

any State at war with His Majesty. The regulations prescribed conditions governing enemy property and related subjects and appointed the Secretary of State as Custodian. A second Order in Council of Sept. 8, 1939, applied enemy trading regulations to the German Reich, dating back to Sept. 2. This was followed by a formal proclamation of Sept. 10, declaring a state of war existing between Canada and the German Reich. A similar proclamation of June 10, 1940, declared, as from date, a state of war existing between Canada and Italy, including the Italian colonies. Canadian trade agreements with Germany and Italy were thus automatically terminated.

Because occupied by an enemy State, or by reason of real or apprehended hostilities, the following were brought within the scope of provisions of Enemy Trading Regulations with consequent control by Custodian's Office in respect of persons and property: Poland, Slovakia, Bohemia and Moravia (Sept. 2, 1939); Denmark and Norway (Apr. 9, 1940); Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg (May 10, 1940); Continental France, French Morocco, Corsica, Algeria and Tunisia (June 21, 1940), Channel Islands (July 1, 1940); Roumania (Oct. 12, 1940); Bulgaria and Hungary (Mar. 1, 1941); Yugoslavia (Apr. 15, 1941).

Orders-in-Council prohibit export of Canadian goods to certain destinations and certain goods, to all destinations, without permission of the Minister of National Revenue. Export of some products was placed under direction of boards, administrators or controllers. Outgoing shipments are controlled by an Order-in-Council passed on Apr. 8, 1941, prohibiting export, without a permit from the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to any non-British country outside the Western hemisphere or to French possessions in the Western hemisphere.

**Argentina.**—A Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Argentina, signed Feb. 2, 1825, exchanging most-favoured-nation treatment, is still applicable to the tariff relations between Canada and Argentina. 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 (*Pre-War Status*).**—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.**—An Exchange of Notes, July 25-30, 1936, granted 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.

\* See under "War Measures", above.