

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, set 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 (*Pre-War Status).**—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 (*Pre-War Status).**—Danish Treaties of Peace and Commerce with Great Britain of Feb. 13, 1660-1, and July 11, 1670, establishing reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods, still apply to the tariff relations between Canada and Denmark. Although Denmark has a single-tariff schedule, which is applicable to all countries, provision is made for penalty duties against countries that discriminate against her.

Dominican Republic.—A Trade Agreement between Canada and the Dominican Republic, signed Mar. 8, 1940, and brought into force provisionally as from Mar. 15, 1940, provides for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. In addition, the Dominican Republic agreed to remove internal revenue taxes from imported Canadian dry salted hake, pollock and cusk, smoked herring, and other smoked fish. Canadian seed potatoes were made free of both customs duty and internal revenue tax. Continued entry of Canadian wheat free of internal revenue tax was also guaranteed. Ratifications of this Agreement were exchanged on Jan. 22, 1941, bringing it into force as from that date for three years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.

Estonia (*Pre-War Status).**—Article 28 of the United Kingdom-Estonia Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Jan. 18, 1926, providing means for a most-favoured-nation arrangement between Canada and Estonia, was accepted by the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928. The duties of the Estonian Minimum Tariff are half those of the General Tariff, while on some goods conventional rates lower than the Minimum Tariff exist.

Finland.—Article 23 of the United Kingdom-Finland Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Dec. 14, 1923, providing means for exchange of most-favoured-

* See under "War Measures", pp. 386-387.