GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE
Sixth Session of the Contracting Parties

SURVEY OF THE SIXTH SESSION
OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL
AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

1. The Sixth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement was held at Geneva from September 17 to October 26, 1951, inclusive. The Chairman of the Contracting Parties is Mr. Johan Melander, Director of Commercial Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo. The Sixth Session was, so to speak, one of the regular business meetings of the representatives of the governments which are contracting parties to the GATT. No tariff negotiations were undertaken during the Session; but procedures were laid down for tariff negotiations which may take place in the future.

2. At the beginning of the Session there were 30 countries comprising the Contracting Parties to GATT. During the Session the number of countries increased to 34 with the accession of the German Federal Republic (October 1), Peru (October 7), Turkey (October 17), and Austria (October 19). The full list of contracting parties, together with governments and intergovernmental organisations represented by observers, is given at the end of this Survey.

3. During the Session 36 press releases were issued. The following press releases contain the remarks of the Chairman and certain leaders of delegations at the opening of the Session: Mr. Johan Melander, Norway, GATT 31; Hon. C.D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, GATT 32; Hon. Willard L. Thorp, United States, GATT 34; Sir Hartley Shawcross, President of the United Kingdom Board of Trade, GATT 36. The Chairman's remarks at the end of the Session are contained in GATT 65.

4. During the Session six working parties were set up to examine in detail the following matters: Resolutions submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce (see Draft Convention for facilitating the Import of Samples and Advertising Material), Schedules of the GATT, the future administration of GATT, arrangements for future tariff negotiations, the budget, and the Import Restrictions Report. The Intersessional Working Party on Tariff Disparities also met.

5. In the survey which follows a rough division has been made into

(a) The General Agreement and items arising out of its operation;
(b) Matters concerning Tariffs and Tariff negotiations;
(c) The Administration of the Agreement;
(d) Miscellaneous Items.

No attempt has been made to place the items in order of importance.
Balance-of-Payments Restrictions and related matters.

The Contracting Parties adopted a Report on Import Restrictions applied under Article XII. The Report, which will be published, reviews the quantitative import restrictions which are being employed by twenty of the contracting parties to redress their balance of payments. These are: Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, South Africa and United Kingdom. Austria, Germany and Turkey, which became contracting parties during October 1951, have stated that they are also applying restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons; the Philippines, which does not expect to accede until early in 1952, has made a similar statement. Nine contracting parties, namely Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Peru and the United States, have stated that they are not taking action under these provisions. Burma and Liberia have not communicated their position.

The Contracting Parties were required to review the quantitative import restrictions applied under Article XII and to prepare the second annual report required by Article XIV on the discriminatory application of those restrictions. These two tasks were so closely related that one report - namely the Report on Import Restrictions - was prepared to serve both purposes. The Report was prepared in the light of the replies to the questionnaire which was issued after the Fifth Session and of the discussions in plenary meetings (see press releases GATT 48, 50, 51 and 52). The representatives of the International Monetary Fund took part in the discussions.

The Report on Import Restrictions examines the methods of restriction, the trends of national trade policies and the incidental effects of the restrictions. Commencing in 1952, governments which still discriminate in the application of their restrictions are required, under the terms of the Agreement to engage in annual consultations with the Contracting Parties. Hence sections of the Report deal with the problems which contracting parties will encounter when they come to remove their restrictions and to the prospect for their early relaxation in the light of world conditions today.

The Contracting Parties also adopted procedures for the preparation of the third annual report on the discriminatory application of restrictions and for the conduct in March 1952 or thereafter, of the consultations mentioned above.

Suspension of GATT Obligations between the United States and Czechoslovakia

On September 27, the Contracting Parties adopted a Declaration (24 in favour, 1 against and 4 abstentions) which stated that the governments of the United States and Czechoslovakia "shall be free to suspend, each with respect to the other, the obligations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade". The Declaration affirmed that "any measure which may be taken either by the United States or by Czechoslovakia shall not in any way modify the obligations of that Government under the General Agreement toward the other contracting parties."

The discussions which preceded this Declaration, in particular the statement by the United States that Czechoslovakia had nullified benefits which should have accrued to the United States under the GATT, and the statement by Czechoslovakia, were fully reported in press releases GATT 45, 46, 47, 47 corrigenda 1 & 2.
The delegate of Czechoslovakia made it clear that his government did not recognize the validity of the Declaration by the Contracting Parties; Czechoslovakia would, however, continue to adhere to GATT and to the commitments undertaken therein.

On October 26 the Contracting Parties were informed that the Government of Czechoslovakia had decided that as from 1 November 1951 it would charge the highest rate of customs duty on goods of United States origin imported into Czechoslovakia, in respect of which Czechoslovakia had granted the United States direct reductions following the negotiations of 1947. They were also informed that Czechoslovakia would not apply this increase in customs duty to its trade with other States which are contracting parties to GATT. The Contracting Parties confirmed that this action was permissible under the Declaration adopted on September 27th.

United States Import Restrictions on Dairy Products

On September 24 the Contracting Parties heard statements by the delegates of the Netherlands and Denmark, supported by the delegates of Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Australia, France and Canada to the effect that the restrictions on imports introduced by the United States under Section 104 of the United States Defense Production Act constituted a nullification or impairment of concessions granted by the United States within the meaning of Article XXIII of the GATT and that the restrictions constituted an infringement of Article XI. The restrictions were put into effect on August 9, 1951.

The memoranda submitted by the Netherlands and Danish Delegations are contained in press releases GATT 39 and 40 respectively and the statements made during the discussions by these two delegations in GATT 41 and 42 respectively. Following a plenary discussion which is summarized in press release GATT 43 it was agreed by the Contracting Parties to maintain this item on the agenda in view of the serious efforts being made by the Executive Branch of the United States Government to have Section 104 repealed.

At the close of the Session, on October 26, the United States Delegation reported that unfortunately the intervening period had coincided with the closing weeks of a Session of the United States Congress and the press of important business had prevented the Bill for the repeal of Section 104 from reaching the point of action. The next occasion for repeal would be the session of Congress which would begin early in January 1952. The United States Government would continue to give a very high priority to such repeal.

The Contracting Parties adopted a Resolution which "took note with satisfaction of the strong determination on the part of the United States Government to seek repeal of Section 104 of the Defense Production Act and of the speedy action taken looking toward such repeal", and recognized that "concessions granted by the United States Government have been nullified or impaired within the meaning of Article XXIII" and that "the import restrictions in question constitute an infringement of Article XI"; they recognized "that a large number of contracting parties have indicated that they have suffered serious damage as a result of this nullification or impairment and that the circumstances are serious enough to justify recourse by those contracting parties to paragraph 2 of Article XXIII". The Contracting Parties, in this Resolution, counselled the governments affected, in view of the determination of the United States Government to seek repeal of Section 104, to "afford to the United States Government a reasonable period of time" and requested the United States Government "to report to the Contracting Parties at as early a date as possible, in any case not later than the opening of the Seventh Session, on the action which it has taken."
Measures taken by the Government of Belgium to deal with current Financial Problems

The statement made by the Delegation of Belgium on October 22, the views expressed by the delegations of the United States, Canada, France and Cuba, the review of the various aspects of the problem by the Chairman of the Contracting Parties and the acceptance on October 26 by the Contracting Parties, of his proposal not to go further into the matter at the Sixth Session are summarized in press release GATT 62. It is recommended that this press release should be consulted since the matters under discussion and their various implications are not susceptible to being further condensed for the purpose of this Survey.

Belgian Tax (Allocation Familiale): Complaints by certain governments

A system providing for family allowances to workers is in force in Belgium by virtue of an Act of August 4, 1930. The system is financed by contributions imposed upon the Belgian employers, and in order to counterbalance these contributions a special tax of 7.5 per cent ad valorem is levied on products imported by the Belgian governmental, provincial and municipal authorities. Exemption from this import tax can be granted in the case of importation from countries where similar contributions are imposed upon the employers either by law or by collective agreements.

The Danish Government and the Norwegian Government pointed out that, as certain contracting parties have obtained an exemption from the tax (for the reason stated above), they had requested the Government of Belgium to grant them similar treatment, claiming that their social legislation must not be considered less costly or less developed than the legislation in this field in Belgium. Nevertheless the Belgian Government had not yet found it possible to act in favour of the Danish or Norwegian requests for exemption from the special duty.

The matter was considered by the Contracting Parties on September 25, when - in view of a request by the Delegation of Belgium for time to review the administrative problems involved - a delay was granted. See release GATT 44. On October 23 the delegation of Belgium, while in no way denying that the claim of certain contracting parties was a proper one, reported that further time was required for the necessary changes to be made. The Contracting Parties accepted the assurances given by the Belgian Government and expressed the hope that it would be in a position to make a satisfactory statement at - if not before - the Seventh Session. The Contracting Parties also noted that the Delegations of Austria and Finland reserved their rights in the matter.

United Kingdom Purchase Tax

The Contracting Parties heard a report by the United Kingdom on action taken to amend that part of the Utility System which had come to have in practice the effect of affording protection to domestic industries, inconsistently with the provisions of Article III of the Agreement. The background on this item is given in press release GATT 35, page 5. The United Kingdom delegate explained that, as a result of unforeseen developments, the United Kingdom Government had not yet been able to implement the undertaking it had given to remove the existing discrimination against imported goods without further delay. It had become evident that there was a demand for a general review of the whole Purchase Tax and Utility system, looking towards a thorough overhaul of its mechanism as well as the problem of discrimination against imports. A committee to undertake this task had been appointed and was already meeting, he said. But the committee could not finish its work nor could H.M. Government decide on the action to be taken in consequence before sometime in the early months of 1952. The
United Kingdom Delegation assured the Contracting Parties of the anxiety of their Government to deal satisfactorily with this problem and asked for a further period of grace.

The Contracting Parties took note of the statement of the United Kingdom Delegation and agreed to maintain the item on the agenda of the Seventh Session. The discussion is summarized in press release GATT 37.

South Africa - Southern Rhodesia Customs Union: Second Annual Report

Under Article XXIV of the Agreement the Contracting Parties are mainly concerned with two points: first, whether the interim arrangement is likely to result in the formation of a full Customs Union and secondly, whether the interim period is a reasonable one.

At the Sixth Session the Contracting Parties noted that in accordance with the Declaration of 18 May 1949 a Report would be submitted by the two Governments, not later than 1 July 1952, "on the progress achieved towards the elimination of tariffs and restrictions on trade between their two territories and towards the application of a uniform tariff to imports from other contracting parties."

Nicaragua - El Salvador: Free Trade Area

During the Sixth Session the Contracting Parties examined the Treaty between Nicaragua (a contracting party) and El Salvador (a non-contracting party) for the establishment of a free trade area. The Treaty was made effective on August 21, 1951. The Contracting Parties were impressed with the efforts of these two governments to bear in mind the relevant GATT obligations and decided "in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10 of Article XXIV that the Government of Nicaragua is entitled to claim the benefits of the provisions of Article XXIV, relating to the formation of free trade areas". They also accepted the proposal of Nicaragua to furnish annual reports on the action taken in respect of certain of the articles of the Treaty which reserved the power to impose quantitative restrictions on specified imports.

Extension of time limit fixed in Part II of Article XX

The Agreement contains a provision permitting contracting parties to maintain during a post-war transitional period certain measures necessitated by post-war conditions, even if these are not compatible with other provisions of the Agreement. Thus among the exceptions to the general rule for the elimination of quantitative restrictions on imports and exports (Article XI) is the permission given in Article XX whereby a contracting party may adopt, subject to certain safeguards, measures which are considered essential for any of the following three purposes:

(a) the acquisition or distribution of products in short supply,

(b) the control of prices by a contracting party undergoing shortages subsequent to the War, or

(c) the liquidation of temporary surpluses of government stocks subsequent to the War.

Article XX also provides that such measures, if they are inconsistent with other provisions of the Agreement, are to be removed as soon as the conditions giving rise to them have ceased to exist, and in any event not later than January 1, 1951. At the Fifth Session the Contracting Parties decided as an interim measure to extend this exception for one year and to examine at the Sixth Session what further extension of time, if any, should be granted in respect of each of the above three categories.
The matter was discussed at the Sixth Session and there was general agreement that a further two-year extension should be granted, though certain delegations felt that an earlier time limit should be set for the exceptions which fall under (c) above, namely the liquidation of surplus government stocks.

Proposed Amendment of the GATT to include Articles 3, 4 and 6 of the Havana Charter

When the General Agreement was drawn up at Geneva in 1947 there was considerable discussion as to whether the Agreement should include not only provisions relating to commercial policy but also provisions relating to employment and economic activity. Since it was then considered likely that the Agreement would shortly be replaced by the I.T.O. Charter, which would include provisions relating to employment and economic activity, the matter was not pursued.

At the Fifth Session of the Contracting Parties the Norwegian Government pointed out that it was uncertain whether or when the Havana Charter would become operative and proposed that Articles 3, 4 and 6 of the Havana Charter should be included in the Agreement, since in their opinion the principles of commercial policy should not be practised indefinitely without regard to the principles of employment and economic activity, which are laid down in Chapter II of the Havana Charter. The matter was considered by the Contracting Parties and was not pressed to a conclusion, it being felt that it was perhaps premature to consider, at that time, making piecemeal additions to the General Agreement.

At the suggestion of the Norwegian Government the matter was considered again at the Sixth Session and received support from the United Kingdom delegation which stressed the need for the amendment of GATT with suitable provisions, which would include Chapter II of the Havana Charter, so as to make the GATT a suitable instrument for long-term commercial policy. Other delegations agreed in principle, though doubting whether piecemeal amendment of the GATT was desirable.

The discussion as a whole brought out the significance of Article XXIX of the GATT, requiring the observance by governments of the general principles of the Havana Charter to the fullest extent of their executive authority. It also showed a measure of agreement among contracting parties on the need for a re-examination of the GATT at a later stage, particularly since the Havana Charter would not come into force in the foreseeable future. At some future date a constitutional session of the Contracting Parties would have to be convened; meanwhile the Contracting Parties took note that the Norwegian Delegation reserved their right to bring up the question again.

Protocols and Schedules

Apart from formal matters, such as the rectification of Schedules and the forthcoming publication of a Consolidated Schedule comprising all the tariff rates resulting from the Geneva, Annecy and Torquay Conferences, the Contracting Parties completed certain other business in this field:

(a) granted extensions of time for certain contracting parties and acceding governments to sign the Torquay Protocol, the last day for signing being October 21, 1951. Extensions to December 31 were granted to Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Nicaragua and the United Kingdom; to 31 March 1952 for Korea and to 22 May 1952 for the Philippines. An extension to 30 April 1952 was given to Uruguay to sign both the Annecy and Torquay Protocols.
(b) opened for signature a Protocol which will enable the tariff concessions, which resulted from the successful negotiations between South Africa and Germany (held since the Torquay Conference) to be incorporated.


The Treaty setting up a European coal and steel pool (the Schuman Plan) has been signed by the Governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The Treaty, which is to be submitted to the Parliaments of the signatory countries, will enter into force the day all signatory states have deposited instruments of ratification. It is thought that ratification will occur early in 1952.

The Contracting Parties have set up a working party to carry out the necessary examination of the Treaty as soon as it has been ratified by all signatory countries and to report as and when required.
TARIFFS AND TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS

Arrangements for possible future Tariff Negotiations

At the beginning of the Session the United States Government put forward a suggestion for developing arrangements whereby tariff negotiations could be conducted under the Agreement without the convening of a full-scale conference of the Geneva-Amecy-Torquay type. Another full-scale round of tariff negotiations is unlikely to take place for some time, but there are countries outside the Agreement which may wish to negotiate for accession and with which the present contracting parties might want to undertake tariff negotiations.

The ways and means by which a fairly simple technique could be evolved without convening a full-scale conference were examined by the Contracting Parties, and a Report was adopted which sets out procedures (a) for negotiations with one or more governments not party to the GATT but wishing to accede and (b) for negotiations between two or more contracting parties wishing to enter into negotiations with each other with a view to the incorporation of the results of the negotiations into the GATT.

Inter-sessional Working Party on the Disparity of European Tariffs to be continued

A Special Session of the Contracting Parties was held at Torquay from March 29 to April 3, 1951, to consider a memorandum from the representatives at the Torquay Conference of Austria, the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United States, referred to elsewhere as the group of 10, on the subject of disparities in the level of European tariffs. The memorandum pointed out that the tariff reductions resulting from the Torquay negotiations, although expected to be significant, would not be of such scope and magnitude as to represent a sufficient contribution to the reduction of existing disparities in the level of European tariffs. The Contracting Parties therefore resolved to invite the above-mentioned countries to submit proposals for multilateral or other procedures designed to achieve on a non-discriminatory basis a reduction of disparities in the tariffs of the European countries concerned, taking into account to the extent necessary the disparities in the economic and social structure of the different countries.

The Contracting Parties also agreed to establish an inter-sessional working party on the Disparity of European Tariffs to consider in greater detail the relationship of GATT to any forthcoming proposals.

The working party met for the first time on October 1 and heard of further discussions which had taken place between some members of the group of 10 in the interval since the Special Session. The working party also considered the "French proposal" and its relation towards the problem of disparities in European tariff levels.

(The French proposal for a general lowering of customs tariffs is described in press release GATT 38, together with the decision of the Contracting Parties that the French Delegation might refer their proposal to the Working Party on the Disparity of European Tariffs).

At the close of the Sixth Session the Contracting Parties adopted the Report of the working party and agreed to extend its terms of reference "to include the examination of any proposal concerning procedures likely to result in non-discriminatory reductions of tariff levels, in particular the proposal submitted by the French delegation". The working party will continue its work between the sessions and will report to the Seventh Session. The working party will now be known as the "Working Party on the Reduction of Tariff Levels".
Withdrawal by the United States of Concessions on Certain Hat Items:
Contracting Parties Accept Report of Intersessional Working Party

At the Fifth Session of the Contracting Parties, Czechoslovakia drew attention to the withdrawal by the United States of tariff duty concessions which had been negotiated in 1947 on parts of Item 1526(a) of the United States tariff, namely women's hats and hat bodies made of fur felts, under the provisions of Article XIX of GATT. The United States Government had previously announced, on November 1, 1950, that in accordance with the findings of the United States Tariff Commission and with the provisions of Article XIX, the above tariff concessions would be withdrawn on December 1, 1950. In accordance with the provisions of Article XIX, the United States held consultations with the contracting parties mainly concerned, namely Czechoslovakia, France and Italy. The consultations with Czechoslovakia did not prove acceptable to the Czechoslovak Government, and a working party was set up to examine whether, as the Czechoslovak Government contended, the United States in withdrawing the above-mentioned concessions had failed to fulfill its obligations contained in Article XIX(a).

On October 22 the Contracting Parties accepted the Report of the Working Party and agreed to make it public. The Report, after reviewing the conditions which have to be fulfilled if a country is to invoke Article XIX, examines this particular case involving the existence or threat of serious injury to the United States women's fur felt hat industry. The Report finds that some degree of adverse effect, resulting from increased imports, had been caused. The Report indicates that the factual evidence pointed towards temporary difficulties in the industry. The position should be kept under review, the Report states, in order that the 1947 tariff concessions should be wholly or partially restored, as required in Article XIX, as soon as the United States industry is in a position to compete with imported supplies without the support of higher rates of duty. Finally, the Report concludes that there was no conclusive evidence that the action taken by the United States under Article XIX constituted a breach of their obligations under the GATT.

The Report was adopted, but the Czechoslovakian delegation maintained that the Report was not acceptable and that the United States action in invoking Article XIX was a violation of the GATT. The United States delegation informed the Contracting Parties that steps had been taken in the United States to keep this matter under constant review, and that President Truman had requested the United States Tariff Commission to report any development which, in its judgment, would permit the restrictions to be relaxed without renewed threat of serious injury to the domestic industry.

Continued Free Entry into Italy of Products Originating in Libya: Temporary GATT Waiver Granted

The Contracting Parties agreed, on October 22, on a request by the Government of Italy for authority to continue to exempt from customs duties certain goods originating in and coming from Libya and imported into Italy within the limits of existing quotas.

The Contracting Parties granted this waiver of the obligations of Article I of GATT as a temporary measure to continue until September 30, 1952 on the understanding (a) that the question will be examined more fully at their Seventh Session and (b) that it will be applied only to the current customs régime.

The delegation of Haiti, said that the request of the Italian government...
was closely linked with the United Nations Council for Libya. Before the war Libya’s exports to Italy represented nearly 90% of total Libyan exports. The special relations existing between Italy and Libya before the war helped to make Italy practically the sole market for Libyan goods; although today the special régime was less comprehensive, it was still of great value to Libya. To maintain the existing special régime in favour of Libyan exports would appear to be the best means of overcoming the economic difficulties with which the United Kingdom of Libya will be faced when it comes into existence. The proposal of the Italian Government was simply to prolong the situation which has existed for some time past and to avoid a sudden change at the very moment when the new Kingdom is born.
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AGREEMENT

Ad hoc Committee for Agenda and Intersessional Business established

The Contracting Parties gave very careful consideration, during the Sixth Session, to the future administration of GATT. It was generally accepted that in order effectively to administer the GATT, provision should be made to deal with cases requiring urgent action between the Sessions. There was also general agreement that the work of the regular sessions could be facilitated and shortened if more extensive preparation of items on the agenda were undertaken in advance of the Sessions. In these circumstances the Contracting Parties decided to establish an ad hoc committee for Agenda and Intersessional Business, as an experimental arrangement to operate between the Sixth and Seventh Sessions. It is intended that the ad hoc Committee should meet in Geneva four to six weeks before the opening of the Seventh Session.

So far as the Secretariat is concerned the Contracting Parties agreed that the Secretariat be instructed to make arrangements for 1952 and 1953 in Geneva. The Contracting Parties also instructed the Executive Secretary to consult with the Secretary General of the United Nations on the subject of cooperation with the United Nations and avoidance of duplication of work.

Other Administrative Items

The Contracting Parties agreed to a plan for the regular derestriction of documents (with certain exceptions) and for the publication of documents relevant to the operation of GATT. The Contracting Parties also agreed that the Secretariat should publish a Third Progress Report, following "The Attack on Trade Barriers" and "Liberation of World Trade".

Date and Place of Seventh Session

The date of June 5, 1952 was provisionally selected, for the opening of the Seventh Session on the understanding that the Intersessional Committee would meet at the end of February 1952 to decide the exact date and site for the Session.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Draft Convention on Imports of Samples and Advertising Material

The Contracting Parties considered certain Resolutions relating to the reduction of barriers to trade which had been passed by the Thirteenth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce. As a result they set up a working party, which prepared the text of a Draft Convention for the Purpose of Facilitating the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material. The working party also drew up Recommendations on Consular Formalities and Recommendations on Documentary Requirements for the Importation of Goods.
The Draft Convention and the two sets of Recommendations are to be circulated to governments and to the International Chamber of Commerce for study and comments, with a view to taking further action on them at the Seventh Session.

The texts of the Draft Convention and Recommendations have been derestricted and a summary of their contents is given in press release GATT 64.
34 Contracting Parties to the General Agreement at end of the Sixth Session

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Burma
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Finland
France
German Federal Republic
Greece
Haiti

India
Indonesia
Italy
Liberia
Luxemburg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Southern Rhodesia
Sweden
Turkey
Union of South Africa
United Kingdom
United States

Governments represented by Observers at the Sixth Session

Korea
Philippines
Bolivia
Egypt
El Salvador

Japan
Mexico
Switzerland
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Intergovernmental Organizations represented at the Sixth Session

United Nations
International Monetary Fund
International Labour Office
Organization for European Economic Cooperation
European Customs Union Study Group

Note: Representatives of the International Chamber of Commerce attended the Working Party which drafted the Convention for facilitating the Import of Samples and Advertising Material.