The following information has been received from the Government of Pakistan for inclusion in Chapters V and VII of the study on textiles. Due to delay in submission, this information was not included in the country statements in document L/3797 and should, therefore, be added to the relevant portions of this document as indicated below.

CHAPTER V: The Importance of the Textile Industry to National Economies, page V-40, insert after section on Norway:

Pakistan

The textile industry is the biggest industry in Pakistan. It provides employment to more than 500,000 workers (including workers in the small industries and in unorganized units).

Being a producer of good quality cotton and other textile fabrics, manufacturing of finished textile goods is essential to provide employment to the big labour force and to increase foreign exchange earnings.

The textile trade is the biggest source of foreign exchange earnings. The ratio of textile exports to total export earnings is 33.2 per cent.

CHAPTER VII: Trade Barriers and Commercial Policies, page VII-50, insert before the section on Poland:

Pakistan

There are no restrictions on exports except in the case of countries where quota restrictions operate. In the case of cotton textiles, compulsory export targets have to be achieved by individual mills. On failure a penalty is imposed by their Association and the amount thus realized is used for expansion of export trade.

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Original: English
Imports of all textile fabrics and made-ups are banned. Imports of synthetic cotton and woollen worsted yarn are allowed against Import Licences. Exports of cotton textiles to quota countries are regulated through Export Licences.

Restrictions on imports of textile fabrics and made-ups have been imposed on account of sufficient availability of indigenous materials and with a view to encouraging the local industries.