Significant changes have also taken place in the extent to which the trade of contracting parties is affected by bilateral arrangements. Bilateral trade arrangements have commonly, although not universally, been associated with the operation of systems of quantitative import restrictions of a discriminatory character. As the scope of liberalization of trade and the use of global rather than country quotas has increased, the scope for bilateral trade arrangements has decreased. Some contracting parties, moreover, have followed a purposeful policy of reducing and eliminating their reliance on bilateralism. These developments have been in the direction of the objectives of multilateralism and non-discrimination embodied in the General Agreement.

Change the end of paragraph 46 to read:

On the other hand, some European countries, for example, France, Germany and Austria have not completely extended OEEC liberalization. While in some cases imports from these sources are being licensed liberally, there are other cases where the trade of certain members of the outer-sterling area is being damaged by the continuation of discriminatory treatment of this kind.

47. Measures of liberalization of dollar imports and the increasing use of liberal licensing régimes by European countries have been mentioned elsewhere and, outside Europe, a number of countries have also, over the last few years, been reducing the discriminatory element in their import systems. Following the move to external convertibility at the end of 1958 various countries in Europe and elsewhere have taken action in the field of trade to reduce, and in some cases to eliminate the discriminatory elements in their import restrictions; Denmark and Norway, for example, eliminated all distinction between their dollar and EPU liberalization lists and Brazil combined the ACL (i.e. Hague Club) currencies and dollars in its auction systems.

48. By establishing external convertibility, the countries concerned have provided formally for the right of non-residents to convert their currencies into dollars. These countries thus ended the distinction that had existed for many years between their currencies and the currencies of the dollar countries - a distinction that had been at the root of discriminatory restrictions maintained by many contracting parties.

Add at end of paragraph 48:

The problem of discrimination is not confined, however, to those measures which have been justified in the past on currency grounds. The objective of the work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES in this field must be to secure the elimination of discrimination in all its forms.