

Philippines, from \$0.47 per 100 kilograms to \$0.40, the preferential tariff remaining free. Other concessions include: barley malt, bound free; agricultural implements and machinery, from 15% to 10%; canned salmon and herring, from 15% to 10%; copper wire insulated, from 10% to 7½%; copper wire screenings, from 20% to 15%; electrical appliances, from 25% to 20%; and radio apparatus, from 30% to 20%.

Rates of duty were also reduced, and margins of preference narrowed on iron or steel wire gauze and screenings, incandescent lamps of the pressure type, proprietary medicines, lumber in the form of logs, poles and boards in the rough, dried peas, milk and creams sweetened and unsweetened, milk powders, cheese, ordinary live cattle, breeding cattle and horses.

SWEDEN

Canada and Sweden negotiated at Annecy in 1949 and again at Torquay. New concessions arising out of the Torquay negotiations include a further reduction in the Swedish tariff on canned salmon from 75 Krone to 50 Krone per 100 kg. The duty on electric meters and parts is reduced. Existing low rates are bound on certain dressed fur skins, force feed oil furnaces, and storage battery separators. Free entry is bound on cod roe in barrels, asbestos, iron oxides, and silicon carbide.

TURKEY

Canada and Turkey have exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment since March 1948 but the Torquay Conference was the first occasion for tariff negotiations between the two countries.

Principal tariff concessions granted by Turkey on items of interest to Canada include reductions in the rates applicable to motor cars and chassis, whiskey and gin, acetylene black, lead, canned meats and calcium carbide. Free entry is bound for chemical fertilizers and low rates are bound on pit props, synthetic plastics, aluminium and zinc. On agricultural machinery free entry is obtained but is subject to a reservation that a duty not to exceed 10% may be imposed.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

While Canada did not negotiate with the Union of South Africa, reductions made in MFN rates on the following non-preference items will be extended to Canadian products: malted barley, from 4s. to 2s. per 100 pounds (basic duty); raw fur skins, from 5% to free entry; sausage casings, unspecified kinds, from 10% to 5%; synthetic and rayon staple fibre, from 10% to free entry; lawn mowers, from 15% to 10%; fish hooks, from 10% to 5%; wooden casks, empty or in staves, from 20% to 15%; wooden ceiling and flooring boards, planed, tongued and grooved, and on parquet and laminated flooring, the existing basic rate of 3% is bound against increase, and the suspended additional duty is reduced from 17% to 7% ad valorem.

Under Article XXVIII South Africa withdrew from its G.A.T.T. schedule its most-favoured-nation concession on stockings of artificial fibre. Canada receives a preferential rate on this item and since the margin of preference cannot be increased the preferential rate enjoyed by Canada is also subject to increase. In compensation for this withdrawal concessions have been accepted on malted barley, sausage casings, synthetic and rayon staple fibre and lawn mowers.

WESTERN GERMANY

Although Canada and Western Germany have exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment since 1948, the Torquay Conference was the first