

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

CONFIDENTIAL

TEX.SB/990*
21 June 1984

Textiles Surveillance Body

ARRANGEMENT REGARDING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TEXTILES

Communication received from Pakistan (Article 11:4)

Note by the Chairman

Attached is a communication received from Pakistan concerning restraints introduced on Categories 334 and 350 (cotton coats, MB and cotton dressing gowns) under the bilateral agreement between Pakistan and the United States.¹

The Chairman has classified this notification under Article 11:4; Pakistan has not made reference to any Article in its communication since it believes proper consultations had not taken place between the parties.

¹The bilateral agreement is contained in COM.TEX/SB/776

* English only/Anglais seulement/Inglés solamente

TS/140-3

ANSWERED	DOC. ISSUED	FOLIO
	TSB/990	
15 JUN 1984		
For	Action	Comment
Cabinet of DG		
Info. Service		
OFFICE LEGAL AFF.		
Sess./Council Aff. Div.		
CHAIRMAN TSB		

No.2(1)/84-GAI

For	Action	Comment
OPER DEPT A		
Non Tar M Div.		
Development Div.		
Tech Coop. Div.		
Trade Pol. Div.		
Spec. Prop. Div.		
OPER. DEPT B		
Econ. Res. Div.		
Agriculture Div.		
Tariff Div.		
Text. Bar. T. Div.		
Ext. Rel. Div.		
DEPT. UNCL. AFF. DIV.		
Adm. / Fin. Div.		
Trans. Doc. Div.		
Training Div.		
Personnel Off.		
Conference Off.		

PERMANENT MISSION OF PAKISTAN

56, RUE DE MOILLEBEAU

1211 GENEVA 19

TEL. 34 77 60

558

15 June, 1984.

Dear Mr. Chairman

Further to my letter of even number dated 21st March 1984, I have been instructed by the Government of Pakistan to bring to the attention of the Textiles Surveillance Body that United States has imposed unilateral restrictions on the import of following cotton apparel categories from Pakistan:

Category	Call issued on	Effective date for restraint
334 (Men's and Boys' cotton coats.)	January 29, 1984	April 30, 1984
350 (Cotton dressing gowns)	February 29, 1984	May 28, 1984

Copies of the notices published in the US Federal Register are enclosed.

I am further directed to inform the Textiles Surveillance Body that in both these cases the US authorities did not furnish complete and up-to-date market statement required in terms of MFA and Pakistan - US Textile Agreement. The data on production and some other critical elements of market disruption or threat thereof were not supplied. The market statements supplied by US authorities are enclosed.

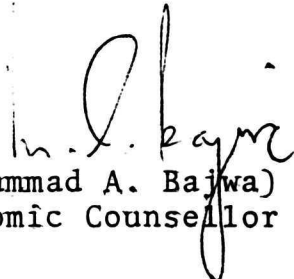
Contd....P/2

In the absence of such data consultations with US authorities to prove or disprove market disruption or threat thereof could not properly be held. In case of category 350 US authorities have imposed restraint without even formally holding the consultations.

Accordingly it is the view of the Government of Pakistan that neither procedures for consultations have properly been followed nor market disruption or threat thereof have been demonstrated by US authorities. Thereafter, the restraints imposed are not in conformity with the MFA and Pakistan - US Textile Agreement of March 9 and 11, 1982 concluded thereunder.

I therefore, would request the Textiles Surveillance Body to urgently consider these cases and to advise the US authorities to rescind their unilateral restraints on exports of categories 334 and 350 from Pakistan.

Please accept, Mr. Chairman, the assurances of my highest consideration.


(Mohammad A. Bajwa)
Economic Counsellor

H.E. Mr. Marcelo Raffaelli,
Chairman,
Textiles Surveillance Body,
GATT Secretariat,
Geneva

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

84 129

Import Restraint Limit for Certain Cotton Apparel
Exported from Pakistan

On February 14 1984, a notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (49 F.R. 5647) announcing that on January 29, 1984 the United States Government, under the terms of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 9 and 11, 1982, had requested the Government of Pakistan to enter into consultations concerning exports to the United States of men's and boys' cotton coats in Category 334, produced or manufactured in Pakistan.


Consultations have been held concerning this category but no agreement was reached. The United States Government has decided, therefore, pending a mutually satisfactory solution, to control imports in Category 334 at a limit of 30,706 dozen for the period which began on January 29, 1984 and extends through December 31, 1984. In the event a different solution is agreed upon between the two governments, further notice will be published in the Federal Register.

Accordingly, in the letter published below, the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements directs the Commissioner of Customs to prohibit entry into the United States for consumption, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of cotton apparel products in Category 334 exported during the designated period.

A description of the textile categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 13, 1982 (47 F.R. 55709), as amended on April 7, 1983 (48 F.R. 15175), May 3, 1983 (48 F.R. 19924) and December 14, 1983 (48 F.R. 55607), December 30, 1983 (48 F.R. 57584), and April 4, 1984 (49 F.R. 13397).

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 30, 1984

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carl Ruths, International Trade Specialist,
Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.
(202/377-4212).



Walter C. Lenahan
Chairman, Committee for the
Implementation of Textile Agreements



April 25, 1984

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Commissioner of Customs
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

Under the terms of Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854), and the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, as extended on December 15, 1977 and December 22, 1981; pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 9 and 11, 1982 between the Governments of the United States and Pakistan; and in accordance with the provisions in Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended, you are directed, effective on April 30, 1984, to prohibit entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textile products in Category 334 produced or manufactured in Pakistan, and exported during the period which began on January 29, 1984 and extends through December 31, 1984, in excess of 30,706 dozen. 1/

Textile products in Category 334 which have been exported to the United States prior to January 29, 1984 shall not be subject to this directive.

Textile products in Category 334 which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) or 1484(a)(1)(A) prior to the effective date of this directive shall not be denied entry under this directive.

A description of the textile categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 13, 1982 (47 F.R. 55709), as amended on April 7, 1983 (48 F.R. 15175), May 3, 1983 (48 F.R. 19924) and December 14, 1983 (48 F.R. 55607), December 30, 1983 (48 F.R. 57584), and April 4, 1984 (49 F.R. 13397).

1/ The limit has not been adjusted to reflect any imports exported after January 28, 1984.



In carrying out the above directions, the Commissioner of Customs should construe entry into the United States for consumption to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The action taken with respect to the Government of Pakistan and with respect to imports of cotton textile products from Pakistan has been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, these directions to the Commissioner of Customs, which are necessary for the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Walter C. Lenahan', is written over the typed name.

Walter C. Lenahan
Chairman, Committee for the
Implementation of Textile Agreements

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Import Restraint Limit for Certain Cotton Apparel
Exported from Pakistan

On March 9, 1984 a notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (49 F.R. 8986) announcing that, on February 29, 1984, the United States Government, under the terms of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 9 and 11, 1982, had requested the Government of Pakistan to enter into consultations concerning exports to the United States of cotton-dressing gowns in Category 350 produced or manufactured in Pakistan.

Consultations have been held concerning this category, but no agreement was reached. The United States Government has decided, therefore, pending a mutually satisfactory solution, to control imports in Category 350 at a limit of 15,285 dozen for the period which began on February 29, 1984 and extends through December 31, 1984. In the event a different solution is agreed upon between the two governments, further notice will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Accordingly, in the letter published below the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements directs the Commissioner of Customs to prohibit entry into the United States for consumption, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of cotton apparel products in Category 350 exported during the designated period.

A description of the textile categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 13, 1982 (47 F.R. 55709), as amended on April 7, 1983 (48 F.R. 15175), May 3, 1983 (48 F.R. 19924) and December 14, 1983 (48 F.R. 55607), December 30, 1983 (48 F.R. 57584), and April 4, 1984 (49 F.R. 13397).



COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Commissioner of Customs
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

Under the terms of Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854), and the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, as extended on December 15, 1977 and December 22, 1981; pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 9 and 11, 1982 between the Governments of the United States and Pakistan; and in accordance with the provisions in Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended, you are directed, effective on May 28, 1984, to prohibit entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textile products in Category 350 produced or manufactured in Pakistan, and exported during the period which began on February 29, 1984 and extends through December 31, 1984, in excess of 15,285 dozen.^{1/}

Textile products in Category 350 which have been exported to the United States prior to February 29, 1984 shall not be subject to this directive.

Textile products in Category 350 which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) or 1484(a)(1)(A) prior to the effective date of this directive shall not be denied entry under this directive.

A description of the textile categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 13, 1982 (47 F.R. 55709), as amended on April 7, 1983 (48 F.R. 15175), May 3, 1983 (48 F.R. 19924) and December 14, 1983 (48 F.R. 55607), December 30, 1983 (48 F.R. 57584), and April 4, 1984 (49 F.R. 13397).

^{1/} The limit has not been adjusted to reflect any imports exported after February 28, 1984.



EFFECTIVE DATE: May 28, 1984.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carl Ruths, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. (202/377-4212).

Walter C. Lenahan
Chairman, Committee for the
● Implementation of Textile Agreements

MARKET STATEMENT - PAKISTAN, January 1984

Category 334: Men's and Boy's Cotton Coats, Other

U.S. imports of Category 334 from Pakistan were 25,492 dozen during the January-November 1983 period, up 64.4 percent from the 15,507 dozen imported a year earlier. This eleven-month 1983 level far exceeds the 1981 imports of 1,618 dozen. This is a sharp and substantial increase of imports in a sector already adversely affected by imports.

Domestic production of Category 334 declined from 903,000 dozen in 1981 to 809,000 dozen in 1982. Imports also declined, dropping from 1,016,000 dozen in 1981 to 925,000 dozen in 1982. However, imports for the first eleven months of 1983 were 1,057,000 dozen which was higher than any previous calendar year. The January -November imports were up 23.2 percent from a year earlier. The imports of Category 334 exceeded domestic production by 12.5 percent in 1981 and 14.3 percent in 1982. The excess in 1983 probably ranged from 30 to 40 percent.

Approximately 91 percent of the total Category 334 imports from Pakistan entered under TSUSA No.379,4670 - other coats, valued at 48.00 dollars or over per dozen. These coats are entered at duty-paid landed values below the U.S. producer prices for comparable garments.

ANNEX A

Category 334: U.S. Production, Imports and Import/Production Ratios (1,000 dozen)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
1981	903	1,016	112.5
1982	809	925	114.3

January-November

1982	858
1983	1,057

Category 334: U.S. Imports from Pakistan and Total (1,000 dozen)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1981	2	1,014	1,016
1982	16	909	925

January-November

1981	16	842	858
1982	25	1,032	1,057

Category 334: Duty-Paid Value and U.S. Producer Price (U.S. dollars per dozen)

<u>TSUSA No. and Source</u>	<u>Value/Price</u>
379.4670 Pakistan	61.25
Thailand	68.39
Barbados	69.44
U.S. Producer Price	85.00-90.00

ANNEX A

Category 350: U.S. Production, Imports and Import/Production Ratios

(1,000 dozen)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>I/P Ratio</u>
1981	616	250	40.6
1982	518	360	69.5
1983	428	461	

Category 350: U.S. Imports from Pakistan and Total

(1,000 dozen)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1981	14	236	250
1982	10	350	360
1983	16	445	461

U.S. Producer Prices for Products Within Category 350 Which Are Closely Comparable with Pakistan's and also Thailand's are:

Category 350: Duty Paid Value and U.S. Producer Price

(U.S. Dollars per dozen)

<u>TSUSA No. and Source</u>	<u>Value/Price</u>
383.3770	
Pakistan	82.66
Thailand	81.79
U.S. Producer Price	108.00

ANNEX A

Market Statement

Pakistan

February 1984

Category 350 -- Cotton Dressing Gowns and Robes

U.S. imports of Category 350 from Pakistan were 16,127 dozen in 1983, up 63.2 percent from the 9,880 dozen imported a year earlier. This is a sharp and substantial increase of imports in a sector already adversely affected by imports.

Domestic production of Category 350 declined from 616,000 dozen in 1981 to 518,000 dozen in 1982. Imports, on the other hand, increased 44 percent in 1982 to 360,000 dozen and 28 percent in 1983 to 461,000 dozen. The import to production ratio increased from 40.6 percent in 1981 to 69.5 percent in 1982 and to probably near 80 percent in 1983.

Approximately 76 percent of the total Category 350 imports from Pakistan entered under TSUSA No. 383.3770 -- women's, girls' and infants' woven robes. These robes are entered at duty-paid landed values below the U.S. producer prices for comparable garments.