

CONCESSIONS SECURED BY CANADA FROM ACCEDING COUNTRIES

The Tariff Schedules of the various countries are necessarily drawn up in terms of the tariffs of those countries, just as Schedule V (the Canadian Schedule) has been written in terms of the Canadian tariff. Before the Annecy conference Canada had not, with minor exceptions, negotiated individual tariff rates with any of the new acceding countries but had merely exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment with them. In consequence the form and appearance of some of the new Schedules may be unfamiliar to Canadian eyes. It will be appreciated that the full detail of all the schedules is comprehensive. Inquiries on matters of detail may be addressed to the Foreign Tariffs Section of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

The following are the principal concessions of importance to Canada which have been given by the acceding countries:

DENMARK

The Annecy negotiations represent the first direct commercial negotiations between Canada and Denmark, although most-favoured-nation treatment had been exchanged between the two countries for many years under the terms of an ancient treaty between the United Kingdom and Denmark dating from 1660. Trade between Canada and Denmark has not reached large proportions because many of the items which Denmark exports are also exported from Canada. The Danish tariff has been a low one and many of the concessions obtained by Canada represent bindings of free entry or bindings of existing low rates of duty.

It is not practicable to match Canadian statistics of exports to Denmark exactly with the Danish tariff. The best available estimate indicates that the principal items in the Danish schedule of concessions of importance to Canada accounted for \$3,892,000 out of a total of \$4,328,000 of Canadian exports to Denmark during 1947. On the basis of 1948 exports, the scheduled items of principal importance to Canada account for \$2,200,000 out of total exports in the latter year valued at \$7,700,000. Canada's 1948 exports included large sums for barley and ships, not scheduled in the present agreement but both free of duty under the Danish tariff.

Under the Annecy agreement, bindings of free entry were secured for Canadian exporters to the Danish market on fish liver oils, fodders, clover and forage seed, synthetic rubber, asbestos, rye, wheat flour, mowing machines, unmanufactured metals, phosphate fertilizers and paraffin.

A reduction of 50% from 1 kroner per kilo to .5 kroner per kilo on lobster, crayfish and shrimps and from .8 kroner per kilo to .4 kroner per kilo on salmon, fresh or salted. Reductions of duty were obtained on artificial silk stockings reduced from 11 kroner per kilo to 10 kroner per kilo; and on canned lobster and canned salmon reduced from 1 kroner per kilo to .8 kroner per kilo.

Existing rates were bound on whisky and gin, the rates being 1.5 kroner where the alcohol is not more than 50% by volume and 3 kroner per litre on other whisky and gin. Present rates were also bound on apples and pears .05 kroner per kilo; automobile casings and tubes .8 kroner per kilo; felt hats at 20% but with minimum duties ranging from .3 kroner to 1.5 kroner each; aircraft parts of aluminum at .3 kroner per kilo (or if for international air traffic, free); leaf tobacco 2.3 kroner per kilo; and aircraft 7½% or when for use in international air traffic free.

At present official rates (September 25, 1949), the Danish krone is valued at \$0.1592 Canadian currency, and 1 krone per kilogram is equal to 7.22 cents per pound.

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