

The EEC reduced cotton textile tariffs by about 20 percent. It also reached bilateral understandings with major suppliers providing for improved access to the EEC market. Noting that it already accorded liberal access for imports from Hong Kong, India, and other Commonwealth sources, the United Kingdom made token cotton textile tariff reductions toward other suppliers.

The United States agreed to a weighted average tariff reduction of 15 percent on imports of man-made fiber textiles, including fibers. Man-made fiber apparel duties were reduced by an average of approximately 6 percent, fabrics by 18 percent, yarn by 37 percent. Other countries made significant reductions on these textiles.

The United States agreed to tariff reductions on very few wool textiles. The weighted average duty reduction on wool fabric was about 1 percent; on wool apparel about 2 percent. On total wool textile imports the average duty reduction was 2 percent. Other countries made considerably greater reductions on wool textiles.

*Paper, Pulp, and Lumber.*—Multilateral sector negotiations were planned for paper and pulp, largely in an effort to get the EEC to make meaningful tariff reductions of interest to the Nordic countries and Canada as well as the U.S. Although some multilateral discussions were held, negotiations were essentially bilateral. A long series of discussions resulted in EEC cuts of 50 percent on pulp and about 25 percent on paper. Canada and the EFTA countries also made significant concessions on paper products exported by the U.S. In return, the United States made comparable concessions.

#### NONTARIFF BARRIERS

*Antidumping Code.*—A major accomplishment in the field of nontariff barriers was the negotiation of an antidumping code. In addition to the United States, the major participants in this negotiation were the United Kingdom, the European Economic Community, Japan, Canada, and the Scandinavian countries.

Negotiation of the antidumping code centered on the consideration of international standards. Although United States legislation is consistent with the GATT, foreign complaints were directed against United States procedures. These concerned, particularly, the frequent withholding of appraisement during antidumping investigations and the length of time taken in investigations. (Withholding of appraisement postpones the final determination of customs duties until an antidumping investigation is completed. However, imports may be released under bond from Customs' custody after appraisement is withheld.)

The antidumping code supplements the provisions of Article VI of the GATT with rules and procedures to be followed in antidumping actions. United States legislation and administrative regulations contain detailed provisions relating to the determination of sales at less than fair value and injury, but most countries' procedures lack such specificity.

The principal advantages of the antidumping code to the United States will be the adoption by other countries of fair and open procedures along the lines of present United States practices. The code will provide both an opportunity and a basis for United States exporters to defend their interests in foreign antidumping actions. In particular, the new common antidumping regulations that are being developed by the European Economic Community will conform with the code.

Of special benefit to the United States will be the adoption by Canada of an injury requirement in its antidumping legislation. The lack of such a requirement has impeded United States exports for many years.

Because the antidumping code is consistent with existing United States law, no legislative changes are required. However, the Treasury Department will revise its regulations to conform with the code. The principal change in present procedures will concern limiting the time period during which appraisement is withheld to a maximum of 90 days in most cases. Both foreign exporters and domestic importers and producers favor a reduction of the time taken in antidumping cases. Also, investigations will not be initiated unless there is evidence of injury.

*Other Nontariff Barriers.*—In addition to the negotiation of an antidumping code, described above, the principal nontariff accomplishment is the agreement to take action on the nontariff barriers included in the conditional chemical package, that is, the elimination for certain chemicals of the American Selling Price system of valuation by the United States, the elimination of the discriminatory