REPORT OF THE GROUP OF EXPERTS ON TEMPORARY DUTY-FREE IMPORTATION OF PACKINGS, CERTAIN PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT, AND CINEMATOGRAPHIC AND TELEVISION EQUIPMENT

The terms of reference of the Group decided upon by the CONTRACTING PARTIES at their fifteenth session, were:

"to examine the draft Convention on the Temporary Admission of Packing Materials and to consider the problems involved in the temporary importation of professional equipment and of cinema and television equipment and to make recommendations to the CONTRACTING PARTIES."

Dr. Otto Benes (Czechoslovakia) was appointed Chairman. The membership of the Group is shown in Appendix A, together with the list of observers who attended the meeting.

At the opening of the meeting, it was made quite clear that the views expressed by the various individual experts did not necessarily indicate their countries' acceptance or non-acceptance of the principles involved. The aim of the Group had been to examine the questions to take account of a wider cross-section of view than was represented by the Brussels Customs Co-operative Council. It was understood that any draft convention which might ultimately result on this subject would be referred to the respective governments for consideration before being submitted in a final form to the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

A. TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF PACKING MATERIALS

The Group considered the draft Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Packings which had been prepared by the Brussels Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) and which is reproduced as Annex I. A draft Convention, incorporating the changes which were suggested by the majority of the Group of Experts is reproduced as Annex II.

The following report summarizes the considerations which led to the changes suggested by the Group.
Article 1

Article 1 (a) as drafted by the CCC differed from the text suggested by the Group of Experts insofar as point (iii) was transferred to the introductory part of sub-section (a).

The reason for this change was to make it quite clear that the qualification included in point (iii) - that the articles affected by the convention must be "packings in the state in which they are imported" - also related to the packings under points (i) and (ii).

The second paragraph of Article 1 (a) may have to be redrafted so as to take account of wishes of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Transport Division.

Article 1 (b): Unchanged.

Article 1 (c): Although the text remains unchanged, a number of remarks were made concerning the reference to import prohibitions and restrictions. Some experts considered that such a reference would be unnecessary since the convention dealt solely with customs problems. This view, however, was not shared by the majority of experts who considered that a considerable advantage would be lost if it was not made clear that temporary importation of packings would be allowed without the requirement of an import licence.

Some experts felt that this paragraph could be improved by clarifying the relationship which existed between the term "import prohibitions and restrictions" used in this Article, and the restrictions referred to in Article 11. The general opinion was that the existing text brought out quite clearly that while restrictions such as enumerated in Article 11 (e.g. for security reasons) could be maintained, packing should be freed from all other prohibitions and restrictions (e.g. import licensing restrictions).

One expert, however, expressed himself against the inclusion of any reference to "import prohibitions and restrictions" in this Article which could interfere with the right of governments to impose import restrictions. He felt that governments must be permitted to prohibit by customs regulation the importation of certain packings as well as to retain freedom to impose import licensing regulations.

Article 1 (d) (e) and (f): No suggestions were made concerning the definitions contained in these paragraphs.
Article 2

Article 2, as suggested by the Group of Experts, differed from the CCC draft only in the deletion of the words "chargeable with import duties" contained in the beginning of the Article.

In deleting these words, the majority of the Group wished to avoid the impression that there was any inconsistency with the definition given in Article 1 (c). It was also considered that the convention should extend to duty-free packings in instances where such packings were subject to import restrictions. These experts feared that any reference to import duties in this context could give the impression that the convention affected dutiable packings only.

Some experts drew attention to the fact that the existing legislation of their countries did not provide for temporary importation of empty packings except under certain specified conditions.

Article 3

No changes were proposed to the wording of this Article.

The Group of Experts, however, considered that some explanations would improve the understanding of this Article. Nothing in the convention should be understood to affect the duty treatment of packings which, under existing customs systems, were finally imported as a part of imported goods as in the case of gross weight, specific duties or of ad valorem duties, applied to packed goods. The representative of the CCC in this connexion drew attention to the relevant remarks included in the report of the CCC of 28 September 1959 (document No. 7086, points 36-38).

Article 4

(a) The Group decided in favour of maintaining this Article in square brackets indicating that this Article required further consideration.

The majority of the continental-European countries was in favour of suppressing Article 4 while the majority of the experts from other countries was in favour of maintaining it.

Insofar as Article 4(a) was concerned, an expert pointed out that the elimination of this provision would oblige members of the convention to remove the existing tariff protection for national packing manufacturers in cases where foreign packings were purchased by their nationals in preference to home-produced packings. He could not accept the view expressed by some other experts that this provision was exclusively one of customs procedure; it was, in fact, of some tariff and economic significance.
Other experts stressed that a convention of the type under study should not be approached from the point of view of retaining existing legislation but from the point of view of liberalizing international trade. In particular, they felt that limiting temporary duty-free admission to packings other than those purchased from abroad would seriously limit the scope of the convention.

(b) Article 4 (b). Some experts felt that it could be administratively difficult and disproportionately expensive to extend the convention to all packings including those of negligible value. The experts in favour of maintaining this provision pointed out that there would be little probability that the temporary importation procedure would be used for packings of negligible value, since the cost involved for the importer would be greater than any advantage to be gained by their return. Other experts referred to the difficulty of interpreting the term "substantial individual value". They expressed the fear that this term would permit too much diversity of interpretation even leading to arbitrary exclusion of some packings.

Certain experts stressed that the retention of Article 4 might lead to a situation in which some countries would withhold advantages other countries already granted, or might be prepared to grant, under the convention.

In this connexion, it was pointed out by the Deputy Executive Secretary of GATT that if the inclusion of a reciprocity provision were contemplated, it would be contrary to the obligations of granting unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment laid down in Article I of GATT. He mentioned as a possible solution, that where countries were not prepared to accept a limiting provision in the convention, such a provision could be deleted while at the same time providing for a reservation procedure on that point. A country not wishing to undertake the full obligations could then enter a reservation which, however, would have to be approved by the members of the convention.

Article 5

The Group of Experts suggested a complete re-draft of the first sentence of this Article. Furthermore, the words "In particular cases" introducing the second sentence were deleted.

The re-drafting of the first sentence resulted from the opinion of the majority of experts that a convention which compelled the abolition of security could receive little support. There were, however, experts who stressed the importance of having a liberal convention providing for the general deletion of the security requirement. Some experts would have preferred that the first sentence be revised to provide more clearly that security "may" be required.

One expert stressed that if Article 4 (a)'s restriction were retained the foreign ownership of the packings was as good an assurance of re-exportation as the giving of monetary security.
The words "In particular cases" which introduced the second sentence were deleted as a result of the general conviction that this sentence should not become a basis for permitting arbitrary decisions by customs officials, but should merely provide general guiding principles.

Article 6: Unchanged.

Article 7

Although this Article was unchanged, the experts felt that it should be recorded that it was the understanding of the Group that governments would maintain the right to refuse such unreasonable requests for re-exportation under the conditions laid down in Article 7 as would cause a disproportionate burden of work to the customs authorities.

Article 8: Unchanged.

The experts wished to make it clear, however, that under the provision permitting more liberal facilities, it was open to countries to allow the use of packings within their country.

Article 9: Unchanged.

Two experts considered, however, that the wording of Article 9 should be altered in such a way as to permit the customs administration to insist upon re-exportation. The majority, however, thought that such a change would unduly weaken the contents of Article 9 and pointed out that the existing provision was included in the Geneva Containers Convention of 1956. It was felt that the provision included in the Containers Convention had proved to be broad enough to safeguard the interests of the customs administrations.

Article 10: Unchanged.

Article 11:

The Group of Experts suggested the deletion of the last words of the sentence "nor the levy of dues chargeable by virtue of such regulations".

The maintenance of these words was considered unnecessary due to the fact that under the definition of Article 1 (b), the levy of fees and charges commensurate with the amount of the approximate cost of services rendered, was not affected by this convention. It was feared that the maintenance of the words could have been interpreted as permitting the levy of higher fees which would not be in conformity with the provisions of GATT.

One expert wished it to be understood that the specific exceptions enumerated in Article 11 should, in the view of his government, be widened to cover the range of exceptions set forth in Article XX and XXI of the GATT.

Article 12: Unchanged.

The last Article: Unchanged.
B. TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF FILMS, CINEMATOGRAPHIC AND TELEVISION EQUIPMENT AND PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT

1. Temporary Importation of Films

The representative of the CCC explained that insofar as the temporary importation of films was concerned there were four different categories:

(a) films for non-commercial exhibition;
(b) films for commercial exhibition;
(c) films to be processed; and
(d) films to be shown to prospective buyers.

He considered that only films to be processed would require consideration since most non-commercial films were dealt with under the UNESCO Agreement; commercial films were not meant to get any benefit of a temporary importation procedure, and it was likely that films to be shown to prospective buyers would be considered to fall within the scope of the Samples Convention (ECSC). It was considered that the remaining problem, namely films for processing, was sufficiently important to justify a temporary importation procedure. The present feeling was that an international document for that purpose was unnecessary.

A number of experts were of the opinion that films to be shown to prospective buyers should be regarded as "samples" covered by the Geneva Samples Convention. They stressed that this view made it unnecessary to create special temporary importation provisions for such films since the ECS Carnet Convention would be applicable.

2. Cinematographic and Television Equipment

The representative of the CCC informed the Group that his Organization had expressed itself in favour of adopting a special temporary importation procedure for certain cinematographic and television equipment.

He informed the Group that his Organization had been supplied with a list of the equipment which would be covered by the proposed convention, but it had not yet been decided whether the convention should contain an illustrative list of the products affected or whether it may be more advantageous to have a general description of the equipment and accessories affected so as to permit as large a coverage as possible.

The Council had not yet definitely decided whether a special international customs document covered by an international guarantee scheme might be necessary. Also the precise range of facilities to be granted had not yet been settled. In addition, there were other problems which required further study, such as the problem of co-production.
Some members of the Group of Experts stressed the importance and urgency which should be given to achieving a convention on cinematographic equipment. They felt that a convention on cinematographic equipment should be as large as possible and not limited to equipment such as cameras but should include accessories such as costumes, scenery and properties.

3. Professional Equipment

The representative of the CCC informed the Group of Experts that it was the opinion of the Council's Technical Committee that a convention should be drawn up on professional equipment.

The Council had agreed that the convention should provide for temporary duty-free admission to be made available for (i) articles for the use of technicians; (ii) articles for the use of members of the technical press; and (iii) articles imported by other persons for professional purposes. Facilities were to be limited only to articles which were normally required by the persons concerned for the exercise of their specialized activities; equipment imported into a country for purposes of purely commercial exploitation was excluded.

The Council also expressed itself in favour of an international control document, but considered that use of such a document should not be made compulsory. This feeling was shared by the Group.

4. Priority of Action

While the Group considered the problems involved as being very important and requiring international action, there were certain considerations concerning the priority to be accorded to the various subjects. As explained previously some experts considered that cinematographic equipment should be dealt with first; others were of the view that professional equipment should be given the priority. Finally, however, it was acknowledged that the possibility of further action depended on the progress made in the preparatory work and that it would serve no useful purpose to establish a priority at this stage.

5. Number of Conventions

It was the general feeling of the Group of Experts that it would be desirable to reduce the number of conventions to as few as possible. The majority, however, felt that cinematographic equipment should be dealt with in a special convention. A majority was also in favour of confining, if possible, the remaining professional equipment to a single convention. In this connexion a note prepared by the GATT secretariat concerning a general convention covering all types of professional equipment was presented to the Group of Experts, and is attached as Annex III.
C. RECOMMENDATION TO THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

The Group of Experts suggest that the CONTRACTING PARTIES take note of the present progress report and in particular the considerations set out in Parts A and B concerning the prospective international arrangements regarding the temporary importations of packings as well as those of certain professional equipment and cinematographic and television equipment. It is also suggested that further consideration of these matters will best be advanced by the continued close co-operation of the CONTRACTING PARTIES with the Customs Co-operation Council.
ANNEX I

PRELIMINARY DRAFT CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF PACKINGS PROPOSED BY THE BRUSSELS CUSTOMS CO-OPERATIVE COUNCIL

CHAPTER I
Definitions

ARTICLE 1

For the purpose of this Convention:

(a) the term "packing" means:

(i) holders used, or to be used, as external or internal coverings for goods;

(ii) holders on which goods are, or are to be, rolled wound or attached;

(iii) any other articles used, or to be used, as packing in the state in which they are imported.

It excludes transport equipment, in particular "containers", as defined in Article 1 (b) of the Customs Convention on Containers done at Geneva on 18 May 1956;

(b) the term "import duties" means customs duties and all other duties and taxes payable on or in connexion with importation, and shall include all internal taxes and excise duties chargeable on imported goods, but shall not include fees and charges which are limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered and do not represent an indirect protection to domestic products or a taxation of imports for fiscal purposes;

(c) the term "temporary admission" means temporary importation free of import duties and free of import prohibitions and restrictions subject to re-exportation;

(d) the term "filled", as applied to packings, means used in conjunction with other goods;

(e) the term "contained goods" means goods with which packings are filled;

(f) the term "person" shall mean both natural and legal persons.
CHAPTER II

Scope

ARTICLE 2

Temporary admission shall be granted to packings chargeable with import duties provided that they are identifiable at re-exportation, and that:

(a) if imported filled, they are declared as being for re-exportation empty or filled;

(b) if imported empty, they are declared as being for re-exportation filled;

such re-exportation to be effected by the person to whom the temporary admission facilities are granted.

ARTICLE 3

The present Convention does not modify the legislation of contracting parties regarding the assessment of import duties on contained goods.

ARTICLE 4

Each contracting party shall be free to limit temporary admission to packings:

(a) other than those imported on purchase, hire-purchase or under any similar contract, by a person established or resident in its territory;

(b) of a kind having a substantial individual value and being suitable for repeated use.

CHAPTER III

Special provisions

ARTICLE 5

No security shall normally be required in respect of temporary admission. In particular cases the Customs authorities may however require security where they deem it necessary to ensure recovery of such import duties and other sums as may be chargeable in the event of non-re-exportation or failure to comply with other prescribed conditions.
ARTICLE 6

Packings granted temporary admission shall be re-exported within six months from the date of importation in the case of packings imported filled and within three months from that date in the case of packings imported empty. These periods may be extended for valid reasons by the Customs authorities of the country of importation within the limits laid down by the legislation of that country.

ARTICLE 7

Packings granted temporary admission may be re-exported in one or several consignments, to any country, through any Customs office open to such operations, and such re-exportation shall not be confined to the Customs office of importation.

ARTICLE 8

Packings granted temporary admission shall not, even occasionally, be used within the country of importation except for the purpose of exportation of goods. In the case of packings imported filled, this restriction shall apply only as from the time when the packings have been emptied.

ARTICLE 9

Notwithstanding the requirement of re-exportation laid down by the present Convention, the re-exportation of badly damaged packings shall not be required, provided that the packings:

(a) are subjected to the import duties to which they are liable; or
(b) are abandoned free of all expense to the Exchequer of the country into which they were temporarily imported; or
(c) are destroyed, under official supervision, without expense to the Exchequer of the country into which they were temporarily imported;

as the Customs authorities may require.

When packings temporarily imported cannot be re-exported as a result of a seizure, other than a seizure made at the suit of private persons, the requirement of re-exportation shall be suspended for the duration of the seizure.
CHAPTER IV

Miscellaneous Provisions

ARTICLE 10

Any breach of the provisions of the present Convention, any substitution, false declaration or act having the effect of causing a person or an article improperly to benefit from the facilities provided for the present Convention, may render the offender liable in the country where the offence was committed to the penalties prescribed by the laws of that country.

ARTICLE 11

The provisions of the present Convention shall preclude neither the application of restrictions and controls imposed under national regulations on grounds of public morality, public security, hygiene or public health, or for veterinary or phytopathological considerations, nor the levy of dues chargeable by virtue of such regulations.

ARTICLE 12

For the purpose of the present Convention the territories of contracting parties which form a customs or economic union may be taken to be a single territory.

CHAPTER V

Final Provisions

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ARTICLE ..

The provisions of the present Convention set out the minimum facilities to be accorded. They do not prevent the application of greater facilities which certain contracting parties grant or may grant in future by unilateral provisions or in virtue of bilateral and multilateral agreements.

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ANNEX II

PRELIMINARY DRAFT CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF PACKINGS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE GROUP OF EXPERTS

PREAMBLE

CHAPTER I
Definitions

ARTICLE 1

For the purpose of this Convention:

(a) the term "packings" includes all articles used, or to be used, as packing in the state in which they are imported. It includes, in particular:

(i) holders used, or to be used, as external or internal coverings for goods;

(ii) holders on which goods are, or are to be, rolled, wound or attached;

* It excludes transport equipment, in particular "containers", as defined in Article 1 (b) of the Customs Convention on Containers done at Geneva on 18 May 1956;

(b) the term "import duties" means customs duties and all other duties and taxes payable on or in connexion with importation, and shall include all internal taxes and excise duties chargeable on imported goods, but shall not include fees and charges which are limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered and do not represent an indirect protection to domestic products or a taxation of imports for fiscal purposes;

(c) the term "temporary admission" means temporary importation free of import duties and free of import prohibitions and restrictions, subject to re-exportation;

(d) the term "filled", as applied to packings, means used in conjunction with other goods;

(e) the term "contained goods" means goods with which packings are filled;

(f) the term "person" shall mean both natural and legal persons.

* A different wording may be suggested by the ECE Transport Division.
CHAPTER II

Scope

ARTICLE 2

Temporary admission shall be granted to packings provided that they are identifiable at re-exportation, and that:

(a) if imported filled, they are declared as being for re-exportation empty or filled;

(b) if imported empty, they are declared as being for re-exportation filled;

such re-exportation to be effected by the person to whom the temporary admission facilities are granted.

ARTICLE 3

The present Convention does not modify the legislation of contracting parties regarding the assessment of import duties on contained goods.

ARTICLE 4

Each contracting party shall be free to limit temporary admission to packings:

(a) other than those imported on purchase, hire-purchase or under any similar contract, by a person established or resident in its territory;

(b) of a kind having a substantial individual value and being suitable for repeated use.

CHAPTER III

Special provisions

ARTICLE 5

Each contracting party undertakes wherever possible to dispense with the requirement of security in favour of an undertaking to re-export the packings in question. The Customs authorities may, however, require security where they deem it necessary to ensure recovery of such import duties and other sums as may be chargeable in the event of non-re-exportation or failure to comply with other prescribed conditions.
ARTICLE 6

Packings granted temporary admission shall be re-exported within six months from the date of importation in the case of packings imported filled and within three months from that date in the case of packings imported empty. These periods may be extended for valid reasons by the Customs authorities of the country of importation within the limits laid down by the legislation of that country.

ARTICLE 7

Packings granted temporary admission may be re-exported in one or several consignments, to any country, through any Customs office open to such operations, and such re-exportation shall not be confined to the Customs office of importation.

ARTICLE 8

Packings granted temporary admission shall not, even occasionally, be used within the country of importation except for the purpose of exportation of goods. In the case of packings imported filled, this restriction shall apply only as from the time when the packings have been emptied.

ARTICLE 9

Notwithstanding the requirement of re-exportation laid down by the present Convention, the re-exportation of badly damaged packings shall not be required, provided that the packings:

(a) are subjected to the import duties to which they are liable; or

(b) are abandoned free of all expense to the Exchequer of the country into which they were temporarily imported; or

(c) are destroyed, under official supervision, without expense to the Exchequer of the country into which they were temporarily imported;

as the Customs authorities may require.

When packings temporarily imported cannot be re-exported as a result of a seizure, other than a seizure made at the suit or private persons, the requirement of re-exportation shall be suspended for the duration of the seizure.
CHAPTER IV

Miscellaneous Provisions

ARTICLE 10

Any breach of the provisions of the present Convention, any substitution, false declaration or act having the effect of causing a person or an article improperly to benefit from the facilities provided for the present Convention, may render the offender liable in the country where the offence was committed to the penalties prescribed by the laws of that country.

ARTICLE 11

The provisions of the present Convention shall not preclude the application of restrictions and controls imposed under national regulations on grounds of public morality, public security, hygiene or public health, or for veterinary or phytopathological considerations.

ARTICLE 12

For the purposes of the present Convention the territories of contracting parties which form a customs or economic union may be taken to be a single territory.

CHAPTER V

Final Provisions

The provisions of the present Convention set out the minimum facilities to be accorded. They do not prevent the application of greater facilities which certain contracting parties grant or may grant in future by unilateral provisions or in virtue of bilateral and multilateral agreements.
Suggestion of the GATT Secretariat concerning a General Convention covering all Types of Professional Equipment

Even if it is agreed that, for practical reasons, film and television equipment should be dealt with in a special convention, the fact remains that it might be difficult to foresee at present what types of professional equipment would eventually be covered by a convention and, in any case, it would be open to question whether any practical definition might be found which would cover all such equipments and any all-embracing formula which would include whatever special documentation might be required to cover all particular cases. It might be in order to consider whether a general convention would not be a convenient solution; this convention might lay down the principle of allowing such equipment to be imported temporarily duty-free; the convention might provide for annexes which would list, as and when required, the types of professional equipment to which governments might agree, from time to time, to apply the treatment provided for in the body of the convention*.

Such a basic convention would have to contain the principle of permitting temporary importation, the security provisions and other general provisions. It would also contain procedural provisions for establishing annexes relating to the temporary importation of specified items in accordance with the terms of the basic convention. The annexes would become operative for any party to the convention, as soon as that party signs the annex, but no party would be under an obligation to extend the terms of the convention to a new batch of equipment, unless it wishes to do so.

Such a system appears to have the following advantages:

1. Only the basic convention would require formal acceptance; the annexes could be put into effect by signature.

2. It should be easier for many countries to accept the basic convention, if they know that they would be able to limit the scope of application of the principle in accordance with its particular interest.

* Attention is drawn to the fact that the techniques of a basic convention the scope of which is expanded by the successive addition of annexes has already been applied with success by the ECE in the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts done at Geneva on 20 March 1958 (UN Document E/ECE/324 - E/ECE/TRANS/505) and the General Agreement on Economic Relations for International Road Transport signed at Geneva on 17 March 1954 (UN Document E/ECE/186 - E/ECE/TRANS/460).
3. The acceptance of such a general convention would provide a legal basis for the application of a general temporary importation procedure, which does not yet exist in a number of countries; the acceptance of the various annexes would then become a matter of administration.

4. It would also provide for a uniform treatment of the various types of professional equipment whereas, if the case of different types of equipment is discussed at various times and perhaps, by different organizations, unnecessary differences of treatment might emerge and complicate the task of the Customs Administrations.

5. The products on which agreement can already be reached at the time of drafting of the basic convention could be added in one or more annexes.

5. Whenever agreement is reached that a new category of equipment should enjoy the privilege of temporary admission, all that would be required would be to list that equipment and include it in a new annex.

7. The system of annexes would not preclude the possibility of providing for special provisions or procedures appropriate to the case, such as the production of special import documents.

The basic convention might cover the following points:

1. **Definition of temporary importation**

2. **Undertaking to introduce a régime of temporary importation in accordance with this convention**

3. **Limitation of the obligation on the part of a government party to the convention to permit temporary importation to the products specified in the annexes signed by it**

Each of the annexes would deal with a particular set of problems. Special provisions could be included in each of the annexes relating to the particular group of items, e.g. for a specific "carnet" system or for special security provisions. Such provisions should, however, be consistent with the general principles laid down in the basic convention.

4. **Security provisions**

Among other things, it might be provided that the individual security (if required) could be replaced by a general guarantee system. (This would allow the introduction of a general security carnet system as envisaged by the CCC.)
5. Maintenance of more liberal provisions

The convention would make it clear that parties to it would be free to maintain or introduce more liberal provisions; if so desired, it might contain a recommendation that the requirement of security should be waived, as far as practicable, for the importation of some or all equipment covered by the convention and its annexes.

6. Procedure for the inclusion of new annexes

7. Settlement of disputes

8. Ratification and deposit of the agreement

9. Procedures for the entry into force of the annexes

10. Accession and withdrawal

11. Entry into force

12. Territorial application
APPENDIX I

GROUP OF EXPERTS AND OBSERVERS ON TEMPORARY DUTY-FREE
IMPORTATION OF PACKING MATERIALS AND CERTAIN
PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT

Chairman: Dr. O. Banes (Czechoslovakia)

Group of Experts

Mr. T.B. Audett (United States)  
M. Besseyre (France)  
M. G. Brigodo (Belgium)*  
M. Buyse (Belgium)*  
M. J. Etienne (Belgium)  
Mr. M.J. Fields (United States)*  
Mr. W.H. Foulkes (United Kingdom)  
M. J. Queloz (Switzerland)*  
M. K. Hauswirth (Switzerland)  
Mr. J.F. Mangia (Brazil)  
Mr. D.W. McGill (Canada)  
Mr. K. Metzen (Fed. Republic of Germany)  
Mr. S.G. Mier (United Kingdom)*  
Mr. H. Miyazaki (Japan)  
Mr. G. Sheen (Australia)  
Mr. R.L.M. Small (Brazil)*  
Mr. F. Stone (Canada)*  
Mr. L.P. Thomson (Australia)*  
Mr. A.L. van Exel (Kingdom of the Netherlands)

Observers

M. M. del Grosso (Italy)  
M. V. Fiorillo (Italy)  
M. Nestler (Customs Co-operation Council)  
Mme. Psimonos (International Chamber of Commerce)  
M. C. Aubert (International Chamber of Commerce)  
M. Touzelet (European Economic Community)  
M. Grippo (European Economic Community)

* Alternate