

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

IC/W/40  
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Special Distribution

Intersessional Committee

## DECLARATION OF 10 MARCH 1955 ON THE CONTINUED APPLICATION OF SCHEDULES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT

### Signatures

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.