Meat and Dairy Products.—During most of the Kennedy Round, the countries principally involved in world trade in fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and veal, and in butter, cheese and dry milk, sought to negotiate general international arrangements for these products. The purpose of these negotiations was to provide for acceptable conditions of access to world markets in furtherance of a significant development and expansion of world trade in agricultural products, consistent with the principle agreed by the GATT Ministers at the outset of the negotiations. Although these negotiations continued until late in the Kennedy Round, it was not possible to work out an acceptable multilateral arrangement. Countries then shifted to bilateral negotiations, through which they were able in some cases to negotiate improved access to important markets.

The U.S. made no offers on fresh, chilled, or frozen beef or veal. The duty on canned ham was bound but no reduction made. No offers were made on any products subject to section 22 quotas, including butter, dry milk and certain types of cheese. On certain non-quota cheese, cuts averaging 13 percent were made.

Agricultural Tariff Items.—The United States achieved a wide range of concessions from its principal negotiating partners which should improve the export opportunities for such products as soybeans, tallow, tobacco, poultry, and horticultural products, including citrus and canned fruit.

In particular, the United States and Canada negotiated a balance of agricultural concessions covering a substantial range of products.

The Developing Countries

The United States negotiated with the developing countries on the basis of the plan adopted by the Trade Negotiations Committee. One of the objectives of the negotiations, that of reducing barriers to exports of developing countries to the maximum extent possible, was taken into account in the plan. The plan also took into account the Ministerial Decisions to the effect that developed countries could not expect to receive full reciprocity from the developing countries in trade negotiations and that the contributions of developing countries should be considered in the light of the development, trade and financial needs of those countries.

Accordingly, the United States made concessions of benefit to developing countries, including non-participants, which cover over $900 million of their exports. Included in these concessions will be the complete elimination of the duty on more than $325 million of imports from these countries. Moreover, the elimination of duties on $45 million of these products do not need to be staged over a four-year period and thus meet one of the more important desiderata of the developing countries. Since many of the concessions on tropical products were negotiated in the context of joint action by industrialized countries, the total benefits which developing countries will receive were further increased.

Ten developing countries made concessions benefiting the United States, and these concessions will be appended to the Protocols as the schedules of these countries in the General Agreement.

Mr. Roth. And then I would like, Mr. Chairman, to say just a few words on the Kennedy Round.

I think it is true that so far there has been a good reaction from industry and from labor on the Kennedy Round to the extent that they know what was achieved. It has now been fully made public what the cuts in our tariffs have been. And there has been made public in a more general way what we have received from other countries. Until, however, we have made the complete analysis the whole picture will not be seen.

But out of this I think two things have become clear and have been recognized. One, that we have a reciprocal deal and that we did not give more than we received; and, two, that we took particular care to be sure that those industries that were particularly sensitive to import competition were protected.