GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

DECISIONS, RESOLUTIONS, DETERMINATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE
CONTRACTING PARTIES

Between the Sixth and Seventh Sessions and at the
Seventh Session in October-November 1952.
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DECISIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND DETERMINATIONS

1. DECISION OF 31 MARCH 1952 EXTENDING THE TIME-LIMIT FOR ACCEPTANCE OF A SPECIAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY¹

CONSIDERING that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was required, under the terms of the Resolution of the CONTRACTING PARTIES of 20 June 1949, to enter into a special exchange agreement not later than 31 January 1952, if it had not become a member of the International Monetary Fund by that date,

CONSIDERING that the Government of Germany, having reached an advanced stage in its negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for membership, is likely to become a member in the near future and has requested an extension of the time-limit, and

HAVING CONSULTED with the International Monetary Fund in accordance with the provisions of Article XV:6 of the General Agreement,

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

DECIDE that, notwithstanding the provisions of the Resolution of 20 June 1949, an instrument of acceptance of the special exchange agreement, if deposited by the Government of Germany with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on or before 30 June 1952, shall be deemed effective for all the purposes of the said Resolution and of Article XV:6 of the General Agreement.

¹ Adopted by postal ballot. The Special Exchange Agreement was accepted on 24 June 1952 and terminated on 14 August 1952.
2. DECISION OF 30 APRIL 1952 EXTENDING THE WAIVER GRANTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY TO ACCORD SPECIAL CUSTOMS TREATMENT TO CERTAIN PRODUCTS OF LIBYA

CONSIDERING that the CONTRACTING PARTIES at their Sixth Session by a Decision of 26 October 1951, waived the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the General Agreement until 30 September 1952 to the extent necessary to permit the Government of Italy to continue to accord the special customs treatment at present in force to certain products of Libya when imported into the customs territory of Italy, without obligation to extend the same treatment to the like products of other contracting parties, and requested the Government of Italy to present for consideration at the Seventh Session any further proposals on this matter, and

CONSIDERING that the CONTRACTING PARTIES will not be in regular session prior to 30 September 1952,

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

DECIDE that the waiver granted on 26 October 1951 shall be extended to permit the Government of Italy to continue to accord the aforementioned special customs treatment to the products of Libya until the end of the Seventh Session or until such time as the CONTRACTING PARTIES reach a final decision on the matter, whichever is the earlier.

1 Adopted by postal ballot. See Decision of 9 October 1952 on page 7 granting a further waiver.
3. DECISION OF 15 JULY 1952 GRANTING A FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE TIME-LIMIT FOR SIGNATURE OF THE TORQUAY PROTOCOL.¹

CONSIDERING that paragraph 10 of the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade provided that the Protocol would be open for signature by contracting parties and acceding governments until 21 October 1951, and that the Decision of 24 October 1951 provided for an extension of this time limit,

CONSIDERING that certain governments were unable to sign the Protocol by the respective dates fixed in the aforementioned Decision, and

CONSIDERING the desirability of affording an opportunity to those governments to sign the Protocol before the status of the Protocol comes up for review by the CONTRACTING PARTIES at their Seventh Session,

The CONTRACTING PARTIES, acting pursuant to Article XXXIII of the General Agreement,

DECIDE that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 10 of the Torquay Protocol, signature of the Protocol shall be deemed to be effective for all purposes of that Protocol if affixed by the Government of the United States of Brazil, the Government of the Republic of Chile, the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua or the Government of the Republic of the Philippines not later than 15 October 1952, and

INSTRUCT the Executive Secretary to forward a copy of the present Decision to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

¹ Adopted by postal ballot. See Decision of 7 November 1952 on page 15, granting a further extension.
4. DECISION OF 9 OCTOBER 1952 GRANTING A FURTHER WAIVER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY TO ACCORD SPECIAL CUSTOMS TREATMENT TO CERTAIN PRODUCTS OF LIBYA.¹

TAKING NOTE that the Government of Italy, in execution of its undertaking to contribute to the economic aid of the United Kingdom of Libya, has requested the CONTRACTING PARTIES for authorisation to grant special customs treatment, as set out in the Annex to this Decision, to certain products originating in and coming from the United Kingdom of Libya when imported into Italian customs territory,

TAKING NOTE of the undertaking of the Government of Italy to submit a report not later than 1 September each year on the development of trade under the special treatment thus accorded, and of the undertaking of the Government of Libya to submit a report not later than 1 September each year on the economic progress made and expected which would permit Libya to participate in international trade on a normal competitive basis,

CONSIDERING that the grant of this special treatment to Libyan products is designed to promote the economic development of the territories of the United Kingdom of Libya, which development would be prejudiced if the Government of Italy, in accordance with its obligations under Article I of the General Agreement, should now cease to apply this special treatment to Libyan products.

CONSIDERING that special treatment was accorded by Italy to certain products of Libya before the Second World War and, with some modifications, since the War on a provisional basis, and that the special treatment now proposed is no more extensive than that applied before the War, and

CONSIDERING FURTHER that, in present circumstances, the proposed special treatment, in view of the nature and volume of the production and trade involved, is not likely to result in substantial injury to the trade of any of the contracting parties,

¹ See SR.7/5
THE CONTRACTING PARTIES, pursuant to paragraph 5(a) of Article XXV,

DECIDE that the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article I of the General Agreement shall be waived, for the period ending 31 December 1955, to the extent necessary to permit the Government of Italy to grant the special treatment as set out in the Annex to this Decision, to products of Libya when imported into the customs territory of Italy, without obligation to extend the same treatment to the like products of other contracting parties, and that such treatment shall be governed by the same provisions as other preferences under the General Agreement, and

DECIDE to review the situation at a session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES in 1955.
### ANNEX

Schedule of Products of Libyan Origin to be Admitted into Italian Customs Territory Free of Customs Duty Within The Limits of Annual Tariff Quotas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italian Customs Tariff Numbers</th>
<th>Description of Products</th>
<th>Annual Tariff Quotas (Quintals except where otherwise specified)</th>
<th>Legal Rates of Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>3,000 units</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sea fish, fresh (live or dead) or kept in a fresh state</td>
<td>No limitations</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-g</td>
<td>Fish, salted, dried or smoked, other</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-a</td>
<td>Poultry eggs</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-b-2</td>
<td>Casings, dried or salted</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 63</td>
<td>Tomatoes, fresh</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 70-a</td>
<td>Dates, edible</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73-a-1</td>
<td>Fresh dessert grapes</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 82-b</td>
<td>Red peppers, dried</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92-a</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95-a</td>
<td>Barley, common or unhulled</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 110-a-p</td>
<td>Oil seeds</td>
<td>No limitations</td>
<td>from 5% to 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 134</td>
<td>Oils derived from fish and marine animals in containers or more than 5 litres</td>
<td>No limitations</td>
<td>Free and 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 139</td>
<td>Fixed oils of vegetable origin:</td>
<td>- olive oil 10,000</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- castor oil 2,000</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Customs Tariff Numbers</td>
<td>Description of Products</td>
<td>Annual Tariff Quotas (Quintals except where otherwise specified)</td>
<td>Legal Rates of Duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Prepared and preserved fish, in airtight and other containers:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-2, ex-b</td>
<td>- sardines and anchovies</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>40% and 45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-3, ex-b</td>
<td>- tunny fish</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-4, ex-b</td>
<td>- other</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>25%, 30% and 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 157</td>
<td>Tunny-fish roes prepared for food</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25% and 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 266-b</td>
<td>Gas coke</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 267</td>
<td>Coal-tar</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 474 to ex 485</td>
<td>Whole hide leather or half hide leather (excluding butts, parts of hide leather and fresh-split hide leather &quot;croste&quot;), of large bovine animals (ox, cow, bull) including buffalo leather - of calves equine animals, sheep (lamb, ewe, ram), goats (kid, goat, he-goat) and other animals, tanned, finished or prepared in any way after tanning, not including parchment-tanned skin 1,000 leather.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>495-a</td>
<td>Fur skins (including tails), raw, fresh or dried, fine</td>
<td>No limitations</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>567-a</td>
<td>Wares of wicker-work, not elsewhere specified or included, of straw, bark, cane, reed, alpha, esparto, raffia, sisal, ribbons or shavings of wood or similar vegetable plaiting materials, unspun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 691-b-2</td>
<td>Esparto yarn</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 701-b-3</td>
<td>Floor-carpets, other, of wool or tag-wool</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 715-a-6</td>
<td>Cordage, rope and twine, not reinforced, of esparto</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>30% and 35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refuse of non-ferrous metals</td>
<td>No limitations</td>
<td>From 1% to 12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Customs Tariff Numbers</td>
<td>Description of Products</td>
<td>Annual Tariff Quotas (Quintals except where otherwise specified)</td>
<td>Legal Rates of Duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Articles and manufactures of all kinds, of cloe and other vegetable fibres</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matting</td>
<td>No limitations</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Articles and manufactures of all kinds, of tanned skins</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>From 15% to 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rope and articles of all kinds, of casings</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3%, 5% and 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leather couches</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matting from Taorga, Tadjoura and other places; fabrics of reed and miscellaneous articles plaited with dried palms (baskets, dishes, fans and the like)</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fabrics of silk and artificial fibres, with or without silver threads</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arabian-style furniture, chests and boxes, with or without inlaying or marquetry work of ivory and mother-of-pearl</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>25% and 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trays, dishes, floor lamps, incense burners, chafing dishes, lanterns of copper and brass with embossed drawings</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Articles of leather with embroideries, whether or not of silver, and trimmings of velvet: a) saddles, harnesses, cushions, wallets, purses, bags of all kinds, portfolios, belts and the like</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>from 25% to 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) slippers</td>
<td>6,000 pairs</td>
<td>from 25% to 33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) shoes</td>
<td>3,500 pairs</td>
<td>from 25% to 33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Customs Tariff Numbers</td>
<td>Description of Products</td>
<td>Annual Tariff Quotas (Quintals except where otherwise specified)</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Articles of silver and silverware (such as boxes, trays, cigarette holders, toilet sets, handles, etc.), and articles of gold being typical Libyan articles</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5%, 10% and 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Articles of ivory: necklaces, paper knives, boxes, beads, pipes, cigarette holders, handles for walking sticks</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20% and 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Necklaces of amber</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. DECISION OF 14 OCTOBER 1952 INSTRUCTING THE INTERSESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE MATTERS INVOLVED IN THE JAPANESE REQUEST TO ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS FOR ACCESSION.\textsuperscript{1}

TAKING NOTE of the initiative of the Japanese Government in expressing its desire to accede to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and to enter into tariff negotiations to that end,

NOTING that Article XXXIII provides that a government which is not party to the General Agreement may accede to it on terms to be agreed between such government and the CONTRACTING PARTIES,

RECOGNIZING Japan's desire to co-operate with other trading nations of the world, and

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that Japan should take her rightful place in the community of trading nations and to that end should be admitted to appropriate international arrangements,

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

AGREE that, in order that further consideration may be given to the conditions and timing under which the Japanese application should be pursued, an intersessional committee should make a detailed examination of the matters involved in this application and report on them, the committee being authorised to discuss these matters, as necessary, with Japanese representatives.

\textsuperscript{1} See SR.7/7
6. DECISION OF 29 OCTOBER 1952 EXTENDING THE TIME-LIMIT FOR NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY OF ANY SUSPENSION OF OBLIGATIONS OR CONCESSIONS.\(^1\)

The CONTRACTING PARTIES decide to extend by ninety days the period provided in Article XIX.3(a) for the Government of Turkey to notify the CONTRACTING PARTIES of any suspension of equivalent obligations or concessions which it might propose to compensate for the increase in the United States duty on dried figs.\(^2\)

\(^1\) See SR.7/11
\(^2\) Cf. the Decision of 8 November 1952 regarding the increase of the United States duty on dried figs on page 20.
7. DECISION OF 7 NOVEMBER 1952 GRANTING A FURTHER EXTENSION
OF THE TIME-LIMIT FOR SIGNATURE OF THE TORQUAY PROTOCOL.

CONSIDERING that paragraph 10 of the Torquay Protocol provided that
the Protocol would be open for signature by present contracting parties and
acceding governments until 21 October 1951 and that the Decisions of 24
October 1951 and 15 July 1952 provided for extensions of this time-limit,

CONSIDERING that the Governments of Brazil, Korea, Nicaragua and the
Philippines were unable to sign the Protocol by the dates fixed in the
aforementioned Decisions,

CONSIDERING the desirability of affording an additional opportunity
to these governments to sign the Protocol,

The CONTRACTING PARTIES, acting pursuant to Article XXXIII of the
General Agreement,

DECIDE that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 10 of the
Torquay Protocol, signature of the Protocol shall be deemed to be effective
for all purposes of that Protocol, if affixed by the Governments of Brazil
and Nicaragua not later than 31 December 1952 and by the Governments of the
Republic of Korea and the Republic of the Philippines not later than 21
May 1953, and

INSTRUCT the Executive Secretary to forward a copy of the present
Decision to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

1 See SR.7/14
8. DECISION OF 7 NOVEMBER 1952 EXTENDING THE TIME-LIMIT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF URUGUAY TO SIGN THE ANNECY AND TORQUAY PROTOCOLS.¹

CONSIDERING that paragraph 10 of the Annecy Protocol provided that the Protocol would be open for signature until 30 April 1950 by acceding governments and that the Decisions of 9 November 1950 and 24 October 1951 provided for extensions of this time-limit,

CONSIDERING that paragraph 10 of the Torquay Protocol provided that the Protocol would be open for signature until 21 October 1951 by Uruguay, and that the Decision of 24 October 1951 provided for an extension of this time-limit,

CONSIDERING that the Government of Uruguay was unable to sign these Protocols by that date, and

CONSIDERING the desirability of affording an additional opportunity to the Uruguayan Government to accede to the General Agreement,

The CONTRACTING PARTIES, acting pursuant to Article XXXIII of the General Agreement,

DECIDE that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 10 of the Annecy Protocol and paragraph 10 of the Torquay Protocol, signature of the Annecy Protocol or of the Torquay Protocol by the Government of Uruguay shall be effective for all purposes of these protocols if affixed not later than 30 April 1953, and

INSTRUCT the Executive Secretary to forward a copy of the present Decision to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

¹ See SR.7/14
9. DECISION OF 7 NOVEMBER 1952 ADOPTING A CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICES FOR DOCUMENTARY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS.¹

WHEREAS in Article VIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade the CONTRACTING PARTIES recognize the need for minimizing the incidence and complexity of import and export formalities and for decreasing and simplifying import and export documentation requirements,

CONSIDERING that the large number of documents which traders, forwarding agents and carriers are required to compile for different authorities constitutes an appreciable obstacle to the smooth flow of goods between countries, that additional expense and clerical work are imposed on the parties to an international commercial transaction, and that the misplacement of one of these documents or an error of compilation may result in severe hardship wholly out of proportion to the usefulness of the documents,

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

DECIDE to adopt the following code of standard practices on documentary requirements:

**Standard Practices for Documentary Requirements for the Importation of Goods**

1. **Documents Required**

Facts relating to imported goods which are required for customs or other governmental purposes should, to the greatest possible extent, be ascertained from the commercial documents relating to the transaction in question. In principle the following commercial documents should suffice to meet governmental requirements:

(i) transport document (bill of lading, consignment note); and

(ii) commercial invoice, accompanied where necessary by a packing list.

¹ See SR.7/14
The specification of these documents does not mean that documents such as manifests, customs entry or declaration forms or import licences can be dispensed with. It is also to be understood that in certain circumstances the production of other documents such as certificates of origin, consular invoices, freight or insurance papers, sanitary certificates etc. may be required.

2. Combined Invoice Form

Where governments require two or more of the following documents:

(i) commercial invoice
(ii) consular invoice
(iii) certificate of origin

they should alternatively accept, at the trader's option, either separate documents or a combined form taking their place, provided the combined form incorporates all the information normally contained in the separate documents.

3. Copies of Documents

Governments should keep down to a strict minimum the number of copies of documents required. As far as possible any government-issued forms should be supplied to traders free of charge or at approximate cost.

4. Collection of Statistical Information

Where statistical information is required by governments, it should as far as possible be taken from the customs and other documents normally submitted by the exporter or importer for customs purposes. The exporters should not be required to fill in statistical forms for the government of the importing country and the importer should not be required to provide statistical information for the country of export. In other words, the government of the exporting country should get its data from the exporter and the government of the importing country from the importer.

5. Tariff Classification of Goods

It should not be obligatory for the exporter or shipper to classify his goods according to the customs tariff of the country of import. Such classification should be done by the importer, if required, subject of course to review by customs authorities.
6. **Weights and Measures**

While governmental authorities should be free to require their import and export documents to be made out in terms of the weights and measures in force in their territory, commercial documents expressed in terms of the weights and measures of the country of exportation or in terms of any weights or measures used internationally in the trade concerned should be accepted in support of import documents. Similarly, export invoices expressed in terms of the weights and measures of the importing country or in terms of any weights or measures used internationally in the trade concerned should be accepted in support of export documents.
10. DECISION OF 8 NOVEMBER 1952 REGARDING THE INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES DUTY ON DRIED FIGS.¹

TAKING NOTE of the United States Government announcement on 16 August 1952 that, pursuant to Article XIX of the General Agreement, it had modified the concession on dried figs (paragraph 740 of the Tariff Act of 1930 of the United States) negotiated with Turkey at Torquay, increasing the United States duty on dried figs to 4.5 cents per pound,

TAKING NOTE that the United States Government notified the CONTRACTING PARTIES on 28 July 1952 of its willingness to consult on this matter,

TAKING NOTE that the United States Government has expressed its willingness to continue its consultations on this matter and that the consultations thus far have had the following results:

(a) The United States Government has reiterated to the consulting countries its intention to review the situation calling for its action and, in particular, the United States has undertaken to request the United States Tariff Commission to review the facts in the matter as early as possible and in any case in time for consideration of the results of such a review at the Eighth Session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES;

(b) The Government of Turkey has decided to apply to the trade of the United States, to be effective only for the period during which the United States continues the increased duty on dried figs, the following provisional modifications in the rates of duty, reflecting changes in the concessions initially negotiated with the United States at Torquay:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Position</th>
<th>Description of Products</th>
<th>Rate of Duty (ST)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>537</td>
<td>Iron furniture and parts thereof:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Desks, cupboards or cabinets, boxes and drawers, also parts thereof:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plain or painted .............................................. 100 K.G.</td>
<td>77.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gilt, enamelled or other (combined or not with other material) .......................... 100 K.G.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ See SR.7/15
Turkish Tariff Position Description of Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Description of Products</th>
<th>Rate of Duty (PT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>662</td>
<td>Typewriters, calculating, registering, counting, sorting and classifying machines, and parts thereof (including electric machines):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B Weighing 5 Kgs. and over ................................100 K.N.L.</td>
<td>77.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>666</td>
<td>Machines for millers, kneading machines, machines for making and preparing pastes, macaroni, confectionery, sausages and other comestibles, ice-making machines, sterilizers, pasteurizers, refrigerating machines, machines for washing and filling bottles, cranes, roasting machines, milling machines, clothes washing and ironing machines and other machines n.e.m. (mounted or not):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>The whole weighing up to 50 Kgs.:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ex Ice-chests, ice-making machines and refrigerating machines .......................... 100 K.N.</td>
<td>38.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>The whole weighing from 50 Kgs. up to 150 Kgs.:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ex Ice-chests, ice-making machines and refrigerating machines .......................... 100 K.N.</td>
<td>30.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>The whole weighing from 150 Kgs. up to 500 Kgs.:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ex Ice-chests, ice-making machines and refrigerating machines .......................... 100 K.N.</td>
<td>25.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>The whole weighing from 500 Kgs. up to 2000 Kgs.:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ex Ice-chests, ice-making machines and refrigerating machines .......................... 100 K.N.</td>
<td>23.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>The whole weighing from 2000 Kgs. up to 10,000 Kgs.:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ex Ice-chests, ice-making machines and refrigerating machines .......................... 100 K.N.</td>
<td>20.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>The whole weighing 10,000 Kgs. or more:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ex Ice-chests, ice-making machines and refrigerating machines .......................... 100 K.N.</td>
<td>17.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) The United States and Greece have initiated, and will continue without delay, a study of the trade of the United States with Greece to determine whether there are sufficient items on which provisional concessions might be made by the United States and which the Government of Greece might consider as appropriate and compensatory; and

TAKING NOTE that the Government of Turkey, considering that the only satisfactory solution of the matter is the restoration of the concession rate granted at Torquay on dried figs, reserves the right to ask the CONTRACTING PARTIES, in case the review by the Government of the United States should not lead to a return to the Torquay concession rate on dried figs, to consider whether the original action of the United States in this matter is consistent with the provisions of Article XIX,

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

DECIDE not to disapprove the modifications proposed to be made by the Government of Turkey,

DECIDE to extend for Greece and for any other country having a substantial interest in the modification by the United States in the concession on dried figs until the opening of the Eighth Session the time-period provided in paragraph 3(a), Article XIX, the time for Turkey having been extended until 25 February 1953 by decision of the CONTRACTING PARTIES on 29 October 1952,¹

AFFIRM the conviction that the most satisfactory solution of the matter is a restoration by the United States of the concession on dried figs negotiated at Torquay, and

REQUEST the United States and the consulting countries to report at the Eighth Session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES as to further action taken in the matter.

¹ See SR.7/11 and Page 14 above.
11. DECISION OF 8 NOVEMBER 1952 EXTENDING THE TIME-LIMIT FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE NEGOTIATION BETWEEN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES UNDER ARTICLE XXVIII,¹

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

DECIDE to extend the time-limit for the completion of the negotiation between Cuba and the United States, fixed in the Decision of 22 October 1951, to the opening day of the Eighth Session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES.²

¹ See SR.7/15
² The Eighth Session has been scheduled to open on 17 September 1953.
12. DECISIONS OF 8 NOVEMBER 1952 GRANTING RELEASES UNDER ARTICLE XVIII TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

1. Towels and Towelling

With respect to the application by the Government of Ceylon for release to enable it to regulate under the Industrial Products Act the import of goods falling under the following tariff items in the Ceylon Customs Tariff of 1949:

- 489 Mill-made Turkish towels;
- 490 Mill-made Turkish towelling;
- 495 Towels shown, to the satisfaction of the P.C.C., to have been imported by and for use in hotels and rest houses approved by the Director of the Tourist Bureau;
- 496 Towels and towelling n.e.s.;
- 515 Towels and towelling n.e.s. (except mill-made Turkish towels and towelling),

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

DECIDE to grant a release under paragraph 7(a)(iii) of Article XVIII, for a period of five years from 1 July 1951, subject to the limitation that the figure of 250,000 units of towels and towelling be used at the maximum quantity of domestic availability in calculating the standard ratio between such quantities of domestic availability and imports for the purpose of issuing import licences under the provisions of the Industrial Products Act.

2. Cotton Banians

With respect to the application by the Government of Ceylon for release to enable it to regulate under the Industrial Products Act the import of the product falling under the following tariff item in the Ceylon Customs Tariff of 1949:

- 543 Cotton Banians,

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

DECIDE to grant a release under paragraph 7(a)(i), for a period of three years from 1 May 1952, subject to the limitation that the figure of 200,000 dozens be used as the maximum quantity of domestic availability.

1 See SR.7/16 and 1/62
in calculating the standard ratio between such quantities of domestic availability and imports for the purpose of issuing import licences under the provisions of the Industrial Products Act.

3. **Dried Fish**

With respect to the application by the Government of Ceylon for release to enable it to regulate under the Industrial Products Act the import of the product falling under the following tariff item in the Ceylon Customs Tariff of 1949:

71 (ii) Fish, dried, cured or salted,

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

DECIDE to grant a release under paragraph 7(a)(iii), for a period of three years from 8 November 1952, subject to the limitation that the figure of 140,000 cwt. be used as the maximum quantity of domestic availability in calculating the standard ratio between such quantities of domestic availability and imports for the purpose of issuing import licences under the provisions of the Industrial Production Act.

4. **Rubber Footwear**

With respect to the application by the Government of Ceylon for release to enable it to regulate under the Industrial Products Act the import of:

rubber footwear including rubber shoes with canvas and cloth uppers, waterproof rubber shoes, all-rubber shoes, and rubber slippers and sandals (excluding boots of all description and shoes with leather uppers),

which fall under the following tariff items in the Ceylon Customs Tariff of 1949:

- Ex 542 (i) rubber-sole shoes (with canvas or cloth uppers),
- Ex 542 (ii) other shoes (waterproof rubber shoes and all-rubber shoes), and
- Ex 548 rubber slippers and sandals,
The CONTRACTING PARTIES

DECIDE to grant a release under paragraph 7 (a)(iii), for a period of four years from 20 September 1951, subject to the limitation that the figure of 600,000 pairs be used as the maximum quantity of domestic availability in calculating the standard ratio between such quantities of domestic availability and imports for the purposes of issuing import licences under the provisions of the Industrial Products Act.
13. RESOLUTION OF 8 NOVEMBER 1952 ON THE EXPENDITURE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES IN 1953 AND THE WAYS AND MEANS TO MEET SUCH EXPENDITURE.

The CONTRACTING PARTIES,

HAVING considered the estimates of expenditures of the CONTRACTING PARTIES during 1953, as set forth in Annexes A and B to this Resolution,

RESOLVE that:

1. The Executive Secretary is authorized promptly to repay ICITO for services rendered during the year 1953, provided that such repayment does not exceed a total of U.S. $353,650.00.

2. The repayment referred to in paragraph 1 shall be financed as follows:

   (a) by contributions from contracting parties for an amount of U.S. $351,000.00; and

   (b) by miscellaneous income estimated at U.S. $2,650.00.

3. The Executive Secretary is authorized to pay to ICITO, in consideration of services rendered before 1951, an amount of U.S. $180,000.00 to be drawn from the Reserve set up on 27 November 1950.

4. Any cash balance as at 31 December 1952 and payments of outstanding contributions for 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 and other receivables which may be received in 1953, shall be left at the disposal of the Executive Secretary for use as approved by the CONTRACTING PARTIES, provided that such approval shall not be necessary to finance approved expenditure in 1953 pending receipt of contributions.

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1 See SR.7/16
2 For Annexes, see L/56
5. The Executive Secretary shall report to the CONTRACTING PARTIES at the Eighth Session on the status of budgetary expenditures including all commitments entered into to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.

6. The contributions of the contracting parties in 1953 shall be assessed in accordance with the scale of contributions set forth in Annex C to this Resolution. Contributions from present contracting parties are considered as due and payable in full as from 1 January 1953. In the case of an acceding government the contribution is considered as due and payable in full as from 1 January 1953 or the date on which this government becomes a contracting party, whichever is the later.

1 For Annex see L/56
14. RESOLUTION OF 8 NOVEMBER 1952 CONCERNING THE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS APPLIED BY THE UNITED STATES ON DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

NOTE with regret from the reports submitted to the Seventh Session that the United States Government has not succeeded in its efforts to effect the repeal of Section 104 of the United States Defense Production Act,

NOTE that, as a result of amendments made to that Act, and also of consequent administrative action, it has been possible for the United States Government to mitigate for some products the restrictions imposed in accordance with Section 104 of that Act,

NOTE however that Section 104 in its present form still requires the maintenance of restrictions inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement,

RECOGNISE that, although the measures introduced by the United States Government have reduced or eliminated the damage caused to some contracting parties by these restrictions, many contracting parties have indicated that they are still suffering serious damage and that some contracting parties have indicated further that the recent partial relaxation of the restrictions has not improved the position with regard to products in which they are interested,

CONFIRM the findings made in their resolution of 26 October 1951,

(a) that concessions granted by the United States Government to contracting parties under the General Agreement have been nullified or impaired within the meaning of Article XXIII of the General Agreement and that the import restrictions in question constitute an infringement of Article XI of the Agreement and

(b) that the circumstances are serious enough to justify recourse to Article XXIII, paragraph 2, by the contracting parties affected, and

1 See SR.7/16
RESOLVE, notwithstanding any recourse that contracting parties may take to Article XXIII while these restrictions are in effect,

1. TO RECOMMEND that the United States Government have regard to the effects of its continued application of these restrictive measures in breach of the General Agreement and continue its efforts to secure the repeal of Section 104 of the Defense Production Act as the only satisfactory solution of this problem, and

2. TO REQUEST the United States Government to report to the CONTRACTING PARTIES at as early a date as possible and in any case not later than the opening of the Eighth Session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES on the action which it has taken.
15. **DETERMINATION OF 8 NOVEMBER 1952 CONCERNING THE MEASURE PROPOSED BY THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT FOR THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE XXIII:2 AND AUTHORISING THE NECESSARY SUSPENSION OF ITS OBLIGATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES.**

TAKING NOTE of the request from the Netherlands Government for the application of paragraph 2 of Article XXIII of the General Agreement, and CONSIDERING information relating to the damage suffered by the Netherlands through limitations on its ability to sell its products in the United States market owing to the restrictions imposed by the United States of America under Section 104 of the Defense Production Act,

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

**DETERMINE**

1. that the measure proposed by the Netherlands Government is appropriate in character, and

2. that, having regard to

   (i) the value of the trade involved,
   (ii) the broader elements in the impairment suffered by the Netherlands, and
   (iii) the statement of the Netherlands Government that its principal objective in proposing the measure in question is to contribute to the eventual solution of the matter in accordance with the objectives and spirit of the General Agreement,

the limitation by the Netherlands of imports of wheat flour from the United States to 60,000 tons in 1953 would be appropriate within the meaning of Article XXIII, and

AUTHORISE the Netherlands Government to suspend the application to the United States of their obligations under the General Agreement to the extent necessary to allow the Netherlands Government to impose an upper limit of 60,000 metric tons on imports of wheat flour from the United States during the calendar year 1953.

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1 See SR.7/16
16. DECISION OF 10 NOVEMBER 1952 CONCERNING THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY.¹

CONSIDERING that the Kingdom of Belgium, the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Italy, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (hereinafter referred to as "the member States") have concluded on 18 April 1951 a Treaty constituting the European Coal and Steel Community (hereinafter referred to as "the Treaty") and an Annexed Convention containing the Transitional Provisions referred to in Article 85 of the Treaty (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention");

that the member States have specifically undertaken to eliminate and prohibit within the Community import and export duties, or charges with an equivalent effect, and quantitative restrictions on coal and steel products, and to prevent any restrictive or discriminatory practices impeding normal competition so far as they relate to coal and steel products;

that the stated objective of the member States in removing the barriers to the free movement of coal and steel products among their territories is not only to develop closer integration of the economies of those States and to contribute to the maintenance of good understanding among them, but also to contribute to the economic expansion, the development of employment and the improvement of the standard of living in the member States;

that the realisation of these aims, if accompanied by appropriate trade policies on the part of the Community, could benefit other contracting parties to the General Agreement by increasing supplies of coal and steel products, and by providing increased markets for commodities used by the coal and steel industry and for other products and thereby would contribute to the objectives of the General Agreement as defined in the preamble;

¹ See SR.7/17
that the Community has undertaken to take account of the interests of third countries both as consumers and as suppliers of coal and steel products, to further the development of international trade, and to ensure that equitable prices are charged by its producers in markets outside the Community;

that the member States propose to harmonize their customs duties and other trade regulations applicable to coal and steel products originating in the territories of the other contracting parties to the General Agreement, upon a basis which shall be lower and less restrictive than the general incidence of the duties and regulations of commerce now applicable; and

that, in order to fulfil the undertakings referred to above, it will also be necessary for the Community to avoid placing unreasonable barriers upon exports to third countries, including, specifically, unreasonable duties and unreasonable quantitative restrictions;

TAKING NOTE of the undertakings made by the High Authority on this date that, in the exercise of the powers which the Treaty confers upon it and to the extent that such powers permit, it will act in accordance with the obligations which would apply if the Community were a single contracting party consisting of the European territories of the member States, and, further, that within the limits of these same powers, upon invitation of any of the member States issued at the request of any other contracting party or the CONTRACTING PARTIES, it will participate together with the member State or States concerned in all consultations undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement;

of the undertakings of the member States that if, in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement, a consultation is to take place with one or more member States of the Community with respect to a question on which the High Authority possesses any powers, and if any other contracting party or the CONTRACTING PARTIES so request, the High Authority will be invited to be represented at such consultation; and
of the representations of the member States (a) that Article 71 of the Treaty prevents any of the institutions of the Community from requiring such member States to take actions which are inconsistent with their obligations under the General Agreement as modified by this waiver, and (b) that, whenever a question arises as to the consistency of any action of the Community or of the member States, taken or proposed to be taken, with the obligations of the member States to other contracting parties under the General Agreement, any recommendation, finding or decision by the CONTRACTING PARTIES with respect to such action or proposed action of the Community or the member States shall have the same force and effect as it would have if the recommendation, finding or decision were made in respect of such action or proposed action on the part of any other contracting party under the General Agreement;

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

DECIDE, in accordance with paragraph 5(a) of Article XXV of the General Agreement and with the principle that the Governments of the member States should be enabled to act for the purposes of the General Agreement, insofar as this may be shown to be necessary to the accomplishment of the objectives of the Treaty and the Convention and of the tasks of the Community and its institutions under those instruments, as if the European territories of those States constituted the territory of a single contracting party insofar as coal and steel products are concerned, as follows:

I

1. The Governments of the member States, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article I of the General Agreement, will be free to eliminate, or, as regards imports of coke and steel products into the territory of the Italian Republic, to reduce by stages and ultimately to eliminate, customs duties and other charges imposed on or in connection with the importation or exportation of coal and steel products from or to the territories of any other of the member States, without being required to extend the same treatment to the like products imported from or exported to the territories of any other contracting party.
2. The French Government, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article I of the General Agreement, will be free to extend to coal and steel products originating in the metropolitan territories of the other member States, when imported into the territories of the French Union listed in Annex B to the General Agreement, such preferences as are extended, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article I of the General Agreement, to coal and steel products originating in that part of metropolitan France which is in Europe or when imported into Algeria, the same treatment as that extended to coal and steel products originating elsewhere in metropolitan France in accordance with the status of Algeria as a part of metropolitan France.

3. The Governments of the member States, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article XIII of the General Agreement, will be free to refrain from imposing any prohibitions or restrictions on the importation or exportation of coal and steel products from or to the territories of any other member State, although instituting or maintaining such prohibitions or restrictions upon the importation or exportation of coal and steel products from or to the territories of other contracting parties, provided that the prohibitions or restrictions so instituted or maintained are in all other respects consistent with the General Agreement.

4. The Belgian, Luxembourg and Netherlands Governments will be free to modify the concessions contained in Schedule II annexed to the General Agreement to the extent necessary to establish and maintain, for a period which shall expire not later than five years after the date of the creation of the common coal market, tariff quotas for items ex 697 (carburised ferro-manganese), 703a, 704a and 705a, by raising the duties on such imports of products specified under these items as exceed the said quotas; provided that such duties shall not be higher than

12 per cent for item ex 697
8 per cent for iron or steel coils for re-rolling included under item ex 703 a
11 per cent for universal plates of iron or steel included under item ex 703 a
18 per cent for sheets and plates of iron or steel, flat, hot-rolled, not pickled (unworked sheets), of a thickness of not less than 2 millimeters and of a strength of less than 56 kg. per square millimeter, included under item ex 703 a

20 per cent for sheets and plates of iron or steel, flat, hot-rolled, not pickled (unworked sheets), of a thickness of not less than 2 millimeters and of a strength of not less than 56 kg. per square millimeter, included under item ex 703 a

22 per cent for other sheets and plates of iron steel, flat, hot-rolled, not pickled (unworked sheets), included under item ex 703 a

18 per cent for item 704 a

22 per cent for item 705 a

and that these quotas shall be sufficient to satisfy the domestic demand for these products. These Governments will also be free, for the purposes specified in Section 15, paragraph 7, of the Convention, and under the circumstances specified in that paragraph, to raise by not more than 2 per cent ad valorem the duties contained in Schedule II annexed to the General Agreement for Tariff items ex. 697, 703 a, 704 a and 705 a, as soon as the system of tariff quotas is abandoned.

5. The Belgian Government, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article XI, will be free to maintain or institute quantitative restrictions, otherwise consistent with the General Agreement, on the import of coal products, to the extent necessary to avoid sudden and harmful shifts in production during the transition period as defined in Section 1, paragraph 4, of the Convention; provided that such restrictions shall be eliminated not later than seven years from the date on which the common market for coal products is created.

6. Insofar as the General Agreement permits contracting parties to take certain measures pursuant to Articles VI and XIX to protect their domestic production or pursuant to Article XI to prevent or relieve critical shortages of products essential to them, or requires contracting parties when acting pursuant to Articles XVII and XX to observe the rules of non-discrimination or of equitable treatment, the Governments of the member States, acting
singly or as a Community, shall exercise those rights or fulfil those obligations as if the European territories of those States constituted the territories of a single contracting party insofar as coal and steel products are concerned.

II

7. From the date of the creation of the common market for coal products and until the end of the transitional period as defined in Section 1, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Governments of the member States will submit an annual report to the CONTRACTING PARTIES on the measures taken by them towards the full application of the Treaty.

III

For the purposes of this Decision:

8. The territories of the member States shall be the European territories of those States; subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Section 1 above, this Decision shall not apply to the other territories of those States, even if those territories are part of the customs territory of the metropolitan country for the purposes of the General Agreement.

9. The phrase "coal and steel products" shall mean the products listed in the Annex to this Decision.

10. The waivers set forth in this Decision shall apply to each coal and steel product from the date on which the common market is established with respect to such product.

IV

11. The CONTRACTING PARTIES, in considering any question relating to this Decision, will pay full regard to the considerations and the undertakings set out in the preamble and to the principle set out in the paragraph immediately preceding Section I of this Decision.
ANNEX

"COAL AND STEEL PRODUCTS"

COMBUSTIBLES

Pit-coal
Briquettes of pit-coal
Coke, except coke for electrodes and petroleum coke
   Semi-coke of pit-coal
Lignite briquettes
Lignite
   Semi-coke of lignite

STEEL

Raw materials for the production of pig-iron and steel
   Iron ore (except pyrites)
   Scrap iron
   Manganese ore

Pig-iron and ferro-alloys
   Pig-iron for the manufacture of steel
   Foundry pig-iron and other raw pig-irons
   Spiegeleisen and carburetted ferro-manganese

Raw and semi-finished products of iron, ordinary steel or special steel, including re-used and reclaimed products
   Liquid steel poured or not poured in ingots, including ingots destined for iron-works
   Semi-finished products; blooms, billets, brames, slabs, wide hot-rolled coils (other than coils considered finished products)

Hot finished products of iron, ordinary steel or special steel
   Rails, sleepers, tie plates and splice bars, beams, heavy sections and bars of 80 mm. or more, and sheet pilings
   Bars and sections of less than 80 mm. and plates of less than 150 mm.
   Wire rod
   Rounds and squares for tubes
   Strips and hot rolled strips (including strips for tubes)
   Hot rolled sheets less than 3 mm. (not covered and covered)
   Plates and sheets 3 mm. thick or more, wide plates of 150 mm. or more

Finished products of iron, of ordinary steel or of special steel
   Tinplate, lead sheets, black iron, galvanized sheets, other covered sheets
   Cold rolled sheets less than 3 mm.
   Magnetic sheets
   Strips for making tinplate
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. RECOMMENDATION OF 31 OCTOBER 1952 REGARDING THE COMPLAINT OF NORWAY CONCERNING THE TREATMENT BY GERMANY OF IMPORTS OF PREPARATIONS OF CLUPEA SPRATTUS AND CLUPEA HARENGUS

HAVING investigated in accordance with Article XXIII the complaint of Norway concerning the treatment by Germany of imports of preparations of Clupea sprattus and Clupea harengus,

HAVING agreed that, for the consideration of the Norwegian complaint they were not called upon to decide whether the preparations of Clupea pilchardus, Clupea sprattus and Clupea harengus had generally to be treated as "like products" within the meaning of the General Agreement,

HAVING concluded that the evidence produced was not such as to warrant a finding that the measures taken by the German Government regarding the treatment of preparations of Clupea pilchardus were inconsistent with the provisions of Article I paragraph 1 and Article XIII paragraph 1 of the General Agreement, and

HAVING found, however, that as a result of these measures the value of the tariff concession obtained by Norway has been impaired,

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

RECOMMEND that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany consider ways and means to remove the competitive inequality between the preparations of Clupea pilchardus and those of other varieties of the Clupoid family which may, in practice, exist as a result of the changes introduced in 1951 and 1952 in the treatment of preparations of Clupea pilchardus as regards the imposition of import duties and taxes and as regards the relaxation of quantitative restrictions on imports, and consult with the Government of Norway with respect to the results of their consideration, and that the two parties report to the CONTRACTING PARTIES not later than the opening day of the Eighth Session.

1 See SR.7/12
2. RECOMMENDATION OF 3 NOVEMBER 1952 REGARDING THE COMPLAINT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM CONCERNING THE INCREASE OF IMPORT DUTIES IN GREECE.

HAVING INVESTIGATED the complaint submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the increase in coefficients for currency conversion introduced by Decision No. 766 taken by the Greek Government on 10 July, 1952, and

HAVING CONCLUDED, with the concurrence of all parties concerned, that the measure thus taken by the Greek Government was inconsistent with the obligations of that Government under paragraph 1 of Article II of the General Agreement,

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

TAKE NOTE of the undertaking by the Greek Government to remove, before 1 July 1953, the recent changes in the pre-war coefficients insofar as they apply to products described in Schedule XXV to the General Agreement and to re-establish the levels specified in the said schedule, and

INVITE the Greek Government to report to the CONTRACTING PARTIES on the measures taken to implement that undertaking.

1 See SR.7/13
3. RECOMMENDATION OF 7 NOVEMBER 1952 ON CONSIDERATION TO BE GIVEN TO FIRM AND LEGITIMATE CONTRACTS IN APPLYING NEW OR INTENSIFIED QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS.

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

RECOMMEND to governments imposing or intensifying import or export restrictions that they should authorize, to the fullest extent permitted by the exigencies of their economic and financial position, the importation or exportation of goods covered by firm and legitimate contracts which are proved to their satisfaction to have been concluded in the course of normal business before the announcement of new or intensified import or export restrictions. Governments should give prompt consideration to all individual cases; special consideration should be given to transactions involving perishable or seasonal commodities.

1 See SR.7/14
4. RECOMMENDATION OF 7 NOVEMBER 1952 CONCERNING THE ABOLITION OF AND STANDARD PRACTICES FOR, CONSULAR FORMALITIES.¹

WHEREAS in Article VIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade the CONTRACTING PARTIES recognize that fees and charges, other than duties, imposed by governmental authorities on or in connection with importation or exportation, should be limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered and should not represent an indirect protection to domestic products or a taxation of imports or exports for fiscal purposes,

WHEREAS in that Article the CONTRACTING PARTIES also recognize the need for reducing the number and diversity of such fees and charges, for minimizing the incidence and complexity of import and export formalities, and for decreasing and simplifying import and export documentation requirements,

CONSIDERING (a) that the complexity of consular formalities required by some countries and the excessive charges accompanying them are among the most serious of the invisible barriers to international trade, (b) that, not only must exporters fill in and sign a disproportionate number of copies of the documents required, often in the language of the country of destination, but the fee charged is in many cases a high percentage of the value of the goods, (c) that, moreover, fines are frequently imposed for minor errors, or the importer is obliged to make out documents again in their entirety, (d) that, shipowners and shippers, as well as the ultimate consumers, are as much affected by this state of affairs as the exporters, and (e) that a large part of the world's trade is carried on without consular invoices or visas,

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

RECOMMEND the abolition of consular invoices and of consular visas for commercial invoices, certificates of origin, manifests, etc., and

CONSIDER that the abolition should be completed at the earliest possible date and, in any case, not later than 31 December 1956,

¹ See SR.7/14
RECOMMEND that, pending the total abolition of consular invoices and consular visas, governments should reduce progressively the incidence of consular fees, and

RECOMMEND that, pending the abolition of consular invoices and consular visas in accordance with the first foregoing recommendation, the following rules should be observed by the consular authorities in the country of exportation:

**Standard Practices for Consular Formalities**

1. Any consular fee should not be a percentage of the value of the goods but should be a flat charge.

2. Consular invoices and consular visas should not be required for consignments of goods of an invoice value not exceeding U.S. $100 (or the equivalent in other currencies).

3. Any consular fee should be payable in the currency of the exporting country.

4. Where a country has no consular representative in the country of export and a consular invoice or consular visa is ordinarily required, an appropriate endorsement by the consular representative of another country, by a Chamber of Commerce, or by the customs authorities or any other governmental authority in the country of export should be accepted in lieu of the consular invoice or consular visa.

5. No charge (except a regular consular fee for any required replacement document) should be imposed for mistakes made in good faith by the exporter in drawing up the document and, within reasonable limits, corrections to the original documents should be permitted.

6. When forms are issued by governments, they should be supplied to traders free of charge or at approximate cost.

7. Not more than five copies of each document should be required.

8. Delays in dealing with documents and charges for overtime should be reduced to a minimum.
9. If a time limit is laid down for submission of documents to the consular authorities, days on which the consulate is not open for business should not be taken into account.

10. No penalties or additional charges should be applied when invoices or other documents are presented for consular legalization before the date of importation, but not later than ten calendar days after the date of exportation.