

- (c) Provisions of any inter-governmental commodity agreements which are necessary for protection of public morals or of human, animal, or plant life or health. Such provisions must not be inconsistent with the objectives of Chapters V and VI.
- (d) Any agreements relating solely to conservation of fisheries resources, migratory birds, and wild-life. Such agreements are subject to complaint by members.
- (e) Inter-governmental commodity agreements relating solely to equitable distribution of commodities in short supply which may be entered into directly—that is, without calling a study group or a commodity conference.
- (f) Commodity-control agreements relating solely to conservation of exhaustible natural resources which may be entered into without conforming to Section C of this Chapter.

CHAPTER VII.—THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

(Articles 71–91)

This chapter relates to the membership, general functions, and structure of the International Trade Organization, and the relationship of the Organization to the United Nations and its other specialized agencies.

SECTION A.—STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 71: Membership

Membership is not limited to entirely sovereign States. Territories (such, for instance, as Southern Rhodesia) which, though not politically independent, have complete autonomy in the conduct of their external commercial relations may also be Members of the Organization.

The original Members shall be those States or Customs Territories invited to the Havana Conference who agree to bring the Charter into force (see Article 103). Other States and Customs Territories may later apply for, and be granted, membership.

Provision is also made for the conference to determine the terms and conditions under which the rights and obligations of membership shall be extended to the Free Territory of Trieste, and Trust Territories and other special regimes established or administered by the United Nations.

While Germany and Japan are under military occupation there is provision for the Conference to determine, upon application by the competent authorities responsible for the control of these countries, the extent to which rights and obligations under the Charter shall be extended in respect of the trade of those territories.