

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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Textiles Monitoring Body

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AGREEMENT ON TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

Notification under Article 2.17

UNITED STATES

Administrative Arrangements with Sri Lanka

The Textiles Monitoring Body has received a notification from the United States pursuant to paragraph 17 of Article 2. The TMB is circulating this notification to WTO Members for their information.

Executive Office of the President
Office of the United States Trade Representative

28 February 1997

The Honourable Ambassador András Szepesi
Chairman
Textiles Monitoring Body
World Trade Organization
Rue de Lausanne
1211 Geneva

Dear Ambassador Szepesi,

Attached you will find my Government's notification of Administrative Arrangements for Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Fiji, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Macau, Malaysia, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka¹, Thailand, UAE and Uruguay made pursuant to Article 2.17 of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

Sincerely,

(signed) Ambassador Rita Hayes
Chief Textile Negotiator

¹This document contains the Administrative Arrangements concluded with Sri Lanka. Administrative Arrangements concluded with the other Members listed above will be circulated as separate documents.

Note: Annex B referred to in the text contains the list of restrictions notified by the United States pursuant to Article 2.1 and as such it is not part of the Administrative Arrangements.

SRI LANKA

The following provisions are drawn from the United States - Sri Lanka bilateral textile and apparel agreement of 7 April and 17 July 1994 and the Memorandum of Understanding of 6 February 1995 and have been agreed to be necessary for the proper implementation of restrictions notified to the Textiles Monitoring Body under Article 2.1 of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

Classification

- 2.(A) Textiles and textile products subject to this Agreement are those set forth in Annex A. Tops, yarns, piece goods, made-up articles, garments and other textile manufactured products, which derive their chief characteristics from their textile components of cotton, wool, man-made fibre, silk blends and non-cotton vegetable fibres, or blends thereof, in which any or all of those fibres in combination represent the chief weight of the product, are subject to this Agreement. Components of an article which are not considered relevant to the classification under the general rules of interpretation of the legal notes to section XI of the Harmonized System are likewise to be disregarded here.
- (B) For the purposes of this Agreement, textile products covered by subparagraph 2(A) above shall be classified as:
- (I) Man-made fibre textiles if the product is in chief weight of man-made fibres, unless:
- (a) The product is knitted or crocheted apparel in which wool equals or exceeds 23 per cent by weight of all fibres, in which case the product will be a wool textile; or
 - (b) The product is apparel, not knitted or crocheted, in which wool equals or exceeds 36 per cent by weight of all fibres, in which case the product will be a wool textile;
 - (c) The product is a woven fabric in which wool equals or exceeds 36 per cent by weight of all fibres, in which case the product will be a wool textile.
- (II) Cotton textiles if not covered by (B)(I) and if the product is in chief weight of cotton, unless the product is a woven fabric in which wool equals or exceeds 36 per cent by weight of all fibres, in which case the product will be a wool textile.
- (III) Wool textiles if neither of the foregoing applies, and the product is in chief weight of wool.
- (IV) Silk or non-cotton vegetable fibre textiles, if none of the foregoing applies and the product is in chief weight of silk or non-cotton vegetable fibre, unless:
- (a) Cotton with wool and/or man-made fibres in the aggregate equal or exceed 50 per cent by weight of the component fibres thereof and the cotton component equals or exceeds the weight of each of the total wool and/or man-made fibre component, in which case the product will be a cotton textile.
 - (b) If not covered by (IV) (A) and wool exceeds 17 per cent by weight of all component fibres, in which case the product will be considered a wool textile.

- (c) If not covered by (IV) (a) or (b) and man-made fibres in combination with cotton and/or wool in the aggregate equal or exceed 50 per cent by weight of the component fibres thereof and the man-made fibre component exceeds the weight of the total wool and/or total cotton component, in which case the product will be considered a man-made fibre textile.
- (V) Notwithstanding the above, garments which contain 70 per cent or more by weight silk (unless they also contain over 17 per cent by weight wool), and products other than garments which contain 85 per cent or more by weight silk are not subject to this Agreement. Silk and "non-cotton vegetable fibre" sweaters, as determined above, shall be divided into "silk" sweaters and "non-cotton vegetable fibre" sweaters. For the purpose of this division, sweaters shall be classified as "silk" if the silk component exceeds by weight the non-cotton vegetable fibre component (if any). Sweaters not classified as "silk" sweaters in accordance with the foregoing shall be classified as "non-cotton vegetable fibre" sweaters. Garments containing 70 per cent or more by weight silk and over 17 per cent or more by weight wool shall be classified as wool textiles, under sub-paragraph (B) (IV) (b).
- (C) Coverage under this paragraph is intended to be identical with the terms of Article 12 of the arrangement regarding international trade in textiles and in conformance with paragraph 24 of the 31 July 1986 Protocol of Extension. In the event of a question regarding whether a product is covered by this Agreement by virtue of being in chief weight of cotton, wool, man-made fibre, silk, or non-cotton vegetable fibre, the chief value of the fibres may be considered.

Coverage of Agreement

3. The system of categories and the rates of conversion into square metres equivalent listed in Annex A shall apply in implementing this Agreement. For purposes of computing limits and charges to limits, the rates of conversion for individual categories set out in Annex A shall be applied.

Merged Categories and Conversion Factors

4. For purposes of this Agreement, and in recognition of the patterns of trade between Sri Lanka and the United States, the categories below are merged and treated as single categories, as indicated (with specific limits and sub-limits as listed in Annex B.) The rates of conversion for individual categories set out in Annex A shall be applied, except as stated below:

MERGED CATEGORIES	CONVERSION FACTORS
331/631	2.9
333/633	30.3
334/634	34.5
335/835	34.5
336/636/836	37.9
338/339	6.0
340/640	20.1
341/641	12.1
342/642/842	14.9
345/845	30.8
347/348/847	14.9
350/650	42.6
351/651	43.5

352/652	11.3
359-C/659-C	10.1
638/639/838	13.0
645/646	30.8
647/648	14.9

Flexibility Adjustments (Carryover/Carry Forward)

- 7.(A) The extent to which any specific limit or sub-limit set out in Annex B may be exceeded in any agreement period by carryover (the use of any unused quantity (shortfall) of the corresponding limit from the previous period and/or carry forward (borrowing a portion of the corresponding limit from the succeeding agreement period) is 11 per cent, of which carry forward shall not constitute more than six per cent.
- (B) For purposes of this Agreement, a shortfall occurs when exports of textiles or textile products of Sri Lanka to the United States during an agreement period (plus any charges for overshipments made in the preceding years) are below any applicable limit set out in Annex B, as decreased pursuant to paragraphs 6 and 7, or adjusted downward for overshipments or other mutually agreed upon amendments. In the agreement period following the shortfall, such products of Sri Lanka exported to the United States of America may be permitted to exceed the applicable limits, subject to conditions set forth above, by carryover of shortfall in the following manner:
- (I) The carryover shall not exceed the amount of shortfall in any applicable limit;
- (II) The shortfall shall be used in the category in which the shortfall occurred; and
- (III) Carryover of shortfall may be used as available up to 11 per cent of the receiving agreement period's applicable limit or sub-limit.
- (C) No carryover shall be available for application during the first agreement period. No carry forward shall be available for application during the last agreement period. Carryover and carry forward shall be available between the 1/7/93-31/12/93 and the 1/1/94-30/6/95 agreement periods.
- (D) To provide for the transition to a 12-month agreement, special carry forward shall be available between years 1994 and 1995 through 1997 in the following categories and amounts:

CATEGORY	PER CENT OF SPECIAL CARRY FORWARD		
	1995	1996	1997
331/631	25%	15%	5%
334/634	40%	20%	5%
335/835	30%	20%	5%
336/636/836	50%	35%	5%
338/339	10%	5%	5%
340/640	15%	10%	5%
341/641	10%	5%	5%
347/8/847	40%	20%	5%
351/651	25%	15%	5%
352/652	10%	5%	5%
635	30%	15%	5%
840	10%	5%	5%

(Swing)

- 8.(A) Any specific category limit and sub-limit may be exceeded in any agreement period by not more than seven (7) per cent (five per cent for wool categories) swing provided that the amount of the increase is compensated for by an equivalent decrease (in square metres equivalent) in one or more other specific limits. When informing the United States of adjustments under the provisions of this paragraph, Sri Lanka shall indicate the category or categories to be decreased by commensurate quantities.
- (B) A special shift of twenty (20) per cent, calculated on the base level of the receiving category and converted into square metres equivalent, shall be available between category 335/835 and category 334/634.
- (C) A special shift of ten (10) per cent, calculated on the base level of the receiving category and converted into square metres equivalent, shall be available between category 338/339 and category 638/639/838.
- (D) A special shift of twenty (20) per cent, calculated on the base level of the receiving category and converted into square metres equivalent, shall be available between category 347/348/847 and category 359-C/659-C.
- (E) A special shift of ten (10) per cent, calculated on the base level of the receiving category and converted into square metres equivalent, shall be available between category 351/651 and category 352/652.
- (F) A special shift of ten (10) per cent, calculated on the base level of the receiving category and converted into square metres equivalent, shall be available between category 840 and category 340/640.
- (G) A special shift of five (5) per cent, calculated on the base level of the receiving category and converted into square metres equivalent, shall be available between sub-limit 341 and sub-limit 641.
- (H) A special shift of eight (8) per cent, calculated on the base level of the receiving category and converted into square metres equivalent, shall be available between category 347/348/847 and category 647/648.
- (I) A special shift of five (5) per cent, calculated on the base level of the receiving category and converted into square metres equivalent, shall be available between category 335/835 and category 345/845.
- (J) A special shift of ten (10) per cent, calculated on the base level of the receiving category and converted into square metres equivalent, shall be available between category 635 and category 333/633.
- (K) A special shift of fifteen (15) per cent, calculated on the base level of the receiving category and converted into square metres equivalent, shall be available between category 336/636/836 and category 342/642/842.
- (L) A special shift of ten (10) per cent, calculated on the base level of the receiving category and converted into square metres equivalent, shall be available between category 351/651 and category 352/652 during the 1995 agreement year.

(Automatic Flexibility)

9. The Government of the United States of America may supply flexibility under paragraph 7 to any specific limit and sub-limit whenever that adjustment appears appropriate to facilitate the flow of trade and the sound administration of the Agreement. The Government of the United States shall inform the Government of Sri Lanka of adjustments implemented under the provisions of this paragraph. To the extent that such adjustments are actually utilized, they will be implemented by means of carryover and carry forward, in that order. Any unused carry forward will be re-credited to the following agreement period's limit. This procedure will not prejudice the outcome of any consultations that may be held between the two governments concerning the amounts of available carryover and carry forward used.

Overshipment Charges

11.(A) Imports of textiles and textile products of Sri Lanka in excess of authorized levels in any agreement period may be denied entry into the United States. Any such shipment denied entry may be permitted into the United States and charged to the applicable limit in the succeeding agreement period. The Government of the United States shall inform the Government of Sri Lanka of any such charges.

(B) Any action taken pursuant to this paragraph will not prejudice the rights of either government regarding consultations.

Spacing Provisions

12. The Government of Sri Lanka shall use its best efforts to space exports of its textiles and textile products to the United States of America within each category evenly throughout each agreement period, taking into consideration normal seasonal factors.

US Assistance in Implementation of the Limitation Provisions

13. Both Governments shall take appropriate measures of export and import control to implement the limitation provisions of the Agreement. The Government of the United States of America may assist the Government of Sri Lanka in implementing the limitation provisions of this Agreement by controlling its imports of textiles covered by the Agreement.

Exchange of Data

14. Upon request, the Government of the United States of America shall promptly supply the Government of Sri Lanka with monthly data on imports into the United States of textiles and textile products of Sri Lanka. Upon request, the Government of Sri Lanka shall promptly supply the Government of the United States with data on monthly exports of textiles and textile products of Sri Lanka to the United States of America. Each government agrees to supply promptly any other available statistical data necessary for the implementation of this Agreement.

Mutually Satisfactory Administrative Arrangements

15. Mutually satisfactory administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of this Agreement, including differences in points of procedure or operation.

Consultation on Implementation Questions

16. The Government of the United States of America and the Government of Sri Lanka upon the request of the other, agree to consult on any question arising in the implementation of this Agreement.

Cooperation in the Prevention of Circumvention

- 19.(A) The Government of the United States and the Government of Sri Lanka agree to take measures necessary to address, to investigate and, where appropriate, to take legal and/or administrative action to prevent circumvention of the Agreement by transshipment, rerouting, false declaration concerning country of origin, falsification of official documents or any other means.
- (B) Both parties agree to cooperate fully, consistent with their domestic laws and procedures, in instances of circumvention or alleged circumvention of the Agreement to address problems arising from circumvention and to establish the relevant facts in the places of import, export and, where applicable, transshipment. Such cooperation, to the extent consistent with domestic laws and procedures, will include investigation of circumvention practices; exchange of documents, correspondence, reports and other relevant information to the extent available; and facilitation of impromptu plant visits and contacts by representatives of either party, upon request and on a case-by-case basis. Upon completion of such visits during each trip, the visiting party shall report its findings to the respective government officials of the other party.
- (C) If either party believes that the Agreement is being circumvented, it may request consultations to address the matter or matters concerned with a view to seeking a mutually satisfactory solution. Each party agrees to hold such consultations promptly, beginning within 30 days of receipt by a party of a written request accompanied by an explanation for the request from the other party and concluding within 90 days, unless extended by mutual agreement, and to cooperate fully in terms of the elements set out in paragraph B above.
- (D) Should the parties be unable to reach a satisfactory solution in the course of the consultations called for under paragraph C, then the Governments of Sri Lanka and the United States agree that in cases where clear evidence regarding circumvention has been provided, the United States may deduct from the quantitative limits for that agreement period amounts equivalent to the amount of transshipped products of Sri Lanka origin. The amounts transshipped shall be the amounts and the country of origin shall be the country of origin so determined by US Customs. In addition, the Governments of Sri Lanka and the United States agree that deductions from the quantitative limits established under the Agreement may be made in those instances in which: (a) the US possesses information showing a substantial likelihood that circumvention has occurred; (b) the US has requested from Sri Lanka cooperation or information relevant to the possible circumvention that is of a type that is available to or could reasonably be obtained by the Government of Sri Lanka, and (c) the Government of Sri Lanka has not provided such information or cooperation within the period for consultation outlined in paragraph C. Any such action shall be notified to the TSB with full justification.
- (E) Should the United States choose to exercise its right under paragraph D to deduct an amount or amounts from the quantitative limits of a country where repeated instances of circumvention have been demonstrated within the current or immediately preceding agreement year, then the United States may deduct from the quantitative limit amounts up to three times the amounts transshipped, provided that such deductions are distributed equally in each of the three following years.

- (F) Where there is clear evidence showing that goods originating in another country have been shipped through Sri Lanka to the United States as though they were products of Sri Lanka, the Governments of Sri Lanka and the United States agree to take appropriate action. Such action may include the introduction of restraints in the relevant category or categories or deducting the amount of goods so shipped from the quantitative limits established for the current agreement year under the Agreement for shipments originating in Sri Lanka. Any such actions, together with their timing and scope, may be taken after consultation held with a view of arriving at a mutually satisfactory solution and shall be notified to the TSB with full justification. Such consultations should be held promptly, beginning within 30 days of receipt by a party of a written request accompanied by an explanation for the request from the other party, and concluding within 90 days, unless extended by mutual agreement. Should the parties be unable to reach a satisfactory solution, then the Governments of Sri Lanka and the United States agree that in cases where clear evidence regarding circumvention has been provided, the United States may introduce a restraint or, where a restraint already exists, may deduct from the quantitative limits established under the Agreement an amount equivalent to the amount of product transshipped through Sri Lanka.
- (G) Parties agree that false declaration concerning fibre content, quantities, description or classifications of merchandise also frustrates the objective of the Agreement. Where there is evidence that any such false declaration has been made for purposes of circumvention, both parties agree to take appropriate measures, consistent with their domestic laws and procedures, against exporters or importers involved. Should either party believe that the Agreement is being circumvented by such false declaration and that no, or inadequate, administrative measures are being applied to address and/or to take action against such circumvention, that party should consult promptly with the party involved with a view to seeking a mutually satisfactory solution. Such consultations should be held promptly, beginning within 30 days of receipt by a party of a written request accompanied by an explanation for the request from the other party, and concluding within 90 days, unless extended by mutual agreement. Should the parties be unable to reach a satisfactory solution, then the Governments of Sri Lanka and the United States may deduct from the quantitative limits established for the current agreement year an amount equivalent to the amount of product subject to the false declaration or classification. This provision is not intended to prevent parties from making technical adjustments when inadvertent errors in declarations have been made.
- (H) Parties note that some cases of circumvention may involve shipments transiting through countries or places with no changes or alterations made to the goods contained in such shipment in the places of transit. They note that it may not be generally practicable for such places of transit to exercise control over such shipments.
- (I) Both parties agree to continue cooperation in the implementation of the bilateral electronic data exchange system.

Correct Category/Quantity Visa System

- 21.(A) Both governments agree to continue the correct category/correct quantity administrative visa arrangement.
- (B) Subject to the establishment of a mutually agreed upon certification system, and in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 3 of the Arrangement, exports of Sri Lankan handloom fabrics of the cottage industry or of hand-made cottage industry products made of such handloom fabrics, or items in an agreed list of traditional folklore handicraft textile products, will not be subject to the provisions of the Agreement.

- (C) Both governments recognize that under the Agreement the purchase of textiles and textile products to be delivered subject to the restrictions under the Agreement implies that the delivery of goods will be accompanied by a valid visa.

ANNEX A

US TEXTILE AND APPAREL CATEGORY SYSTEM
UNDER THE HARMONIZED SYSTEM

Categories numbered in the:

- 200 series are of cotton and/or man-made fibre
- 300 series are of cotton
- 400 series are of wool
- 600 series are of man-made fibre
- 800 series are of silk blends or non-cotton vegetable fibres

Category	Description	Unit	Conversion Factor to Square Metres
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YARN:

200	Yarns put up for retail sale, and sewing thread	kg.	6.60
201	Specialty yarns	kg.	6.50
300	Carded cotton yarn	kg.	8.50
301	Combed cotton yarn	kg.	8.50
400	Wool yarn	kg.	3.70
600	Textured filament yarn	kg.	6.50
603	Yarn containing 85% or more by weight artificial staple fibre	kg.	6.30
604	Yarn containing 85% or more by weight synthetic staple fibre	kg.	7.60
606	Non-textured filament yarn	kg.	20.10
607	Other staple fibre yarn	kg.	6.50
800	Silk blends or non-cotton vegetable fibre yarn	kg.	8.50

FABRIC:

218	Of yarns of different colour	m2	1.00
219	Duck		m2
1.00			
220	Fabric of special weave	m2	1.00
222	Knit fabric	kg.	12.30
223	Non-woven fabric	kg.	14.00
224	Pile & tufted fabric	m2	1.00
225	Blue denim	m2	1.00
226	Cheesecloth, batiste, lawn, voile	m2	1.00
227	Oxford cloth	m2	1.00
229	Special purpose fabric	kg.	13.60
313	Sheeting	m2	1.00
314	Poplin & broadcloth	m2	1.00
315	Printcloth	m2	1.00

317	Twills	m2	1.00
326	Sateens	m2	1.00
410	Woven fabric	m2	1.00
414	Other wool fabric	kg.	2.80
611	Woven fabric containing 85% or more by weight artificial staple	m2	1.00
613	Sheeting	m2	1.00
614	Poplin & broadcloth	m2	1.00
615	Printcloth	m2	1.00
617	Twills & sateens	m2	1.00
618	Woven artificial filament fabric	m2	1.00
619	Polyester filament fabric	m2	1.00
620	Other synthetic filament fabric	m2	1.00
621	Impression fabric	kg.	14.40
622	Glass fibre fabric	m2	1.00
624	MMF fabric, woven, containing more than 15% but less than 36% wool	m2	1.00
625	Poplin & broadcloth of staple/filament fibre combinations	m2	1.00
626	Printcloth of staple/filament fibre combination	m2	1.00
627	Sheeting of staple/filament fibre combinations	m2	1.00
628	Twills & sateens of staple/filament fibre combinations	m2	1.00
629	Other fabrics of staple/filament fibre combinations	m2	1.00
810	Woven fabric, silk blend & non-cotton vegetable fibre	m2	1.00

APPAREL:

237	Playsuits, sunsuits, etc	doz	19.20
239	Babies' garments and clothing accessories	kg.	6.30
330	Handkerchiefs	doz	1.40
331	Gloves and mittens	dpr	2.90
332	Hosiery	dpr	3.80
333	M&B suit-type coats	doz	30.30
334	Other M&B coats	doz	34.50
335	W&G coats	doz	34.50
336	Dresses	doz	37.90
338	M&B knit shirts	doz	6.00
339	W&G knit shirts & blouses	doz	6.00
340	M&B shirts, not knit	doz	20.10
341	W&G shirts & blouses, not knit	doz	12.10
342	Skirts	doz	14.90
345	Sweaters	doz	30.80
347	M&B trousers, breeches & shorts	doz	14.90
348	W&G trousers, breeches & shorts	doz	14.90
349	Brassieres & other body supporting garments	doz	4.00
350	Robes, dressing gowns, etc.	doz	42.60

351	Nightwear and pyjamas	doz	43.50
352	Underwear	doz	9.20
353	M&B down-filled coats	doz	34.50
354	W&G down-filled coats	doz	34.50
359	Other cotton apparel	kg.	8.50
431	Gloves and mittens	dpr	1.80
432	Hosiery	dpr	2.30
433	M&B suit-type coats	doz	30.10
434	Other M&B coats	doz	45.10
435	W&G coats	doz	45.10
436	Dresses	doz	41.10
438	Knit shirts & blouses	doz	12.50
439	Babies' garments and clothing accessories	kg.	6.30
440	Shirts & blouses, not knit	doz	20.10
442	Skirts	doz	15.00
443	M&B suits	no.	3.76
444	W&G suits	no.	3.76
445	M&B sweaters	doz	12.40
446	W&G sweaters	doz	12.40
447	M&B trousers, breeches & shorts	doz	15.00
448	W&G trousers, breeches & shorts	doz	15.00
459	Other wool apparel	kg.	3.70
630	Handkerchiefs	doz	1.40
631	Gloves and mittens	dpr	2.90
632	Hosiery	doz	3.80
633	M&B suit-type coats	doz	30.30
634	Other M&B coats	doz	34.50
635	W&G coats	doz	34.50
636	Dresses	doz	37.90
638	M&B knit shirts	doz	15.00
639	W&G knit shirts & blouses	doz	12.50
640	M&B shirts, non knit	doz	20.10
641	W&G shirts & blouses, not knit	doz	12.10
642	Skirts	doz	14.90
643	M&B suits	no.	3.76
644	W&G suits	no.	3.76
645	M&B sweaters	doz	30.80
646	W&G sweaters	doz	30.80
647	M&B trousers, breeches & shorts	doz	14.90
648	W&G trousers, breeches & shorts	doz	14.90
649	Brassieres & other body supporting garments	doz	4.00
650	Robes, dressing gowns, etc.	doz	42.60
651	Nightwear and pyjamas	doz	43.50
652	Underwear	doz	13.40
653	M&B down-filled coats	doz	34.50
654	W&G down-filled coats	doz	34.50
659	Other man-made fibre apparel	kg.	14.40
831	Gloves and mittens	dpr	2.90
832	Hosiery	dpr	3.80
833	M&B suit-type coats	doz	30.30

834	Other M&B coats	doz	34.50
835	W&G coats	doz	34.50
836	Dresses	doz	37.90
838	Knit shirts & blouses	doz	11.70
839	Babies' garments and clothing accessories	kg.	6.30
840	Shirts & blouses, not knit	doz	16.70
842	Skirts	doz	14.90
843	M&B suits	no.	3.76
844	W&G suits	no.	3.76
845	Sweaters of non-cotton vegetable fibres	doz	30.80
846	Sweaters, of silk blends	doz	30.80
847	Trousers, breeches & shorts	doz	14.90
850	Robes, dressing gowns, etc.	doz	42.60
851	Nightwear and pyjamas	doz	43.50
852	Underwear	doz	11.30
858	Neckwear	kg.	6.60
859	Other apparel	kg.	12.50

MADE-UP AND MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILES:

360	Pillowcases	no.	0.90
361	Sheets	no.	5.20
362	Bedspreads and quilts	no.	5.80
363	Terry and other pile towels	no.	0.40
369	Other cotton manufactures	kg.	8.50
464	Blankets	kg.	2.40
465	Floor coverings	m2	1.00
469	Other wool manufactures	kg.	3.70
665	Floor coverings	m2	1.00
666	Other man-made fibre furnishings	kg.	14.40
669	Other man-made fibre manufactures	kg.	14.40
670	Flat goods, handbags, and luggage	kg.	3.70
863	Towels	no.	0.40
870	Luggage	kg.	3.70
871	Flatgoods and handbags	kg.	3.70
899	Other silk & vegetable fibre manufactures	kg.	11.10