



**EXCHANGE OF NOTES (APRIL 22, 1969) BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND CONSTITUTING A COMMERCIAL
MODUS VIVENDI BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES**

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*The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce of Canada
to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand.*

Bangkok,
April 22, 1969

No. 74
EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to refer to discussions which have taken place between representatives of the Government of Canada and of the Government of Thailand on the possibility of our two countries entering into a Commercial Modus Vivendi. Further to those discussions and with a view to strengthening and developing trade relations between our two countries I have been authorised by the Government of Canada to propose to Your Excellency the conclusion of a Commercial Modus Vivendi to regulate commercial relations between Canada and Thailand as follows:

1. Each country shall accord to the other country unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters respecting customs duties and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation or imposed on the international transfer of payments for imports or exports; the method of levying such duties and charges; the rules and formalities connected with importation or exportation; all internal taxes or other internal charges of any kind; all laws, regulations and requirements affecting internal sale, offering for sale, purchase, distribution or use of imported goods within its territory.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 relating to most-favoured-nation treatment are not applicable to exclusive advantages accorded by Canada to countries and their dependent overseas territories entitled to the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff.

3. Each country reserves the right to accord special advantages:

- (a) to the commodities and goods imported under an assistance program;
- (b) to adjacent countries in order to facilitate frontier traffic;
- (c) by virtue of a customs union or free trade area of which either country may become a member, or of an interim agreement leading to the formation of a customs union or a free trade area which either country may enter into.

4. (a) Each country shall accord to the products of the other country, which have been in transit through the territory of any third country receiving most-favoured-nation treatment from the importing country, treatment no less favourable than that which would have been accorded such products had they