

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 definitely for two years. Its duration is automatically continued thereafter for one-year periods, subject to termination on six months' notice by either party.

*Colombia.*—The Trade Agreement with Colombia was signed on Feb. 20, 1946. This Agreement will come into effect thirty days after exchange of ratifications in Ottawa and is to remain in force for two years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice by either party. In general, it consolidates the existing tariff treatment extended by each country to the other as provided by a Treaty of Commerce between Colombia and the United Kingdom concluded in 1866 and which governed also Canada's trade relations with Colombia. The new Agreement marks the establishment of the first direct trade convention between Colombia and Canada and it provides in general, for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment as described above with respect to the treaty of Mexico. The same concessions are given by Canada to Colombia as to Mexico and, in return, Canada receives the benefit of duty reductions established by the 1935 Colombia-United States Agreement.

*Nicaragua.*—A Trade Agreement was signed on Dec. 19, 1946, between Canada and Nicaragua, providing for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in matters relating to customs duties and subsidiary charges, as well as in respect of rules and formalities affecting taxation, sale, distribution or use of imported goods.

Under the terms of this Agreement, goods imported into Canada from Nicaragua, previously subject to the General Tariff, will now be accorded the benefits of the Canadian Intermediate tariff and any lower rates granted by Canada to other foreign countries.

This Agreement does not involve at present any new reductions in the tariff of Nicaragua imposed on imports from Canada, since that tariff has only a single schedule, certain concessions formerly accorded by Nicaragua to the United States and France having been suspended. In the event that these concessions should be re-established in whole or in part, the reductions will apply also to Canada. Similarly, other concessions which may be extended to other countries will also be extended automatically to Canada. Under a provision of the United States-Nicaragua Trade Agreement, still in force, the fee collected for legalization of consular invoices covering shipments of goods specified in the Agreement is 3 p.c. ad valorem. Canada now becomes entitled to this rate instead of the fee of 5 p.c. ad valorem previously payable. Advantages accorded now or in the future by Nicaragua to other Central American countries or by Canada to other British Empire countries are excepted from the operation of this Agreement.

Other provisions of the Agreement assure each country equitable treatment in the other with regard to the application of internal taxes, quantitative restrictions, the operation of monopolies and in according contracts for public works. Provision is made for consultation in the event of either party adopting any measure which the other party considers as tending to impair or nullify the objects of the Agreement.

The Agreement came into provisional effect at date of signature, Dec. 19, 1946, and may be terminated on three months' notice by either government. Thirty days after exchange of instruments of ratification, the Agreement is to go into force definitely for one year and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice by either party.