

the World Trade Conference it was agreed to modify and amend certain of the Articles of the General Agreement. These changes were incorporated at that time into the Agreement. Any contracting party may on or after Jan. 1, 1951, withdraw from the General Agreement upon the expiration of six months' prior notification of such intention.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade formulates principles and rules fundamental to the application and enforcement of what is, in effect, an international code. Those provisions, relative to commercial policy in the broadest sense of the phrase, deal with such matters as most-favoured-nation treatment, preferences, customs duties and other duties and charges, national treatment in connection with internal taxation and regulation, freedom of transit, anti-dumping and countervailing duties, valuation for customs purposes, formalities connected with importation and exportation of goods, marks of origin and the publication and administration of trade regulations.

Interlocking closely with the more standard provisions respecting commercial policy above referred to, are those relevant portions of the Draft Charter of the International Trade Organization on quantitative restrictions which have been embodied in the General Agreement. In principle, quantitative restrictions are prohibited. There are, however, certain exceptions to this basic rule which are carefully defined, the most important being those permitted in respect of countries involved in balance of payments difficulties. The provisions regarding non-discriminatory administration of quantitative restrictions and the exceptions to the rule of non-discrimination which are important features of the basic rules regarding the use of quantitative restrictions in any form, are carefully formulated and set forth in the General Agreement.

Other important Articles of the General Agreement relate to exchange arrangements, export subsidies, state-trading enterprises, adjustments in connection with economic development, emergency action on imports of particular products, general and security exceptions, consultation, nullification or impairment, joint action by the contracting parties, entry into force, withholding or withdrawing of concessions, modification of tariff schedules, etc.

Under the terms of the Protocol of Provisional Application, Canada and the other signatories thereto brought into force on Jan. 1, 1948, Parts I and III of the General Agreement—that is (1) those articles thereof which provide for most-favoured-nation treatment in administration of the general articles and the specified tariff concessions; (2) the schedules of tariff concessions and (3) the general articles relative to acceptance, entry into force and withdrawal. Also, on Jan. 1, 1948, the signatory countries brought, provisionally, into force Part II of the General Agreement (i.e.—all other provisions thereof) “to the fullest extent not inconsistent with existing legislation”.

Although more than one hundred separate and distinct agreements respecting tariffs and preferences were worked out at Geneva, the results of all these have been combined in Schedules I to XX, inclusive of the General Agreement. Schedule No. V, allotted to Canada, consolidates the concessions granted by Canada to all countries with which negotiations were concluded; therefore, the rates of customs duty set forth therein are generalized among the participating nations or countries. As was the case with many of the countries, parties to preferential tariff arrangements, the Canadian Schedule (No. V) is in two parts: Part I comprises all items of Canadian tariff negotiated with any or all countries with the rates applicable to