

tion of Enemy Trade Regulations (see p. 492). Since the end of hostilities, however, trading has been resumed with a number of friendly countries that had been under enemy occupation and the trade agreements with them have been reinstated. An exchange of notes of July 19-24, 1945, between Canada and Czechoslovakia terminated the suspension of the Convention of Commerce of Mar. 15, 1928, between the two countries. A similar arrangement was made with the Netherlands by an exchange of notes of Feb. 1-5, 1946, reinstating the Convention of Commerce of July 11, 1924, between Canada and the Netherlands including Curaçao and Surinam but, since trade had not been resumed between Canada and the Netherlands East Indies, it was agreed that the Convention would not, for the present, be operative for that territory. Canada has now accorded to Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Norway and Yugoslavia the benefits of the trade agreements made with them but suspended during the period of hostilities. As regards Syria and Lebanon, trading has been resumed and the benefits of the French Convention are being temporarily accorded to them pending notification that the formalities respecting the cancellation of the French Mandate are completed.

Since it has not been possible to resume private trading with Poland, the Convention of Commerce signed July 3, 1935, with that country remains suspended as regards the relations between Canada and Poland. However, reductions made in the Canadian tariff under that Convention continue to be accorded to countries granted most-favoured-nation treatment by Canada. The benefits of the intermediate rates of the Canadian tariff and any lower duties of the Canada-France and Canada-United States Agreements also apply to most-favoured-nations.

Extension of Trade Agreements with Latin America.—A Canadian Trade Mission visited Mexico, Central America and Colombia in February, 1946, and further extended Canada's friendly trade relations with Latin America by the conclusion of trade agreements with Mexico and Colombia. An Exchange of Notes with Honduras affirmed that the Governments of both countries desire to place their commercial relations on a more satisfactory basis by the conclusion of a *modus vivendi*.

The Trade Agreement with Mexico provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment between the two countries in matters concerning customs duties and subsidiary charges as well as in respect of rules and formalities connected with importation and of laws and regulations affecting the taxation, sale, distribution or use of imported goods. Under the Agreement, imports into Canada from Mexico, previously subject to the general tariff, are accorded the intermediate tariff and any lower rates granted by Canada to other foreign countries. The tariff treatment accorded by Canada to other British countries is excluded from the operation of the Agreement. No immediate reduction in customs duties was made by Mexico for Canadian goods as the Mexican tariff consists of a single column of duties applicable equally to imports from all countries, and any tariff reductions made by Mexico in favour of a particular country, for example those arising out of the Mexico-United States Agreement of 1942, were generalized and made applicable to all other countries including Canada. The Agreement came into force provisionally on Feb. 8, 1946, the date of its signature and, during its provisional application, may be terminated on three months' notice by either party. Thirty days after exchange of ratifications in Ottawa the Agreement is to go into force definitively for two years. Its duration is automatically continued thereafter for one-year periods, subject to termination on six months' notice by either party.