1. ANTIKNOCK COMPOUNDS, $1.8 MILLION

The U.K. market for antiknock is supplied by a single producer, owned by the consuming oil companies. We can sell into this market only during unusual shortage periods, one of which occurred in 1967.

2. AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS, $1 MILLION

Du Pont already has a facility in the U.K. for the production of certain agricultural chemicals necessitated by U. K. patent law which requires compulsory licensing of a patent if it is not worked within a certain period. Because of this, we must make patented agricultural chemicals in our U. K. facility. We expect our exports of such products to the U. K. to cease.

3. FLUOROCARBON RESINS, $0.6 MILLION

The one point duty concession on this resin from 10% to 9%, effective 1972, can hardly be expected to stimulate our export sales to the U. K.

4. PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS, $0.5 MILLION

Du Pont x-ray and graphic arts and engineering reproduction films compete in the U. K. market with similar U. K.-produced products. We are a minor factor in the U. K. market. Any price reduction initiated by us would be promptly equaled by local competition, and would not succeed in expanding our sales.

5. MISCELLANEOUS, $0.8 MILLION

This is a group of unrelated products, either unique in character or quality or saleable in the U. K. only during shortages there. U. K. duty reductions will have little, if any, effect on export volumes.

There remains only about $0.4 million of exports to be discussed. These are comprised of a range of miscellaneous small volume chemicals such as industrial intermediates, surfactants, chemicals for the rubber industry and photopolymer printing plates. Most of them are high priced specialties and will be dutiable at 23% under the Kennedy Round package and would be dutiable at 12% in 1972 under the supplemental package. It is conceivable that our exports of these products to the U. K. could be tariff stimulated to some degree. The extent of such stimulation is probably quite limited because the specialized nature of these products is in itself a limitation on the size of their individual markets. The increase in export volume by reason of duty reduction on less than half a million dollars worth of business per year can by no stretch of the imagination be considered as providing "very substantial export opportunities".

There is one additional interesting facet relating to the Geneva Agreement insofar as the U.K. is concerned—in the area of plastic materials. Prior to the start of the intensive Kennedy Round negotiations, Du Pont filed with the Office of the Special Representative a number of briefs on plastics wherein it was indicated that if U.K. duty rates were lowered our exports might be increased and we urged the Special Representative to obtain such duty concessions. With the exception of the one percentage point concession for fluorocarbon resins, granted only under the terms of the Supplemental Agreement, *no* U.K. tariff concessions affecting Du Pont's plastics exports were obtained by the Special Representative under the Supplemental Agreement *or* the Kennedy Round.

Additionally, the effects of devaluation of the British pound have largely offset any benefits to our competitive position that could otherwise be attributable to duty reductions of the Supplemental Agreement.

Our plastic products are listed together with their present and Kennedy Round duty rates in Attachment 3.