

**Trade Agreement with Irish Free State.**—An Agreement with the Irish Free State, signed Aug. 20, 1932, secured 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, were to be accorded the same tariff treatment as similar goods imported from the United Kingdom.

**Trade Agreements with Australia.**—A formal Trade Agreement between Canada and Australia (superseding an arrangement of 1925, exchanging limited preferences by legislation) was brought into force on Aug. 3, 1931, providing for exchange of British preferential rates, except as set forth in two schedules. Enlarged margins of preference were granted by each country on certain products of importance to the other. Provisions of the Agreement were given in greater detail at p. 484 of the 1936 Year Book.

**Trade Agreement with New Zealand.**—Imports from New Zealand have been accorded British preferential rates since 1904. Furthermore, on Oct. 1, 1925, the special rates granted Australia were extended to New Zealand. Canada was granted the British preferential rates of New Zealand established in 1903. However, as from Oct. 12, 1930, Canada withdrew from New Zealand the Australian treaty rates and New Zealand, as from June 2, 1931, withdrew nearly all her British preferential rates from Canada. A new Trade Agreement with New Zealand was brought into force for one year by proclamation as from May 24, 1932, and has been extended from time to time to Sept. 30, 1937. By this Agreement Canada grants New Zealand rates lower than British preferential on various articles of outstanding interest to her, and otherwise extends to her the British preferential tariff. New Zealand restores the British preferential rates to Canada except on six items on which, however, she concedes rates lower than the general tariff. The Agreement applies to Western Samoa and Cook Islands. (See p. 485 of the 1936 Year Book.)

**Trade Agreement with Union of South Africa.**—An Agreement between Canada and the Union of South Africa, signed Aug. 20, 1932, covers many of the commodities which each Dominion can sell to the other. (See p. 487 of the 1936 Year Book.)

**Trade Agreement with Southern Rhodesia.**—The Agreement with Southern Rhodesia, signed Aug. 20, 1932, made provision 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.

**Other Empire Preferences on Canadian Goods.**—Even in the absence of trade agreements many tariff preferences are accorded to Canadian goods throughout the Empire. The general position now is that nearly all goods, the produce or manufacture of Canada, shipped in accordance with prescribed regulations, are granted tariff preferences over non-Empire goods in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Samoa, British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, (Zambesi Basin), Gambia, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, British Somaliland, St. Helena, British Protectorate of Tonga, British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Cyprus, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man. To a considerable extent tariff preference is similarly granted to Canadian goods in the Irish Free State, the Union of South Africa, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Malta, also on some goods in the Federated Malay States, the Unfederated Malay States, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, and Cayman Islands. Empire motor cars enjoy preference in Hong Kong