missions in cases where for a variety of reasons private trading was not feasible. Operating on a completely non-profit basis, the Canadian Export Board, before the establishment of the Canadian Commercial Corporation, awarded contracts totalling $404,275,000.

A direct result of this service to foreign governments was the preservation of overseas contacts for Canadian goods and in many instances the establishment of sound trading relationship with new markets and for new products. Drawing on the resources of the various sections of the Foreign Trade Service and other Divisions of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian Export Board offered procurement missions the best service possible in terms of price and supply.

By Order in Council P.C. 1218 of Mar. 29, 1946, the Canadian Commercial Corporation was established to succeed the Canadian Export Board in purchasing for UNRRA and the governments of other countries. This Corporation will also become an agency for the purchase of Canadian import requirements in cases where these purchases cannot be made by private firms without a Government intermediary. Such cases are expected to arise in connection with the procurement of supplies from territory under military occupation or where commodities in short supply are allocated by international agreement.

Subsection 3.—Export Credits

For the general purpose of protecting and expanding Canadian foreign trade interests, the Export Credits Insurance Act was passed by Parliament in August, 1944. The Act is in two Parts, Part I incorporating the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, and Part II providing for loans or guarantees to governments of other countries or their agencies.

Export Credits Insurance Corporation.—Administered by a board of directors, including the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Deputy Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of Canada, the Corporation insures exporters against credit losses involved in the export or an agreement for the export of goods. Policies are issued on a yearly basis, covering exporters' sales to all countries and protecting them against the main risks of loss involved in foreign trade. The main risks covered by Export Credits Insurance Policies include: insolvency or protracted default on the part of the buyer; exchange restrictions in the buyer's country preventing the transfer of funds to Canada; cancellation or non-renewal of an import licence or the imposition of restrictions on the import of goods not previously subject to restrictions; the occurrence of war between the buyer's country and Canada, or of war, revolution, etc. in the buyer's country; and additional transport or insurance charges occasioned by interruption or diversion of voyage outside Canada or the continental United States of America.

The insurance is available under two main classifications: (i) General Commodities, (ii) Capital Goods. Coverage for General Commodities can be procured by exporters under two types of Policies: (i) the Contracts Policy, which insures an exporter against loss from the time he books the order until payment is received; or (ii) the Shipments Policy, obtainable at lower rates of premium, and which covers the exporter from the time of shipment until payment is received. Insurance of