

The tariff concessions negotiated at Geneva run for a three-year term, the maximum possible under the United States Administration's authority to reduce tariffs by executive action. The continuation of the Trade Agreements Program will be a subject of discussion at the next regular session of Congress, and if the authority is renewed at that time, the tariff concessions may be expected to continue for another term.

As matters now stand, the Canadian Government, when it put the tariff concessions provisionally into force on January 1, extended all concessions negotiated to those countries signatory to the Protocol of Provisional Application. To those countries not members of the Commonwealth and signatory to the Final Act only, provided they already enjoy most-favoured-nation status (i.e., Brazil, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia and Norway), tariff concessions on items negotiated by them and also by a country signatory to the Protocol were extended. Items attributable directly and solely to them were reserved. Among other most-favoured-nations who are not signatory to the Final Act, it is the intention to generalize the tariff concessions temporarily, while awaiting the decision of the Havana Conference on this point before taking any final action.

The proposal of Provisional Application continues to be open for signature by the remaining members of the Preparatory Committee and will come into force on January 1, 1953, if the necessary number of ratifications is received. The proposal will be reviewed by the Preparatory Committee in 1953, and if necessary, the Havana Conference will be called to consider the proposal. The proposal will be reviewed by the Preparatory Committee in 1953, and if necessary, the Havana Conference will be called to consider the proposal.