

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

RESTRICTED

TARIFFS AND TRADE

COM.TEX/SB/1430*

9 January 1989

Special Distribution

Textiles Surveillance Body

ARRANGEMENT REGARDING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TEXTILES

Notification under Article 2:4

CHINA

The Textiles Surveillance Body received a notification from China under Article 2:4, in reply to the request made by the TSB on 24 June 1988. The notification includes information requested by the Body after its review, on 25-27 May 1988,¹ of the information provided for in 1987 on the status of restrictions maintained by China on imports of textile products.²

After its review, the TSB decided to forward the notification to participating countries for their information.³

¹See COM.TEX/SB/1395

²The information provided in 1987 is contained in COM.TEX/SB/1392.

³For the TSB's observations on this notification see COM.TEX/SB/1443.

*English only/Anglais seulement/Inglés solamente

MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE
A GENÈVE
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G/88/03

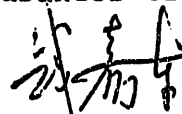
September 22, 1988

Dear Mr. Chairman,

With reference to your letter of 24 June 1988 concerning TSB's review of China's import regime on textiles, I have the pleasure to inform you of the following as requested:

1. The total import value for all textile products in 1987 was US\$2,996.362 million, increased by 10.8 per cent over 1986 (table 2).
2. No statistics specifying imports not subject to licensing is available, but an idea could be deduced from the imports subject to licensing as contained in table 3. Table 3 does not include a number of products such as clothing and other related items.
3. It can be seen from table 3 that imports subject to licensing in 1987 were less than in 1986.
4. There is no distinction of foreign exchange allocation as between imports subject to licensing and those not subject to licensing. However, in issuing the import licenses, the factor whether the applicant holds sufficient foreign exchange or not is to be taken into consideration.
5. Foreign exchange is obtained mainly from two sources: allocation by the state and the self-retained foreign exchange. Allocation of foreign exchange by the state is made in the light of the overall balance of the needs of the national economic and social development plan as well as the state's payment capabilities. Foreign exchange can also be procured through the foreign exchange swap centres.
6. No change of import restrictions has been made since September 1987 when the last report was submitted.

Accept, Mr. Chairman, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Qian Jiadong
Ambassador
Permanent Mission
of China in Geneva

S.E. Mr. M. Raffaelli
Chairman
Textiles Surveillance Body
GATT

in million US\$

Table 1: Total Value for Trade in All Commodities

Year	Export	Import	Difference
1986	30,942	42,904	-11,962
1987	39,486	43,240	- 3,754

Table 2: Import Value for All Textiles Products

	1986	1987
Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes	1,058.322	1,130.592
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	1,632.317	1,848.25
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	13.68	17.42
Total	2,704.319	2,996.263

Table 3: Textile Imports Subject to Licensing

	1986	1987
Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning	421.42	369.7
Synthetic fibre, continuous filament and yarn	454.14	217.02
Regenerated fibre suitable spinning	125.07	190.95
Regenerated fibre, continuous filament and yarn	76.75	92.94
Wool	488.52	543.13
Total	1,565.90	1,413.74

Table 4: China's Foreign Exchange Reserve

1985	1986	1987
11,913	10,514	15,236