

*Article 22.*—"This Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in Canada is to be regarded as coming into effect as from the date hereof<sup>1</sup> (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken as soon as may be practicable hereafter). It shall remain in force for a period of five years, and if not denounced six months before the end of that period shall continue in force thereafter until a date six months after notice of denunciation has been given by either party."

*Article 23.*—"In the event of circumstances arising which, in the judgment of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or of His Majesty's Government in Canada, as the case may be, necessitate a variation in the terms of the Agreement, the proposal to vary those terms shall form the subject of consultation between the two Governments."

**The Canada-South Africa Trade Agreement.**—This Agreement places the commercial relations between these two Dominions on a treaty basis for the first time. It covers the principal commodities which each Dominion can sell to the other, but is naturally somewhat more limited in scope than the trade agreements concluded earlier with Australia and New Zealand. A considerable extension of the preferred list of commodities has been obtained for Canada. Special consideration has been given to corn from South Africa, although fruits in certain seasons, peanuts, sugar and molasses are also given consideration. Wheat, canned goods, motor cars, electrical appliances, rubber goods and paper products are the chief items on which concessions are made to Canada.

**Canada-Irish Free State Trade Agreement.**—This Agreement secures for all goods the produce and manufacture of Canada imported into the Irish Free State the benefits of the lowest rates of duty accorded to similar products of any country. In return, goods the produce or manufacture of the Irish Free State, when imported into Canada, will be accorded the same tariff treatment as similar goods imported from the United Kingdom.

**Canada-Southern Rhodesia Trade Agreement.**—Provision is made in this Agreement for the exchange of preferential treatment on selected lists of commodities. In addition, other goods not enumerated in the schedules continue to enjoy the benefits of existing and future British preferences. Indian corn, citrous fruits and peanuts are given free entry by Canada, whereas Southern Rhodesia gives important concessions on farm machinery, boots and shoes, and wood and paper products.

In commending these Trade Agreements to the Governments of the several parts of the Empire, the Conference recorded its conviction that by the lowering or removal of barriers among themselves provided for in these Agreements the flow of trade between the various countries of the Empire would be facilitated, and that by the consequent increase of purchasing power of their peoples the trade of the world would also be stimulated and increased. Further, that the conclusion of these Agreements was a step forward which should in the future lead to further progress in the same direction and which would utilize protective duties to ensure that the resources and industries of the Empire were developed on sound economic lines.

In addition to the four Agreements with the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Southern Rhodesia, conversations took place with the delegations from Newfoundland, India, Australia and New Zealand which served to provide an opportunity for examining the openings for mutual trade and, with regard to Australia and New Zealand, discussions were held on the supplementing of the Trade Agreements of 1931 and 1932 respectively.

<sup>1</sup>August 20, 1932.