

(c) *Colombia*: it is hoped that the trade agreement negotiated in 1941³ will be ratified in due course by the Colombian Congress. While Canada and Colombia already exchange most-favoured-nation treatment under the terms of a treaty made between Colombia and the United Kingdom in 1866, Colombia gave notice in 1938 of intention to terminate this treaty. If and when Colombia takes this step, it would automatically bring to an end the most-favoured-nation arrangement between Canada and Colombia. For this reason it is proposed that the Canadian delegation should endeavour to negotiate a *modus vivendi*, (in terms similar to those proposed for Venezuela) which should secure the continuation of most-favoured-nation treatment, by direct agreement between Canada and Colombia, pending ratification of the more formal Trade Agreement negotiated in 1941.

(d) *Costa Rica*: Under the terms of an exchange of notes made in 1936 between Costa Rica and the United Kingdom,⁴ Canada is already entitled to receive most-favoured-nation treatment. Here also it is proposed that the continuation of such treatment should be based upon a direct agreement in similar terms between Costa Rica and Canada.

(e) *Honduras*: As Canada has not hitherto succeeded in obtaining most-favoured-nation treatment, it is proposed that a further effort should be made to negotiate a *modus vivendi* of the same pattern.⁵

3. The *modus vivendi* should be in terms substantially similar to those formerly negotiated with Venezuela and Ecuador, but there should be two slight alterations.

(a) The first alteration is required to provide for the new status of Ireland. It should stipulate that the advantage now accorded, or which may hereafter be accorded by Canada exclusively to the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, including their dependent territories, and to the Republic of Ireland shall be excepted from the operation of this agreement.

(b) The second proposed alteration would deal with treatment of contiguous countries and possible customs unions. It should provide that the clauses of the agreement will not be applicable to advantages which might be accorded by either country to a contiguous country or to advantages which might result from a customs union in which either country might take part, it being understood that such advantages would not be enjoyed by a third country. This wording was incorporated as Article V of the Venezuelan *modus vivendi* in 1947 at the request of Venezuela.

³ Non retrouvé./Not located.

⁴ Non retrouvées. Selon l'*Annuaire du Canada* de 1950, Ottawa, Imprimeur du roi, 1951, il semble que le Canada a étendu la clause de la nation la plus favorisée au Costa Rica aux termes d'un échange de notes avec le Royaume-Uni les 1^{er} et 2 mars 1933 et par décret du conseil, le 20 juillet 1935 (C.P., N° 2087).

Not located. According to *Canada Yearbook*, 1950, Ottawa: King's Printer, 1951, Canada appears to have extended most-favoured nation treatment to Costa Rica under the terms of an exchange of notes with the United Kingdom of March 1-2, 1933 and a Canadian Order-in-Council of July 20, 1935 (P.C. No. 2087).

⁵ Les dossiers n'indiquent pas que la délégation a mené des négociations avec le Honduras. There is no record that the delegation conducted negotiations with Honduras.