

The execution of these two principles has involved detailed study and analysis of the requirements of overseas markets, the development of export programs for certain commodities in short supply and the development and programming of proposed exports to overseas markets.

In most overseas countries, the War brought with it varying degrees of import control. In many cases, overseas countries were not prepared to permit imports from other countries until officially notified by the supplying country that supplies would be made available. The programming of available exports by commodities and countries thus became an important factor in ensuring the continued flow of Canadian merchandise to world markets.

The Import Division.—In order to stimulate the expansion of imports and thus facilitate increased exports and a greater expansion of total external trade, an Import Division was set up under the Director in May, 1944. The chief functions of this Division are to help secure materials and supplies required by Canadian industry; to secure commodities not used by industry, but essential to Canada's economy; and to help build up goodwill and buying power in other countries. Canada, as a large exporting country, must do everything possible to assist her customers to secure Canadian dollars. The officials of the new Import Division will devote all their energies to the realization of this objective.

The Import Division will work closely with the Commodity Chiefs of the Commercial Intelligence Service and Trade Commissioners will be required to submit reports on the supply situation in their territories, particularly those items required by the Canadian economy. They will also help importers in Canada to secure good supply contacts abroad and will assist exporters in their territories to find outlets in Canada for the sale of their products. Close contact will be kept with Canadian import organizations, shipping organizations and Government agencies concerned with customs, tariffs, and exchange control.

Section 3.—The War in Its Relation to Government Control of External Trade

In order that this Chapter of the Year Book should explain more fully the influences that are bringing about the re-orientation of trade now taking place and reflected by the statistical tables in their resultant effect only, paragraphs describing the various controls that have been organized under such legislation as the War Exchange Conservation Act, the Enemy Trading Regulations, the Shipping Priorities Committee, etc., are introduced here. Studied in conjunction with Section 1 on the tariff relationships existing between Canada and other countries, they will give to the student a more complete picture of the organization that has been established by the Government to cope with the special circumstances induced by the War.

Subsection 1.—Canadian Wartime Restrictions

Enemy Trading Regulations.—Regulations respecting trading with the enemy, originally brought into force by Order in Council P.C. 2512 of Sept. 5, 1939, under, and by virtue of, the War Measures Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 206), are now provided for under "Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943)" Order in Council P.C. 8526 dated Nov. 13, 1943.