STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1966 No. 1578

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Cotton Industry Development Council (Amendment No. 6) Order 1966

Laid before Parliament in draft

Made - - - - 15*th December* 1966

Coming into Operation 2*nd January* 1967

Whereas the Board of Trade have in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by section 1 of the Industrial Organisation and Development Act 1947(a) made the Cotton Industry Development Council Order 1948(b) (hereinafter referred to as " the principal Order "):

And whereas by virtue of section 8 of the said Act the Board of Trade have previously amended the said Order (c), and may by virtue thereof further amend the said Order:

And whereas by virtue of section 14(2) of the said Act an Order amending the principal Order may provide that further activities are to be treated as included in the industry for which the Development Council is established and that activities which are for the time being so treated are no longer to be so treated:

And whereas the Board of Trade have consulted the Development Council and the organisations appearing to them to be representative of substantial numbers of persons carrying on business in the industry and the organisations representative of persons employed in the industry appearing to the Board of Trade to be appropriate:

And whereas a draft of this Order has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by sections 8 and 14(2) of the Industrial Organisation and Development Act 1947 hereby order as follows:—

1.—(1) The name of the Cotton Board shall be changed to the Textile Council (for the Man-Made Fibre, Cotton and Silk Industries of Great Britain) and accordingly for references in the principal Order, as amended, to " the Cotton Board " and " the Board " there shall be substituted, respectively, references to " the Textile Council (for the Man-Made Fibre, Cotton and Silk Industries of Great Britain) " and to " the Council ".

(a) 1947 c. 40.
(b) S.I. 1948/629 (Rev. V, p. 87:1948 I, p. 1623).
(c) S.I. 1951/2173, 1953/421, 1957/508, 1961/899, 1964/662 (1951 I, p. 1125; 1953 I, p. 862; 1957 I, p. 1174; 1961 II, p. 1713; 1964 II, p. 1236).

(2) The principal Order, as amended, shall be further amended in accordance with the provisions of Schedule I hereto.

(3) In accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article and without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2 of this Order the principal Order shall have effect as set out in Schedule II to this Order.

2.—(1) Paragraph (2) of Article 1 hereof, so far as it relates to the amendment of the provisions of Article 6 of, and Schedule 1 to, the principal Order, and the omission of the provisions of Schedule 4 thereto shall not apply to the imposition and recovery of charges imposed in respect of a period or year beginning before 1st October 1966 but those provisions as in force immediately before the date of operation of this Order (hereafter in this Article called " the said provisions ") shall continue in force in relation to such charges, subject, however, to the following provisions of this Article.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) of this Article shall permit the imposition of a charge on persons carrying on the activity of converting fabric in respect of the year beginning on 1st April 1966, but the said provisions shall be amended to permit the Council with the approval of the Board of Trade to impose a charge on such persons to be calculated by reference to the period of 6 months beginning on the said 1st April and accordingly the said provisions shall have effect in relation to such a charge subject to the amendments that—

(i) for the reference in paragraph (3) of Article 6 to " each year " and for the references in paragraph (6) of that Article to " year " there shall be substituted references to the said period of 6 months;

(ii) paragraph (4) of Article 6 shall not apply;

(iii) in the said paragraph (6) for the references to " 20,000 " and " 10,000,000 " there shall be substituted references, respectively, to " 10,000 " and " 5,000,000 ".

(3) The rate of the charge mentioned in paragraph (2) hereof shall be fixed by the Council so as to ensure that the total sum payable under such charge is as near as possible 12½ per cent. of the aggregate of the said total sum and the total amount payable (otherwise than in respect of the activity of making-up and packing) under other charges imposed under the principal Order in respect of the period of 6 months beginning on 1st April 1966.

(4) Nothing in paragraph (1) of this Article shall prevent the imposition of a charge in respect of the year ending 31st March 1967 under paragraph (1) of Article 6 of the principal Order as amended by this Order on, and the recovery thereof from, any person who is registered under the principal Order in pursuance of an application made under Article 4(1)(A) thereof as amended by this Order.

(5) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as permitting the imposition of a charge on a person who is not carrying on business in the industry as defined in the principal Order as amended by this Order.

3. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as permitting charges imposed under the principal Order to be computed so as to yield more than £525,000 in the year ending 31st March 1967.

4. The change of name of the Development Council shall not affect any rights or obligations of the Council or render defective any legal proceedings by or against the Council, and any legal proceedings that might have been continued or commenced against them by their former name may be continued or commenced against them by their new name.

5.—(1) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(a) 1889 c. 63.

(2) This Order may be cited as the Cotton Industry Development Council (Amendment No. 6) Order 1966 and shall come into operation on 2nd January 1967.

Douglas Jay,
President of the Board of Trade.

15th December 1966.

SCHEDULE I

AMENDMENTS TO THE COTTON INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL ORDER 1948, AS AMENDED

1. In Article 2, in paragraph (1), for the word " four ", shall be substituted the word " eight ", and all the words after the word " industry " shall be omitted; and in paragraph (2), for the word " four ", there shall be substituted the word " six ", and all the words after the word " industry " shall be omitted.

2. In Article 4, in paragraph (1A), for the reference to the Cotton Industry Development Council (Amendment No. 5) Order 1964, there shall be substituted a reference to the Cotton Industry Development Council (Amendment No. 6) Order 1966; and in paragraph (2), for the word " carried ", there shall be substituted the word "carries ".

3.—(1) Article 6 shall be amended as follows.

(2) For paragraphs (3), (4), (5) and (6) there shall be substituted the following:—

" (3) The Council may with the approval of the Board of Trade impose on all persons carrying on the activity of producing man-made fibres a charge, calculated in relation to each such person in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Article, in respect of each period of six months ending on the 30th day of September and the 31st day of March respectively in every year:

Provided that no charge shall be imposed under this paragraph in respect of a period—

(i) if, after notification by the Council to Central Rayon Office Limited of the total amount of the levy payable in respect of the said activity for that period, that company within 4 weeks of the notification pays that total amount to the Council;

(ii) on a person if the value of the products which would, but for this part of this proviso, have to be taken into account in calculating the liability of that person arising by virtue of this paragraph in respect of that period does not exceed 0.5 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the products which are to be, or which but for this part of this proviso would have to be, taken into account in calculating the respective liabilities of all registered persons (including the person first-mentioned herein) arising by virtue of this paragraph in respect of that period.

For the purposes of this paragraph a registered person is a person whose name is entered in the register kept by the Council pursuant to Article 4 as carrying on the said activity.

(4) The total amount of the levy to be imposed in respect of the activities (other than making up and packing) of the industry in relation to any period shall be payable in respect of those activities as near as possible in the following proportions:—

10 per cent. in respect of the activity of converting;

20 per cent. in respect of the activity of producing man-made fibres;

70 per cent. in respect of the other activities of the industry (other than making-up and packing).

(5) Any charge imposed by the Council under the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article on persons carrying on one or more of the activities mentioned in this paragraph, shall be calculated, in relation to each such person, by reference to the period in respect of which that charge is imposed, as follows:—

(*a*) in respect of the activity of making-up and packing carried on by him, £2 10s. 0d. in respect of that period;

(*b*) in respect of the activity of converting carried on by him, on the quantity of cloth converted by him during that period, at a rate fixed by the Council in respect of each 10,000 square yards: so however that different rates shall be fixed for woven cloth of a weight not exceeding 2 oz. per square yard in the loomstate and for other fabric, respectively, and the rate for such cloth shall be one quarter of the rate for other fabric;

(*c*) in respect of all other activities of the industry (other than that of producing man-made fibres) carried on by him, on the amount of wages paid by him during that period in respect of those activities, at a rate fixed by the Council in respect of each £100.

(6) Any charge imposed by the Council under the provisions of paragraph (3) of this Article on persons carrying on the activity of producing man-made fibres shall be calculated, in relation to each such person, by reference to the period in respect of which that charge is imposed on the value of the products of that activity produced by him (whether during that period or not) and delivered by him during that period whether in pursuance of a contract of sale or not, at a rate fixed by the Council in respect of each £1,000 or part thereof.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph products shall be deemed to be delivered by a person if they are transferred from the department of his business in which they were produced to any other department of his business.".

(3) In paragraph (8), for all the words after "not more than", there shall be substituted the words " £625,000 in any year, or, in the case of a year in which an amount is paid as mentioned in proviso (i) to paragraph (3) of this Article, the difference between £625,000 and that amount.".

(4) In paragraph (9), sub-paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*) shall be omitted, sub-paragraph (*d*) shall be relettered (*b*), and the reference therein to heads (*a*), (*d*) and (*e*) shall be omitted, and sub-paragraph (*e*) shall be relettered (*c*).

(5) In paragraph (10), the words " for that year or " shall be omitted.

(6) For paragraph (11) there shall be substituted the following:—

" (11) Every person on whom a charge is imposed shall—

(*a*) where the charge is imposed under paragraph (2) of this Article, pay to the Council;

(*b*) where the charge is imposed under paragraph (3) of this Article, pay either direct to the Council or to Central Rayon Office Limited on behalf of the Council,

on or before the date specified in the notice given under paragraph (9) of this Article as the date on which the charge becomes payable, a sum calculated in relation to him and in respect of that charge in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Article.".

(7) For paragraph (15) shall be substituted the following:—

" (15) In this Article the following expressions have the meanings respectively assigned to them:—

" making-up and packing ", " converting " and " producing man-made fibres " have the meanings respectively assigned to them by Schedule 1 hereto;

" wages " means remuneration (whether paid weekly or at shorter or longer intervals) of work people, before deduction of National Insurance contributions and income tax, and includes overtime, holiday credits and guaranteed week payments, and " work people " includes foremen, but does not include managers, managerial staff, laboratory staff or office staff;

" year " means a period of twelve consecutive months beginning on the 1st day of April.".

(8) There shall be added as paragraph (16) the following:—

" (16) For the purposes of this Article the value of any products of the activity of producing man-made fibres shall, in the case of products delivered in pursuance of a contract of sale, be the gross invoice value of those products, and, in any other case, be the gross value at which the products would have been invoiced had they been delivered in pursuance of a contract of sale at the time they were delivered.".

4. In Article 9, in paragraph (1), for the word " proved ", there shall be substituted the word " proves ".

5.—(1) Schedule 1 shall be amended as follows.

(2) In paragraph 1,—

(*a*) in sub-paragraph (1), after the words " Great Britain ", shall be added the words " of producing man-made fibres," after the word " spinning ", shall be added the word " throwing ", after the word " doubling ", shall be added the words " bulking or texturising ", and after the word " weaving ", shall be added the words " warp knitting ".

(*b*) After sub-paragraph (1) there shall be added the following sub-paragraph:—

" (2) " Producing man-made fibres" means—

(*a*) the production by manufacturing processes of fibres from naturally occurring or synthetic polymers or in the case of acetate fibres from acetate flake, but excluding the manufacture of chemicals or modifying agents used in those processes; and includes

(*b*) the processes of reeling, warping, beaming and winding, being processes ancillary or incidental to the processes mentioned in (*a*) of this sub-paragraph.

In this sub-paragraph " fibres " means continuous filaments, staple fibres or tow but does not include—

(i) monofil of man-made fibre materials of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 millimetre or which is of a weight more than 6.6 milligrams per metre (60 denier);

(ii) strip (artificial straw and the like) of man-made fibre materials;

(iii) imitation cat-gut made from man-made fibre materials;

(iv) fibres made from or including metal, glass or natural rubber.".

(*c*) Sub-paragraph (2) shall be renumbered (3), and for the words between " spinning means ", and " and the subjection of yarn ", there shall be substituted the following:—

" (*a*) the production from fibre of single yarn containing not less than 85 per cent. by weight of cotton fibre (including waste from whatever

process arising), staple manufactured fibre, waste silk fibre or a mixture of those fibres or of any two of them; and

(*b*) the production of yarn on a modified spinning frame by the feeding of continuous filaments simultaneously with the spinning of any fibres mentioned in (*a*) of this sub-paragraph,"; and for the words " so produced " there shall be substituted the words " produced as aforesaid ";

and in head (*a*), after the words " pursuant to proposals by ", shall be inserted the words " the Flax and Hemp Wages Council, or "; and in head (*b*) after the words " narrow fabrics ", shall be added the words " or carpets "; and heads (*a*) and (*b*) shall be renumbered (i) and (ii) respectively; and for the proviso, there shall be substituted the following:-

" Provided that spinning shall not include the production of such yarn by woollen or worsted spinning processes by a person carrying on the business of manufacturing wool textiles or hosiery.".

(*d*) After sub-paragraph (3) there shall be added the following sub-paragraph:—

" (4) " Throwing " means the production of yarn by the subjection of raw silk or continuous filaments or any combination of such silk or filaments to the process of twisting together two or more threads or of inserting additional twist; and the further subjection of raw silk or continuous filaments so processed to either or both those processes; and the subjection of yarn produced by any of the foregoing processes to any of the processes commonly known as reeling, warping, beaming and winding, except in so far as the treatment of yarn by any of the last named processes is performed on machinery which forms a subsidiary part of, and is situated in the same mill as—

(*a*) plant operated by workers subject to Wages Regulation Orders made under the Wages Councils Act 1959(a) pursuant to proposals by the Flax and Hemp Wages Council or the Jute Wages Council, or

(*b*) plant used for the production of lace, lace net, lace curtains, embroidery, hosiery, narrow fabrics or carpets,

and such treatment is ancillary to the main operations conducted on such plant:

Provided that throwing shall not include the subjection of yarn to any of the said processes:—

(i) by a person carrying on the business of manufacturing wool textiles for use by him in the course of that business; or

(ii) by a person carrying on the business of making rope, for the purpose only of making rope.".

(*e*) Sub-paragraph (3) shall be renumbered (5), and after the words "the subjection of yarn produced by spinning ", shall be added the words " throwing or bulking or texturising or of continuous filaments ", for the words between " and the further subjection " and " or both those processes ", shall be substituted the words " of any such yarn, or of continuous filaments so processed to either "; in head (*a*) the words " the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council " shall be omitted; in head (*b*), after the words " narrow fabrics ", shall be added the words " or carpets "; and to the proviso there shall be added the following words:—

"(iii) by a person carrying on the business of making rope, for the purpose only of making rope.".

(a) 1959 c. 69.

(*f*) After sub-paragraph (5), there shall be added the following sub-paragraph:—

"(6) " Bulking or texturising " means the subjection of yarn produced by spinning, throwing or doubling or of continuous filaments to processes which so modify the physical characteristics of the yarn or filaments that the products manufactured with the treated yarns or filaments acquire bulk or stretch; and the subjection of yarn produced by any of the said processes to any of the processes commonly known as reeling, warping, beaming and winding, except in so far as the treatment of yarn by any of the last named processes is performed on machinery which forms a subsidiary part of, and is situated in the same mill as—

(*a*) plant operated by workers subject to Wages Regulation Orders made under the Wages Councils Act 1959 pursuant to proposals by the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council, the Flax and Hemp Wages Council or the Jute Wages Council, or

(*b*) plant used for the production of lace, lace net, lace curtains, embroidery, hosiery, narrow fabrics or carpets,

and such treatment is ancillary to the main operations conducted on such plant.".

(*g*) Sub-paragraph (4) shall be renumbered (7), and in head (*a*), for the words " continuous filament rayon thread ", there shall be substituted the words " bulking or texturising or of continuous filaments ", and for all the words after "such yarn", there shall be substituted the words " filaments or silk "; in head (*b*), for all the words after " the preparation of warp or weft for looms ", there shall be substituted the words " from yarn produced by spinning, throwing, doubling or bulking or texturising or from continuous filaments or raw silk.";

and in the proviso, in head (*i*), there shall be added after the word " embroidery ", the word " carpets ".

(*h*) After sub-paragraph (7), there shall be added the following:—

"(8) " Warp Knitting " means—

(*a*) the production on warp knitting machines other than Raschel or warp lace machines of fabrics containing not less than 85 per cent. by weight of yarn produced by spinning, throwing, doubling or bulking or texturising or of continuous filaments or raw silk or a mixture of such yarn, filaments or silk; and

(*b*) the preparation of warp for such warp knitting machines by any person carrying on the business of warp knitting as defined in (*a*) of this sub-paragraph for use by him in the course of that business. Provided that warp knitting shall not include the production of

(i) lace, lace net, lace curtains, fishing net, embroidery or narrow fabrics or the preparation of warp by a person carrying on the business of manufacturing narrow fabrics for use by him in the course of that business;

(ii) fabrics containing more than 15 per cent. by weight of processed animal fibre.".

(*i*) Sub-paragraph (5) shall be renumbered (9), and in head (*a*), after the words " cotton waste ", there shall be added the words " staple manufactured fibre, manufactured fibre tow, raw silk," after the words " yarn produced by spinning ", there shall be added the word " throwing ", and after the word " doubling ", there shall be added the words " or bulking or texturising, continuous filaments "; in the proviso, in head (i),

after the word " spinning ", there shall be added the word " throwing ", after the word " doubling ", there shall be added the words " or bulking or texturising or of continuous filaments, staple manufactured fibre or manufactured fibre tow "; in head (ii), after the words " cotton waste ", shall be added the words " staple manufactured fibre or manufactured fibre tow"; for all the words in head (iii) there shall be substituted the following:—

" (iii) the subjection of raw cotton or cotton waste to any such process by a person carrying on the business of manufacturing staple manufactured fibre, manufactured fibre tow or continuous filaments for use by him in the course of that business;";

in head (iv), after the word " spinning ", there shall be added the word " throwing ", and after the word " doubling ", there shall be added the words " or of continuous filaments "; and after head (vi) there shall be inserted the following:—

" or

(vii) the subjection of yarn produced by spinning, throwing, doubling or bulking or texturising or of continuous filaments to any such process by a person carrying on the business of manufacturing hosiery for use by him in the course of that business.".

(*j*) Sub-paragraph (6) shall be renumbered (10); after the word " spinning ", there shall be added the word " throwing ", and after the word " doubling", there shall be added the words " bulking or texturising "; and in head (*a*), after the word " spinning ", there shall be added the word " throwing ", and after the word " doubling ", there shall be added the words " bulking or texturising ", and all the words after " dispatch " shall be omitted; in head (*b*), the word " such " before " dispatch " and all the words thereafter shall be omitted.

(*k*) Sub-paragraph (7) shall be renumbered (11); after the word " spinning ", shall be added the word " throwing ", and after the word " doubling ", there shall be added the words " or bulking or texturising, continuous filaments ".

(3) For paragraph 2 there shall be substituted the following:—

" 2. In this Schedule—

(*a*) " Narrow fabrics " means fabrics not exceeding eighteen inches in width with two selvedges;

(*b*) " processed animal fibre " means fibre (other than hatters' fur) from the coat or fleece of alpaca, camel, goat, hare, lamb, llama, rabbit, sheep or vicuna which has been subjected to any process of manufacture or recovery;

(*c*) " manufactured fibre " means fibre which is not the natural growth of a plant, the hair or fleece of an animal, human hair, asbestos or silk;

(*d*) " staple manufactured fibre " means manufactured fibre not exceeding three inches in length and includes waste manufactured fibre;

(*e*) " continuous filaments " (except in Paragraph 1(2) of this Schedule) means any yarn composed of one or more manufactured fibres running the whole length of the yarn;

(*f*) " raw silk " means the combined filaments obtained in the process of reeling from cocoons;

(*g*) " silk " means fibrous matter secreted in the formation of cocoons by silkworms;

(*h*) " waste silk fibre " means waste obtained from cocoons or from any processing of silk;

(*i*) " carpets " includes carpeting, mats, rugs or similar floor coverings;

(*j*) " rope " includes cord, core for wire ropes, lines, twine, string or similar articles not being fancy cords.".

6.—(1) Schedule 2 shall be amended as follows.

(2) In paragraph (1), the words after " those already in use " shall be omitted.

(3) For paragraph 3, there shall be substituted the following:—

" 3. Co-operating with the appropriate Industrial Training Boards established in pursuance of the Industrial Training Act 1964(a) in the promotion of the training of the employees in the industry.".

(4) In paragraph 4, the words " and the provision and improvement of amenities for persons employed " shall be omitted.

(5) In paragraph 7, the words " including the formulation of standard costings " shall be omitted.

(6) Paragraphs 12, 14 and 19 shall be omitted.

(7) Paragraph 13 shall be renumbered 12, and for the words " a design centre " shall be substitued the words " design centres ".

(8) Paragraphs 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21 shall be renumbered 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 respectively.

7. Schedule 4 shall be omitted.

SCHEDULE II

THE COTTON INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL ORDER 1948, AS AMENDED

Establishment of Development Council

1.—(1) There is hereby established for the industry consisting of the activities specified in Schedule 1 hereto (hereinafter referred to as " the industry ") a development council to be known as the Textile Council (for the Man-Made Fibre, Cotton and Silk Industries of Great Britain) (hereinafter referred to as " the Council ") to which are assigned the functions specified in Schedule 2 hereto.

(2) The Council shall exercise their functions in such manner as appears to them to increase efficiency and productivity in the industry as much as possible, to improve and develop the service that it renders to the community and to enable it to render that service more economically and shall have regard to anything being done by any Government Department or other body with a view to avoiding a duplication of work.

(3) The Council may enter into such agreements, acquire such property and do such things, as may in the opinion of the Council be necessary or desirable for the exercise of any of their functions, and may dispose as they think fit of any property acquired by them.

(a) 1964 c. 16.

Constitution of Textile Council

2. The Council shall consist of the following members appointed by the Board of Trade that is to say:—

(1) eight persons capable of representing the interests of persons carrying on business in the industry;

(2) six persons capable of representing the interests of persons employed in the industry; and

(3) three persons as to whom the Board of Trade are satisfied that they have no such financial or industrial interest as is likely to affect them in the discharge of their functions as members of the Council (hereinafter referred to as " independent members ").

Matters relating to membership and proceedings of the Council

3. The provisions of Schedule 3 hereto shall have effect in relation to the membership and proceedings of the Council.

Registration of persons carrying on business in the industry

4.—(1) Every person carrying on business in the industry on the first day of April 1948 shall within one month thereof make an application in writing to the Council to be registered and every person who, after the first day of April 1948, commences to carry on business in the industry shall so apply within one month of so commencing.

(1A) Every person carrying on business in the industry, as extended by the provisions of the Cotton Industry Development Council (Amendment No. 6) Order 1966, on the date of operation of that Order and who was not carrying on business in the industry for the purposes of the principal Order as having effect immediately before that date, shall within one month thereof make an application to the Council to be registered.

(2) The Council shall enter in a register to be kept by them the name of every person who has made an application to be registered as aforesaid, the business name (if any) under which he carries on business in the industry, the principal place of such business and the activities comprised in the industry carried on by him. No information relating to persons so carrying on business other than that mentioned in this paragraph shall be entered in the register.

(3) Any person required by paragraph (1) or (1A) hereof to make an application to be registered shall, if so requested by the Council, within such time and in such form as they may specify, furnish such information as the Council may require to make or complete the entry in the register relating to him, as the case may be.

(4) Any person whose name is entered in the register shall notify the Council forthwith of any matter rendering the entry in the register relating to him inaccurate or incomplete.

(5) The Council shall, on receipt of any such notification as is referred to in paragraph (4) hereof, amend the register in accordance therewith.

(6) The Council may, if they have reasonable cause to believe that any person whose name is entered in the register no longer carries on business in the industry, by notice in writing inform that person of their intention to remove his name from the register unless within a period of one month from the date of the notice he gives notice in writing to the Council that he is a person so carrying on business, and if no such notice is received by the Council within the said period the Council may on the expiration of that period remove his name from the register.

(7) Any person who fails to comply with any of the requirements of paragraphs (1), (1A), (3) or (4) hereof shall, unless he proves that he had reasonable cause for the failure, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(8) The register shall be kept at the office of the Council and any person shall, on payment of a fee of one shilling, be entitled to inspect the said register during normal business hours and to take, or be supplied with, a copy of any one entry therein.

Returns and information

5. The Council may require any person carrying on business in the industry to furnish such returns and information relating to activities comprised in the industry carried on by him, including information with respect to the productive capacity, capital assets, staff, output, orders, sales, deliveries, stocks and costs, as appear to the Council to be required for the exercise of any of their functions: so, however, that the Council shall not exercise the powers conferred under this Article generally as regards the industry or any section thereof unless the Board of Trade have consented to such exercise and have approved the form in which the returns or other information will be required to be furnished.

Levies

6.—(1) The Council may with the approval of the Board of Trade impose on all persons who are registered in pursuance of this Order as carrying on business in the industry, a charge of one pound each in respect of each year.

(2) The Council may with the approval of the Board of Trade impose on all persons carrying on any one or more of the activities mentioned in paragraph (5) of this Article, a charge, calculated in relation to each such person in accordance with the provisions of that paragraph, in respect of each period of six months ending on the 30th day of September and the 31st day of March respectively in every year.

(3) The Council may with the approval of the Board of Trade impose on all persons carrying on the activity of producing man-made fibres a charge, calculated in relation to each such person in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Article, in respect of each period of six months ending on the 30th day of September and the 31st day of March respectively in every year: Provided that no charge shall be imposed under this paragraph in respect of a period—

(i) if, after notification by the Council to Central Rayon Office Limited of the total amount of the levy payable in respect of the said activity for that period, that company within 4 weeks of the notification pays that total amount to the Council;

(ii) on a person if the value of the products which would, but for this part of this proviso, have to be taken into account in calculating the liability of that person arising by virtue of this paragraph in respect of that period does not exceed 0.5 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the products which are to be, or which but for this part of this proviso would have to be, taken into account in calculating the respective liabilities of all registered persons (including the person first-mentioned herein) arising by virtue of this paragraph in respect of that period.

For the purposes of this paragraph, a registered person is a person whose name is entered in the register kept by the Council pursuant to Article 4 as carrying on the said activity.

(4) The total amount of the levy to be imposed in respect of the activities (other than making up and packing) of the industry in relation to any period

shall be payable in respect of those activities as near as possible in the following proportions:—

10 per cent. in respect of the activity of converting;

20 per cent. in respect of the activity of producing man-made fibres;

70 per cent. in respect of the other activities of the industry (other than making-up and packing).

(5) Any charge imposed by the Council under the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article on persons carrying on one or more of the activities mentioned in this paragraph, shall be calculated, in relation to each such person, by reference to the period in respect of which the charge is imposed, as follows:—

(*a*) in respect of the activity of making-up and packing carried on by him, £2 10s. 0d. in respect of that period;

(*b*) in respect of the activity of converting carried on by him, on the quantity of cloth converted by him during that period, at a rate fixed by the Council in respect of each 10,000 square yards: so however that different rates shall be fixed for woven cloth of a weight not exceeding 2 oz. per square yard in the loomstate and for other fabric, respectively, and the rate for such cloth shall be one quarter of the rate for other fabric;

(*c*) in respect of all other activities of the industry (other than that of producing man-made fibres) carried on by him, on the amount of wages paid by him during that period in respect of those activities, at a rate fixed by the Council in respect of each £100.

(6) Any charge imposed by the Council under the provisions of paragraph (3) of this Article on persons carrying on the activity of producing man-made fibres shall be calculated, in relation to each such person, by reference to the period in respect of which that charge is imposed, on the value of the products of that activity produced by him (whether during that period or not) and delivered by him during that period whether in pursuance of a contract of sale or not, at a rate fixed by the Council in respect of each £1000 or part thereof.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph products shall be deemed to be delivered by a person if they are transferred from the department of his business in which they were produced to any other department of his business.

(7) The rates of any charge fixed for the purposes of paragraph (5) or paragraph (6) of this Article in respect of any activity shall be the same for all persons carrying on that activity.

(8) Charges imposed by the Council under paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) of this Article shall be computed so as to yield not more than £625,000 in any year, or, in the case of a year in which an amount is paid as mentioned in proviso (i) to paragraph (3) of this Article, the difference between £625,000 and that amount.

(9) As soon as may be after the Board of Trade have approved the imposition of a charge under paragraph (1), paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) of this Article, the Council shall, by notice given in such manner as they think best adapted for informing the persons affected, specify, so far as is relevant as respects that charge—

(*a*) the period in relation to which the charge is imposed;

(*b*) the respective rates fixed by the Council for the purposes of heads (*b*) and (*c*) of paragraph (5), and of paragraph (6) of this Article; and

(*c*) the date on which the charge becomes payable.

(10) Every person on whom a charge is imposed under paragraph (1) of this Article in respect of any year shall pay to the Council, on or before the date specified in the notice given under paragraph (9) of this Article as the date on which that charge becomes payable, the sum of one pound:

Provided that if such a person is required to pay an amount in respect of any other charge imposed for a period during that year and the total amount which he is so required to pay is—

(*a*) not less than one pound, he shall not be under any liability in respect of the charge imposed under paragraph (1) of this Article for that year;

(*b*) less than one pound, that liability shall be reduced by that total amount.

(11) Every person on whom a charge is imposed shall—

(*a*) where the charge is imposed under paragraph (2) of this Article, pay to the Council;

(*b*) where the charge is imposed under paragraph (3) of this Article, pay either direct to the Council or to Central Rayon Office Limited on behalf of the Council,

on or before the date specified in the notice given under paragraph (9) of this Article as the date on which the charge becomes payable, a sum calculated in relation to him and in respect of that charge in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Article.

(12) The Council may by notice in writing require any person carrying on business in the industry—

(*a*) to furnish such returns and other information;

(*b*) to keep such records; and

(*c*) to produce for examination on behalf of the Council such books and other documents and records in his custody or under his control,

relating to the business carried on by him in the industry as appear to the Council to be necessary for the purposes of the imposition or recovery under this Order of any charge.

(13) Any two or more persons jointly carrying on business in the industry shall, in so far as it is material for the purposes of this Article to ascertain the amount of any sum payable by them to the Council, be treated as constituting together a single person.

(14) Any sum payable under this Order shall be recoverable by the Council as a debt.

(15) In this Article the following expressions have the meanings respectively assigned to them:—

" making-up and packing ", " converting " and " producing man-made fibres " have the meanings respectively assigned to them by Schedule 1 hereto;

" wages " means remuneration (whether paid weekly or at shorter or longer intervals) of work people, before deduction of National Insurance contributions and income tax, and includes overtime, holiday credits and guaranteed week payments, and " work people " includes foremen, but does not include managers, managerial staff, laboratory staff or office staff;

" year " means a period of twelve consecutive months beginning on the 1st of April.

(16) For the purpose of this Article the value of any products of the activity of producing man-made fibres shall, in the case of products delivered in pursuance of a contract of sale, be the gross invoice value of those products, and, in any other case, be the gross value at which the products would have been invoiced had they been delivered in pursuance of a contract of sale at the time they were delivered.

Borrowing Powers

7.—(1) The Council may for the purpose of defraying any of their expenses borrow money temporarily from bankers or otherwise:

Provided that the aggregate of the amounts outstanding in respect of sums so borrowed shall not at any time, except after consultation with the prescribed organisations and with the approval of the Board of Trade, exceed twenty thousand pounds.

(2) In this Article the expression " prescribed organisations " means such organisations representative of persons carrying on business in the industry and such organisations representative of persons employed in the industry as the Board of Trade may prescribe.

Returns and information and production of books

8.—(1) Any person carrying on business in the industry who is required by notice in writing by the Council to furnish returns or other information relating to activities comprised in the industry or to produce for examination books or other documents or records relating to such activities shall furnish in such form and manner and within such time such returns or information relating to such activities, as may be specified in the notice or, as the case may be, produce at such time such books or other documents or records relating to such activities as may be so specified; so however that a person who uses in his business what he claims to be a secret process that ought not to be disclosed on the ground of risk of prejudice to his business shall not be required by anything in this Article to disclose particulars relating to the process unless the requirement and the form thereof have been approved by the Board of Trade after consideration of his claim.

(2) Where a requirement is imposed by the Council under the provisions of this Order to furnish returns or other information relating to an individual business or to produce for examination books or other documents or records, the Council shall ensure that the returns or other information shall be furnished to, or the examination done by, independent members of the Council designated by the Board of Trade or to or by officers of the Council specially authorised in that behalf by the Council.

Penalties

9.—(1) If any person required to furnish returns or information or to produce for examination books or other documents or records under this order fails to furnish or produce them in accordance with the requirement he shall, unless he proves that he had reasonable excuse for the failure, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(2) If the failure in respect of which a person is convicted under the last foregoing paragraph is continued after the conviction he shall be guilty of a further and continuing offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds in respect of each day during which the failure continues.

(3) If any person in purporting to fulfil the requirement to furnish returns or information knowingly or recklessly makes any statement which is false in a material particular he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or, in either case, to both such imprisonment and such fine.

Interpretation and short title

10.—(1) The Interpretation Act 1889 shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

SCHEDULE 1

Definition of the Industry

1.—(1) The industry shall consist of the activities, so far as carried on in Great Britain, of producing man-made fibres, spinning, throwing, doubling, bulking or texturising, weaving, warp knitting, finishing, making-up and packing and converting as hereinafter defined.

(2) " Producing man-made fibres " means—

(*a*) the production by manufacturing processes of fibres from naturally occuring or synthetic polymers or in the case of acetate fibres from acetate flake, but excluding the manufacture of chemicals or modifying agents used in those processes; and includes

(*b*) the processes of reeling, warping, beaming and winding, being processes ancillary or incidental to the processes mentioned in (*a*) of this sub-paragraph.

In this sub-paragraph " fibres " means continuous filaments, staple fibres or tow but does not include—

(i) monofil of man-made fibre materials of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 millimetre or which is of a weight more than 6.6 milligrams per metre (60 denier);

(ii) strip (artificial straw and the like) of man-made fibre materials;

(iii) imitation cat-gut made from man-made fibre materials;

(iv) fibres made from or including metal, glass or natural rubber.

(3) " Spinning " means—

(*a*) the production from fibre of single yarn containing not less than 85 per cent. by weight of cotton fibre (including waste from whatever process arising), staple manufactured fibre, waste silk fibre or a mixture of those fibres or of any two of them; and

(*b*) the production of yarn on a modified spinning frame by the feeding of continuous filaments simultaneously with the spinning of any fibres mentioned in (*a*) of this sub-paragraph;

and the subjection of yarn produced as aforesaid to any of the processes commonly known as gassing, reeling, warping, beaming and winding, except in so far as the treatment of yarn by that process is performed on machinery which forms a subsidiary part of and is situated in the same mill as:—

(i) plant operated by workers subject to Wages Regulation Orders made under the Wages Councils Act 1959 pursuant to proposals by the Flax and Hemp Wages Council or the Jute Wages Council, or

(ii) plant used for the production of lace, lace net, lace curtains, embroidery, hosiery, or narrow fabrics or carpets,

and such treatment is ancillary to the main operations conducted on such plant:

Provided that spinning shall not include the production of such yarn by woollen or worsted spinning processes by a person carrying on the business of manufacturing wool textiles or hosiery.

(4) " Throwing " means the production of yarn by the subjection of raw silk or continuous filaments or any combination of such silk or filaments to the process of twisting together two or more threads or of inserting additional twist; and the further subjection of raw silk or continuous filaments so processed to either or both those processes; and the subjection of yarn produced by any of the foregoing processes to any of the processes commonly known as reeling, warping, beaming and winding, except in so far as the treatment of yarn by any of the last named processes is performed on machinery which forms a subsidiary part of, and is situated in the same mill as—

(*a*) plant operated by workers subject to Wages Regulation Orders made under the Wages Councils Act 1959 pursuant to proposals by the Flax and Hemp Wages Council or the Jute Wages Council, or

(*b*) plant used for the production of lace, lace net, lace curtains, embroidery, hosiery, narrow fabrics or carpets,

and such treatment is ancillary to the main operations conducted on such plant:

Provided that throwing shall not include the subjection of yarn to any of the said processes—

(i) by a person carrying on the business of manufacturing wool textiles for use by him in the course of that business; or

(ii) by a person carrying on the business of making rope, for the purpose only of making rope.

(5) " Doubling " means the subjection of yarn produced by spinning, throwing or bulking or texturising or of continuous filaments to the process of twisting together two or more threads or of inserting additional twist: and the further subjection of any such yarn, or of continuous filaments so processed to either or both of those processes; and the subjection of yarn produced by any of the foregoing processes to any of the processes commonly known as gassing, reeling, warping, beaming or winding, except in so far as the treatment of yarn by any of the last named processes is performed on machinery which forms a subsidiary part of, and is situated in the same mill as—

(*a*) plant operated by workers subject to Wages Regulation Orders made under the Wages Councils Act 1959 pursuant to proposals by the Flax and Hemp Wages Council or the Jute Wages Council, or

(*b*) plant used for the production of lace, lace net, lace curtains, embroidery, hosiery, or narrow fabrics or carpets,

and such treatment is ancillary to the main operations conducted on such plant:

Provided that doubling shall not include the subjection of yarn to any of the said processes—

(i) by a person carrying on the business of manufacturing wool textiles for use by him in the course of that business; or

(ii) for the purpose only of producing wicks for candles; or

(iii) by a person carrying on the business of making rope, for the purpose only of making rope.

(6) " Bulking or texturising " means the subjection of yarn produced by spinning, throwing or doubling or of continuous filaments to processes which so modify the physical characteristics of the yarn or filaments that the products manufactured with the treated yarns or filaments acquire bulk or stretch; and the subjection of yarn produced by any of the said processes to any of the processes commonly known as reeling, warping, beaming and winding, except in so far as the treatment of yarn by any of the last named processes is performed on machinery which forms a subsidiary part of, and is situated in the same mill as—

(*a*) plant operated by workers subject to Wages Regulation Orders made under the Wages Councils Act 1959 pursuant to proposals by the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council, the Flax and Hemp Wages Council or the Jute Wages Council, or

(*b*) plant used for the production of lace, lace net, lace curtains, embroidery, hosiery, narrow fabrics or carpets,

and such treatment is ancillary to the main operations conducted on such plant.

(7) " Weaving " means—

(*a*) the production on looms connected with mechanical power of fabrics containing not less than 85 per cent. by weight of yarn produced by spinning, throwing, doubling or bulking or texturising or of continuous filaments or raw silk or a mixture of such yarn, filaments or silk; and

(*b*) the preparation of warp or weft for looms from yarn produced by spinning, throwing, doubling or bulking or texturising or from continuous filaments or raw silk:

Provided that weaving shall not include the production of—

(i) lace, lace net, lace curtains, fishing net, embroidery, carpets or narrow fabrics or the preparation of warp and weft by a person carrying on the business of manufacturing narrow fabrics for use by him in the course of that business;

(ii) fabrics containing more than 15 per cent. by weight of processed animal fibre.

(8) " Warp Knitting " means—

(*a*) the production on warp knitting machines other than Raschel or warp lace machines of fabrics containing not less than 85 per cent. by weight of yarn produced by spinning, throwing, doubling or bulking or texturising or of continuous filaments or raw silk or a mixture of such yarn, filaments or silk; and

(*b*) the preparation of warp for such warp knitting machines by any person carrying on the business of warp knitting as defined in (*a*) of this sub-paragraph for use by him in the course of that business:

Provided that warp knitting shall not include the production of—

(i) lace, lace net, lace curtains, fishing net, embroidery or narrow fabrics or the preparation of warp by a person carrying on the business of manufacturing narrow fabrics for use by him in the course of that business;

(ii) fabrics containing more than 15 per cent. by weight of processed animal fibre.

(9) " Finishing " means—

(*a*) the subjection of the following articles namely raw cotton, cotton waste, staple manufactured fibre, manufactured fibre tow, raw silk, rovings, yarn produced by spinning, throwing, doubling or bulking or texturising, continuous filaments or fabrics produced by weaving to any of the processes commonly known as scouring, bleaching, mercerising, tinting, dyeing, printing, embossing, schreinering, beetling, calendering, raising, stentering, shrinking, cropping, shearing, singeing, filling, pressing, and proofing, or to any other similar process which effects a change in the appearance or characteristic of these articles; and

(*b*) the cutting of loops of pile fabrics produced by weaving:

Provided that finishing shall not include—

(i) the subjection of cotton waste, yarns produced by spinning, throwing, doubling or bulking or texturising or of continuous filaments, staple manufactured fibre and manufactured fibre tow to any such process by a person carrying on the business of manufacturing wool textiles for use by him in the course of that business; or

(ii) the subjection to any such process of any raw cotton, or cotton waste, staple manufactured fibre or manufactured fibre tow which is not subsequently subjected to spinning; or

(iii) the subjection of raw cotton or cotton waste to any such process by a person carrying on the business of manufacturing staple manufactured fibre, manufactured fibre tow or continuous filaments for use by him in the course of that business; or

(iv) the subjection of yarn produced by spinning, throwing or doubling or of continuous filaments to any such process in the course of a business of manufacturing sewing thread; or

(v) the coating or impregnation of cloth for the production of oil baize, other oil cloth or leather cloth; or

(vi) rubber proofing, or the proofing of articles by means of plant operated by workers subject to Wages Regulation Orders made under the Wages Councils Act 1959 pursuant to proposals by the Made-up Textiles Wages Council; or

(vii) the subjection of yarn produced by spinning, throwing, doubling or bulking or texturising or of continuous filaments to any such process by a person carrying on the business of manufacturing hosiery for use by him in the course of that business.

(10) " Making-up and packing " means doing on behalf of other persons being persons who carry on business in the industry by way of spinning, throwing, doubling, bulking or texturising, weaving, finishing or converting the following things:—

(*a*) making-up, that is to say, the cutting, rolling or manipulation, into different lengths, folds or shapes, of articles produced by spinning, throwing, doubling, bulking or texturising, weaving or finishing, or the ticketing, tying, parcelling, stamping or marking of such articles for dispatch,

(*b*) packing, that is to say, the packing of any such articles as aforesaid, or any articles produced by making-up, into packages suitable for dispatch.

(11) " Converting " means causing, by the owner thereof, yarn produced by spinning, throwing, doubling or bulking or texturising, continuous filaments or fabrics produced by weaving to be subjected (whether by persons employed by him or by other persons for him on commission) to any of the processes of finishing.

2. In this Schedule—

(*a*) " Narrow fabrics " means fabrics not exceeding eighteen inches in width with two selvedges;

(*b*) " processed animal fibre " means fibre (other than hatters' fur) from the coat or fleece of alpaca, camel, goat, hare, lamb, llama, rabbit, sheep or vicuna which has been subjected to any process of manufacture or recovery;

(*c*) " manufactured fibre " means fibre which is not the natural growth of a plant, the hair or fleece of an animal, human hair, asbestos or silk;

(*d*) " staple manufactured fibre " means manufactured fibre not exceeding three inches in length and includes waste manufactured fibre;

(*e*) " continuous filaments " (except in Paragraph 1(2) of this Schedule) means any yarn composed of one or more manufactured fibres running the whole length of the yarn;

(*f*) " raw silk " means the combined filaments obtained in the process of reeling from cocoons;

(*g*) " silk " means fibrous matter secreted in the formation of cocoons by silkworms;

(*h*) " waste silk fibre " means waste obtained from cocoons or from any processing of silk;

(*i*) " carpets " includes carpeting, mats, rugs or similar floor coverings;

(*j*) " rope " includes cord, core for wire ropes, lines, twine, string or similar articles not being fancy cords.

SCHEDULE 2

Functions of the Textile Council (for the Man-Made Fibre, Cotton and Silk Industries of Great Britain).

1. Promoting or undertaking inquiry as to equipment, methods of production, management and labour utilisation including the discovery and development of new equipment and methods and of improvements in those already in use.

2. Promoting or undertaking research into matter affecting industrial psychology.

3. Co-operating with the appropriate Industrial Training Boards established in pursuance of the Industrial Training Act 1964 in the promotion of the training of the employees in the industry.

4. Promoting the adoption of measures for securing safer and better working conditions, and promoting or undertaking inquiry as to such measures.

5. Promoting or undertaking research into the incidence, prevention and cure of industrial diseases.

6. Promoting or undertaking arrangements for encouraging the entry of persons into the industry.

7. Promoting the improvement of accounting and costing practice and uniformity therein.

8. Promoting or undertaking the collection and formulation of statistics.

9. Advising on any matters relating to the industry (other than remuneration or conditions of employment) as to which the Board of Trade may request the Council to advise and undertaking inquiry for the purpose of enabling the Council so to advise.

10. Undertaking arrangements for making available information obtained, and for advising, on matters with which the Council are concerned in the exercise of any of their functions.

11. Promoting or undertaking scientific research.

12. Promoting or undertaking measures for the improvement of design, including promoting or undertaking the establishment and operation of design centres.

13. Promoting the better definition of trade descriptions and consistency in the use thereof.

14. Undertaking the certification of products, the registration of certification trade marks and the functions of the proprietors of such marks.

15. Promoting or undertaking research for improving arrangements for marketing and distributing products.

16. Promoting or undertaking research into matters relating to the consumption or use of goods supplied by the industry.

17. Promoting the development of export trade, including promoting or undertaking arrangements for publicity overseas.

18. Promoting or undertaking arrangements for better acquainting the public in the United Kingdom with the goods supplied by the industry and methods of using them.

SCHEDULE 3

Membership

1. The appointment of a member of the Council shall be for such term as may be determined by the Board of Trade, and, subject to the provisions of this Schedule, a member shall hold and vacate office in accordance with the terms of the instrument appointing him to be a member, as varied with his consent at any time thereafter.

2. A person shall be disqualified for being appointed or being a member of the Council so long as he is a member of the Commons House of Parliament.

3. If a member appointed as an independent member—

(*a*) commences or resumes carrying on business in the industry, or acts in the management of any undertaking the owner of which as such carries on business in the industry, or

(*b*) refuses to sell or dispose of any interest or security held directly or indirectly for his benefit and the retention of which he has been informed by the Board of Trade to be in their opinion likely to affect him in the discharge of his functions, or fails to sell or dispose of any such interest or security within one month after having been requested by the Board of Trade so to do,

the Board of Trade may declare the office of such member to be vacant.

4. There shall be paid by the Council—

(*a*) to the independent members of the Council, or to any of them, such remuneration (whether by way of salaries or by way of fees) as may be determined by the Board of Trade, and on the retirement or death of the Chairman of the Council such pension or gratuity to him or to others by reference to his service as may be so determined; and

(*b*) to all members of the Council such allowances for expenses as may be so determined.

Proceedings

5. The Council may act notwithstanding a vacancy among the members thereof and at any meeting of the Council three or such greater number as the Council shall determine shall be the quorum.

6. If at any meeting of the Council the votes are equally divided on any question, the person acting as chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

7. Minutes shall be kept of the proceedings of the Council and any such minutes shall, if signed by any person purporting to have acted as chairman of the meeting or at a meeting at which they were read be evidence of the proceedings at the first mentioned meeting, and a meeting to which any such minutes relate shall, unless the contrary is proved, be taken to have been regularly convened and constituted.

8. The Council shall have an office at which communications and notices will at all times be received and shall notify to the Board of Trade the address of that office and any change of that address.

Execution and Issue of Instruments

9. The seal of the Council shall be authenticated by the signature of the chairman of the Council or some other member of the Council authorised by the Council to act in that behalf and of the secretary or some other person authorised by the Council so to act.

10. Any contract or instrument which, if entered into or executed by a person not being a body corporate, would not require to be under seal, may be entered into or executed on behalf of the Council by any person generally or specially authorised by them for the purpose.

11. Every document purporting to be a document duly executed or issued either under the seal of the Council authenticated in the manner provided by this Schedule or on behalf of the Council, or purporting to be signed by the secretary or any person authorised to act in that behalf, shall until the contrary be proved, be deemed to be a document so executed or issued or so signed as the case may be.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order amends the Cotton Industry Development Council Order 1948, as amended.

The principal change is that the industry is enlarged by the addition of certain activities carried on in the manufacture of man-made fibres, filament yarn and warp knitted fabrics.

As a consequence—

(*a*) the Development Council for the industry has been re-named the "Textile Council (for the Man-Made Fibre, Cotton and Silk Industries of Great Britain)";

(*b*) the basis on which the levy is to be calculated has been revised and the maximum amount which may be imposed on the industry has been increased from £525,000 to £625,000 for the year beginning 1st April 1967 and subsequent years, and

(*c*) the number of members of the Council has been increased in the case of persons representing employers, from 4 to 8 and, in the case of persons representing employees, from 4 to 6.

The principal Order as amended by this Order and previous amending Orders is set out in Schedule II.