

along with the Committee. The Committee will hear representations from industrialists and businessmen. These arrangements should serve a useful purpose in providing valuable guidance to the Government in the formulation of trade policy.

### Subsection 2.—Tariff Relations with Other Countries

**The United Nations General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—Geneva, 1947.\***—Two years of preparation and study, including more than a year of international negotiations, culminated in a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade authenticated at Geneva by 23 countries on Oct. 30, 1947. The complete text of this Agreement has been published by the United Nations.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which includes twenty schedules of tariff concessions, was brought into force, provisionally, on Jan. 1, 1948, by the countries which have signed the Protocol of Provisional Application. This Protocol was signed before that date by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and the United States. Czechoslovakia signed on Mar. 20, 1948, followed by China on Apr. 21, South Africa on May 14, India on June 9, Norway on June 10, Southern Rhodesia on June 11, Burma, Ceylon and Lebanon on June 29 and Brazil, New Zealand, Pakistan and Syria on June 30. Chile requested an extension of six months beyond the deadline of June 30, 1948, before bringing the Agreement into force.

The new rates of duty have not yet become effective for several colonial areas. The provisions of the General Agreement, applicable to dependent territories of the United Kingdom, have been suspended pending renegotiation. In addition, the date new rates applicable to the Malayan Union become effective has yet to be announced. The Netherlands Government has brought the new rates applicable to its colonies into force. At the time of going to press Belgium expected the rates applicable to its colonies to be put into effect in the near future. The French Government has not yet announced the date the General Agreement will be applied to its overseas territories, including French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, French Oceania, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Indo-China, Madagascar, Martinique, New Caledonia, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon and Tunisia.

Concurrent with the negotiation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade the Preparatory Committee at Geneva formulated a Draft Charter which was further discussed at the World Trade Conference convened at Havana on Nov. 21, 1947. This Draft Charter formulated a code of international conduct in respect to commercial policy, commodity policy, restrictive business practices, employment, and development. Many of the provisions of the Draft Charter are incorporated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The latter includes a provision entitled "Relation of this Agreement to the Charter for an International Trade Organization". Under this provision, the signatories to the General Agreement undertake that, "pending their acceptance of such a Charter in accordance with their constitutional procedures", they will "observe to the fullest extent of their executive authority the general principles of the Draft Charter submitted to the (Havana) Conference by the Preparatory Committee". It is further provided that, at such time when the Charter enters into force, Article I and Part II of the General Agreement shall be superseded by the corresponding provisions of the Charter. At the First Session of the Contracting Parties held at Havana following

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