

**GENERAL AGREEMENT  
ON TARIFFS AND TRADE**

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
**TEX.SB/3021\***  
**24 August 1994**

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**Textiles Surveillance Body**

**ARRANGEMENT REGARDING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TEXTILES**

**Notification under Article 11**

**Report on the Status of Restrictive Measures**  
**as requested by the TSB in accordance with Article 11<sup>1</sup>**

**CHINA**

Attached is a report received from China on the status of restrictions maintained by it on imports of textile products covered by the Arrangement as extended by the 1986 Protocol. This report has been submitted in accordance with Article 11, paragraphs 11, 12 and 2 of the MFA.

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<sup>1</sup>See COM.TEX/SB/1910.

\*English only/Anglais seulement/Inglés solamente



## IMPORT ADMINISTRATION OF TEXTILES AND CLOTHING IN CHINA

According to the Interim Measures for the Administration of Import Quotas of Ordinary Commodities published on December 29, 1993 and the Provisional Regulations on the Licence System for Import of Commodities of the People's Republic of China which was promulgated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations in 1984, China currently exercises quotas administration and automatic import licensing system in the import of textile fabrics and garments.

### 1. THE QUOTAS SYSTEM

The import quotas system was instituted and has been implemented by the State Planning Commission. At present totally 162 tariff items of commodities in the category of textile fabrics and garments are subject to quotas administration. Among them, wool claims 3 tariff items, chemical fibre material 130, polyester fibre 17, and acrylic fibre 12.

The total volume of import quotas for textile fabrics and garments which are under the import quotas control system is annually planned and standardized by the State Planning Commission and assigned to the agencies in charge of import quotas administration of ordinary commodities in the regions and departments it has designated. If the applicants want to import the above-mentioned commodities, they should submit applications for the quotas to the agencies in their regions or departments which are in charge of import of ordinary commodities. They must submit such materials as the utility of the quotas, their ability to pay, and the actual fulfillment of import quotas in the previous year. The agencies in charge of quotas control over the import of ordinary commodities in the region, or the department, issue import quotas certificates in accordance with the quotas index assigned by the State Planning Commission.

The term of validity of quotas certificates for the import of ordinary commodities is three months, and cannot be extended upon expiration. Under normal circumstances, the quotas certificates should be issued within 10 working days. No service charges are demanded for issuing the certificates for the time being.

According to the Provisional Regulations on the Licence System for the Import of Commodities of the People's Republic of China which was published by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations in 1984, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation operates an import licensing system over all textile fabrics subject to quotas control. All importers of textile fabrics and garments which are subject to import quotas administration must apply for an import licence. The customs will not give clearance in the absence of such a licence.

Normally import licenses are issued within three working days. The term of validity is one year, and can be extended upon expiration. Each licence demands a 20-yuan service charge. And possession of such licenses cannot be transferred.

### 2. THE AUTOMATIC APPROVAL SYSTEM

According to the Provisional Regulation on the Licence System of the Import of Commodities of the People's Republic of China, which was published by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations in 1984, the Ministry operates an automatic licensing system over the following two categories of commodities, i. e., other chemical fibres and chemical fibre cells (44 tariff items altogether). Importers of all textile products subject to the automatic licensing system must apply for an import licence. The customs will not give clearance in the absence of the import licence.

The applicant who wants to import textile products subject to the automatic licensing system must submit their import contract to the certificate-issuing departments. Otherwise, the latter will not issue an import licence.

Normally import licenses should be issued within three working days. The Term of validity of import licenses is one year, and the applicant may request extension upon expiration. Service charge for each licence is 20 yuan. And such licenses are not transferrable. The Bureau of Quotas and Licence Administration of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation and the offices of its envoys at local levels as well as Commissions of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation at the provincial level are certificate-issuing agencies authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation.

# Customs Duties on Textiles and Clothing in China

Between the period of January 1992 and January 1994, China again unilaterally reduced its customs duties on almost all import textiles and clothing, covering H.S. lines from 50.01 to 63.10.

Tariff reduction was not made on the following H.S. lines:

51.01	51.06	51.08	51.10	52.01	52.03	53.07
59.02	63.09					