

product concerned, all relevant information concerning the administration of the restriction, the import licences granted over a recent period and the distribution of such licences among supplying countries; *Provided* that there shall be no obligation to supply information as to the names of importing or supplying enterprises.

(b) In the case of import restrictions involving the fixing of quotas, the Member applying the restrictions shall give public notice of the total quantity or value of the product or products which will be permitted to be imported during a specified future period and of any change in such quantity or value. Any supplies of the product in question which were *en route* at the time at which public notice was given shall not be excluded from entry; *Provided* that they may be counted, so far as practicable, against the quantity permitted to be imported in the period in question, and also, where necessary, against the quantities permitted to be imported in the next following period or periods, and *Provided* further that if any Member customarily exempts from such restrictions products entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during a period of thirty days after the day of such public notice, such practice shall be considered full compliance with this sub-paragraph.

(c) In the case of quotas allocated among supplying countries the Member applying the restriction shall promptly inform all other Members having an interest in supplying the product concerned of the shares in the quota currently allocated, by quantity or value, to the various supplying countries and shall give public notice thereof.

4. With regard to restrictions applied in accordance with paragraph 2 (d) of this Article or under paragraph 2 (c) of Article 20, the selection

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## Article 22.

### *Paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (d).*

The Preparatory Committee omitted the phrase establishing "commercial considerations" as a rule for the allocation of quotas, because it was considered that its application by governmental authorities might not always be practicable. Moreover, in cases where it was practicable, a Member could apply this consideration in the process of seeking agreement, consistently with the general rule laid down in the opening sentence of paragraph 2.

### *Paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs (b) and (c).*

The Czechoslovak Delegation reserved its position on the requirement of public notice in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c). The Czechoslovak Delegation, while not opposed to the principle of public notice, cannot accept it as an immediate obligation, as long as the countries with whom Czechoslovakia has been conducting the major part of her foreign trade are not following a similar procedure. The obligation of giving public notice of global quotas and of the allocation of shares is, in the particular situation of Czechoslovakia, too rigid a rule and, unless practised generally, liable to have a harmful effect upon the expansion of foreign trade in general, and the economic interests of Czechoslovakia in particular. In the view of the Czechoslovak Delegation it should be sufficient to supply full information to Members substantially interested in the exportation of the respective commodity.

### *Paragraph 4.*

See note relating to "special factors" in connection with the last sub-paragraph of paragraph 2 of Article 20.