

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

CONFIDENTIAL

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2 April 1993

TARIFFS AND TRADE

Textiles Surveillance Body

ARRANGEMENT REGARDING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TEXTILES

Notification under Articles 7 and 8

Measures by Canada on imports of clothing products from Syria

Note by the Chairman

Attached is a notification received from Canada of restraints introduced on imports of clothing products from Syria, for the period 1 April 1993 to 31 December 1993.

*English only/Anglais seulement/Inglés solamente

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The Permanent Mission of Canada
to the United Nations



La Mission Permanente du Canada
auprès des Nations Unies

22 March, 1993

37-10-3-3-OTHERS

Ambassador Marcelo Raffaelli
Chairman
Textiles Surveillance Body
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
154 rue de Lausanne
1211 Genève
SUISSE

Dear Ambassador Raffaelli:

Pursuant to Article 7 and 8 of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (MFA), done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, and to its 1986, 1991 and 1992 Protocols of Extension and Maintenance in Force, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Canada is introducing, with effect from 1 April 1993, restraints on imports of clothing products exported to Canada from Syria. The attached copy of the Diplomatic Note sent this week from the Canadian Embassy in Amman to the Syrian Authorities contains background information relative to this action and confirms the details via which this arrangement is to be implemented.

Yours sincerely,

John F. Donaghy, ~~Minister~~
Counsellor

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DIPLOMATIC NOTE FROM THE CANADIAN EMBASSY, AMMAN

"... the Canadian Authorities wish to refer to the policy of the Government of Canada respecting imports of textiles and clothing. Canada maintains special measures to protect its textiles and clothing industries from market disruption caused by imports. The objective of this policy is to ensure that import growth is kept at a pace that is commensurate with an orderly rate of adjustment that will enable the Canadian industry to adjust to international competition.

This policy has been implemented through bilateral and unilateral restraints on imports from 34 sources. Restraints on imports of textiles and clothing normally take the form of bilateral agreements negotiated in the framework of the Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA), which has been concluded under the auspices of the GATT. Negotiations take account of a number of factors, including historical trade performance.

Imports of clothing from Syria have reached the point where Canada would be seeking to negotiate restraints. This action, moreover, is consistent with Canada's equity obligations under the MFA, which require that non-members not be treated more favourably than MFA signatories. In order to ensure timely action, Canada will be implementing import restrictions on imports of all clothing from Syria. This note provides background information on the level of imports of clothing from Syria, the situation of the Canadian industry, and outlines the action being taken by Canada.

In 1991, clothing imports from Syria were 293,000 units, up from 101,000 units in 1990. These imports rose again by 79 percent in 1992 to reach 525,000 units. Moreover, clothing imports from Syria in 1992 exceeded restraints in place with a number of other non-MFA, non-GATT suppliers - i.e. Laos and Oman.

Imports from Syria and other low-cost suppliers have had an increasingly harmful effect on the Canadian textiles and clothing industry as a whole. From 1982 to 1989, employment in clothing fell by 18 percent from 104,000 to 85,000 employees. The textiles sector suffered a 24 percent drop in employment over that period, from 58,900 to 44,500 workers. These two industries account for 9 percent of manufacturing employment in Canada. Whereas the textile industry tends to be concentrated in small towns (where it is the dominant employer), the clothing industry is located in major urban areas. The clothing industry is the largest industrial employer in the City of Montreal and one of the largest in the Province of Quebec. The Province of Quebec alone accounts for over half of the Canadian production of textiles and for over 60 percent of Canadian apparel production. The other major centres of apparel production are Toronto and Winnipeg. The apparel industry employs a large number of new immigrant workers, many of whom are women, from African, Asian and other countries. Many of these workers do not have the necessary skills to allow them to be

retrained for other employment.

The purpose of this restraint action is not to rollback the level of imports from Syria, but rather to prevent further import surges. As indicated in Annex I to this Note the annual restraint level for imports of all clothing will be established at an annual level of 525,000 units which reflects the 1992 import level from Syria. The restraints will be effective initially for the period April 1 to December 31, 1993. The prorated quota level will be 393,750 units, which is three/quarters of the annual level of 525,000 units. Quota shares will be allocated by the Canadian Authorities to Canadian importers and will reflect importers' historical performance in importing clothing from Syria. Imports will be debited from quota shares on the basis of the date of importation. A portion up to 25 percent of the quota will be made available for allocation on a pro-rata basis to importers without historical performance that have entered into outstanding irrevocable commitments for imports from Syria prior to March 22, 1993.

The Canadian Authorities remain available for consultations on any matter relating to this action, including the issue of quota allocation for 1994 and subsequent years"

A N N E X I

- All clothing: 525,000 units per annum, pro-rated to 393,750 units for the period April 1, 1993 to December 31, 1992 with the following annual sub-limits (the pro-rated sub-limits for the period April 1 - December 31, 1993 being indicated in brackets):

| <u>ITEM</u> | <u>CATEGORY</u> | <u>SHORT DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>QUOTA (UNITS)</u> |
|-------------|-----------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | 1.0 | Coats, jackets & Rainwear | 10,000 (7,500) |
| 2 | 2.0 | Winter outerwear | 10,000 (7,500) |
| 3/4 | 3.0 | Male casual and fine wear | 10,000 (7,500) |
| | 4.0 | Female casual and fine wear | |
| 5 | 5.0 | Trousers, overalls & shorts | 30,000 (22,500) |
| 6 | 6.0 | Tailored collar shirts, MBC | 30,000 (22,500) |
| 7/8A | | | 360,000 (270,000) |
| | 7.0 | Woven shirts, blouses & similar articles | |
| | 8.1 | Knitted collar shirts, blouses & similar articles | |
| | 8.2 | T-shirts | |
| | 8.3 | Sweatshirts | |
| 8B | 8.4 | Athletic wear | 10,000 (7,500) |
| 9 | 9.0 | Underwear | 140,000 (105,000) |
| 10 | 10.0 | Sleepwear | 10,000 (7,500) |
| 11 | 11.0 | Sweaters | 10,000 (7,500) |
| 12 | 12.0 | Swimwear | 10,000 (7,500) |
| 14 | 14.0 | Babies' garments | 10,000 (7,500) |