

graphite, mica, porcelain insulators, refractories and abrasives. These measures, it was stated, were taken to ensure the maintenance and development of national industries.

Peru.—In order to preserve the exchange situation, the Peruvian Minister of Finance announced on Jan. 26, 1945, that import licences would be required for all goods entering Peru on or after Mar. 1, 1945.

Venezuela.—Towards the end of 1943 import licensing for nearly all goods was re-introduced in Venezuela but the restrictions were relaxed by a resolution of July 1, 1944, which listed many goods as being exempt from import licence and at the same time eliminated import recommendations, hitherto required on most goods from Canada and the United States, on all but a few goods in short supply. The regulations were further amended on Nov. 18, 1944, by substituting the list of goods exempt from import licence by a list of goods for which licences are still required. The list includes about 135 of the 475 items of the Venezuelan Tariff, about 60 of which also continue to require import recommendations.

Subsection 2.—Government Bodies Set Up to Direct and Promote Trade under Wartime Conditions

The wartime organization that has evolved under the Minister of Trade and Commerce for the control of external trade during the War years and the re-opening of normal channels with world countries when hostilities are brought to a successful end are illustrated and their interrelations shown in the chart at p. 479. Under the headings of this Subsection the functions of the various units are described.

The liberation of Allied territories, that resulted from Allied military successes, brought to the fore during the past year the need of making provision in Canada to meet the requirements of these territories for supplies both for relief and for their programs of reconstruction. The need became apparent also for making provision not only to furnish supplies but for dealing with other problems of external trade under wartime conditions and during the period of transition from war to peace.

Developments in this field include the passing by Parliament, at its 1944 session, of an Act to incorporate the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, which is designed to promote export trade by making provision for Dominion Government loans and guarantees to foreign governments or government agencies and for insurance of goods exported through commercial channels; the establishment of the External Trade Advisory Committee, a body designed for the inter-departmental consideration of problems of wartime and transitional trade; the establishment of the new division of Export Planning and an Import Division in the Commercial Intelligence Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce; the creation of the Canadian Export Board under the Department of Trade and Commerce, designed to furnish a procurement service for foreign governments; the approval by Parliament of Canada's participation in UNRRA and arrangements for the provision by Canada of supplies to meet UNRRA requirements; and, finally, controls over the export and import of many commodities were relaxed or withdrawn as the occasion warranted.