

2. The margins of preference specified in Part I of Schedule B relate to the differences between the rates of duty applicable to goods, being the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, and the rates of duty applicable to like goods imported from countries entitled to Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff treatment in Australia.

ARTICLE III

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles I and II should either Government, in order to implement a recommendation of its Tariff Board, wish to apply a rate of duty to the goods of the other country in excess of that provided for under the terms of those Articles, it shall enter into consultations with the other Government for the purpose of seeking a mutually satisfactory adjustment.

2. It is agreed that consultations as provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall commence within a period of thirty days after a request for consultations has been made.

3. In any such consultations the initiating Government shall, as far as practicable, offer substantially equivalent concessions in place of the concession which is the subject of the consultation.

4. In the event that agreement cannot be reached within a period of ninety days after the commencement of consultations the initiating Government shall nevertheless be free to withdraw the concession.

5. If a concession is withdrawn by one Government in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article, the other Government shall be free to withdraw substantially equivalent concessions.

ARTICLE IV

1. The tariff advantages provided for in clause (a) of paragraph 1 of Article I shall apply only to goods imported direct into Canada, except in special cases where goods are shipped from Australia to Canada on a through bill of lading and the Australian Government certifies that direct shipment to Canada of such goods is not reasonably practicable.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Customs laws and regulations of Canada or the other provisions of this Agreement, dried currants and raisins that are the growth or produce of Australia and that are not imported into Canada in the manner provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be subject to the rates of duty set forth in the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff of Canada.

3. The tariff advantages provided for in paragraph 1 of Article II shall apply only to goods that have been shipped from Canada to Australia and have not been transhipped or, if transhipped, then only if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that the intended destination of the goods when originally shipped from Canada was Australia.

ARTICLE V

In determining the value for duty of goods the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada or Australia, no greater amount of inland freight charges shall be included in such value for duty than the actual amount of freight charges that would be incurred if the goods were forwarded from the point of origin of such goods to the nearest point of exit from the exporting country.