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In accordance with Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 354/83 of 1 February 1983 concerning the opening to the public of the historical archives of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community (OJ L 43, 15.2.1983, p. 1), as amended by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1700/2003 of 22 September 2003 (OJ L 243, 27.9.2003, p. 1), this file is open to the public. Where necessary, classified documents in this file have been declassified in conformity with Article 5 of the aforementioned regulation.

In Übereinstimmung mit der Verordnung (EWG, Euratom) Nr. 354/83 des Rates vom 1. Februar 1983 über die Freigabe der historischen Archive der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft und der Europäischen Atomgemeinschaft (ABl. L 43 vom 15.2.1983, S. 1), geändert durch die Verordnung (EG, Euratom) Nr. 1700/2003 vom 22. September 2003 (ABl. L 243 vom 27.9.2003, S. 1), ist diese Datei der Öffentlichkeit zugänglich. Soweit erforderlich, wurden die Verschlussachen in dieser Datei in Übereinstimmung mit Artikel 5 der genannten Verordnung freigegeben.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(73) 2117 Final

Brussels, 13 December 1973

PROPOSAL FOR A

REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a
Community tariff quota for certain textile products
originating in Yugoslavia

PROPOSAL FOR A

REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

opening tariff preferences for certain textile products
originating in Yugoslavia

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. In its offer on generalized preferences the Community has in principle restricted the grant of preferences on cotton textile products and on substitute products to developing countries which have signed the Long-term Arrangement on International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA).

It took the view, however, that preferences for these products can also be granted to countries which have not signed the LTA, provided such countries enter into commitments towards the Community which are similar to those obtaining under the Arrangement.

2. An Agreement on trade in cotton textiles¹ was concluded by Yugoslavia and the EEC on 18 April 1973 for a period of one year beginning on 1 January 1973. Under the Agreement Yugoslavia undertakes, inter alia, to take appropriate measures to ensure that exports of its cotton textiles

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¹ OJ No L 182, 5 July 1973, p 2.

to the Community do not exceed certain fixed quantities. It is provided that the Agreement will be extended for one year if neither of the Parties has demanded it one month before its expiry.

3. The commitments towards the Community entered into by Yugoslavia pursuant to the Agreement have been considered similar to those of the LTA. Community generalized preferences for cotton textiles and substitute products have therefore been extended to Yugoslavia until 31 December 1973, in accordance with the arrangements set out in Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 2171/73 and 2172/73 of 8 August 1973¹.

4. Since the Long-term Arrangement on Cotton Textiles will expire on 31 December 1973 following a three-month extension, the Commission considers that preferences for cotton textiles and substitute products need to be governed by transitional arrangements after that date. Such transitional arrangements in respect of countries receiving preferences for cotton textiles and substitute products could take the form of maintaining the status quo; thus the Community remains willing to continue granting them preferential treatment for these products, so long as those countries maintain the same commitments as before towards the Community².

5. For Yugoslavia the Commission feels that the same procedure should apply, so long as that country maintains the same commitments as before vis-a-vis the Community under the Agreement concluded on 18 April 1973 the extension of which for one year is envisaged.

¹ OJ No C 224, 13 August 1973, pp 11 and 17.

² See the Explanatory Memorandum to the Commission's proposals and communications to the Council concerning the application in 1974 of generalized tariff preferences for manufactures and semi-finished products exported by developing countries: COM(71) 1800 final, 24 October 1973 (pp 9 and 10).

6. Accordingly the Commission proposes that Yugoslavia should continue to receive generalized preferences for cotton textiles and substitute products, after 1 January 1974, in accordance with the arrangements contained in the draft Regulations annexed hereto and summarized below:

- (a) The generalized tariff preferences for cotton textiles and substitute products are granted to Yugoslavia for the whole of 1974 as decided by the Council and for the other recipients of such preferences.
- (b) The provisions of the Regulations are identical to those of the abovementioned Regulations opening tariff preferences for 1973 for Yugoslav textile products. There will be separate ceilings for Yugoslavia at zero duty for these products. These ceilings are not available to the other beneficiary developing countries; on the other hand, the ceilings available to the other countries are not available to Yugoslavia.
- (c) The ceilings opened for Yugoslavia are so calculated as to bring about a 50% increase over those applicable in 1973 to the Community of Six. These ceilings may not, however, be lower than 10% nor higher than 100% of Yugoslav exports to the Community in 1968 (reckoned as 50% of annual figures).

For the few products which were not exported in 1968 there are special arrangements, as in the abovementioned Regulations now in force.

PROPOSAL FOR A
REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of
a Community tariff quota for certain textile products originating
in Yugoslavia

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,
and in particular Article 113 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas within the framework of UNCTAD the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on finished and semi-finished products originating in developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer covers, generally speaking, all finished and semi-finished products falling within Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature and originating in developing countries;

Whereas, however, in respect of cotton textile products covered by the Long-term Agreement on International Trade in Cotton Textiles¹, the offer made by the Community lays down that the preferences, in the form of duty-free ceilings, will be granted to the countries benefiting from generalized preferences which are signatories to the Long-term Agreement or possibly to those countries benefiting from generalized preferences which undertake in respect of the Community commitments similar to those existing under that Agreement and for its duration; whereas, having particular regard to the relation which Article 6 of the Long-term Agreement establishes between cotton products and substitute products, it appears justified in these circumstances and by virtue of the fact that a total suspension of customs duties is involved in the same scheme as that described above those substitute textile products given in the conditional list of partial and limited reductions of customs duties deposited with GATT by the Community during the last series of tariff negotiations;

¹ OJ No L 225, 12 October 1970, p 29.

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stipulating that the Community drew up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, more, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, which being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted inter alia with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the associated countries following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, moreover, an overall policy of development cooperation on a world-wide scale should be implemented comprising in particular the improvements of generalized preferences with the aim of achieving a steady increase in imports of manufactured goods from the developing countries; whereas this aim is consistent with the conclusions of the Conference of the Heads of State or of Government of the Member States and the States acceding to the European Communities, held in Paris from 19 to 21 October 1972;

Whereas under Protocol No 23 to the Act Concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties¹, the new Member States must apply the generalized tariff preference scheme beginning on 1 January 1974; whereas the calculation of basic and additional amounts must take account of the participation of the new Member States in the scheme;

¹OJ No L 73, 27 March 1973, p.14

Whereas for the various categories of textile products in question Council Regulation (EEC) No ¹ of December 19 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain textile products originating in developing countries and Council Regulation (EEC) No ² of December establishing preferential tariffs in respect of certain textile products originating in developing countries put into effect the above-mentioned offer for 1974 in favour of those developing countries satisfying the conditions outlined above and listed in Annex B to those Regulations; whereas this measure was taken on a provisional basis, the Commission having assumed that the countries concerned would ensure that equivalent objectives were respected, at least during 1974; whereas Yugoslavia for its part has entered into commitments similar to those made under the Long-term Agreement; whereas Yugoslavia should, therefore, also be granted the benefit to tariff preferences for the above-mentioned textile products and also for 1974; whereas, in order not to affect the advantages which the present beneficiaries enjoy for the like products, separate ceilings at zero duty should be opened exclusively for products originating in Yugoslavia; whereas each of these ceilings should under normal conditions be equal to the maximum amount fixed by Regulations (EEC) No and (EEC) No for corresponding products, with a lower limit of 10% and an upper limit of 100% of the quantities of the class of products in question exported from Yugoslavia to the Community in 1968; whereas these ceilings must be adjusted in order to take account of certain special cases where there are no deliveries from Yugoslavia;

Whereas, therefore, in respect of each of the classes of products listed in the Annex to this Regulation, the Community should until 31 December 1974 allow duty-free imports up to the Community ceilings indicated opposite each of those classes; whereas the benefit of these tariff quotas should be granted only for products originating in Yugoslavia, and the origin of the goods should be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68³

¹ OJ No L

² OJ No L

³ OJ No L 148, 28 June 1968, p.1.

of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods;

Whereas in the event these objectives may be attained by a method of administration based on the charging at Community level of imports of the products in question against the ceilings as and when the products are presented for customs clearance under cover of declarations that they have been entered into consumption accompanied by a certificate of origin whereas this form of administration should make it possible to reintroduce Common Customs Tariff duties as soon as the ceilings have been reached at Community level;

Whereas this form of administration requires close and particularly rapid collaboration between the Member States and the Commission, and the Commission must in particular be able to follow the extent to which charges are made in respect of the ceilings and inform the Member States thereof; whereas this collaboration must be sufficiently close for the Commission to be able to take adequate measures to reintroduce the Common Customs Tariff duties;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1974, subject to Articles 2 and 4(2), the Common Customs Tariff duties and the customs duties of the new Member States on the products listed in the Annex shall be totally suspended for Community ceilings up to the volume in metric tons indicated in column 3 opposite each of those products.

However, Ireland is authorized to apply quota duties equal to the duties which it applies to imports of the same products from Member States other than the United Kingdom.

2. The benefit of the suspension referred to in paragraph 1 is granted only for products originating in Yugoslavia. For the purpose of this Regulation the origin of the goods shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EE) No 802/63.

Article 2

As soon as the ceilings indicated in column 3 of the Annex have been reached at Community level, the Common Customs Tariff duties may be reintroduced at any time on imports of products originating in Yugoslavia, until the end of the period specified in Article 1(1).

Article 3

1. Imports of the products in question shall be actually charged against the Community ceilings as and when the products are presented for customs clearance under declarations that they have been entered into consumption, accompanied by a certificate of origin pursuant to the rules laid down in Article 1(2).

2. Goods may be charged against a ceiling only if the certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 1 is submitted before the date on which the levying of duties is reintroduced.

3. The extent to which the ceilings have actually been used up shall be ascertained at a Community level on the basis of imports charged in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 4

1. The Commission, in close collaboration with the Member States, shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the above provisions are applied.

2. The Commission shall, by means of a Regulation, reintroduce the levying of Common Customs Tariff duties in respect of Yugoslavia, in accordance with Article 2.

Article 5

The Member States shall regularly inform the Commission of imports which are actually charged against the Community ceilings provided for in Article 1(1).

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 8 August 1973

For the Council
The President
I. NØRGAARD

ANNEX

List of products originating in Yugoslavia which are covered by generalized tariff preferences for certain textile products .

Item No	CCT heading No 1	Description 2	Community ceiling (in metric tons) 3
1	54.05	Flax or ramie yarn	36
2	55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale:	
		A. Multiple or cabled, finished, in balls or on cards, reels, tubes or similar supports of a weight (including support) not exceeding 900 g	15
3		B. Other:	
		1. Measuring, per single yarn, 120 000 m or more per kg	12
4	55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale	3.5
5	55.07	Cotton gauze	4.5
6	55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton	12
7	55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton:	
		B. Other	90
8	56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale:	
		B. Of regenerated textile fibres	165
9	56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste):	
		B. Of regenerated textile fibres:	
		- printed	150
10		- other	150

Item No	CCT heading No	Description	Community ceiling (in metric tons)
1	1	2	3
11	58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading No 55.03 and fabrics falling within heading No 58.05)	80
12	58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs	28
13	60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberized B. Of man-made fibres C. Of other textile materials	15
14	ex 60.02	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of cotton	15
15	60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: ex II. Other, of cotton ex B. Other, of cotton	45
16	60.06	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberized (including elastic knee-caps and elastic socks): A. Fabric:	
16		- in cotton fabric	4.5
17		- other	4.5
18	61.03	Men's and boys' undergarments, including collars, shirtfronts and cuffs: - in cotton fabric	83
19	ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments, of cotton	51
20	61.05	Handkerchiefs	28
21	62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets: B. Other: 1. of cotton	15
22	62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods B. Of other textile materials: 1. Used: ex (b) other: - in cotton fabric ex II. Other: - in cotton fabric	81
			90

PROPOSAL FOR A
REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

opening tariff preferences for certain textile products originating
in Yugoslavia

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,
and in particular Article 113 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas within the context of UNCTAD the European Economic Community offered to grant tariff preferences on finished and semi-finished products originating in developing countries; whereas the preferential treatment proposed in that offer covers, generally speaking, all finished and semi-finished products falling within Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature and originating in developing countries;

Whereas, however, in respect of cotton textile products covered by the Long-term Agreement on International Trade in Cotton Textiles¹ the offer made by the Community lays down that the preferences, in the form of duty-free ceilings, will be granted to the countries benefiting from generalized preferences which are signatories to the Long-term Agreement or possibly to those countries benefiting from generalized preferences which undertake in respect of the Community commitments similar to those existing under that Agreement and for its duration;

whereas, having particular regard to the relation which Article 6 of the Long-term Agreement establishes between cotton products and substitute products, it appears justified in these circumstances and by virtue of the fact that a total suspension of customs duties is involved to include in the same scheme as that described above those substitute textile products given in the conditional list of partial and limited reductions of customs duties deposited with GATT by the Community during the last series of tariff negotiations;

¹ OJ No L 225, 12 October 1970, p 29.

Whereas the offer made by the Community includes a clause stipulating that the Community draw up the offer on the assumption that all the main industrialized countries which are members of the OECD would participate in granting preferences and would make similar efforts in this direction; whereas, moreover, it is evident from the conclusions worked out in UNCTAD that this offer, while being of a temporary nature, does not constitute a binding commitment and, in particular, may be withdrawn wholly or in part at a later date; whereas this possibility may be adopted inter alia with a view to remedying any unfavourable situations which might arise in the associated countries following the implementation of the generalized preference scheme;

Whereas, moreover, an overall policy of development cooperation on a world-wide scale should be implemented, comprising in particular the improvement of generalized preferences with the aim of achieving a steady increase in imports of manufactured goods from the developing countries; whereas this aim is consistent with the conclusions of the Conference of Heads of State or of Government of the Member States and the States acceding to the European Communities, held in Paris from 19 to 21 October 1972;

Whereas under Protocol No 23 to the Act concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties¹, the new Member States must apply the generalized tariff preference scheme beginning on 1 January 1974; whereas the calculation of basic and additional amounts must take account of the participation of the new Member States in the scheme;

¹OJ No L 73, 27 March 1972, p.14

Whereas, for the various categories of textile products in question, Council Regulation (EEC) No ² of December opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain textile products originating in developing countries and Council Regulation (EEC) No ³ of December establishing preferential tariffs in respect of certain textile products originating in developing countries put into effect the abovementioned offer for 1974 in favour of those developing countries satisfying the conditions outlined above and listed in Annex B to those Regulations; whereas this measure was taken on a provisional basis, the Commission having assumed that the countries concerned would take measures to ensure that equivalent objectives were respected, at least during 1974; whereas Yugoslavia should, therefore, also be granted the benefit of tariff preferences for the textile products in question and also for 1974; whereas, in order not to affect the advantages which the present beneficiaries enjoy for the like products, separate ceilings at zero duty should be opened exclusively for products originating in Yugoslavia; whereas each of these ceilings should under normal conditions be equal to the maximum amount fixed by Regulations (EEC) No and (EEC) No for corresponding products, with a lower limit of 10% and an upper limit of 100% of the quantities of the types of products in question exported from Yugoslavia to the Community in 1968;

Whereas the Community should, therefore, for the period to 31 December 1974, open Community duty-free tariff quotas in respect of the products listed in the Annex to this Regulation up to the amounts specified in metric tons for each of them; whereas the benefit of these tariff quotas should apply only to products originating in Yugoslavia, and the origin of the goods should be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods¹;

² OJ No L

³ OJ No L

Whereas a scheme of allocation of Community tariff quotas among the Member States of the Community as originally constituted would appear to conform to the Community character of those quotas; whereas the application of the generally accepted principles in respect of the allocation of the Community tariff quotas which have been opened until now entails, under these circumstances and in view of the variety of the products concerned, calculations which are all the more problematic in that the statistical data required sometimes prove to be incomplete or not sufficiently accurate or representative; whereas the time required for these calculations cannot be reconciled with the continuity necessary for the application of the tariff preferences concerned; whereas, under these conditions, it would be advisable still at this stage to adopt a fixed scale for allocating the Community tariff quotas concerned among the Member States; whereas, on the basis of general economic criteria, i.e. external trade in the textile sector, gross national product and population, the percentages for the initial shares of the Member States in the quota amounts are as follows for the period under consideration:

Germany	27%
Benelux	10%
France	19%
Italy	14%
Denmark	7%
Ireland	1%
United Kingdom	22%

Whereas, since the quotas involved are relatively small, it appears possible without affecting the Community nature of the tariff quotas under consideration to provide at this stage for a utilization scheme based on a single allocation among the Member States; whereas such allocation could be made according to the percentages set out in the table above;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united in and represented by the Benelux Economic Union for the allocation of the tariff quotas concerned, any measures concerning the administration of the quota shares allocated to that Economic Union may be carried out by one of its Members;

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1974, the Common Customs Tariff duties and the customs duties of the new Member States on the products listed in the Annex to this Regulation shall be totally suspended for Community tariff quotas up to the volume in metric tons indicated in column 3 of that Annex in respect of each of those products.

However, Ireland is authorized to apply quota duties equal to the duties which it applies to imports of the same products from Member States other than the United Kingdom.

2. The tariff quotas referred to shall be granted only to products originating in Yugoslavia. For the purposes of this Regulation the origin of the goods shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 802/68.

Article 2

The Community tariff quotas referred to in Article 1(1) shall be allocated among the Member States in quota shares equal to the amounts indicated in column 4 of the Annex in respect of each type of product.

Article 3

1. The Member States shall ensure free access to the quota share which has been allocated to them for importers of the products concerned who are established on their territory.

2. The extent to which the quota shares of Member States have been actually used up shall be recorded on the basis of imports of the products which have been presented for customs clearance under cover of declarations that they have been entered into consumption, and which are accompanied by a certificate of origin in accordance with the rules referred to in Article 1(2).

3. An item of goods may qualify for a tariff quota if the certificate of origin referred to in paragraph 2 is submitted before the date on which the levying of duties is reintroduced.

Article 4

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of imports actually charged against their quota shares.

Article 5

Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to see that the preceding provisions are observed.

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

19..

For the Council
The President

ANNEX

List of products originating in Yugoslavia covered by Community duty-free tariff quotas as part of the generalized tariff preferences

Item No	CCT heading No 1	Description 2	Quota volume (in metric tons) 3	Volume of quota shares allocated to Member States (in metric tons) 4
1	55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale: B. Other: II. Other: Measuring, per single yarn, per kilo: - 14 000 m or less	71	Germany: 19.17 Benelux: 7.10 France : 13.49 Italy : 9.94 Denmark: 4.97 Ireland: 0.71 United Kingdom: 15.62
2		- more than 14 000 m but not more than 40 000 m	1.282	Germany: 346.14 Benelux: 128.20 France : 243.58 Italy : 179.48 Denmark: 89.74 Ireland: 12.82 United Kingdom: 282.04
3		- more than 40 000 m but not more than 80 000 m	440	Germany: 118.80 Benelux: 44.00 France: 83.60 Italy : 61.60 Denmark: 30.80 Ireland: 4.40 United Kingdom: 96.80
4		- more than 80 000 m but not more than 120 000 m	65	Germany: 17.55 Benelux: 6.50 France : 12.35 Italy : 9.10 Denmark: 4.55 Ireland: 0.65 United Kingdom: 14.30
5	55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton: A. Containing 85% or more by weight of cotton: I. of a width of less than 85 cm - unbleached	38	Germany: 10.26 Benelux: 3.80 France : 7.22 Italy : 5.32 Denmark: 2.66 Ireland: 0.38 United Kingdom: 8.36

Item No	CCT heading No 1	Description 2	Quota volume (in metric tons) 3	Volume of quota shares allocated to Member States (in metric tons) 4
6		- other	114	Germany: 30.78 Benelux: 11.40 France : 21.66 Italy : 15.96 Denmark: 7.98 Ireland: 1.14 United Kingdom: 25.08
7		II. Other: - unbleached, of a width: - of 85 cm or more but not more than 115 cm	1150	Germany: 310.50 Benelux: 115.00 France : 218.50 Italy : 161.00 Denmark: 80.50 Ireland: 11.50 United Kingdom: 253.00
8		- more than 115 cm but not more than 165 cm	697	Germany: 188.19 Benelux: 69.70 France : 132.43 Italy : 97.58 Denmark: 48.79 Ireland: 6.97 United Kingdom: 153.34
9		- more than 165 cm	225	Germany: 60.75 Benelux: 22.50 France : 42.75 Italy : 31.50 Denmark: 15.75 Ireland: 2.25 United Kingdom: 49.50
10		Other: - printed	78	Germany: 21.06 Benelux: 7.80 France : 14.82 Italy : 10.92 Denmark: 5.46 Ireland: 0.78 United Kingdom: 17.16
11		- other	78	Germany: 21.06 Benelux: 7.80 France : 14.82 Italy : 10.92 Denmark: 5.46 Ireland: 0.78 United Kingdom: 17.16

Item No	CCT heading No 1	Description 2	Quota volume (in metric tons) 3	Volume of quota shares allocated to Member States 4
12	ex 60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, anklesock, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: - of cotton	22	Germany: 5.94 Benelux: 2.20 France : 4.18 Italy : 3.08 Denmark: 1.54 Ireland: 0.22 United Kingdom: 4.84
13	60.04	Undergarments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: A. Of cotton	108	Germany: 29.16 Benelux: 10.80 France : 20.52 Italy : 15.12 Denmark: 7.56 Ireland: 1.08 United Kingdom: 23.76
14	61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments: - of cotton fabric	45	Germany: 12.15 Benelux: 4.50 France : 8.55 Italy : 6.30 Denmark: 3.15 Ireland: 0.45 United Kingdom: 9.90
15		- other	284	Germany: 76.68 Benelux: 28.40 France : 53.96 Italy : 39.76 Denmark: 19.88 Ireland: 2.84 United Kingdom: 62.48
16	61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: - of cotton fabric	60	Germany: 16.20 Benelux: 6.00 France : 11.40 Italy : 8.40 Denmark: 4.20 Ireland: 0.60 United Kingdom: 13.20
17		- other	114	Germany: 30.78 Benelux: 11.40 France : 21.66 Italy : 15.96 Denmark: 7.98 Ireland: 1.14 United Kingdom: 25.08

Item No	CCT heading No	Description	Quota volume (in metric tons)	Volume of quota shares allocated to Member States (in metric tons)
	1	2	3	4
18	61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs: - other than of cotton fabric	60	Germany: 16.20 Benelux: 6.00 France : 11.40 Italy : 8.40 Denmark: 4.20 Ireland: 0.60 United Kingdom: 13.20
19	62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: - of cotton fabric	50	Germany: 13.50 Benelux: 5.00 France : 9.50 Italy : 7.00 Denmark: 3.50 Ireland: 0.50 United Kingdom: 11.00
20		- other	6	Germany: 1.62 Benelux: 0.60 France : 1.14 Italy : 0.84 Denmark: 0.42 Ireland: 0.06 United Kingdom: 1.32