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Conformément au règlement (CEE, Euratom) n° 354/83 du Conseil du 1er février 1983 concernant l'ouverture au public des archives historiques de la Communauté économique européenne et de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique (JO L 43 du 15.2.1983, p. 1), tel que modifié par le règlement (CE, Euratom) n° 1700/2003 du 22 septembre 2003 (JO L 243 du 27.9.2003, p. 1), ce dossier est ouvert au public. Le cas échéant, les documents classifiés présents dans ce dossier ont été déclassifiés conformément à l'article 5 dudit règlement.

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(76) 56 final.

Brussels, 20 February 1976.

RECOMMENDATION FOR A REGULATION OF THE COUNCIL (EEC)

concluding an Agreement between the European Economic Community
and the Republic of Singapore on Trade in Textiles

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

COM(76) 56 final.

RECOMMENDATION FOR A REGULATION OF THE COUNCIL

**concluding an Agreement between the European
Economic Community and the Republic of Singapore
on Trade in Textiles**

4. In order to ensure the achievement of the objectives of the Agreement and to prevent, in particular, the risk of extraordinary exports before its entry into force, the Community and Singapore expressed their intention during the negotiations, to apply the provisions of the Agreement autonomously from 1 October 1975 in anticipation of its entry into force.

For this reason, the measures necessary for the application by the Community of the provisions of the Agreement are the subject of a separate proposal for a Regulation, of which the Commission has already seized the Council.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. By a decision of 16 June 1975, the Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations with the Republic of Singapore for the conclusion of an Agreement on Trade in Textiles.

2. In accordance with the above Council Decision and in consultation with the Article 113 Committee, the Commission conducted negotiations with Singapore on 22 to 26 September 1975.

Following these negotiations a draft agreement was drawn up. The draft makes provision for:

- voluntary restraint, at agreed levels, on exports to the Community of certain categories of textile products and articles of clothing intended for consumption within the Community;
- the adoption of a surveillance and consultation procedure applicable to certain categories of products and permitting, inter alia, the establishment on agreed terms of voluntary restraint measures for the products in question;
- the corresponding undertaking by the Community to suspend the quantitative limitations at present in force and not to invoke the safeguard provisions of the Multifibre Arrangement for the categories of products covered by the agreement so long as the agreed ceilings are observed.

The heads of the delegations found the draft Agreement to be in accordance with the results of the negotiations and initialled the text on 27 September 1975.

3. The Commission considers that this draft agreement constitutes a result that is acceptable to the Community. It proposes that the Council conclude this Agreement by adopting the draft regulation annexed hereto.

RECOMMENDATION FOR A COUNCIL REGULATION
concluding an Agreement between the European Economic
Community and the Republic of Singapore on Trade in Textiles

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 recommendation from the Commission,

Whereas the Agreement on Trade in Textiles negotiated between the European
Economic Community and the Republic of Singapore should be concluded;

Whereas the import arrangements for textile products originating in
the Republic of Singapore laid down by Council regulation (EEC) No of
the Council permits the application of the provisions of this Agreement,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic
of Singapore on Trade in Textiles, the text of which is given in the
Annex, is hereby concluded on behalf of the Community.

Article 2

The President of the Council shall notify the other Contracting Party of
the accomplishment by the Community of the procedures required for the
entry into force of the Agreement.

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President

DRAFT
AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE
AND THE
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
ON
TRADE IN TEXTILES

~~EXHIBIT~~ PREAMBLE

The Council of the European Communities

of the one part,

The Government of the Republic of Singapore

of the other part,

Desiring to ensure the orderly and equitable development of trade in textiles between the European Economic Community, hereinafter called "the Community" and Singapore,

Having regard to the provisions of the Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles (hereinafter referred to as the Geneva Arrangement) and especially its Article 4,

Have decided, in a spirit of mutual co-operation and in conformity with the said Geneva Arrangement, to conclude this Agreement and to this end have designated as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES :

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Who have agreed as follows :

Article 11

1. The Parties recognise and confirm that, subject to the provisions of this Agreement and without prejudice to their rights and obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the conduct of their mutual trade in textiles shall be governed by the provisions of the Geneva Arrangement.

2. This Agreement shall apply to trade in the following categories of textiles products, originating in and despatched from Singapore

- 55.09 Woven fabrics of cotton
- ex 60.05 Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised :
 - Jersey, pull-overs, slip-overs, twinsets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers
- ex 61.01 } Men's, boys', women's, girls' and infants'
- ex 61.02 } Outer garments : ☒ -Trousers, jeans, breeches and the like, except divided skirts
- ex 61.01 } Men's, boys', women's, girls' and infants' outer garments #
- ex 61.02 } ☒ - Other
- ex 61.03 Men's and boys' undergarments, including collars, skirt fronts and cuffs :
 - Shirts
- ex 61.03 Men's and boys' undergarments :
 - Other
- 61.05 Handkerchiefs of cotton

3. Singapore agrees to establish quantitative limits on exports to the Community in accordance with the schedule set out in Annex I hereto. Quantities of the quota shares set out in Annex I not taken up by a member State of the Community may be re-allocated to another member State within the limits decided by the Community in accordance with the procedures in force in the Community. The Community undertakes to respond within 4 weeks of its receipt to any request made by Singapore for such re-allocation. *It is understood that any re-allocation so effected would not be confined within any limit set in flexibility provisions established under Article 7 hereof.*

Article. 2.

The Community undertakes, in respect of the categories of textiles products to which this Agreement applies, and subject to the satisfactory operation of this Agreement, not to introduce new quantitative restrictions, to suspend the application of any at present in force, and to refrain from invoking the provisions of Article 3 of the Geneva Arrangement provided that exports to the Community of such textiles products originating in and despatched from Singapore do not exceed the quantitative limits established under the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 3.

1. Imports into the Community of those textile products to which this Agreement applies which are for immediate re-export or for inward processing and subsequent re-export outside the Community shall not be subject to quantitative limits established under this Agreement, provided they are entered as such under an administrative system of control in force for this purpose within the Community.

2. In any case where Community authorities ascertain that imports described in paragraph 1 above have been retained for consumption within the Community, the latter will notify the Government of Singapore on a quarterly basis of the amounts involved. Singapore shall in such cases and at the request of the Community, charge such amounts against the quantitative limit or limits in question for the current Agreement year or for the next following Agreement year.

3. In any case where the competent authorities within the Community ascertain under an administrative system of control in force that imports of textile products to which this Agreement applies have been charged against quantitative limits established under this Agreement but subsequently re-exported outside the Community, the competent authority concerned will inform the authorities of Singapore of the quantities involved and authorise imports of the same quantities which shall not be charged to the quantitative limits under the Agreement.

Article 4

1. The following textiles products of Singapore shall, subject to the conditions indicated hereafter, be admitted into the Community without quantitative limit :

- (i) cotton handloom fabrics of cottage industry, containing not more than 5 % by weight of man-made fibres, being fabrics which are both traditionally of the kind woven on handlooms and actually woven on a loom for which the motive power is provided entirely by the operators (that is where the three primary movements of weaving, namely shedding, picking and beating, are induced by hand or foot and no other source of power is used) ;
- (ii) goods made up by the cottage industry from such cotton handloom fabrics ;
- (iii) traditional Singapore folklore handicraft textiles products cut, sewn or otherwise fabricated by hand in cottages which are units of the cottage industry.

2. Admission into the Community of these products without quantitative limit shall be subject to the satisfactory operation of agreed arrangements for certification.

Article 5

1. Both Parties agree to enter promptly into consultations with each other, at the request of either and in conformity with the provisions of the Geneva Arrangement, on any matter concerning their trade in textiles and in particular on any problems arising from the application of this Agreement. Consultations held under the provisions of this Article shall be approached by both Parties in a spirit of compromise and with a view to the conciliation of differences existing between them.

2. The Community may, in particular, whenever conditions in its market give rise to real risks of market disruption, request consultations with Singapore in accordance with the procedures set out in paragraph 4 below with regard to the products other than trousers, to which this Agreement applies.

3. If, in the opinion of the Community, imports into the Community of textile products of fibres other than cotton in direct competition with those to which this Agreement applies cause real risks of market disruption, the Community may request consultations with Singapore under identical conditions to those specified in paragraph 4 of this Article.

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Article 5 cont'd

4. In these cases defined in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, Singapore shall limit, in accordance with the Community's request, exports of the products or categories of products in question, destined for the Community market or for its market in one or more of its Member States, pending a mutually satisfactory conclusion to the said consultations, at a level indicated by the Community which, at an annual rate, shall not be lower than 100% of the imports recorded for the said product or category thereof during the 12 months ending 3 months before that in which the request for consultations was made.

5. Consultations shall be held at the request of Singapore in order to review the need for the maintenance or modification of any quantitative limit established under this Article, whenever market conditions which led to the establishment of such quantitative limit no longer prevail.

6. Any request for consultations under this Agreement shall be accompanied by a factual statement of the reasons and justifications for its request.

7. Both Parties, unless agreed otherwise, will consult as soon as possible within 30 days of the request for such consultations, and will make their best efforts to complete such consultations within 30 days of their commencement.

8. The procedure referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above will only be resorted to sparingly and will be implemented in a manner consistent with the principles and objectives of the Geneva Arrangement.

9. If the two Parties are unable to reach satisfactory solution within a reasonable period of time to problems which have been the subject of consultations under the Agreement, either Party may, after notification to the other Party, refer such problems to the Textiles Surveillance Body in accordance with Article 11 of the Geneva Arrangement.

Article 6

If, having regard to the provisions of the Geneva Arrangement, either Party considers that it is being placed in an inequitable position in respect of trade in textiles as compared with a third country, that Party may request consultations with the other with a view to seeking equitable solutions. Such consultations shall be held and concluded promptly. The Parties will take such appropriate remedial measures as may be mutually acceptable and consistent with their international rights and obligations, including any necessary reasonable modification to this Agreement.

Article 7

1. Portions of any quantitative limit established under this Agreement which are not used during any Agreement year may be carried over and added to the corresponding quantitative limit in the following Agreement year, within a limit of 10 % of the latter.
2. Within a limit of 10 % of each of the quantitative limits established under this Agreement, advance deliveries shall be authorised from the corresponding quantitative limit established for the following Agreement year. Amounts delivered in advance shall be deducted from the quantitative limits for the products in question for the following Agreement year.
3. Within any one Agreement year, unused portions of quantitative limits established under this Agreement in respect of any region of the Community market may be transferred to another quantitative limit established for that same region of the Community market within a ceiling of 7 % of the recipient quantitative limit, save in exceptional and sparingly used circumstances where this transfer percentage shall be 5 %.
4. The preceding flexibility provisions shall not, in any given Agreement year, result in a quantitative limit for any category being exceeded by more than 15 % of the quantitative limit for that category for that Agreement year.
5. The flexibility provisions contained in this Article may only be applied by Singapore following written notification to the Community by the authorities of Singapore.

Article 8

Singapore shall endeavour to ensure that exports of all textiles products for which quantitative limits may be established under this Agreement are spaced out as evenly as possible over each of the Agreement years, due account being taken, in particular, of seasonal factors.

Article 9

The two Parties agree to exchange all useful information concerning their mutual trade in textiles in order to ensure the successful implementation of this Agreement.

Article 40

1. The Parties agree that the quantitative limits established under this Agreement shall be managed under a system of double control, the details of which are set out in Annex II to this Agreement.
2. Singapore therefore agrees to furnish the Community with precise statistical information, on a quarterly basis, of all export authorisations issued by the authorities of Singapore for all categories of textile exports to the Community to which this Agreement applies.
3. The Community will likewise forward to the authorities of Singapore on a quarterly basis, precise statistical information of imports of such products into the Community.

Article 8/

1. Both parties shall take all possible measures to ensure that traditional channels and methods of trade between the Community and Singapore are maintained.

2. Should ^{either party} ~~the Community~~ inform ^{the other} ~~Singapore~~ that the application of this Agreement has given rise to difficulties regarding the maintenance of existing commercial relations between importers in the Community and their suppliers in Singapore, the Parties agree to consult together in accordance with the procedures set out in

paragraph 1 of Article 5 hereof.

Article 42

This Agreement shall apply to the territories where the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community applies, on the conditions established in the said Treaty, and to the territories to which the Constitution of the Republic of Singapore applies.

Article 13

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date on which the Contracting Parties have notified each other of the completion of the procedures necessary for the purpose. It shall remain in force until 31 December 1977.
2. This Agreement shall enter into force, in the manner defined in paragraph 1 of this Article, with effect from 1 January 1975.
3. Either Party may at any time propose modifications to this Agreement or denounce it provided that notice is given at least 120 days before the expiry of any twelve-month period; in the latter event the Agreement will come to an end at the expiry of the said twelve-month period.
4. Annexes and Protocols to this Agreement shall form an integral part thereof.

Article 14

This Agreement shall be drawn up in two copies in the German, French, Italian, Dutch, Danish, English languages, each of these texts being equally authentic.

ANNEX I

Products for which Singapore will exercise restraint
towards the whole Community from the entry into force of this
Agreement

The Community hereby notifies Singapore that the quantitative limits
for the textile product listed below will be allocated between the
Member States as follows :

Product category	Member State	Quantitative limits (in thousands) (pairs)		
		1975	1976	1977
ex 61.01) 61.02) Men's and women's trousers	IRG	1.556.000	1.646.000	1.735.000
	F	633.000	726.000	828.000
	I	1.000.000	1.029.000	1.060.000
	BNL	1.640.000	1.648.000	1.656.000
	UK	502.000	592.000	690.000
	Ir-l.	6.400	9.600	12.200
	DK	64.000	76.000	89.000
	EEC	5.402.400	5.726.600	6.070.200

ANNEX II

As agreed between the Parties in Article 10 of the Agreement, the administration of textiles imports from Singapore will be based on a system of double checking. The details of this system have been agreed between the Parties and are set out below.

The competent authorities within the Community will, automatically and without delay, accept imports of textile products on submission of the importer's application together with the original certificate of origin endorsed with an export licence. The competent authorities within the Community shall be entitled to require the presentation of an export licence/certificate of origin in respect of goods originating in Singapore of the categories shown in Annex I and (in any case where the provisions of Article 5 have been invoked) of Annex III. These export licences/certificates of origin will be issued by the Singapore authorities up to the total amount of the agreed ceilings.

The export licences/certificates of origin issued by the authorities of Singapore shall be applicable to the products subject to restraint under the Agreement.

The export licence/certificate of origin must specify:

1. destination
2. serial number
3. importer's name and address
4. exporter's name and address
5. net weight (in kilograms or metric tons) quantity and value
6. category and description of product
7. certificate issued by the authorities of Singapore showing that the quantity has been debited against the agreed ceiling for exports to the Community or, where appropriate, is for immediate re-export or for inward-processing and subsequent re-export outside the Community.

The competent authorities within the Community will not raise difficulties in the event of a discrepancy between the weight or quantity indicated in the export licence/certificate of origin and the shipment or import weight provided it is within reasonable limits, while the authorities of Singapore, for their part, will endeavour to keep any discrepancies to a minimum.

ANNEX II continued

In the event of total or partial withdrawal of an export licence, the authorities of Singapore will notify the competent authorities within the Community of such total or partial withdrawal. The authorities of the Member States of the Community will take the appropriate measures in accordance with their existing administrative provisions.

ANNEX II Cont'd

The authorities of Singapore will forward to the competent authorities within the Community, via the Embassies of the Member States of the Community and directly to the Commission, quarterly returns showing the total net weight in metric tons covered by the export licences issued against the quantitative limits for exports to the Community, as well as the allocation of these export licences amongst the Member States of the Community, for all categories of textiles exports to the Community subject to quantitative limits under this Agreement.

ANNEX III

1. In conformity with Article 5 of the Agreement on trade in textile products between the Community and Singapore, consultations have been held between the Parties regarding imports from Singapore into the Community of the textile products listed below.

2. As agreed in the consultations mentioned above, Singapore shall limit exports of the products listed below to the regions of the Community market and to the quantitative limits indicated.

<u>CCP Heading No.</u>	<u>Products covered</u>	<u>Community region to which restriction is applied</u>	<u>Annual Quantity</u>
55.09	Cotton fabrics	{ IT. FR.	568 tons with effect from 1.1.75 1.000 tons with effect from 1.1.76
ex 60.05	Jerseys and pull-overs	FR.	4.900.000 pieces with effect from 1.1.76
ex 61.03) ex 61.03)	{ Men's shirts { Other men's undergarments	FR.	1.500.000 pieces with effect from 1.1.76

3. Should the quantitative limits referred to above remain in force for a further period, or periods, of 12 months, the level for that period shall not be lower than the level specified for the preceding 12 months period, increased by not less than 1%.

4. It is understood that, in respect of France, the autonomous quantitative limits established for 1975 will be applicable for 1976.

5) of which not more than 300 tons may be used for cotton cloth "other than grey or bleached".

Exporter

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Consignee

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN/PROCESSING

No:

Country of Origin of Goods

Country of Final Destination

Departure Date

Vessel's Name/Aircraft, etc.

Port of Discharge

NO UNAUTHORISED
ADDITION/
ALTERATION MAY
BE MADE TO THIS
CERTIFICATE ONCE
IT IS ISSUED

(*Include Brand names if necessary)

Marks & Numbers

No. & Kind of Packages
Description of Goods*

Quantity
& Unit

SPECIMEN

I hereby certify that evidence has been produced to satisfy me that the goods specified above are the manufacture or produce of the country as shown above.

ORDINARY CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN
(CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN OFFICE)




Government of the
Republic of Singapore

for Controller of Imports
and Exports

No:

The consignment has been debited to the agreed
Ceiling for export to the European Economic
Community.

f. Director
Department of Trade
Ministry of Finance
Singapore.

1. Goods consigned from (Exporter's business name, address, country)			Reference No. REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Combined declaration and certificate) FORM A See Notes overleaf		
2. Goods consigned to (Consignee's name, address, country)					
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known) Departure Date Vessel's Name/Aircraft, etc. Port of Discharge			4. For official use <div>No:</div> <div>The consignment has been debited to the agreed Ceiling for export to the European Economic Community.</div> <div>f. Director Department of Trade Ministry of Finance Singapore.</div>		
5. Item number	6. Marks and numbers of packages	7. Number and kind of packages; description of goods	8. Origin criterion (see Notes overleaf)	9. Gross weight or other quantity	10. Number and date of invoices
<div>SPECIMEN</div>					
11. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct. <div> Government of the Republic of Singapore</div> <div>for Controller of Imports and Exports</div> <div>Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority</div>			12. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct; that all the goods were produced in (country) and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the Generalised System of Preferences for goods exported to (importing country) Place and date, signature of authorised signatory		

1. Countries which accept this form for the purposes of the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)

Austria, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Norway,	Belgium, Ireland, Sweden,	Canada, Italy, Switzerland,	Denmark, Luxembourg, United Kingdom,	Finland, Japan, United States of America,	France, Netherlands,
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Details of the rules governing admission to GSP in these countries are obtainable from the Customs authorities there. The main elements of the rules are indicated in the following paragraphs.

2. Conditions. The main conditions for admission to preference are that goods sent to any of the countries listed above

- (i) must fall within a description of goods eligible for preference in the country of destination; and
- (ii) must comply with the consignment conditions specified by the country of destination. In general, goods must be consigned direct from the country of exportation to the country of destination, but in most cases passage through one or more intermediate countries, with or without transshipment, is accepted provided that at the time they are exported the goods are clearly intended for the declared country of destination and that any intermediate transit, transshipment or temporary warehousing arises only from the requirements of transportation; and
- (iii) must comply with the origin criteria specified for those goods by the country of destination. A summary indication of the rules generally applicable is given in paragraphs 3 and 4.

3. Origin criteria. For exports to the above-mentioned countries, with the exception of Canada and the USA, the position is that either

- (i) the goods shall be wholly produced in the country of exportation, that is, they should fall within a description of goods which is accepted as "wholly produced" under the rules prescribed by the country of destination concerned, or
- (ii) alternatively, if the goods are manufactured wholly or partly from materials or components imported into the country of exportation or of undetermined origin these materials or components must have undergone a substantial transformation there into a different product. It is important to note that all materials and components which cannot be shown to be of that country's origin must be treated as if they were imported. Usually the transformation must be such as to lead to the exported goods being classified under a Brussels Nomenclature Tariff heading other than that relating to any of the above materials or components used. In addition special rules are prescribed for various classes of goods in Lists A and B of certain countries' rules of origin and other subsidiary provisions and these should be carefully studied.

If the goods qualify under the above criteria, the exporter must indicate in Box 8 of the form the origin criteria on the basis of which he claims that his goods qualify for the GSP, in the manner shown in the following table:

Circumstances of production or manufacture in the first country named in Box 12 of the form	Insert in Box 8
(a) Goods, worked upon but not wholly produced in the exporting country, which were produced in conformity with the provisions of para. 3 (i), which fall under a Brussels Nomenclature Tariff heading specified in Column 1 of List A and which satisfy any conditions in Columns 3 and 4 of List A which are relevant to these goods	«A», followed by the Brussels Nomenclature heading number of the exported goods example: «A» 74.07
(b) Goods, worked upon but not wholly produced in the exporting country, which fall within an item in Column 1 of List B and which comply with the provisions of that item	«B», followed by the Brussels Nomenclature heading number of the exported goods example: «B» 73.15
(c) Goods, worked upon but not wholly produced in the exporting country, which were produced in conformity with provisions of para. 3 (ii), which are not specifically referred to in Lists A or B, and which do not contravene a general provision of List A	«X», followed by the Brussels Nomenclature heading number of the exported goods example: «X» 98.02
(d) Goods wholly produced in the country of exportation (see para. 3 (i) above)	«P»

NOTE. "List A" and "List B" refer to the lists of qualifying processes specified by the countries of importation concerned.

4. Origin criteria for exports to Canada and the United States of America. For exports to these two countries, the position is that either

- (i) the goods shall be wholly produced in the country of exportation, that is, they should fall within a description of goods which is accepted as "wholly produced" under the rules prescribed by the country of destination concerned, or
- (ii) alternatively, if the goods are manufactured wholly or partly from materials or components imported into the country of exportation or of undetermined origin, those materials or components must have undergone a substantial transformation there into a different product. It is important to note that all materials and components which cannot be shown to be of that country's origin must be treated as if they were imported. In the case of Canada, their value must not exceed ... % of the ex-factory price of the exported article. In the case of the USA, their value must not exceed 50% of the appraised value for Customs purposes of the exported article; but, as shown in the table below, the exporter must only declare the value of the materials and components concerned as a percentage of the ex-factory price of the exported article.

If the goods qualify under the above criteria, the exporter must indicate in Box 8 of the form the origin criteria on the basis of which he claims that his goods qualify for the GSP, in the manner shown in the following table:

Circumstances of production or manufacture in the first country named in Box 12 of the form	Insert in Box 8
(e) Goods which are covered by the value added rule described in para. 4 (ii) above	«Y», followed by the value of materials and components imported or of undetermined origin, expressed as a percentage of the ex-factory price of the exported goods example: «Y» 35%
(f) Goods wholly produced in the country of exportation (see para. 4 (i) above)	«P»

5. Each article must qualify. It should be noted that all the goods in a consignment must qualify separately in their own right. This is of particular relevance when similar articles of different sizes or spare parts are sent.

6. Description of goods. The description of goods must be sufficiently detailed to enable the goods to be identified by the Customs Officer examining them.

COMMISSION
OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels

27 September 1975

~~10/11~~

DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR
EXTERNAL RELATIONS

I D

Dear Mr. Ridwan,

1. At the time of initialling the text for a bilateral textiles Agreement between the EEC and Singapore, I would draw your attention to the provisions of its Article 5 and the requests made by the Community in the course of negotiations for the establishment of quantitative limits as follows :

- women's blouses, etc. (tariff heading 61.02, Vimax 81 to 89) for France and Benelux
- knit pullovers, etc. (ex-tariff heading 60.05) for Benelux
- men's shirts (ex-tariff heading 61.03) for Benelux.

2. Consultations on these requests could not be undertaken in the course of the negotiations in the absence of the full information necessary for that purpose. Accordingly I must reserve the right of the Community to revert to these requests at a very early date.

Yours faithfully,



B. Maynell

The Director
Department of Trade
Ministry of Finance
SINGAPORE