

5. The provisions of this Article shall extend to fees, charges, formalities and requirements imposed by governmental authorities in connection with importation and exportation, including those relating to :

- (a) Consular transactions, such as consular invoices and certificates ;
- (b) Quantitative restrictions ;
- (c) Licensing ;
- (d) Exchange control ;
- (e) Statistical services ;
- (f) Documents, documentation and certification ;
- (g) Analysis and inspection ; and
- (h) Quarantine, sanitation and fumigation.

Article 36

Marks of Origin

1. The Members recognize that in adopting and implementing laws and regulations relating to marks of origin, the difficulties and inconveniences which such measures may cause to the commerce and industry of exporting countries should be reduced to a minimum.

2. Each Member shall accord to the products of each other Member country treatment with regard to marking requirements no less favourable than the treatment accorded to like products of any third country.

3. Whenever administratively practicable, Members should permit required marks of origin to be affixed at the time of importation.

4. The laws and regulations of Members relating to the marking of imported products shall be such as to permit compliance without seriously damaging the products, or materially reducing their value, or unreasonably increasing their cost.

5. The Members agree to work in co-operation through the Organization towards the early elimination of unnecessary marking requirements. The Organization may study and recommend to Members measures directed to this end, including the adoption of schedules of general categories of products, in respect of which marking requirements operate to restrict trade to an extent disproportionate to any proper purpose to be served, and which shall not in any case be required to be marked to indicate their origin.

Article 35.

Paragraph 5.

While Article 35 does not cover the use of multiple rates of exchange as such, paragraphs 1 and 5 condemn the use of exchange taxes or fees as a device for implementing multiple currency practices ; if, however, a Member is using multiple currency exchange fees for balance of payments reasons with the approval of the International Monetary Fund, the provisions of paragraph 2 fully safeguard its position since that paragraph merely requires that the fees be eliminated at the earliest practicable date.