1. The following contracting parties have signed definitively the Declaration on the Continued Application of Schedules to the General Agreement within the time-limit fixed at 30 June 1955:

Australia  Luxemburg
Belgium  Kingdom of The Netherlands
Canada  New Zealand
Ceylon  Norway
Cuba  Pakistan
Czechoslovakia  Sweden
Denmark  Turkey
Finland  Union of South Africa
France  United Kingdom
India  United States of America
Indonesia  Uruguay

The Declaration has therefore entered into force for these Governments as from 1 July 1955.

2. Communications have been received from the Governments of Austria, Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany (which signed ad referendum) and Italy declaring their intention to comply with the terms of the Declaration until the amendment to Article XXVIII enters into force, or, in the case of Germany, until action by its parliament enables the German Government to confirm its signature.

3. The Government of Chile has signed the Declaration ad referendum but has not confirmed its signature.

4. The following governments have not signed by Declaration by 30 June 1955:

Burma  Haiti
Dominican Republic  Nicaragua
Greece  Peru

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
5. It is possible that one or more of the contracting parties mentioned in paragraph 4 above may request an extension of the time-limit to sign the Declaration. When a similar problem arose with the Declaration on the Continued Application of Schedules of 24 October 1953, the secretariat acted on the assumption that a decision to extend the time-limit had to be agreed upon by all the governments parties to the Declaration. Experience showed such a procedure involved delays and gave rise to practical difficulties. The Intersessional Committee might consider if it would not be sufficient to follow the "negative unanimity" procedure which was used by the CONTRACTING PARTIES to deal with problems of a similar character. According to that procedure, all contracting parties would be asked to express their views within a certain time-limit, but it would be understood that any country which had not raised any objection before the expiration of the time-limit would be treated as if it had given its assent to the proposed extension.