil for food: soybean, cottonseed, corn and safflower	
15.08	Further processed vegetable oils and animal fats	
15.10	Fatty acids and alcohol: A. Stearic acid B. Oleaic acid C. Other fatty acids and acid oils D. Fatty alcohols	
15.11B	Glycerol and glycerol lyes other than crude incl. synthetic	
16.02BI	Prepared or preserved poultry	
17.02B	Glucose and dextrose	
17.04A	Licorice extract containing not more than 10 percent sugar	
17.04B	Chewing gum	
20.02	Prepared or preserved vegetables:	
C ex	Tomato puree paste and sauce including tomato juice with solids content of 7% or more	
D	Asparagus	
G ex	Other vegetables (beans, peas, limas, and corn)	
20.06	Prepared fruit and nuts	

Item No.	Description	Action requested in addition to duty reductions
20.06BII	Prepared or preserved fruit, with sugar added:	
(a)	In containers of more than 1 kg.	
(b)	In containers 1 kg. or less	
20.06BIII	Prepared or preserved fruit, without sugar added:	
(b)	In containers less than 5 kgs each	
20.07	Fruit and vegetable juices:	
A	Density over 1.33 at 15° C.	
AII	Other than grape	
B	Density 1.33 or less:	
BIIex	Orange	
BIIex	Other citrus	
BIII	Pineapple	
BV	Tomato	
BVI	Other fruit or vegetables	
BVII	Mixtures:	
(a)	Citrus and pineapple	
(c)	Other mixtures	
21.02	Instant coffee	
21.04	Sauces, mixed condiments and seasoning	
21.04 ex	Tomato	
21.04 ex	Other than tomato	
21.07	Food preparations, n.e.s.	
22.08B	Undenatured ethyl alcohol 80° or hgr.	
22.09B	Compound alcoholic preparations, (concentrated extracts)	

Item No.	Description	Action requested in addition to duty reductions
22.09CII ex	Bourbon whiskey	
23.03	Beet pulp and waste of sugar manu breweries, millers	Bind.
23.07B	Forage for animal feed	
24.01	Unmanufactured tobacco	Reduce import duties and adopt a single specific rate.
A	Valued at $2.80 or more kg	
B	Valued less than $2.80 kg	
24.02 1/	Manufactured tobacco:	
A	Cigarettes	
B	Cigars	
C	Smoking tobacco	
D	Chewing tobacco and snuff	
E	Tobacco powder	
F	Compressed or liquored for snuff	
G	Essences, extract, tobacco water and homogenized or sheet tobacco	

1/ Article 24:6 negotiations pending.

United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRODUCTS CLASSED AS AGRICULTURAL BY FINLAND ON WHICH OFFERS ARE SOUGHT

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions on September 16, 1965.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely those items of particular trade interest. With a view to expanding opportunities to compete in the markets concerned, the United States requests a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether import duties or other measures maintained against imports.

The list, which is preliminary, is submitted at this time to assist Finland in drawing up its list of agricultural offers. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

In the preparation of the present list, items which fall within the scope of the cereals, meat, and dairy groups have been omitted.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States urges that residual quantitative restrictions inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible with a view to making effective the liberalization of trade which is the objective of the Sixth Round and of the General Agreement itself.

August 2, 1965

United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

Preliminary List of Items Considered as
Agricultural Products by Finland
on Which Offers are Sought

BTN		Commodity Description
ex 0201	900	Edible offals, cattle, swine, sheep
0701	300	Onions, fresh
ex 0705	119	Dry peas, edible
0802	200	Grapefruit, fresh
ex 0802	300	Lemons, fresh
ex 0804	100	Grapes, fresh
0804	210	Raisins 1/
ex 0805		Almonds
0806	103; 109	Apples, fresh 1/
0806	202; 203	Pears, fresh 1/
0812	500	Prunes, dried
0812	600	Mixed fruits, dried
0901	200	Coffee, roasted
1201	300	Soybeans
ex 1203	110-290	Clover and grass seeds
1502	100	Tallow, inedible
ex 1507		Cottonseed, linseed, corn, safflower, and soybean oil, crude and refined
ex 2002		Tomato juice with a solids content of 7 percent or more
2002	140	Asparagus, canned
ex 2002	199	Canned string beans, lima beans, corn
2006	301	Canned grapefruit
2006	200	Pineapple, canned 1/
2006	500	Apricots, canned
2006	600	Peaches, canned 1/
2006	700	Fruit cocktail, canned 1/
2007	100	Citrus fruit juices
2007	201	Pineapple juice
ex 2007		Mixed citrus and citrus mixed with pineapple
ex 2007	301	Tomato juice
2102	100	Extracts, essences, etc., instant coffee
2304	140	Soybean meal
2304	160	Cottonseed meal

1/ Items involved in Article XXVIII negotiations

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UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE
SIXTH ROUND OF GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
GENEVA

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRODUCTS CLASSED AS AGRICULTURAL BY JAPAN OF WHICH OFFERS ARE SOUGHT

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions on September 16, 1965.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely those items of particular trade interest on which the United States requests from Japan a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether import duties or other measures maintained against imports.

The list, which is preliminary, is submitted at this time to assist Japan in drawing up its offer list. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

The list includes commodities considered as agricultural by Japan which are outside the Brussel Tariff Nomenclature Chapters 1 through 24. It excludes, however, items which fall within the scope of cereals, meat, and dairy groups.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States urges that residual quantitative restrictions inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible in order that full negotiating value can be attached to Japan's offers.

July 27, 1965

PRELIMINARY LIST OF ITEMS CONSIDERED AS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BY JAPAN ON WHICH OFFERS ARE SOUGHT

Tariff No.	Description
ex 0201-100	Beef scrap, edible
0201-200	Pork, fresh or frozen
	Pork scrap, edible
0202-000	Poultry meat (excludes liver)
0205-000	Unrendered fats of swine or poultry
ex 0302-100	Salmon roe
	Herring roe
	Fish roe, n.e.s.
0405-210	Egg yolks, powdered
0406-000	Honey, natural
ex 0705-200	Peas, dried
ex 0705-400	French beans and other dry legumes
ex 0801-200	Pineapple, fresh
ex 0802-100	Lemons
0802-200	Oranges, fresh (April 1 - October 15)
0802-300	Grapefruit, fresh
0804-100	Grapes, fresh
0804-200	Grapes, dried (raisins)
ex 0805-400	Almonds, sweet
0810-000	Frozen fruits, unsugared
0812-000	Other dried fruits
0901-120	Coffee, n.e.s.

Tariff Number	Brief Description
1201-100	Soybeans, excluding flour and meal
1201-700	Safflower seed
1202-000	Flour and meal of oilseeds
1203-100	Vegetable seeds
1203-400	Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing, n.e.s.
1303-700	Pectin
1501-120A	Rendered pigfat with acid value exceeding 2
1502-100	Beef tallow
1503-000	Lard oil, oleo oil, oleo stearin, etc.
1506-000	Animal oils and fats, other
1507-100	Soybean oil
1507-500	Cottonseed oil
ex 1507-140	Corn oil
1508-000	Animal and vegetable oils, modified, n.e.s.
1510-300	Mixtures of fatty alcohols, fatty acids, other acid oils
ex 1511-100	Glycerol, purity of over 90%
ex 1513-200	Shortening
1514-000	Spermaceti
ex 1601-000	Sausages, whether or not in air-tight containers
ex 1602-000	Other prepared meats, n.e.s.
ex 1605 -000	Crustaceans and mollusks prepared or preserved, not in airtight containers
1704-100	Chewing gum
1806-210	Prepared foods, containing cocoa, sugared, n.e.s.

Tariff Number	Brief Description
1902-100	Infant and dietetic foods, sugared
1902-200	Infant and dietetic foods, unsugared
ex 1903-000	Spaghetti
ex 1908-100	Cookies, biscuits, other fine bakers' ware, sugared
1908-200	Cookies, biscuits, other fine bakers' ware, unsugared
2002-210	Tomato paste in airtight containers, unsugared (thick tomato juice)
ex 2002-220	Asparagus in airtight containers, unsugared
	Other vegetables, unsugared, in airtight containers
2003-000	Frozen fruit, sugared
2005-200	Fruit puree, unsugared
2006-110	Pineapples in airtight containers, sugared
ex 2006-120	Peaches in containers, sugared
	Pears in containers, sugared
	Maraschino cherries in containers, sugared
	Other cherries in containers, sugared
	Mixed fruit in containers, sugared
	Fruit in containers, n.e.s., sugared
	Peanut butter, sugared
2006-200	Cherries in containers, unsugared and without added spirits
	Fruit and nuts, unsugared and without added spirits
	Fruits and nuts, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.

Tariff Number	Brief Description
2006-200 (continued)	Peanut butter, unsugared
2007-120	Orange juice, unsugared
	Pineapple juice, unsugared
	Grape juice, unsugared
	Fruit juices, unsugared, n.e.s.: not more than 10% sucrose
	more than 10% sucrose
2007-220	Tomato juice in airtight containers, unsugared
	Vegetable juices, unsugared, in airtight containers, n.e.s.
	Other vegetable juices
2102-100	Coffee extract, etc., sugared
2102-210	Instant coffee, unsugared
	Instant tea
ex 2102-220	Coffee essence and extract, not sugared
2103-100	Prepared mustard
2104-110	Tomato ketchup
	Tomato sauce
2104-120	Mayonnaise
2104-130	French dressing, etc.
	Sauces, n.e.s.
2104-220	Mixed condiments
2105-000	Vegetable soups:
	In airtight containers, sugared
	In airtight containers, unsugared

Tariff Number	Brief Description
2105-000 (continued)	Other
2107-100	Prepared foods, the largest single ingredient of which is sugar by wt., n.e.s.
	Prepared food, sugared, n.e.s.
2107-210	Non-alcoholic beverage base, unsugared, n.e.s.
2107-220	Prepared foods, n.e.s.
ex 2209-110	Bourbon whiskey
2304-100	Soybean cake and meal
2307-100	Preparations used in animal feed:
	Vitamin preparations
	Other, n.e.s.
ex 2401-000	Leaf tobacco, unstripped
ex 2402-120	Cigarettes
2924-200	Lecithin
2943-100	Grape sugar
ex 3301-130	Peppermint oil, mitcham type (mentha peperita)
ex 4405-300	Lumber pinus (not exceeding 160 mm thickness)
4405-400	Lumber, lauan, Kruing, mersawa, and other Dipterocarpaceae
ex 4414-200	Veneer sheets, n.e.s.
	Sheets for plywood, n.e.s.

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UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE
SIXTH ROUND OF GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
GENEVA

Preliminary List of Agricultural Items, Excluding
Grains, Dairy Products, Beef and Veal, on which
Offers are Sought From

New Zealand

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions on September 16, 1965.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely agricultural items of particular interest in our trade with New Zealand. The United States requests a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether that protection is provided by import duties or nontariff measures or a combination of both.

This preliminary list is submitted at this time to assist the Government of New Zealand in drawing up its list of agricultural offers. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of the balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

Items which fall within the scope of the cereals, dairy and meat groups have been omitted.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States urges that residual quantitative restrictions inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible with a view to making effective the liberalization of trade which is the objective of the Sixth Round and of the General Agreement itself.

Attachment

Geneva
July 29, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

Tariff No.	Description
051.100.3	Fresh oranges
051.200.3	Fresh lemons
	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented, and whether or not containing added sugar:
053.501.5	Vegetable juices (other than tomato)
	Fruit juices:
	In bulk containers:
	Sweetened:
053.502.1	Citrus
053.502.2	Pineapple
053.502.9	Other kinds
	In other containers:
	Unsweetened:
053.505.2	Citrus
053.505.3	Pineapple
053.505.9	Other kinds
	Sweetened:
053.506.4	Citrus
053.506.5	Pineapple
053.506.9	Other kinds
053.620	Frozen fruit, containing added sugar
054.201.9	Dry beans
071.300.0	Extracts, essences, and concentrate of coffee; prepared with a basis of extract, essence, or concentrate of coffee
081.300.1	Cottonseed meal
ex 081.300.3	Other oil cake ex soybean meal

Tariff No.	Description
	Unmanufactured tobacco, including scrap tobacco and stems:
	For manufacturing into:
121.020.0	Tobacco, cigarettes, snuff
	Cigarettes:
122.200.2	Not exceeding in weight 2½ lbs. per 1000
221.400.0	Soybeans

United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRODUCTS CLASSED AS AGRICULTURAL BY NORWAY ON WHICH OFFERS ARE SOUGHT

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions on September 16, 1965.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely those items of particular trade interest. With a view to expanding opportunities to compete in the markets concerned, the United States requests a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether import duties or other measures maintained against imports.

The list, which is preliminary, is submitted at this time to assist Norway in drawing up its list of agricultural offers. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

In the preparation of the present list, items which fall within the scope of the cereals, meat, and dairy groups have been omitted.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States urges that residual quantitative restrictions inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible with a view to making effective the liberalization of trade which is the objective of the Sixth Round and of the General Agreement itself.

August 2, 1965

United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

Preliminary List of Items Considered as
Agricultural Products by Norway
on Which Offers are Sought

Tariff Number	Commodity Description
ex 02.01(D)	Livers of cattle, swine, sheep
ex 02.01(D)	Other edible offals of cattle, swine and sheep
ex 04.05(A)	Eggs, dried
04.06	Honey
05.04(A)	Sausage casings, other than swine
07.01(C)(2)	Onions, fresh
07.01(B)(1)	Carrots, fresh
ex 07.02	Frozen vegetables (limas, beans, corn)
07.04	Vegetables, dried (especially onions and potatoes)
08.06(A)(1)	Apples, fresh, August 1 - February 15
08.06(A)(2)	Apples, fresh, February 16 - March 15
08.06(B)(1)	Pears, fresh, August 1 - January 15
08.06(B)(2)	Pears, fresh, January 16 - February 14
08.12(A)	Prunes, dried
08.12(C)	Dried apples
ex 08.12(D)	Dried peaches, pears, apricots
ex 08.12(D)	Mixed dried fruit
ex 10.06(A)	Rice, milled
ex 11.08(B)	Starch, maize
12.03	Seeds for sowing (chiefly grass)
12.06(A)	Hops
ex 15.02(A)	Tallow, inedible
ex 15.07(C)	Soybean, cottonseed, safflower and corn oil
15.13(B)	Imitation lard, other prepared edible fats
ex 16.02(A)(2)	Canned poultry
ex 17.02(B)	Glucose
20.02(C)(2)(a)(2)	Asparagus, canned
ex 20.02	Tomato juice with solids content 7 percent or more
ex 20.02(C)(2)(a)(4)	Limas, corn, string beans
ex 20.03	Frozen fruit

Tariff Number	Commodity Description
ex 20.06(C)	Canned fruits containing added sugar: peaches, pears, pineapples, fruit cocktail (chiefly pineapples, apricots, peaches - citrus fruit)
ex 20.06(D)	Grapefruit
ex 20.07 (A & B)	Fruit juice, with or without sugar added, specifically: orange, grapefruit, pineapple, lemon juice, mixed citrus or citrus and pineapple, tomato juice
ex 21.04	Sauces and seasonings (tomato base)
ex 21.07(C)	Minute rice
ex 21.07(C)	Baking and frying fats, chiefly vegetable
ex 22.09	Bourbon whiskey and rum
ex 24.02(C)	Cigarettes

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE
SIXTH ROUND OF GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
GENEVA

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRODUCTS CLASSED AS AGRICULTURAL ON WHICH OFFERS ARE SOUGHT FROM PORTUGAL

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely those items of particular trade interest. The United States requests a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether it be import duties or other measures maintained against imports.

The list, which is preliminary, is submitted at this time to assist Portugal in drawing up its list of agricultural offers. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

The attached list is limited to items falling within the first 24 BTN chapters. In the preparation of the list, however, items which fall within the scope of the cereals, meat, and dairy groups have been omitted.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States wishes to emphasize its concern that residual quantitative restrictions inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible with a view to making effective the liberalization of trade which is the objective of the Sixth Round and of the General Agreement itself.

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Preliminary List of Agricultural Products
On Which Offers Are Sought from Portugal

Tariff Number	Commodity Description
02.06.03	Meat, not specified and other meat offal
04.05.02	Eggs, dried
10.06.02	Rice, milled
12.01.05	Soybeans
15.02.02	Tallow, inedible
19.02	Infant and Dietetic Food
20.02.02	Asparagus, canned
21.04.09	Vegetable sauces, mixed condiments and seasonings
21.07.03	Gelatin, edible
23.04	Soybean meal
24.01	Tobacco, unmanufactured

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UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE
SIXTH ROUND OF GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
GENEVA

Preliminary List of Agricultural Items, Excluding Grains, Dairy Products, Beef and Veal, on which Offers are Sought From

The Republic of South Africa

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions on September 16, 1965.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely agricultural items of particular interest in our trade with the Republic of South Africa. The United States requests a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether that protection is provided by import duties or nontariff measures or a combination of both.

This preliminary list is submitted at this time to assist the Government of the Republic of South Africa in drawing up its list of agricultural offers. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of the balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

Items which fall within the scope of the cereals, dairy and meat groups have been omitted.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States urges that residual quantitative restrictions inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible with a view to making effective the liberalization of trade which is the objective of the Sixth Round and of the General Agreement itself.

Attachment

Geneva
July 28, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

Tariff No.	Description
02.02	Dead poultry (all), fresh or frozen
07.04	Dried or dehydrated vegetables (except leguminous)
07.05	Dried vegetables: Beans
09.01.20	Coffee, roasted
10.06.90.10	Rice, milled, not packed for retail
10.06.90.20	Rice, milled, packed for retail
	Starch:
11.08.10	Bulk
11.08.20	Retail pack
12.06.10	Hops (not for retail)
12.01.70	Soybeans
15.07.65	Soybean oil
15.07.20	Cottonseed oil
17.02.20	Glucose and dextrose
ex 17.04	Chewing gum
ex 20.02.90	Canned asparagus
ex 20.02.90	Canned corn
21.04	Sauces, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings
24.02.20	Cigarettes

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UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE
SIXTH ROUND OF GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
GENEVA

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRODUCTS CLASSED AS AGRICULTURAL ON WHICH OFFERS ARE SOUGHT FROM SPAIN

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely those items of particular trade interest. The United States requests a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether it be import duties or other measures maintained against imports.

The list, which is preliminary, is submitted at this time to assist Spain in drawing up its list of agricultural offers. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

The attached list is limited to items falling within the first 24 BTN chapters. In the preparation of the list, however, items which fall within the scope of the cereals, meat, and dairy groups have been omitted.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States wishes to emphasize its concern that residual quantitative restrictions inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible with a view to making effective the liberalization of trade which is the objective of the Sixth Round and of the General Agreement itself.

CONFIDENTIAL

Preliminary List of Agricultural Products
On Which Offers Are Sought From Spain

Tariff Number	Commodity Description
ex 01.05(A)(2)	Baby chicks
01.05(A)(3)(a)	Baby chicks
ex 02.01(B)(2)	Beef and pork livers, frozen
02.02	Poultry, dead
ex 04.05(C)	Eggs, dried
ex 05.04(A)(2)	Sausage casings, natural
07.05(B)(2)	Beans, dry
12.01(B)(3)	Soybeans
12.01(B)(7)	Linseed (flaxseed)
15.07(A)(2)(a)(3)	Soybean oil, crude
15.07(A)(2)(a)(5)	Cottonseed oil, crude
ex 15.07(A)(2)(a)(8)	Corn oil, crude
ex 15.07(A)(2)(a)(8)	Safflower oil, crude
15.07(A)(2)(b)(3)	Soybean oil, refined or purified
15.07(A)(2)(b)(5)	Cottonseed oil, refined or purified
ex 15.07(A)(2)(b)(8)	Corn oil, refined or purified
ex 15.07(A)(2)(b)(8)	Safflower oil, refined or purified
ex 20.02(A)(4)	Asparagus, canned
ex 20.06(C)(1)	Pineapple, canned
ex 20.06(C)(1)	Fruit cocktail, canned
ex 20.07(A)(5)	Pineapple juice
21.04(C)	Sauces, condiments and seasonings
21.07(A)	Concentrated extracts for manufacture of beverages
ex 21.07(B)	Sweet corn, canned
23.01(A)	Meat meals
ex 23.04(B)	Soybean meal
ex 23.07(C)	Alfalfa meal, dehydrated
ex 24.02	Cigarettes

United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRODUCTS CLASSED AS AGRICULTURAL BY SWEDEN ON WHICH OFFERS ARE SOUGHT

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions on September 16, 1965.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely those items of particular trade interest. With a view to expanding opportunities to compete in the markets concerned, the United States requests a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether import duties or other measures maintained against imports.

The list, which is preliminary, is submitted at this time to assist Sweden in drawing up its list of agricultural offers. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

In the preparation of the present list, items which fall within the scope of the cereals, meat, and dairy groups have been omitted.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States urges that residual quantitative restrictions inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible with a view to making effective the liberalization of trade which is the objective of the Sixth Round and of the General Agreement itself.

With respect to the fishery sector, the United States has indicated several products on which it would like to receive offers. For convenience these products are presented as a separate group, following the listing of agricultural products.

August 2, 1965

United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

Preliminary List of Items Considered as Agricultural Products by Sweden on Which Offers are Sought

Tariff Number	Commodity Description
ex 07.01	Fresh onions:
.391	July 1 - December 31
.392	January 1 - February 29
ex 07.02	Vegetables, frozen:
.002	Peas
.004	Lima beans
.004	String beans
.009	Sweet corn
07.04	Dehydrated vegetables
08.02.300	Lemons, fresh or dried
08.05.420	Pecans, shelled
08.06	Apples, fresh:
.101	July 1 - February 29
ex 08.06	Pears, fresh:
.201	July 1 - December 31
ex 09.01.200	Roasted coffee
ex 17.04.902	Pastilles
ex 17.04.907	Chewing gum
17.05	Flavored or colored sugar sirups
ex 19.02.009	Infant food
ex 19.08.100	Biscuits and wafers
20.02	Canned vegetables:
.140	Asparagus
.299	String beans, lima beans, and corn
20.03	Frozen fruit with sugar added
20.06	Canned and preserved fruit:
.200	Pineapple
.300	Grapefruit
.400	Pears
.500	Apricots
.600	Peaches
.700	Mixed fruit or cocktail
.800	Mixed nuts, shelled
ex 20.07	Juices sweetened or unsweetened:
	Fruit - orange juice
	Fruit - grapefruit juice
	Fruit - pineapple juice

Tariff Number	Commodity Description
ex 20.07	Juices (con't)
	Fruit - grape juice
	Fruit - citrus or citrus plus pineapple
	Vegetable - tomato juice
	Vegetable - other juice
ex 21.02	Essences and concentrates of coffee including instant coffee
21.04.009	Sauces and seasonings
21.06.200	Inactive yeast
21.06.300	Prepared baking powder
ex 21.07	Extracts for preparing nonalcoholic beverages
ex 22.09.410	Bourbon whiskey
ex 22.09.760	Rum
ex 24.02.202	Cigarettes
	Fishery Products
ex 16.05	Canned shrimp
ex 16.05	Canned crab

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United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRODUCTS CLASSED AS AGRICULTURAL BY SWITZERLAND ON WHICH OFFERS ARE SOUGHT

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions on September 16, 1965.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely those items of particular trade interest. With a view to expanding opportunities to compete in the markets concerned, the United States requests a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether import duties or other measures maintained against imports.

The list, which is preliminary, is submitted at this time to assist Switzerland in drawing up its list of agricultural offers. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

In the preparation of the present list, items which fall within the scope of the cereals, meat, and dairy groups have been omitted.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States urges that residual quantitative restrictions inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible with a view to making effective the liberalization of trade which is the objective of the Sixth Round and of the General Agreement itself.

With respect to the fishery sector, the United States has indicated several products on which it would like to receive offers. For convenience these products are presented as a separate group, following the listing of agricultural products.

August 2, 1965

United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

Preliminary List of Items Considered as
Agricultural Products by Switzerland
on Which Offers are Sought

Tariff Number	Commodity Description
ex 02.01	Edible offal of cattle, swine, and sheep
02.02	Slaughtered poultry
04.05 20	Eggs, dried
04.06	Honey
07.02	Vegetables, frozen
08.02 20	Lemons, fresh
08.04 22	Raisins
ex 08.06	Apples, fresh
ex 08.06	Pears, fresh
ex 08.12	Prunes, dried
ex 10.06	Rice, milled
15.01 10	Lard and other rendered pig fat
15.01 20	Rendered poultry fat
ex 15.02	Tallow, inedible
ex 15.03	Lard oil, tallow oil, oleo stearin
ex 15.07	Soybean and cottonseed oil
15.08 20	Other animal and vegetable oils, dehydrated, sulphonated, etc.
20.02 32	Asparagus, canned
ex 20.02 34	Vegetables, canned: string beans, lima beans, corn
ex 20.02	Tomato juice with solids content of 7 percent or more
20.03	Fruits, frozen, sugar added
20.05 10	Unsweetened fruit puree
20.06 20	Pineapple, canned
ex 20.06 22	Pears, peaches, apricots, grapefruit, fruit cocktail, canned
ex 20.07	Pineapple, grapefruit, orange juice, fruit juices (except grape), canned, including mixed; vegetable juices
21.04	Sauces, mixed condiments, and seasonings not for manufacture
ex 21.07	Extracts for manufacturing nonalcoholic beverages
21.07 18	Infant food

Tariff Number	Commodity Description
ex 22.09	Bourbon whiskey; rum
ex 23.07	Dehydrated alfalfa meal
24.01	Unmanufactured tobacco
ex 24.02	Cigarettes
	Fishery Products
16.05 20	Canned shrimp
ex 16.05 30	Canned crab

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United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRODUCTS CLASSED AS AGRICULTURAL BY THE UNITED KINGDOM ON WHICH OFFERS ARE SOUGHT

The discussions recently concluded in the Agricultural Committee afforded an opportunity for the United States Delegation to identify certain items of particular trade interest with respect to which the Delegation would wish to receive offers of concessions on September 16, 1965.

The attached list was prepared by the United States Delegation to identify more precisely those items of particular trade interest. With a view to expanding opportunities to compete in the markets concerned, the United States requests a significant reduction in the effective level of protection, whether import duties or other measures maintained against imports.

The list, which is preliminary, is submitted at this time to assist the United Kingdom in drawing up its list of agricultural offers. It may be changed, either by additions or deletions, as further information is obtained and as negotiations develop. It is not intended to reflect any assessment of balance of benefits expected eventually to result from the negotiations.

In the preparation of the present list, items which fall within the scope of the cereals, meat, and dairy groups have been omitted.

With respect to agricultural trade as a whole, the United States urges that residual quantitative restrictions inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be dismantled as rapidly as possible with a view to making effective the liberalization of trade which is the objective of the Sixth Round and of the General Agreement itself.

With respect to the fishery sector, the United States has indicated several products on which it would like to receive offers. For convenience these products are presented as a separate group, following the listing of agricultural products.

August 2, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

United States Delegation
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
Geneva

Preliminary List of Items Considered as
Agricultural Products by the United Kingdom
on Which Offers are Sought

Tariff Number	Commodity Description
02.01(B)(1)(b)	Edible offals, beef and veal, other
ex 02.01(A)(3)	Pork, fresh, or frozen
ex 04.05(B)	Eggs, dried
05.04(A)(2)	Sausage casings, other
07.01(C)	Carrots, fresh
07.01(L)	Onions, fresh
ex 07.01(P)	Celery, fresh
07.02	Vegetables, frozen
07.04(D)	Vegetables, dehydrated
07.05(B)	Peas, dried
07.05(D)	Beans, dry
ex 07.05(E)	Lentils
ex 08.02(A)(3)	Lemons, fresh
08.04(B)	Raisins
08.04(C)(2)	Grapes, fresh, except hothouse
ex 08.05(B)	Almonds, shelled
ex 08.05(C)	Pecans, shelled or not
ex 08.05(C)	Walnuts, not shelled
08.06(A)	Apples, fresh
08.06(B)	Pears, fresh
ex 08.12(C)	Mixed dried fruit
10.05(B)	Sweet corn on cob, fresh
10.06(A)	Rice, milled
ex 12.01(B)	Soybeans
12.03	Seeds for sowing
12.06(A)	Hops
ex 15.02	Tallow inedible
15.03	Oleo oil, oleostearin, etc.
ex 15.07(C)	Soybean oil
ex 15.07(C)	Linseed oil
ex 15.07(C)	Safflower oil
ex 15.07(E)	Cottonseed oil
ex 15.07(E)	Corn oil
15.17	Vegetable oil fats and soap stock
ex 16.01	Sausage, canned
16.02(B)(1)(d)	Poultry, canned

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Tariff Number	Commodity Description
17.02(D)(1)	Glucose and dextrose (corn sugar) solid
ex 19.02	Infants and dietetic foods
20.02(B)	Tomato juice
ex 20.02(C)(1)(a)	Asparagus, beans canned
ex 20.02(C)(1)(d)	Sweet corn, canned
20.03(B)	Frozen fruit with sugar added
ex 20.06	Apricots, canned
ex 20.06(A)(2)	Peaches, canned
20.06(A)(5)	Grapefruit, canned
20.06(A)(8)	Pineapple, canned
20.06(B)(1)(b)	Fruit cocktail, canned
ex 20.07(B)	Pineapple juice
ex 20.07(B)	Mixed citrus and citrus mixed with pineapple
ex 20.07(B)	Tomato juice
ex 21.02(A)	Instant coffee
21.04	Vegetable seasonings and sauces
ex 23.01(B)	Meat meals
ex 23.02	Rice bran and meal
23.04(A)	Soybean meal
ex 23.07(C)(2)	Alfalfa meal, dehydrated
24.01	Tobacco, unmanufactured
24.02(A)(2)	Cigarettes
ex 33.01(A)(4)	Essential oils, citrus and vegetable
ex 35.02	Egg albumin, dried
	Fishery Products
ex 03.01(C)	Chilled and frozen salmon
16.04(C)	Canned salmon
16.05(B)(1)	Canned shrimp
16.05(C)	Canned prawns
16.05(B)(2)(a)	Canned crab

DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations

September 16, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

UNCLASSIFIED when confidential enclosures are removed.

Dear Mr. Director General:

I am tabling herewith:

1) "United States Offers on Agricultural Products"; and

2) "United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries."

It is my understanding that the GATT Secretariat will distribute United States offers to linear (except for Czechoslovakia) and special category countries as they table their agricultural offers and to the less developed countries which have notified their intention to table a statement of offers.

As soon as additional copies of the two documents are received from Washington, I shall forward them to the Secretariat.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Lewis

James H. Lewis
Acting United States Representative

Enclosures:
1) "U.S. Offers on Agricultural Products" - 40 copies
2) "U.S. Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries" - 40 copies

The Honorable
Eric Wyndham White
Director General
General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade
Villa le Bocage
Geneva

(1)

CONFIDENTIAL

Sixth Round of Negotiations

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

UNITED STATES OFFERS

ON

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Geneva, Switzerland
September 16, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES OFFERS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The following United States offers on agricultural products are made in accordance with the resolutions of the GATT Ministerial Meetings in 1963 and 1964, and in response to the decision of the Trade Negotiations Committee of March 18, 1965, to table concrete and specific offers designed to achieve the objectives of the Ministers.

The United States is tabling these offers:

(a) in the expectation that other principal negotiating countries will also table concrete and specific offers on agricultural products, and

(b) on the understanding that, if the other principal negotiating countries are not willing to implement concrete and specific offers on agricultural products which are of a trade coverage and of a degree of liberalization equal to that of the United States offers, the United States will withdraw such offers in whole or in part, to the extent it deems necessary.

The United States is not at this time including in its offers agricultural products of primary interest to countries not participating in the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations.

With respect to the products listed below, except as noted in the list, the United States offers a reduction of 50 percent in the most-favored-nation rates of duty effective on May 4, 1964, or a binding of the duty-free treatment of products nondutiable on May 4, 1964.

The May 4, 1964, most-favored-nation rate of duty, on the basis of which the 50 percent reduction will be calculated, or the duty-free status, is shown in the rate of duty column titled "May 4, 1964." Offers of concessions other than a 50 percent reduction of the duty or binding of the duty-free treatment are shown in the rate of duty column titled "offer."

The coverage of TSUS items contained in this list is governed by the coverage of the corresponding item as specified in the "Tariff Schedules of the United States, Effective August 31, 1963," as amended through September 1, 1965. Four asterisks (****) are used in this list to indicate the omission of TSUS items occurring between a superior descriptive heading and an item being offered.

The United States will table offers on agricultural products of primary interest to the European Economic Community at such time as the Community is prepared to submit its own offers in fulfillment of the decision of the Trade Negotiations Committee of March 18, 1965, to table concrete and specific offers designed to achieve the objectives of the Ministers.

The United States will table offers on products covered by the Special Groups for Meats and Dairy Products at such time as all principal participants in these Groups are prepared to submit their offers. The United States offers for products covered by the Cereals Group were tabled on May 17, 1965.

The United States is prepared to consider in the course of the negotiations requests for non-tariff concessions, provided such requests are accompanied by comparable attractive offers and subject to approval as necessary by the United States Congress.

The United States reaffirms that it will implement its agricultural and industrial offers only on the condition that it achieves overall reciprocity in the Kennedy Round. Further, the United States reiterates its determination that the final bargain must include substantial liberalization of trade in agricultural as well as industrial products.

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	TSUS SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS		
100.05	Animals, game, imported to be liberated in the United States for stocking purposes.....	Free	
	Live birds:		
	Chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, and turkeys:		
100.07	In the downy stage with quills not discernible.....	2¢ each	
100.09	Other.....	2¢ per lb.	
	****		
	Other live birds:		
100.25	Valued not over $5 each.....	17¢ each	
	Valued over $5 each:		
100.30	Canaries.....	10% ad val.	
	Live animals other than birds:		
	****		
	Cattle:		
	****		
	Weighing 700 pounds or more each:		
100.50	Cows imported specially for dairy purposes.....	1.5¢ per lb.	
	****		
	Foxes:		
100.60	Silver or black.....	15% ad val.	
100.63	Other.....	7.5% ad val.	
100.65	Goats.....	$3 per head	
	Horses and mules:		
	****		
	Other:		
	Horses:		
100.73	Valued not over $150 per head..	$5.50 per head	
100.75	Valued over $150 per head.....	6.75% ad val.	
	Mules:		
100.77	Valued not over $150 per head..	$30 per head	
100.79	Valued over $150 per head.....	20% ad val.	
100.81	Sheep.....	75¢ per head	
100.85	Swine.....	1¢ per lb.	
	****		
100.95	Other.....	7.5% ad val.	
	Birds (dead), fresh, chilled, or frozen, if whole, or if plucked, beheaded, eviscerated, or cut into pieces (including edible offal), but not otherwise prepared or preserved:		
	Birds, whole, or which have been plucked only:		
105.10	Chickens, ducks, geese, and guineas.....	3¢ per lb.	

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Birds (dead), fresh, chilled, or frozen, etc. (con.):		
	Birds, whole, which have been plucked (con.):		
~~105.20~~	Turkeys	8.5¢ per lb.	
~~105.30~~	Other	2.5¢ per lb.	
	Birds which have been plucked, beheaded, and eviscerated (including birds with any edible offal retained in or returned to the abdominal cavity), whether or not the feet have been removed, but not cut into pieces:		
~~105.40~~	Chickens	5¢ per lb.	
	Turkeys:		
~~105.50~~	Valued under 40 cents per pound	5¢ per lb.	
105.55	Valued 40 or more cents per pound	12.5% ad val.	
105.60	Other	10¢ per lb.	
105.70	Other	10¢ per lb.	
	Birds otherwise prepared or preserved:		
	****		
105.84	Other	10¢ per lb.	
	Meats (except meat offal), fresh, chilled, or frozen, of all animals (except birds):		
	****		
106.30	Lambs	3.5¢ per lb.	
106.40	Swine	1.25¢ per lb.	
	Game animals:		
106.50	Deer (except reindeer)	1.5¢ per lb.	Free
106.55	Other	2.5¢ per lb.	
106.60	Frogs	5% ad val.	
	Edible meat offal, fresh, chilled, or frozen, of all animals (except birds):		
106.80	Valued not over 20 cents per pound	1¢ per lb.	
106.85	Valued over 20 cents per pound	5% ad val.	Free
	Sausages, whether or not in airtight containers:		
	Pork:		
107.10	Fresh	3.25¢ per lb.	
	****		
107.20	Beef, in airtight containers	15% ad val.	
107.25	Other	10% ad val.	
	Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages):		
107.30	Not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers	2¢ per lb.	
107.35	Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers	3¢ per lb.	
	Beef and veal, prepared or preserved (except sausages):		
	****		
107.50	Beef in airtight containers	15% ad val.	
	Other:		
~~107.55~~	Valued not over 30 cents per pound	3¢ per lb.	
~~107.60~~	Valued over 30 cents per pound	10% ad val.	

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Other meats and edible meat offal, prepared or preserved:		
107.65	Frog meat	12% ad val.	
	Other:		
107.70	Valued not over 30 cents per pound	3¢ per lb.	
107.75	Valued over 30 cents per pound	10% ad val.	
107.80	Extract of meat, including fluid	3.75¢ per lb.	
	Fluid milk and cream, fresh or sour:		
115.00	Buttermilk	1.5¢ per gal.	
	Other:		
115.05	Containing not over 1 percent of butterfat	1.5¢ per gal.	
	Containing over 1 percent but not over 5.5 percent of butterfat:		
115.10	For not over 3,000,000 gallons entered in any calendar year	2¢ per gal.	
115.15	Other	6.5¢ per gal.	
	Containing over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent of butterfat:		
115.20	For not over 1,500,000 gallons entered in any calendar year	15¢ per gal.	
115.25	Other	56.6¢ per gal.	
117.10	Bryndza cheese	17.5% ad val.	
	Gjetost cheeses:		
117.30	Made from goat's milk whey or from whey obtained from a mixture of goat's milk and not more than 20 percent of cows milk	13.5% ad val.	
117.35	Other	20% ad val.	
117.60	Swiss or Emmenthaler cheese with eye formation, Gruyere process cheese, Gammelost, and Nokkelost	16% ad val.	
	****		
	Other cheeses, and substitutes for cheese:		
	****		
	Other:		
ex 117.80	Valued over 25 cents per pound: Other than colby	20% ad val.	

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
118.25	Ice cream	20% ad val.	
	Bird eggs, and bird-egg yolks and albumen, fresh, frozen, prepared or preserved (whether or not sugar or other material is added):		
	Eggs in the shell:		
119.50	Poultry (except chicken)	5¢ per doz.	3.5¢ per doz.
119.55	Chicken	3.5¢ per doz.	
	Whole eggs not in the shell, egg yolks, and albumen:		
	****		
119.70	Other	11¢ per lb.	
	Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, tubers, and herbaceous perennials:		
125.10	Lily bulbs	$1.75 per 1000	
125.40	Seedlings, layers, and cuttings of apple, cherry, pear, plum, quince, and other fruit-tree stocks	$2 per 1000	
125.50	Grafted or budded fruit trees, cuttings and seedlings of grape, currant, gooseberry, or other fruit plants (except trees)	10% ad val.	
125.65	Rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots	2¢ each	
125.67	Seed potato eyes	10% ad val.	
	Garden and field seeds:		
	Bluegrass:		
	****		
126.11	Other	1.3¢ per lb.	
126.15	Cabbage	3¢ per lb.	
126.19	Cauliflower	12.5¢ per lb.	
126.21	Celery	0.6¢ per lb.	Free
	Clover:		
126.23	Alsike	2¢ per lb.	
126.25	Crimson	0.8¢ per lb.	
126.27	Red	2¢ per lb.	
126.29	Sweet	0.8¢ per lb.	
126.31	White and ladino	3.2¢ per lb.	
126.33	Other	2¢ per lb.	

CONFIDENTIAL

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Garden and field seeds (con.):		
	Fescue:		
126.35	Creeping red	1¢ per lb.	
126.37	Meadow	0.5¢ per lb.	
126.39	Other	0.4¢ per lb.	
126.55	Mangelwurzel	1¢ per lb.	
126.63	Orchard grass	2.5¢ per lb.	
126.67	Parsnip	2¢ per lb.	
126.71	Pepper	7.5¢ per lb.	
126.85	Timothy	0.5¢ per lb.	
126.87	Tree and shrub	1¢ per lb.	
126.89	Turnip and rutabaga	1.5¢ per lb.	
	Vetch:		
126.91	Hairy vetch	3¢ per lb.	
126.93	Other vetch	1¢ per lb.	
126.95	Wheat grass	0.4¢ per lb.	
	Garden and field seeds, not specially provided for:		
127.01	Grass seeds and other forage crop seeds	0.4¢ per lb.	
130.15	Buckwheat, hulled or not hulled	10¢ per 100 lbs.	
130.20	Canary seed	0.25¢ per lb.	
	Corn or maize:		
130.30	Seed corn or maize, certified by a responsible officer of a foreign government in accordance with the rules and regulations of that government to have been grown and approved especially for use as seed, in containers marked with the foreign government's official certified seed corn tags	12.5¢ per bu. of 56 lbs.	
	Milled grain products:		
	Fit for human consumption:		
131.15	Buckwheat	0.2¢ per lb.	
	Rice:		
131.35	Meal and flour	0.3125¢ per lb.	
131.37	Patna, cleaned, for use in the manufacture of canned soups	Free	
	Not fit for human consumption:		
131.57	Buckwheat	10¢ per 100 lbs.	
	Malts and malt extract:		
	Malts:		
	****		
132.20	Barley and other malts	30¢ per 100 lbs.	
	Malt extract:		
132.25	Fluid	40¢ per gal.	
132.30	Solid or condensed	30% ad val.	
	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):		
135.20	Beets (not including sugar beets)	5% ad val.	
135.40	Carrots	12.5% ad val.	
	Cauliflower:		
135.50	If entered during the period from June 5 to October 15, inclusive, in any year	11% ad val.	
135.51	Other	25% ad val.	

CONFIDENTIAL

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen, etc. (con.):		
	Celery:		
135.60	If imported and entered during the period from April 15 to July 31, inclusive, in any year	0.5¢ per lb.	
~~135.61~~	Other	1¢ per lb.	
135.70	Chickpeas or garbanzos	2¢ per lb.	
136.50	Lentils	0.2¢ per lb.	
	Lettuce:		
136.60	If entered during the period from June 1 to October 31, inclusive, in any year	0.85¢ per lb.	
~~136.61~~	Other	2¢ per lb.	
136.70	Lupines	0.25¢ per lb.	
	Onions:		
136.90	Onion sets	1.25¢ per lb.	
	Peas:		
137.00	If entered during the period from July 1 to September 30, inclusive, in any year	1¢ per lb.	) Retained
	Potatoes, white or Irish:		
	Seed, certified by a responsible officer or agency of a foreign government in accordance with official rules and regulations to have been grown and approved especially for use as seed, in containers marked with the foreign government's official certified seed potato tags:		
137.20	For not over 114,000,000 pounds entered during the 12-month period beginning September 15 in any year	37.5¢ per 100 lbs.	) Removed
137.21	Other	75¢ per 100 lbs.	
	Other than such certified seed:		
137.25	For not over 45,000,000 pounds and such additional quantity as may be allowed pursuant to headnote 2 of this part, entered during the 12-month period beginning September 15 in any year	37.5¢ per 100 lbs.	Retained
137.28	Other	75¢ per 100 lbs.	18¢
137.40	Radishes	12.5% ad val.	
137.66	Turnips or rutabagas	5¢ per 100 lbs.	

CONFIDENTIAL

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Vegetables, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated, whether or not reduced in size or reduced to flour (but not otherwise prepared or preserved):		
	Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:		
	Beans:		
	If entered for consumption during the period from May 1 to August 31, inclusive, in any year:		
140.09	Mung	1.2¢ per lb.	
140.10	Red kidney	2¢ per lb.	
140.11	Other	1.5¢ per lb.	
	If entered for consumption outside the above-stated period, or if withdrawn for consumption at any time:		
140.14	Mung	2.4¢ per lb.	
140.16	Other	3¢ per lb.	
	Chickpeas or garbanzos:		
	****		
140.21	Other	1.4¢ per lb.	
	Cowpeas:		
140.25	Black-eye	0.75¢ per lb.	
	Peas:		
	****		
140.46	Other	0.75¢ per lb.	
140.50	Potatoes	2.75¢ per lb.	
	Reduced to flour:		
140.70	Potatoes	2.5¢ per lb.	
	Vegetables (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved (except vegetables in subpart B of this part):		
	Beans:		
141.05	Soybeans	17.5% ad val.	
	Other:		
141.10	In brine or packed in salt	1.5¢ per lb.	
	Cabbage:		
	****		
141.30	Other	17.5% ad val.	
141.40	Black-eye cowpeas	3¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	
141.60	Pimientos	4.8¢ per lb.	
	Mushrooms, fresh, or dried, or otherwise prepared or preserved:		
144.12	Dried	4¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	3.2¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.

CONFIDENTIAL

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Coconut meat (except copra), fresh, desiccated, or otherwise prepared or preserved:		
145.07	Fresh or frozen, whether or not shredded, grated, or similarly prepared, and whether or not sweetened with not over 10 percent by weight of sugar, but not otherwise prepared or preserved	1.1¢ per lb.	Free
	Other edible nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved:		
	Not shelled:		
145.14	Brazil nuts	0.375¢ per lb.	Free 1/
145.16	Cashews	0.7¢ per lb.	Free 1/
	Shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved:		
145.42	Brazil nuts	1.125¢ per lb.	Free 1/
145.44	Cashews	0.7¢ per lb.	Free 1/
	Walnuts:		
145.54	Pickled, immature walnuts	7.5¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
	Apples, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
146.10	Fresh	0.25¢ per lb.	
	****		
146.14	Otherwise prepared or preserved	1.07¢ per lb.	
	Apricots, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
146.20	Fresh or in brine	0.5¢ per lb.	
146.22	Dried	1¢ per lb.	
146.24	Otherwise prepared or preserved	35% ad val.	
146.30	Avocados (alligator pears), fresh, or prepared or preserved	7.5¢ per lb.	
	Bananas, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
146.42	Dried	7.5% ad val.	
	Berries, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
	Fresh or in brine:		
146.50	Blueberries	0.7¢ per lb.	
146.52	Lingon or partridge berries	0.375¢ per lb.	
	Loganberries and raspberries:		
146.54	If entered during the period from July 1 to August 31, inclusive, in any year	0.5¢ per lb.	
146.56	If entered at any other time	0.75¢ per lb.	
	Strawberries:		
146.58	If entered during the period from June 15 to September 15, inclusive, in any year	0.5¢ per lb.	
	****		
146.62	Other berries	0.75¢ per lb.	
	Dried:		
	****		
146.66	Other	2¢ per lb.	
	Otherwise prepared or preserved:		
	Blueberries:		
146.68	Frozen	6% ad val.	
146.70	Other	7% ad val.	

1/ Offer is made under the Authority of Sec. 213 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The reduction in the rate of duty does not have to be staged.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Cherries, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
	Fresh:		
146.90	Not in airtight or watertight containers..	0.5¢ per lb.	
146.91	In airtight or watertight containers.....	2¢ per lb.	
	Citrus fruits, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
	Citrons:		
	****		
147.02	Otherwise prepared or preserved.....	3.4¢ per lb.	
	****		
	Lemons:		
ex 147.20	Prepared or preserved.....	1.25¢ per lb.	
	****		
	Limes:		
	****		
147.26	Otherwise prepared or preserved.....	35% ad val.	
	Oranges:		
147.29	Mandarin, packed in airtight containers...	0.5¢ per lb.	
	Other citrus fruits:		
147.33	Fresh.....	17.5% ad val.	
	Grapes, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
	Fresh (in bulk, or in crates, barrels or other packages):		
147.60	Hothouse.....	12.5¢ per cu.ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package	
	Other than hothouse:		
147.62	If entered during the period from February 15 to June 30, inclusive, in any year.....	5.25¢ per cu.ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package	Suspended
147.64	If entered at any other time.....	12.5¢ per cu.ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package	
	Dried:		
	Raisins:		
	Made from seedless grapes:		
	****		
147.70	Other.....	1.5¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
147.72	Other raisins.....	2¢ per lb.	
147.77	Otherwise prepared or preserved.....	35% ad val.	
	Guavas, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
147.80	Fresh, dried, in brine, or pickled.....	15% ad val.	
147.85	Otherwise prepared or preserved.....	8.75% ad val.	

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Melons, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
	Fresh:		
	****		
	Other melons:		
148.25	If entered during the period from December 1, in any year, to the following May 31, inclusive.....	17.5% ad val.	
148.30	If entered at any other time.....	35% ad val.	
	Olives, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
	In brine, whether or not pitted or stuffed:		
	Not ripe and not pitted or stuffed:		
	****		
148.44	Other.....	20¢ per gal.	
	Ripe, but not pitted or stuffed:		
	****		
~~148.48~~	Other.....	30¢ per gal.	
148.50	Pitted or stuffed.....	30¢ per gal.	
	Peaches, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
	Fresh or in brine:		
148.70	If entered during the period from June 1 to November 30, inclusive, in any year..	0.5¢ per lb.	
148.72	If entered at any other time.....	0.25¢ per lb.	
~~148.74~~	Dried.....	2¢ per lb.	
148.76	Otherwise prepared or preserved.....	20% ad val.	
	Pears, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
148.80	Fresh or in brine.....	0.5¢ per lb.	
	****		
148.86	Otherwise prepared or preserved.....	20% ad val.	
	Plaintains, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
149.15	Prepared or preserved.....	15% ad val.	
	Plums, prunes, and prunelles, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
	Fresh:		
149.20	If entered during the period from February 1 to May 31, inclusive, in any year.....	0.25¢ per lb.	
149.22	Other.....	0.5¢ per lb.	
149.24	In brine.....	0.25¢ per lb.	
149.26	Dried.....	2¢ per lb.	
149.28	Otherwise prepared or preserved.....	35% ad val.	
	Other fruits, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
149.50	Fresh.....	17.5% ad val.	
149.60	Prepared or preserved.....	35% ad val.	

CONFIDENTIAL

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Fruit peel, crude, dried, or otherwise prepared or preserved:		
	Crude, dried, or in brine:		
	* * * *		
152.22	Other	2¢ per lb.	
	Otherwise prepared or preserved:		
152.26	Citron	3.4¢ per lb.	
152.30	Orange	3.4¢ per lb.	
152.34	Lemon	6¢ per lb.	
	Fruit pastes and fruit pulps:		
152.42	Apricot	17.5% ad val.	
152.62	Orange	17.5% ad val.	
	All jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters:		
153.00	Cashew apple, mango, mamey colorado, papaya, sapodilla, soursop, and sweetsop	10% ad val.	
153.04	Currant and other berry	6.5% ad val.	
	* * * *		
153.16	Orange marmalade	11% ad val.	
153.24	Pineapple	10% ad val.	
153.28	Quince	17.5% ad val.	
153.32	Other	14% ad val.	
	Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances:		
	* * * *		
154.15	Citrons	3.4¢ per lb.	
	Fruit peel:		
154.20	Citron	3.4¢ per lb.	
154.25	Lemon	6¢ per lb.	
154.30	Orange	3.4¢ per lb.	
154.35	Other	8¢ per lb.	
	* * * *		
154.45	Pineapples	17.5% ad val.	
	Other:		
154.50	Nuts	14% ad val.	
155.50	Maple sugar	2¢ per lb.	Free
155.55	Maple sirup	1.5¢ per lb.	Free
155.60	Dextrose	1.6¢ per lb.	
156.35	Cocoa butter	6.25% ad val.	
	Coffee extracts, essences, and concentrates (including soluble or instant coffee):		
160.20	Soluble or instant coffee (containing no admixture of sugar, cereal, or other additive)	Free	

CONFIDENTIAL

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Chicory roots:		
160.30	Crude	Free 1/	0.5¢ per lb.
	****		
160.40	Other coffee substitutes, and mixtures of coffee with coffee substitutes	3¢ per lb.	
	Maté:		
160.65	Prepared	5% ad val.	Free
	Cinnamon and cinnamon chips:		
161.19	Ground	3¢ per lb.	
161.29	Curry and curry powder	1.2¢ per lb.	Free
161.31	Dill	10% ad val.	
161.33	Fennel	Free	
	Ginger root, not candied or preserved:		
161.37	Ground	2¢ per lb.	
	Mace:		
	Bombay or wild:		
161.43	Not ground	18¢ per lb.	
161.45	Ground	15¢ per lb.	
	Other:		
161.49	Ground	4¢ per lb.	Free
161.59	Mustard, ground or prepared	3.4¢ per lb. 2/	2.125¢ per lb.
161.61	Mustard seeds, whole	0.875¢ per lb.	
161.71	Paprika, ground or not ground	5¢ per lb.	
	Pepper:		
	Capsicum or cayene or red:		
	Not ground:		
ex161.81	Other than anaheim and ancho	5¢ per lb.	
	Pimento (allspice):		
161.88	Ground	2¢ per lb.	
	Sage:		
161.94	Not ground	1¢ per lb.	
161.96	Ground or rubbed	3¢ per lb.	
	Fruit juices, including mixed fruit juices, concentrated or not concentrated, whether or not sweetened:		
	Not mixed and not containing over 1.0 percent of ethyl alcohol by volume:		
165.15	Apple or pear	0.5¢ per gal.	
	Citrus fruit:		
165.25	Lime	20¢ per gal.	
165.40	Grape	9¢ per gal. 3/	4.5¢ per gal. 3/
166.30	Vegetable juices, including mixed vegetable juices	2¢ per gal.	
167.15	Cider fermented, whether still or sparkling	3¢ per gal.	
	* * * *		
167.25	Rice wine or sake	50¢ per gal.	

1/ May 4, 1964 "Statutory" rate is 1¢ per lb.
2/ May 4, 1964 "Statutory" rate is 4.25¢ per lb.
3/ The Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act, if passed, will change the May 4, 1964, "Statutory" rate to 50¢ per gallon. In this case the offer rate will be 25¢ per gallon.

CONFIDENTIAL

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Still wines produced from grapes:		
	* * * *		
	Containing over 14 percent of alcohol by volume:		
	* * * *		
167.35	Sherry	$1 per gal. 1/	62.5¢ per gal.
167.37	Other	$1 per gal.	
	* * * *		
167.50	Other fermented alcoholic beverages	50¢ per gal.	
~~170.65~~	Cigarettes	$1.06 per lb. + 5% ad val.	
170.75	Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco of all descriptions	22¢ per lb.	
175.03	Apricot and peach kernels	3¢ per lb.	
175.45	Sesame seed	0.59¢ per lb.	Free
	Soy beans:		
	* * * *		
175.49	Other	2¢ per lb.	
175.51	Sunflower seed	0.8¢ per lb.	
176.02	Castor oil	1.5¢ per lb.	
176.20	Croton oil	Free	
	Olive oil:		
	* * * *		
176.30	Other	2.6¢ per lb. 2/	1.625¢ per lb.
	Sesame oil:		
176.49	Rendered unfit for use as food	4.5¢ per lb.	
176.50	Other	1.5¢ per lb.	
176.52	Soybean oil	45% ad val.	
	Sunflower oil:		
176.54	Rendered unfit for use as food	1.8¢ per lb.	
176.55	Other	1.8¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	

1/ May 4, 1964 "Statutory" rate is $1.25 per gal.

2/ May 4, 1964 "Statutory" rate is 3.25¢ per lb.

CONFIDENTIAL

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Expressed or extracted vegetable oils, not specially provided for:		
	****		
176.70	Other	10% ad val.	
	Other animal oils, fats, and greases:		
177.50	Lard	3¢ per lb.	
	* * * *		
177.56	Tallow	0.875¢ per lb.	
	Wool grease:		
177.58	Conforming to the specifications for wool fat (including hydrous wool fat) appearing in the U.S. Pharmacopoeia, 15th revision	5¢ per lb.	
177.62	Other	2.65¢ per lb.	
	Other:		
177.70	Edible	10% ad val.	
177.72	Not edible	1.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	
178.05	Sod oil	1.9¢ per lb.	
	Balls, hash, pastes, puddings, and similar forms, all the foregoing of vegetables or of vegetables and meat, or fish (including shellfish), or both:		
182.10	Corned beef hash	20% ad val.	
182.11	Other	17% ad val.	
182.15	Bean cake, bean stick, miso, and similar products	28% ad val.	
182.30	Cereal breakfast foods and similar cereal preparations, by whatever name known, processed further than milling	5% ad val.	
	Vinegar:		
182.55	Malt	1.2¢ per proof gal.	
	Edible preparations not specially provided for (including prepared meals individually packaged):		
	****		
182.91	Other	20% ad val.	
184.10	Bran, shorts, and middlings obtained in milling grains	2.5% ad val.	
184.20	Beet pulp, dried	$1.70 per short ton	
184.25	Brewers' and distillers' grains and malt sprouts	$1.10 per short ton	
184.30	Hay	60¢ per short ton	
184.35	Straw (except flax straw and rice straw)	50¢ per short ton	
184.40	Grain hulls, ground or not ground	2.5¢ per 100 lbs	

CONFIDENTIAL

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Grain or seed screenings, scalpings, chaff, or scourings, ground or not ground:		
184.45	Of flaxseed	0.5% ad val.	
184.47	Other	2.5% ad val.	
	Soybean and other vegetable oil cake and oil-cake meal:		
184.50	Linseed oil cake and oil-cake meal	0.25¢ per lb.	
	Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor, not specially provided for:		
	Meat, including meat offal, not fit for human consumption:		
	Raw, whether or not chilled or frozen:		
184.60	Horsemeat (except meat packed in immediate containers weighing with their contents less than 10 pounds each)	Free	
184.61	Other	5% ad val.	
184.65	Prepared or preserved	8% ad val.	
184.70	Byproducts obtained from the milling of grains, mixed feeds, and mixed-feed ingredients	2.5% ad val.	
	Feathers and downs, whether or not on the skin, crude, sorted (including feathers simply strung for convenience in handling or transportation), treated, or both sorted and treated, but not otherwise processed:		
186.10	Ostrich	10% ad val.	
186.40	Hair, curled, whether or not coated with rubber or plastic, suitable for use in mattresses or paddings	4% ad val.	
	Balsams, natural and not artificially mixed with other substances:		
188.18	Copaiba	10% ad val. 1/	Free 2/
	* * * *		
191.15	Animal substances, crude, not specially provided for	5% ad val.	
192.20	Cut flowers, fresh, whether or not made into bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar florist articles	10% ad val.	
192.22	Guar seeds	Free	

1/ May 4, 1964, "Statutory" rate is 2.5% ad val.
2/ Offer is made under the authority of Sec. 213 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The reduction in the rate of duty does not have to be staged.

CONFIDENTIAL

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Straws and other fibrous vegetable substances not specially provided for, crude or processed:		
	* * * *		
	Other:		
	* * * *		
192.85	Processed.....	10% ad val.	
	TSUS SCHEDULE 3.--TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS		
	Wool:		
	Aleppo, Arabian, Bagdad, Black Spanish, Chinese, Cordova, Cyprus, Donskoi, East Indian, Ecuadorean, Egyptian, Georgian, Haslock, Iceland, Kerry, Manchurian, Mongolian, Oporto, Persian, Pyrenean, Sardinian, Scotch Blackface, Sistan, Smyrna, Sudan, Syrian, Thibetan, Turkestan, Valparaiso, and Welsh Mountain Wool; similar wool not improved by the admixture of merino or English blood; and other wool of whatever blood or origin not finer than 40s; all the foregoing:		
306.10	On the skin.....	11¢ per clean lb.	
	In the grease or washed:		
306.11	Not sorted.....	13¢ per clean lb.	
306.12	Sorted.....	14¢ per clean lb.	
306.13	Scoured.....	16¢ per clean lb.	
306.14	Carbonized.....	23¢ per lb.	
	Other wool:		
	Finer than 40s but not finer than 44s:		
306.20	On the skin.....	15¢ per clean lb.	
	In the grease or washed:		
306.21	Not sorted.....	17¢ per clean lb.	
306.22	Sorted.....	18¢ per clean lb.	
306.23	Scoured.....	20¢ per clean lb.	
306.24	Carbonized.....	27¢ per lb.	
	Finer than 44s:		
306.30	On the skin.....	24¢ per clean lb.	
	In the grease or washed:		
306.31	Not sorted.....	25.5¢ per clean lb.	
306.32	Sorted.....	26.25¢ per clean lb.	
306.33	Scoured.....	27.75¢ per clean lb.	
306.34	Carbonized.....	33¢ per lb.	

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	TSUS SCHEDULE 4.--CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		
455.04	Pectin	10.5% ad val.	
	Aromatic or odoriferous substances containing no alcohol or not over 10 percent alcohol by weight: Not artificial mixtures (other than substances admixed with alcohol):		
460.20	Castoreum	20% ad val.	
460.60	Musk, grained or in pods	20% ad val.	
	Barbasco or cube root, and derris, tube or tubaroot		
493.04	Advanced	1% ad val.	Free
493.42	Preparations containing over 50 percent by weight of monosodium glutamate	16% ad val.	
	Pitch:		
493.47	Wood	0.5¢ per lb.	
493.82	Tall oil	10% ad val.	
	Waxes, animal (including marine animal), vegetable, and mineral, and artificial mixtures thereof: Animal waxes: Beeswax:		
	* * * *		
494.04	Bleached	15% ad val.	
494.08	Other	Free	
	Vegetable waxes:		
494.16	Ouricury	Free	
	TSUS SCHEDULE 7.--SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS		
726.15	Bow rosin	12% ad val.	
793.00	Waste and scrap not specially provided for	4% ad val.	

US offer

GATT 6-US Doc. 3
Addendum 1

CONFIDENTIAL

Sixth Round of Negotiations
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

UNITED STATES OFFERS
ON
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Addendum 1
August 1, 1966

The items listed herein are added to the United States offers on agricultural products tabled on September 16, 1965 and are subject to the pertinent parts of the headnotes accompanying those offers. These items were not included in the initial list of offers because they are products of primary interest to the European Economic Community, which was not then tabling offers on agricultural products.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES OFFERS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer 1/
	TSUS SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS		
	Live birds:		
100.20	Quail, bobwhite	20¢ each	
	Birds otherwise prepared or preserved:		
105.82	Goose-liver products	5¢ per lb.	
	Sausages, whether or not in airtight containers:		
	Pork:		
	****		
107.15	Other	1.625¢ per lb.	
	Bird eggs, and bird-egg yolks and albumen, fresh, frozen, prepared or preserved (whether or not sugar or other material is added):		
	Whole eggs not in the shell, egg yolks, and egg albumen:		
119.65	Dried	27¢ per lb.	
	Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, tubers, and herbaceous perennials:		
125.01	Tulip bulbs	$1.40 per 1000	
125.05	Hyacinth bulbs	75¢ per 1000	
	****		
125.15	Narcissus bulbs	$2.10 per 1000	
125.20	Crocus corms	30¢ per 1000	
125.25	Lily of the valley pips	$2.25 per 1000	
125.30	Other, imported for horticultural purposes	5.5% ad val.	
125.60	Seedlings and cuttings of Manetti, multiflora, brier, rugosa, and other rose stock	20¢ per 1000	
125.70	Orchid plants	5.5% ad val.	
125.80	Live plants suitable for planting, not specially provided for	10% ad val.	
	Garden and field seeds:		
126.01	Alfalfa	2¢ per lb.	

1/ With respect to the products listed below, except as noted in the list, the United States offers a reduction of 50 percent in the most-favored-nation rates of duty effective on May 4, 1964, or a binding of the duty-free treatment of products nondutiable on May 4, 1964.

UNITED STATES OFFERS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Garden and field seeds (con.):		
	Beet:		
	****		
126.05	Other	1.5¢ per lb.	
126.07	Bent grass (genus agrostia)	12¢ per lb.	
	Bluegrass:		
126.09	Kentucky	1.25¢ per lb.	
126.17	Carrot	1.5¢ per lb.	
126.41	Flower	1.5¢ per lb.	
126.51	Kale	1.5¢ per lb.	
126.53	Kohlrabi	4¢ per lb.	
126.57	Millet	0.4¢ per lb.	
126.61	Onion	12¢ per lb.	
126.65	Parsley	1¢ per lb.	
126.73	Radish	1.5¢ per lb.	
126.77	Rye grass	1.25¢ per lb.	
126.81	Spinach	0.25¢ per lb.	
	Milled grain produots:		
	Fit for human consumption:		
	Rice:		
131.30	Milled rice (bran removed all or in part)	2.5¢ per lb.	
131.33	Broken rice, which will pass readily through a metal sieve perforated with round holes 11/128 inch in diameter	0.3125¢ per lb.	
	Other starches:		
132.50	Potato	2.5¢ per lb. 1/	0.5¢ per lb. 2/
132.55	Other	0.75¢ per lb.	
	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):		
135.30	Cabbage	0.75¢ per lb.	
136.10	Endive, including Witloof chicory	0.2¢ per lb.	
136.40	Horseradish	1.5¢ per lb	
138.00	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen, and cut, sliced, or otherwise reduced in size (but not otherwise prepared or preserved)	17.5% ad val.	
	Vegetables, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated, whether or not reduced in size or reduced to flour (but not otherwise prepared or preserved):		
	Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:		
140.35	Lentils	0.2¢ per lb.	
140.38	Lupines	0.25¢ per lb.	
	****		
140.55	Other	17.5% ad val.	

1/ May 4, 1964 "Statutory" rate is 1¢ per lb.
2/ This offer is made on the condition that the European Economic Community grant a satisfactory concession with respect to poultry.

UNITED STATES OFFERS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Vegetables, dried, desiccated, etc. (con.)		
	Reduced to flour:		
	****		
140.75	Other	17.5% ad val.	
	Vegetables (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved (except vegetables in subpart B of this part):		
	Beans:		
	****		
	Other:		
	****		
141.15	Pickled	12% ad val.	
141.20	Other	3¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	
	Cabbage:		
141.25	Sauerkraut	10% ad val.	
141.35	Chickpeas or garbanzos	1¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	
	Onions:		
141.45	Packed in salt, in brine, or pickled	8% ad val.	
141.50	Other	17.5% ad val.	
	Tomatoes:		
141.65	Paste and sauce	17% ad val.	
141.66	Other	21% ad val.	
	****		
	Other:		
141.75	Packed in salt, in brine, or pickled	12% ad val.	
141.80	Other	17.5% ad val.	
	Chestnuts, including marrons, crude, or prepared or preserved:		
	****		
145.02	Otherwise prepared or preserved	5¢ per lb.	
	Other edible nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved:		
	Not shelled:		
145.12	Almonds	5.5¢ per lb.	
145.18	Filberts	5¢ per lb.	
145.26	Pistache	0.625¢ per lb.	

UNITED STATES OFFERS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Other edible nuts, etc. (con.):		
	Shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved:		
	Almonds:		
145.40	Shelled	16.5¢ per lb.	
145.41	Other	18.5¢ per lb.	
145.46	Filberts	8¢ per lb.	
145.52	Pignolia	1.3¢ per lb.	
145.53	Pistache	1.25¢ per lb.	
	Walnuts:		
	****		
145.55	Other	15¢ per lb.	
	Apples, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
146.12	Dried	1¢ per lb.	
	Cherries, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
	****		
	In brine:		
146.95	With pits	5.5¢ per lb.	
146.96	With pits removed	9.5¢ per lb.	
146.98	Otherwise prepared or preserved	7¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	
	Figs, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
147.50	Fresh or in brine	2¢ per lb.	
	Dried:		
ex147.52	Other than in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 1 pound each	4.5¢ per lb.	
147.54	Otherwise prepared or preserved	16% ad val.	
	Grapes, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
	Dried:		
	Raisins:		
	Made from seedless grapes:		
147.66	Currants	1¢ per lb.	
147.68	Sultana	1¢ per lb.	
	Olives, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
	****		
	In brine, whether or not pitted or stuffed:		
	Not ripe and not pitted or stuffed:		
148.42	Not green in color and not packed in airtight containers of glass, metal, or glass and metal	15¢ per gal.	
	Ripe, but not pitted or stuffed:		
148.46	Not green in color and not packed in airtight containers of glass, metal, or glass and metal	15¢ per gal.	
	****		
148.56	Otherwise prepared or preserved	5¢ per lb.	

UNITED STATES OFFERS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Pears, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
148.83	Dried	2¢ per lb.	
	Fruit flours:		
	****		
152.05	Other	20% ad val.	
	Fruit peel, crude, dried, or otherwise prepared or preserved:		
	Crude, dried, or in brine:		
152.14	Orange	0.8¢ per lb.	
152.18	Lemon	1.2¢ per lb.	
	Candied, crystallized, or glacé nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances:		
154.05	Cherries	7¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	
	****		
	Other:		
	****		
154.55	Fruit	10% ad val.	
154.60	Other	20% ad val.	
155.65	Dextrose sirup	1.6¢ per lb.	
155.75	Sugars, sirups, and molasses, described in this subpart, flavored; and sirups, flavored or unflavored, consisting of blends of any of the products described in this subpart	20% ad val.	
156.40	Cocoa, not sweetened, and cocoa cake suitable for reduction to cocoa powder	0.75¢ per lb.	
	Chicory roots:		
160.35	Ground or otherwise prepared	2¢ per lb. 1/	1.25¢ per lb.
161.01	Anise	Free	
	Laurel (bay) leaves:		
161.39	Crude or not manufactured	Free	
	Marjoram:		
	****		
161.53	Other	10% ad val.	
	Mint leaves:		
	****		
161.57	Other	10% ad val.	

1/ May 4, 1964 "Statutory" rate is 2.5¢ per lb.

UNITED STATES OFFERS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Origanum:		
161.67	Crude or not manufactured.....	Free	
161.69	Other.....	10% ad val.	
	Parsley:		
	****		
161.75	Other.....	20% ad val.	
	Rosemary:		
	****		
161.92	Other.....	10% ad val.	
	Savory:		
	****		
162.03	Other.....	10% ad val.	
	Tarragon:		
	****		
162.07	Other.....	10% ad val.	
	Thyme:		
	****		
162.11	Other.....	10% ad val.	
162.15	Mixed spices, and spices, and spice seeds not specially provided for.....	10% ad val.	
	Fruit juices, including mixed fruit juices, concentrated or not concentrated, whether or not sweetened:		
	Not mixed and not containing over 1.0 percent of ethyl alcohol by volume:		
	****		
165.50	Prune.....	5¢ per gal.	
165.55	Other.....	4¢ per gal.	
165.70	Mixed or not mixed, containing over 1.0 percent of ethyl alcohol by volume.....	35¢ per gal. + $2.50 per proof gal. on the alcohol content	
167.10	Champagne and other sparkling wines.....	$1.50 per gal.	
167.20	Prune wine.....	35¢ per gal. + $2.50 per proof gal. on ethyl alcohol content	

UNITED STATES OFFERS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Still wines produced from grapes:		
	Containing not over 14 percent of alcohol by volume:		
167.30	In containers each holding not over 1 gallon	37.5¢ per gal.	
167.32	In containers each holding over 1 gallon	62.5¢ per gal.	
	Containing over 14 percent of alcohol by volume:		
167.34	In containers each holding not over 1 gallon, if entitled under regulations of the United States Internal Revenue Service to a type designation which includes the name "Marsala" and if so designated on the approved label	42¢ per gal.	
	Vermuth:		
167.40	In containers each holding not over 1 gallon	26.5¢ per gal.	
167.42	In containers each holding over 1 gallon	40¢ per gal.	
167.90	Imitations of wines	$5 per proof gallon	
	Filler tobacco (whether or not mixed or packed with wrapper tobacco):		
	When not mixed and not packed with wrapper tobacco, or when mixed or packed with 35% or less of wrapper tobacco:		
	Cigarette leaf:		
170.30	Not stemmed	12.75¢ per lb.	
170.35	Stemmed	50¢ per lb.	
170.80	Tobacco, manufactured or not manufactured, not specially provided for	17.5¢ per lb.	
175.18	Flaxseed (Linseed)	50¢ per bu. of 56 lb.	
175.21	Hempseed	0.62¢ per lb.	
175.36	Poppy seed	8¢ per 100 lb.	
175.39	Rapeseed	1¢ per lb.	
176.03	Corn oil	10% ad val.	
176.26	Linseed or flaxseed oil	4.5¢ per lb.	
	Olive oil:		
	****		
	Other:		
176.29	Weighing with the immediate container under 40 pounds	3.8¢ per lb. on contents and container	
176.38	Peanut oil	4¢ per lb.	

UNITED STATES OFFERS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
176.42	Poppy seed oil	1¢ per lb.	
	Rapeseed oil:		
	****		
	Other:		
176.46	Imported to be used in the manufacture of rubber substitutes or lubricating oil	0.6¢ per lb.	
176.47	Other	2.4¢ per lb.	
178.10	Hydrogenated or hardened oils, fats, and greases; and lard substitutes whether or not containing lard	5¢ per lb.	
	Vinegar:		
	****		
182.58	Other	4¢ per proof gal.	
	Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor, not specially provided for:		
	****		
184.75	Other	10% ad val.	
	Feathers and downs, whether or not on the skin, crude, sorted (including feathers simply strung for convenience in handling or transportation), treated, or both sorted and treated, but not otherwise processed:		
	****		
186.15	Other	20% ad val.	
186.30	Bristles, crude, or processed in any way for use in brushes or other articles	1¢ per lb.	
	Hair, and fur removed from the skin, not specially provided for, crude, sorted, treated, dyed, or otherwise processed but not made up into articles:		
	Other (than of human hair):		
	****		
186.60	Other	15% ad val.	
	Balsams, natural and not artificially mixed with other substances:		
188.20	Styrax	5% ad val.	

UNITED STATES OFFERS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Hops, hop extract, and lupulin:		
192.25	Hops	10¢ per lb.	
192.30	Hop extract	$1.20 per lb.	
192.35	Lupulin	60¢ per lb.	
	Licorice:		
192.45	Extract	12.5% ad val.	
192.90	Teasels	10% ad val.	
	TSUS SCHEDULE 3.--TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS		
	Vegetable fibers (except cotton), raw; wastes and advanced wastes of such fibers; and vegetable fibers (except cotton) including fiber blends in chief value of such fibers, processed (except roving) but not spun:		
	Flax:		
304.10	Raw	0.25¢ per lb.	
304.12	Waste and advanced waste	0.1¢ per lb.	
	Processed:		
304.14	Not carded and not hackled	0.25¢ per lb.	
304.16	Hackled	0.6¢ per lb.	
304.18	Other	8% ad val.	
	TSUS SCHEDULE 4.--CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		
	Enzymes and ferments:		
437.47	Yeast (except dried brewers' yeast)	10% ad val.	
490.05	Fats, oils, and greases, all the foregoing, of animal (including marine animal) or vegetable origin, which have been halogenated, nitrated, or vulcanized	16% ad val.	

DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
to the
Sixth Round of GATT Trade Negotiations
United States Mission, Geneva

August 6, 1966

Dear Mr. Director General:

I am transmitting herewith my Government's supplementary offers on agricultural products, including those covered by the Meats and Dairy Products Groups.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Lewis
Deputy Head of Delegation

Enclosures:
GATT 6-U.S. Doc. 3
Addendum 1 - Agricultural Products (130 copies)
Addendum 2 - Meats and Dairy Products (130 copies)

The Honorable
Eric Wyndham White,
Director General,
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,
Villa le Bocage,
Geneva.

N° 119

GATT 6-US Doc. 3
Addendum 2

CONFIDENTIAL

Sixth Round of Negotiations
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

UNITED STATES PROPOSALS AND OFFERS
ON
PRODUCTS COVERED BY THE GROUPS
FOR
MEATS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Addendum 2
August 1, 1966

The proposals herein are added to the United States offers on agricultural products tabled on September 16, 1965, and are subject to the pertinent parts of the headnote accompanying those offers.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES OFFERS ON MEATS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

I. United States Offer on Meat Products

1. The central aim of the United States offer is to create acceptable conditions of access to its market for meat exporters. It goes without saying that the United States offer could only be implemented as a part of an arrangement under which other major meat importers likewise undertake commitments that provide acceptable conditions of access to their markets.

2. Product coverage. Beef, veal, mutton (fresh, frozen, chilled).

3. The United States would be prepared within the context of the Kennedy Round, and subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph 1 above, to undertake commitments respecting the meats concerned to permit imports to share in the United States' market, and to share in any growth in that market, as follows: The annual aggregate quantity which will be admitted will not be less than the average quantity imported during the period 1959-1963 adjusted by the same percentage that domestic production of these articles has increased or decreased in comparison with the average annual production during the base period 1959-1963.

4. The United States has no fixed ideas as to the form of a meat arrangement. On the basis of the discussion held to date by the GATT Meats Group, it appears likely that an International Meat Arrangement might take the form of an agreement or a statement of general principles supplemented by bilateral agreements registered with the GATT between principal importing countries and their major suppliers. The Meats Group has identified certain elements that should be taken into consideration in the negotiations. These elements are listed in Annex A to TN 64/17, the report of the Group to the TNC. The United States is prepared to participate in the further examination of these elements by the Meats Group.

II. United States Offer on Dairy Products

1. Product coverage. Butter, the principal types of cheese, non-fat dried milk.

2. The discussions in the Dairy Group have not yet progressed to the point where there have emerged the outlines of arrangements which would carry out the Ministerial Directive of improved access to markets in furtherance of the development and expansion of trade. The United States is, however, prepared to continue to participate in the work of the Dairy Group with the view to carrying out the Ministerial Directive.

3. The issues which the United States would consider as appropriate to be considered by the Dairy Group would include access to markets, the use of export aids by high cost producers, and disposal of dairy products in non-commercial channels. It is the United States view that export aids and non-commercial disposals should not be used to disrupt normal commercial markets of efficient dairy exporting countries. It is prepared to cooperate in the examination of measures or commitments which could be undertaken by all countries to avoid this occurring.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

14 February 1962

Group on Cereals

STATEMENT BY MR. W.M. BLUMENTHAL, UNITED STATES DELEGATION

ON 13 FEBRUARY 1962

I will begin by making some general and informal remarks. We know that the nature of this Group is such that we can talk about these things rather than make formal statements. To begin with the first item which needs reflection is that we do have problems in temperate zone agriculture and have had for some time and these are becoming more acute and need to be dealt with by a Group such as this.

The first of these problems is the existence of comprehensive systems of agricultural protectionism. Secondly, for some time we have been enjoying the benefits and complications of a technological revolution in agriculture. These are far advanced in the United States and are also sweeping agricultural production in a number of other countries. Thirdly, we have the Common Market developments which bring into question existing trade patterns and result in additional complications which need to be considered. The recognition of these problems can be found as far back as in the Haberler Report and in the Resolution of the Ministerial meeting of last November.

The initiative of M. Baumgartner in his speech last November was a very useful one and the views expressed then and developments since require consideration and thought as they may be very useful in determining the scope and pattern of future arrangements.

What I would like to do this morning is to identify a few basic facts bearing on trade in temperate agricultural products. On the basis of these facts we can perhaps formulate certain principles which can be applied to the particular commodities we are concerned with here. Given these principles,

which we hope other delegations might react to, we can then proceed to certain conclusions. The basic facts to be considered are:

Firstly, the very rapid increase in output created by technological developments. Thus, during the 1950's there has been in the United States a 27 per cent increase in total agricultural output with the same total input figures and in the face of a declining level of farm prices. Further improvements in the course of the 1960's might push this trend further. Examination shows that this situation is being duplicated elsewhere. Quite apart from the Common Agricultural Policy this fact alone requires rethinking of old ideas. When considering new national policies and trends in the next decade this problem of rapid growth has to be borne in mind.

Secondly, the problem of surplus production in some areas and the rise of the phenomenon of concessional markets. The United States has been in the forefront in developing concessional markets and action here has prevented a ruinous price war. The United States policy of withholding stocks and developing a "Food for Peace" programme has stabilized prices and prevented the situation from getting out of hand. Competition on remaining commercial markets has sharpened placing special burdens on a small number of producing countries.

The third basic factor is the existence of the Common Market and the functioning of the Common Agricultural Policy. If we anticipate the accession of the United Kingdom, we have to think in terms of an expanding Common Market. This expanded area is of great importance to exporting countries because it constitutes the major commercial market in the world.

As far as the United States is concerned about one-third of our total agricultural exports go to this area. If one takes commercial exports alone this part comes to about one half. Half of the United States commercial exports in all agricultural products go to this area, showing the significance to us of the development of the Common Market and of the Common Agricultural Policy.

There is another fact which has to be underlined in any development of general principles to deal with the situation. I would say that the basic factor which needs to be borne in mind is the existence of national stabilization and subsidization programmes. This is certainly one of the facts of modern life. It is a policy to which most countries are committed. It is a fact that most countries are committed to protecting the income of farmers in a practically universal way and to developing national programmes internally to bring this about. Countries differ with regard to the way in which they have brought about these programmes and how they are implemented. They differ in the degree to which they are operated. Income maintenance programmes are often coupled with more or less efficient production controls or supply control programmes. But there is a general commitment to income maintenance of some kind and to the partial insulation of the farmer from the strict rigours of market forces. There is in our minds no question that this is general. Certainly our farm programme is committed to this. But one needs in considering this fact to relate it to the implications for individual national programmes, to the international setting and to international trade. One needs to think in terms of the kind of safeguards that need to be developed in order to make sure, to the largest extent possible, that individual national programmes do not have negative effects on international trade or at least minimize the negative effects on that trade.

I would say that the fifth general factor is that in the face of increasing abundance and the technological revolution in the field of agriculture there is fairly widespread hunger in some parts of the world. Food deficiencies still exist. It is certainly a factor to which our Secretary for Agriculture has referred and it is a factor which was quite explicitly noted by a number of other Ministers and leaders in this field, namely that there is an opportunity in thinking through new schemes to try to utilize wherever possible this increasing abundance to get rid of diet deficiencies and hunger where it still exists. I would say that this is certainly an important factor in the development of the free world; it is certainly an important factor in maximizing the strength of the free world.

A sixth critical factor that needs to be borne in mind is the existence of certain traditional trading patterns. These traditional trading patterns of long duration in many instances have become of particular significance to the economies of many countries, the importing and exporting countries, but particularly on the exporting side. My country and all of the other exporting countries who are in this group have important trading relationships which have been built up over the years. They have market outlets that are of great importance to them and indeed that are central to their economic life. This is a very important, a crucial factor to be borne in mind as one looks at the implications of the development of larger regional economic blocs, as one looks at the development of the Common Market and of the Common Agricultural Policy. One needs only to think of the problem on the exporting side of countries such as Australia and New Zealand, Canada, Argentina and the United States of America. On the other hand one needs to consider also the problems and the dependence of some of the chief importing countries in this regard. This, in fact, is the seventh and final factor that I would like to suggest to you that we need to bear in mind throughout this discussion, namely, that there is not only great significance to export earnings for exporting countries but that agricultural imports, and specifically imports of the products we are concerned with here, are of very great importance to a number of importing countries. The cost of trade in these commodities constitutes a very large share in some instances of the total

of foreign expenditures. Certainly, when we look at the United Kingdom this is an important factor; it is also of great importance to Japan and in some of the Latin American countries, notably Brazil, and others. The cost of imports of wheat and feed grains are of great significance in the overall balance of payments of these countries.

These are some of the most important underlying facts that need to be considered. There obviously are others, and we may tackle others here, but any development of general principles or any development of an overall programme needs to be considered in terms of some of these basic situations which we can assume as given and which must be dealt with in one way or another.

Let me then suggest a few principles that we would feel are fairly universally applicable to temperate agricultural situations and particularly to the wheat and feed grain problem that we are dealing with here. It would be our view that the first principle is that wherever possible GATT rules ought to apply to temperate agricultural trade. This means that for the widest range of agricultural commodities we would feel that they should be regulated by the traditional means, fixed, negotiable tariffs and wherever possible nothing else. We would feel that GATT rules and obligations ought to be taken seriously and not waived lightly. We would feel that new schemes and specific proposals ought to be evaluated first of all in these terms to see how they differ from rules that have been set up.

A second principle that we would like to suggest is that solutions for temperate agricultural commodities ought to be sought on a commodity-by-commodity

basis. We feel this way because we are persuaded that the situations differ for individual commodities, hence the solutions ought to differ. We recognize, of course, that in approaching it on a case-by-case basis we have to bear in mind very much the inter-relationship and in some cases substitutability of one commodity for another. In order to approach it on a case-by-case basis we have to think in each case of the implications of a particular solution for other sectors of temperate agriculture. For example, we may feel that a commodity agreement may be an approach for a particular commodity, but it is by no means the approach for all commodities. I would say, in this connexion, that when I use the word commodity-agreement I use it in a perhaps somewhat wider sense than its traditional meaning. I use it not in a price-regulating, price-fixing and market-sharing sense, but as an agreement to deal with an international trade problem relating to a particular commodity. Via some international commitment and understanding agreements should attempt to be trade expansive in character rather than restrictive or regulatory, even if nothing more. For example, if one thinks of a commodity agreement in wheat or in feedgrains, it ought to have that kind of character to the largest extent possible, rather than to be a commodity agreement in the strictest sense of attempting to determine minimum price levels.

3 The third principle we would suggest is that an approach to cure a temperate agricultural problem ought to be in terms of being as non-discriminatory and liberal as possible in character, rather than preferential. We are not very happy about preferential arrangements in whatever terms. This applies to temperate agriculture as much as to tropical agriculture.

4 A fourth principle would be that any solution that is attempted should take into account the right of an individual country to determine internal returns to producers. I have said earlier that this is one of the facts of life that we have to deal with; we think therefore it ought to be accepted as a principle which underlies any effort at reaching a particular solution relating to a

particular commodity. We feel that this is an unavoidable principle to adopt. But we feel, also, that we ought to recognize that a country following such a policy obligates itself to certain commitments. These would be, first of all, that the effect of a national policy not be such as to compromise or impair the traditional markets of traditional efficient exporters. There should be some effort to concern ourselves with the problem of production control or at least supply control at the market place, and that even where national programmes are developed, there is retained some guarantee of an outward-going nature and for liberal access to markets. Moreover, the international schemes developed, while considering the fact of particular national programmes, ought to be such as to encourage efficient producers and do something to inhibit the less efficient ones. I would say that this last point can be set out as a fifth principle in the sense of saying that international prices that are agreed upon or that are attempted ought to be reasonable in order to achieve this result of encouraging efficient producers and inhibiting less efficient producers from expending their production unduly.

That leaves five very general principles and this is by no means designed to be an exclusive list but rather indicative of the way in which we would like to approach a particular problem such as the one that we are concerned with here. I think as we reflect on these principles or on others which may be added, it is not difficult to come to some conclusions as to our approach with regard to the particular plans that are put forward, the particular schemes that are emerging in the Common Agricultural Policy of the Common Market or expanded Common Market or the proposal that M. Baumgartner has put forward or that may be put forward here in the course of these discussions.

Underlying all of this is our feeling that the measures that are developed must be trade-expansive rather than restrictive in character, not in the sense of trade for trade's sake, but rather because we feel that this implies a more efficient use of resources. Again, I do not mean this in a static sense of defining the lowest point on a cost curve, but in the dynamic sense of

adapting efficient resource use to the dynamic and rapidly changing situation in the face of a scientific and technological revolution. I think we can take these principles and others that may be added, or take M. Baumgartner's very interesting proposal for example, and evaluate the implications of these in terms of these principles and attempt to apply these principles to a particular proposal, such as M. Baumgartner's. Certainly the relationship between the concessional and commercial market aspects fit very closely into the kind of thing I have said. The question of the price level that may be indicated can be evaluated in terms of the general principles that I have suggested. The problem of whether or not a scheme of this type is developed with or without production controls can be evaluated on the strength of these principles. The question of access to markets for traditional producers becomes rather clear in terms of these principles. Even the concept of a variable levy in terms of which the Common Agricultural Policy is developing can be evaluated in these terms, and the price concept which forms an integral and important part of M. Baumgartner's proposal can be fitted into these principles that we have suggested.

Mr. Chairman, this is all that I would like to say at the beginning of this meeting. We look upon this as a beginning of some reflection on our part on this problem and we would suggest that perhaps as we plan out the work of this week that we might try to go a bit further into the development of these principles and then, seeing how far we have got, we might determine whether or not we can perhaps establish one or two working groups that might, with regard to wheat on the one hand and feedgrains on the other, attempt to develop some more specific proposals in which these or whatever principles can be agreed upon here are applied to the largest extent possible. Thank you.

HV'

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

C O N F I D E N T I A L
Spec(63)175
18 June 1963

Group on Cereals

At the informal meeting of members of the Group on 22 May 1963, members were invited to submit observations or proposals which could be circulated in advance of the meeting of the Group on 24 June 1963. The Government of the United States has submitted a paper which is circulated herewith to the members of the Group for their information.

UNITED STATES SUBMISSION TO MEMBERS OF THE GROUP ON CEREALS FOR THE MEETING, JUNE 24-28, 1963

I. World Grain Situation

The principal characteristic of the world grain situation is one of great imbalance between supply and demand. This imbalance has threatened the attainment of such worthy objectives as: maintenance of world grain trade, access to commercial markets for efficient producers, stability of prices, and economic growth of individual countries. Indicative of the large imbalance between production and consumption is the large increase in grain stocks over the past decade.

Grain Stocks of Four Major Exporters, July 1

Year	Wheat	Feed grains	All grains
	Million M.T.	Million M.T.	Million M.T.
1951	22	46	68
1952	17	38	55
1953	35	49	84
1954	52	53	105
1955	53	57	110
1956	54	64	118
1957	53	70	123
1958	49	75	124
1959	59	80	139
1960	59	83	142
1961	63	91	154
1962	52	79	131

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division

In every year between 1952 and 1961 stocks of all grain increased. And even though 1962 stocks declined significantly, they were still almost double the 1951 stocks. Projections suggest that the imbalances between production and consumption will continue through the 1960's. For example, FAO projections suggest 1.8 per cent average annual increase in grain consumption under a low income assumption. In contrast production increases were projected to be 2.1 per cent per year. Under the high income assumption the difference is even greater - a 1.9 per cent consumption increase per year and a 2.5 per cent production increase per year.

Since the early 1950's concessional export sales of wheat have become increasingly important. Annual average commercial wheat exports have increased only 3 million metric tons in this period while concessional sales have increased 9 million metric tons. In the 1959-60 through 1961-62 years concessional sales were 32 per cent of the world's wheat exports. On the other hand, concessional sales of feed grains have been of lesser importance.

World Grain Production and Exports

Grain and period	Production	Exports			
		Total	Commercial	Concessional 1/	Percent Concessional
	Million metric tons				
WHEAT:					
Average					
1951/52-1953/54	196	26	23	3	12
1955/56-1957/58	207	31	22	9	29
1959/60-1961/62	220	38	26	12	32
FEED GRAINS:					
Average					
1951/52-1953/54	293	15	n.a.	n.a.	--
1955/56-1957/58	323	18	14	2/4	22
1959/60-1961/62	352	25	22	2/3	12

1/ Includes only sales under U.S. P.L.480 and Canadian Special Programs. IWC Secretariat Paper No.2, Jan. 1962, "Trade Arrangements Involving Wheat" shows that 52 per cent of all wheat in World trade (1957/58 - 1960/61) was covered by some type of trade arrangement.

2/ Includes sales under U.S. P.L.480 only.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division

Although concessional sales of grain have increased sharply in the 1950's, the potentials for increasing these sales are limited. Studies and experience indicate that concessional sales are limited by the following conditions in recipient countries.

1. The potential adverse effects of increased concessional sales on agricultural production.
2. The limitations of consumer purchasing power.
3. The limited capacity of handling and distributing facilities.

Further, there are significant limitations on the amount of agricultural commodities that can be utilized in worthwhile auxiliary type programs such as school lunch, work relief, and livestock improvement projects.

High support prices without production restrictions have in many countries given producers unwarranted incentives to increase grain production. At the same time, some countries have had restrictions on production or substantially lower producer prices. Thus the world grain situation is also characterized by a wide disparity between prices received by producers for grain in different countries. The following wheat prices give some indication of this disparity:

Average Wheat Prices Received by Producers, 1960-61 and 1961-62

Country	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
	Dol./M.T.	Dol./M.T.	Dol./bu.	Dol./bu
Canada	53.65	58.42	1.46	1.59
United States	63.94	67.24	1.74	1.83
Australia	50.70	56.58	1.38	1.54
West Germany	102.15	108.03	2.78	2.94
France	76.79	81.94	2.09	2.23
Italy	119.78	105.45	3.26	2.87
United Kingdom	72.50	72.14	1.97	1.96
Argentina	1/	1/ 39.04	1/	1/ 1.06

1/ On the basis of $.00908 = 1 peso (free market exchange rate 1962). Because of anomalies in exchange rates 1960-61 prices were not calculated. The applicable prices in pesos were 380 per 100 kg., 1960-61; 430 per 100 kg., 1961-62.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division

To maintain the individual producer price levels countries have imposed tariffs and levies ranging as high as 100 per cent of c.i.f. prices. In addition a variety of other restrictions such as mixing requirements, licences and quotas have been employed to restrict access to several important countries.

These restrictions indicate one of the basic problems involved in international trade of grain: how to reconcile national price support programs with the maintenance of a multilateral system of expanding world trade and efficient use of world agricultural resources.

II. U.S. Grain Problems and Programs

Production of both feed grains and wheat in the U.S. continues to be characterized by potential excess capacity and by rapid increases in productivity. The total supply of grains includes heavy carryover stocks from the excessive production in the 1950's. Excess supplies have been materially reduced, however, in the past two years.

Under the Emergency Feed Grain Program enacted in 1961 and extended with minor changes to the 1962 and 1963 crops, total stocks of feed grains have been reduced from 85 million tons in October 1961 to about 60 million tons expected on October 1 this year. Increased exports contributed also to this result. Further reductions appear to be assured. The emergency program for 1962 and 1963 crop wheat coupled with large exports in 1961, resulted also in a reduction in U.S. stocks of wheat. By June 30, 1964, U.S. wheat stocks are now expected to be about 1,100 million bushels, 300 million bushels lower than the peak level on July 1, 1961.

Feed grains	1960	1961	1962*
Acreage harvested (million)	127.8	106.3	103.8
Production (mil. tons)	155.6	140.6	143.1
Domestic utilization (mil.tons)	133.6	135.7	138.8
Exports (mil. tons)	12.2	17.6	15.5
Year end carryover (mil.tons)	84.7	71.8	61.0
Wheat			
Acreage harvested (million)	51.9	51.6	43.5
Production (mil.bu.)	1,357	1,244	1,305
Domestic utilization (mil.bu.)	606	628	607
Exports (mil.bu.)	662	719	615
Year end carryover (mil.bu.)	1,411	1,305	1,180

* Preliminary

The excessive production which characterized the 1950's is being overcome by diverting a substantial part of the acreage formerly in grains to non-productive uses. This is being done, in the case of feed grains, by Government payments to farmers large enough to replace the net income farmers would have earned had the land been in production. Those payments amounted to $1.6 billion for 1961 and 1962 crops. The United States is not in a unique position in this respect.

In the case of wheat, the same system of voluntary acreage reduction was applied in 1962 based on a national acreage allotment of 49.5 million acres, and in 1963, based on a 55 million acre national acreage allotment. Payments to farmers in 1962 and 1963 were about $290 million and $175 million respectively. The 1962 wheat crop was about 125 million bushels below disappearance; the 1963 crop, currently estimated at 1.1 billion bushels will be about 10 per cent short of expected disappearance.

If the feed grain program had not been in effect for the 1961-63 crops, stocks October 1, 1964 would have been about 113 million tons. Wheat stocks would have risen also, but not so sharply as feed grains.

There is no evidence that the tendency for grain yields to increase substantially will moderate. Corn yields have reached record highs in recent years; U.S. projections of future program needs for feed grains and wheat are based on estimates that yields per acre will continue to rise. Thus the potential for excessive production not only remains but, may be increasing in the U.S. This makes the programs to limit grain production even more important if domestic prices and incomes are to be supported, and if world grain prices are to be maintained near present levels.

Feed Grain Program. On May 20, the President signed into law a bill extending the voluntary feed grain program to the 1964 and 1965 crops. This bill provides a broad discretionary authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to offer incentive payments to farmers in order to reduce the acreage and production of feed grains, and to establish price support levels between 65 and 90 per cent of parity. Incentive payments may be

of two types:

(a) Payments made as a part of price support to producers who direct a portion of their acreage from grains. In the 1963 feed grain program, this type of payment amounts to 18 cents per bushel applied to normal production on the reduced acreage of corn; comparable payments are made for barley and sorghum grain. These payments - although technically price support - are in fact a major part of the incentive to participate in the acreage reduction program.

(b) Payments made on the acreage diverted from production. In the 1963 feed grain program, this payment amounts to 20 per cent of the normal value of production on such acreage; it may be as high as 50 per cent under the law.

Although price support levels for feed grains for the 1964 crop will not be established for some time, the Secretary of Agriculture indicated to the Congress prior to enactment of the feed grain bill that both the price support levels and the price support payments would be at levels comparable to those in effect for 1963.

It is expected that the operation of the 1963 feed grain program will reduce feed grain stocks in the U.S. to around 50 million tons by October 1964. This is near the level now considered to be a minimum reserve level for feed grains. When that is achieved, the program will be operated so that the acreage diverted each year will be great enough to just maintain the carryover. There is also provision for waiving the acreage diversion program in the event feed grain supplies are not expected to be excessive.

Wheat Program. U.S. wheat farmers voting in a referendum May 21 did not approve marketing quotas. As a result of the referendum, price supports for wheat of the 1964 crop will be at 50 per cent of parity for producers who do not exceed their acreage allotments. Although acreage allotments continue as announced, loss of price support is the only major sanction against planting excess of farm allotments. The outcome of the referendum does not alter the commitment of the U.S. to a program which will limit grain production and reduce surpluses to needed reserve levels.

The national average price support level will be about $1.25 per bushel, assuming, of course, that legislation is not enacted to modify present law. No firm estimate can be made now of the percentage of the crop which will be eligible for this lower price support, but it is expected that a majority of wheat producers will exceed their acreage allotments in 1964. Wheat prices in the U.S. are expected to average near $1.10 per bushel at the farm in 1964, and will be subject to usual seasonal and quality variations. This average price estimate could be influenced in either direction by abnormal crop outturn, or if most farmers were to comply with their acreage allotments, contrary to expectations.

The farm price for hard wheat of ordinary protein content in the U.S., equivalent to the minimum price of $1.62½ per bushel for No.1 Manitoba Northern wheat in storage at Ft. Williams, is about $1.15 per bushel. Since the average farm price is expected to fall below the equivalent of the IWA minimum, seasonal low prices may be substantially below the minimum.

The U.S. wheat program, however, is a continuing program. For the 1965 crop and for subsequent crops, acreage restrictions must be invoked if wheat supplies are excessive, as indicated in the Secretary's statement of May 22:

"If, however, supplies of wheat in 1963-64 prove to be excessive the Secretary of Agriculture under the law must proclaim a national marketing quota and a national acreage allotment for the 1965 crop of wheat prior to April 15, 1964. And a referendum must by law then be held within 60 days after such a marketing quota is announced to determine if two-thirds of the wheat farmers support quotas."

Whether or not effective acreage restrictions for wheat are approved for 1965, the feed grain program does apply to the 1965 crop.

Regarding the place of the U.S. in the world wheat trade, the Secretary of Agriculture stated on May 23:

"The United States expects not only to fulfill its obligations (under the IWA) by not exporting at prices below the minimum, but also to continue to realize the benefits of the agreement by exporting at prices in line with prices at which other IWA exporting countries are selling wheat. In the past year, U.S. sales under the IWA have been made at prices near the middle of the IWA range ..."

As indicated above, U.S. prices are expected to range below the IWA minimum price equivalent. This would eliminate export payments by the U.S., and would terminate the present means of maintaining export prices at the prevailing level within the International Wheat Agreement price range, and competitive with export prices of other world suppliers.

If the U.S. were to export wheat at such prices, it would be in default of its obligation under the Agreement. The Secretary of Agriculture has stated that this will not occur, and that the authority under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended, will be utilized to maintain United States export prices at a level which will fulfil the obligations of the United States, and furthermore, obtain the benefits under the Agreement.

The Wheat Program in question relates to the 1964 crop and the ensuing 1964-65 marketing year. This is the final year of the 1962 Wheat Agreement - it will expire July 31, 1965. The authority granted to the President and his designates in the Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended, likewise will expire July 31, 1965.

U.S. Food for Peace Programs:

The U.S. Government assists developing countries by providing wheat and feed grains under Food for Peace Programs (Public Law 480). Exports under these programs substantially reduced U.S. carryover stocks, particularly wheat stocks, below what they would have been otherwise. Most of these exports have been under Title I of PL.480 (sales for foreign currencies), with lesser quantities donated under Titles II and III and shipped under the barter provisions of Title III. A more recent provision, Title IV, permits sales to friendly countries with repayment in dollars in up to twenty years. This provision is becoming increasingly important and it is expected that a number of countries will graduate from Title I to Title IV programs as their economies improve.

U.S. Grain Exports under Government Programs

Grain and year	Total	Commercial	Government programs	Percent programs
	..... Thousand Metric Tons			
Wheat:				
1954-55	7,447.2	3,146.4	4,300.8	58
1955-56	9,404.8	2,854.2	6,550.6	70
1956-57	14,930.2	4,721.7	10,209.1	68
1957-58	10,951.5	4,236.1	6,715.4	61
1958-59	12,065.9	3,819.6	8,246.3	68
1959-60	13,875.3	3,681.6	10,193.7	73
1960-61	18,021.4	5,564.3	12,457.1	69
1961-62	19,551.8	6,187.0	13,364.8	68

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division

U.S. Grain Exports under Government Programs

Grain and year	Total	Commercial	Government programs	Percent programs
	..... Thousand Metric Tons			
Feed grains:				
1954-55	4,135.7	3,149.8	985.9	24
1955-56	7,686.3	3,112.9	4,573.4	60
1956-57	6,372.8	2,580.0	3,792.8	60
1957-58	8,443.1	6,428.5	2,014.6	24
1958-59	10,889.5	8,546.7	2,342.8	22
1959-60	11,593.8	8,490.3	3,103.5	27
1960-61	11,439.3	8,666.3	2,773.0	24
1961-62	14,673.4	11,572.8	3,100.6	21

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division

III - United States Proposals

Against the background outlined above of (a) the world grain situation characterized by great imbalance between supply and demand at present prices, widespread uneconomical national production, marked producer price disparities, the rapid growth of productivity as a result of the application of modern technology and capital intensive farming, the existance of large stocks and surplus production in some areas, acute grain shortages in other areas, and physical limitations on surplus disposal; (b) the United States domestic problems and programs characterized by an effort to maintain farmer income and to control production through supply management techniques in order to meet reasonable consumption, commercial export and economic development assistance objectives, and (c) existing international obligations embodied in the GATT, the International Wheat Agreement, and the UN-FAO World Food Program, it is appropriate to outline the United States proposals as to how the more significant world cereals problems might be dealt with in the GATT negotiations. These proposals may be sketched by examining in turn the following four questions:

What should be our objectives?

How should we go about our work?

What should be the substantive content of the arrangements arrived at?

What should be the priorities and timetable for our work?

What should be our objectives?

Our objectives are clear. The GATT Ministers at their 1961 meeting asked that procedures be developed "to establish the basis for the negotiation of practical measures for the creation of acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural commodities."

This year our Ministers agreed the purpose of the Special Group on Cereals should be "to negotiate appropriate arrangements"..."for access to world markets for agricultural products in furtherance of a significant development and expansion of world trade."

The result of these negotiations should be a durable and binding GATT agreement, set in the context of the general trade settlement, covering both wheat and feedgrains---an agreement which would set in motion the transformation of national policies toward a more rational and mutually beneficial pattern of world grain production and trade.

In the view of the United States Government, we should seek to accomplish this bearing in mind the desirability of promoting eventual global supply-demand balance through equilibrium prices or effective supply control or both as appropriate. Furthermore, we believe that if a more rational pattern of world cereals production and trade is to be achieved, due attention must be paid to the principle of comparative advantage and to the desirability for the world as a whole that grain production be gradually concentrated in the areas of more efficient production.

The United States considers the work of the Cereals Group to be crucial for the success of the general trade negotiations. The United States could not contemplate concluding the trade negotiations without a satisfactory settlement of agricultural issues, particularly those concerning trade in cereals, and we believe this view is shared by many other participants in these negotiations.

How should we go about our work?

The United States proposes that in these negotiations we must both reinvigorate the traditional international approaches to the problems of grain trade and develop a bold new approach by negotiating common understandings regarding the crucial elements of our domestic policies. As Governor Herter said on May 17 in his address to the GATT Ministerial Meeting, the United States "is prepared to negotiate within the context of such (international commodity) agreements its production, price, export and import policies on a reciprocal basis." The United States welcomed both the statement, made by Mr. Schaus, the President of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community, that "any elements which might effect the equilibrium of world agricultural markets should not be excluded a priori from the negotiation," and the statement made by Vice President Mansholt of the Commission of the European Economic Community, that the agricultural negotiations should deal with the "basic elements that are decisive" and that of these, for cereals, "price policy is decisive" for domestic production as well as for trade.

Obviously as we begin our negotiations we must take the world as we find it. But surely we should agree that Government action should not be permitted adversely to affect existing trade during the period in which broader commodity arrangements are being negotiated.

Having accomplished this essential first step, designed to at least prevent any further deterioration in the world grains situation, we should develop a comprehensive world grains agreement. In order to facilitate this latter task, it would be appropriate at the first meeting of the Special Cereals Group to begin an exchange of ideas concerning the substantive content of such an agreement.

What should be the substantive content of the arrangements arrived at?

World Grains Agreement

The United States believes that a World Grains Agreement should be negotiated which would deal in as an effective and rational fashion as possible with major policy questions relating to the production, pricing, and trade for both wheat and the feedgrains. While United States views on these questions are fairly tentative, the following ideas are advanced as a basis for initial discussion and subsequent negotiation in the light of the reactions of other members of the Special Group on Cereals. In any case, we should work together to identify those "decisive elements" to which Mr. Mansholt has referred. In our view they are essentially price and supply management measures.

The United States believes that in a World Grains Agreement a major effort should be made to deal with these "decisive elements". In addition, an Agreement should improve upon the more traditional techniques incorporated in past international understandings regarding grain trade.

Traditional Techniques

In the past, tariff levels relating to grains trade have been negotiated both in and out of the GATT. Tariffs, to the extent relevant, should also be dealt with in the proposed World Grains Agreement in conjunction with the general trade negotiations. In addition, such analogous protective devices as import quotas, mixing regulations, variable import levies, skimming charges, producer incentive or deficiency payments, and directed purchases should be the subject of negotiations. For example, it might be desirable to negotiate a bound maximum for each variable levy, expressed as a percentage of cif prices, and to negotiate scheduled reductions in incentive payments.

The approaches embodied in the International Wheat Agreement and other standard commodity agreements should be adapted and improve; thus tighter and more meaningful importer and exporter obligations regarding quantities of grains entering into international trade as well as international trading price ranges for various grains should be negotiated. At the same time, minimum import or effective export offer prices might also be negotiated.

Domestic Policies

The policies of national governments and of the European Economic Community relating to the levels of price supports, intervention prices or equivalent government price policies as well as to supply management practices, including Production subsidies, should be subject to negotiation. The general range of considerations which arise here is, of course, the major new element with which it is proposed to deal in these negotiations.

Many factors govern levels of production, which when placed against market demand and final consumption basically determine the magnitude of trade flows, stock changes and surplus disposal operations. Of these factors, some such as weather, soil endowment and real production costs are subject to government policy control or influence only to a small degree. But some policy decisions are of capital importance in influencing production. Indeed, for the major grains, domestic price and supply management policies are the key variables governing production, which are subject to government control, and which are therefore negotiable internationally.

The United States must emphasize the absolute need to include in any commodity arrangement effective measures of supply limitation. The production possibilities of world agriculture, given the existing price, subsidy and supply programs, simply exceed possible outlets for the foreseeable future. Supplies must be brought more nearly in line with disappearance by eliminating programs that have the effect of increasing grain out-put or by adopting programs of supply management to offset the output increasing effects of high support or intervention prices or subsidies on production factors or output.

The growing interdependence within the Free World community of nations, we believe, imposes on us all - whether importers or exporters - the international obligation to develop domestic agricultural programs within a rational/context. It will be increasingly difficult, for example, to convince United States farmers that they should accept limits on their productive efforts if at the same time farmers in other major producing countries are expanding their production of identical or similar products with government encouragement.

Other Matters for Negotiation

In addition, it would be for consideration whether other matters which relate both to domestic and traditional international concerns should not be the subject of negotiations. It is the U.S. view that in some cases they should. For example, export subsidies, stockpile policy, and surplus disposal policy should also be dealt with by appropriate international understandings.

The United States could contemplate the gradual elimination of export subsidies.

The United States also believes that the UN-FAO World Food Program is capable of further development as an international mechanism for distributing grain in order to combat hunger and promote economic development. We suggest that all grain producers, including importers as well as exporters, commit themselves to minimum quantity contributions as well as to a given fraction of production in excess of existing levels.

If the negotiations on these complex matters are to be guided to useful conclusions, compatible with the objectives discussed above, it might also be well to give some consideration to what an equilibrium world grain price and an economically rational production pattern might be. Obviously, adjustments in the direction of such an ideal could only be made gradually and its achievement might be a matter of decades, since progress toward this objective must be through means which are compatible with the maintenance of farm income and the welfare of people engaged in farming. But some such benchmarks, if agreement could be reached concerning them, might facilitate the work of the Special Cereals Group.

Initial Arrangements

Since it will obviously be a lengthy process to negotiate a World Grains Agreement, the United States proposes that the members of the Special Cereals Group should immediately undertake on a reciprocal basis to take no additional measures which will further restrict world trade in cereals. Specifically, the members should exchange assurances that they will avoid measures which would directly increase the level of protection or the margins of preferences at present maintained in the major national and regional cereals markets. If a party to these negotiations were, nevertheless, to change its present system of providing for protection or maintaining preference margins, it should be agreed in advance that in these circumstances that party would

guarantee on a global non-discriminatory basis that the share of total consumption in its market derived from imports would be maintained.

In the view of the United States Government, it would also be desirable for parties to this negotiation to agree that pending completion of the negotiation of long-term arrangements no Government would increase its domestic support or intervention prices or the equivalent thereof. It should be provided that if, nevertheless, domestic decisions were taken to raise the level of support or intervention prices confounded by Government action, then such decisions should be accompanied by assurances, in the case of importers, that the global level of imports of the grain in question would be maintained and, in the case of exporters, that supply-management measures would be instituted intended to prevent an expansion of production.

What should be the priorities and timetable for our work?

If the work of the Special Cereals Group is to produce mutually acceptable results, it will have to be carried out in strict accord with a timetable compatible both with the magnitude of the task and with the overall negotiating plan for the GATT General Trade Negotiations. As the United States has previously indicated, the success of the overall trade negotiations depends on achievement of a package including mutually satisfactory arrangements for agricultural trade as well as for industrial products.

Accordingly, the United States suggests that the Group agree on a set of priorities and on a timetable. It suggests the following:

At its first meeting, discussions should begin concerning the possible nature and content of long-term grains arrangements and agreement should be reached regarding the immediate assurances to be exchanged by members of the Group in order to prevent the situation with which they are charged to deal from deteriorating further.

By August 1, 1963, the Special Cereals Group should reach agreement on guidelines concerning the major substantive policy areas to be included in a world grains agreement together with sufficient specificity concerning the major headings to permit the preparation of a draft agreement by the Secretariat in cooperation with a small drafting group.

By May 4, 1964, i.e., the date on which the Ministers have agreed that the comprehensive trade negotiations should begin, a complete draft agreement with, where necessary, alternative formulations of the various articles, should be available for negotiation.

By July 1, 1964, decisions should be taken concerning the affected countries and also concerning the relationship between the proposed World Grains Agreement and the renewal of the expiring International Wheat Agreement.

The agreement should be signed and open for ratification by the time the general trade negotiations are completed. In this way it could enter into force upon or before the expiration on July 31, 1965, of the International Wheat Agreement.

Conclusions

The United States is aware of the importance and the magnitude of the task upon which members of the Special Cereals Group are now embarking. It is in brief no less than a major international attempt in the interest of the world as a whole to set in motion the transformation of national policies which at present too often tend toward domestic autarky and international anarchy. In the interest of all, the U.S. proposes to play its full part in seeking a more economically rational and mutually beneficial pattern of world grains production and trade. In the opinion of the United States, the arrangements we seek to negotiate should be designed in the light of both legitimate domestic requirements and of our mutual international responsibilities. They should facilitate a more rational pattern of production and encourage the broadest possible expansion of world trade.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

AUG 2? 1962

Mr. Eric Wyndham-White
Executive Secretary
GATT Secretariat
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Wyndham-White:

This is in response to an informal request by Mr. Grundelach to the United States delegation on the last day of the June meeting of the Cereals Group, for further information on the World Food Budget--why the study was undertaken and what were the major conclusions and findings?

In February 1961, the Secretary of Agriculture directed that a study of world food needs be undertaken and that a World Food Budget for 1962 and 1966 be prepared as first steps in a program to expand consumption of agricultural products abroad and to help provide a minimum, healthful, balanced diet for the world's people. Although the United States Department of Agriculture had been using the food balance approach to appraise food supplies and consumption levels in many countries for 15 years, this was the first sttempt to measure in realistic terms the extent of world food needs country-by-country.

The study involved projecting the world food supply situation--production, net imports or exports, utilization of supplies, and consumption, by commodity or groups of commodities--for the year ahead and five years ahead in about 100 countries. Expected national average consumption levels, in terms of calories, and grams of protein and fat per person per day, were measured against nutritional reference standards to single out countries with substandard diets and to determine the extent of the food gap, that is, how much additional food would be needed to raise average diets to nutritional reference standards.

National nutritional deficiencies in calories, and in grams of animal, pulse, and other protein and fat were translated into a few widely-used foods--wheat, nonfat dry milk, dry beans and peas, and vegetable oil. Summaries by region and for the world indicated the expected movement of supplies from surplus to deficit areas and projected changes in the world food budget and food gap. Projections included probable shipments from the United States under commercial and concessional sales.

Imports of wheat by the less developed countries were projected to increase from 11.7 million tons in 1958 to 20.8 million tons in 1962 and 25.3 million tons in 1966. An additional 29.8 million tons of wheat would have been required in 1958 to raise consumption of protein other than animal and pulse, and calories to the nutritional reference standards in the diet-deficit countries. The additional quantities needed in 1962 were estimated at 29.4 million tons and in 1966, 29.3 million tons.

There is no implication in the study that these additional 29 million tons could be supplied through imports. In fact, the study explicitly states the contrary. Page 26 of the report reads: "These tonnages are about as much as these regions can and are willing to receive and move into consumption. The remaining deficit, therefore, of over 29 million tons for each of the two years, cannot be further reduced by imports. Even if it could, it would seem unwise to create dependence on outside sources for a larger share of the food supply. The diet-deficit regions should, therefore, be encouraged and assisted to increase their own wheat and other cereal production, first to erase the nutritional shortage, and then to reduce imports. It is only by such means that the diet-deficit nations can assure the food supply essential for their survival, and establish the conditions necessary for economic growth and advancement of their material well-being."

This point is summarized in the highlights on page 6: "The nutritional gap can be closed only by increased production of food and the things that can be traded for food within the diet-deficit region."

In the section on the Far East, the area representing 85 percent of the food deficit, this point was re-emphasized. On page 51, the report states: "The food deficits for the Far East are much too large to be made up by imports. The great bulk must be filled by increased production within the region." Again on page 57, it states: "It is highly unlikely that the Far East will import enough food to bridge the gap between domestic production and a nutritional standard by 1966."

In addition to the 29 million ton deficit in wheat, the study showed for 1962 a deficit in animal protein equivalent to 1.5 million tons of nonfat dry milk, a pulse protein deficit of 150 thousand tons of dry beans and peas, and a fat deficit of 3.3 million tons of vegetable oil.

I hope this interpretation will be useful to the Secretariat.

You may also be interested in the enclosed paper entitled, Potential Uses of Farm Products as Aid to Developing Countries, which I am making before the Annual Meeting of the American Farm Economic Association on August 26, 1963. I believe the ideas and estimates in this paper are self-explanatory.

Sincerely yours,

Willard W. Cochrane

Willard W. Cochrane
Director, Agricultural Economics

Enclosure

POTENTIAL USES OF FARM PRODUCTS AS AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 1/

By

Willard W. Cochrane, Arthur B. Mackie
and Grover C. Chappell 2/

I

It is our purpose in this paper first, to refine the concept of the world food deficit by distinguishing between nutritional deficits and economic deficits. Second, we will classify the developing countries into two groups based on current growth rates, and then estimate future food needs for each grouping separately. Third, we will project food availabilities in each group of countries from domestic production and commercial imports and relate those food availabilities to requirements. Finally, we will attempt to develop a strategy for meeting the remaining deficits through food aid.

The concept of a nutritional deficit employed here is the familiar one used by USDA in the World Food Budget; i.e., a shortage of available calories and protein per capita to meet minimum physiological requirements for the maintenance of health and normal activities. 3/ With rapid economic growth the demand for food, over and above minimum nutritional requirements, exceeds prospective supplies in many developing countries. This tendency for food demand to outrace supplies during the early stages of economic growth, we define as an economic deficit -- a deficit which must be

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1/ Presented before the Annual Meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, August, 1963, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
2/ Director of Agricultural Economics, International Agricultural Economist, and Staff Economist, of the USDA, respectively.
3/ The World Food Budget - 1962 and 1966, Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 4, USDA, Washington, D. C., 1961.

met if these countries are to experience sustained growth at a rate commensurate with their potential and their aspirations.

The underdeveloped world is classified into two groups in this paper: (1) a group that is presently experiencing little or no economic development, and (2) a group that appears to have entered a period of significant and sustained economic growth. Future food needs for both groups of countries are projected upon commonly accepted estimates of income elasticities of demand and population growth. And we assume expanded programs of technical assistance on the production side, which permit our projections of domestic food production to increase significantly in the next two decades.

Fundamental to the analysis in this paper is the recognition that food production is critical to the growth process, and is limiting in its effect on the rate of economic growth in the developing countries. Today, there is a growing awareness of the role of agricultural production and food supplies in economic growth. 4/ The key role of food and agriculture is described in the recent USDA publication, "Agriculture and Economic Growth." 5/ In this paper we will try to carry previous analyses a few steps forward by disaggregating the total deficit problem and analyzing rates of production, trade and aid required to achieve an acceptable rate of economic growth in different developmental situations.

4/ See the paper of the Senior Author entitled "The World Food Budget: A Forward Look to 2000 and Beyond," WORLD FOOD FORUM PROCEEDINGS, USDA, Washington, D. C., 1962, pp. 86-96. Also various papers presented at the 1963 World Food Congress.

5/ Agriculture and Economic Growth, Agricultural Economics Report No. 28, ERS, USDA, Washington, 1963.

II

The magnitude of the total current world food deficit is well known. In 1961, the USDA estimated that it would require 1.1 billion bushels of wheat, 7.0 billion pounds of vegetable oils, 3.5 million bags of dry edible beans and 3.3 billion pounds of non-fat dry milk to bring the world food budget into balance. In 1962, we converted these quantities to dollar values of food at the farm level and made projections to the year 2000 and beyond. The results of that study showed that under rapid economic growth conditions the food deficit in developing countries would increase to about $27 billion in total by 1980. 6/

According to the Third World Food Survey made by the Food and Agriculture Organization, 10 to 15 percent of the world's population is undernourished, and up to 50 percent suffer from malnutrition. 7/ The FAO projects per capita incomes to increase at three percent per year through 1975, and estimates the income elasticity of demand to be 0.7. Under these conditions, the total food supply in developing countries would have to increase at an annual rate of 3.5 percent, animal foods by 4.8 percent and cereals by 2.04 percent to bring about a balance between requirements and supplies (see Table 1).

6/ See first reference cited in footnote 4.
7/ Third World Food Survey, Basic Study No. 11, FAO, Rome, 1963, pp. 43, 51.

If we take a less aggregative view of the world deficit problem and examine food needs by regions for major groups of products as shown in Table 1, we find that the Far East presents the largest challenge in terms of current and projected food needs. In 1960, this region had about three-fourths of the population of the underdeveloped world. Under the above economic growth assumption, the projected demand for total food, as well as animal protein foods, would expand faster in the Far East than in other regions. Both the population and income effects on total demand are greatest in this region. 8/ On the other hand, the FAO expects that the largest growth in demand for cereals will be in West and Central Africa and in the northern and western countries of South America.

The foregoing should demonstrate that developing countries are not homogeneous in their food deficit problems. Growth in the demand for food, as well as the ability of a country to meet this demand either by its own agricultural production or from international trade, varies from country to country. Generally, however, the nature of both the demand and supply of food can be meaningfully related to the stage of economic growth. For example, in countries well below the take-off stage in economic development, growth in per capita incomes and agricultural production is very slow. Food production increases slowly in these countries because of the lack of capital, low educational levels and a slow adoption of improved production

8/ For an illustration of the income and population effects on total demand for food see: Agricultural Commodities -- Projections for 1970, FAO, Rome, 1962, Appendix A, Tables M-5 and M-6.

technologies. Increases in total demand for food are primarily a function of population growth. But, since population growth is often rapid, food requirements increase faster than food supplies. Under such conditions, the nature of the food deficit in these countries is primarily nutritional.

On the other hand, countries experiencing a moderate to fast rate of growth in per capita incomes and agricultural production may have a food deficit problem that is both nutritional and economic. 9/ It is nutritional if the available supply of calories and proteins is inadequate when related to a minimum nutritional standard. It is economic when rapidly rising income per capita increases the total demand for food more rapidly than the supply of food. And ironically, once the take-off stage is passed, the economic food deficit has a tendency to widen with rapid and sustained economic growth.

Although different economic and social conditions in individual countries give rise to numerous variations in food deficit problems and frustrate generalizations regarding their solutions, we have attempted a delineation of the deficit problems in underdeveloped countries with respect to economic growth conditions. These results are presented in Table 2. The data in Table 2 represent 93 countries and account for about 99 percent of the world's population, agricultural production and income. We have divided the world into three groups: (1) developing countries with slow or no economic growth, (2) developing countries with moderate to rapid economic growth and (3) developed countries.

9/ Again, a nutritional deficit is simply a food shortage relative to a dietary standard. An economic deficit is a measure of the potential imbalance in demand and supply of food at prospective rates of economic development -- and thereby, in many situations a measure of additional food supplies necessary for growth.

The first group of countries is characterized by a high proportion of the gross national product originating in agriculture, a high rate of population growth and a slow rate of growth in both per capita incomes and agricultural production. The second group of countries, on the other hand, has a lower proportion of GNP derived from agriculture, a somewhat slower, but still rapid population growth, and moderate to fast rates of growth in per capita incomes and agricultural production. The third group includes the developed countries which are primarily industrialized economies; these have a slow rate of population growth, but relatively rapid growth rates in per capita incomes and agricultural production.

The analysis of the world food situation by 1980 for these country groupings shows that the potential food deficit will increase to a dollar value of $4.5 billion for the first group and to $21.1 billion for the second group--an increase of nearly four-fold and ten-fold, respectively (see Table 3). The larger income effect in the medium to rapid growth countries (2.1 versus 1.1 percent) results in a faster growth in demand (4.3 versus 3.5 percent) even though the population effect is smaller than for the slow growth countries. Thus, the rate of economic growth has an important effect on the rate of expansion in the total demand for food. And, as we shall see in the next section, the rate of economic growth directly affects the projected imbalance between the demand and supply for food in the two groups of countries. In contrast, without adequate supply controls or sharply lower prices, food surpluses in developed countries could increase from $1.4 billion to $25.3 billion by 1980 (see Table 3).

The meaning of this analysis is clear. If the food deficits in the developing countries are to be met over the next two decades, there will have to be great increases in domestic production, as well as great increases in the transfer of food from surplus areas to the underdeveloped countries, through both increased trade and aid. But how much of these deficits can be met by increased domestic food production and how much by commercial trade? An examination of these prospects is a prerequisite to the determination of the potential use of food as aid to the developing countries.

III

In the analysis of food needs for the medium to rapid growth group, we have assumed that population and national income will increase at the 1953-60 rate of 2.2 and 5.3 percent, respectively, for the next two decades (see Table 3). Food production per capita is projected to increase at 1.1 percent, compared with 0.7 percent during 1953-60. Under these growth conditions, and an assumed income elasticity of demand for food of 0.7, the total demand for food increases at an annual rate of 4.3 percent. At these rates, the demand for food exceeds food production by $21.1 billion by 1980 for this medium to rapid growth group. The projected rate of increase in food production is, however, sufficient to more than meet minimum nutritional standards. 10/ Thus, the food deficit for this grouping as of 1980 is entirely economic. It is a real deficit, however, in that if it is not met the rate of economic growth assumed here

10/ Per capita food production would exceed the minimum standard used in The World Food Budget even before 1970.

would not be realized. Rapid economic growth in the developing countries implies the availability of vastly larger supplies of food in those countries than present production plans call for; this is the important story of this paper.

The total food deficit for the slow growth countries, on the other hand, would increase to only $4.5 billion by 1980. Here again we have projected population growth at the 1953-60 rate, but have optimistically projected food production and income growth at slightly higher rates than in the past. With a projected annual rate of increase in per capita food production of 0.6 percent, food supplies from domestic production would be just about adequate to meet the minimum nutritional standards for these countries by 1975. 11/ And by 1980 with continued growth, a relatively small economic deficit of $4.5 billion opens up.

The implications of this analysis are: (1) if economic growth is achieved in the underdeveloped countries primarily through industrial growth with little or no increase in agricultural production, then the demand for food will outpace food supplies and create a tremendous food deficit problem; and (2) if agricultural production increases at about one-half the rate of industrial growth,

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11/ Food production per capita in these countries as of 1960 was $33; food consumption per capita of $36, or an increased supply of $3 per capita, would have met the minimum nutritional standard. The projected rate of growth of 0.6 percent in per capita food production would enable these countries to meet this minimum around 1975.

food supplies should be adequate to meet the caloric or nutritional deficits, but still will not be adequate to meet the rapidly growing economic deficit. In other words, rapid economic growth in the developing countries is not likely to solve the food deficit problem; it will solve the nutritional part of it, but in fact it is likely to contribute to a further widening of food deficits as the force of a high income elasticity expands food demand rapidly.

Now the question arises -- how much of the deficit can be met through increased commercial trade? For the underdeveloped countries as a group, imports of all commodities have increased about 12 percent for each 10 percent increase in income since 1938. 12/ During this time, agricultural imports have increased at about the same rate as growth in income; that is, the elasticity of agricultural imports per capita associated with changes in incomes was 1.09. If we assume that this relationship between growth in per capita incomes and agricultural imports will also hold through 1980, then food imports would increase by $8.8 billion in the rapidly developing countries, and by $2.1 billion in the slowly developing countries (see Table 4).

12/ Arthur B. Mackie, unpublished manuscript on Foreign Economic Development and the Demand for U.S. Farm Products, USDA, 1963.

Thus, $8.8 billion of the $21.1 billion food deficit could possibly be met by commercial food imports into the rapidly developing countries. Such a level of imports would still, however, leave an estimated food deficit of $12.3 billion that must be met by foreign food aid if continued economic growth is to be achieved in these countries. The comparable value of the unmet food deficit for the slowly developing countries is $2.4 billion. The combined value of these food deficits amounts to $14.7 billion, or about 10 times larger than the current U.S. food aid program.

The conclusions to be drawn from the above analysis are: (1) that increased domestic food production -- i.e., increased production above the historical 1953-60 rate -- would meet only about 55 percent of the projected food deficits, or $32 billion out of the total of $58 billion (see Table 4); (2) that increased commercial imports, associated with increased income and food production, would meet about 42 percent of the remaining $25.6 billion deficit; and (3) that increased food aid programs would be required to meet the remaining $14.7 billion food deficit. Thus, this residual share of the world food deficit as of 1980 suggests a major role for food aid programs in the future growth of these developing countries.

The magnitude of future food aid programs needed will depend, of course, upon the extent of economic growth achieved in these countries, but this in turn, as we have seen, will depend upon the extent of future food aid programs. Potential food needs -- total volumes and kinds of commodities -- vary greatly among the underdeveloped countries. Consequently, the role of food aid in the promotion of economic growth in the developing countries must vary with the specific situation. Implied in this concept of food aid is a strategy to meet particular economic conditions rather than the pursuit of a general overall plan or program. Let us therefore consider food aid strategy for the two groups of developing countries.

IV

For the slow growth countries, an appropriate strategy of food aid should take as a major objective the elimination of nutritional deficits as soon as possible. At this time, there are apparently critical factors other than food supply that are limiting economic growth in these countries. We all recognize that inadequate education, technical and administrative skills, and financial and commercial institutions serve to dampen the development process. And this lack must be overcome, if balanced growth is to be achieved. But the elimination of nutritional deficits over the next decade can do much to bring these countries to the "take-off" stage of economic growth.

The above objective is attainable. It would require no major change in the types of food aid involved -- only a moderate intensification of such programs. Since currently the growth potential in these countries is not large, there is little opportunity for an expansion of food aid through sales in the market place for either foreign currencies or long-term credit in hard currencies (Titles I and IV of P.L. 480). But a sustained effort to increase domestic food production, and to expand food aid through direct distribution, school lunch programs, and work projects promises to meet minimum nutritional needs in these countries prior to 1980.

There are, however, serious distributional bottlenecks that must be broken in order to attain the necessary expansion of direct food aid. These bottlenecks are real and of varying degrees of magnitude in different countries. But, in the main, they consist of (1) inadequate marketing facilities for the handling and storing of increased amounts of food, and (2) the lack of qualified personnel to supervise the distribution and use of food aid.

Nevertheless, a growing awareness of these problems is occurring as a result of greater experience with food aid programs and efforts such as the Freedom from Hunger campaign of the FAO. Thus, it now appears that private agencies, national governments, and international agencies can be marshalled to meet the nutritional deficit problems of these slow growth countries within the next 10 to 15 years.

In the rapidly growing countries, we can look ahead to a period in the very near future when nutritional deficits will have been met. The major objective of food aid in these countries thus must be the more difficult task of sustaining the present rate of economic development. If this is done, the nutritional problem can be rather easily met by increased domestic production of food and/or commercial imports. However, if our estimates of the income elasticity of demand for food are approximately correct, the demand for food in these countries will be greatly in excess of prospective domestic production in the late 1960's and 1970's.

The strategy of food aid in these countries should be to prepare for a rapid expansion of food aid mainly through quasi-commercial channels -- for example, Titles I and IV of P.L. 480. In addition, relatively low international prices for temperate zone food products would assist the needed expansion of commercial imports. But in fairness to countries that are major exporters of temperate zone food products, low prices should apply only to the imports of developing nations with higher prices applicable to the trade among developed countries. Such an organization of international trade might be accomplished by means of international commodity agreements.

The growing ability of this group of countries to compete in international trade, and the types of food aid appropriate for them, will continue to present serious problems of interference with normal patterns of commercial trade. These problems can be minimized if (1) food aid programs -- bilateral and multilateral -- are carefully drawn to avoid where possible the substitution of food aid for commercial sales, and (2) developed countries can accept a long-range view of interference with usual marketings. Recent research indicates the virtual impossibility of preventing some displacement of short run commercial sales through food aid for economic development. But this research also clearly demonstrates that in the long run, economic development in these countries will greatly increase commercial imports of food from the U.S. and other developed nations. 13/

The elasticity of demand for livestock products in the rapidly growing countries is high. Under these conditions, increased shipment of animal products under food aid programs would help to meet existing deficits. Food aid of this type would, however, be an inefficient way to meet the rapidly growing economic deficit for these items. Thus, a major reorientation of food aid for these countries should take the form of increased programming of feed grains to allow these countries to increase their own production of animal products. In most cases, food aid in the form of feed grains would need to be accompanied by a vastly expanded program of technical assistance in livestock production. Without such a program of technical assistance, much of this kind of food aid would be wasted.

13/ F. Ginor, Analysis and Assessment of the Economic Effect of the U.S. Public Law 480, Title I Program in Israel, Bank of Israel, Tel Aviv, Israel, Oct. 1961. See also the reference cited in footnote 12/.

Other specific opportunities for food aid in rapidly developing countries include: (1) the building up of national food stocks to meet variations in demands, (2) the control of inflation so that the degree of price stability needed for orderly planning in production and capital investment may be achieved, (3) the encouragement of domestic savings through price stability and the conservation of scarce foreign exchange earnings to reduce the need for a continued high level of food imports, and (4) the creation of social overhead capital through the use of food as a wage good for labor used to build schools, marketing facilities, dams and irrigation projects -- all of which add to the long-run productive capacity of the economy.

In short, the real needs for food aid in rapidly developing countries are two-fold. The first, and most often emphasized, is the need to control inflation so that all the benefits associated with price stability can be captured. These benefits of increased savings, capital investments, production, consumption and rising real incomes are the essential elements of the growth process. The second, is to increase the domestic production of agricultural products so that the major contributions of agriculture to general economic growth can be realized. The use of food aid to maximize these benefits requires a coordinated but flexible program involving constant experimentation and program evaluation to determine the optimum balance between aid programs emphasizing food supply and food production, and aid programs emphasizing industrial development.

Clearly, the expansion of food aid programs must be based on the objective of promoting economic development -- not as a surplus disposal program in a narrow sense. But the fact that several developed countries now have excess productive capacity in agriculture, and that the developed countries as a group could be running an aggregate food surplus amounting to ~~$36~~ $25.3 billion in 1980, is both fortunate and significant. In a general sense there is a strong likelihood that sufficient excess agricultural productive capacity will be in existence in 1980 among the developed countries to ~~more than~~ meet the expected world food deficit (see Table 3).

V

So far our analysis has indicated that the projected food deficits in developing countries can be met with increased domestic production, commercial trade and food aid. In other words, expected overall food production in the world appears to be adequate to meet projected world food needs. But there remains the problem of determining the specific means and methods of financing, storing, handling, and distributing food products to overcome the many obstacles and bottlenecks that will be encountered in the transfer of food of the magnitudes projected for 1980.

A mere expansion of existing food aid programs will not overcome the present handling and distribution bottlenecks to the effective utilization of that food aid. New methods and arrangements are needed to carry out enlarged food aid programs first to reach, or crack, the nutritional deficits in the slow growing areas and second, to cope with the economic deficits where development is rapid. And the development of these programs must not impinge upon the normal expansion of commercial trade and other forces sustaining economic growth in underdeveloped countries.

For example, the cost of food in increased food aid programs is by no means the only cost involved. Even if the developed countries bear the total cost of the food provided, and deliver it to the underdeveloped countries free of charge, its effective utilization still depends upon the removal of important distribution bottlenecks in those countries. Necessary marketing, storage, and distribution facilities can be financed only in part by the developing countries. Thus, the donation of food by developed countries may be of limited use if they do not invest still further in programs and facilities to insure the effective distribution and utilization of that food. And the lack of adequately trained civil service personnel to administer and supervise the orderly distribution of food commodities currently prohibits a major expansion of food aid programs in some developing countries.

Recently, the USDA has expanded its research in foreign economic development to determine the casual forces in agricultural development in the developing countries. The purpose of this work is to provide a basis for the Agency for International Development to improve its programs of technical assistance in agriculture. The results of this research should prove useful in tailoring future food aid efforts to the needs and opportunities for agricultural improvement.

But additional research is needed to determine: (1) what marketing facilities are most urgently needed, (2) what institutional and administration changes are required to break existing bottlenecks to effective food distribution, (3) what food products can be used most effectively, given the developmental situation in a country, (4) what are the desired combinations ~~or mix~~ of food aid with financial and technical assistance, and (5) what procedures are needed for financing development efforts consistent with partnership arrangements.

But research does not move or distribute food. New, revised, and improved action programs must follow such research. On the basis of such research, however:

1. The recipient countries will understand better what they are up against.

2. The donor countries will know what additional costs must be associated with food aid -- if that food aid is to be productive.
3. These ideas can be spelled out in contracts indicating:
   a. The use of foreign aid funds,
   b. The use of counterpart funds,
   c. The use of the financial resources of the recipient countries.

We cannot do this in one short paper. We do not have the knowledge, and we don't have the time or space even if we had the knowledge. This will be a continuing task for the next two decades as a very minimum.

But what must be recognized is that we are nearing the end of easily formulated food aid programs based purely on hunger. We are entering a more difficult phase where food aid can contribute greatly to economic growth, or it can create serious problems based on ill-conceived programs. We are entering the stage where food aid must be phased into development programs, large and small. If that phasing-in process is well done, the development processes will be sustained and augmented. If not, trade disruptions, growth interruptions, and scandalous waste can be the result.

Table 1. Effects of population and income growth on the demand for food in developing countries, 1975

Region	Population effect	Income effect			Total demand		
		Cereals	Animal food	Total food	Cereals	Animal food	Total food
	Annual growth rate to 1975, percent compounded						
Far East	2.00	0.00	2.97	1.62	2.00	4.97	3.62
South Asia	2.00	0.00	3.68	1.97	2.00	5.68	3.97
Southeastern Asia, Mainland	2.13	0.00	1.18	1.11	2.13	3.31	3.24
Eastern Asia	1.51	-0.19	1.80	.91	1.32	3.31	2.42
Southeastern Asia, Major islands	.82	0.60	2.90	1.55	1.45	3.73	2.40
China, mainland	2.08	0.00	3.20	1.67	2.08	5.28	3.75
Near East	2.13	-0.62	2.40	.93	1.51	4.52	3.06
Africa	1.69	0.64	3.25	1.26	2.33	4.94	2.95
North	2.37	-0.29	2.15	.94	2.08	4.52	3.31
West and Central	1.60	1.57	5.69	1.28	3.17	7.29	2.88
East and Southern	1.74	-0.14	1.29	.79	1.60	3.03	2.53
Latin America (excl. Argentina and Uruguay)	2.61	0.70	1.49	.80	3.31	4.10	3.41
Mexico & Central America	2.69	0.34	1.44	.72	3.03	4.13	3.41
Northern and Western countries of South America	2.45	2.18	1.30	.90	4.63	3.75	3.35
Brazil	2.76	0.00	1.70	.69	2.76	4.46	3.45
Total, low-calorie countries	2.04	0.00	2.73	1.44	2.04	4.77	3.48

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, Third World Food Survey, Basic Study No. 11, Rome, 1963.

Note: The above data were computed from the data given in Appendix 8. It should be pointed out here that the zero and negative income effects for cereals result from an arbitrary setting of food targets "to allow for the additional consumption of food stuffs from animal sources needed to meet the animal protein targets." See page 60 of the above report. For a discussion of the effects of population and income growth on total demand for food see: Agricultural Commodities - Projections for 1970, FAO, Rome, 1962 Appendix A.



Table 2 - Economic Growth Conditions in 93 Countries, 1953-1960

Type of Economic Growth	Number of countries	Average income per capita, 1960	Annual rate of growth, percent compounded, 1953-60			Population 1960	Calorie intake as a percent of requirement, 1960	Farm share of GNP
			Per capita incomes	Agri. production per capita	Total population			
	Number	U.S. Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Billion	Percent	Percent range
Developing countries:								
Slow growth countries 1/	32	100	1.0	.4	2.4	.6	93	25-73
Medium to rapid growth countries 2/	31	93	3.0	.7	2.2	1.5	91	6-63
Developed countries 3/	30	1,000	3.0	1.6	.9	.9	over 100	4-32
World 4/	93	367	2.8	1.0	1.9	3.0	100	4-73

1/ Includes: Afghanistan, Angola, Belgium Congo, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroun, Ceylon, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Liberia, Laos, Libya, Malaya, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, and Uganda. (Annual rate of growth of per capita incomes was less than 1.5 percent for all of these countries.)

2/ Includes: Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, China Mainland, China (Taiwan), Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Ghana, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Vietnam (South). (Annual rate of growth of per capita incomes was 1.5 percent or more in all of these countries.)

3/ Includes: North America, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, South Africa, and Europe including USSR.

4/ These 93 countries account for about 99 percent of the world's population, agricultural production and income.

(CORRECTED 8/22/63)

Table 3 - The World Food Situation: 1960 and 1980 (CORRECTED 8/22/63)

Item	Unit	Developed countries		Developing countries: Medium to rapid growth		Developing countries: Slow growth	
		1960	1980	1960	1980	1960	1980
Population	Billion	.9	1.09	1.5	2.32	.6	.96
Growth rate 1/	Percent	1.0		2.2		2.4	
National income	Bil. dols.	900	1950	140	390	60	130
Growth rate 1/	Percent	4.0		5.3		3.9	
Income per capita	Dollars	1000	1806	93	168	100	135
Growth rate 1/	Percent	3.0		3.0		1.5	
Food production, total 2/	Bil. dols.	72.5	121.0	48.0	92.3	19.8	35.7
Growth rate 1/	Percent	2.6		3.3		3.0	
Food production, per capita 2/	Dollars	80.5	111.0	32.0	39.8	33.0	37.2
Growth rate 1/	Percent	1.6		1.1		.6	
Food consumption, total	Bil. dols.	71.1	95.7	48.8	113.4	20.4	40.2
Growth rate 1/	Percent	1.5		4.3		3.5	
Food consumption, per capita	Dollars	79.0	88.6	32.5	48.9	34.0	41.9
Growth rate 1/	Percent	.6		2.1		1.1	
Income elasticity of demand		.2		.7		.7	
Food surplus	Bil. dols.	1.4	25.3	--	--	--	--
Food aid 3/	Bil. dols.	-1.4		+.8		+.6	
Estimated deficit	Bil. dols.	0	0	2.2	21.1	1.2	4.5
Nutritional deficit 4/	Bil. dols.	0	0	2.2	0	1.2	0

1/ Annual growth rate, percent compounded, 1960-1980.

2/ Food production data for 1960 are net food supplies, i.e., production + (imports - exports), while the data for 1980 are food production less exports. Imports of foods are estimated separately.

3/ The estimated value of food aid in 1960, primarily from the U. S.

4/ The value of the food required to meet the nutritional standards not met by existing food supplie

Table 4 - Food Deficits - 1980; Estimates Based on Projected Rates of Domestic Food Production and Commercial Imports 1/

Item	Rapidly Developing	Slowly Developing	Total
	(Billion dollars)		
Food Consumption	113.4	40.2	153.6
Food Production (53-60 Rate)	74.2	21.7	95.9
Food Deficit	39.2	18.5	57.7
Food Consumption	113.4	40.2	153.6
Food Production (Projected Rate)	92.3	35.7	128.0
Food Deficit	21.1	4.5	25.6
Increased Commercial Imports, Projected 2/	8.8	2.1	10.9
Remaining Food Deficit	12.3	2.4	14.7

1/ Growth in per capita incomes were assumed to be at the constant rate of 3.0 percent a year for the rapidly developing group but only 2.0 percent for the slowly developing group.

2/ Projections were based on the 1960 level of agricultural imports as reported by GATT, International Trade 1961, GENEVA, Sept. 1962, and the historical elasticity of imports of agricultural commodities as reported in the unpublished research cited in footnote 12.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

CONFIDENTIAL

Spec(63)299
14 November 1963

Group on Cereals

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES ON 12 NOVEMBER 1963

I. What should be our objective?

1. Our objectives are clear. The GATT Ministers at their 1961 meeting asked that procedures be developed "to establish the basis for the negotiation of practical measures for the creation of acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural commodities".

This year our Ministers agreed that the purpose of the Group on Cereals should be "to negotiate appropriate arrangements ... for access to world markets for agricultural products in furtherance of a significant development and expansion of world trade".

2. The result of these negotiations should be a durable and binding GATT agreement, set in the context of the general trade settlement, covering wheat, flour and coarse grains - an arrangement which would set in motion the transformation of national policies toward a more rational and mutually beneficial pattern of world grain production and trade.

3. It is the view of the United States Government that we should seek to accomplish this objective bearing in mind the desirability of promoting eventual global supply-demand balance through equilibrium prices or effective supply control, or both as appropriate. Furthermore, we believe that if a more rational pattern of world cereals production and trade is to be achieved, due attention must be paid to the principle of comparative advantage and to the desirability for the world as a whole that grain production be gradually concentrated in the areas of more efficient production.

II. How shall we go about our work?

4. Naturally we must take the world as we find it. My Government is not prepared to recommend to others more drastic measures than it is willing to adopt itself. Certainly we are not prepared to recommend the dismantling of all agricultural price and income support measures. We believe we can and must make a start in reconciling these programmes with the objectives of trade liberalization and improved market opportunities for low cost efficient producers.

5. A significant beginning would be made if we set as an immediate objective preventing further deterioration in trade resulting from the artificial stimulation of production behind protective walls.

In practical terms this would be accomplished by each major importer committing itself to maintenance of the share that grain imports represent of total consumption in a recent base period. We would even suggest that this commitment be undertaken as a provisional arrangement, pending the negotiations of more permanent long-term arrangements that achieve a significant reduction in barriers.

III. Methods

6. The achievement of our objectives, as Dr. Mansholt and others have pointed out, involves us directly in national agricultural policies.

7. Internal prices are a key element in fulfilling our objectives. We do not say that it is the only element, but certainly internal prices and income supports for grain products are crucial. Given the world grain situation as we find it we believe that internal price levels would need to be supplemented by other obligations such as supply or marketing limitations, non-commercial sales, and surplus disposal. This is true for both importers and exporters.

8. If prices are set at levels that call forth excessive and unmanageable production, then our problem may be insuperable. We would face the prospect of a worsening of the supply-demand imbalance that has characterized the world grain situation in recent years.

9. I say this in spite of the new demands that have recently been revealed to exist in the communist bloc countries. Even though this demand may prove to be a significant factor in the world grains situation for several years, it would be a mistake to assume that it will be persistent and durable enough to solve the problems which were responsible for the establishment of this Group.

10. It is our view that recent developments have not significantly altered the context in which our Group must perform its work. For the foreseeable future we believe that there will be a strong tendency for grain production in the developed countries of the world to exceed possible outlets including both commercial and non-commercial needs.

11. As an exporter, therefore, we attach great importance to the level of prices and income supports maintained in importing countries. They must be established at moderate levels that give reasonable protection to commercial producers without providing undue encouragement to expand production.

12. The particular level of prices that accomplishes this objective would, we think, have to be determined in the context of the social and economic conditions prevailing in each consuming area. One factor that should be kept in mind is the structure of agriculture that exists. In this connexion, there

is a basic pattern more or less common to all developed countries at least. This is a sharp variation in the size and efficiency of farms. In nearly every country there is a large segment of the farm population who contribute little to commercial supplies. Theirs is largely a subsistence operation. The situation in the United States is perhaps more dramatic but not unusual. We estimate that less than one half of our farmers account for 90 per cent of cash farm marketings. The proportion may vary, but in every country there exists a large segment whose income cannot be significantly helped by price and income supports on the products they sell.

13. To set prices with the goal in mind of helping these farmers means that larger and more efficient farmers are given unnecessary profits and a strong incentive to expand production.

14. As an exporter of grains we would therefore propose that the level of producer returns in major grain importing countries such as the European Community and the United Kingdom be subject to negotiation and bound at moderate levels in the Arrangement.

15. As a point of departure, as already indicated, we should seek no change upward from present levels. For the Community this would mean the adoption of prices at existing French levels. Various investigations that have been conducted clearly indicate that even prices at recent French levels would only maintain trade - not expand it. A higher Community price level would further stimulate production at the expense of imports. We doubt that prices at the French level alone would be sufficient to assure that grain exporters would maintain their present share of the Community market.

16. The Community itself has prepared a study which makes possible an appraisal of increased grain prices on EEC grain production and therefore EEC grain import needs. The study to which I refer is "Perspectives 1970" (Etude $10, EEC, 1962). This study concentrated on the effects of grain price increases on French production. French grain production in 1970 was projected at 32.3 million tons, if producer prices were increased 20 per cent or more from pre-CAP levels. Production of 26.6 million tons was projected if prices were left unchanged.

17. In terms of net imports these projections suggest that EEC net imports by 1970 would be approximately equal to pre-CAP levels at 8 to 10 million tons with pre-CAP French prices. Exporter shares would be reduced. But the EEC net imports of grain would drop to 3 to 4 million tons by 1970 if the higher prices were employed.

18. In the United Kingdom there has been a long-time erosion of the importers' share of domestic consumption. In the pre-war period grain imports supplied 70 per cent of consumption. In recent years, however, it has been approximately 50 per cent.

19. It should be clear that with regard to importer price levels and especially EEC price levels, the United States would not expect other parties to an Agreement to embark on any specific course of action that did not involve reciprocal obligations. We cannot expect uniform national policies throughout the world. However, as indicated in paragraph 16 of TN.64/Ce/1 it would not be necessary for all countries to undertake the same commitments or techniques. But if a WGA is to achieve the objective of expanded trade, the overall national policies of all countries must be geared to that end.

20. There may be interest on the part of other delegates in internal price policies of the United States. The United States has undertaken substantial changes in its internal wheat price arrangements in the past year. For example, under the programme proposed to farmers but rejected by them in May 1963, producers would have received wheat price support above world market levels on only 80 per cent of normal production, instead of on total production. It is now expected that United States wheat producers for 1964-65 will be guaranteed a price nearly 10 per cent below world levels - about $1.25 per bushel at the farm gate. Barring legislative changes, the same alternatives will be made available to producers in future years.

21. United States prices of coarse grains are competitive in world markets without subsidies. Thus United States producers' returns are competitive with world prices. For 1963 through 1965, producers are eligible for payments over and above market prices, but only on the condition that they reduce acreage by 20 per cent.

22. The United States expects to continue to balance demand and supply in cereals by programmes which limit grain production for the immediate future. Authority for this is now available. Continuation of this authority cannot be assured, however, particularly in view of the world-wide tendency to unlimited production. Reciprocal actions by importers and exporting countries may become a condition for long-range production control by the United States.

23. In an agreement incorporating reciprocal commitments, the United States is prepared to enter into discussions leading to commitments for the carrying of stocks, and to world-wide co-operation in providing assistance to developing countries. Further, we invite the views of others with regard to the nature of reciprocal commitments which might be suggested.

Outline for Study of Differentials between Grain Prices

1. Purpose of Study

To make a detailed, historical study of differentials between grains showing maximum, minimum, ranges and associated features.

2. Grains to be covered

It will not be possible to deal with every class and type of each different grain (i.e. wheat, rye, coarse grains), but it is important to cover all major types. In the case of wheat, a great deal of work has already been carried out by the I.W.C. Secretariat covering the following wheats:-

Canadian No.1 Manitoba Northern
United States Hard Winter 14% protein
Soft Red Winter
Soft White (partial study only)
Argentine up and down river (i.e. Plate wheat)
Australian f.a.q.
French milling
Russian

The main types of other grains to be covered would be:-

Maize
Barley
Oats
Sorghums and Millets
Rye

3. Countries involved

As a guiding principle the price analysis might, in the first instance, attempt to cover prices of all countries exporting over 100,000 tons of any one grain. Thus the countries would be as follows:-

Maize	Barley	Oats	Sorghums	Rye
U.S.A. ✓ Argentina ✓ South Africa ✓ Rhodesia & Nyasaland ✓ Rumania Thailand ✓ Yugoslavia ✓ U.S.S.R.	Canada U.S.A. Argentina Australia Iraq France ?	U.S.A. Argentina Australia Canada ?	U.S.A. Argentina South Africa Sudan	U.S.S.R. Canada U.S.A. Argentina

6. Direction of Trade

An analysis of the direction of the trade in coarse grains in the four-year period 1957-61 shows that Western Europe is overwhelmingly the major destination of this trade with Japan, the other significant outlet. In the case of individual grains, however, certain countries and groups of countries are clearly more important than others. An analysis of price spreads is best made in markets where the spreads themselves are determined. The c.i.f. markets of Western Europe and Japan are therefore the points at which the prices should be obtained.

While it is clear that both the United Kingdom and the ports of Antwerp/Rotterdam covering Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland and possibly Austria and Denmark are in every sense world markets, it would seem that a comprehensive study would need to take account of other c.i.f. markets where price relationships might be slightly different. The following list would be comprehensive:-

Pricing Points	Grains to be Covered
United Kingdom	Maize, Barley, Sorghums and Millets
Antwerp/Rotterdam	Maize, Barley, Oats, Rye, Sorghums and Millets
Hamburg (or Bremen)	Maize, Barley, Oats, Sorghums and Millets
Italy	Maize, Barley, Oats, Rye
Japan*	Maize, Barley
Scandinavia	Rye

* In the case of Japan, and possibly others such as Italy, where the market for feed grains is expanding rapidly, a more recent check than the 1957-61 average is needed for final decision to be made on grains to be covered.

6. Prices to be used

Owing to the multiplicity of types, grades and classes of each grain, (e.g. each state in Australia has its own classification of oats for export) it is necessary to select particular grade and price series for each grain from each exporting country. At the present time, a survey has only been made of the grades regularly quoted in the United Kingdom in Broomhall's back to 1959. On this basis, and taking into account the source of U.K. imports over recent years, the following are suggested for the United Kingdom:-

Maize

U.S. Yellow No.2
No.3
Argentine Plate
South African No.1 White*
No.1 Yellow
French
Rumanian

* The quotations frequently cover Rhodesia also.

Barley

Canadian No.2 Feed
U.S.S.R.
Australian Chevalier 3

Sorghums and Millets

U.S. No.2 Yellow grain
Argentine granifero (or Plate millet 4%)
South African Kaffir Corn

A similar list must be prepared for Antwerp/Rotterdam, Hamburg, Italy and Japan, but only after price lists are available and a study is made of sources of imports.

7. Source of Data

a. United Kingdom The price data for the analysis of wheat was extracted from the Public Ledger. These prices are also listed in Broomhall's which are readily available in the Secretariat, daily from January 1960 and weekly from January 1958. A preliminary analysis at least could therefore be made from 1958.

b. Antwerp/Rotterdam and Hamburg A very good source of data for these ports would seem to be "Deutsches Getreide-Kontor e.G.m.b.H.", but further investigation may need to be made regarding back numbers of this prices sheet.

c. Italy At present only "Il Mercato dei Cereali" is received from Italy and although it gives several maize prices it does not seem quite good enough for barley, oats and rye.

d. Japan Owing to the import system in Japan, we would probably have to make direct contact with the Japanese authorities. It should be noted that Japan has just freed sorghum imports from all controls and seems likely to eliminate controls from other grains in the future. A commercial source of prices may therefore become necessary.

8. General Scheme of Work

The basic workings will be in U.S. dollars and cents per metric ton. Years will be July/June, starting with 1958/59 up to June 1963. For United Kingdom, figures will be collected in sterling per long ton with additional columns to allow for conversion to dollars and cents per metric ton. As a first step United Kingdom c.i.f. prices in the nearest position (other than afloat) can be extracted from weekly Broomhall's.

9. Outline of Analysis

a. The first step will be to calculate differentials or spreads under (or possibly above) a basic grade of grain in each main c.i.f. market or pricing point. For coarse grains Maize U.S. Yellow No.2 is proposed. After collection of data, all maize, barley, sorghums and millet prices will be related on a plus or minus basis each week, showing basic U.S. Yellow No.2 price with spreads for each other grain alongside.

b. When complete, a summary will be made of the situation before proceeding to the next stage. This summary will indicate problems arising, variations in basic maize and other prices, the range of the spreads, the highest and lowest each year and the general movement.

c. From this summary, decisions can be taken as to subsequent procedures such as:-

(i) Graphs of actual prices or spreads;
(ii) Calculation of averages of spreads, and what kind of average or mode or median;
(iii) Presentation of differentials between grains in terms of a range for each grain;
(iv) Linkage between maize and wheat in order to provide chain of differentials right through all grains, including the position of feed wheats in the complete spectrum.

5th February, 1964.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE

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Spec(64)47
17 March 1964

Group on Cereals

SUGGESTIONS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL GRAINS ARRANGEMENT

Paper Submitted by the United States Delegation

Introduction

In order to facilitate our coming to grips with the task we have been assigned, the United States delegation has prepared for consideration by the Group the following memorandum which attempts to sketch the broad outlines of the form which an international grains arrangement should take. These proposals have been developed having in mind the directive of the GATT Ministers.

At their meeting in May 1963, the GATT Ministers agreed that there should be comprehensive trade negotiations for the purpose of achieving a significant degree of liberalization of world trade. 4 May 1964 was set as the date for the formal opening of these negotiations. The Ministers further agreed that the negotiations would cover all classes of products, including agriculture, and that in view of the importance of agriculture in world trade the trade negotiations should provide for acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products.

A Trade Negotiations Committee and certain special groups were established to develop rules and procedures under which the negotiations would be conducted. These groups were charged, among other things, with developing the rules to govern and the methods to be employed in the creation of acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products in furtherance of a significant development and expansion of world trade in such products. The Special Group on Cereals was given the responsibility of negotiating appropriate arrangements for carrying out this directive for cereals.

The Cereals Group subsequently met in June and in November of 1963. These meetings have provided considerable information regarding the position of all participants in the negotiations, and have identified the elements to be considered for inclusion in an international grains arrangement. It was impossible at these meetings to initiate negotiations with respect to the commitments to be undertaken by the participants in an arrangement. It was agreed at the last meeting, however, that actual negotiations must begin early in 1964. It is essential that we now get on with this task.

For agriculture, as with respect to the general tariff negotiating plan, we must by 4 May, broadly speaking, have agreement on where we are going in the trade negotiations. Negotiation of a world grains arrangement no doubt will be long and time-consuming. It should, however, be possible within the time available between now and 4 May to make sufficient progress to enable at least tentative conclusions to be formed regarding the general nature of the commitments to be undertaken by exporting and importing countries. We propose, therefore, that the Cereals Group should proceed at once with this task, with the view to achieving significant progress by 4 May 1964.

Elements of an arrangement

The Cereals Group agreed in June of 1963 that the following elements should be considered for inclusion in an international grains arrangement:

1. Agricultural price supports and subsidies and related measures such as production limitations.

2. The level of international cereals prices.

3. The nature and extent of access commitments by importing countries.

4. Assurances of supply by exporting countries.

5. The relation of non-commercial trade in cereals to a world cereals arrangement.

6. Procedures for carrying out the arrangement.

7. Commodity coverage would include wheat, wheat flour, and the main coarse grains.

Objectives

An international grains arrangement, in common with the trade negotiations as a whole, should aim at promoting a more efficient use of resources consistent with reasonable protection of farm incomes in exporting and importing countries. The central objective of such an arrangement as established by the GATT Ministers is to provide acceptable conditions of access to world markets for cereals in furtherance of a significant development and expansion of trade.

Other objectives of an international grains arrangement should be to promote a better balance between world production and consumption; to assure adequate supplies of grains to importing countries at equitable prices; to encourage the consumption of grain; and to further the orderly programming of non-commercial sales, consistent with the achievement of the objectives of the grains arrangement. These objectives should be sought in ways that take into account the interests of both producers and consumers and of importing and exporting countries.

In pursuance of these objectives, the rôle assigned to each of the elements listed above would be as follows:

1. Domestic policies

It has been agreed that, with regard to certain agricultural commodities like grains, the negotiations designed to achieve the objectives established by the GATT Ministers must deal with more than the reduction of protective devices at the border. Since domestic price support and related programmes frequently have a major impact on the opportunities for trade in such commodities, such programmes should be brought into the negotiations. The desirable objective of adequate income protection to farmers must be reconciled with the equally desirable objectives of trade liberalization and expansion of world trade based upon comparative efficiency.

The concept of identifying, binding, and reducing where possible domestic cereals price and income supports may have a useful application in a grains arrangement. No single formula will fit all cases. The end result, however, must be a combination of policies which enables exporting and importing countries to carry out the trade objectives that the GATT Ministers established. The binding of levels of protection, would, however, be useful only if such levels are not determined unilaterally but remain negotiable.

The United States would be willing to consider commitments of a reciprocal nature where this would contribute to the efficacy of an international grains arrangement. Among other things, the United States would consider undertakings on the part of the contracting parties to limit price supports, to take other measures to limit production and marketings, and to carry and manage stocks as a matter of policy in order to aid in securing an adequate cereals reserve.

The United States is also committed in principle to the reduction of export subsidies in cereals and is prepared to consider such an undertaking as part of the international cereals arrangement.

2. Access

We seek the greatest possible liberalization of trade. Barriers to trade, whatever form they take, should be reduced. This must be accomplished in a manner which takes into account the need to provide agricultural producers in both importing and exporting countries reasonable income protection.

But, since we are in an uncharted area in these negotiations, special measures are required to assure the continuation of a satisfactory flow of trade and the sharing of markets between domestic production and imports on a fair and equitable basis. Acceptable conditions of access to world markets should be assured by importing countries maintaining imports at least equal to the average levels of a recent representative period adjusted for growth proportionate to the increase in their total grain consumption. To this end, importing countries should agree to arrange their domestic policies so that there is a reasonable expectation of achieving the access objective. Moreover, the importing countries should agree to take prompt and effective remedial action if imports are not maintained at the agreed levels.

Specific commitments of individual countries could vary, depending on the particular measures of restraint and stimulus applied. Producer returns would be one of the crucial elements, and moderate price levels for both wheat and feed grains should be negotiated. The higher the prices in importing countries the greater the incentive to producers to expand uneconomic production and the more compelling the need for specific undertakings by importers in order to assure room in their markets for grain imports.

3. International prices

Provisions regarding international grains prices should form a part of an international arrangement. These provisions should have as their primary objective the stabilization of world grain prices within an equitable range.

Pricing arrangements might consist of a maximum-minimum price range applicable for all commercial sales. Price differentials by grades and qualities of various cereals would need to be established. The United States would be prepared, in co-operation with other exporters, to consider undertakings to supply agreed proportions of member countries' cereals consumption within the range and at the maximum price.

The present price range in the International Wheat Agreement and the current general level of world grain prices could be regarded as constituting a basis for initial discussion of world grains prices under the arrangement. Suitable arrangements for moderately higher prices could be explored, however, consistent with the objectives of the arrangement.

4. Assurance of supply

Provisions regarding the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks by contracting parties should be included in a grains arrangement. Such provisions should have as their objective the maintenance of stocks in amounts necessary to facilitate the fulfilment of other provisions of the arrangement and to assure importers of sufficient supplies. Maintenance of reserves of stocks to assure sufficient supplies would be primarily the responsibility of exporters. The level of reserves by individual contracting parties would be in relation to their traditional share in world commercial grain trade and their ability to finance a storage policy.

5. Non-commercial grain distribution

Consideration should be given to including in an international grains arrangement provisions for making cereals available for non-commercial purposes. This activity should be consistent with, but secondary to, the main objective of the arrangement. Support to the programme, including contributions of grains, should be shared by both importers and exporters.

6. Coverage

The GATT Cereals Group has indicated, with respect to coverage, that wheat, wheat flour and the main coarse grains should be included. The latter group would probably include corn, sorghum, barley, rye and oats.

7. Administrative arrangements and procedures

An international grains arrangement negotiated within the context of trade negotiations is a departure from the traditional purposes for which international commodity arrangements have been undertaken. Basic provisions having a trade significance must have the same degree of continuity as other trade concessions such as tariff bindings.

Provision would have to be made for periodic review and consultations, however, with the view to assuring the achievement of the objectives and commitments of the arrangement. Provisions of the arrangement should be reviewed so far as possible simultaneously with general trade negotiations, and, in any event, at intervals of not more than three years.

It is impossible to foresee at this time the form which administrative arrangements should take. The relationship of the international grains arrangement to the present International Wheat Agreement would have to be considered.

8. Membership

Initially membership in an international grains arrangement would be open to all contracting parties of the GATT. Provision could also be made for participation in the arrangement by non-GATT countries.

From:

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURAL ATTACHE
UNITED STATES MISSION
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

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Submitted by

[illegible] States Delegation

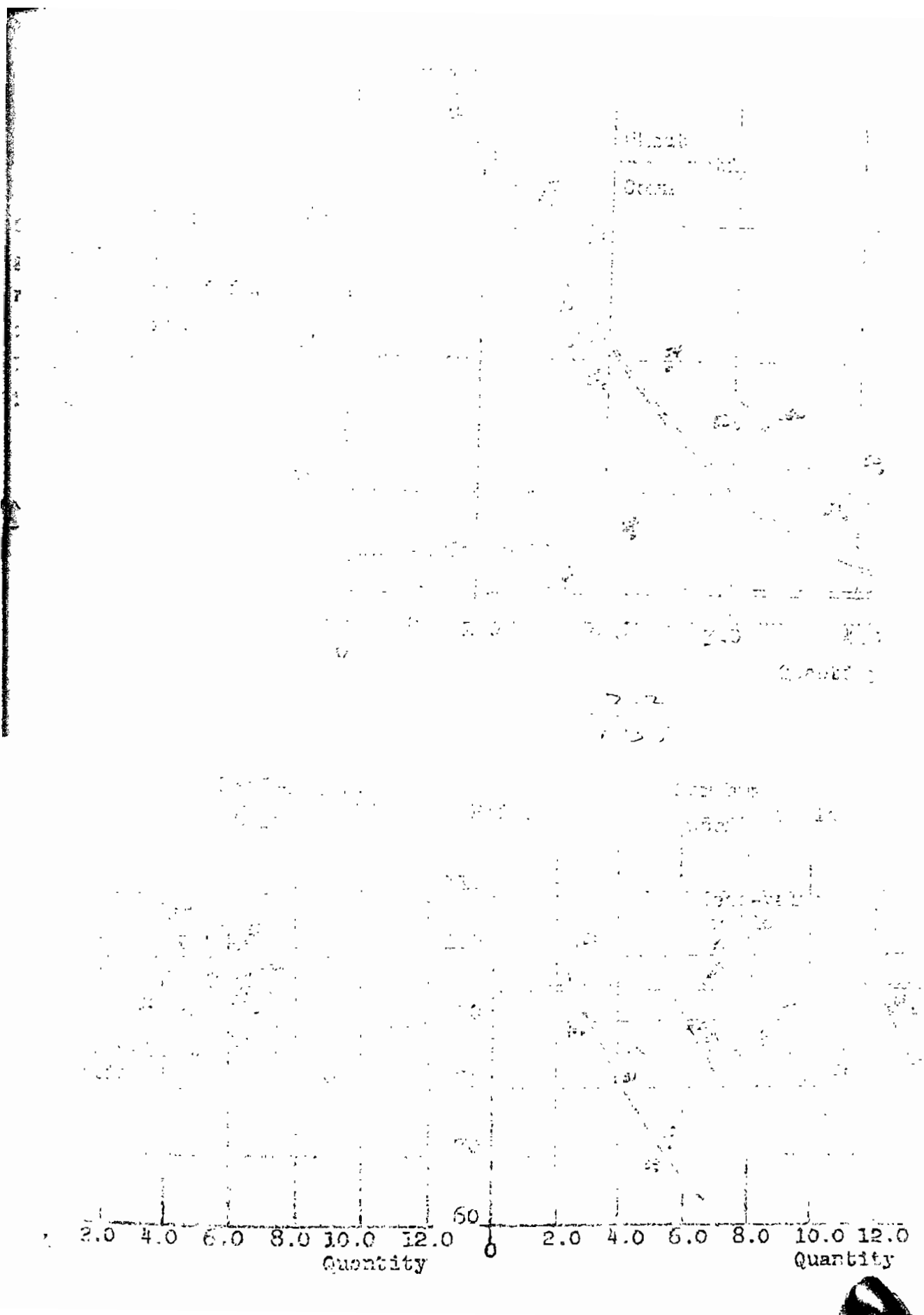
September 29, 1965

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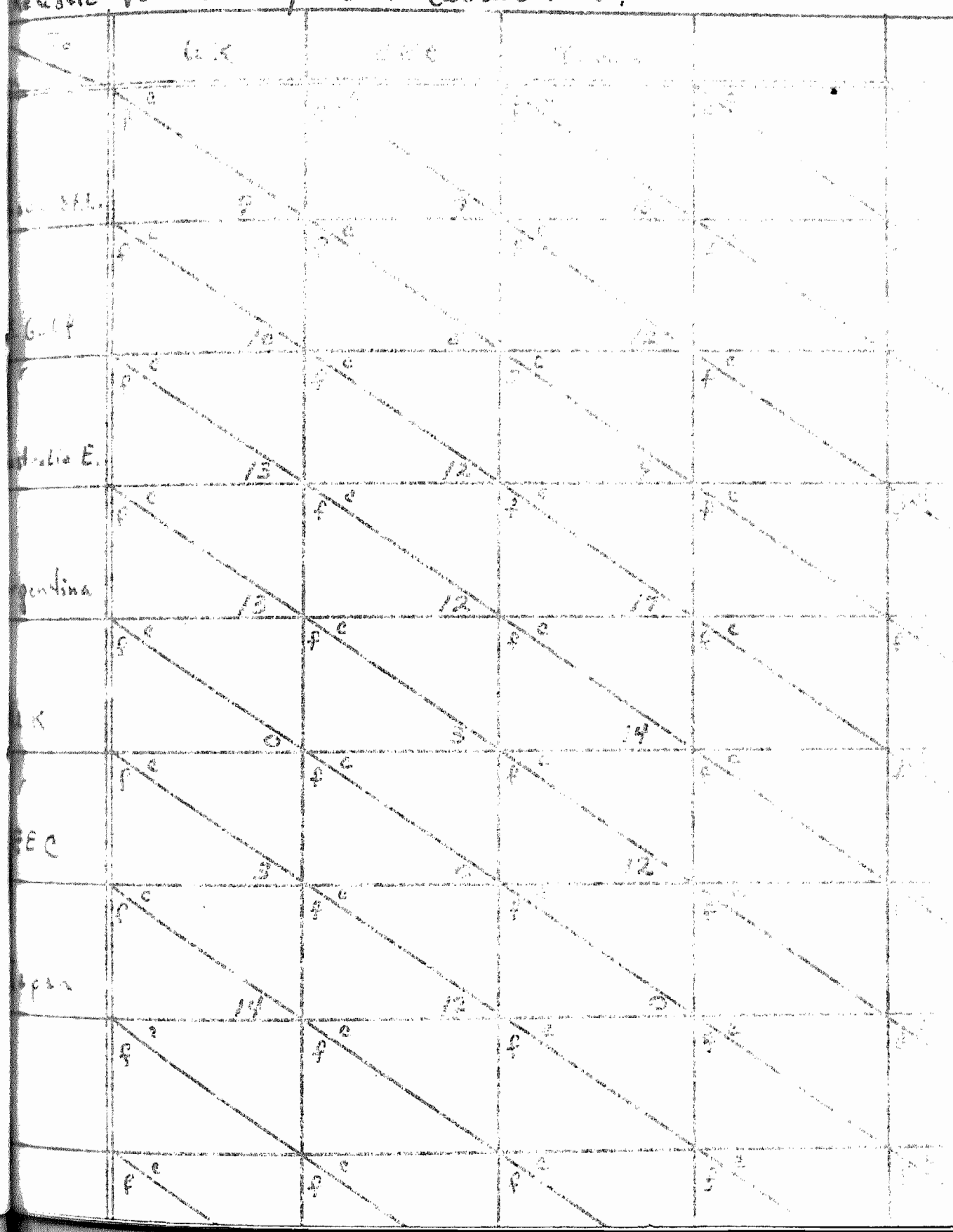
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				-5.60	-14.13
				-5.14	-12.59
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Spec(65)72
1965 HvT

Paper Submitted by the United States to the Cereals Group of the Sixth Round of GATT Negotiations

Returns to Cereals Producers and Market Prices in the United States

The returns to cereals producers in the United States must be considered in the context of the structure of the price support programs that are currently in effect. These programs have three key features:

1. they are production-negative in that they require the withdrawal of a minimum area from production; in return for,

2. income payments which themselves are production-neutral; and

3. they are structured so that a maximum disincentive to production is achieved through price. 1/

These effects are achieved because the key provisions are applied directly to the individual producer but the programs are voluntary. The incentives for compliance are set high enough so that a sufficient number of producers will cooperate to meet the national production objectives.

The 1965-66 Wheat Program

In 1965-66 a wheat producer was offered -

(a) A guaranteed price of $1.25 per bushel ($45.90 per metric ton) for all the wheat he produced on the allotted area;

(b) a lump-sum payment consisting of $.75 per bushel ($27.50 per metric ton) for the "normal" yield from 45 percent of the allotted area; and

(c) an additional lump-sum payment consisting of $.30 per bushel ($11.00 per metric ton) for the "normal" yield from 35 percent of the allotted area.

These payments and guarantees were obtainable, providing;

(d) a producer kept his plantings of wheat within his allotted area. This meant that he would have to set aside, in a conserving use, at least 10 percent of his wheat base area.

In sum, the production negative feature of the 1965-66 wheat program is the reduction required in the area planted. The two lump-sum payments support the incomes of complying cereals producers; but they are production neutral because the payments are not increased for above normal

1/ The disincentive through price is defined to be a maximum when individual producer returns for marginal production are at the equivalence of the world trading price.

production and may be decreased if for some reason actual production falls below 80 percent of "normal" on the allotted area. Lastly, the program provides a maximum disincentive to production through price, since complying producers receive only $1.25 per bushel ($45.90 per metric ton) for the last 20 percent of the "normal" production on their allotted area and for any wheat that they may produce on it in excess of "normal" yield. This "excess" would be produced only if production costs permitted.

The wheat producers who do not comply, receive no price guarantee or income support of any kind. They receive only the market price which is likely to average about $1.25 per bushel ($45.90 per metric ton). This imposes on these producers, too, the maximum disincentive so that their level of production is determined principally on the basis of production cost and efficiency.

Producer Returns for Wheat

In the context of the income objective, the average return for all producers of wheat in 1965-66 is expected to be $1.51 per bushel ($55.40 per metric ton) when the total production unit is considered. This approximates the return for No. 2 ordinary Hard Red Winter, the base grade for the United States wheat programs.

In the context of the inducement to production, the price which the individual producer considers in adjusting his level of production, is the return which the producer expects to get for marginal production at planting time. This is the $1.25 per bushel ($45.90 per metric ton) which was announced prior to planting the crop for 1965-66.

Similar data is provided for other years in table 1.

Market Prices for Wheat

The average price received by farmers for all grades and classes of wheat in the market tends to run from $.03 to $.07 per bushel ($1.10 to $2.60 per metric ton) above the loan rate. The price f.o.b. Gulf is in turn about $.40 to $.45 per bushel ($14.70 to $16.50 per metric ton) above the average market price. (Table 1)

The Feed Grain Programs

The programs applied to all feed grains are highly similar and have not changed much during the past three years. They embody the same basic features contained in the 1965 wheat program. However, operationally they are quite different.

For example, the 1965-66 program for corn offered the individual producer -

(a) a guaranteed price of $1.05 per bushel ($41.30 per metric ton) for every bushel produced on the allotted acres;

(b) a lump-sum payment consisting of $.20 per bushel ($7.90 per metric ton) for the "normal" yield from the allotted acres; and

(c) a second lump-sum payment consisting of $.21 cents of the estimated "normal" yield on the minimum diversion.

These payments and guarantees are obtainable providing -

(c) the producer plants only 80 percent of his base acreage to corn, leaving the rest in conserving uses.

Producer Returns for Feed Grains

In the context of the income objective, the average return for all producers of corn in the United States in 1965-66 is expected to be about $1.00 per bushel ($39.40 per metric ton) when the total production unit is considered. This approximates the return for No. 2 yellow corn, the base grade for the United States. Similarly, the return for grain sorghum, basis milo No. 2 is $1.58 per bushel ($3480 per metric ton). And for barley, basis No. 2 two-rowed feed is $.75 per bushel ($34.40 per metric ton).

In the context of the inducement to production, the expected marginal return in 1965-66 was $1.05 per bushel for corn ($41.30 per metric ton); $1.65 per cwt. for grain sorghums ($36.40 per metric ton); and, 80 cents per bushel for barley ($36.70 per metric ton).

For values in other years, see appropriate tables 2, 3 or 4.

Market Prices for Feed Grains

The average price actually received by farmers for corn was $.02 to $.06 per bushel ($.80 to $2.40 per metric ton) above the loan rate. Similarly, the average price for grain sorghums was $.03 to $.13 per cwt ($.70 to $2.90 per metric ton) above the loan and for barley it was $.08 to $.12 per bushel ($3.70 to $5.51 per metric ton). 2/

At the Gulf, prices for feed grains were above the level of the average farm price by approximately the average cost of freight and handling. In 1963-64 and 1964-65 these differences were $.30 and $.26 per bushel ($11.80 and $10.30 per metric ton) respectively for corn; and $.47 and $.28 per cwt. ($10.40 and $6.20 per metric ton) respectively for grain sorghums. 3/

2/ This greater difference is probably due to the incidence of malting premiums.

3/ Virtually no barley moves from Gulf ports, thus no quotations are available. A derived price basis Minneapolis would be meaningless.

Table 1 -- Producer returns and market prices for wheat (No. 2 hard red winter, ordinary protein) United States, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66

	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66 1/	
	Per bu.	Per m.t.	Per bu.	Per m.t.	Per bu.	Per m.t.
	U. S. dollars					
Producer returns:						
Income 2/	1.81	66.40	1.60	58.70	1.51	55.40
Marginal 3/	1.82	66.80	1.30	47.70	1.25	45.90
Market prices:						
Average farm 4/	1.85	67.90	1.37	50.30	1.30	47.70
f.o.b. Gulf 5/	1.79	65.69	1.78	65.33	-	-
Net export payment 6/	.50	18.40	-.02	-.59	-	-

1/ Preliminary estimates.

2/ Average return for all producers of wheat on basis of total capacity. This weights in the amount of wheat estimated under minimum diversion at 95 percent of 'normal' yield. The weights for minimum diversion are:

1963-64 - - - 11.3 percent of actual production.
1964-65 - - - 6.3 percent of actual production.
1965-66 - - - 7.2 percent of actual production.

3/ This is equivalent to the loan rate.

4/ Average market price for all grades and classes received by farmers at the point of first delivery, therefore, is not net of the average cost of loading and hauling.

5/ Excluding export payments. after deduction of export payments

6/ Unweighted average of daily export payments. The modestly negative figure for 1964-65 is the net cost of the export certificate which exporters must purchase. This certificate costs 25 cents per bushel, ($9.20 per metric ton). However, on the average, exporters were refunded all but the net amount.

Table 2 -- Producer Returns and Market Prices for Corn (No. 2 yellow), United States, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66

	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66 1/	
	Per bu.	Per m.t.	Per bu.	Per m.t.	Per bu.	Per m.t.
	U.S. Dollars					
Producer Returns:						
Income 2/	1.05	41.30	1.10	43.30	1.00	39.40
Marginal 3/	1.07	42.10	1.10	43.30	1.05	41.30
Market Prices:						
Average farm 4/	1.09	42.90	1.16	45.60	1.08	42.50
F.O.B. Gulf 5/	1.39	54.70	1.42	55.90	-	-

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Average return for all producers of corn on basis of total capacity. This weights in the amount of corn estimated under minimum diversion at 95 percent of normal yield. The weights for minimum diversion are:
1963-64 --- 14.1 percent of actual production.
1964-65 --- 14.4 percent of actual production.
1965-66 --- 18.2 percent of actual production.
3/ The average farm loan rate.
4/ Average price received by farmers, at point of first sale, therefore is not net of the cost of loading and hauling.
5/ Unweighted average of quotations.

Table 3 -- Producer Returns and Market Prices for Grain Sorghums (Milo No. 2), United States 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66

	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66 1/	
	Per cwt.	Per m.t.	Per cwt.	Per m.t.	Per cwt.	Per m.t.
	U.S. Dollars					
Producer Returns:						
Income 2/	1.68	37.00	1.75	38.60	1.58	34.80
Marginal 3/	1.71	37.70	1.77	39.00	1.65	36.40
Market Price:						
Average farm 4/	1.74	38.30	1.90	41.90	1.73	38.10
F.O.B. Gulf 5/	2.21	48.70	2.18	48.10	-	-

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Average return for all producers of corn on basis of total capacity. This weights in the amount of grain sorghums estimated at 95 percent of normal yield. The weights for minimum diversion are:
1963-64 --- 18.2 percent of actual production.
1964-65 --- 22.6 percent of actual production.
1965-66 --- 28.8 percent of actual production.
3/ The average farm loan rate.
4/ Average price received by farmers, at the point of first sale, therefore is not net of the cost of handling and hauling.
5/ Unweighted average of quotation.

Table 4 -- Producer returns and market prices for barley (No. 2 two-rowed feed) United States 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66

	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66 1/	
	Per bu.	Per m.t.	Per bu.	Per m.t.	Per bu.	Per m.t.
	U. S. dollars					
Producer Returns:						
Income 2/	.85	39.00	.88	40.40	.75	34.40
Marginal 3/	.82	37.60	.84	38.60	.80	36.74
Market prices:						
Average farm 4/	.90	41.30	.96	44.10	.90	41.30
f.o.b. Gulf 5/	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Preliminary estimates.

2/ Average return for all producers of barley on the basis of total capacity. This weights in the amount of barley estimated at 95 percent of normal yield. The weights for minimum diversion are:

1963-64 - - - 13.0 percent of actual production.
1964-65 - - - 14.8 percent of actual production.
1965-66 - - - 23.5 percent of actual production.

3/ The average farm loan rate.

4/ Average price received by farmers at point of first sale, therefore, is not net of the cost of handling and hauling.

5/ Not available on a meaningful basis.

SECRET

United States Proposal to the GATT Cereals Group

WORLD GRAINS ARRANGEMENT

The Trade Negotiations Committee agreed on March 18, 1965, that all countries participating in the Cereals Group should submit, by April 26, 1965, specific proposals, including concrete offers, with respect to each of the elements already agreed upon as entering into the negotiations of general arrangements for grains.

The United States believes that the two principal objectives of the international agreement should be:

a) To provide for acceptable conditions of access in major world markets in furtherance of a significant development and expansion of world trade in cereals.

b) To establish an equitable arrangement whereby importers and exporters would share the responsibilities of adjusting world cereals supplies to demand, including food aid.

It has developed its proposals and offers in accordance with these aims.

Its offers are put forward in the expectation of equally substantial offers by other participants, including both exporters and importers. The United States reserves the right to modify or withdraw its offers if this expectation does not materialize.

Specific Commitments

All participating countries should make specific commitments on all or most of the agreed elements. Although the nature of these commitments might vary depending on the particular systems of farm support and protection in each country, they should be effective in meeting the aims of the arrangement.

1. Internal Prices. The United States believes that the mere freezing of present price support levels would not make a significant contribution to the Ministerial objectives: acceptable conditions of access and expansion of world trade.

In order to make progress toward these objectives it is necessary that excessively high price supports be reduced.

For this purpose the United States proposes that a "world base price at farm level" be established. The United States would not envisage that this price would have any operative significance in world trade but would serve only as a device for measuring levels of protection or support. For wheat the United States suggests a "base price" of $1.50 a bushel (basis U.S. farm). Any country supporting prices above this level would undertake commitments to reduce and bind the difference. Any country whose price supports are presently below the world base price would undertake commitments not to increase its supports above the base level. For example, the United States would thus commit itself not to increase its wheat loan rate above $1.50/bushel. At the same time the United States would continue to use, as required, measures designed as compensation for restricting production.

2. Production Adjustments. Since it may not be feasible to make adjustments in domestic prices that would be adequate to correct the imbalance between production and demand, the United States believes that other steps are required. To this end, it is essential that all major participants make a contribution through effective measures of supply and marketing restraint, as appropriate. The United States has operated an extensive program along these lines in the past, and is prepared to commit itself to continue a similar effort provided other major participants make commitments that would achieve comparable results.

All participating exporters should commit themselves to exercise restraints on production and marketings, as appropriate, so as to meet the objectives of the world grains arrangements. Such restraints should be directed toward the stabilization of prices within the established price range and the defense of the minimum prices when required.

Importing countries supporting domestic production should commit themselves to maintain at least the present balance between imported and domestic supplies and to adjust their domestic policies to this end. Any excess production over and above the quantity required to maintain this balance should be discouraged through measures such as (1) direct production controls; (2) use of a quantum mechanism with effective disincentives for excess production, e.g. returns on excess production no higher than world prices, or (3) other means. If nevertheless excess production should occur it should be diverted to non-commercial uses.

3. International Prices. The United States proposes that an international price range be established for wheat. Each of the participants should agree to abide by the international price range in conducting all commercial wheat transactions. The price range should not be such as would induce uneconomic and excessive production, but should yield a remunerative return to efficient producers. An improved supply/demand balance should make possible strengthened prices.

Quality differentials at the minimum should be established, as appropriate.

4. Access. Importing countries should so arrange their domestic policies as to maintain imports at least equal to the average levels of a recent base period adjusted for growth proportionate to the increase in their total grains consumption. The measures that would be practicable for achieving this purpose would emerge from the negotiations. Importers should agree to take prompt and effective remedial action if nevertheless imports are not maintained at the agreed levels. In return for comparable action by other participants, the United States is prepared to negotiate a reduction or elimination of tariff and non-tariff protection on grains.

5. Export Subsidies. The United States is prepared to negotiate on a reciprocal basis rules regarding the use of export subsidies of all types on grains, with a view to progressive reduction of export aids.

6. Assurances of Supply by Exporting Countries. The United States is prepared to commit itself, jointly with other exporting countries, to supply importing countries' grain requirements at all times within the specified international price range. To this end, the United States is prepared to maintain adequate reserves to meet emergency needs and international commitments provided other major grain exporting countries also agree to maintain substantial reserves for the same purposes.

7. Grain for Food Aid. The United States views food aid as an integral part of the world grain supply/demand situation and therefore proposes the initiation of a substantial international grain aid program. This international program should be of significant size and have a potential for growth. There should be broad participation in the program by importers and exporters. Exporters and importers should make

their contributions in grains or cash. However, contributions in grains would be discounted in value in comparison to world export prices. The United States would continue a substantial bilateral program of its own and offer initially to contribute 40 per cent of the international program. The distribution of the grain under the international program could be made through bilateral or multilateral means (e.g. World Food Program). The distribution would be under internationally agreed guidelines.

Coverage

The Arrangement should cover wheat and flour and the principal coarse grains, corn, sorghum, barley, oats and rye. It is proposed that work concentrate first on an arrangement covering these products in unprocessed form, and that this be brought to an advanced stage of development before turning to processed forms of these products.

Membership

Initially, participants in the negotiations should be limited to the principal GATT cereals exporting and cereals importing countries. Once the substance of an arrangement acceptable to these principal countries is known, the negotiations could be extended to include all GATT members having an interest in cereals. It should be open to any member of the United Nations and U.N. specialized agencies having an interest in cereals to adhere to the final agreement.

Duration

The initial arrangement would have a duration of four years. At the end of that time relevant provisions would be reviewed. Obligations undertaken in connection with a world grains arrangement should be registered in the GATT, and have the same legal status and continuity as other obligations such as tariff bindings.

SECRET

No. 314

Proposition des Etats-Unis au Groupe des céréales du GATT

ACCORD MONDIAL SUR LES CEREALES

Le Comité des négociations commerciales a décidé, le 18 mars 1965, que tous les pays membres du Groupe des céréales devraient présenter, pour le 26 avril 1965, des propositions précises, y compris des offres concrètes, en ce qui concerne chacun des éléments dont il a déjà été convenu qu'ils entreront dans la négociation d'un accord général sur les céréales.

Les Etats-Unis estiment que les deux principaux objectifs de l'accord international devraient être les suivants:

a) Créer des conditions acceptables d'accès aux principaux marchés mondiaux à l'effet de promouvoir un développement et une expansion significatifs du commerce mondial de ces produits.

b) Etablir des arrangements équitables par lesquels importateurs et exportateurs se partageraient la charge d'ajuster l'offre mondiale de céréales à la demande, dans laquelle serait comprise l'aide alimentaire.

Les Etats-Unis ont élaboré leurs propositions et leurs offres en conformité de ces objectifs.

Ils présentent leurs offres dans l'attente que d'autres pays participants, exportateurs et importateurs, feront des offres tout aussi substantielles. Ils se réservent le droit de modifier ou de retirer leurs offres au cas où cette attente serait déçue.

Engagements précis

Tous les pays participants devraient prendre des engagements précis au sujet de tous les éléments convenus ou de la plupart d'entre eux. La nature de ces engagements pourrait varier selon les systèmes particuliers de soutien et de protection agricoles appliqués dans chaque pays, mais ils devraient répondre effectivement aux objectifs de l'accord.

1. Prix intérieurs. Les Etats-Unis estiment que le simple blocage du soutien des prix aux niveaux actuels n'apporterait pas une contribution significative à la réalisation des objectifs énoncés par les ministres, à savoir la création de conditions acceptables d'accès aux marchés et l'expansion du commerce mondial. Pour se rapprocher de ces objectifs, il est nécessaire de réduire tout soutien des prix excessivement élevé.

A cette fin, les Etats-Unis proposent d'établir un "prix de base mondial à la production". Ils considèrent, non pas que ce prix aurait une signification pratique dans le commerce mondial, mais seulement qu'il permettrait de mesurer le niveau de la protection ou du soutien. En ce qui concerne le blé, les Etats-Unis suggèrent un "prix de base" de 1,50 dollar par bushel (base à la production aux Etats-Unis). Tout pays soutenant ses prix au-dessus de ce niveau s'engagerait à réduire la différence et à la consolider. Tout pays où le soutien des prix est actuellement inférieur à ce prix de base mondial s'engagerait à ne pas l'élever au-dessus dudit prix. Dans ces conditions, les Etats-Unis par exemple s'engageraient à ne pas dépasser le taux de 1,50 dollar par bushel pour leurs prêts aux producteurs de blé. En revanche, ils continueraient d'appliquer, selon les besoins, les mesures de compensation des restrictions apportées à la production.

2. Ajustements de la production. Etant donné qu'il ne sera pas nécessairement possible d'ajuster suffisamment les prix intérieurs pour corriger le déséquilibre entre la production et la demande, les Etats-Unis estiment que d'autres mesures sont indispensables. A cette fin, il importe essentiellement que tous les participants principaux apportent leur concours en prenant de la façon appropriée des mesures efficaces de limitation de l'offre et des livraisons à la vente. Les Etats-Unis, qui mettent déjà en oeuvre un vaste programme dans cet ordre d'idées, sont prêts à prendre l'engagement de poursuivre un effort semblable à condition que d'autres participants principaux s'engagent à prendre des mesures susceptibles de produire des résultats analogues.

Tous les exportateurs participants devraient s'engager à limiter, de la façon appropriée, la production et les livraisons à la vente, de manière à atteindre les objectifs de l'accord mondial sur les céréales. Ces mesures de limitation devraient tendre à stabiliser les prix dans les limites de la fourchette établie, et à défendre au besoin les prix minimums.

Les pays importateurs qui soutiennent leur production intérieure devraient prendre l'engagement de maintenir au moins la proportion actuelle entre le volume des importations et l'offre intérieure, et d'aménager à cette fin leurs politiques nationales. Toute production dépassant la quantité qui permette de maintenir cette proportion devrait être découragée par des mesures telles que: 1) le contrôle direct de la production; 2) l'application d'un système de quantums comportant des moyens effectifs de décourager la production excédentaire - par exemple une rémunération de cette production qui ne dépasse pas les prix mondiaux - ou 3) d'autres moyens. S'il y avait néanmoins production excédentaire, elle devrait être détournée vers des usages non commerciaux.

3. Prix internationaux. Les Etats-Unis proposent d'établir une fourchette des prix internationaux pour le blé. Chacun des participants accepterait de respecter cette fourchette dans toutes ses opérations commerciales concernant ce produit. La fourchette des prix devrait avoir pour effet, non d'encourager une production antiéconomique et excessive, mais d'assurer un revenu rémunérateur aux producteurs aptes. Un meilleur équilibre entre l'offre et la demande rendrait possible un affermissement des prix.

Il y aurait lieu de déterminer comme il convient les différentes qualités correspondant au prix minimum.

4. Débouchés. Les pays importateurs devraient organiser leurs politiques nationales de manière à maintenir leurs importations à des chiffres au moins égaux aux moyennes d'une période de référence récente augmentées proportionnellement à la croissance de leur consommation totale de céréales. Les mesures à mettre en oeuvre à cet effet se dégageraient des négociations. Les importateurs devraient accepter de prendre sans délai des mesures correctives efficaces si les importations ne se maintenaient cependant pas aux niveaux convenus. En contrepartie de mesures analogues que prendraient d'autres participants, les Etats-Unis sont prêts à négocier la réduction ou l'élimination de la protection tarifaire et non tarifaire des céréales.

5. Subventions à l'exportation. Les Etats-Unis sont prêts à négocier, sur la base de la réciprocité, une réglementation de l'octroi des subventions pour toutes les sortes de céréales, en vue d'une réduction progressive des aides à l'exportation.

6. Assurance des approvisionnements donnée par les pays exportateurs. Les Etats-Unis sont prêts à s'engager, conjointement avec d'autres pays exportateurs, à assurer en tout temps l'approvisionnement nécessaire des pays importateurs en céréales, dans les limites de la fourchette des prix internationaux. A cette fin, ils sont disposés à conserver des réserves suffisantes pour faire face à des besoins exceptionnels et à leurs engagements internationaux, à condition que d'autres exportateurs principaux de céréales conviennent également de conserver aux mêmes fins des réserves substantielles.

7. Céréales destinées à l'aide alimentaire. Considérant l'aide alimentaire comme partie intégrante de la conjoncture mondiale de l'offre et de la demande de céréales, les Etats-Unis proposent que l'on entreprenne l'exécution d'un vaste programme international d'aide en céréales. Ce programme international devrait avoir une ampleur notable et être susceptible d'expansion. Les importateurs et les exportateurs devraient largement y participer par des contributions en céréales ou en espèces. Toutefois, les contributions en céréales seraient évaluées à un prix réduit par rapport aux prix mondiaux à l'exportation. Les Etats-Unis continueraient de mettre en oeuvre leur important programme bilatéral et offrent de contribuer au début au programme international dans la proportion

de 40 pour cent. La distribution de céréales au titre du programme international pourrait avoir lieu par voie bilatérale ou multilatérale (par exemple dans le cadre du Programme alimentaire mondial). Elle se ferait selon des directives approuvées à l'échelon international.

Champ d'application

L'accord porterait sur le blé et la farine de froment, ainsi que sur les principales céréales secondaires: maïs, sorgho, orge, avoine et seigle. Il est proposé de se consacrer d'abord à la réalisation d'un accord qui porte sur ces produits à l'état brut, et d'attendre, pour l'étendre aux produits transformés, que les travaux de réalisation aient atteint un stade avancé.

Participation

Au début, seuls devraient participer aux négociations les pays du GATT qui sont exportateurs ou importateurs principaux de céréales. Une fois connue la substance d'un accord jugée acceptable par ces principaux pays, tous les membres du GATT qui s'intéressent aux céréales pourraient entrer dans la négociation. Tous les membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et des institutions spécialisées qui s'intéressent aux céréales devraient pouvoir accéder à l'accord final.

Durée

L'accord aurait initialement une durée de quatre ans. A cette échéance, les dispositions pertinentes en seraient revisées. Les engagements pris en vertu de l'accord mondial sur les céréales devraient être enregistrés au GATT et avoir la même continuité et la même valeur juridique que d'autres engagements tels que la consolidation des droits de douane.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

No. 5

SECRET

INT(67)54

20 February 1967

Group on Cereals

Original: English/anglais

STATEMENT MADE BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORKING PARTY ON ARTICLES 5 AND 12 OF THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL GRAINS ARRANGEMENT, ON 17 FEBRUARY 1967

The United States offer under Article 5, paragraph 2

The United States agreed that for the duration of the agreement it will not raise the loan rate for any grain above $1.50 per bushel.

The loan rate for each type of grain is defined in the United States legislation and represents the weighted average for all United States counties growing the particular grain and all classes and grades. This is the basic support for the domestic market price. It does not include income payments that are unrelated to the level of production.

ACCORD GENERAL SUR LES TARIFS DOUANIERS ET LE COMMERCE

Groupe des céréales

DECLARATION FAITE LE 17 FEVRIER 1967 PAR LA DELEGATION DES ETATS-UNIS AU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL CONCERNANT LES ARTICLES 5 ET 12 DU PROJET D'ARRANGEMENT INTERNATIONAL SUR LES CEREALES

L'offre des Etats-Unis au titre du paragraphe 2 de l'article 5

Les Etats-Unis ont accepté de ne pas porter le taux des prêts sur nantissement de toute céréale au-delà de 1,50 dollar par bushel pendant la durée d'application de l'arrangement.

Le taux des prêts sur nantissement applicable à chaque type de céréales est défini aux Etats-Unis par la loi; il correspond à la moyenne pondérée des taux applicables pour toutes les catégories et qualités d'une céréale donnée dans l'ensemble des comtés américains producteurs de cette céréale. Ce taux est l'élément de soutien fondamental du prix sur le marché intérieur. Il ne comprend aucun élément de rémunération non lié au niveau de la production.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

No. 5

SECRET

INT(67)70

22 February 1967

Group on Cereals

Original: French

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY DELEGATIONS TO THE WORKING PARTY ON ARTICLES 5 AND 12 OF THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL GRAINS ARRANGEMENT

Information Supplied by the United States

The United States tentative submission of data on United States self-sufficiency ratio in all grains, years 1961-62 through 1965-66, is attached.

It is difficult to present a clear and objective picture of United States self-sufficiency in grains in recent years because the United States during this period undertook measures to divert large acreages of grain from production while at the same time it drew down stocks significantly. Neither of these factors is reflected in the customary way of presenting self-sufficiency as a ratio between consumption and production. Thus, in the attached table, United States self-sufficiency ratio calculated in the traditional manner of consumption divided by production is 120 for the five-year average but 130 when changes in stocks are taken into account. The net reduction in stocks would appear to be near 62 million tons.

The United States delegation will present at a later date data on self-sufficiency ratio when reasonable account is taken of the grain acreage diversion programme which has been in operation during the past several years in the United States.

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United States Self-Sufficiency in All Grains

Year	Consumption divided into:	
	Production only	Production plus stocks
	(per cent)	
1961-62	115	129
1962-63	116	124
1963-64	127	129
1964-65	117	129
1965-66	126	139
Five-year average	120	130

United States Supply-Utilization Pattern, All Grains

Year	Stock change[1]	Production	Consumption
		(million m.t.)	
1961-62	- 14.1	161.2	140.6
1962-63	- 10.6	159.4	137.6
1963-64	- 3.2	173.1	136.2
1964-65	- 14.6	160.2	135.8
1965-66	- 19.2	181.9	144.3

[1] Beginning stocks 1961-62, 115.2 million metric tons
Ending stocks 1965-66, 53.5 million metric tons

ACCORD GENERAL SUR LES TARIFS DOUANIERS
ET LE COMMERCE

No. 49

SECRET

INT(67)70
22 février 1967

Groupe des céréales

Original: français

RENSEIGNEMENTS COMMUNIQUES PAR LES DELEGATIONS AU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL CONCERNANT LES ARTICLES 5 ET 12 DU PROJET D'ARRANGEMENT INTERNATIONAL SUR LES CEREALES

Renseignements communiqués par les Etats-Unis

On trouvera ci-joint les données statistiques provisoires communiquées par les Etats-Unis en ce qui concerne leur taux d'auto-approvisionnement toutes céréales de 1961-62 à 1965-66.

Il est difficile de présenter une image claire et objective de l'auto-approvisionnement des Etats-Unis en céréales ces dernières années, car, au cours de cette période, ce pays a pris des mesures pour détourner d'importantes superficies de la production céréalière tandis qu'il réduisait sensiblement ses stocks. Aucun de ces facteurs n'est mis en lumière par le mode habituel de présentation de l'auto-approvisionnement sous la forme d'un rapport consommation/production. C'est pourquoi, dans le tableau ci-après, le taux d'auto-approvisionnement des Etats-Unis, calculé suivant la méthode traditionnelle, c'est-à-dire en divisant la consommation par la production, est de 120 pour la moyenne des cinq années, alors qu'il est de 130 lorsqu'on tient compte des variations des stocks. La diminution nette des stocks serait proche de 62 millions de tonnes.

La délégation des Etats-Unis présentera ultérieurement concernant le taux d'auto-approvisionnement des renseignements qui tiendront raisonnablement compte du programme de réduction des superficies céréalières appliqué aux Etats-Unis depuis plusieurs années.

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Taux d'auto-approvisionnement toutes céréales des Etats-Unis

Campagne	Consommation divisée par:	
	Production seulement	Production plus stocks
	(pour cent)	
1961-62	115	129
1962-63	116	124
1963-64	127	129
1964-65	117	129
1965-66	126	139
Moyenne quinquennale	120	130

Structure production/consommation toutes céréales aux Etats-Unis

Campagne	Variations des stocks[1]	Production	Consommation
		(en millions de t.m.)	
1961-62	- 14,1	161,2	140,6
1962-63	- 10,6	159,4	137,6
1963-64	- 3,2	173,1	136,2
1964-65	- 14,6	160,2	135,8
1965-66	- 19,2	181,9	144,3

[1] Stocks d'ouverture 1961-62: 115,2 millions de tonnes métriques
Stocks de clôture 1965-66: 53,5 millions de tonnes métriques

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

CONFIDENTIAL

INT(67)161/Add.1
12 June 1967

Group on Cereals

Sub-Group 1

Original: English

DRAFT GRAINS AGREEMENT

Addendum

Article : Guidelines Relating to Non-Commercial Transactions in Wheat

(Provisions suggested by the United States delegation)

The parties to the Agreement undertake to conduct any non-commercial transactions as defined in Article 3 in such a way as to avoid harmful interference with the normal commercial trade in wheat. To this end such transactions shall be subject to the following rules and guidelines:

1. Grants and sales on non-commercial terms shall be made only to developing countries.

2. Non-commercial sales shall be made at prices consistent with the price range, subject to other provisions of this Agreement.

3. In order to ensure that non-commercial transactions are additional to commercial sales which could reasonably be anticipated in the absence of such transactions, any wheat supplied on non-commercial terms shall be conditional on commercial quotas. In setting the commercial quotas, account shall be taken of (a) commercial imports of wheat and total commercial imports by the recipient country in a representative period; (b) the trend of such imports; and (c) the development of the balance of the payments of the recipient country.

4. Commercial quotas for any country receiving food aid under the food aid programme in this Agreement shall be set by the Food Aid Committee and shall apply to any wheat supplied to that country on non-commercial terms.

5. Any commercial transaction as defined in Article 3 may be applied against the commercial quota.

6. If commercial imports by the recipient country fall short of the commercial quota, the amount of the shortfall shall be carried forward to the following year.

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7. In the event a recipient country increases its commercial exports of cereals or flour while receiving wheat on non-commercial terms, it shall be required to import an equivalent tonnage of wheat on commercial terms over and above the commercial quota.

8. The requirements in paragraphs 4, 6, and 7 may be modified or waived by the Food Aid Committee in exceptional circumstances (e.g. if such requirements would constitute an unreasonable burden on the recipient country or if it can be shown that a waiver would not adversely affect the normal commercial trade of member countries).

9. The parties to the Agreement undertake to enter into prior consultations with respect to any non-commercial transactions as appropriate.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

CONFIDENTIAL

INT(67)161/Add.2
12 June 1967

Group on Cereals

Original: English

Sub-Group 2

DRAFT GRAINS AGREEMENT

Addendum

Article _____

Food Aid Committee

(Provisions suggested by the United States delegation)

1. The Council shall establish a Food Aid Committee. The Food Aid Committee shall be composed of not more than six contributing countries and an equal number of recipient countries elected annually by the Council. The Committee shall appoint its Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

2. Other member countries shall be entitled to participate as observers and shall be invited to participate whenever matters affecting their interests are under discussion.

3. The Food Aid Committee may invite observers from other international organizations whose membership is limited to governments that are also members of the United Nations or its specialized agencies.

4. The Food Aid Committee shall develop guidelines for and exercise general supervision over the operations of the food aid programme. Its functions shall include but shall not be limited to the following:

(a) Review periodic reports from member countries regarding the amount, nature and channelling of their contributions.

(b) Determine whether grains contributed are of a type and quality acceptable to the recipient country and used for direct human consumption.

(c) Ensure compliance with the provisions of Article _____ with respect to terms on which contributions shall be made available.

(d) Guide and keep under review purchases of grains financed from cash contributions in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

(e) Establish commercial quotas and ensure compliance with these quotas as provided in Article _____.

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(f) Recommend and review from time to time the criteria for determining countries eligible to receive food aid under Article _____.

(g) Designate the international agency or agencies eligible to distribute to recipient countries food aid under the programme and to maintain effective liaison with any such agency or agencies.

(h) Keep under review the food requirements of developing countries and recommend priorities particularly with a view to meeting emergency situations.

(i) Receive reports on the self-help and developmental aspects of the programme.

5. [Voting rights]

6. All decisions shall be made by a majority of the votes cast by contributing countries and a majority of the votes cast by recipient countries.

7. The Food Aid Committee shall make periodic reports to the Grains Council on the activities under this Article and Articles _____ and _____.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

INT(67)161/Add.3
12 June 1967

Group on Cereals

DRAFT GRAINS AGREEMENT

Addendum

Suggestions by the United States Delegation

ARTICLE I

Objectives

The objectives of this Agreement are:

* (a) To promote the expansion of the international trade in wheat grains and to secure the freest possible flow of this trade in the interests of both exporting and importing countries;

** (b) To promote a better balance between world supplies of wheat grains and commercial and non-commercial demand;

* (c) To assure supplies of wheat and wheat flour to importing countries and markets for wheat and wheat flour to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices;

** (d) To provide for a multilateral food aid programme for the benefit of developing countries, both importers and exporters, and to assure the fair and orderly disposal of any surpluses;

** (e) To provide for the broadest possible multilateral co-operation between participating countries in connexion with international grains problems and for the purpose of the proper functioning of the Agreement.

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* From Article 1, IWA, 1962.

** From Article GATT document INT(66)593, 11 November 1966

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

INT(67)161/Rev.1
12 June 1967

Group on Cereals

DRAFT GRAINS AGREEMENT

Revision Suggested by the United States Delegation

ARTICLE 3

Commercial and Non-Commercial Transactions

1. A commercial transaction for the purposes of this Agreement is a transaction which conforms to the usual commercial practices in international trade. Sales made for credit are commercial transactions provided that such sales are consistent with the price range, conform to usual market practices, are for terms of no more than three years, and with interest rates of no less than the prevailing rates charged by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Sales for credit over six months shall not normally be made to markets which generally obtain their imports on commercial terms. Provided the terms are consistent with the criteria set forth above, commercial transactions include, among others: sales on credit, extended by public or private entities, with or without credit insurance; sales under trade arrangements with special payments arrangements; and barter transactions.

2. All transactions not conforming to the criteria set forth in paragraph 1 are non-commercial transactions. Such transactions include, among others:

(a) sales on credit on terms which do not conform with those specified in paragraph 1;

(b) sales for the currency of the importing country which is not transferable or convertible into currency or goods and services for use in or by the exporting country;

(c) a gift of wheat or a purchase of wheat out of a monetary grant by the exporting country made for that specific purpose;

(d) sales under trade arrangements with special payments arrangements which include clearing accounts for settling credit balances bilaterally through the exchange of goods the terms of which do not conform to paragraph 1.

3. Any question raised by any member country as to whether a transaction is a commercial transaction as defined in paragraph 1 of this Article or a non-commercial transaction as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be decided by the Council.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

INT(67)161/Rev.2
12 June 1967

Group on Cereals

DRAFT GRAINS AGREEMENT

Revision Suggested by the United States Delegation

Substitute page for
INT(67)161
Page 14

9.[1] The Prices Review Committee may determine the minimum and maximum price equivalents for wheat at points other than those specified above and may also designate any description, class, type, grade or quality of wheat other than those specified in paragraph 1 of this Article and determine the minimum and maximum price equivalents thereof; provided that, in the case of any other wheat the price equivalent of which has not yet been determined, the minimum and maximum prices for the time being shall be derived from the minimum and maximum prices of the description, class, type, grade or quality of wheat specified in this Article, or subsequently designated by the Prices Review Committee, which is most closely comparable to such other wheat by the addition of an appropriate premium or by the deduction of an appropriate discount.

New provisions

10. Any member country which considers that a decision under paragraph 9 is disadvantageous to it may ask the Council to review that decision.

11. The maximum prices under this Article apply only on sales by exporting countries to member importing countries.

12. Durum wheat and certified seed wheat are excluded from the provisions relating to maximum prices.

[1] Article 6(5) of International Wheat Agreement.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

INT(67)161/Rev.3
12 June 1967

Group on Cereals

DRAFT GRAINS AGREEMENT

Revision suggested by the United States Delegation

Recommended Revision
INT(67)161
Page 28

ARTICLE 16

Recording

revised

1. For the purposes of the operation of this Agreement, the Council shall keep records for each crop year of each commercial and non-commercial transaction involving exports and imports of wheat by each member country and the prices at which such transactions are made. Records of non-commercial transactions shall be maintained separately from the records of commercial transactions.

2. The Council shall also keep records so that at all times during a crop year a statement of the balance of commitment of each exporting country with respect to all importing countries and of the balance of entitlement of each importing country with respect to all exporting countries and to each such country is maintained. Statements of such balances shall, at intervals prescribed by the Council, be circulated to all exporting and importing countries.

3. For the purposes of paragraph 2 of this Article and of paragraph 2 of Article 4, commercial purchases by an importing country from an exporting country entered in the Council's records shall also be entered as against the obligations of exporting and importing countries under Articles 4 and 5, or those obligations as adjusted under other Articles of this Agreement, if the loading period falls within the crop year. [Items (a) and (b) deleted.] Commercial purchases of wheat flour entered in the Council's records shall also be entered as against the obligations of exporting and importing countries under the same conditions, [provided that the price of such wheat flour is consistent with a price for wheat in accordance with Article 7].

[4. If an importing country and a country making wheat available for purchase so agree, purchases at prices above the maximum price shall not be regarded as a breach of Articles 4, 5, or paragraph 2 of Article 8, and shall be entered as against the obligations, if any, of the countries concerned. No maximum price declaration shall be made in respect of such purchases from an exporting country, nor shall they in any way affect the obligations of the exporting country concerned to other importing countries under Article 4.]

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5. In the case of durum wheat and certified seed wheat, a purchase entered in the Council's records shall also be entered as against the obligations of exporting and importing countries under the same conditions whether or not the price is above the maximum price.

6. [Provided that the conditions prescribed in paragraph 3 of this Article are satisfied] the Council may authorize purchases to be recorded for a crop year if

(a) the loading period involved is within a reasonable time up to one month, to be decided by the Council, before the beginning or after the end of that crop year,

(b) the exporting and importing country concerned so agree.

7. For the period of closed navigation between Fort William/Port Arthur and the Canadian Atlantic ports, a purchase shall, notwithstanding the provisions of [paragraph 4 of Article 6] be eligible for entry in the Council's records against the obligations of the exporting country and the importing country concerned in accordance with this Article if it relates to

(a) Canadian wheat which is moved by an all-rail route from Fort William/Port Arthur to Canadian Atlantic ports, or

(b) United States wheat which, except for conditions beyond the control of the buyer and the seller, would be moved by lake and rail to United States Atlantic ports and which, because it cannot be so moved, is moved by an all-rail route to United States Atlantic ports,

provided that payment of the extra transportation cost thereby incurred is agreed between the buyer and the seller.

8. The Council shall prescribe rules of procedure for the reporting and recording of all commercial and non-commercial transactions. In those rules it shall prescribe the frequency and the manner in which those [purchases and] transactions shall be reported and shall prescribe the duties of member countries with regard thereto. The Council shall also make provision for the amendment of any records or statements maintained by it, including provision for the settlement of any dispute arising in connexion therewith.

9. Each member country may be permitted, in the fulfilment of its obligations under Articles 4 and 5, a degree of tolerance to be prescribed by the Council, for that country on the basis of the extent of those obligations and other relevant factors.

revised 10. The Council shall also keep records of all transactions under Article (Food Aid) of the Agreement between food-aid contributing countries and food-aid receiving countries or the international agency or agencies eligible under such Article to distribute food aid to recipient countries.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

INT(67)161/Rev.4
13 June 1967

Group on Cereals

Sub-Group 1

DRAFT GRAINS AGREEMENT

Revision Suggested by the United States Delegation and Incorporating Suggestions of Other Delegations

ARTICLE 3[1]

Commercial and Non-Commercial Transactions

1. A commercial transaction for the purposes of this Agreement is a transaction which conforms to the usual commercial practices in international trade. Sales made for credit are commercial transactions provided that such sales are consistent with the price range, conform to usual market practices, are for terms of no more than three years [except that the terms shall not exceed six months in the case of those markets which do not normally obtain their imports on credit terms beyond six months][2], and with interest rates of no less than the prevailing rates charged by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Sales for credit over six months shall not normally be made to markets which generally obtain their imports on commercial terms [of six months credit or less][3]. Provided the terms are consistent with the criteria set forth above, commercial transactions include, among others: sales on credit, extended by public or private entities, with or without credit insurance; sales under trade arrangements with special payments arrangements; and barter transactions.

2. All transactions not conforming to the criteria set forth in paragraph 1 are non-commercial transactions. Such transactions include, among others:

(a) sales on credit on terms which do not conform with those specified in paragraph 1;

(b) sales for the currency of the importing country which is not transferable or convertible into currency or goods and services for use in or by the exporting country;

(c) a gift of wheat or a purchase of wheat out of a monetary grant by the exporting country made for that specific purpose;

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[1] The United States suggested revision of Article 3 appeared originally as INT(67)161/Rev.1.

[2] Suggestion of the Indian delegation.

[3] Suggestion of the Canadian delegation.

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(d) sales under trade arrangements with special payments arrangements which include clearing accounts for settling credit balances bilaterally through the exchange of goods the terms of which do not conform to paragraph 1.

3. Any question raised by the Executive Secretary or by any member country as to whether a transaction is a commercial transaction as defined in paragraph 1 of this Article or a non-commercial transaction as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be decided by the Council.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

INT(67)161/Rev.5
13 June 1967

Group on Cereals

Sub-Group 1

DRAFT GRAINS AGREEMENT

Revision Suggested by the United States Delegation

ARTICLE 22A[1]

Defaults

1. Any action with respect to a country which the Council believes to be in default of its obligations under Articles 4 or 5 or other provisions of this Agreement as a result of review of a country's performance on the Council's own initiative or of a complaint referred to it under Article ___ shall be in accordance with the procedures of this Article. Before reaching a decision under this Article, the Council shall give any member country concerned the opportunity to present such facts as it considers relevant.

2. No country shall be found to have committed a breach of this Agreement except by two thirds of the votes held by the exporting countries and two thirds of the votes held by importing countries. Any finding that a country is in breach of the Agreement shall specify the nature and extent of the breach.

3. If the Council finds that a country has committed a breach of this Agreement, it may by two thirds of the votes held by the exporting countries and two thirds of the votes held by the importing countries, deprive the country concerned of its voting rights for such period as the Council may determine, reduce the other rights of that country to the extent and for the period it considers commensurate with the default or expel that country from participation in the Agreement.

4. No action taken by the Council under this Article shall in any way reduce the obligation of the country concerned in respect of its financial contributions to the Council unless that country is expelled from participation in the Agreement.

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[1] Revision of Article on Defaults to take place of Article 20 and Article 22, paragraphs (6) and (7).

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

INT(67)179
21 June 1967

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT ON BASIC ELEMENTS FOR THE NEGOTIATION OF A WORLD GRAINS ARRANGEMENT

Draft proposed by the United States Delegation

The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Japan Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Economic Community

HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article 1

The parties to this Memorandum of Agreement shall -

(a) negotiate and conclude, at least among themselves and with as many other countries as possible and in a conference promptly called for such purpose, a world grains arrangement containing the provisions set forth and envisaged in Article 2 below, and

(b) bring into force such world grains arrangement, in accordance with their constitutional procedures, as rapidly as possible.

Article 2

/ Insert sections I to IX /

Article 3

This Memorandum of Agreement shall be open for acceptance by signature on 30 June 1967 by the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and by the European Economic Community, and shall enter into force when accepted by all these governments and by the Community.

Article 4

This Memorandum of Agreement shall be deposited with the Director-General to the CONTRACTING PARTIES, who shall promptly furnish a certified copy thereof to each contracting party to the General Agreement and to the European Economic Community.

Article 5

This Memorandum of Agreement shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

DONE at Geneva this thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven in a single copy in the English and French languages, both texts being authentic.

June 23, 1967

WORLD GRAINS ARRANGEMENT
U.S. Proposal for a Statement
by Japan on Food Aid

Japan agrees to provide aid in the form of cash or food grains, not excluding rice, or to provide aid in the form of other agricultural materials if required and requested by recipient countries. The major portion of any aid given to a recipient under this agreement shall be in the form of food grains or cash. In the event Japan gives aid under this agreement in forms other than food grains, it shall take measures to ensure that the recipient countries purchase in the world market food grains in an amount of equal value to that of the other materials and that the purchase of food grains will be additional to the purchases of food grains they would otherwise have made.

SECRET

No. 9

GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Group on Dairy Products

United States Offer on Dairy Products

1. Product coverage. Butter, the principal types of cheese, non-fat dried milk.

2. The discussions in the Dairy Group have not yet progressed to the point where there have emerged the outlines of arrangements which would carry out the ministerial directive of improved access to markets in furtherance of the development and expansion of trade. The United States is, however, prepared to continue to participate in the work of the Dairy Group with the view to carrying out the ministerial directive.

3. The issues which the United States would consider as appropriate to be considered by the Dairy Group would include access to markets, the use of export aids by high cost producers, and disposal of dairy products in non-commercial channels. It is the United States view that export aids and non-commercial disposals should not be used to disrupt normal commercial markets of efficient dairy exporting countries. It is prepared to co-operate in the examination of measures or commitments which could be undertaken by all countries to avoid this occurring.

SECRET

No. 10

NEGOCIATIONS COMMERCIALES DU GATT

Groupe des produits laitiers

Offre des Etats-Unis concernant les produits laitiers

1. Produits visés: beurre, principaux types de fromages et lait écrémé séché.

2. Les débats du groupe des produits laitiers n'ont pas encore progressé suffisamment pour permettre d'esquisser un arrangement qui concrétiserait la directive ministérielle relative à l'amélioration de l'accès aux marchés à l'effet de promouvoir le développement et l'expansion du commerce mondial. Les Etats-Unis sont toutefois disposés à continuer de participer aux travaux du groupe des produits laitiers en vue d'appliquer la directive ministérielle.

3. Parmi les questions qu'il conviendrait d'examiner au groupe des produits laitiers, figureraient de l'avis des Etats-Unis, l'accès aux marchés, le recours aux aides à l'exportation dans les pays à coûts de production élevés ainsi que l'écoulement des produits laitiers à des conditions non commerciales. Les Etats-Unis estiment que les aides à l'exportation et les opérations non commerciales d'écoulement ne devraient pas perturber les débouchés commerciaux normaux des pays qui exportent des produits laitiers dans des conditions d'efficience. Ils sont disposés à coopérer à l'examen des mesures ou des engagements qui pourraient être pris par tous les pays pour éviter de telles conséquences.

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I.N.Rights

MEAT

TROPICAL

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

CONFIDENTIAL

Spec(63)211
4 July 1963

Group on Meat

STATEMENT BY THE UNITED STATES DELEGATE TO THE GATT MEAT GROUP, JULY 1963

As you are aware, the United States imposes only low, fixed tariffs on meat imports. It uses no other means to control imports. It does not employ any artificial stimuli to domestic production.

In the past six years consumption of beef and veal in the United States has increased from 16.3 billion pounds to 17.75 billion pounds - an increase of almost 1½ billion pounds.[1] Imports have shared largely in this expansion of our market; in fact, imports accounted for about 90 per cent of it. In 1956, we imported about 200 million pounds of beef and veal; in 1962, almost 1,500 million pounds. The United States is now the leading market for imports of beef and veal. In 1962, imports accounted for 8 per cent of our total consumption.

Imports of mutton and lamb also increased, from practically zero in 1956 to 140 million pounds in 1962. The increase of imports of pork and pork products has been less dramatic but nevertheless significant, from 150 million pounds in 1956 to 220 million pounds in 1962.

Our policy of admitting imports freely has given rise to criticism by domestic producers; but on the whole, these imports have thus far been absorbed without depressing domestic prices.

We believe there are lessons in this development which other importing countries may wish to consider. We are dealing here with a commodity with a great potential for growth, and this applies with even greater force to industrial countries in Western Europe and elsewhere whose incomes are rising rapidly but whose meat consumption is still low. There is every reason to believe that such countries would find it feasible and, indeed, advantageous to open their doors to increasing imports from countries able to produce meat at relatively low cost.

Now some of the major importing countries are contemplating new types of restrictions on international trade in meat. Needless to say, the United States would be seriously concerned if a situation developed in which the United States would become the last major import market for meat.

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[1] Carcass weight basis.

We should be equally concerned about the threat which such a development would pose for the successful conclusion of the general trade negotiations. The economic well-being of some of the countries represented here depends on continued access to markets for their agricultural products including meat, and it is in this area that concessions will have to be made to these countries if the trade negotiations are to be attractive for them.

We continue to believe that there is no agricultural commodity to which GATT rules and principles are more applicable than to meat; and we have seen no really convincing evidence that moderate fixed tariffs which are subject to negotiation and reduction in the framework of general tariff negotiations, are unsuited to this commodity. We believe that to the maximum extent possible, national support programmes should be shaped so as to permit the free play of competition in this field, both domestically and internationally.

On the other hand, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that in many importing countries, national policies of support and protection have become "politically entrenched", as the delegate from New Zealand put it; and we recognize that the development of new techniques of agricultural support and protection and their extension to meats make it necessary to envisage a broader type of international arrangement which would supplement the normal tariff negotiating procedures. In our view, such arrangements should limit the subsidization of domestic production by importing countries, and should assure the maintenance of prices which neither encourage uneconomic production nor discourage consumption. Whatever form import restrictions might take - whether tariffs, variable levies or quantitative restrictions - these barriers should be subject to negotiation and gradual reduction in the GATT context. Exporting countries for their part might agree to shape their production and export policies with a view to avoiding excessive price fluctuations and the disruption of markets. In short, the arrangements which we are about to consider should cover the whole range of national policies affecting international trade in meats, and should be designed to facilitate the orderly expansion of this trade. The United States, for its part, is prepared to co-operate in this task, as an integral part of the trade negotiations.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

CONFIDENTIAL

Spec(63)305
26 November 1963

Group on Meat

STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES ON 26 NOVEMBER 1963

The Resolution adopted by the GATT Ministers in May stated "that in view of the importance of agriculture in world trade, the trade negotiations shall provide for acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products". This Meat Group is a negotiating body charged with negotiating acceptable conditions of access for meats under the umbrella of this instruction. It is no secret that the United States believes that acceptable conditions of access for meats do not now exist in most markets. At the last meeting of this Group in July we pointed to certain developments which caused us concern in this respect - particularly to the new types of restrictions emerging in some countries which threatened to cut into United States exports of meat products to these countries, and to heighten the pressure which had led to large increases in imports of meats into the United States market in recent years. This latter point was a matter of sharp concern to us. We stated, in fact, that our policy of free access for meat imports would greatly depend upon whether other markets remained open or were being opened so as to afford room for expansion of trade.

Current situation in the United States

The United States imposes only low, fixed tariffs - amounting to about 10 per cent ad valorem - on meat imports. It does not artificially encourage domestic production. Under this liberal import régime, imports of dressed beef and veal into the United States have increased steadily during the past decade. Imports increased almost four times between 1957 and 1962, from 395 million pounds to 1.4 billion pounds. These imports were 2.5 per cent of domestic beef and veal consumption in 1957, but over 8 per cent in 1962. If the meat equivalent of live animal imports is added to this, the share that imports were of consumption in 1962 amounts to almost 10 per cent.

These imports have not been absorbed by the United States without impact upon our domestic producers. They have affected United States beef prices. Prices during the current United States cattle cycle have behaved differently from those in previous cycles. (Recent cycles were 10-12 years in length. The current one is in its sixth year.) Usually, a significant price increase occurs during the build-up phase of the cycle. But during the build-up phase of the current cycle, prices of low-quality cattle, with which these imports compete most heavily, declined in the first three years and have remained stable in the most recent three years.

Prices of high-quality cattle have also declined.

We estimate that if imports into the United States had continued at the 1957 level, prices of low-quality beef, would be about 20 per cent higher than they are now, and that prices of high-quality beef would be about 5 per cent higher. Moreover, these price effects are not all behind us. They will be greater as imports become a larger share of domestic production. Imports at this time are running at a rate 22 per cent above imports of last year.

Another factor to consider is the failure of United States exports of livestock products to make gains. Exports of these products averaged $346 million in the 1956-60 period, but only $319 million in 1962.

These developments have given rise to increasing criticism from our domestic producers. Nevertheless, the United States has continued to adhere to its liberal import policy for meat.

The situation abroad

While the United States has been pursuing policies leading to increased imports of beef, however, other countries who might also be expected to absorb significant quantities of beef, and thus to relieve to some extent the pressure on the United States market, have been following opposite policies.

The EEC, which once was a significant net importer of beef, is now barely so. Its imports from third countries have declined slowly, but fairly steadily, during the past seven years, from 380 million pounds in 1956 to 309 million in 1962. During the same period, its exports to third countries increased markedly, from 23 million pounds in 1956 to 282 million pounds in 1962. Net imports have thus decreased from 357 million pounds in 1956 to 27 million pounds in 1962. The Community's common agricultural policy for beef may well accelerate this trend of recent years and shortly make the EEC a net exporter. The National Economic Plan of France, the major producer of beef and veal in the EEC, for example, calls for a 50 per cent increase in exports of these meats between 1962 and 1965.

In the United Kingdom, expenditures for producer income supports have been increased in recent years and in 1963, bilateral agreements with some countries were concluded to regulate exports of beef and veal to the United Kingdom.

Available figures show that the United Kingdom's production of beef and veal increased from the 1955-57 average of 1.7 billion pounds to over 2 billion pounds by 1962. Imports as a per cent of total supply declined during this period from 45 to 34 per cent.

These developments are taking place at a time when the traditional exporters are in a position to make available increased quantities of meat.

Production of beef and veal in Australia and New Zealand has been expanding rapidly since 1950. We understand that output in the two countries together has grown from 1.8 billion pounds in 1950 to 2.6 billion pounds in 1962. Further increases seem likely in the future as cattle numbers in both countries continue to rise.

Beef and veal output in other producing countries, particularly in Latin America, has been increasing rapidly. These countries are improving their herds and management practices and hope to finance economic growth with export earnings from livestock.

Consumption is also increasing in these countries but in many cases at a lesser rate than production increases. For economic development in these countries to continue, access to all world markets for meat is a necessity.

This situation, in our view, places a very clear obligation upon this group and its members to move ahead rapidly with the task the Ministers have given it. I have outlined the situation as fully as I have in order to leave no doubt in the minds of those here that a problem exists. I think, also, that my presentation can leave no doubt as to the general nature of the solution to this problem.

We have said on several occasions that we would be prepared to negotiate a meat agreement which would provide our suppliers with liberal access to the United States market for meat. We have said also that we cannot be the only country to do this.

We must, at this meeting, make progress. During its course, we expect to hear from the other importers firm views on how an acceptable meat agreement might be framed - both as to substance and timing. Nothing less will suffice to make this meeting a success. And, needless to say, the success or failure of this meeting will in no small measure influence the attitude of the United States concerning participation in possible future meetings of this group.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

Spec(64)83
16 April 1964

Group on Meat

Original: English

AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY THE UNITED STATES WITH AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

This document reproduces the text of a memorandum issued by the United States Government on 17 February 1964 announcing the provisions of two agreements relating to trade in meat, concluded by the United States Government with the Governments of Australia and New Zealand respectively.

This memorandum has been transmitted to the secretariat by the United States delegation for the information of the Group on Meat.

UNITED STATES CONCLUDES MEAT AGREEMENTS WITH AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

The Governments of Australia and New Zealand have agreed to limit meat exports to the United States, the Departments of State and Agriculture announced today.

Australia and New Zealand are the principal suppliers to the United States of beef and veal. The agreements announced today were concluded because United States' imports of these products have increased markedly in the past few years. Beef cattle prices are low and declined importantly in 1963. Low domestic prices were mostly caused by heavy domestic production of fed beef. However, analyses by the United States Department of Agriculture show that imports also were a contributing factor.

The agreement with Australia covers beef, veal and mutton in all forms other than canned, cured and cooked meats and live animals. The one with New Zealand covers only beef and veal. Australia is the only substantial foreign supplier of mutton to the United States market. Mutton is partially interchangeable in use with manufacturing beef, the kind of beef which constitutes the bulk of American imports.

Australia has agreed to limit its exports in 1964 to 242,000 long tons (542 million pounds), in 1965 to 251,000 long tons (562 million pounds) and in 1966 to 260,000 long tons (582 million pounds) product weight of the meats covered in its agreement.

New Zealand has agreed to limit its exports in 1964 to 103,000 long tons (231 million pounds), in 1965 to 107,000 long tons (239 million pounds) and in 1966 to 111,000 long tons (248 million pounds) product weight of the meats covered in its agreement.

The quantities for 1964 reflect the average level of United States imports from each country in 1962 and 1963. The quantities specified for 1965 and 1966 are calculated at an annual growth rate of 3.7 per cent based on the agreed limits for 1964 exports. This growth rate corresponds to the expected rate of increase in the total United States market for these meats. The agreements provide for triennial review of this growth factor and adjustment as appropriate for each succeeding period.

The agreements provide for preservation of the present pattern of trade in meat products between the United States and Australia and New Zealand. Both exporting countries have agreed that the proportion of primal cuts, such as steaks or roasts, should not exceed approximately the current levels.

The agreements represent an important contribution to the stability of the meat industries of the three countries. United States domestic producers and Australian and New Zealand suppliers will be able to share equitably in the growth in the United States market.

The United States has received assurances from both Australia and New Zealand that in implementing the agreements they will not discriminate against United States owned meat industry interests in their countries.

Both agreements are of indefinite duration, but they may be terminated by either party upon at least six months' notice prior to the end of any calendar year.

The three Governments agreed on the desirability of expanding world trade in meat and meat products. To that end they reaffirm their intention to continue efforts under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to negotiate broader international arrangements to expand access of meat exporting countries to all major world markets. The agreements with Australia and New Zealand could be incorporated into such a broader arrangement.

TEXT OF UNITED STATES NOTE TO AUSTRALIA

Excellency:

I have the honour to refer to your note of 17 February 1964, concerning trade in beef, veal, and mutton between Australia and the United States which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to recent discussions in Washington between representatives of the Government of Australia and the Government of the United States with regard to exports of Australian beef, veal, and mutton to the United States. As a result of these discussions, I have further the honour to propose that the following Agreement shall become effective between our Governments:

The Governments of Australia and the United States have agreed to the following measures in the interest of promoting the orderly development of trade in beef, veal, and mutton between Australia and the United States. In assuming the following obligations, the Governments of Australia and the United States are seeking as well to preserve approximately the present pattern of trade in beef, veal, and mutton between the two countries.

1. Accordingly, the Australian Government shall limit exports from Australia to the United States of beef, veal, and mutton (in all forms except canned, cured and cooked meat and live animals), in accordance with the following:

(a) Exports shall be limited to a total of 242,000 long tons in calendar year 1964, 251,000 long tons in calendar year 1965, and 260,000 long tons in calendar year 1966, all in terms of product weight.

(b) In each succeeding calendar year there shall be an increase, corresponding to the estimated rate of increase in the total United States market for these meats. This increase in the total United States market is presently estimated to be 3.7 per cent annually.

(c) The purpose of the annual increases established in paragraphs (a) and (b) is to secure to Australia a fair and reasonable share in the growth of the United States market. There shall be a triennial review and, as appropriate, an adjustment of this estimated rate of increase in consumption to apply to the succeeding three-year period. The first such review shall take place no later than 1 October 1966.

(d) Australia shall maintain approximately the present relationship between beef and mutton exports to the United States.

(e) Australia shall use its best endeavours to limit its exports to the United States of better quality primal cuts of beef and veal, such as steaks and roasts, approximately to the percentage these cuts currently constitute of total annual exports of beef and veal from Australia to the United States.

2. Australia undertakes to limit its exports to the United States upon the understanding that Australia will not be adversely affected by such limitations in relation to the position of other substantial suppliers in the United States market and so long as Australia's access to the United States market for beef, veal, and mutton is not limited by an increase in the duties on these products.

3. The United States Government shall continue to permit access each year into the United States for beef, veal, and mutton exported from Australia, up to the maximum quantity determined for that year in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) of this Agreement.

4. The Governments shall continue to take an active and leading rôle in negotiating in the GATT, in harmony with the objectives agreed at the ministerial meeting of the GATT in May 1963, arrangements leading to expanding access in meat importing countries.

5. Should such a wider international arrangement be reached, it could subsume this Agreement.

6. The Governments agreed to consult, at the request of either Government, on any questions arising on the implementation of this Agreement.

7. Either Government may terminate this Agreement, effective at the end of a calendar year, by written notice given at least 180 days prior to the end of that calendar year.

If these proposals are acceptable to your Government, this note and your note of acceptance shall form an Agreement between our Governments."

I have the honour to confirm on behalf of the Government of the United States that the Agreement outlined in your note is acceptable to the United States Government and will govern trade in beef, veal, and mutton between Australia and the United States.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

TEXT OF UNITED STATES NOTE TO NEW ZEALAND

Excellency:

I have the honour to refer to your note of 17 February 1964, concerning trade in beef and veal between New Zealand and the United States which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to recent discussions in Washington between representatives of the Government of New Zealand the the Government of the United States with regard to the desire of the Government of the United States to arrive at an understanding concerning the level of future exports of beef and veal from New Zealand to the United States. As a result of these discussions, I have the honour to propose that the following Agreement shall become effective between our Governments:

The Governments of New Zealand and the United States have agreed to the following measures in the interest of promoting the orderly development of trade in beef and veal between New Zealand and the United States. In assuming the following obligations, the Governments of New Zealand and the United States have agreed on the desirability of preserving approximately the present pattern of trade in these products between the two countries.

1. Accordingly, the New Zealand Government agrees to limit exports from New Zealand to the United States of beef and veal (in all forms except canned, cured and cooked meat and live cattle), in accordance with the following:

(a) Exports shall be limited to a total of 103,000 long tons in calendar year 1964, 107,000 long tons in calendar year 1965, and 111,000 long tons in calendar year 1966, all in terms of product weight.

(b) In each succeeding calendar year there shall be an increase, corresponding to the estimated rate of increase in the total United States market for these meats. This increase in the total United States market is presently estimated to be 3.7 per cent annually.

(c) The purpose of the annual increases established in paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) is to secure to New Zealand a fair and reasonable share in the growth of the United States market. There shall be a triennial review and, as appropriate, an adjustment of this estimated rate of increase in consumption to apply to the succeeding three-year period. The first such review shall take place no later than 1 October 1966.

(d) The New Zealand Government shall use its best endeavours to limit exports from New Zealand to the United States of better quality primal cuts of beef and veal, such as steaks and roasts, approximately to the percentage these cuts currently constitute of total annual exports of beef and veal from New Zealand to the United States.

2. The New Zealand Government shall limit exports from New Zealand to the United States upon the understanding that New Zealand will not be adversely affected by such limitations in relation to the position of other substantial suppliers in the United States market and so long as New Zealand's access to the United States market for beef and veal is not limited by an increase in the duties on these products.

3. The United States Government shall continue to permit access each year into the United States for beef and veal exported from New Zealand, up to the maximum quantity determined for that year in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) of this Agreement.

4. The Governments shall continue to take an active and leading rôle in negotiating in the GATT, in harmony with the objectives agreed at the ministerial meeting of the GATT in May 1963, arrangements leading to expanding access in meat importing countries.

5. Should such a wider international arrangement be reached, it could subsume this Agreement.

6. The Governments agree to consult, at the request of either Government, on any questions arising on the implementation of this Agreement.

7. Either Government may terminate this Agreement, effective at the end of a calendar year, by written notice given at least 180 days prior to the end of that calendar year.

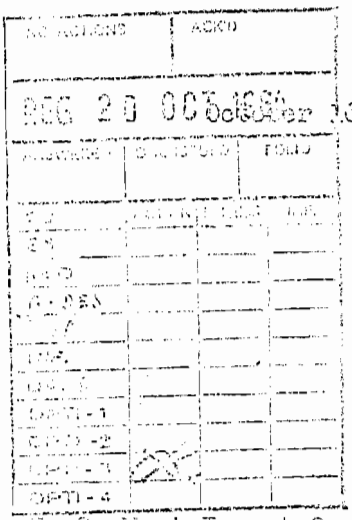
If these proposals are acceptable to your Government this note and your note of acceptance shall form an Agreement between our Governments."

I have the honour to confirm on behalf of the Government of the United States that the Agreement proposed in your note is acceptable to the United States Government and will govern trade in beef and veal between New Zealand and the United States.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
OFFICE OF AGRICULTURAL ATTACHE
U. S. Mission
Geneva, Switzerland



October 16, 1964

Mr. J. M. Leddy, Chief
Agricultural Development Division
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Villa Le Bocage
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Leddy:

I am enclosing attached two copies of the U. S. Meat Import Quota Bill (S. [illegible]-2) for the information of the GATT Secretariat. I thought you might appreciate receiving, also, some interpretation and explanation of this legislation.

The bill covers only fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal and mutton; canned meats, sausages, prepared and preserved beef and veal are not covered by this legislation. Quotas would be based on the 1959-1963 average imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal and mutton which were 725 million pounds, and would be adjusted by a growth factor which covers the average change in the domestic commercial production. The quotas could be applied beginning in January, 1965.

The Secretary of Agriculture is required, in each quarter, to estimate the calendar year imports. Only if the estimate exceeds the quota for that year (1959-1963 average plus the allowed growth) by at least ten percent will quotas be applied for the next quarter.

The President may increase or suspend the quotas if he determines that: (1) Such action is required by over-riding economic or national security interests of the United States; (2) The supply of meats covered is inadequate to meet the demand at reasonable prices; or (3) Trade agreements entered into after the enactment of a quota insure the objectives of the legislation.

If quotas do come into effect, the Secretary of Agriculture will allocate the totals among the supplying countries on the basis of country shares in a representative base period. However, account may be given to special

[illegible] which have affected or may affect trade in these meats.

The following is an example of quota figures:

U. S. commercial production of beef, veal, and mutton was:

[illegible]: 18,137 million pounds
[illegible]: 18,[illegible] " "
[illegible]: [illegible],027 " "
[illegible]: [illegible],[illegible]7 " "
[illegible]: [illegible] " "

The average for 1959-1963 would be 1[illegible],637 million pounds.

Growth will be allowed for imports in any calendar year based on the proportion of (1) annual average of estimated production for that year plus the production of the two preceding years to (2) the 1959-1963 average production. Thus, for [illegible] terminal years would be 1963-1965.

Production and estimates for those years are:

1963: [illegible],9[illegible] million pounds
[illegible]: [illegible],[illegible]00 " "
[illegible]: 19,400 " "

The average for 1963-1965 would be 18,279 million pounds, or 16.5 percent over the 1959-1963 average.

The U. S. imports of meats covered by quotas were as follows:

1959: [illegible]72 million pounds product weight
1960: [illegible]21 " " " "
1961: [illegible]14 " " " "
1962: [illegible]35 " " " "
1963: 1,0[illegible] " " " "

The 1959-1963 average, therefore, would be 722 million pounds product weight.

The growth factor would permit 1965 imports of 845 million pounds (16.5 percent more than the 1959-1963 average). However, the bill allows a leeway of ten percent before the quotas are applied. This provision would allow imports of up to 929 million pounds (ten percent more than 845) before the quotas would become effective.

If it is estimated that the 1965 imports would exceed this 929 million pounds, then the quotas would have to be applied on the basis of 845.

The U. S. estimates for 1964 imports of the meats which are included in the

[illegible] only 750 million pounds. No significant increase is foreseen for [illegible] quotas are not likely to be applied.

[illegible], permitted import levels would continue to increase in proportion to [illegible] domestic production. Quotas might possibly not even be applied, [illegible] world trade in meat continues both this year and in the projection [illegible].

[illegible] provides for a meaningful growth factor which gives foreign suppliers [illegible] share of market growth. It excludes canned and cooked beef [illegible] (which is important to Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Paraguay) and [illegible] (important to New Zealand), and gives discretionary authority to increase [illegible] quotas in certain circumstances.

[illegible] market forces may operate so that no quotas will be called for under [illegible] for a long time, even without international agreement. But the [illegible] could be reached, and it might allow us to make the interpretation that the policy of the quota bill is being carried out and, therefore, [illegible] the use of discretionary authority to suspend the quotas.

It is clear that the Administration would have preferred no bill and hopes that [illegible] will not require quotas to be applied.

In our opinion, for the foreseeable future, no quotas would have to be imposed.

Sincerely yours,

John I. Kross
Agricultural Attache

Attachments (2)

SECRET

No. 1

1 August 1966

GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Group on Meat

United States Offers on Meats

United States offer on meat products

1. The central aim of the United States offer is to create acceptable conditions of access to its market for meat exporters. It goes without saying that the United States offer could only be implemented as a part of an arrangement under which other major meat importers likewise undertake commitments that provide acceptable conditions of access to their markets.

2. Product coverage. Beef, veal, mutton (fresh, frozen, chilled).

3. The United States would be prepared within the context of the Kennedy Round, and subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph 1 above, to undertake commitments respecting the meats concerned to permit imports to share in the United States' market, and to share in any growth in that market, as follows: The annual aggregate quantity which will be admitted will not be less than the average quantity imported during the period 1959-1963 adjusted by the same percentage that domestic production of these articles has increased or decreased in comparison with the average annual production during the base period 1959-1963.

4. The United States has no fixed ideas as to the form of a meat arrangement. On the basis of the discussion held to date by the GATT Meats Group, it appears likely that an International Meat Arrangement might take the form of an agreement or a statement of general principles supplemented by bilateral agreements registered with the GATT between principal importing countries and their major suppliers. The Meats Group has identified certain elements that should be taken into consideration in the negotiations. These elements are listed in Annex A to TN.64/17, the report of the Group to the Trade Negotiations Committee. The United States is prepared to participate in the further examination of these elements by the Meats Group.

SECRET

No. 1

1er août 1966

NEGOCIATIONS COMMERCIALES DU GATT

Groupe de la viande

Offres des Etats-Unis concernant les viandes

Offre des Etats-Unis concernant les produits carnés

1. L'offre des Etats-Unis a pour objectif essentiel de créer pour les exportateurs de viande des conditions acceptables d'accès au marché de ce pays. Il va sans dire que l'offre des Etats-Unis ne saurait avoir de suite que dans le cadre d'un arrangement en vertu duquel d'autres gros importateurs de viande prendraient eux aussi des engagements assurant des conditions acceptables d'accès à leurs marchés.

2. Produits considérés: viandes de boeuf, de veau et de mouton (fraîches, congelées, réfrigérées).

3. Les Etats-Unis seraient prêts à prendre dans le cadre des Négociations Kennedy, sous réserve des conditions énoncées au paragraphe 1 ci-dessus, des engagements concernant les viandes précitées afin de permettre aux importations d'avoir une part du marché des Etats-Unis et une part de toute croissance de ce marché, selon les modalités suivantes: la quantité globale qui sera admise chaque année ne sera pas inférieure à la quantité moyenne importée durant la période 1959-1963, ajustée du pourcentage d'accroissement ou de diminution de la production intérieure de ces viandes relativement à la production annuelle moyenne durant la période de référence 1959-1963.

4. Les Etats-Unis n'ont pas d'idée arrêtée quant à la forme à donner à un arrangement concernant les viandes. D'après les débats qui se sont déroulés jusqu'ici au Groupe de la viande du GATT, il apparaît vraisemblable qu'un arrangement international concernant les viandes pourrait prendre la forme d'un accord ou d'une déclaration de principes généraux, complétés par des accords bilatéraux, déposés auprès du GATT, entre les principaux pays importateurs et leurs principaux fournisseurs. Le Groupe de la viande a identifié certains éléments à prendre en considération dans les négociations, qui sont énumérés à l'annexe A du rapport du Groupe au Comité des négociations commerciales (TN.64/17). Les Etats-Unis sont prêts à participer à l'examen plus approfondi de ces éléments par le Groupe de la viande.

SECRET

No. 132

1er août 1966

NEGOCIATIONS COMMERCIALES DU GATT

Groupe de la viande

Offres des Etats-Unis concernant les viandes

Offre des Etats-Unis concernant les produits carnés

1. L'offre des Etats-Unis a pour objectif essentiel de créer pour les exportateurs de viande des conditions acceptables d'accès au marché de ce pays. Il va sans dire que l'offre des Etats-Unis ne saurait avoir de suite que dans le cadre d'un arrangement en vertu duquel d'autres gros importateurs de viande prendraient eux aussi des engagements assurant des conditions acceptables d'accès à leurs marchés.

2. Produits considérés: viandes de boeuf, de veau et de mouton (fraîches, congelées, réfrigérées).

3. Les Etats-Unis seraient prêts à prendre dans le cadre des Négociations Kennedy, sous réserve des conditions énoncées au paragraphe 1 ci-dessus, des engagements concernant les viandes précitées afin de permettre aux importations d'avoir une part du marché des Etats-Unis et une part de toute croissance de ce marché, selon les modalités suivantes: la quantité globale qui sera admise chaque année ne sera pas inférieure à la quantité moyenne importée durant la période 1959-1963, ajustée du pourcentage d'accroissement ou de diminution de la production intérieure de ces viandes relativement à la production annuelle moyenne durant la période de référence 1959-1963.

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SECRET
No. 132
1 August 1966

GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Group on Meat

United States Offers on Meats

United States offer on meat products

1. The central aim of the United States offer is to create acceptable conditions of access to its market for meat exporters. It goes without saying that the United States offer could only be implemented as a part of an arrangement under which other major meat importers likewise undertake commitments that provide acceptable conditions of access to their markets.

2. Product coverage. Beef, veal, mutton (fresh, frozen, chilled).

3. The United States would be prepared within the context of the Kennedy Round, and subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph 1 above, to undertake commitments respecting the meats concerned to permit imports to share in the United States' market, and to share in any growth in that market, as follows: The annual aggregate quantity which will be admitted will not be less than the average quantity imported during the period 1959-1963 adjusted by the same percentage that domestic production of these articles has increased or decreased in comparison with the average annual production during the base period 1959-1963.

4. The United States has no fixed ideas as to the form of a meat arrangement. On the basis of the discussion held to date by the GATT Meats Group, it appears likely that an International Meat Arrangement might take the form of an agreement or a statement of general principles supplemented by bilateral agreements registered with the GATT between principal importing countries and their major suppliers. The Meats Group has identified certain elements that should be taken into consideration in the negotiations. These elements are listed in Annex A to TN.64/17, the report of the Group to the Trade Negotiations Committee. The United States is prepared to participate in the further examination of these elements by the Meats Group.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DELEGATION

TO THE

SIXTH ROUND OF GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

June 27, 1966

Mr. A. Linden
GATT Secretariat
Villa le Bocage
Geneva

Dear Mr. Linden:

I am enclosing ten copies of "United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries." When this document was initially distributed in September 1965 it was withheld from the EEC which had not tabled its tropical products offers. Now that EEC offers have been tabled, copies of our offer list may be given the EEC.

Sincerely yours,

Helen L. Brewster

Helen L. Brewster

Enclosures
GATT 6-US Doc. 4
(10 copies)

(1)

GATT 6-US Doc. 4

CONFIDENTIAL

Sixth Round of Negotiations
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

UNITED STATES OFFERS
ON
PRODUCTS SUPPLIED PRINCIPALLY
BY TROPICAL COUNTRIES

Geneva, Switzerland
September 16, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

Item	Description	Rates of duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Hides and skins (except furskins) of all animals (including birds and fish), raw or uncured, or dried, salted, limed, pickled, or otherwise cured:		
120.11	Bovine: Buffalo	2% ad val.	Free
	Garden and field seeds:		
126.21	Celery	0.6¢ per lb.	Free
145.04	Coconuts	0.125¢ each	Free
	Coconut meat (except copra), fresh, desiccated, or otherwise prepared or preserved:		
145.07	Fresh or frozen, whether or not shredded, grated, or similarly prepared, and whether or not sweetened with not over 10 percent by weight of sugar, but not otherwise prepared or preserved	1.1¢ per lb.	Free
	Other edible nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved:		
	Not shelled:		
145.14	Brazil nuts	0.375¢ per lb.	Free 1/
145.16	Cashews	0.7¢ per lb.	Free 1/
	Shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved:		
145.42	Brazil nuts	1.125¢ per lb.	Free 1/
145.44	Cashews	0.7¢ per lb.	Free 1/
	Bananas, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
146.42	Dried	7.5% ad val.	3.75% ad val.
	Plantains, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
149.15	Prepared or preserved	15% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
156.35	Cocoa butter	6.25% ad val.	3.125% ad val.
	Mate:		
160.65	Prepared	5% ad val.	Free
	Cinnamon and cinnamon chips:		
161.19	Ground	3¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.
161.29	Curry and curry powder	1.2¢ per lb.	Free
161.31	Dill	10% ad val.	5% ad val.
161.33	Fennel	Free	Free
	Ginger root, not candied or preserved:		
161.37	Ground	2¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
	Mace:		
	Bombay or wild:		
161.43	Not ground	18¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.
161.45	Ground	15¢ per lb.	7.5¢ per lb.
	Other:		
161.49	Ground	4¢ per lb.	Free
175.45	Sesame seed	0.59¢ per lb.	Free
176.02	Castor oil	1.5¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.
176.20	Croton oil	Free	Free

1/ Offer is made under the authority of Sec. 213 of The Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The reduction in the rate of duty does not have to be staged.

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

	Item	Description	Rates of duty	
			May 4, 1964	Offer
Sec. 213	188.18	Balsams, natural and not artificially mixed with other substances: Copaiba	10% ad val. 1/	Free 2/
13.02 C / 14.05 B	192.22	Guar seeds	Free	Free
		Straws and other fibrous vegetable substances not specially provided for, crude or processed:		
		****		
		Other:		
		****		
14.03	192.85	Processed	10% ad val.	5% ad val.
		Lumber, rough, dressed, or worked (including softwood flooring classifiable as lumber, but not including siding, molding, and hardwood flooring): Softwood:		
44.05 B 3 (30%) / 44 13 (70%)	202.12	Parana pine (Araucaria angustifolia)	$1 per 1000 ft., board measure	Free
		Hardwood:		
		****		
44.05 B 1 (20%)	ex 202.41	Spanish cedar (Cedrela spp.), boxwood (Buxus spp.), ebony (Diospyros spp.), lancewood (Oxandra spp.), Japanese maple (Acer spp.), Japanese white oak (Quercus spp.) and lignumvitae (Guaiacum spp.): Spanish cedar (Cedrela spp.) ebony (Diospyros spp.), lancewood (Oxandra spp.), and lignumvitae (Guaiacum spp.)	2.5% ad val.	Free
44.05 A (5%)	ex 202.43	Other: Other than alder (Alnus spp.); almon (Shorea almon); ash (Fraxinus spp.); aspen and cottonwood (populus spp.); bagtikan (Parashorea plicata); basswood (Tilia spp.); beech (Fagus spp.); Birch (Betula spp.); black or tupelo gum (Nyssa spp.); buckeye (Aesculus spp.); cherry (Prunus spp.); elm (Ulmus spp.); eucalyptus (Eucalypts spp.); hickory (Carya spp.); lauan, red (Shorea negrosensis); lauan, white (Pentacme contorta and P. mindanensis); magnolia (Magnolia spp.); maple (Acer spp.); mayapis (Shorea squamata); meranti (Shorea spp.); oak (Quercus spp.); sen (Kalopanax spp.); seraya, red (Shorea spp.); seraya, white (Parashorea spp.); sweet (red or sap) gum (Liquidembar spp.); sycamore (Platanus spp.); tangile (Shorea polysperma); tiaong (Shorea spp.); walnut (Juglans spp.); willow (Salix spp.); and yellow poplar (Liriodendron spp.)	$1.50 per 1000 ft., board measure	Free

1/ May 4, 1964, "Statutory" rate is 2.5% ad val.
2/ Offer is made under the authority of Sec. 213 of The Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The reduction in the rate of duty does not have to be staged.

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

	Item	Description	Rates of duty	
			May 4, 1964	Offer
46.01 A	222.20	Willow: Prepared for basket makers' use	17.5% ad val.	8.75% ad val.
46.01 A	222.25	Other	5% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
		Vegetable fibers (except cotton), raw; wastes and advanced wastes of such fibers; and vegetable fibers (except cotton) including fiber blends in chief value of such fibers, processed (except roving) but not spun:		
57.04	304.52	Sunn: Processed	8% ad val.	4% ad val.
		Hair of animals: Hair of the alpaca, and like hair of other animals including the hair of the llama, and vicuna:		
53.01	306.50	On the skin	5¢ per clean lb.	Free
53.02 B	306.51	In the grease or washed: Not sorted	6¢ per clean lb.	Free
		Woven fabrics, of vegetable fibers (except cotton): Wholly of jute:		
57.10	335.40	Not bleached, not colored, and not flame-resistant	0.5¢ per lb.	Free
57.10	356.50	Woven fabrics, in the piece or in units, of vegetable fibers, containing not over 16 yarns per square inch (counting the warp and filling) and weighing 15 or more ounces per square yard, suitable for covering cotton bales	0.3¢ per sq.yd.	Free
		Floor coverings not specially provided for, of textile materials: Other:		
58.02 A	361.52	Of coir	5% ad val.	Free
12.07 H	435.40	Coca leaves	1.4¢ per lb.	Free 1/
		Alkaloids and their esters, ethers, salts, and other compounds:		
29.42 C 8	437.16	Strychnine and its salts	10¢ per oz.	5¢ per oz.
		Oils, distilled or essential, including terpeneless oils:		
33.01 A2 B	452.22	Cornmint, including "peppermint" derived from Mentha arvensis	6.25% ad val.	Free 1/
33.01 A2 B	452.52	Patchouli	6.25% ad val.	Free 1/
33.01 A2 B	452.64	Sandalwood	8% ad val.	Free 1/
		Mangrove, myrobalan, oak, quebracho, sumac, urunday, and wattle:		
		****		
		Other:		
53.01 A (33⅓%) 53.01 B (33⅓%) 53.01 C (33⅓%)	470.57	**** Other	Free 2/	3.75% ad val.

1/ Offer is made under the Authority of Sec. 213 of The Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The reduction in the rate of duty does not have to be staged.

2/ May 4, 1964, "Statutory" rate is 7.5% ad val.

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

	Item	Description	Rates of duty	
			May 4, 1964	Offer
		Iron-oxide and iron-hydroxide pigment materials, natural, if crude or washed but not ground:		
25.09 A1 A	472.46	Umbers: Crude	0.0625¢ per lb.	Free
		Barbasco or cube root, and derris, tube or tuba root:		
12.07 ?	493.04	Advanced	1% ad val.	Free
		Waxes, animal (including marine animal), vegetable, and mineral, and artificial mixtures thereof:		
15.16 A 15.16 B	494.16	Vegetable waxes: Ouricury	Free	Free
		Mica not manufactured (including mica over 0.006 inch in thickness, not cut or stamped to dimensions, shape or form, and split block mica), and mica scalings, mica cleanings, and other mica waste and scrap:		
		****		
25.26	516.41	Other	4¢ per lb.	Free
		Precious and semiprecious stones, cut but not set and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry:		
71.02 B2	520.38	Emeralds	3% ad val.	Free
26.01 G	521.17	Bauxite, calcined	Free 1/	Free
		Metal-bearing ores and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites:		
26.01 G	601.06	Bauxite	Free 2/	Free
		Other base metals, unwrought, and waste and scrap of such metals:		
81.04 A1	632.10	Other than alloys; and waste and scrap: 3/ Bismuth	1.875% ad val. 3/	Free
		Natural or cultured pearls and parts thereof, drilled or not drilled, but not strung (except temporarily) and not set:		
71.01	741.05	Natural	3% ad val.	Free

1/ May 4, 1964 "Statutory" rate is 55¢ per ton.
2/ May 4, 1964 "Statutory" rate is 50¢ per ton.
3/ The duty on waste and scrap has been suspended to June 30, 1967.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE
SIXTH ROUND OF GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

July 8, 1966

Mr. H. van Tuinan
GATT Secretariat
Villa le Bocage
Geneva

Dear Mr. van Tuinan:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of yesterday, I am enclosing 45 copies each of "U.S. Offers on Agricultural Products" and "U.S. Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries." I am requesting another 35 copies from Washington to meet the 130 copy requirement. I am not sure, however, that we will be able to get that many.

Sincerely yours,

Helen L. Brewster
Helen L. Brewster

Enclosures:

1. GATT 6-US Doc. 3 (45 copies)
2. GATT 6-US Doc. 4 (45 copies)

SECRET

GATT 6-US Doc. 4
Addendum 1

CONFIDENTIAL

Sixth Round of Negotiations

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

UNITED STATES OFFERS
ON
PRODUCTS SUPPLIED PRINCIPALLY
BY TROPICAL COUNTRIES

Addendum 1

November 30, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

The items listed herein are added to the United States offers on products supplied principally by tropical countries tabled on September 16, 1965. They are added now with a view to enlarging the scope of the effort for joint action by developed countries presently being undertaken in the Tropical Products Group.

For certain items, identified by footnote, the United States offers to eliminate the duty under the authority of Sec. 213 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Maintenance of these offers is conditional upon fulfillment of the requirements specified in Sec. 213 of the Trade Expansion Act. The reduction in the rate of duty on these items does not have to be staged.

Maintenance of offers on certain other items is dependent on fulfillment of the conditions for adequate joint action noted for the respective items.

The coverage of TSUS items contained in this list is governed by the coverage of the corresponding item as specified in the Tariff Schedules of the United States, as amended through November 1, 1966. Four asterisks (****) are used in this list to indicate the omission of TSUS items occurring between a superior descriptive heading and an item being offered.

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

Item	Description	Rates of Duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Live birds:		
	****		
	Other live birds:		
	Valued over $5 each:		
	****		
100.31	Other.....	8% ad val.	4% ad val.
	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):		
136.00	Dasheens.....	25% ad val.	Free 1/
	Vegetables, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated, whether or not reduced in size or reduced to flour (but not otherwise prepared or preserved):		
	Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:		
	Chickpeas or garbanzos:		
140.20	Split.....	2.5¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
	Peas:		
140.45	Split.....	0.8¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.
	1/ Offer is made under the authority of Sec. 213 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.		

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

Item	Description	Rates of Duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Coconut meat (except copra), fresh, desiccated, or otherwise prepared or preserved:		
	****		
145.08	Shredded and desiccated, or similarly prepared..	1.75¢ per lb.	Free 1/
145.09	Otherwise prepared or preserved.....	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
	Bananas, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
146.40	Fresh.....	Free	Free 2/
	****		
146.44	Otherwise prepared or preserved.....	15% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
146.80	Cashew apples, mameyes colorados, sapodillas, soursops, and sweetsops, fresh, or prepared or preserved.....	15% ad val.	Free 3/
	Guavas, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
147.80	Fresh, dried, in brine, or pickled.....	15% ad val.	Free 3/
147.85	Otherwise prepared or preserved.....	8.75% ad val.	Free 3/

1/ Offer is made under the authority of Sec. 213 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Offer is also conditional upon the elimination of duties by other major importers including the United Kingdom and Canada.

2/ Offer is conditional on adequate action by other major importers including the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom.

3/ Offer is made under the authority of Sec. 213 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

Item	Description	Rates of Duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Papayas, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
148.60	Fresh	17.5% ad val.	Free 1/
148.65	Prepared or preserved	15% ad val.	Free 1/
	Plantains, fresh, or prepared or preserved:		
149.10	Fresh	Free	Free 2/
	Fruit flours:		
152.00	Banana and plantain	14% ad val.	7% ad val.
	Fruit pastes and fruit pulps:		
152.54	Guava	14% ad val.	7% ad val.
152.58	Mango	14% ad val.	7% ad val.
	****		
	Other:		
ex 152.70	Banana and plantain	15% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
	All jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters:		
153.08	Guava	10% ad val.	5% ad val.
	Candied, crystallized, or glacé nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances:		
154.10	Chestnuts, including marrons	5¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.

1/ Offer is made under the authority of Sec. 213 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

2/ Offer conditional on adequate action by other major importers including the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom.

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

Item	Description	Rates of Duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Chocolate:		
156.20	Not sweetened	0.625¢ per lb.	Free
156.45	Cocoa, sweetened	10% ad val.	5% ad val.
	Cocoa cake not suitable for reduction to cocoa powder and other residues from the processing of cocoa beans:		
	****		
156.55	Other	4% ad val.	Free
	Coffee extracts, essences, and concentrates (including soluble or instant coffee):		
	****		
160.21	Other	3¢ per lb.	Free 1/
161.07	Capers	16% 2/	10% ad val.
161.11	Cardamon	Free	Free 1/
	Cassia, cassia buds, and cassia vera:		
161.15	Ground	3¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.

1/ Offer conditional on adequate action by other major importers including the European Economic Community.

2/ May 4, 1964, "statutory" rate of duty is 20% ad val.

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

Item	Description	Rates of Duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Laurel (bay) leaves:		
	****		
161.41	Other	10% ad val.	5% ad val.
	Nutmegs:		
161.65	Ground	3¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.
	Pepper:		
	Black or white:		
161.79	Ground	3¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.
175.06	Castor beans	0.25¢ per lb.	Free
175.24	Kapok seed	1¢ per lb.	Free 1/
176.01	Babassu oil	Free	Free
176.24	Kapok oil	2.25¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	1.125¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
	Balsams, natural and not artifically mixed with other substances:		
	****		
188.22	Tolu	10% ad val.	Free 1/
188.24	Other, not specially provided for	2.5% ad val.	Free 2/

1/ Offer is made under the authority of Sec. 213 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

2/ Offer conditional on adequate action by other major importers including the European Economic Community.

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

Item	Description	Rates of Duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Gums, gum resins, and resins, all the foregoing which are natural, whether crude or subjected to refining processes:		
188.36	Gum arabic	0.5¢ per lb.	Free 1/
193.10	Tonka beans	12.5¢ per lb.	Free 1/
193.15	Vanilla beans	7.5¢ per lb.	Free 1/
	Lumber, rough, dressed, or worked (including softwood flooring classifiable as lumber, but not including siding, molding, and hardwood flooring):		
	Hardwood:		
202.36	Balsa (Ochroma lagopus) and teak (Tectona grandis)	$3 per 1000 ft., board measure 2/	Free 1/
202.39	Mahogany (Swietenia spp. or Khaya spp.)	$1.60 per 1000 ft., board measure 2/	Free

1/ Offer is made under the authority of Sec. 213 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

2/ Rate temporarily suspended, beginning April 14, 1966, until Dec. 31, 1967.

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

Item	Description	Rates of Duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Lumber, rough, dressed, or worked (including softwood flooring classifiable as lumber, but not including siding, molding, and hardwood flooring):		
	Hardwood (Con.):		
	Spanish cedar (Cedrela spp.), boxwood Buxus spp.), ebony (Diospyros spp.), Lancewood (Oxandra spp.), Japanese maple (Acer spp.), Japanese white oak (Quercus spp.), and lignumvitae (Guaiacum spp.):		
ex 202.41	Spanish cedar (Cedrela spp.), ebony (Diospyros spp.), lancewood (Oxandra spp.), and lignumvitae (Guaiacum spp.).....	2.5% ad val. 1/	Free 2/
	Other:		
ex 202.43	Other than alder (Alnus spp.); almon (Shorea almon); ash (Fraxinus spp.); aspen and cottonwood (Populus spp.); bagtikan (Parashorea plicata); basswood (Tilia spp.); beech (Fagus spp.); birch (Betula spp.); black or tupelo gum (Nyssa spp.); buckeye (Aesculus		

1/ Rate temporarily suspended beginning April 14, 1966, until Dec. 31, 1967.

2/ Offer is made under the authority of Sec. 213 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The reduction in the rate of duty does not have to be staged. An offer of duty-free treatment was made on Sept. 16, 1965, under the authority of Sec. 202, which would require staging.

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

Item	Description	Rates of Duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
ex 202.43 (con.)	Lumber, rough, dressed, or worked (including softwood flooring classifiable as lumber, but not including siding, molding, and hardwood flooring)(con.): Hardwood (con.): Other (con.): spp.); cherry (Prunus spp.); elm (Ulmus spp.); eucalyptus (Eucalyptus spp.); hickory (Carya spp.); lauan, red (Shorea negrosensis); lauan, white (Pentacme contorta and P. mindanensis); magnolia (Magnolia spp.); maple (Acer spp.); mayapis (Shorea squamata); meranti (Shorea spp.); oak (Quercus spp.); sen (Kalopanax spp.); seraya, red (Shorea spp.); seraya, white (Parashorea spp.); sweet (red or sap) gum (Liquidambar spp.); sycamore (Platanus spp.); tangile (Shorea polysperma); tiaong (Shorea spp.); walnut (Juglans spp.); willow (Salix spp.); and yellow poplar (Liriodendron spp.).....	$1.50 per 1000 ft. board measure 1/	Free 2/

1/ Rate temporarily suspended beginning April 14, 1966, until Dec. 31, 1967.

2/ Offer is made under the authority of Sec. 213 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The reduction in the rate of duty does not have to be staged. An offer of duty-free treatment was made on Sept. 16, 1965, under the authority of Sec. 202, which would require staging.

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

Item	Description	Rates of Duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
222.15	Split bamboo.....	0.625¢ per lb.	Free 1/
	Vegetable fibers (except cotton), raw; wastes and advanced wastes of such fibers; and vegetable fibers (except cotton) including fiber blends in chief value of such fibers, processed (except roving) but not spun:		
	Kapok:		
304.40	Processed.....	8% ad val.	4% ad val.
	Oils, distilled or essential, including terpeneless oils:		
452.20	Clove.....	6.25% ad val.	Free 1/
452.68	Vetivert.....	3% ad val.	Free 1/
	Aromatic or odoriferous substances containing no alcohol or not over 10 percent alcohol by weight:		
	Not artificial mixtures (other than substances admixed with alcohol):		
460.30	Civet.....	16% ad val.	8% ad val. 2/
	Pyrethrum or insect flowers:		
493.55	Crude.....	Free	Free 3/
493.56	Advanced.....	2.5% ad val.	Free 3/

1/ Offer is made under the authority of Sec. 213 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

2/ Offer conditional on adequate action by other major importers.

3/ Offer conditional on adequate action by other major importers including the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom.

United States Offers on Products Supplied Principally by Tropical Countries

Item	Description	Rates of Duty	
		May 4, 1964	Offer
	Waxes, animal (including marine animal), vegetable and mineral, and artificial mixtures thereof:		
	Animal waxes:		
	Beeswax:		
494.02	Not bleached.....	Free	Free

Library Binding

CONFIDENTIAL

June 3, 1967

Mr. Eric Wyndham White
Director General of the GATT
Geneva

Dear Mr. Wyndham White:

Enclosed is a memorandum of understanding between the Delegations of the United States of America and of the Republic of South Africa summarizing the negotiations between them in the Sixth General Round of Tariff Negotiations. This memorandum of understanding is submitted to you to assure that the granting of initial negotiating rights, as indicated in this memorandum, is recorded with the GATT Secretariat.

Signed for the Delegation of the United States of America

Signed for the Delegation of the Republic of South Africa

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE DELEGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The following represents the results of negotiations between the Delegation of the United States and the Delegation of South Africa in the Sixth General Round of Tariff Negotiations.

1. The United States will grant to South Africa, as the contracting party with which such concessions were initially negotiated, the concessions shown in Attachment A.

2. South Africa will grant to the United States, as the contracting party with which such concessions were initially negotiated, the concessions shown in Attachment B.

Guy A. Wiggins
Signed for the Delegation of the United States of America

R. van D. Smit
Signed for the Delegation of the Republic of South Africa

Geneva, Switzerland
June 3, 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

Attachment A to the Memorandum of Understanding Between the Delegations of the United States of America and the Republic of South Africa

CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE BY THE UNITED STATES

Tariff Item Number	Brief Description of Products	Offer Rate of Duty	May 4, 1964 "Statutory" Rate of Duty
112.20	Sardines	5% ad val.	10% ad val.
147.62	Grapes, fresh	15 Feb-31 Mar at 5½¢, 1 Apr-30 June at free	5.25¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package
147.85	Guavas	4% ad val.	8.75% ad val.
148.74	Peaches, dried	1¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
148.83	Pears, dried	1.5¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
154.45	Pineapples, glacé	8.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
160.30	Chicory roots	0.5¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
175.03	Apricot and peach kernels	1½¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
175.51	Sunflower seed	0.4¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.
186.10	Ostrich feathers	5% ad val.	10% ad val.
306.71	Angora goat hair, greasy	11¢ per clean lb.	22¢ per clean lb.
306.73	Angora goat hair, scoured	12½¢ per clean lb.	25¢ per clean lb.
420.98	Sodium chromate and dichromate	0.87¢ per lb.	1.75¢ per lb.
607.37	Ferromanganese containing over 4% by weight of carbon	0.3¢ per lb. on manganese content	0.625¢ per lb. on manganese content
632.32	Manganese, unwrought	1½¢ per lb. / 10% ad val.	1.875¢ per lb. / 15% ad val.

Rv 55

June 2, 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

Attachment B to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Delegations of the United States of America and the Republic of South Africa.

CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE BY SOUTH AFRICA.

SCHEDULE XVIII - REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

This schedule is authentic only in the English language

PART I

Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff

Tariff Item Number	Description of Products	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 26.01	Metallic ores and concentrates and roasted iron pyrites :		
	Of vanadium, molybdenum or tantalum	10%	Free
ex 32.04	Colouring matter of vegetable origin (including dyewood extract and other vegetable dyeing extracts, but excluding indigo) or of animal origin :		
	In containers of less than 10 lb. net weight each or less than one gal. each	10%	Free
ex 37.01	Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, of any material (excluding paper, paperboard or cloth) :		
	Photographic plates and film (excluding radiographic plates and film, special plates of the kind used in astronomy and metal offset duplicating masters)	10%	5%
ex 37.02	Film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not :		
	Photographic film (excluding cinematograph and radiographic film)	10%	5%

Rv 55

SCHEDULE XVIII - REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PART I - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description of Products	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 37.04	Sensitised plates and film, exposed but not developed, negative or positive :		
	Sensitised plates and film (excluding cinematograph film)	15%	10%
ex 37.08	Chemical products and flash light materials, of a kind and in a form suitable for use in photography :		
	Packed for retail sale	15%	10%
ex 73.02	Ferro-alloys :		
	Ferro-alloys (excluding ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon and ferro-chromium)	20%	15%
ex 84.53	Statistical machines of a kind operated in conjunction with punched cards (for example, sorting, calculating and tabulating machines); accounting machines operated in conjunction with similar punched cards; auxiliary machines for use with such machines (for example, punching and checking machines) :		
	Electronic digital computers	5%	2%
	Statistical or accounting machines operated in conjunction with punched cards (excluding computers)	5%	2%

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SCHEDULE XVIII - REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PART I - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description of Products	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 84.55	Parts and accessories (excluding covers, carrying cases and the like) suitable for use solely or principally with machines of a kind falling within heading no. 84.51, 84.52, 84.53 or 84.54 :		
	Parts of electronic digital computers	5%	2%
	Parts of statistical or accounting machines operated in conjunction with punched cards (excluding parts of computers)	5%	2%

Note:

The rate specified in the fourth column (hereinafter referred to as "the final rate") for each product provided for herein shall be effective during the first, second, third and fourth years after this Schedule shall have become a Schedule to the General Agreement, and shall not exceed the final rate therefor by more than 80 per cent, 60 per cent, 40 per cent and 20 per cent respectively, of the difference between the base rate and the final rate.

Rv 55

South African Delegation
to GATT Trade Negotiations,

G E N E V A.

31st May, 1967.