Introduction

1. The word "standards" is used in a variety of senses in different contexts but may be described as any specification which lays down some or all of the properties of a product in terms of quality, purity, nutritional value, performance, dimensions and other characteristics. Standards are of value to industries, as they help permit mass production, avoidance of waste and better inventory control. They are also used to lay down minimum public health and safety conditions.

2. Standards have a considerable impact on international trade. In the main they are a constructive element and facilitate the process of ordering between buyers and sellers, situated in different countries and eliminate potential causes of misunderstanding and dispute about performance, testing and inspection. Standards may, however, also act as a barrier to trade and may even be used as an instrument of protection.

II

Barriers in the field of standards

3. As in the case of all other non-tariff measures, the work in GATT on identification of non-tariff measures that arise in the field of standards is based on specific notifications made by contracting parties of the problems faced by them. The inventory of non-tariff measures in the field of standards which have been prepared by the secretariat, summarizing the main points made during the discussion in the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products by the notifying countries, as well as by countries to which the notifications related, contains about 150 notifications. From these the Committee has selected a few notifications as being representative of the problems that arise in this area. For the sake of convenience and to help general appreciation of the problems, the material in the Inventory relating to these notifications has been summarized in the Annex. The statement also contains specific notifications made by developing countries as well as other notifications relating to a few products in which those countries have actual or potential export interest.

1 In accordance with the decision taken by the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products, the secretariat is updating the inventory taking into account any new notifications or withdrawals that may be made.
4. On the basis of the nature of the difficulties notified, the various barriers that arise in the field of standards can broadly be grouped into four categories, viz those arising from:

(i) the existence of divergences in national standards;
(ii) measures adopted for enforcement of standards;
(iii) quality assurance systems based on limited country participation; and
(iv) ignorance on the part of exporters of the technical regulations existing in the importing countries.

The following paragraphs describe the nature and the trade restrictive effects of these barriers.\(^1\)

(a) Existence of divergences in national standards

5. Standards could act as barriers to trade when they are not based on international standards, particularly so if the different national standards diverge significantly. It would appear from the notifications that in some countries a number of standards which were initially prepared by professional bodies and national standards organizations, are based largely on domestic production processes and fail to take into account the practices and manufacturing processes in other countries.\(^2\) Such standards pose problems to exporters, especially if they are mandatory. In the case of mandatory standards there is a binding obligation to comply and a manufacturer may be able to market his product only if he adapts his production process to the requirements prescribed by different importing countries. The resulting high costs and loss of economies of scale puts him in a position of competitive disadvantage as compared to a domestic producer who may be producing according to a single national technical regulation.

\(^{1}\) For more detailed account of the discussions in the GATT, reference may be made to the inventory of non-tariff measures (COM.IND/W/13) and Reports of Working Group 3 contained in documents L/3496 and L/3756.

\(^{2}\) Notifications 157 and 169 in the Annex are illustrative of the type of problems which arise as a result of disparity in standards.
6. In the case of voluntary standards by contrast, there is no obligation that imported products must conform to the standards of the importing country. In practice, however, the distinction between mandatory and voluntary standards may not be all that clear-cut. Voluntary standards may have the same effect as mandatory standards if governmental purchase agencies or manufacturing associations require that the products should conform to national standards or even simply because potential buyers in the importing country expect such compliance. The increasing use of voluntary standards as "reference standards" in legislations or regulations issued by governmental organizations has also resulted in a number of such standards assuming a mandatory character.

7. In recent years, an increasing number of regulations laying down quality, performance and safety standards for products and equipment are being issued not only by central governments but also local government authorities. The work on harmonization of standards at a regional level, which is being done in the context of economic integration in Europe, is also resulting in a greater number of compulsory technical regulations being issued. A major industrialized country has recently passed a legislation establishing an independent regulatory commission which is authorized to issue obligatory safety standards for a wide range of products. Similar measures may be taken by other countries. The basic objective

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1 Under Article 100 (and 101) of the Rome Treaty, the European Communities have issued a number of technical regulations relating to industrial and food products, while draft directives in regard to some others are under preparation. These regulations aim at establishing free movement of trade among the Community countries by removing disparities existing in the standards prescribed in the various member countries.

2 The United States Consumer Product Safety Act which has recently been approved by the Congress and by the President, establishes an independent regulatory commission which is authorized to promulgate product safety standards for any consumer product. Consumer product has been defined as any product produced or distributed for sale or for personal use but excludes inter alia tobacco and tobacco products; drugs, devices or cosmetics and food, as defined in Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The objectives of the Act are inter alia to protect the public against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products, to develop uniform consumer standards and to minimize conflicting State and local regulations.

Once the consumer product safety standard is promulgated by the Commission, the Act provides that it shall apply to domestic products as well as to imported products. In particular Section 17 of the Act provides that any consumer product shall be refused to be imported if such product (a) fails to comply with the applicable consumer safety standard (b) is not accompanied by a prescribed certificate by the manufacturer or (c) is not labelled according to the relevant provisions in the Act.
of such measures is protection of consumer interests by ensuring that the goods and equipment offered for sale are fit from the point of view of public health and safety or prevention of environmental pollution. Their incidental effects may, however, be the creation of new barriers to trade. This could happen, if the standards they prescribe are based solely on manufacturing processes adopted in the country or in the region and fail to take into account either international standards or, when such standards do not exist, production processes prevailing in other countries. The international discussion which has been taking place on this subject has created greater awareness of the problems which may arise if each country takes actions without taking into account the interests of other countries and the resulting importance for all countries to agree on a Code of Conduct for action in this area.

(b) Measures adopted for enforcement of standards

8. Barriers to trade could arise not only from standards but also from methods used for assuring compliance with standards, particularly if the procedures are unnecessarily rigorous, or do not provide for acceptance of tests and inspections carried out in the exporting country. The requirement that a foreign exporter should obtain for his products a certificate or mark of conformity from a body in the importing country will normally necessitate the shipment of samples of his product to the importing country for testing and inspection. The notifications in the inventory indicate that in such cases the restrictive effects of the methods adopted for enforcing standards through testing, product inspection and certification could vary from increased expenses and delays to making it practically impossible for an exporter to market his product, because of the difficulties in obtaining the necessary approval. Virtual prohibition of imports, for instance, may result from regulations which require that products should be inspected by the national inspectors of the importing country, particularly when it is impractical or impossible for them to go outside their respective countries. Even when such inspectors are available for inspections of plants in the exporting countries the high fees often charged by them put foreign exporters at a disadvantage as compared to domestic producers.

(c) Quality Assurance Schemes

9. In the case of mandatory standards, difficulties which foreign suppliers encounter could be, to some extent, overcome through adoption of quality assurance schemes under which importing countries agree to accept and rely, without further inspection, on assurance of conformity issued by a recognized body in the exporting country. The simplest form of such a scheme is where two countries agree to accept, for the imported product, a certificate of conformity issued by the other

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1 Notifications Nos. 153, 167, 182 and 187 in the Annex are illustrative of the type of difficulties which arise as a result of such measures.
country. In recent years, however, some attention has been given by international organizations engaged in the field of standards, to evolving international schemes for quality assurances. A few regional schemes for quality assurances have also been evolved by countries in Europe. In regard to regional schemes, or schemes based on limited country participation, a point which has been made is that although they may have beneficial impact on the trade of the participating countries, they may result in outside countries being put to a serious disadvantage, especially if countries which are interested and are willing to accept the discipline and obligations under the schemes are not allowed to participate in them.¹

(d) **Difficulties in obtaining information on regulations in the importing countries**

10. Difficulties and costs involved in obtaining information on technical regulations in importing countries may, by themselves, constitute a serious barrier to trade. This is more so not only because regulations are being issued in increasing numbers, but also because such regulations are made by the central government as well as local government authorities.

III

**Impact on Trade of Developing Countries**

(a) **Position of developing countries as exporters**

11. Developing countries have often stated that because of technical limitations and other reasons, they are not always in a position to identify the precise nature of the barriers to their trade. For this reason, the notifications made by them cannot be said to be always representative of the type of difficulties which their trade encounters in international markets. However these notifications do indicate that some of these countries have experienced difficulties of the type described above. Moreover, a scrutiny of the notifications in the inventory shows that products for which compulsory regulations apply and where difficulties are experienced by foreign sellers often include simple unsophisticated manufactures and processed agricultural commodities which are also being produced and exported by developing countries. In the electrical field, illustrations of such products are switches, plugs, fuses, cables, transformers and appliances such as cooking equipment, room and water heaters etc. In other sectors mention may be made of pressure cookers and other domestic gas cooking equipment, oil burners, safety equipment for ships like life-belts and jackets, life rafts and boats etc. Among the processed agricultural products, examples of such products are canned fruits, fruit juices, chocolates etc., where the existence of differences in regulations among countries regarding the use of additives and colouring materials pose problems to exporting countries. It is therefore evident that as trade of developing countries grows, efforts must be made to ensure a smooth flow of goods.

¹Notification No. 156 in the Annex is illustrative of such problems.
countries gets further diversified, barriers arising in the field of standards may prove to be of increasing significance for their trade.

12. In this context, one of the points which has been made in past discussions is that though such barriers apply to the trade of all countries, both developed and developing, they could have a more serious impact on the trade of developing countries. This, it has been explained by representatives of developing countries, is mainly because these countries tend to be peripheral suppliers situated away from main markets, and have inadequate ability and resources to secure compliance with formalities that result from such regulations. In particular lack of adequate information regarding new technical regulations is likely to be a much bigger problem for developing than for developed countries. Again, in cases where a product has to be inspected and approved in the importing country, as compared to domestic producers a foreign seller may be at a disadvantage if he is not fully familiar with the administrative procedures in that country. This handicap is likely to be felt more particularly by exporters from developing countries. In many cases, the fact that production has to be adjusted specially to correspond to the requirements in an outside market, may deter a manufacturer in a developing country from trying to sell in that market, particularly if as a new entrant, his sales prospects are uncertain.

(b) Position of developing countries as importers

13. It would appear that the existence of wide divergences in national standards in developed countries could also affect the position of developing countries as importers. A significant portion of imports of developing countries consists of capital goods such as plant and machinery required for their industrialization. It is in this sector, however, that differences in standards of different countries are the most prevalent. Because of this the developing countries have often found that, in order to avoid problems of maintenance and to keep down the maintenance costs, they have to make their imports of plant and machinery from the countries from which initial imports were made, even though the prices quoted were not always competitive and economical.1

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1 The progress made by countries in the adoption of international standards has been very slow in the case of industries producing capital goods and equipment. Adoption of international standards by such industries involves large capital outlay for the necessary change-over and this intensifies the natural reluctance of producers who have built up plants and equipment on the basis of national standards. As large importers of capital goods from developed countries, developing countries would benefit considerably if they could buy their requirements from a wide range of suppliers offering equipment on the basis of international standards.

(c.f. Proceedings of the United Nations Inter-Regional Seminar on the Promotion of Industrial Standardization held at Helsingor, Denmark).
14. The barriers to trade arising in the field of standards thus affect the position of developing countries both as exporters and importers. As has been explained earlier, since with the growing public interest in the protection of public health and safety an increasing number of compulsory regulations are likely to be issued, developing countries would appear to have an important interest in the solutions to the problems in this area, which are being considered by Working Group 3 of the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products.

Proposals for solutions

15. As a solution to the various problems described above which may arise in this field, Working Group 3 of the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products is at present engaged in elaborating a Code of Conduct on Preventing Technical Barriers to Trade.\(^1\) The draft text of the Code which is being examined is contained in Spec(73)16.

16. There are still significant differences among members on some important issues and, consequently, it is difficult to summarize the various complex and technical provisions in the draft Code. Even so, a brief description of the main objectives and some of the main provisions may be helpful in getting some insight of the type of solutions that are being considered.\(^2\)

Objective and provisions relating to standards

17. The basic objective of the Code is to ensure that standards, both mandatory and voluntary, and methods used for their enforcement and for determining conformity, and quality assurance systems are not formulated or applied in such a way as to cause unjustifiable obstacles to international trade. To achieve this objective, the Code \textit{inter alia} requires adherents to use as a basis for their standards relevant international standards. It also requires adherents to play a full part in the preparation by appropriate international bodies, international standards for which national standards exist or may be prepared. The Code further

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\(^1\) It should be noted that the Working Group has not taken any decision as to the nature of the code but the members of the Group have agreed to work on the draft of a contractual code for reasons of convenience and because the draft could serve as a basis for other types of approach, such as voluntary code, a set of principles, etc., if one of these solutions were preferred.

\(^2\) It needs to be emphasized that the summary is intended to give a background and a general idea of the type of the solutions contemplated and may not reflect fully the differences which still exist among members as well as the importance and nuances which are attached by members to different expressions used.
states that, except in cases where the technical content of the proposed standard is substantially the same as the technical content of an international standard, adherents should take into account any reasonable comments that may be made by other adherents on the draft standards. To ensure that all interested adherents have an opportunity to offer comments in such cases, it lays down an obligation on adherents to publish a notice of the fact that they are working on a standard, make copies of the drafts available to interested countries and allow reasonable time for comments.

**Conformity with standards**

18. In cases where a positive assurance is required that an imported product conforms to prescribed standards, the Code requires that, wherever possible, adherents should rely upon declarations by suppliers in the territories of other adherents. In the alternative they should accept assurances of conformity provided by regulatory bodies in the territories of other adherents or allow tests to be carried out in the territories of other adherents. In cases, however, where tests are to be carried out in the importing country, the importing adherents should inter alia ensure that an imported product is not accepted for testing under conditions less favourable than those accorded to domestic products and that the fees charged for such products are equitable in relation to the fees charged for testing similar domestic products.

**Quality assurance systems**

19. The provisions in the draft Code relating to the formulation of quality assurance systems are intended to ensure that they are formulated with a view to their application not only to domestic products but also to similar products produced in other countries. The Code further recognizes the important role which international quality assurance schemes can play in facilitating trade and states that, for products for which positive assurance of conformity other than from suppliers is required, adherents shall, wherever practicable, formulate and participate in such systems. The other provisions in the Code relating to international and regional quality assurance systems are intended to ensure that all adherents who are willing and able to fulfil the obligations of such schemes, have an equal opportunity for membership and participation.¹

¹There are still significant differences of substance among members on the provisions relating to quality assurance systems (see Spec(73)16).
Information and technical assistance

20. The draft Code requires adherents to establish an "enquiry point, or points", which are able to answer all reasonable enquiries relating to the measures taken in their territories in the field of standards. The Code also contains provisions for technical assistance to other adherents, especially to developing countries.

Committee on Preventing Technical Barriers to Trade

21. The draft provides for the establishment of a Committee on Preventing Technical Barriers to Trade for considering matters relating to the implementation of the Code.

Application

22. The draft provides that the Code shall apply to all mandatory, voluntary standards and quality assurance systems prepared or adopted by any governmental or non-governmental organizations within the territories of each adherent after the date upon which the Code becomes effective to the adherent concerned. To the extent to which the existing systems and practices of the adherents in these fields create an unjustifiable obstacle to international trade, adherents are required to bring them in conformity with the operative provisions in the Code.

Enforcement

23. The draft lays down the procedure for consultation and investigation in cases of complaint by any adherent country regarding nullification or impairment of any benefits accruing to it under the provisions of the Code.

24. It should be noted that the various solutions which are being elaborated contemplate acceptance by the adherents of two levels of obligations. In cases where the central governments have the necessary constitutional and administrative authority to secure compliance, the obligation to comply with the provisions is fully binding and the word used is "shall". In other cases where, because of constitutional reasons, nature and status of the body responsible for preparing

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1. These provisions have been discussed in detail in Section V: Implications of the proposed solutions to the trade of developing countries.

2. The Working Group has not been able to decide definitively on institutional provisions relating to the establishment of a Committee on Prevention of Technical Barriers to Trade and Enforcement. The main points which arise in this context have been enumerated in Annex I to Spec(73)16.
standards, quality assurance systems, etc., the central governments may not have necessary legal authority to secure compliance, the obligation is less binding and the wording used is "should" or "shall use all reasonable means within their power", to secure compliance.

25. It would be also relevant to note in this context that the Working Group has not yet considered the question of coverage of products to which the Code should apply. At its last meeting held in March 1973 the Working Group has, however, noted that the text of the Code was not restricted to industrial products and suggested that the Agriculture Committee should, at an appropriate time, determine the applicability of the text to agricultural products.

26. It may be mentioned that the Code contains provisions for its retroactive application. Some members have pointed out that drafting retroactive provisions, such as those contained in chapter dealing with "application" went even further than the Protocol of Provisional Application went with regard to General Agreement. In addition, retroactivity would have different consequences depending on whether changes in laws or changes in executive provisions were involved.

V

Implications of the proposed solutions for trade of developing countries

27. In considering the implications of the various provisions in the draft Code to the trade of developing countries, it is necessary to note that the Working Group has given special attention to the problems of these countries and specific provisions have been added to take care of their special situation. The basic objective of the Code, as well as the principles on which it is based, has also received the support of those developing countries which have been able to participate in the work.

28. Taking into account the nature of the special difficulties and problems which developing countries encounter in this area, the provisions in the draft Code relating to (a) information (b) technical assistance and (c) notifications to the GATT would appear to be of significance and importance to them.

(a) Information

29. It has been explained earlier that one of the major problems which exporters, especially those from developing countries, face is their inability to know the technical regulations in the markets to which they want to export. The Code
provides that to help interested parties in getting such information, adherents should establish an enquiry point or points which are able to answer all reasonable enquiries relating to mandatory, voluntary standards and quality assurance systems.

(b) Technical assistance

30. The draft Code recognizes that to overcome some of the problems which arise, developing countries would require technical assistance and provides that adherents should, when requested, advise and consider requests for technical assistance from other adherents, especially developing countries, and defines situations in which such assistance should be provided. Briefly, the purposes for which an adherent is required to advise and to consider requests for technical assistance from other adherents are:

(i) for the establishment of national standards bodies;
(ii) for the establishment of quality assurance systems;
(iii) to enable producers from the requesting adherent to participate in quality assurance systems of the importing adherent; and
(iv) to enable the requesting adherent to establish such institutions and legal framework as would enable it to participate in regional or international quality assurance systems.

It has also been provided that adherents should, if a specific request is made, advise other adherents as to the methods by which their mandatory standards could be met.

(c) Notifications to the GATT

31. The Code provides that whenever national standards, not based on international standards, are being formulated all other adherents should have an opportunity to comment on the draft standards and that their comments should be taken into account in preparing the standard. Similar obligations to take into account comments of other countries have been laid down in cases where an adherent is formulating a quality assurance system or when international or regional quality assurance systems or arrangements are being formulated. In order

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1In the case of mandatory or voluntary standards, quality assurance systems, etc. which are operated by central government or local government bodies the obligation is to establish one enquiry point which can answer all enquiries. In other cases, the obligation is to use all reasonable means to ensure that one or more points exist which can answer enquiries.
to ensure that all interested adherents have the opportunity of offering comments, the Code has laid down an obligation that in all such cases notice of intention to work on the particular measures should be published. Developing countries have pointed out that as they do not have well developed commercial intelligence services they may not, in most cases, come to know of such notices and thus not benefit from the right to offer comments. To assist these countries, therefore, the draft Code lays down an obligation to notify to the GATT secretariat the products to be covered whenever the central governmental bodies are (i) working on a mandatory standard which is not based on an international standard; (ii) formulating quality assurance systems and (iii) formulating international or regional quality assurance systems or arrangements. The secretariat is then expected to circulate the list of such products to all adherents and draw the particular attention of developing adherents to products of particular interest to them.

32. The above would appear to be some of the provisions incorporated in the draft Code, which recognize the special situation of the developing countries and aim at dealing with some of their special problems in this area. In general, however, it should be noted that since the barriers in the field of standards affect trade of all countries, to the extent to which the solutions contemplated in the Code result in modifications of the existing practices relating to standards, their testing methods etc. that may result in such barriers, both developed and developing countries are likely to benefit. Another factor that would appear relevant is the potential threat which the increasing number of mandatory regulations may pose to the development of international trade, unless countries agree to accept and abide by a code of conduct or set of rules or principles for action in this area.

Adherence to the Code by developing countries

33. A related question that arises in this context is that of adherence to the Code by developing countries. Though the Working Group has proceeded to elaborate a contractual code only on the basis that it is a working hypothesis, it is evident that the Code or any other solutions that may be ultimately evolved, would result in the creation of new rights and obligations. It should be noted in this context that the Working Group has given considerable attention in drafting the various provisions to the problems which developing countries may have in accepting the solutions, and the nature of the obligations have been defined so as to facilitate their adherence to the Code. In this context, a point which is generally made is that as barriers in this field arise because of unco-ordinated action taken by individual countries, acceptance of a certain discipline by all countries would be in the interest of development of trade of all of them, including the trade of developing countries among themselves. It is also stated that, judging from the experience of the developed countries,
developing countries may stand to benefit if, right from the beginning, they encouraged their industrial development on the basis of international standards. The point could also be made that developing countries are more likely to be able to ensure that production processes in these countries are duly taken into account in the formulation of international standards if they are in a position to participate directly in the process of consultations envisaged in connexion with the preparation of such standards.

34. It may be mentioned that Working Group 3 has elaborated the draft Code on the hypothesis that benefits under the Code would accrue, as of right solely to other adherents, without these benefits having to be extended to contracting parties which do not adhere to it.
The summary in the Table is only intended to illustrate the nature and type of the non-tariff barriers that arise in the field of standards. The summary is based on the information contained in the inventory and may not fully reflect the nuances contained in the notifications and explanations given as well as any subsequent modifications in the measures that might have been made by countries on whom notifications were made. It is also not intended to be indication of full range of measures maintained by countries in this field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference and Identification</th>
<th>Notifying countries</th>
<th>Countries on which notifications were made</th>
<th>Products affected by measures</th>
<th>Description and type of measure</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COM.IND/4/13 (1)</td>
<td>US, BRZ, EEC.</td>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>Electric equipment and machinery</td>
<td>Canadian Standards Association for Electric Equipment’s Requirements. Prior approval obtained from a nationally recognized laboratory is compulsory in Canada. The expenses and procedures of obtaining approval as well as difficulty of meeting special standards requirements put manufacturers in outside countries at a disadvantage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>FR</td>
<td>Electronic Components</td>
<td>The Tripartite Accord for harmonization of standards for electronic equipment among the United Kingdom, France and Federal Republic of Germany posed special problems to third countries particularly as it was not known whether the scheme would be open to participation by other countries</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>US, UK</td>
<td>GRY</td>
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The representatives of France, Federal Republic of Germany had stated during the initial discussions that the Accord was a project only and was designed to reduce obstacles to trade and that it may be possible to modify it to provide for participation of other countries.

Since then the scheme has been developed under the auspices of European Electrical Standards Co-ordinating Committee (CECEL).
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<th>(5)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>GYR</td>
<td>Plywood, oil burners, ignition transformers, electric consumer goods</td>
<td>Standards in Germany for softwood plywood required the use of five veneer plies in 3/0&quot; softwood plywood. The standard was apparently based on veneers manufactured from the species of wood used by the European Plywood Industries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>151.2</td>
<td>YUG</td>
<td>ATA</td>
<td>Electrical apparatus and equipment</td>
<td>Testing standards for electrical goods. Procedure for prior-testing was time-consuming and costly. Nordic countries have entered into an arrangement under which electrical products inspected and approved in one of the four countries, were accepted in the other three without inspection.</td>
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The representative of Canada explained that because of the nature of Canadian wood species and the type of equipment used by the Canadian plywood industry, Canadian 3/0" softwood plywood was always manufactured with 3-ply using thicker veneer. This resulted in a product virtually of the same strength as that manufactured in Germany under the standards in effect there. One way of shipping Canadian plywood to Germany was with the prior approval of architects specifying the plywood to be used. Substantial quantities had been shipped under this system. However, this did cause some problems for Canadian exporters.

The Nordic countries' spokesman explained that four countries applied CEE regulations with a few exceptions. For these goods not within the scope of CEE regulations the Nordics were co-operating to obtain common regulations for products requiring tests in all four Nordic countries. It was further explained that the system was considered provisional until a corresponding testing system was achieved.
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<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>151.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Boilers and pressure vessels</td>
<td>A foreign manufactured equipment, approved in one country was not accepted in the other three without inspection.</td>
<td>The representative of the United States said that any proposals to handle this problem would be welcomed and considered.</td>
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<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>ATA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Within the International Commission Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>EEC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Imports of boilers and pressure vessels should obtain seal of Approval of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers after the inspection of factories exclusively by members of the Society.</td>
<td>The United States representative noted that the complaints were rather general and that details of specific cases would be helpful. Standards making in the United States was traditionally a non-governmental process undertaken by organizations representing both producers and consumers. The Federal Government had relatively little</td>
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<td>169</td>
<td>JP</td>
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<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Nordic countries</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lumber, plumbing and heating equipment. Cooking and heating apparatus for domestic purposes, electric furnaces, ovens and equipment for heating etc.</td>
<td>Standards prescribed for these products produce a variety of barriers. The difficulties range from having the products tested to meeting the specifications by incorporating modifications in the products, which could be both expensive and time-consuming. Standards set by industrial or professional associations are often applied as if with the force of law.</td>
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<tr>
<td>169</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Standards have been introduced relating to the resistance of chemical compounds for enamel products which have a limiting effect on imports</td>
<td>influence on private standards organizations and only slightly more influence on local governments, which sometimes made regulations having mandatory effects. Within the limits set by the Constitution of the United States, the Federal Government did strive to see that both voluntary standards as well as mandatory standards were administered so that they did not hinder international trade</td>
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<td>cont'd</td>
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<td>&quot;Enamel products&quot;</td>
<td>Safety equipment for use on United States flag vessels—e.g. life belts, life jackets, life rafts, life boats, etc.</td>
<td>The representative of Norway pointed out that the regulations are not discriminatory, the same regulations being applied to domestic products as on foreign products</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>&quot;Enamel products&quot;</td>
<td>Safety equipment for use on United States flag vessels—e.g. life belts, life jackets, life rafts, life boats, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178.1</td>
<td>YUG</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Pharmacaceuticals</td>
<td>Safety equipment for use on United States flag vessels are subject to inspection by the United States Coast Guard. Since the Coast Guard is not prepared to delegate inspection to other foreign authorities, foreign manufacturers of safety equipment are denied access to the United States market</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>EEC</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>Safety equipment for use on United States flag vessels are subject to inspection by the United States Coast Guard. Since the Coast Guard is not prepared to delegate inspection to other foreign authorities, foreign manufacturers of safety equipment are denied access to the United States market</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>Safety equipment for use on United States flag vessels are subject to inspection by the United States Coast Guard. Since the Coast Guard is not prepared to delegate inspection to other foreign authorities, foreign manufacturers of safety equipment are denied access to the United States market</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nordic</td>
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<td>Safety equipment for use on United States flag vessels—e.g. life belts, life jackets, life rafts, life boats, etc.</td>
<td>Safety equipment for use on United States flag vessels are subject to inspection by the United States Coast Guard. Since the Coast Guard is not prepared to delegate inspection to other foreign authorities, foreign manufacturers of safety equipment are denied access to the United States market</td>
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<td></td>
<td>countries</td>
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<td>Safety equipment for use on United States flag vessels—e.g. life belts, life jackets, life rafts, life boats, etc.</td>
<td>Safety equipment for use on United States flag vessels are subject to inspection by the United States Coast Guard. Since the Coast Guard is not prepared to delegate inspection to other foreign authorities, foreign manufacturers of safety equipment are denied access to the United States market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>FR</td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>French sanitary regulations require that manufacture of pharmaceuticals must take place under the supervision and control of French pharmacists and French public health inspectors, and authorization for sale is not granted unless the sanitary regulation has been complied with</td>
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<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>EEC</td>
<td>US and others</td>
<td>Motor vehicles, automobile parts</td>
<td>Variation in safety standards for motor vehicles among countries had inhibitive effect on international trade. Manufacturers were obliged to make major adjustments in their products, which resulted in not only technical difficulties but also required heavy capital expenditure. Some manufacturers were so discouraged by the multiplicity of requirements that they gave up any idea of adjusting production, and thus lost outlets.</td>
<td>Representative of Japan stated that the Committee should keep a close watch on the work being done in other international organisations for establishing uniformity of standards.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>JP</td>
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<tr>
<td>COM:AG/W/71</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>BNL</td>
<td>Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa</td>
<td>Imported products containing corn syrup are prohibited or percentage-limits set as to amount of corn syrup permissible in products.</td>
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<td>GYR</td>
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<td>US</td>
<td>Baked products, i.e. broad, ship's biscuits; and ordinary baker's wares</td>
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<tr>
<td>COM:AG/W/68</td>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>JAP</td>
<td>Pickles</td>
<td>Imports prohibited if calcium acetate and calcium stearate is used as food additive.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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