

Non-Empire Countries—concluded

Country	Treaty or Convention	Terms
SWEDEN.....	United Kingdom - Sweden Convention of Commerce and Navigation of Mar. 18, 1826, applies to Canada.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. In force until terminated on one year's notice. Declaration of Nov. 27, 1911, provides means for separate termination by Dominions on one year's notice.
SWITZERLAND.....	United Kingdom - Switzerland Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Reciprocal Establishment of Sept. 6, 1855, applies to Canada.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. In force until terminated on one year's notice. Convention of Mar. 30, 1914, provides means for separate termination by Dominions on one year's notice.
UNITED STATES.....	Trade Agreement signed Nov. 17, 1938; provisionally in force Nov. 26, 1938; duty concessions provisionally in force Jan. 1, 1939; fully in force June 17, 1939. Supplementary Trade Agreement signed Dec. 13, 1940.	Terms include grant of reduced or fixed rates on scheduled goods by both countries and mutual exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for three years from Nov. 26, 1938, and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice. Supplementary Trade Agreement provides for quota on foxes and fox skins entering the United States.
URUGUAY.....	Trade Agreement signed Aug. 12, 1936; in force May 15, 1940.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for three years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.
VENEZUELA.....	Modus vivendi signed Mar. 26, 1941; in force Apr. 9, 1941.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for one year subject to renewal or termination on three months' notice; renewed annually by Exchange of Notes, subject to termination on three months' notice.
YUGOSLAVIA.....	Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 30 of United Kingdom-Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 12, 1927; in force Aug. 9, 1928.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. In force until terminated on one year's notice.

Section 2.—Adjustments in Government Administration to Meet the Post-War Needs of External Trade*

During the war years the Department of Trade and Commerce reorganized and adapted its administrative machinery to war conditions. Agencies were created to control the flow of civilian commodities to and from this country and generally adapt foreign trade functions to vital needs. The Government has already relaxed the controls of these wartime bodies as much as possible or readjusted or reorganized

* Prepared from material contributed by the several Branches concerned and submitted through B. C. Butler, Director, Trade Publicity Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.