

purpose of implementing the intergovernmental arrangements or commitments negotiated in these sectors. In terms of the domestic legal framework for administration of bilateral restraint arrangements, textile and clothing items are placed on the ICL under the authority of Section 5(c) of the Act.

In 1985, a new bilateral restraint arrangement was negotiated with Bangladesh, bringing the total number of textile and clothing restraint arrangements to 22, all of which extend to December 31, 1986. Additional products were also added to the existing restraint arrangements in place with Brazil, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Pakistan.

Order in Council P.C. 1985-3590, dated December 12, 1985, had the effect of deleting the reference to specific countries of origin in sub-item 29(1) of the Import Control List (cotton terry towels, washcloths and sets containing 50% or more by weight of cotton). This amendment, which extended the import permit requirement to imports of these products from all sources, was made in order to permit the implementation of additional bilateral restraint arrangements applicable to this item.

(c) Footwear

Following an enquiry by the Canadian Import Tribunal under Section 48 of the Special Import Measures Act, it was found that in the absence of special measures of protection imports of women's and girls' dress and casual footwear would likely cause injury to Canadian producers of like goods. The Government announced, effective December 1, 1985, a three-year extension of quotas on imports of women's and girls' dress and casual footwear from all sources. The quotas which had been in place on men's and boys' footwear, children's and infants' footwear, athletic/utility footwear and slippers were allowed to expire on November 30, 1985.