The Thirteenth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was held at Geneva from 16 October to 22 November 1958.

OFFICERS

At this Session the Contracting Parties decided to alter the rules of procedure so that the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen will serve for one year from the close, not the start, of the Session at which they are elected. According to the new procedure, Shri L.K. Jha, India, who had been elected Chairman of the Contracting Parties at the Twelfth Session, served throughout the Thirteenth Session. The new Chairman, who assumed office at the close of the Session is Mr. Fernando Garcia-Oldini, Ambassador of Chile in Switzerland. As Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Giuseppe Ferlesch, Italy and Mr. J.G. Crawford, Australia, succeeded Mr. Garcia-Oldini, Chile, and Dr. Emanuel Treu, Austria.

Mr. Fernando Garcia-Oldini has represented his Government in the work of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement ever since its inception in 1947. He also represented Chile at the Havana Conference in 1947-48. He was Chilean Minister at Bern in 1937-38 and was Chilean delegate to the League of Nations. He is a former Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs and a former Minister of Labour. In 1953 he was President of the Council of the International Labour Office.

MORE

1 The thirty-seven contracting parties to the Agreement, together with governments and inter-governmental agencies represented by observers at the Thirteenth Session, are listed on the final page of this release.
"TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE"

Shortly before the opening of the Session the Report by a Panel of Experts entitled "Trends in International Trade" was published. This Report was the outcome of a decision taken at the Twelfth Session to set up a Panel of Experts to examine present trends in international trade and in particular, to investigate some disturbing elements in the outlook for expansion of trade.

The members of the Panel of Experts were as follows: Roberto de Oliveira Campos, Director of the Brazilian National Bank for Economic Development and Professor of Economics at the University of Brazil; Gottfried Haberler, Professor of Economics at Harvard University; James Meade, Professor of Political Economy, University of Cambridge; Jan Tinbergen, Professor of Development Programming at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Economic Studies, Rotterdam.

Professor Haberler acted as Chairman of the Panel and the Report represents the unanimous views of its members.

The Report has been widely acclaimed - in particular by the Ministers and other delegates who took part in the discussions at the Thirteenth Session (see below) - as a penetrating study of the main problems which are affecting the expansion of international trade and as a notable contribution towards clarifying these problems, thus making it possible to undertake a programme of action directed towards further expansion of trade.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION TOWARDS FURTHER EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Report of the Panel of Experts provided the background for the general discussions which were held in the opening days of the Session and in which a number of Trade Ministers took part.

In the course of these discussions a wide range of subjects was touched upon; there was, however, one basic theme which ran through the whole debate, namely the need to ensure expansion of international trade. This was reflected in the Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the general discussions (GATT/413), and in the Chairman's summary of the main themes.

In the discussions, he said, there had been three major points of emphasis to the basic theme. First there was the proposal for a new round of negotiations to reduce tariff levels, through techniques which had already been developed by the Contracting Parties. Secondly, views were expressed that agricultural policies could obstruct the expansion of trade and that

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procedures should be set up under which this matter could be considered. Thirdly, a good deal of attention had been given to other measures interfering with the expansion of the export trade of the under-developed countries. These problems presented a challenge to the Contracting Parties.

In the course of the Session the Contracting Parties gave a thorough consideration as to the most practical way in which to meet the challenge and to tackle these fundamental problems. They decided to formulate a programme of action directed towards the further expansion of international trade and they adopted a Decision to set the programme in motion. In order to carry out the co-ordinated programme the Contracting Parties established three Committees.

The first of the three Committees will examine the possibility of arranging a further general round of multilateral tariff negotiations within the framework of the GATT. It will make suggestions to the Contracting Parties on the scope of such negotiations, the rules and conditions for holding them and their timing and venue.

The special problems of trade in agricultural products, which affect all the members of GATT, have been assigned to Committee No. 2. Its immediate task will be to assemble data regarding the use by Member governments of measures, other than tariffs, for the protection of agriculture, and to examine the effects of these measures on international trade. Secondly, it will report to GATT on the extent to which the existing GATT rules and their application have proved inadequate to promote the expansion of international trade. It will also make proposals for further consultations among contracting parties about their agricultural policies.

The particular difficulties which face the expansion of trade of the less developed countries have now been more clearly seen as being of such importance to world trade as to demand more detailed analysis in preparation for specific action. These difficulties will be examined by Committee No. 3.

The prime need of these countries is to enlarge their export earnings and to develop and diversify their economies. They require markets for their goods in order to earn the income necessary to foster their development. Among the obstacles they face are protective measures which impede the development of exports of non-agricultural primary products such as minerals and metals. In some countries there are fiscal measures which restrict consumption of products, such as coffee, tea, cocoa, tobacco and sugar, on which a number of less developed countries depend very heavily for their export income. There are protective measures in some highly developed countries which impede the exports of manufactured goods by countries in the early stages of economic development. There are also problems raised in connexion with the stabilization of markets for primary products. This group of problems will be the special task of Committee No. 3.
It should be emphasized that in setting up the three committees the Contracting Parties have made it clear that what is proposed is a coordinated programme of action of which the main topics specifically mentioned are essential components.

The Contracting Parties have decided to review at the Fourteenth Session the work undertaken pursuant to the achievement of the programme.

The text of the Decision taken by the Contracting Parties is given in Press Release GATT/429.

THE ROME TREATY ESTABLISHING THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Since the last Session of the Contracting Parties, the Rome Treaty establishing a European Economic Community (EEC) among France, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemborg has entered into force. The six countries of the EEC will, after a transitional period of about twelve to fifteen years, have a customs union, within which there will be no restrictions on the flow of trade and which will apply a common external tariff to imports from outside the Community.

The Contracting Parties approved, with some technical amendments, the approach regarding the European Economic Community which had been developed at the meeting of the Intersessional Committee in April-May of 1958, with reference to the procedures for consultation among the Common Market countries and other contracting parties, and to the decision to postpone any final determination as to the status of the Rome Treaty under the General Agreement. Generally, this approach recognizes that the details of a number of important features of the Treaty of Rome remain to be decided by the institutions of the Community and that it is not possible or profitable to examine at this time the terms of the Treaty in relation to the relevant provisions of the General Agreement. The Contracting Parties therefore agreed, without prejudice to the legal questions which may arise, that multilateral consultation under the terms of GATT Article XXII shall take place between the Community and those contracting parties which believe that their trade interest may be adversely affected as the result of specific measures decided on by the Community.

In considering the matter, the Contracting Parties agreed normal procedures of the General Agreement could be adapted to handle problems arising in this situation and, further, that the same approach might profitably be applied in other cases where the interests of a number of contracting parties were involved. Consultations were begun during the Session on the problems of trade in coffee, tea, cocoa, tobacco, sugar and bananas which may arise out of the development of the EEC. These consultations will be resumed in February 1959.

MORE
LATIN-AMERICAN INTEGRATION

At the close of the Session the delegations of Brazil and Chile made a joint statement on Latin-American integration. In the statement they referred to the Declaration signed in Rio de Janeiro, on 31 October, by the majority of the Latin-American countries, in which they proclaim their intention to favour the expansion of trade within the area, by bringing about a closer economic co-operation as between themselves with a view to the gradual formation of a regional market.

In conformity with the spirit of the Rio Declaration the Governments of Brazil and Chile thought it appropriate to inform the Contracting Parties of their intention to establish, jointly with the Republic of Argentina, arrangements towards the gradual and progressive complementariness and integration of their economies, being convinced that other countries in the area will join them in this attempt as soon as they are in a position to do so.

As soon as such arrangements take concrete form, the delegations of Brazil and Chile stated that they will bring the matter to the consideration of the Contracting Parties.

The full text of the statement is given in Press Release GATT/430.

The Contracting Parties took note of the statement made by the delegates of Brazil and Chile. They pointed out that the General Agreement recognizes that arrangements leading to closer integration between the economies of contracting parties can make a contribution to the expansion of international trade, provided such arrangements aim at facilitating trade between the contracting parties concerned without raising barriers to trade between them and other contracting parties. The Contracting Parties made it clear that they stand ready to extend to the countries concerned their assistance in developing their plans within the spirit and objectives of the General Agreement.

BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

At this Session the Contracting Parties held consultations with five contracting parties, namely, Australia, Ceylon, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the import restrictions which they maintained to safeguard their balance of payments. These consultations were required under the General Agreement on account of these countries' resort to certain special provisions permitting the use of discrimination. As has always been the case, they proved an occasion for a full and frank exchange of views; the consulting countries supplied full information on the restrictions they maintained and took note of views expressed by other contracting parties. Shortly after the close of its consultation, Ceylon announced that it had abolished its few remaining discriminatory restrictions on imports from the dollar area countries.
The International Monetary Fund assisted the Contracting Parties in these consultations.

The Contracting Parties also made arrangements and adopted procedures for the carrying out of the future consultations which are required under the revised provisions of the Agreement which came into force last year. These consultations will be of a general nature, to cover all aspects of the import restrictions maintained by contracting parties to conserve foreign exchange. They will be a regular activity of the Contracting Parties until the restrictions are eliminated. In 1959 consultations will be held with sixteen of the countries applying restrictions.

**IMPORT RESTRICTIONS MAINTAINED BY THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**

The Contracting Parties continued their discussion with the Federal Republic of Germany on its remaining import restrictions, originally applied for balance-of-payments reasons. These discussions began in 1957, when the Contracting Parties noted, on the basis of the findings of the International Monetary Fund, that Germany was no longer justified in maintaining import restrictions to protect its foreign exchange reserves. During the current discussions, the Federal Republic announced the end of restrictions on a number of agricultural products. It also announced that restrictions on a number of industrial products will be removed on 1 January 1959. Most of the remaining restrictions on industrial imports are scheduled to be removed by 1 January 1960.

Many delegations expressed continued concern that, despite the Federal Republic’s economic progress, a variety of important agricultural products and some industrial items are still subject to import controls. The United States expressed particular concern over the discriminatory character of remaining restrictions.

The Contracting Parties decided that interested contracting parties should jointly consult with Germany regarding restrictions that will be maintained by Germany after 31 December 1958. They will meet in Geneva early next year. The Contracting Parties expect to consider the group's report at the Fourteenth Session in May 1959. The contracting parties whose trade is being damaged called on Germany to re-examine its situation even before the group convenes and urged that it eliminate restrictions still in force or otherwise bring its commercial policy into conformity with its obligations under the General Agreement.

**TARIFF ADJUSTMENTS**

Peru. The Contracting Parties took a Decision to enable Peru to maintain, as an emergency measure designed to ensure the success of its stabilization programme, the recently introduced surcharges which are also levied on goods which had been the subject of GATT concessions. This Decision also permits Peru to exempt from these increases or surcharges products originating...
in neighbouring countries with which Peru has been entitled under the
General Agreement to maintain certain preferential arrangements. The
Decision applies for a maximum period ending 8 June 1961 when the Peruvian
Law which authorizes the surcharges on duties expires.

The GATT visualizes that a country in balance-of-payments difficulties
will protect its reserves through import restrictions, not tariff increases.
The Decision recognizes, in effect, that the General Agreement does not
sanction the raising of duties on bound items for balance-of-payments reasons
unless the Contracting Parties, acting jointly, agree. It thereby avoids a
precedent that might jeopardize one of the basic principles of the Agreement.

Cuba. At Cuba's request the Contracting Parties established a Tariff
Negotiations Committee to steer the various renegotiations on which Cuba
expects soon to embark in connexion with its current tariff revision. The
negotiations themselves will not begin until a later date.

Brazil. The Contracting Parties approved the text of a Protocol to
embody the results of the tariff negotiations conducted with Brazil. This
Protocol will be open for signature at the end of this year.

At the Session, a number of other tariff renegotiations were conducted.
These included approval of some minor requests for authority to renegotiate
in special circumstances. Some technical modifications incident to conversion
of duties from a specific to an ad valorem basis were authorized.

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

To improve the administration of the General Agreement, two short ses­
sions of the Contracting Parties each year, extending for three weeks, will
take the place of annual sessions lasting five to six weeks. This arrange­
ment will expedite the transaction of regular GATT business, and permit more
timely and effective consideration of new and urgent problems.

The Contracting Parties also decided that, while the Intersessional
Committee would be given general authority to conduct intersessional business
on their behalf, some responsibilities would also be assigned to working
parties which would continue in existence between sessions. Member countries
were urged to provide qualified permanent representatives in or near Geneva,
who could effectively and responsibly represent their countries in dealing
with the GATT secretariat and with the resident representatives from other
countries.
NEW PARTICIPANTS

Switzerland

On the closing day of the Session it was announced that Switzerland had successfully completed tariff negotiations with twelve contracting parties as a step towards provisional participation in the General Agreement. On 22 November a Declaration was opened for signature providing for the entry into force of the annexed Schedules of tariff concessions and establishing the rules of the General Agreement as governing commercial relations between Switzerland and contracting parties. On the same day the Contracting Parties adopted a Resolution providing for the participation of Switzerland in their work (Press Release GATT/428 and Corr.1).

Cambodia

The Cambodian Government informed the Contracting Parties that Cambodia was prepared in principle to accede to the General Agreement. Pending formal accession, subsequent to tariff negotiations on the basis of a new tariff, Cambodia will apply de facto, on a reciprocal basis, the provisions of the General Agreement in the conduct of its trade with the Contracting Parties.

The Contracting Parties invited Cambodia to take part in their work.

Note: The participation of Switzerland and Cambodia in the work of the Contracting Parties does not increase the number of contracting parties which remains at thirty-seven.

RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

In the course of the Session the representative of Yugoslavia stated that it was the desire of his Government to institute closer relations with the Contracting Parties. He explained that his Government did not wish to ask for full membership at this stage but sought a status which would provide for limited rights and obligations, which could be described as "associated membership". There was general support that the proposal should be referred to a working party, which will consider the terms on which Yugoslavia might be brought into association with the Contracting Parties and will report to the Fourteenth Session.

MORE
APPLICATION OF ARTICLE XXXV TO JAPAN

In September 1955, Japan acceded to the General Agreement and at that time a number of contracting parties invoked Article XXXV, thereby refraining from undertaking GATT obligations towards Japan. Consultations between Japan and the governments concerned were initiated and at each session since that time the Government of Japan has reported on the situation.

At the present time there are fourteen contracting parties which invoke Article XXXV, namely: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, France, Ghana, Haiti, Luxemburg, Malaya, Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom.

At this Session the delegation of Japan referred to the fact that India had withdrawn the application of Article XXXV and to the signing of a trade agreement between Japan and New Zealand in September 1958 as well as to a similar agreement with Australia. In summarizing the debate (Press Release GATT/425), the Chairman noted the general desire to remove the application of Article XXXV towards Japan and expressed the view that further direct bilateral discussions would lead to further progress. The matter remains on the agenda.

DISPOSAL OF COMMODITY SURPLUSES

This item stems from the Resolution on the Disposal of Surpluses, of 4 March 1955, in which the Contracting Parties noted that it was the intention of individual contracting parties to liquidate agricultural surpluses in such a way as to avoid unduly 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.

At the Thirteenth Session - as at the previous three Sessions - the United States delegation reported on the United States disposal programme for surplus agricultural products, under the terms of Public Law 480 and other legislation. A number of countries, while expressing appreciation of the efforts made by the United States to solve the problem, stated that the consultation procedures had not been entirely effective. In his summary of the discussion the Chairman said he felt that at this Session there had been a greater understanding of the common interests involved and that there had been an improvement in the procedural arrangements for disposals.

The United States report and the subsequent discussion are summarized in Press Release GATT/423.

TRADE IN PRIMARY COMMODITIES

The importance of trade in primary commodities to many contracting parties, in particular the less developed countries, has led to an annual review of trends and developments in such trade by the Contracting Parties. In order to clarify
the Contracting Parties' role in matters of commodity trade, having regard to the competence of the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Food and Agricultural Organization and other intergovernmental agencies, the Contracting Parties agreed in the course of this year's review that future reviews should be directed towards a better understanding of the impact of commodity problems upon world trade in general. They also agreed that any other activities in respect to commodity problems should be precisely related to the Contracting Parties' particular competence and responsibilities.

SUBSIDIES

Under the terms of Article XVI any member country which grants or maintains a subsidy, including any form of income or price support, which has the effect of increasing exports of any product from, or reducing imports of any product into, its territory is required to notify the Contracting Parties each year. Following a decision taken at the Twelfth Session the Contracting Parties, for the first time, reviewed these notifications at the Thirteenth Session. There was general support for the establishment of a panel to examine the range and extent of subsidies maintained by contracting parties in the light of the notifications submitted under Article XVI. The Panel (which will also deal with State Trading (see below)), will meet in April 1959.

STATE TRADING

Under the terms of the revised text of Article XVII (which entered into force for most contracting parties in October 1957), any member country which establishes or maintains a State enterprise is required to notify the Contracting Parties of the products imported into and exported from its territories by such enterprises.

It was agreed at this Session that a panel should be established to examine these notifications and to make practical suggestions to the Contracting Parties with a view to improving the procedure for notification. (This Panel will also deal with Subsidies (see above).)

FREEDOM OF CONTRACT IN TRANSPORT INSURANCE

At the Tenth Session a working party submitted a recommendation for the elimination of restrictions in regard to transport insurance. At this Session the United States delegation, which was supported by some other delegations, stated that restrictions on the placing of transport insurance impeded the development of trade and that, in their view, it was important for the Contracting Parties to take action without delay. The Contracting Parties, however, were not able to reach a decision on the matter in the time available and the matter was referred to the next Session.
RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

Several attempts to tackle the problem of counteracting restrictive business practices in international trade through intergovernmental action have been made in the past ten years. The subject was dealt with in Chapter V of the Havana Charter. It has been discussed on several occasions in the UN Economic and Social Council. It was brought up at the Ninth Session of the Contracting Parties when the Review of the General Agreement was held. Further discussions have been held in the Intersessional Committee, and at the Twelfth Session the secretariat was instructed to collect and analyse documentation on the subject. At the request of the secretariat Professor J. L'Huillier prepared a memorandum containing an analysis of restrictive business practices with reference to methods applied in national legislation and a summary of international and regional arrangements and proposals aiming at counteracting harmful restrictive business practices in international trade. In all these developments, and at the Thirteenth Session, the Norwegian Government in particular, has taken the lead in pressing for action to be taken.

At this Session the Contracting Parties adopted a Resolution which recognizes that the activities of international cartels and trusts may hamper the expansion of world trade and the economic development of individual countries, thereby frustrating the benefits of tariff reductions and of the removal of quantitative restrictions. The Resolution also recognizes that international co-operation is needed to deal effectively with such practices. Under the terms of the Resolution the Contracting Parties decided (a) to appoint a group of governmental experts to study and make recommendations "with regard to whether, to what extent if at all, and how the Contracting Parties should undertake to deal with restrictive business practices in international trade", (b) to request the expert group to submit a report by the end of 1959 and (c) to consider the report at a Session of the Contracting Parties in 1960.

TRADE AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Marks of Origin

In Article IX the Contracting Parties recognize that national laws and regulations relating to Marks of Origin should be enforced in such a way as to minimize the difficulties and inconveniences which they may cause to the commerce and industry of exporting countries.

At this Session the Contracting Parties adopted a Recommendation which embodies a series of rules on Marks of Origin, designed further to reduce the difficulties and inconveniences referred to above. This Recommendation is based upon proposals by the International Chamber of Commerce.
ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES

At the Twelfth Session the Contracting Parties instructed the secretariat to publish an analysis of the legislation and regulations of various contracting parties relating to anti-dumping and countervailing duties. This analysis was published in August 1958.

At this Session the Contracting Parties decided to undertake further action in this field, and the Executive Secretary was asked to convene a group of governmental experts for the purpose of exchanging information regarding certain technical requirements of existing legislation on anti-dumping and countervailing duties in their respective countries.

REPORTS ON WAIVERS

(a) The United States reported on action to restrict imports of agricultural products under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, for which a waiver was granted in 1955. This Annual Report was examined in a working party. As in earlier years, the Netherlands formally complained that action by the United States, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, had impaired concessions granted by the United States to the Netherlands. The Netherlands was authorized to take equivalent action against the United States by limiting imports of wheat flour from the United States to a maximum of 60,000 tons for 1959.

(b) A decision taken in 1955 by the Contracting Parties permits a country whose balance-of-payments situation has improved to such an extent that it is no longer justified in retaining quantitative controls on imports, to maintain some of these import controls on a decreasing basis and for a limited time. This is the so-called "hard core" waiver. At this Session the time-limit for applying for the concurrence of the Contracting Parties pursuant to the "hard core" waiver was extended to the end of 1959.

The Contracting Parties received the report of Belgium on its Waiver under this Decision and urged Belgium to hasten the process of eliminating the restrictions. Belgium had agreed that all such controls will be eliminated by the end of 1962.

(c) Under a Decision of 9 October 1952 a Waiver was granted which enabled Italy to give special customs treatment to certain products imported from Libya. The Waiver will expire on 31 December 1958. At this Session the Waiver was extended until the end of 1961 and some changes were made in the list of products to which the Waiver applies.

CONCILIATION

(a) With regard to an increase in the French Stamp Tax, which had been the subject of a complaint at the Eleventh Session, the Contracting Parties took note of the intention of the French Government to restore this tax to its former level, so as to bring it into line with obligations under GATT.

(b) At the Twelfth Session the United Kingdom entered a complaint that France discriminated against imported agricultural machinery. At this Session the delegation of France reported that that element of discrimination had been removed. The complaint was thus settled.

(c) At the Twelfth Session the United Kingdom entered a complaint that Italy discriminated against imported agricultural machinery, by granting loans to farmers on especially favourable terms for the purchase of agricultural machinery of domestic but not of foreign origin. The matter was considered by a panel, appointed by the Intersessional Committee, which recommended that Italy should eliminate the element of discrimination. This was approved by the Contracting Parties. Further action will be undertaken through bilateral talks.

(d) At this Session, Austria complained of Italian measures in favour of domestic production of ships' plates which had resulted in a complete stoppage of deliveries of Austrian-produced ships' plates. Under GATT conciliation procedures, consultations between the two countries were held, resulting in agreement and the withdrawal of this item.

(e) At the meeting of the Intersessional Committee in April 1958 Australia complained that as a result of export subsidies granted by France on exports of wheat and wheat flour French exports have displaced Australian trade in these products, particularly in its traditional wheat flour markets in Ceylon, Indonesia and Malaya, and have thus impaired the benefits which accrue to Australia under the General Agreement.

The matter was referred to the Panel of Conciliation which put forward a Recommendation in order to assist the Australian and French Governments in arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the case. The Contracting Parties adopted the Recommendation, under the terms of which the French Government should consider appropriate measures to avoid, in the future, that the system of payments by the Office National Interprofessionnel des Céréales to exporters of wheat and wheat flour operates in such a manner as to create adverse effects on normal Australian exports of flour to South East Asian markets, and, more generally, on markets of wheat and wheat flour.

RELEASES UNDER ARTICLE XVIII GRANTED TO CEYLON

Article XVIII provides a means whereby a contracting party in the early stages of economic development may seek authority to impose protective measures to assist the establishment of new industries. At this Session Ceylon obtained releases which will enable her to regulate the importation 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 and commercial interests of other contracting parties.
TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

At this Session, once again, the Contracting Parties paid tribute to the Fellowship programme. Under this scheme officials of both member and non-member governments, holding fellowships granted by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, join the GATT secretariat for a six-month period of training.

Including the group now undertaking the training course, some thirty-five officials have participated in this scheme.

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH SESSIONS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

The Contracting Parties decided to hold their Fourteenth Session in Geneva from 11 to 30 May 1959; they accepted the invitation of the Government of Japan to hold their Fifteenth Session in Tokyo from 26 October to 14 November 1959.
# List of Countries and Intergovernmental Agencies Represented at the Thirteenth Session

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**United Nations**

International Monetary Fund

International Labour Office

Food and Agriculture Organization

European Economic Community: Commission

European Economic Community: Council of Ministers

Organization for European Economic Co-operation

Council of Europe

European Coal and Steel Community

Customs Co-operation Council

League of Arab States

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