

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Adjustment of Import Limits for Certain Cotton and Man-Made Fiber Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Singapore

July 11, 2002.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs adjusting limits.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 18, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Naomi Freeman, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-4212. For information on the quota status of these limits, refer to the Quota Status Reports posted on the bulletin boards of each Customs port, call (202) 927-5850, or refer to the U.S. Customs Web site at <http://www.customs.gov>. For information on embargoes and quota re-openings, refer to the Office of Textiles and Apparel Web site at <http://otexa.ita.doc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854); Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended.

The current limits for certain categories are being adjusted for carryover, swing, and carryforward.

A description of the textile and apparel categories in terms of HTS numbers is available in the CORRELATION: Textile and Apparel Categories with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (see **Federal Register** notice 66 FR 65178, published on December 18, 2001). Also see 66 FR 63034, published on December 4, 2001.

James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

July 11, 2002.

Commissioner of Customs,
Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you on November 27, 2001, by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements. That directive concerns imports of certain cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products, produced or manufactured in Singapore and exported during the twelve-month period which began

on January 1, 2002 and extends through December 31, 2002.

Effective on July 18, 2002, you are directed to adjust the limits for the following categories, as provided for under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing:

Category	Adjusted twelve-month limit ¹
338/339	2,191,276 dozen of which not more than 1,287,946 dozen shall be in Category 338 and not more than 1,371,355 dozen shall be in Category 339.
347/348	1,492,124 dozen of which not more than 932,575 dozen shall be in Category 347 and not more than 725,339 dozen shall be in Category 348.
639	4,394,111 dozen.
642	435,935 dozen.

¹ The limits have not been adjusted to account for any imports exported after December 31, 2001.

The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements has determined that these actions fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rulemaking provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1).

Sincerely,
James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.
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COMMODITIES FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Notice of Reinstatement of the Global Markets Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Commodities Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Notice of reinstatement of the Global Markets Advisory Committee.

SUMMARY: The Commodities Futures Trading Commission has determined to reinstate the charter of its "Global Markets Advisory Committee." As required by sections 9(a)(2) and 149(a)(2)(A) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. app. 2 § 9(a)(2) and 14(a)(2)(A), and 41 CFR 101-6.1007 and 101-6.1029, the Commission has consulted with the Committee Management Secretariat of the General Services Administration. The Commission certifies that the reinstatement of this advisory committee is necessary and is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties on the Commission by the Commodity

Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. 1. *et seq.* as amended. This notice is published pursuant to section 9(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. app. 2, § 9(a)(2), and 41 CFR 101-6.1015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Clarence R. Sanders, Legal Counsel to Commissioner Barbara P. Holum, at 202-418-5068, or Martin B. White, Committee Management Officer, at 202-418-5129. Written comments should be submitted to Jean A. Webb, Secretary, Commodities Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW., Washington, DC 20581.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The globalization of the futures and options markets has been a principal development of the past decade. Such global expansion is characterized by:

- An increasing number of futures markets being established internationally,
- The increasingly multinational nature of regulated U.S. firms,
- The increasing presence of foreign competitors in the United States ,
- The international linking of markets,
- Concerns about international market risk, and
- An increased demand by U.S. market users for global brokerage services.

Markets are inextricably linked through common products and related market participants. Events that occur in one market can and frequently do cause global regulatory and business concerns.

The Global Markets Advisory Committee's charter directs the committee to assist the Commission in gathering information concerning the regulatory challenges of a global marketplace, including: (1) Avoiding unnecessary regulatory or operational impediments faced by those doing global business, such as differing and/or duplicative regulatory frameworks, lack of transparency of rules and regulations and barriers to market access, while preserving core protection for markets and customers; (2) setting appropriate international standards for regulating futures and derivatives markets and intermediaries; (3) assessing the impact on U.S. markets and firms of the Commission's international efforts and the initiatives of foreign regulators and market authorities; (4) achieving continued global competitiveness of U.S. markets and firms; and (5) identifying methods to improve domestic and international regulatory structures.

The Commission has actively worked with foreign regulators to address global