

No. 6476

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**JAPAN**  
**and**  
**NETHERLANDS and BELGO-LUXEMBOURG**  
**ECONOMIC UNION**

**Agreement on commerce (with Protocols, exchange of notes and Agreed Minutes). Signed at Tokyo, on 8 October 1960**

*Official text: English.*

*Registered by Japan on 17 January 1963.*

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**JAPON**  
**et**  
**PAYS-BAS et UNION ÉCONOMIQUE**  
**BELGO-LUXEMBOURGEOISE**

**Accord commercial (avec Protocoles, échange de notes et procès-verbaux d'accord). Signé à Tokyo, le 8 octobre 1960**

*Texte officiel anglais.*

*Enregistré par le Japon le 17 janvier 1963.*

No. 6476. AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> ON COMMERCE BETWEEN JAPAN ON THE ONE HAND AND THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE BELGO-LUXEMBURG ECONOMIC UNION ON THE OTHER HAND. SIGNED AT TOKYO, ON 8 OCTOBER 1960

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The Government of Japan on the one hand, and

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and

The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, acting in their own name and on behalf of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg according to existing agreements,

Acting together under the Protocol concerning Commercial Policy concluded between them on December 9, 1953,<sup>2</sup> on the other hand,

Inspired by the wish to promote to the greatest possible extent trade between their territories,

Have agreed as follows :

*Article I*

With respect to customs duties and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation or imposed on the international transfer of payments for imports or exports, and with respect to the method of levying such duties and charges, and with respect to all rules and formalities in connection with importation and exportation, and with respect to the application of internal taxes to exported goods and with respect to all internal taxes or other internal charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with imported goods and with respect to all laws, regulations and requirements affecting internal sale, offering for sale, purchase, distribution or use of imported goods, any advantage, favour, privilege or immunity which has been or may hereafter be granted by either Contracting Party to any product originating in or destined for any third country shall be accorded immediately and unconditionally to the like product originating in or destined for the other Contracting Party.

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 10 April 1962, the date of deposit of the third instrument of ratification, in accordance with article VII (1).

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 249, p. 197.

*Article II*

1. Neither Contracting Party shall impose restrictions or prohibitions on the importation of any product of the other Contracting Party, or on the exportation of any product to the territory of the other Contracting Party, unless the importation of the like product of, or the exportation of the like product to, all third countries is similarly restricted or prohibited.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, either Contracting Party may apply restrictions or controls on importation and exportation of goods that have effect equivalent to, or which are necessary to make effective, exchange restrictions applied pursuant to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund.<sup>1</sup>

*Article III*

1. The provisions of the present Agreement shall not be regarded as conferring any more favourable treatment on the trade of either Contracting Party than the other Contracting Party is entitled or obliged to accord to those countries in respect of which it applies the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.<sup>2</sup> The Contracting Parties shall, so far as practicable and as may be agreed between their Governments from time to time, apply the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to their commercial relations in respect of matters not covered by the present Agreement.

2. The provisions of the present Agreement or any action taken pursuant to the provisions thereof shall not affect the rights of either Contracting Party

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 2, p. 40; Vol. 19, p. 280; Vol. 141, p. 355; Vol. 199, p. 308; Vol. 260, p. 432; Vol. 287, p. 260; Vol. 303, p. 284; Vol. 316, p. 269; Vol. 406, p. 282, and Vol. 426, p. 334.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 55, p. 187; Vols. 56 to 64; Vol. 65, p. 335; Vol. 66, pp. 358 and 359; Vol. 68, p. 286; Vol. 70, p. 306; Vol. 71, p. 328; Vol. 76, p. 282; Vol. 77, p. 367; Vol. 81, pp. 344 to 377; Vol. 90, p. 324; Vol. 92, p. 405; Vol. 104, p. 351; Vol. 107, p. 83; Vol. 117, p. 387; Vol. 123, p. 303; Vol. 131, p. 316; Vol. 135, p. 336; Vol. 138, p. 334; Vol. 141, p. 382; Vols. 142 to 146; Vol. 147, p. 159; Vol. 161, p. 365; Vol. 163, p. 375; Vol. 167, p. 265; Vol. 172, p. 340; Vol. 173, p. 395; Vol. 176, p. 3; Vol. 180, p. 299; Vol. 183, p. 351; Vol. 186, p. 314; Vol. 188, p. 366; Vol. 189, p. 360; Vol. 191, p. 364; Vol. 220, p. 154; Vol. 225, p. 258; Vol. 226, p. 342; Vol. 228, p. 366; Vol. 230, p. 430; Vol. 234, p. 310; Vol. 243, p. 314; Vols. 244 to 246; Vol. 247, p. 386; Vol. 248, p. 359; Vol. 250, p. 290; Vol. 253, p. 316; Vol. 256, p. 338; Vol. 257, p. 362; Vol. 258, p. 384; Vol. 261, p. 390; Vol. 265, p. 328; Vol. 271, p. 386; Vol. 274, p. 322; Vol. 277, p. 346; Vol. 278, p. 168; Vol. 280, p. 350; Vol. 281, p. 394; Vol. 283, p. 308; Vol. 285, p. 372; Vol. 287, p. 343; Vol. 300, p. 371; Vol. 306, p. 332; Vol. 309, p. 362; Vol. 317, p. 317; Vol. 320, p. 326; Vol. 321, p. 244; Vol. 324, p. 300; Vol. 328, p. 290; Vol. 330, p. 352; Vol. 338, p. 334; Vol. 344, p. 304; Vol. 346, p. 312; Vol. 347, p. 362; Vol. 349, p. 314; Vol. 350, p. 3; Vol. 351, p. 380; Vol. 355, p. 406; Vol. 358, p. 256; Vol. 362, p. 324; Vol. 363, p. 402; Vol. 367, p. 314; Vol. 373, p. 350; Vol. 376, p. 406; Vol. 377, p. 396; Vol. 381, p. 380; Vol. 382, p. 330; Vol. 386, p. 376; Vol. 387, p. 330; Vol. 388, p. 334; Vol. 390, p. 348; Vol. 398, p. 316; Vol. 402, p. 308; Vol. 405, p. 298; Vol. 411, p. 296; Vol. 419, p. 344; Vol. 421, p. 286; Vol. 424, p. 324; Vol. 425, p. 314; Vol. 429, p. 268; Vol. 431, p. 202; Vol. 435, p. 310; Vol. 438, p. 342; Vols. 440 and 441; Vol. 442, p. 302; Vol. 444, p. 322; Vol. 445, p. 290, and Vol. 449, p. 280.

under Article XXXV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade nor detract from the freedom of either Contracting Party in any negotiations for the application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade between the Contracting Parties.

#### *Article IV*

The Contracting Parties agree to promote the availability of shipping services to the commerce of the world without discrimination. To this end, they agree to encourage the removal of discriminatory action and unnecessary restrictions by governments affecting shipping engaged in international trade.

#### *Article V*

1. Each Contracting Party shall accord sympathetic consideration to representations made by the other Contracting Party on matters arising out of the operation of the present Agreement and shall afford to the other Contracting Party adequate opportunity for consultation.

2. Consultation shall in any event be held annually on the operation of the present Agreement.

#### *Article VI*

1. The present Agreement shall apply to Ruanda Urundi.

2. (a) The present Agreement shall not apply to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, respectively, until one month after the receipt by the Government of Japan of written notice of such application from the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

(b) The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands may, by giving three months written notice to the Government of Japan, terminate the application of the present Agreement to Surinam or the Netherlands Antilles at the end of the initial three year period mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article VII or at any time thereafter.

#### *Article VII*

1. The present Agreement shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of Japan. The Agreement shall come into force on the date when the third instrument of ratification has been deposited.

2. The present Agreement shall remain in force for a period of three years from its entry into force and shall continue in force thereafter provided that it shall be terminated on the date of expiry of the above-mentioned three

year period or thereafter if the Government of either Contracting Party have previously given to the Government of the other Contracting Party at least three months written notice of their intention to terminate the present Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned representatives, duly authorized for the purpose, have signed the present Agreement.

DONE at Tokyo, in triplicate in the English language, this eighth day of October, nineteen hundred and sixty.

For the Government  
of Japan :

For the Government  
of the Kingdom  
of the Netherlands :

For the Governments  
of the Belgo-Luxem-  
burg Economic Union :

Zentaro KOSAKA

N. A. J. DE VOOGD

Eugène DU BOIS

#### FIRST PROTOCOL

At the time of signing the Agreement on Commerce between Japan on the One Hand and the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union on the Other Hand,<sup>1</sup> the undersigned representatives, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have further agreed on the following provisions which shall be considered integral parts of the aforesaid Agreement :

1. The most-favoured-nation treatment provisions of the Agreement shall not apply to advantages which are or may hereafter be accorded by Japan to such areas as are set forth in Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan signed at the city of San Francisco on September 8, 1951,<sup>2</sup> so long as the situation set forth in the second sentence of the said Article continues with respect to the administration, legislation and jurisdiction over those areas.

2. If the Member States of the European Economic Community should decide to adopt a common commercial policy, and if such policy so requires, negotiations shall be opened with as little delay as possible in order to find mutually acceptable solutions, including any necessary amendments in the Agreements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned representatives have signed the present Protocol.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 310 of this volume.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 136, p. 45; Vol. 163, p. 385; Vol. 184, p. 358; Vol. 199, p. 344; Vol. 243, p. 326, and Vol. 260, p. 450.

DONE at Tokyo, in triplicate in the English language, this eighth day of October, nineteen hundred and sixty.

For the Government  
of Japan :

For the Government  
of the Kingdom  
of the Netherlands :

For the Governments  
of the Belgo-Luxem-  
burg Economic Union :

Zentaro KOSAKA

N. A. J. DE VOOGD

Eugène DU BOIS

## SECOND PROTOCOL

At the time of signing the Agreement on Commerce between Japan on the One Hand and the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union on the Other Hand,<sup>1</sup> the undersigned representatives, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have further agreed on the following provisions which shall be considered integral parts of the aforesaid Agreement :

1. If, in the view of either Contracting Party, there is reasonable evidence that, as a result of unforeseen developments, any product of the other Contracting Party is being imported into its territory under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to its domestic producers of like or directly competitive products and that certain action is required to prevent or remedy such injury, it shall give to the other Contracting Party written notice to this effect. The Contracting Parties shall, upon such notice, enter into consultations immediately for the purpose of finding a mutually satisfactory solution.

2. If the consultations referred to above do not result within a reasonable period of time in a mutually satisfactory solution, the importing Contracting Party may, in respect of the product in question, suspend its obligations under the Agreement to the extent and for such time as may be necessary to prevent or remedy such injury.

3. In critical circumstances where delay would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair, action under paragraph 2 above may be taken provisionally after the notice mentioned in paragraph 1 above has been given or before the consultations referred to in that paragraph are completed, provided that such consultations shall be continued in an endeavour to find a mutually satisfactory solution.

4. (a) If the exporting Contracting Party deems that the action taken by the importing Contracting Party under paragraph 2 or 3 of the present Protocol affects such a number of products or such a volume of trade that the interests

<sup>1</sup> See p. 310 of this volume.

of that exporting Contracting Party are seriously impaired, it may request in writing consultations with the importing Contracting Party on the situation which has developed including the action taken.

(b) If no satisfactory agreement can be reached within a reasonable period of time the exporting Contracting Party may suspend its obligations under the Agreement to such an extent as is substantially equivalent to the effect of the action taken by the importing Contracting Party.

(c) If the importing Contracting Party terminates its action under the present Protocol, the exporting Contracting Party shall terminate the suspension of its obligations forthwith.

5. In case the provisions of paragraph 2, 3 or 4 above are applied, the Contracting Parties shall exert their best endeavours, individually as well as in cooperation with each other, so that the situations envisaged in the Agreement will be restored as fully and as soon as possible.

6. (a) In case import restrictions have been continuously in force in either Contracting Party with regard to some specific products of the other Contracting Party and the sudden removal of restrictions on such products would result in serious injury to domestic producers of like or directly competitive products, the importing Contracting Party may, as a transitional period measure, apply such import restrictions as may be agreed upon between the Governments of the Contracting Parties.

(b) The Contracting Party applying the above restrictions undertakes :

- (i) to grant to the trade of the other Contracting Party a fair and reasonable share of the market, and
- (ii) to carry out a policy which is aimed at the relaxation or removal of such restrictions at the earliest possible date.

7. When the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade<sup>1</sup> becomes applicable between the Contracting Parties while the Agreement remains in force in accordance with Article VII thereof, the present Protocol shall cease to be in effect forthwith.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned representatives have signed the present Protocol.

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, p. 312 of this volume.

DONE at Tokyo, in triplicate in the English language, this eighth day of October, nineteen hundred and sixty.

For the Government  
of Japan :

Zentaro KOSAKA

For the Government  
of the Kingdom  
of the Netherlands :

N. A. J. DE VOOGD

For the Governments  
of the Belgo-Luxem-  
burg Economic Union :

Eugène DU BOIS

## EXCHANGE OF NOTES

### I

#### EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS

Tokyo, October 8, 1960

Excellency,

With reference to the Agreement on Commerce between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union on the One Hand and Japan on the Other Hand, signed today<sup>1</sup> (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement"), I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the following is the understanding of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands :

As long as the Agreement shall remain in force, it shall supersede any provisions of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed at The Hague on July 6, 1912<sup>2</sup> between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Japan, which may be inconsistent with the Agreement. However, upon the expiration of the Agreement, the provisions of the aforesaid Treaty of 1912 which have been thus superseded shall automatically resume operation and shall continue in full force and effect subject to termination as provided in that Treaty.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency could confirm the above-mentioned understanding on behalf of the Government of Japan.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

N. A. J. DE VOOGD

His Excellency Mr. Zentaro Kosaka  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Tokyo

<sup>1</sup> See p. 310 of this volume.

<sup>2</sup> De Martens, *Nouveau Recueil général de Traités*, troisième série, tome IX, p. 425.



## II

Tokyo, October 8, 1960

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of today's date, which reads as follows :

[See note I]

I have further the honour to confirm on behalf of my Government the understanding embodied in the note under acknowledgement.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Zentaro KOSAKA

His Excellency Mr. N. A. J. de Voogd  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
of the Kingdom of the Netherlands  
Tokyo

## AGREED MINUTES

The representatives of the Government of Japan and the representatives of the Governments of the Benelux countries hereby record the following understandings which have been reached during the course of the negotiations between their respective delegations for the conclusion of the Agreement on Commerce between Japan on the One Hand and the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union on the Other Hand, signed today :<sup>1</sup>

## PART A

1. During the course of the negotiations for the conclusion of the Agreement on Commerce, the Japanese Delegation and the Benelux Delegation exchanged their views on the invocation by the Benelux countries against Japan of Article XXXV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.<sup>2</sup>
2. The Japanese Delegation expressed their regret that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade had not been applied between Japan and the Benelux countries.
3. To this, the Benelux Delegation stated that the reason for the invocation of Article XXXV was the apprehension felt in the Benelux countries for a possible

<sup>1</sup> See p. 310 of this volume.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, p. 312 of this volume.

disruption of the Benelux market by an abrupt increase in the volume, or excessive fluctuations in the price, of the imports from Japan and that the withdrawal of the invocation of Article XXXV was difficult unless such apprehension became groundless by some appropriate measures.

4. Accordingly, the Benelux Delegation stated that their Governments would undertake :

- (a) to keep under constant review the possibility of withdrawing the invocation of Article XXXV in the light of the experiences which they would gain under the Agreement on Commerce, and to exchange views from time to time with the Government of Japan on this issue, and
- (b) (1) to endeavour, cooperating with the Government of Japan, to attain a general and multilateral solution of the problem of "avoidance of market disruption" within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and  
(2) to withdraw the invocation of Article XXXV against Japan as soon as a solution envisaged above, which is acceptable both to the Benelux countries and Japan, could be achieved, and
- (c) to enter into discussion with the Government of Japan at an appropriate time well before the end of the three year period of the Agreement on Commerce to examine the possibility of applying the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade between the Benelux countries and Japan, in case the multilateral solution referred to in above (b) should fail to materialize within the two year period after the date of coming into force of the Agreement on Commerce.

5. The Japanese Delegation appreciated the above statement made by the Benelux Delegation and stated that the Government of Japan would cooperate with the Governments of the Benelux countries in every possible way in order to move towards the application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade between Japan and the Benelux countries.

## PART B

1. The Benelux Delegation asked for guarantees with regard to the exports from their countries to Japan, in particular for the products a list of which was handed over to the Japanese Delegation, and learned with much regret that Japan was not in a position to give special guarantees to the Benelux countries as this was considered contrary to the policy of the Government of Japan of abolishing existing bilateral quotas.

2. The Japanese Delegation explained that the importation of products originating in the Benelux countries into Japan was carried out under the existing import systems such as the Automatic Approval System, the Automatic

Fund Allocation System and the global quotas under the Fund Allocation System, and that, within the framework of these import systems, the products originating in the Benelux countries were admitted on a non-discriminatory basis. The Japanese Delegation explained further that the Automatic Approval System could be considered in practice as equivalent to liberalization.

3. As to the global quotas, the Benelux Delegation expressed the desire for the increase of such quotas for a number of commodities so as to accommodate the wish of exporters in the Benelux countries to increase exports to Japan and to develop business relations with Japanese importers who had no past records of imports from the Benelux countries. The Japanese Delegation took note of this desire, but pointed out that inasmuch as the Japanese importers were free to import from any source of their own choice, it was basically up to the efforts of Benelux exporters to obtain a share in a global quota. However, the Japanese Delegation stated that it was the intention of their Government to increase, within the framework of their liberalization programme which was aimed at the progressive relaxation and eventual removal of present quantitative import restrictions, global quotas whenever possible, taking into account the desire expressed by the Benelux Delegation.

4. The Japanese Delegation added that the Government of Japan were prepared to provide equivalent import possibilities for the products of the Benelux countries so far as import possibilities were given to similar products of any other country or countries, and also to let products of the Benelux countries participate in the existing partial global quotas.

#### PART C

1. During the discussions in connection with the provisions of paragraph 6 of the Second Protocol,<sup>1</sup> the Benelux Delegation stated that, although their Governments had been applying in general a liberal licensing policy to imports from Japan, quantitative import restrictions were maintained at present with regard to some specific products, such restrictions being deemed essential in view of the special situation which would be created by some Japanese exports, and that, as a sudden removal of restrictions on the import of the products mentioned in the List<sup>2</sup> appended hereto would result in serious injury to domestic producers of like or directly competitive products, their Governments would not be in a position to remove these restrictions simultaneously with the coming into force of the Agreement on Commerce.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 318 of this volume.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 332 of this volume.

2. Accordingly, the Benelux Delegation stated that their Governments wished to propose to the Government of Japan that :

- (a) During the initial one year period of the Agreement, importation into the European territories of the Benelux countries of the products enumerated in the List would be authorized at least up to the amounts or quantities indicated in the List. The Governments of the Benelux countries would keep under constant review the possibilities of increasing the above amounts or quantities;
- (b) (1) Should maintenance of restrictions on such products in the second year or thereafter be felt indispensable in the light of the purport of paragraph 6 (a) of the Second Protocol, the Governments of the Benelux countries and the Government of Japan would enter into consultations with each other in advance of the commencement of the period, and, in the light of the experiences and data obtained by that time, would agree on the products on which restrictions could be maintained and the amounts or quantities of import authorization for such products, provided that in no event the scope of restrictions to be agreed upon would exceed that of the previous year;
- (2) In the event that no agreement could be reached in respect of specific products through the consultations mentioned in (1) above, the amounts or quantities of actual import authorization for the previous year or the amounts or quantities agreed upon for that year, whichever is larger, would remain valid in the ensuing year.

3. The Benelux Delegation stated that in the administration of these import restrictions, and in the consultations pertaining thereto as well as in all other matters connected with these restrictions, the Governments of the Benelux countries would be guided by the principles presented in paragraph 6 (b) of the Second Protocol, and that they undertook to remove such restrictions as soon as possible for the earliest realisation of the full application of Article II of the Agreement on Commerce.

4. The Japanese Delegation stated that under these circumstances the above proposal was acceptable to the Government of Japan. Furthermore the Japanese Delegation stated that the Government of Japan undertook to seek, individually, and in cooperation with the Governments of the Benelux countries, as well as in the multilateral framework, a solution for the special situation to which the Benelux Delegation referred, and which they considered as the only reason for the maintenance of the restrictions concerned. The Japanese Delegation further stated that the Government of Japan would, while considering the measures provided for in Part B of the Agreed Minutes, take into consideration the progress in the relaxation of the import restrictions on these items achieved in the future as a result of the undertakings of the Governments concerned referred to above.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned representatives have signed on behalf of their respective Governments the present Agreed Minutes.

DONE at Tokyo, in triplicate in the English language, this eighth day of October, nineteen hundred and sixty.

For the Government  
of Japan :

For the Government  
of the Kingdom of  
the Netherlands :

For the Governments  
of the Belgo-Luxem-  
burg Economic Union:

Zentaro KOSAKA

N. A. J. DE VOOGD

Eugène DU BOIS

## APPENDIX TO PART C OF THE AGREED MINUTES

### LIST OF JAPANESE PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD MEASURES

#### QUOTAS FOR THE INITIAL ONE YEAR PERIOD OF THE AGREEMENT FOR IMPORTS INTO THE EUROPEAN TERRITORIES OF THE BENELUX COUNTRIES

1. Articles of wood, such as : toothsticks, cocktail-sticks, ice cream- and lollypop-sticks, forks and spoons . . . . .		\$2,000
2. Articles of the basket-weaving craft, of a kind made by blind inmates of convalescence and readaptation centres (in the Benelux-countries) . . . . .		\$12,000
3. Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous and discontinuous), or of waste of such fibres; excluding yarn of fully synthetic fibres; the foregoing not put up for retail sale . . . . .	T	110
4. Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous); printed . . . . .	T	44
5. Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous); excluding grey cloth; not printed . . . . .	T	260
6. Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous); printed . . . . .	T	78
7. Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous); excluding grey cloth; not printed . . . . .	T	150
8. Grey cloth of man-made fibres (continuous and discontinuous), and of cotton; unbleached . . . . .		\$1,000,000
9. Ribbon, including elastic ribbon; lace; braids and trimmings; made of other material than silk . . . . .	T	20
10. Yarn of wool, mixed with polyester fibres . . . . .	T	16
11. Cotton fabrics, including woven pile fabrics etc.; printed; and the following articles thereof : sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, napkins, towels . . . . .	T	65
12. Cotton fabrics, including woven pile fabrics etc.; not printed; excluding grey cloth; and the following articles thereof : sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, napkins, towels . . . . .	T	175
13. Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted; of wool or wool mixed with other fibres . . . . .	T	70
14. Gloves, mittens and mitts of man-made fibres; knitted or crocheted . . . . .	dz	17,500

15. Gloves, mittens and mitts; made of cotton . . . . .	dz	5,000
16. Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments; not made of silk or of wool (excluding kimonos and typical Japanese articles) . . . . .	T	35
17. Men's and boys' shirts and pyjamas; of man-made fibres, of cotton or of linen . . . . .	T	65
18. Handkerchiefs made of cotton and of man-made fibres . . . . .	T	12
19. Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like; of man-made fibres . . . . .	T	55
20. Footwear of rubber, and footwear made of textiles with outer soles of rubber; excluding beach sandals of rubber . . . . .	prs	240,000
21. Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes; made of faience . . . . .	T	400
22. Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes; made of porcelain . . . . .	T	1,750
23. Knives, spoons and forks of iron and steel . . . . .	T	165
24. Sewing machines and sewing machine heads; for domestic use . . . . .	pcs	39,000
25. Outer garments made of plastic . . . . .		\$52,000
26. Buttons made of corozo, celluloid and other plastic material . . . . .		\$226,000
27. Pencils of all kinds . . . . .	grs	60,000
28. Flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles; those of common earthen-ware excluded . . . . .	T	250

Remarks: (1) Unit marks used above indicate:

\$ : U.S. dollar

T : metric ton

dz : dozen

prs : pairs

pcs : pieces

grs : gross

(2) It is understood that, since the importation of goods to be re-exported from, or exported after having been processed in, the Benelux countries shall be free, such importation shall not be counted in the above quotas.