ARRANGEMENT REGARDING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TEXTILES

Notification under Article 2:1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Textiles Surveillance Body received a notification from the Dominican Republic in accordance with the provisions of Article 2:1 concerning the restrictions maintained by it on imports of textile products. The Dominican Republic, which accepted the MFN in March 1979 and has participated in MFA III since 9 February 1984, signed the 1986 Protocol of Extension on 23 February 1988.

The TSB, having examined the notification, agreed to forward it to participating countries for their information.

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1 For the TSB's observations on this notification see COM.TEX/SB/1421.
*English and Spanish only/Anglais et espagnol seulement/Inglés y español solamente
The Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office at Geneva presents its compliments to GATT and has the honour to communicate herewith one copy of Decree No. 792 of 12 April 1979, and one copy of Decree No. 841 of 24 April 1979, in compliance with the provisions of Article 2:1 of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles.

These decrees indicate the only restrictions still in force in the Dominican Republic on imports of textile products.

The Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic takes this opportunity to express to GATT the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 25 July 1979

(The contents of the two Decrees mentioned in the Dominican notification have been summarized below).

By Decrees No. 792 of 12 April 1979 and No. 841 of 24 April 1979, the importation was suspended in the Dominican Republic of the following textile products:

- Shirts for men and boys
- Underwear for men and boys
- Socks for men and boys
- Suits for men and boys
- Clothes for babies (except diapers)
- Trousers of all kinds
- Clothes for girls and boys

Several other non-textile products are also included in both decrees. The consideranda of Decree No. 792 reads as follows:

"Considering that the domestic industry has developed, in certain areas of production, competitive enterprises disposing of modern technology and of sufficient capacity to supply internal demand in satisfactory conditions of prices, quality and quantity;

"Considering that it is convenient to encourage that those enterprises work at the maximum capacity, so as to arrive at a decrease of their costs and at the employment of workers;

"Considering that it is also convenient to free foreign exchange reserves in order to allocate them to the importation of goods essential to the economic development of the country".