

# TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

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JAARGANG 1963 Nr. 163

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A. TITEL

*Langlopende Regeling betreffende de internationale handel in  
katoenprodukten, met Bijlagen en Protocollen;  
Genève, 9 februari 1962*

B. TEKST <sup>1)</sup>

**Long-Term Arrangement regarding international  
trade in cotton textiles**

Recognizing the need to take co-operative and constructive action with a view to the development of world trade,

Recognizing further that such action should be designed to facilitate economic expansion and promote the development of less-developed countries possessing the necessary resources, such as raw materials and technical skills, by providing larger opportunities for increasing their exchange earnings from the sale in world markets of products which they can efficiently manufacture,

Noting, however, that in some countries situations have arisen which in the view of these countries, cause or threaten to cause "disruption" of the market for cotton textiles,

Desiring to deal with these problems in such a way as to provide growing opportunities for exports of these products, provided that the development of this trade proceeds in a reasonable and orderly manner so as to avoid disruptive effects in individual markets and on individual lines of production in both importing and exporting countries,

Determined, in carrying out these objectives, to have regard to the Declaration on Promotion of the Trade of Less-developed Countries adopted by Ministers at their meeting during the nineteenth session of the Contracting Parties in November 1961,

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<sup>1)</sup> De Franse tekst is niet afgedrukt.

The Participating Countries have agreed as follows:

### Article 1

In order to assist in the solution of the problems referred to in the preamble to this Arrangement, the participating countries are of the opinion that it may be desirable to apply, during the next few years, special practical measures of international co-operation which will assist in any adjustment that may be required by changes in the pattern of world trade in cotton textiles. They recognize, however, that the measures referred to above do not affect their rights and obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (hereinafter referred to as the GATT). They also recognize that, since these measures are intended to deal with the special problems of cotton textiles, they are not to be considered as lending themselves to application in other fields.

### Article 2

1. Those participating countries still maintaining restrictions inconsistent with the provisions of the GATT on imports of cotton textiles from other participating countries agree to relax those restrictions progressively each year with a view to their elimination as soon as possible.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 3, no participating country shall introduce new import restrictions, or intensify existing import restrictions, on cotton textiles, in so far as this would be inconsistent with its obligations under the GATT.

3. The participating countries at present applying import restrictions to cotton textiles imported from other participating countries undertake to expand access to their markets for such cotton textiles so as to reach, by the end of the period of validity of the present Arrangement, for the products remaining subject to restrictions at that date, taken as a whole, a level corresponding to the quotas opened in 1962 for such products, as increased by the percentage mentioned in Annex A.

Where bilateral arrangements exist, annual increases shall be determined within the framework of bilateral negotiations. It would, however, be desirable that each annual increase should correspond as closely as possible to one fifth of the overall increase.

4. The participating countries concerned shall administer their remaining restrictions on imports of cotton textiles from participating countries in an equitable manner and with due regard to the special needs and situation of the less-developed countries.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 above, if, during the licensing period preceding the entry into force of this

Arrangement, a specific basic quota is nil or negligible, the quota for the succeeding licensing period will be established at a reasonable level by the participating importing country concerned in consultation with the participating exporting country or countries concerned. Such consultation would normally take place within the framework of the bilateral negotiations referred to in paragraph 3 above.

6. Participating countries shall, as far as possible, eliminate import restrictions on the importation, under a system of temporary importation for re-export after processing, of cotton textiles originating in other participating countries.

7. The participating countries shall notify the Cotton Textiles Committee as early as possible, and in any case not less than one month before the beginning of the licensing period, of the details of any quota or import restriction referred to in this Article.

### Article 3

1. If imports from a participating country or countries into another participating country of certain cotton textile products not subject to import restrictions should cause or threaten to cause disruption in the market of the importing country, that country may request the participating country or countries whose exports of such products are, in the judgement of the importing country, causing or threatening to cause market disruption to consult with a view to removing or avoiding such disruption. In its request the importing country will, at its discretion, indicate the specific level at which it considers that exports of such products should be restrained, a level which shall not be lower than the one indicated in Annex B. The request shall be accompanied by a detailed, factual statement of the reasons and justification for the request; the requesting country shall communicate the same information to the Cotton Textiles Committee at the same time.

2. In critical circumstances, where an undue concentration of imports during the period specified in paragraph 3 below would cause damage difficult to repair, the requesting participating country may, until the end of the period, take the necessary temporary measures to limit the imports referred to in paragraph 1 above from the country or countries concerned.

3. If, within a period of sixty days after the request has been received by the participating exporting country or countries, there has been no agreement either on the request for export restraint or on any alternative solution, the requesting participating country may decline to accept imports for retention from the participating country or countries referred to in paragraph 1 above of the cotton textile products causing or threatening to cause market disruption, at a level higher than that specified in Annex B, in respect of the period

starting on the day when the request was received by the participating exporting country.

4. In order to avoid administrative difficulties in enforcing a given level of restraint on cotton textiles subject to measures taken under this Article, the participating countries agree that there should be a reasonable degree of flexibility in the administration of these measures. Where restraint is exercised for more than one product the participating countries agree that the agreed level for any one product may be exceeded by 5 per cent provided that the total exports subject to restraint do not exceed the aggregate level for all products so restrained on the basis of a common unit of measurement to be determined by the participating countries concerned.

5. If participating countries have recourse to the measures envisaged in this Article, they shall, in introducing such measures, seek to avoid damage to the production and marketing of the exporting country and shall co-operate with a view to agreeing on suitable procedures, particularly as regards goods which have been, or which are about to be, shipped.

6. A participating country having recourse to the provisions of this Article shall keep under review the measures taken under this Article with a view to their relaxation and elimination as soon as possible. It will report from time to time, and in any case once a year, to the Cotton Textiles Committee on the progress made in the relaxation or elimination of such measures. Any participating country maintaining measures under this Article shall afford adequate opportunity for consultation to any participating country or countries affected by such measures.

7. Participating importing countries may report the groups or categories to be used for statistical purposes to the Cotton Textiles Committee. The participating countries agree that measures envisaged in this Article should only be resorted to sparingly, and should be limited to the precise products or precise groups or categories of products causing or threatening to cause market disruption, taking full account of the agreed objectives set out in the preamble to this Arrangement. Participating countries shall seek to preserve a proper measure of equity where market disruption is caused or threatened by imports from more than one participating country and when resort to the measures envisaged in this Article is unavoidable.

#### Article 4

Nothing in this Arrangement shall prevent the application of mutually acceptable arrangements on other terms not inconsistent with the basic objectives of this Arrangement. The participating countries shall keep the Cotton Textiles Committee fully informed of

such arrangements, or the parts thereof, which have a bearing on the operation of this Arrangement.

#### Article 5

The participating countries shall take steps to ensure, by the exchange of information, including statistics on imports and exports when requested, and by other practical means, the effective operation of this Arrangement.

#### Article 6

The participating countries agree to avoid circumvention of this Arrangement by trans-shipment or re-routing, substitution of directly competitive textiles and action by non-participants. In particular, they agree on the following measures:

##### (a) *Trans-shipment*

The participating importing and exporting countries agree to collaborate with a view to preventing circumvention of this Arrangement by trans-shipment or re-routing and to take appropriate administrative action to avoid such circumvention. In cases where a participating country has reason to believe that imports shipped to it from another participating country and purporting to have originated in that country did not originate there, it may request that country to consult with it with a view to assisting in the determination of the real origin of the goods.

##### (b) *Substitution of directly competitive textiles*

It is not the intention of the participating countries to broaden the scope of this Arrangement beyond cotton textiles but, when there exists a situation or threat of market disruption in an importing country in terms of Article 3, to prevent the circumvention of this Arrangement by the deliberate substitution for cotton of directly competitive fibres. Accordingly, if the importing participating country concerned has reason to believe that imports of products in which this substitution has taken place have increased abnormally, that is that this substitution has taken place solely in order to circumvent the provisions of this Arrangement, that country may request the exporting country concerned to investigate the matter and to consult with it with a view to reaching agreement upon measures designed to prevent such circumvention. Such request shall be accompanied by a detailed, factual statement of the reasons and justification for the request. Failing agreement in the consultation within sixty days of such request, the importing participating country may decline to accept imports of the products concerned as provided for in Article 3 and, at the same time, any of the participating countries concerned may refer the matter to the Cotton Textiles Committee which shall make such recommendations to the parties concerned as may be appropriate.

(c) *Non-participants*

The participating countries agree that, if it proves necessary to resort to the measures envisaged in Article 3 above, the participating importing country or countries concerned shall take steps to ensure that the participating country's exports against which such measures are taken shall not be restrained more severely than the exports of any country not participating in this Arrangement which are causing, or threatening to cause, market disruption. The participating importing country or countries concerned will give sympathetic consideration to any representations from participating exporting countries to the effect that this principle is not being adhered to or that the operation of this Arrangement is frustrated by trade with countries not party to this Arrangement. If such trade is frustrating the operation of this Arrangement, the participating countries shall consider taking such action as may be consistent with their law to prevent such frustration.

Article 7

1. In view of the safeguards provided for in this Arrangement the participating countries shall, as far as possible, refrain from taking measures which may have the effect of nullifying the objectives of this Arrangement.

2. If a participating country finds that its interests are being seriously affected by any such measure taken by another participating country, that country may request the country applying such measure to consult with a view to remedying the situation.

3. If the participating country so requested fails to take appropriate remedial action within a reasonable length of time, the requesting participating country may refer the matter to the Cotton Textiles Committee which shall promptly discuss such matter and make such comments to the participating countries as it considers appropriate. Such comments would be taken into account should the matter subsequently be brought before the Contracting Parties under the procedures of Article XXIII of the GATT.

Article 8

The Cotton Textiles Committee, as established by the Contracting Parties at their nineteenth session, shall be composed of representatives of the countries party to this Arrangement and shall fulfil the responsibilities provided for it in this Arrangement.

(a) The Committee shall meet from time to time to discharge its functions. It will undertake studies on trade in cotton textiles as the participating countries may decide. It will collect the statistical and other information necessary for the discharge of its functions and will be empowered to request the participating countries to furnish such information.

(b) Any case of divergence of view between the participating countries as to the interpretation or application of this Arrangement may be referred to the Committee for discussion.

(c) The Committee shall review the operation of this Arrangement once a year and report to the Contracting Parties. The review during the third year shall be a major review of this Arrangement in the light of its operation in the preceding years.

(d) The Committee shall meet not later than one year before the expiry of this Arrangement, in order to consider whether the Arrangement should be extended, modified or discontinued.

#### Article 9

For purposes of this Arrangement the expression "cotton textiles" includes yarns, piece-goods, made-up articles, garments, and other textile manufactured products, in which cotton represents more than 50 per cent (by weight) of the fibre content, with the exception of hand-loom fabrics of the cottage industry.

#### Article 10

For the purposes of this Arrangement, the term "disruption" refers to situations of the kind described in the Decision of the Contracting Parties of 19 November 1960, the relevant extract from which is reproduced in Annex C.

#### Article 11

1. This Arrangement is open for acceptance, by signature or otherwise, to governments parties to the GATT or having provisionally acceded to that Agreement, provided that if any such government maintains restrictions on the import of cotton textiles from other participating countries, that government shall, prior to its accepting this Arrangement, agree with the Cotton Textiles Committee on the percentage by which it will undertake to increase the quotas other than those maintained under Article XII or Article XVIII of the GATT.

2. Any government which is not party to the GATT or has not acceded provisionally to the GATT may accede to this Arrangement on terms to be agreed between that government and the participating countries. These terms would include a provision that any government which is not a party to the GATT must undertake, on acceding to this Arrangement, not to introduce new import restrictions or intensify existing import restrictions, on cotton textiles, insofar as such action would, if that government had been a party to the GATT, be inconsistent with its obligations thereunder.

## Article 12

1. This Arrangement shall enter into force on 1 October 1962 subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 below.

2. The countries which have accepted this Arrangement shall, upon request of one or more of them, meet within one week prior to 1 October 1962 and, at that meeting, if a majority of these countries so decide, the provisions of paragraph 1 above may be modified.

## Article 13

Any participating country may withdraw from this Arrangement upon the expiration of sixty days from the day on which written notice of such withdrawal is received by the Executive Secretary of GATT.

## Article 14

This Arrangement shall remain in force for five years.

## Article 15

The Annexes to this Arrangement constitute an integral part of this Arrangement.

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**Annex A**

For purposes of Article 2 the percentages referred to in paragraph 3 thereof shall be:

For Austria .....	95	per cent
For Denmark .....	15	" "
For European Economic Community .....	88	" "
For Norway .....	15	" "
For Sweden .....	15	" "

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**Annex B**

1. (a) The level below which imports or exports of cotton textile products causing or threatening to cause market disruption may not be restrained under the provisions of Article 3 shall be the level of actual imports or exports of such products during the twelve-month period terminating three months preceding the month in which the request for consultation is made.

(b) Where a bilateral agreement on the yearly level of restraint exists between participating countries concerned covering the twelve-



month period referred to in paragraph (a), the level below which imports of cotton textile products causing or threatening to cause market disruption may not be restrained under the provisions of Article 3 shall be the level provided for in the bilateral agreement in lieu of the level of actual imports or exports during the twelve-month period referred to in paragraph (a).

Where the twelve-month period referred to in paragraph (a) overlaps in part with the period covered by the bilateral agreement, the level shall be:

(i) the level provided for in the bilateral agreement, or the level of actual imports or exports, whichever is higher, for the months where the period covered by the bilateral agreement and the twelve-month period referred to in paragraph (a) overlap; and

(ii) the level of actual imports or exports for the months where no overlap occurs.

2. Should the restraint measures remain in force for another twelve-month period, the level for that period shall not be lower than the level specified for the preceding twelve-month period, increased by 5 per cent. In exceptional cases, where it is extremely difficult to apply the level referred to above, a percentage between 5 and 0 may be applied in the light of market conditions in the importing country and other relevant factors after consultation with the exporting country concerned.

3. Should the restraining measures remain in force for further periods, the level for each subsequent twelve-month period shall not be lower than the level specified for the preceding twelve-month period, increased by 5 per cent.

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### Annex C

*Extract from the Contracting Parties' Decision of 19 November 1960*

"These situations (market disruption) generally contain the following elements in combination:

(i) a sharp and substantial increase or potential increase of imports of particular products from particular sources;

(ii) these products are offered at prices which are substantially below those prevailing for similar goods of comparable quality in the market of the importing country;

(iii) there is serious damage to domestic producers or threat thereof;

(iv) the price differentials referred to in paragraph (ii) above do not arise from governmental intervention in the fixing or formation of prices or from dumping practices.

In some situations other elements are also present and the enumeration above is not, therefore, intended as an exhaustive definition of market disruption."

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### Annex D

For the purposes of applying Article 9, the following list of the groups or sub-groups of the SITC is suggested. This list is illustrative and should not be considered as being exhaustive.

	SITC Rev.	BTN
I Cotton yarns and fabrics	651.3	55.05
	.4	.06
	652	.07
		.08
		.09
		58.04 A
II Cotton made-up articles and special fabrics	ex 653.7	ex 46.02
	ex 654	ex 58.01-03
	ex 655	ex 58.05-10
	ex 656	ex 59.01-17
	ex 657	ex 60.01
		ex 62.01-05
		ex 65.01-02
III Cotton clothing	ex 841	ex 60.02-06
		ex 61.01-11
		ex 65.03-07

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### Annex E

#### *Interpretative Notes*

##### 1. Ad Article 3, paragraph 3

In Canada, there is no legislation whereby imports may be limited in a precise quantitative manner as envisaged in this paragraph. The provision available for limiting imports in order to avoid injury or

a threat of injury to a domestic industry is contained in Section 40 A (7) (c) of the Customs Act which authorizes the application of special values for duty purposes. These special values cannot be used to achieve a precise level of imports. Accordingly, the participating countries recognize that, should Canada find it necessary to take action to limit imports pursuant to this Arrangement, it would not be in a position to ensure that imports would not fall below the minimum level as defined in this paragraph.

## 2. *Ad Article 9*

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 9 any country which is applying a criterion based on value will be free to continue to use that criterion for the purposes of Article 9.

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### **Protocol relating to the reservation attached by the Government of Canada to its acceptance of the Long-Term Arrangement**

The Government of Canada, in accordance with the procedure which was agreed by the Cotton Textiles Committee at its meeting from 29 January to 9 February 1962 and which is set out in paragraphs 32 and 33 of the Record of Understandings reached at that meeting, has attached a reservation to its acceptance of this Arrangement in the following terms:

"In accordance with the procedure agreed by the Cotton Textiles Committee, the Canadian Government enters a reservation to the effect that Canada, as a country which complies with the criteria:

(i) that in the decade preceding the entry into force of the Arrangement it had experienced a substantial contraction in its cotton textile industry, and

(ii) that it was importing a substantial volume of cotton textiles, in particular from the less-developed countries and territories and Japan, in relation to its own production of cotton textiles,

accepts no obligation to increase automatically, under the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Annex B of the Arrangement, access to the Canadian market for each item subject to restraint.

"It is nevertheless the intention of the Canadian Government to continue to pursue a policy which, while avoiding disruption of the Canadian market for sensitive cotton textile items, will permit an orderly expansion of the trade in cotton textiles on fair and reasonable terms when market conditions in Canada warrant such increases."

The other parties to this Arrangement have accepted the Canadian reservation and have agreed that the reservation should be included in a Protocol annexed to this Arrangement.

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**Protocol relating to the reservation attached by the Government  
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
to its acceptance of the Long-Term Arrangement**

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in accordance with the procedure which was agreed by the Cotton Textiles Committee at its meeting from 29 January to 9 February 1962 and which is set out in paragraphs 32 and 33 of the Record of Understandings reached at that meeting, has attached a reservation to its acceptance of this Arrangement. The acceptance, together with the reservation, is in the following terms:

"I have to inform you, on the instructions of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept the Long-Term Arrangement for cotton textiles drawn up by the Cotton Textiles Committee at its meeting in Geneva from 29 January to 9 February 1962. This acceptance of the Arrangement is in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only and it is not intended by virtue of this acceptance that the rights and obligations of the Government of the United Kingdom under the Arrangement shall apply in respect of any non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which they are responsible.

"In accordance with the procedure agreed by the Cotton Textiles Committee, I am instructed to enter a reservation to the effect that the United Kingdom, as a country which complies with the criteria:

(i) that in the decade preceding the entry into force of the Arrangement it has experienced a substantial contraction in its cotton textile industry, and

(ii) that it is importing a substantial volume of cotton textiles, in particular from the less-developed countries and territories and Japan, in relation to its own production of cotton textiles, accepts no obligation to increase access to the United Kingdom market under the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 2 and paragraphs 2 and 3 of Annex B of the Arrangement."

The United Kingdom reservation has been accepted by all the other parties to the Arrangement, except the Government of Pakistan, which has declared that it is unable to accept the reservation.

Notwithstanding the procedures set out in paragraph 33 of the Record of Understandings reached by the Cotton Textiles Committee during its meeting from 29 January to 9 February 1962, the other parties to the Arrangement accept the United Kingdom's acceptance of the Arrangement and the reservation as being valid while taking note of the declaration of Pakistan in this connexion.

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For the Argentine Republic:

For the Commonwealth of Australia:

For the Republic of Austria:

For the Kingdom of Belgium:

For the United States of Brazil:

For the Union of Burma:

For the Kingdom of Cambodia:

For Canada:

For Ceylon:

For the Republic of Chile:

For the Republic of Cuba:

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

For the Kingdom of Denmark:

For the Dominican Republic:

For the Republic of Finland:

For the French Republic:

For the Federal Republic of Germany:

For Ghana:

For the Kingdom of Greece:

For the Republic of Haiti:

For India:

For the Republic of Indonesia:

For Israel:

For the Republic of Italy:

**For Japan:**

**For the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg:**

**For the Federation of Malaya:**

**For Mexico:**

**For the Kingdom of the Netherlands:**

**For New Zealand:**

**For the Republic of Nicaragua:**

**For the Federation of Nigeria:**

**For the Kingdom of Norway:**

**For Pakistan:**

**For Peru:**

**For the Polish People's Republic:**

**For the Portuguese Republic:**

For the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:

For Sierra Leone:

For the Republic of South Africa:

For Spain:

For the Kingdom of Sweden:

For the Swiss Confederation:

For Tanganyika:

For the Republic of Tunisia:

For the Republic of Turkey:

For the United Arab Republic:

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

For the United States of America:

For the Republic of Uruguay:

For the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia:

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**E. BEKRACHTIGING**

In overeenstemming met artikel 11, eerste lid, der Regeling en met een vanwege GATT terzake gedaan advies hebben de volgende Staten ter kennis van de Uitvoerend Secretaris van de Verdragsluitende Partijen bij GATT gebracht, dat zij de Regeling aanvaarden:

het Verenigd Koninkrijk van Groot-Brittannië en Noord-Ierland <sup>1)</sup> .....	27 juni 1962
Canada <sup>2)</sup> .....	23 augustus 1962
Pakistan <sup>3)</sup> .....	21 september 1962
de Verenigde Staten van Amerika ....	26 september 1962
het Verenigd Koninkrijk van Groot-Brittannië en Noord-Ierland (voor Hongkong) <sup>1)</sup> .....	27 september 1962
België <sup>4)</sup> .....	28 september 1962
de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland <sup>4)</sup> <sup>6)</sup> ....	28 september 1962
Frankrijk <sup>4)</sup> .....	28 september 1962
Israël .....	28 september 1962
Italië <sup>4)</sup> <sup>5)</sup> .....	28 september 1962
Japan <sup>6)</sup> .....	28 september 1962
Luxemburg <sup>4)</sup> .....	28 september 1962
het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden (voor Nederland en Suriname) <sup>4)</sup> .....	28 september 1962
India .....	29 september 1962
Portugal (voor de in Europa gelegen gebieden) .....	29 september 1962
Denemarken .....	1 oktober 1962
Noorwegen .....	1 oktober 1962
Spanje .....	1 oktober 1962
Zweden .....	1 oktober 1962
Oostenrijk .....	24 oktober 1962
Australië .....	21 november 1962

<sup>1)</sup> Onder het voorbehoud vervat in het in rubriek B hierboven afgedrukte Protocol betreffende het Britse voorbehoud.

<sup>2)</sup> Onder het voorbehoud vervat in het in rubriek B hierboven afgedrukte Protocol betreffende het Canadese voorbehoud.

<sup>3)</sup> Voor het bezwaar van Pakistan tegen het Britse voorbehoud zie het in rubriek B hierboven afgedrukte Protocol betreffende dit voorbehoud.

<sup>4)</sup> Onder de volgende verklaring: „Lorsque les obligations découlant du Traité instituant la Communauté Economique Européenne et relatives à l'instauration progressive d'une politique commerciale commune le rendront nécessaire, des négociations seront ouvertes dans le plus bref délai possible afin d'apporter au présent Accord toutes modifications utiles.”.

Naar aanleiding van de aanvaarding van de Regeling door de Lid-Staten van de Europese Economische Gemeenschap heeft de Commissie van genoemde Gemeenschap op 28 september 1962 het volgende ter kennis gebracht van de Uitvoerend Secretaris van de Verdragsluitende Partijen bij GATT: „Les Etats

membres de la Communauté Economique Européenne vous ayant notifié leur acceptation, il m'est particulièrement agréable de vous faire connaître que la Commission de la CEE, qui a participé aux travaux qui ont conduit à cet Accord, prendra, en ce qui la concerne et dans le cadre des attributions qui lui sont conférées par le Traité, toutes dispositions utiles pour assurer le bon fonctionnement de l'Accord."

<sup>5)</sup> Onder voorbehoud van bekrachtiging.

<sup>6)</sup> Onder de volgende verklaring d.d. 2 oktober 1962: „In connexion with the statements attached to the notes by the Governments of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Kingdom of the Netherlands dated 27 September 1962, informing the acceptance of the Long-Term Arrangement by these Governments, only such modifications should be introduced thereby to the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement as those of procedural nature which do not affect the basic rights and obligations of the participating countries under the Long-Term Arrangement."

Een soortgelijke verklaring d.d. 5 oktober 1962 is afgelegd met betrekking tot de door de Regeringen van Frankrijk en Luxemburg afgelegde verklaringen.

#### F. TOETREDING

In overeenstemming met artikel 11, lid 2, der Regeling hebben de volgende Staten ter kennis van de Uitvoerend Secretaris van de Verdragsluitende Partijen bij GATT gebracht, dat zij tot de Regeling toetreden:

de Verenigde Arabische Republiek	....	1 oktober 1962
Mexico	.....	11 december 1962
Columbia <sup>1)</sup>	.....	30 januari 1963

<sup>1)</sup> Toetreding ad referendum.

#### G. INWERKINGTREDING

De bepalingen van de Regeling zijn ingevolge artikel 12, eerste lid, op 1 oktober 1962 in werking getreden voor de Staten die haar op die datum zonder voorbehoud van bekrachtiging hebben aanvaard of tot haar zijn togetreden.

Wat het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden betreft, zijn zij eveneens op 1 oktober 1962 voor Nederland en Suriname in werking getreden.

Voor Oostenrijk, Australië en Mexico zijn zij onderscheidenlijk op 24 oktober, 21 november en 11 december 1962 in werking getreden.

#### J. GEGEVENS

De onderhavige Regeling is opgesteld tijdens de van 29 januari tot 9 februari 1962 te Genève gehouden bijeenkomst van het „Cotton Textiles Committee", welk Comité op 21 juli 1961 in het kader van GATT was ingesteld (zie „Basic Instruments and Selected Documents" van GATT, tiende supplement, blz. 18 e.v.). Het „Record of understandings", bereikt door het Comité tijdens zijn bijeenkomst te Genève, is afgedrukt in „Basic Instruments and Selected Documents" van GATT, elfde supplement, blz. 36 e.v.

Voor de op 30 oktober 1947 te Genève tot stand gekomen Algemene Overeenkomst betreffende Tarieven en Handel (GATT) zie, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1956, 29.

Van het op 25 maart 1957 te Rome gesloten Verdrag tot oprichting van de Europese Economische Gemeenschap, naar welke Gemeenschap wordt verwezen in noot 4 bij rubriek E hierboven, is de Nederlandse tekst geplaatst in *Trb.* 1957, 91. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1962, 104.

In overeenstemming met artikel 60, lid 2, der Grondwet en artikel 24, eerste lid, van het Statuut voor het Koninkrijk is de onderhavige Regeling medegedeeld aan de Eerste en de Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal en aan de Staten van Suriname bij brieven van 31 juli 1962 (*Bijl. Hand.* II 1961/62 — 6790 (R 292), nr. 1).

Uitgegeven de eenentwintigste oktober 1963.

*De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken a.i.,*  
V. G. M. MARIJNEN.