

within thirty days of their effective date. The Textiles Surveillance Body shall be informed promptly when any such agreements are modified or discontinued. The Textiles Surveillance Body may make such recommendations as it deems appropriate to the parties concerned.

#### ARTICLE 5

Restrictions on imports of textile products under the provisions of Article 3 and 4 shall be administered in a flexible and equitable manner and over-categorization shall be avoided. Participating countries shall, in consultation, provide for arrangements for the administration of the quotas and restraint levels, including the proper arrangement for allocation of quotas among the exporters, in such a way as to facilitate full utilization of such quotas. The participating importing country should take full account of such factors as established tariff classification and quantitative units based on normal commercial practices in export and import transactions, both as regards fibre composition and in terms of competing for the same segment of its domestic market.

#### ARTICLE 6

1. Recognizing the obligations of the participating countries to pay special attention to the needs of the developing countries, it shall be considered appropriate and consistent with equity obligations for those importing countries which apply restrictions under this Arrangement affecting the trade of developing countries to provide more favourable terms with regard to such restrictions, including elements such as base level and growth rates, than for other countries. In the case of developing countries whose exports are already subject to restrictions and if the restrictions are maintained under this Arrangement, provisions should be made for higher quotas and liberal growth rates. It shall, however, be borne in mind that there should be no undue prejudice to the interests of established suppliers or serious distortion in existing patterns of trade.
2. In recognition of the need for special treatment for exports of textile products from developing countries, the criterion of past performance shall not be applied in the establishment of quotas for their exports of products from those textile sectors in respect of which they are new entrants in the markets concerned and a higher growth rate shall be accorded to such exports, having in mind that this special treatment should not cause undue prejudice to the interests of established suppliers or create serious distortions in existing patterns of trade.
3. Restraints on exports from participating countries whose total volume of textile exports is small in comparison with the total volume of exports of other countries should normally be avoided if the exports from such countries represent a small percentage of the total imports of textiles covered by this Arrangement of the importing country concerned.
4. Where restrictions are applied to trade in cotton textiles in terms of this Arrangement, special consideration will be given to the importance of this trade to the developing countries concerned in determining the size of quotas and the growth element.
5. Participating countries shall not, as far as possible, maintain restraints on trade in textile products originating in other participating countries which are imported under a system of temporary importation for re-export after processing, subject to a satisfactory system of control and certification.