The eleventh Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement was held at Geneva from 11 October to 17 November 1956. Early in the Session the following officers were elected:

**Chairman:** Sir Claude Corea, High Commissioner of Ceylon in the United Kingdom

**Vice-Chairmen:**
- Dr. Andrés Vargas Gomez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Director of International Economic Affairs, Cuban Ministry of State
- S.E.N. Pierre A. Forthomme, Belgian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Switzerland

At the early days of the Session statements were made by the following:

- Mr. Dana Wilgress (before retiring as Chairman of the Contracting Parties)
- Mr. A.B. Rockin, Canada
- Mr. R.G. Senanayake, Minister of Commerce of Ceylon
- Mr. Herbert V. Prochnow, Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, United States
- Mr. J.N. Alkmim, Brazilian Minister of Finance
- Mr. Donald Macintyre, Minister of Finance, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
- Mr. John McEwen, Australian Minister for Trade
- Mr. Robert Schmelz, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, Czechoslovakia

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Consultations on the Discriminatory Aspects of Import Restrictions

In accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement, the Contracting Parties have held at their present Session consultations with several Governments on the discriminatory aspects of the import restrictions which they apply for the purpose of safeguarding their balance of payments and monetary reserves. The five Governments which consulted with the Contracting Parties were Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Government of Australia consulted with the Contracting Parties also in regard to its import restrictions as a whole and also in regard to the intensification of its restrictions in 1956.

Consultations on the discriminatory application of import restrictions have been held every year since 1952. The purpose of the consultations is to afford an opportunity for examining the restrictions in the light of the relevant provisions and criteria of the Agreement, and for the exchange of views on the problems facing the countries imposing the restrictions, as well as the problems of the countries whose exports are affected by such restrictions.

In the course of the consultations held at this Session, the representatives of the consulting Governments provided information on the various aspects of the restrictions. Discussion took place both on the financial background against which such discriminatory restrictions were maintained and on the effects and ramifications of the restrictions in relation to the commercial and economic interests of other countries. The representatives of the consulting Governments participated in the discussions on all questions on which the representatives of other contracting parties showed an interest.

As provided for in the General Agreement, the Contracting Parties, in conducting these consultations with the Governments, also consulted fully with the International Monetary Fund, and the representative of the Fund participated in the consultations conducted by the Contracting Parties. In each of these consultations the Contracting Parties had before them and made extensive use of certain background material prepared in the Fund. Account was also taken of the results of the International Monetary Fund's recent consultations with the Government concerned.

As required by the Agreement, the Contracting Parties have drawn up a Seventh Annual Report on discriminatory restrictions, which covers the restrictions applied by twenty-three of the Governments participating in the Agreement. This report will be published at a later date.
Plans for Consultations in 1957 with governments applying import restrictions under Article XII

The Contracting Parties have decided to invite individual contracting parties which are still restricting imports for balance-of-payments reasons to enter into consultations, under the terms of Article XII:4(b), before the end of the Twelfth Session, i.e. before the end of November 1957. The origin of this decision was a proposal by the United States. In presenting it the United States observed that, since the general examination of restrictions undertaken by the Contracting Parties in 1951, many changes had taken place in the balance-of-payments position, productive capacity, economic development, internal economic stability and trade interests of individual contracting parties. These changes had in turn brought about important developments in trade policy and numerous modifications of trade restrictions. The United States submitted that the free exchange of views that would take place on a realistic basis in the course of such consultations would contribute to a better understanding of the possibilities of further progress towards freer, multilateral trade. The Contracting Parties agreed that it would be in the common interest to engage in the proposed programme and they decided to invite contracting parties to consult prior to the end of the Twelfth Session. In connexion with this programme the Contracting Parties will consult with the International Monetary Fund. The Contracting Parties appointed a Consultations Committee to conduct the consultations and adopted a provisional time-table for the consultations, starting in June and ending in October.

Developments in OEEC Trade Liberalization

During the debate on schemes for closer economic integration in Europe (see below) some delegations took the opportunity to comment on certain aspects of the liberalization programme of the OEEC. The Contracting Parties agreed that on the subject of OEEC liberalization the appropriate course for countries having particular problems in this connexion would be, in the first instance, to have recourse to the procedures providing for bilateral consultations in Article XXII.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS, CHARGES ETC.

New Brazilian Customs Tariff

A new tariff, changing over from specific to ad valorem duties has been submitted to the Brazilian Congress. It is the desire of the Brazilian Government to introduce the new tariff without delay, for fiscal reasons, even though it includes increased duties on items which are bound under the GATT.
The Contracting Parties examined the effects which the introduction of this tariff would have on Brazil's obligations under the GATT and on the interests of other contracting parties. By a Decision, they granted Brazil a waiver from the provisions of Article II, paragraph 1, so as to permit the Brazilian Government to put into force its new customs tariff immediately following its enactment by the Brazilian Congress. The duration of this waiver is limited to the time required for the completion of tariff negotiations to replace the present Brazilian schedule of tariff concessions annexed to the GATT and for the entry into force of the resultant concessions. It is suggested that a period of one year from the date of enactment of the new tariff should be sufficient. Pending the entry into force of the results of the negotiations, the other contracting parties will be free to suspend concessions initially negotiated with Brazil. The decision of the Contracting Parties contains the procedural and legal provisions which are required to establish a new GATT schedule of concessions for Brazil and to ensure that the status of Brazil vis-à-vis the General Agreement will continue on a durable basis.

Under the terms of the decision the Brazilian Government has given assurances to the Contracting Parties that during the period covered by the decision (i.e. until the tariff negotiations are completed and Brazil's new schedule of concessions becomes effective) the introduction of the new tariff will not result in any significant increase in the cost of imports in the Brazilian market, nor bring about an alteration of the existing pattern of imports, nor would it, having regard to the availability of foreign exchange, reduce the volume of trade. The Brazilian Government has also stated its belief that there will be a substantial reduction of the present discriminatory aspects of import controls when the new tariff enters into force and exchange procedures for imports have been simplified.

The Contracting Parties also decided to establish a Tariff Negotiations Committee to consider questions of general concern to the negotiating parties and to make the arrangements for the conduct of the tariff negotiations referred to above.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Tariff

The Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland informed the Contracting Parties that they had found it necessary to make some adjustment in their existing tariff arrangements, in order to make the Federal Tariff applicable uniformly to the whole of the Federation. The Contracting Parties resolved that these adjustments came within the terms of the Decision of 3 December 1955 relating to the completion of adjustments in the tariff of the Federation. Consultations between the Federal authorities and interested governments are to be held.
Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties

At the Tenth Session the Contracting Parties decided to invite governments to submit extracts from their customs legislation and administrative regulations which provide for the levy of anti-dumping and countervailing duties and any supplementary duties and charges intended to protect domestic production against the competition of low-priced imports. The Contracting Parties agreed that a study of the laws and regulations should be made by the secretariat with the assistance of governmental experts and that a report should be submitted to the Twelfth Session.

Trade Restrictions on Orthopaedic Equipment

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe referred to the Contracting Parties a resolution which dealt with the removal of barriers to trade on orthopaedic equipment and artificial limbs and asked the Contracting Parties to study this question and to inform the Council of their conclusions. The Contracting Parties, as a first step, decided to invite governments to submit to the secretariat their comments on the resolution as well as details of their trade restrictions on these items.

Freedom of Contract in Transport Insurance

At the Tenth Session a draft recommendation on the elimination of restrictions in the field of transport insurance was prepared. In view of the divergence of views remaining among contracting parties it was decided to continue discussions outside this Session and to include the matter on the agenda of the Twelfth Session.

Plans for Future Tariff Reduction

During the debate on proposals for closer European integration (see below) several delegations indicated that even though the GATT plan for tariff reduction had not hitherto proved acceptable to some major trading nations, further efforts should be made to set up new procedures along these lines. It was agreed that the subject should be put on the agenda of the next Session.
Consular Formalities

The Contracting Parties reviewed the extent to which governments had complied with the Recommendation of 7 November 1952 that consular formalities should be abolished by the end of 1956. They noted with satisfaction that a number of countries had removed, and some others had relaxed, their requirements for consular formalities since the Recommendation was adopted. However, there were a number of countries, especially in Latin-America, which still maintained consular formalities affecting a large part of their import trade. The Contracting Parties decided to maintain the Recommendation of 1952, to ask all contracting parties to report as soon as further progress is made, and to review the matter again at the Twelfth Session.

Marks of Origin

During the Session a working party studied various technical proposals submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce which outlined guiding principles for an international arrangement regarding marks of origin. The provisional conclusions will be submitted to the ICC and the matter will be reviewed again at the Twelfth Session.

Certificates of Origin

Following a suggestion from the International Chamber of Commerce, the Contracting Parties adopted an amendment, covering the offices competent to issue certificates of origin, to the Recommendation on Certificates of Origin adopted by them on 23 October 1953.

Proposals for closer economic integration in Europe

The Contracting Parties heard statements from (a) the representative of Belgium, on behalf of the six European countries which are having discussions, at the governmental level in Brussels, with a view to drawing up a treaty to establish a Common Market. He gave an assurance that the six governments, intended to submit any Treaty that might be drawn up to the Contracting Parties after it had been signed but before it was presented to the respective governments for ratification; (b) the representative of the OEEC, who said that at the present time a working party of the OEEC was studying the possibility of establishing a free trade area which would include the six countries comprising the Common Market and other interested OEEC member countries. It was stated that early in 1957 the Council would decide, on the basis of the Working Party's report, whether to go ahead with plans for a free trade area. The OEEC was under instructions to bring its work on this matter to the attention of the Contracting Parties at the appropriate time.
The Contracting Parties noted the assurance given on behalf of the six countries that the Treaty establishing the Common Market would be submitted to the Contracting Parties after its signature and before it is submitted to the respective parliaments for ratification. They also noted that close collaboration had been established between the GATT secretariat and the OEEC. They instructed the Intersessional Committee to follow developments and to report to the Twelfth Session.

The discussion on this topic is summarized in press release GATT/319.

**Nicaragua - El Salvador Free-Trade Area**

The Contracting Parties took note of the report submitted by Nicaragua on the functioning of the free-trade area with El Salvador.

**Central American Free-Trade Area**

Nicaragua has informed the Contracting Parties of its intention to conclude a Treaty, leading to the formation of a Central American free-trade area, with Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. Nicaragua, which is the only contracting party to GATT among the five, therefore asked the Contracting Parties for a release from certain GATT obligations in order to enter this customs union when it is established. The Contracting Parties decided that Nicaragua is entitled to claim the benefits of Article XXIV relating to the formation of free-trade areas and decided to review this decision if they find that the establishment of a free-trade area is unlikely to result within ten years of the entry into force of the Treaty. Nicaragua has undertaken to report annually on the progress towards eliminating tariffs and other trade restrictions within the free-trade area.

**France-Tunisia Customs Union**

On 1 January 1956 a customs union between France and Tunisia became effective, and a new common customs tariff has been in force since that date. The Contracting Parties agreed at this Session that the customs union arrangements would have to be reviewed in detail and this task was given to the Intersessional Committee with instructions to report to the Twelfth Session.

**Complaints**

**Brazilian Internal Taxes**

The Working Party which examined the effects of introducing the new Brazilian tariff (see above) also considered the long outstanding complaint, originally made by France and the United Kingdom, regarding the discriminatory application of certain Brazilian internal taxes against certain French and United Kingdom exports. Assurances were given by the Brazilian delegation regarding the enactment of a new excise law which would eliminate the discriminatory aspects of the present legislation and the Working Party hoped that this question would now be settled.
French Special Compensation Tax

Under a decree of 17 April 1954 a special compensatory tax was levied on imports from all countries outside the French Union of certain products which had been liberated from quantitative restrictions when imported from member countries of the OEEC. At each subsequent Session the Contracting Parties have urged the French Government to accelerate the process of reducing and eliminating this tax and calling on the government to report on measures taken to reduce and abolish it. The French Government repeated, at this Session that some reductions and eliminations had taken place, but that on many products the tax remained. The Contracting Parties, by a Decision, took note of a statement by the French Government that the exceptional expenditures it had incurred had had a serious effect on the French economy, and that further substantial progress in reducing and eliminating the tax cannot be expected in these circumstances. The Contracting Parties expressed the hope that the French Government will reduce the tax on a number of items on which it has remained unchanged for more than a year, and called for a report on developments to the Intersessional Committee.

French Stamp Tax

At the Tenth Session it was found that the increase in the French Stamp Tax from 2 to 3 per cent was contrary to the provisions of articles II and VIII of the Agreement. The representative of France reported at this Session that the French Government recognized that the increase was contrary to the provisions of the Agreement and that the draft Finance Act for 1957, which had been submitted to Parliament, provided for the reduction of the rate of the stamp tax from 3 to 2 per cent. The Contracting Parties noted the intentions of the French Government.

French Internal Tax on Automobiles

The United States complained that the recently authorized French internal tax of 100,000 francs annually on automobiles having a power rating for fiscal purposes in excess of 16 horsepower would fall almost exclusively on imported cars and on United States makes in particular. The United States considered that the particular burden of the tax on United States cars in comparison with French cars to be contrary to certain GATT principles and that the effect of the tax would be to nullify benefits to which the United States is entitled as a result of existing French tariff concessions on cars.

The French delegation did not accept the United States contention and it was agreed that the two Governments would continue bilateral discussions and that, if not resolved, the Intersessional Committee could examine the complaint.
United States Restrictions on Dairy Products

In view of the indication given by the Kingdom of the Netherlands that concessions granted by the United States had been impaired by the maintenance of quantitative import restrictions on dairy products, and as the restrictions had not been relaxed in the past years, the Contracting Parties authorized the Netherlands (as in every year since 1952), under the provisions of article XXIII, to limit their imports of wheat flour from the United States to a maximum of 60,000 tons during 1957.

Greek Increase in Bound Duty

During the Session a group of experts examined technical points raised in regard to a German complaint that Greece had increased the rate of duty on gramophone records, which had been bound in previous GATT negotiations. The report of the group of experts was referred to the Intersessional Committee.

Releases under Article XVIII

Ceylon/Releases under Article XVIII

Article XVIII provides a means whereby a contracting party in the early stages of economic development may seek authority to impose non-discriminatory protective measures to assist the establishment of new industries. At this Session, Ceylon obtained releases which will enable her to regulate the import of a short list of products where she is establishing local production of similar goods. The regulation of imports of these products will be non-discriminatory as between sources of supply and will be operated in such a way as to avoid unnecessary damage to the economic or commercial interests of other contracting parties.

Reports and Consultations under Waivers

European Coal and Steel Community

In 1952, the Contracting Parties granted a waiver from certain obligations under the GATT to the six member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, and it was agreed that from the date of the creation of the common market for coal products (10.2.53) to the end of the transitional period (10.2.56) the six countries would submit an annual report to the Contracting Parties on the progress towards the full application of the Treaty. At this Session the Fourth Annual Report was examined in a working
party which, in considering the measures taken towards the complete establishment of the common market, noted that, during the period under review (a) the Italian tariffs on coke and steel applicable during the transitional period to imports from other member States had been further lowered; (b) the Benelux Governments continued to maintain tariff quotas for certain iron and steel products on imports from non-Community countries; (c) the member States continued to maintain a temporary restriction on exports of scrap; (d) and came to the conclusion that actions taken were consistent with the terms of the waiver.

The Working Party also had the opportunity of discussing other aspects of the commercial policy of the Community and, in particular, the extent to which the interests of third countries were taken into account during the period under review in the application of export controls on scrap, in the application of tariffs and other trade regulations, and in the discharge of the Community's undertaking to ensure that prices charged by its producers in third markets remain within equitable limits.

The Contracting Parties approved the report of the Working Party, a summary of which is given in press release GATT/323.

Italy/Libya

In 1952 Italy obtained a waiver which allowed her to grant, for a period of three years, exemptions from Italian customs duties for a definitive list of Libyan exports. In 1955 the waiver was extended for a further three years and some modifications to the list of products covered by the waiver were agreed. At this Session the Contracting Parties took note of the Fourth Annual Reports submitted by the two Governments on the operation of the waiver.

Australia/Papua-New Guinea

In 1953 Australia obtained a waiver in order that she might provide duty-free entry, for the primary products of the Territory of Papua-New Guinea for the purpose of promoting the economic development of the Territory. Australia has acted under this waiver in respect of various forestry products. At this Session, the Contracting Parties took note of the Third Annual Report of the Australian Government and decided to extend the waiver so that it may also apply to "products of the Territory substantially derived from primary products".

United Kingdom/Article I

In 1953 the United Kingdom obtained a partial waiver from the rules of Article I regarding tariff preferences to relieve the United Kingdom of the need, in certain circumstances to impose duties on duty-free goods from the Commonwealth as and when the United Kingdom may have occasion to increase duties on foreign goods. At this Session, the Contracting Parties took note.
of the Third Annual Report on the operation of the waiver, which indicated that the waiver had been invoked with changes made on four items, two of which were related to the invocation of the dependent overseas territories waiver. (see below)

United Kingdom/Dependent Overseas Territories

In 1955 the United Kingdom obtained a waiver giving her the right to give special assistance to the products of her colonial territories which depend largely on the United Kingdom market, through actions which would otherwise be inconsistent with the rules of the Agreement. These rights apply only to cases where the industry or branch of agriculture in the colonial territory would be benefited, but not industry or agriculture in the United Kingdom or any other Commonwealth country. At this Session the Contracting Parties took note of the Second Annual Report on the operation of the waiver, which indicated that the waiver had been invoked in connexion with two items.

United States/Agricultural Adjustment Act

In 1955 the United States obtained a waiver which recognized the difficulties arising from the terms of Section 22 of the United States Agricultural Adjustment Act and permitted the United States to restrict imports under this legislation without being in violation of its obligations under the Agreement.

Under the terms of the waiver the Contracting Parties review annually the action taken by the United States under this legislation. A summary of the contents of the Second Annual Report, which was presented at this Session, and of the remarks of delegates in plenary session, is given in press release GATT/317. The working party which examined the United States report noted that very little progress had been made towards relaxing the restrictions during the period under review. The working party appreciated, however, the action of the United States in instituting the Soil Bank programme which could be expected to result in a decrease in production. The working party also noted that there had been a substantial decline in stocks of dairy products but no decline in stocks of cotton.

Belgium/Import Restrictions

In December 1955 Belgium obtained a Decision under the so-called "hard core" waiver of March 1955. This waiver permits a contracting party, which is obliged under Article XI to refrain from using quantitative restrictions on imports for protective purposes, to maintain an authorized list of restrictions for a limited period of time, if their sudden removal might result in substantial injury to the domestic industries. At this Session, in accordance with the terms of the Decision, the Contracting Parties considered the First Annual Report submitted by Belgium, showing the progress made towards the relaxation and elimination of the import restrictions still being maintained.

MORE
ACCESSION TO THE AGREEMENT AND RELATED MATTERS

Switzerland: Request for Provisional Accession

The Contracting Parties examined the request of the Swiss Government for an opportunity to accede provisionally to the General Agreement. They agreed to the request of the Swiss Government to enter into tariff negotiations with a view to provisional accession and they agreed to hold these negotiations in 1957. The tariff negotiations will be based on the new Swiss customs tariff when it has been approved by the Swiss Government.

The Contracting Parties authorized the Intersessional Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the tariff negotiations, including the establishment of a tariff negotiations committee. The tariff negotiations committee would be charged with drawing up a legal instrument in the form of a Declaration to give effect to the results of the tariff negotiations and to provide for the provisional accession of Switzerland. This Declaration would, inter alia, specify a period of two years for the duration of the period of provisional accession, subject to the possibility of renewal. As soon as the provisional arrangements come into effect the Swiss authorities would propose to enter into consultations with the Contracting Parties, with a view to finding a solution to the particular problem of Swiss import restrictions on agricultural products which would be compatible with the basic principles of the General Agreement.

The method of provisional accession was agreed to in order not to delay the initiation of tariff negotiations and the participation of Switzerland in the work of GATT until a definitive solution to the above problem was found.

Japan

In September 1955 Japan acceded to the General Agreement and at that time fourteen contracting parties invoked Article XXXV, thereby refraining from undertaking GATT obligations towards Japan. At the end of the Tenth Session the chairman recommended that consultations, which had already been initiated, should be continued between Japan and the governments concerned. At this Session the representative of Japan said that, while his Government had endeavoured to consult with all the contracting parties concerned, he regretted that his Government had not arrived at any concrete results. However, he was able to state that as a result of consultations with Brazil, it was hoped that Brazil would withdraw her reservation under Article XXXV when the tariff negotiations are held following the entry into force of the new tariff. The Contracting Parties reaffirmed the recommendation that consultations should continue and instructed the Intersessional Committee to keep the matter under review and to report to the Twelfth Session.
Resolution concerning Particular Difficulties connected with Trade in Primary Commodities

The Contracting Parties, at this Session, decided not to proceed further with discussions relating to the draft Special Agreement on Commodity Arrangements. Instead, they decided on an alternative approach to the problem. They recognized that, under the terms of the relevant provisions of the Agreement, the Contracting Parties are competent to deal with special difficulties arising in connexion with international trade in primary commodities. They decided to review at every Session the trends and developments in international commodity trade on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Chairman of the Interim Coordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements. They decided that in the course of balance-of-payments consultations, they would take account of problems relating to international commodity trade among other difficulties which may be contributory to the disequilibrium of the balance of payments. They also decided that they could make arrangements, having regard to the competence of the United Nations Organization and of other intergovernmental organizations concerned, for an intergovernmental meeting, to contribute to the solution of commodity trade problems.

Disposal of Surpluses

In a Resolution on the Disposal of Surpluses (March 1955) the Contracting Parties noted that it was the intention of individual contracting parties to liquidate agricultural surpluses in such a way as to avoid provoking disturbances on the world market, and considered that any contracting party making arrangements for disposal of surplus agricultural products should consult with the principal suppliers of those products so as to achieve an orderly liquidation of stocks.

The discussion of surplus disposals at this Session, which was summarized in press release GATT/318, showed that there was continuing concern regarding the existence of large surpluses and the policies for their disposal. It was emphasized that the consultation procedures could be more effective, which would contribute to the more orderly liquidation of stocks. Expansion of consumption was shown to be a desirable objective, rather than restriction of production. It was agreed to put the matter on the agenda of the Twelfth Session.

Chairman of ICCICA

The Contracting Parties elected as Chairman of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements, Sir Edwin McCarthy, Deputy High Commissioner for Australia in the United Kingdom.
United States Export Subsidy on Poultry

The Danish delegation drew attention to an export subsidy, announced by the United States Department of Agriculture on 24 September 1956, of 5.5 cents per lb. for export of poultry meat to Germany. The Danish Government pointed out that for many years Germany had been a traditional market for Danish poultry and that if American poultry was exported with subsidies, an element of inequality would be introduced which would affect seriously traditional Danish exports. This development did not seem quite compatible with the spirit of Article XVI. The Danish representative suggested that the matter should be reviewed bilaterally with the United States Government and reserved the right to bring the matter before the Contracting Parties again after the conclusions of such bilateral consultations. The Contracting Parties took note of the proposed action of the Danish Government.

RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

The Contracting Parties discussed two proposals, submitted by the Norwegian and German delegations respectively, relating to the effect on trade of business practices which restrict competition, and to the possibility of establishing controls over such practices. Both proposals were referred to the Intersessional Committee which was instructed to report to the Twelfth Session.

STATUS OF THE AGREEMENT

The Contracting Parties examined the current status of protocols which lack the acceptances needed to bring them into effect, in particular (a) the protocols embodying the revisions of the Agreement which were opened for signature at the end of the Ninth Session, and (b) the Agreement which would establish the Organization for Trade Cooperation. The Contracting Parties considered that the delay in entry into force of the protocols embodying the revisions placed in jeopardy the results of the Review of the Agreement, urged non-signatory contracting parties to sign without delay and extended the date of signature to the end of October 1957. They also urged non-signatory contracting parties to make every effort to sign the Agreement establishing the Organization in the near future.

TRAINING IN COMMERCIAL POLICY FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

In the course of their examination of budgetary and administrative matters the Contracting Parties noted with enthusiasm the success of the trainee programme under which, in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, officials of member governments undertake a course of training in the GATT secretariat and they recommended that the scheme should be extended to include a larger number of trainees.
## List of Countries and Intergovernmental Agencies Represented at the Eleventh Session

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**United Nations**  
**International Monetary Fund**  
**International Labour Organization**  
**Food and Agriculture Organization**  
**Organization for European Economic Co-operation**  
**Council of Europe**  
**European Coal and Steel Community**  
**Customs Co-operation Council**

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*contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.*