

Newfoundland had also concluded an agreement with the Dominican Republic providing for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment and the removal of the internal revenue tax in the Dominican Republic on dried codfish.

Dominican tariff rates are expressed in United States dollars, the specific rates being expressed in terms of United States dollars per kilogram of 2.204 lbs.

#### FINLAND

While the trade of Canada with Finland has never been large, Finland has given tariff concessions on items responsible for more than three-quarters of the trade. The approximate value of Canadian exports of these items was \$1,740,000 as compared with total exports of \$2,280,000 during 1948.

The Finnish duty on apples, fresh, in the Canadian season, was reduced from 13.5 marks per kilo to 20% and apples, dried, from 54 marks per kilo to 15%. Seeds of red clover will enter free, as compared with the previous rate of 13.5 marks per kilo. Apple extract was reduced from 126 marks per kilo to 8 marks per kilo. Reductions in duty were also obtained on whisky; leather for machine belting; rubber tires and tubes; rubber transmission and conveyor belts; iron and steel bars; aluminum powder; certain machinery and apparatus; and ploughs. Bindings were made of existing rates on apple pulp, preserved; sole leather; aluminum bars and wire; and automobile parts. Free entry was bound for celluloid; viscose; synthetic plastics; synthetic resins; and unworked aluminum.

Prior to the war Canada and Finland exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment in accordance with the terms of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between the United Kingdom and Finland in 1923. This agreement became inoperative during the war but the two countries agreed by an exchange of notes in November 1948 to extend most-favoured-nation treatment to one another pending the negotiation of a trade agreement.

The rates of duty in the Finnish schedule are expressed in marks per unit of quantity or in ad valorem terms. The Finnish mark is officially quoted as equivalent to \$.0048 Canadian, and 1 mark per kilogram therefore equals 0.217¢ per lb.

#### GREECE

Among the commodities listed in the Greek schedule, concessions on the following items are of chief interest to Canada:

Wheat and wheat flour; canned sardines; dried or salted codfish; plywood; pulp for paper-making; newsprint paper; rubber belting; rubber tires and inner tubes; agricultural and metal working machinery; chemical fertilizers; medicinal cod liver oil; raw nickel and aluminum; aluminum sheets; spectacles and mountings; canned meat; solidified milk; and wooden boards for packing cases.

Greece and Canada exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment under the terms of a modus vivendi which became effective in August, 1947. Prior to that time, imports from Canada were subject upon importation into Greece to the Greek maximum tariff, except imports of wheat and flour which benefited by the minimum rates of duty under special decrees issued from time to time. The modus vivendi concluded in 1947 did not deal with individual tariff rates. The Annecy conference thus represents the first time when detailed tariff concessions have been negotiated between Greece and Canada.

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