

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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CONTRACTING PARTIES  
Twenty-Second Session

## SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTH MEETING

### Corrigendum

Page 70

The second and third paragraphs of the statement of Mr. SWARUP (India) should be replaced by the following:

"In 1958, the CONTRACTING PARTIES had postponed consideration of the legal issues involved and practical problems were taken up in several Working Parties. Since then his delegation was happy to see that many of the then Associated Territories had become independent and were now represented in the GATT. His delegation had welcomed them in the GATT forum in the hope that, by their presence here, the contracting parties would be able to understand their problems better and they would be able to understand the problems of other developing countries. India was sympathetic to the problems of economic development of the Associated States. Mr. SWARUP recalled that, in the UNCTAD, in which the Associated States had participated, the developing countries had been able to evolve certain agreed views including the recommendation referred to by the representative of Brazil. Also relevant in this context was General Principle 8 of the Conference. In terms of the Convention, the Associated States previously enjoying preferences in one of the member States of the Community would now enjoy preference in the markets of all six. This enlargement of preferences for the Associated States was desirable but it was to be hoped that it would be taken to its logical conclusion, in accordance with the provisions of Principle 8 of UNCTAD, and extended to developing countries as a whole by all the industrialized countries.

"An interesting new concept had been introduced recently when the Common External Tariff on certain items of interest to the Associated States had been reduced. This was the provision of financial assistance to offset the loss of preferential trading opportunities. It might prove possible to extend compensation through financial assistance when similar situations arose. He hoped that the Working Party would be able to examine in detail this technique of compensating the developing countries for their losses arising out of the abridgement of their preferential advantages. In due course, the adequacy of the compensation provided by the recent suspension of duty on tea and tropical hardwoods could perhaps also be examined."

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