

Reinstatement of Agreements Suspended During War.—During the War, Canadian trade agreements and similar commercial treaty arrangements with several countries were terminated automatically or suspended by application of Enemy Trade Regulations (see p. 866). 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, Poland and Yugoslavia the benefits of the Trade Agreements made with them but suspended during the period of hostilities. Syria and Lebanon, formerly under French Mandate, trade relations with which were governed by the Franco-Canadian Trade Agreement, continues to accord Canada most-favoured-nation treatment. Reciprocal treatment was extended by Canada to Syria and Lebanon under an Order in Council of Nov. 19, 1946.

On Nov. 21, 1946, by Order in Council, the benefits of the Intermediate tariff were extended to products originating in and coming from Italy when conveyed without transshipment from a port in Italy or from a port of a country enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential or Intermediate tariffs into a Customs port of Canada. In return, Canadian goods imported into Italy are accorded most-favoured-nation treatment.

Imports into Canada from countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment are accorded the intermediate rates of the Canadian tariff and any lower duties provided for in the Canada-France, Canada-Poland and Canada-United States Agreements. The reciprocal advantages accorded to Canada by the other countries depend upon the tariff system.

Other Trade Agreements Concluded in 1946.—*Mexico.*—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.

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