

**Tariff and Trade Arrangements with Non-Commonwealth Countries as at  
Sept. 15, 1966—concluded**

Country	Agreement	Tariff Treatment
UNITED STATES.....	Trade Agreement signed Nov. 17, 1938; suspended as long as both countries continue to be contracting parties to GATT. GATT effective Jan. 1, 1948.	Most-favoured-nation treatment exchanged.
UPPER VOLTA.....	Franco-Canadian Trade Agreement of 1933 applies to Upper Volta. GATT effective Aug. 5, 1960.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
URUGUAY.....	Trade Agreement signed Aug. 12, 1936; in force May 15, 1940. Additional protocol signed Oct. 19, 1953. GATT effective Dec. 16, 1953.	Most-favoured-nation treatment.
VENEZUELA.....	<i>Modus vivendi</i> signed and brought into force Oct. 11, 1950.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Made for one year subject to annual renewal.
VIET-NAM.....	Franco-Canadian Trade Agreement of 1933 applied to Viet-Nam.	Since the creation of Viet-Nam as an independent state in 1955, Canada has continued to accord most-favoured-nation rates.
YUGOSLAVIA.....	Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 30 of U.K.-Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 12, 1927; in force Aug. 9, 1928. GATT effective Aug. 25, 1966.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. May be terminated on one years notice.

### PART III.—TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Travel, for pleasure and for other reasons, between Canada and other countries continues to increase year by year. It is natural that a good portion of this movement should be between Canada and the United States and that the inward movement from the United States should be somewhat greater than the movement from Canada to that country. Of the 33,890,000 visits of Canadians to other countries in 1965, more than 33,433,000 were to the United States, and of the 34,000,000 visits to Canada from other countries, 33,887,000 were from the United States. Each of these figures was up about 4 p.c. from 1964. However, in recent years, travel between Canada and overseas countries has been expanding at a proportionately greater rate than that between Canada and the United States. Canadian visits overseas in 1965 numbered 456,350, which was 16.5 p.c. higher than in the previous year, and the number of visitors entering Canada directly from overseas reached a total of 132,900, up 17.8 p.c. from 1964.

The effect of these increases in the number of visits to and from Canada and the resulting increases in the expenditures involved is of considerable importance to persons in the travel industry and also to those concerned with Canada's balance of payments position. In 1965 Canadians travelling outside the country spent an estimated \$796,000,000, an amount 12 p.c. more than in 1964, and expenditures of all visitors to Canada amounted to \$747,000,000, an increase of 13 p.c. over the previous year; the result was a deficit of \$49,000,000 compared with one of \$50,000,000 the year before. This deficit was more than accounted for by overseas travel, per capita expenditures on which are very much higher than on travel to and from the United States. While overseas visitors in Canada spent