

Argentine customs duties, with minor exceptions, apply equally to imports from all countries. Extensive tariff reductions made in an Agreement of Sept. 26, 1933, with the United Kingdom, have been extended to imports from all countries.

Belgium.—A Convention of Commerce between Canada and Belgium, signed July 3, 1924, provided for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods. The Belgian Tariff consists of a Minimum Tariff and a Maximum Tariff (three times the minimum). The Minimum Tariff, however, is in practice applied equally to imports from all countries.

Bolivia.—Article 15 of the Treaty of Commerce of Aug. 1, 1911, between the United Kingdom and Bolivia, was accepted by Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935, the effect being an arrangement between Canada and Bolivia for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods. Customs duties in Bolivia are applied equally to imports from all countries.

Brazil.—On account of Brazilian policy to cancel old Trade Agreements, an arrangement was made between Canada and Brazil by Exchange of Notes, July 25-30, 1936, granting the Canadian Intermediate Tariff for the Brazilian Minimum or lowest tariff. This arrangement continued the former reciprocal relationship between the two countries. It was superseded by an Exchange of Notes of June 12, 1937, providing for the mutual concession of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. The Tariff of Brazil consists mainly of a Minimum Tariff and a General Tariff, approximately one-quarter higher. Some rates lower than the minimum, established by an Agreement of Feb. 2, 1935, with the United States, apply to imports from countries enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment.

Colombia.—A Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Colombia, signed Feb. 16, 1866, requires Colombia and Canada to give each other most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. Colombia, on Mar. 1, 1938, gave one year's notice of termination of this treaty, but Notes were exchanged on Dec. 30, 1938, continuing the Treaty in force until Sept. 30, 1939, and thereafter until terminated on three months' notice. An Agreement between Colombia and the United States, signed Sept. 13, 1935, created many reduced Colombian duties, to which treaty countries became entitled. Otherwise Colombian duties apply equally to imports from all countries.

Costa Rica.—A Costa Rican law of Feb. 16, 1933, established a surcharge of 30 p.c. of the duty on imports from countries not granting most-favoured-nation treatment to Costa Rica. Reduced duties appeared in an Agreement with the United States signed Nov. 28, 1936. An Exchange of Notes of Mar. 1-2, 1933, with the United Kingdom, set forth that Costa Rica would extend most-favoured-nation rates to any part of the British Empire on a reciprocal basis. A Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935, extended most-favoured-nation treatment to Costa Rica, thus entitling Canadian goods to a reciprocal concession in Costa Rica.

Czechoslovakia.—A Convention of Commerce between Canada and Czechoslovakia of Mar. 15, 1928, exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. Czechoslovakia had conventional or reduced duties on many goods. The absorption by Germany of a large part of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939, and the outbreak of war in September, 1939, interfered with the operation of the Canada-Czechoslovakia Trade Agreement.

Denmark.—Danish Treaties of Peace and Commerce with Great Britain of Feb. 13, 1660-1, and July 11, 1670, establishing reciprocal most-favoured-nation