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Textiles Committee

RECENT TRENDS IN PRODUCTION AND TRADE  
IN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

Report by the Secretariat

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SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

...	not available
( )	estimate
-	nil or negligible
- (referring to net trade)	import surplus
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
f.o.b.	freight on board

### Introductory Remarks

1. Trends in demand, production and trade in textiles and clothing in the member countries of the MFA for the period 1973-79 were reviewed in the Secretariat Report COM.TEX/W/84 of 3 December 1980 and the statistical appendices COM.TEX/W/76, 77 and 78. Additional statistics covering the year 1980 have been presented in COM.TEX/W/118 of 5 November 1981.
2. The purpose of this report is to review trends in production and trade in textiles and clothing in the member countries of the MFA in 1980 and 1981, adding wherever available information for the first half of 1982. This report also contains a brief summary of developments in demand, employment and productivity. More detailed statistics of production, employment and trade are presented in COM.TEX/W/134.
3. In Sections I to IV, the report deals essentially with trends in demand, production, employment and trade at the aggregate level in two sectors, textiles and clothing. Section V examines at a more disaggregated level the major cotton products for which statistical data are available. Section VI contains a summary of findings.
4. It should be noted at the outset that much of the available statistical information of relevance to each Section of this report suffers from serious shortcomings. These pertain both to the country and product coverage of the data, as well as to the methodology employed.
5. Among the main categories of demand, only data on consumer expenditure on clothing are available for a number of countries. They refer to consumer spending at the retail stage and therefore include, apart from the basic value of the clothing items produced by the domestic (or foreign) industry, the value of various services such as transport, warehousing, wholesale and retail trade. An additional important problem is the determination of underlying real changes over a certain period, obtained by deflating consumer expenditure on clothing in current prices. The reliability of the deflated figures, showing movements in real terms, is crucially linked to that of the price indices available.
6. As regards the indices of production of textiles and clothing, they refer to value added at constant prices. In most countries, production in enterprises below a certain size and in establishments principally engaged in other activities, as well as in production units not legally registered, is not covered by published production indices. The bias thus introduced is more significant in the clothing industry, where in several countries the number of small-scale enterprises and non-registered production units appear to have increased in recent years. The coverage of employment data is generally also incomplete, and often not fully compatible with production data.
7. In the field of foreign trade, methodological and statistical problems are most acute in relation to quantum measurement at the aggregate level of the textiles and clothing sectors. The bulk of the available data on trade flows is expressed in terms of current values in dollars. The strong year-to-year fluctuations in the dollar values of trade flows have, since

the early 1970s, resulted more from changes in dollar prices than underlying movements in real terms, especially in periods when the exchange rates of the main exporting and importing countries showed wide variations against the dollar. Nevertheless, the Secretariat has attempted, for world trade as a whole and main trade flows to deflate recorded dollar trade values with the fragmentary price information available. It can present these results, however, only with an emphatic warning that they are at best indicative of orders of magnitude. Following accepted practice, these deflated current values are referred to as "volume".

8. The serious problems of a statistical nature which had to be faced in the elaboration of each section of this report also precluded a quantitative assessment of the relations between movements in real terms in consumption, production, employment and trade at the aggregate levels of the textiles and clothing sectors.

#### I. DEMAND

9. The examination of developments in demand had to be confined to movements in consumer expenditure on clothing (including footwear), the only component of final demand for which more comprehensive data are available. For the other main categories of demand - i.e. consumer expenditure on made-up textile products (consisting mainly of products for home furnishing such as linen, carpets and curtains), intermediate demand for textile products used as inputs in the production of clothing and made-up articles as well as in the production of other products (such as tyres, sport and travel goods) - only very fragmentary data are available for a few countries.

10. Consumer expenditure on clothing is defined at the retail stage and includes, apart from the basic value of the clothing items produced by the industry (domestic or foreign), the value of various services, such as transport, warehousing, wholesale and retail trade. Although no quantitative assessment can be made for clothing, it has been the case for many other products (foodstuffs and beverages, for instance), that services have accounted for a growing share of consumer expenditure. It is probable, therefore, that the movement in consumer expenditure on clothing tends to overrate the increase, or underrate the decline, in clothing products as delivered by producers (domestic or foreign).

11. In the developed countries as a whole, consumer expenditure on clothing<sup>1</sup> is estimated to have risen by nearly 2 per cent in 1981, roughly the same rate as in 1980. This increase resulted entirely from developments in the United States, where consumer expenditure on clothing rose by 6 per cent (see Table 1), three times faster than total consumer expenditure. This can partly be attributed to relative price movements, the price index for clothing having increased by only 3 per cent in 1981 as against an

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<sup>1</sup>Data on consumer expenditure in this sub-section refers to movements in real terms, consumer expenditure in current prices being deflated by price indices.

TABLE 1. - TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (T) AND EXPENDITURE  
ON CLOTHING<sup>a</sup> (C), DEVELOPED MEMBERS, 1973-1982

(Annual average percentage rate of change in volume)

		1973-77	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982(I)
EC	T	2.3	4.1	3.8	1.6	0.5	...
	C	1.0	2.8	2.7	1.4	-0.5	...
United States	T	2.9	4.7	2.9	-	1.8	0.7
	C	2.7	9.4	4.5	1.8	6.0	1.8
Canada	T	4.9	2.7	2.2	1.1	1.3	-1.9
	C	8.2	5.0	10.2	-0.1	...	...
Japan	T	2.6	4.7	5.9	0.6	1.4	4.8
	C	0.9	2.5	2.1	-2.4	...	...
Austria	T	4.1	-0.5	4.4	2.0	1.1	...
	C	1.8	-1.6	7.4	5.3	2.5	...
Finland	T	1.2	2.6	5.6	2.5	1.6	1.5
	C	-4.5	-2.9	5.0	2.2	...	...
Sweden	T	2.6	-0.8	2.7	-	-0.7	-
	C	6.2	0.9	5.2	3.6	...	...
Switzerland	T	0.1	2.2	1.3	2.6	0.5	...
	C	-4.8	1.6	0.3	3.8	1.5	...

<sup>a</sup>Including footwear.Sources: OECD, National Accounts of OECD countries; national statistics.

8 per cent rise in the price deflator for total consumer expenditure. The same pattern was noticeable in the United States in the first half of 1982 when, as compared with the corresponding period of 1981, the slowdown in the growth of consumer expenditure was less pronounced for clothing (2 per cent) than for the total (0.7 per cent), with the rise in the price deflator being smaller for clothing (3½ per cent, as against 6 per cent for total consumer expenditure). In the EC and in Japan, where total consumer expenditure increased only marginally in 1981, consumer expenditure on clothing is estimated to have declined, even if only slightly. In the EC as well as in Japan, the rise in the price deflator was not significantly slower for clothing than for total consumer expenditure. In Austria and Switzerland, consumer expenditure on clothing rose by 2½ and 1½ per cent, respectively, in 1981, three times faster than total consumer expenditure. In these two countries the price deflator rose considerably less rapidly for clothing than for the total.

12. Trends in the consumption of textiles and clothing are even more difficult to assess in the developing countries than in the developed areas. Not only are data on consumer expenditure on clothing more fragmentary, but consumption of textiles (for which as already mentioned, even in the developed countries there is only little information available) is in many developing countries more important than that of clothing products. Nevertheless, from what information is available, it appears that in 1980 and 1981 consumption of textiles and clothing continued to expand considerably faster in the developing countries as a group than in the developed areas, though total consumption per head in a number of developing countries stagnated in 1981. The main factor underlying this trend has been a growth of population in the developing countries of nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on average per year, three times faster than in the developed areas.

## II. PRODUCTION

13. The sub-section on production of textiles and clothing is based on indices referring to value added at constant prices. As already noted, however, the coverage of these indices is not complete, for they generally exclude small-scale production and unregistered production units. To the extent that such unrecorded production has performed better than that from medium- or large-scale enterprises - which is known to have been increasingly the case in some countries in recent years, especially for clothing - the indices would obviously tend to underrate the growth of production or to exaggerate its decline.

14. World production of both textiles and clothing declined in 1981 for the second consecutive year, by 2 and 1 per cent, respectively. (See Table 2.)

15. In the developed countries as a whole, production of textiles declined by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in 1981 and that of clothing by 5 per cent. The stronger fall in production of clothing than of textiles, which occurred also in the preceding year, stands in contrast to the trend observed during the 1970s. This requires some explanation, especially considering the further rise in consumer expenditure on clothing, in the developed countries as a whole, in 1981. Among the possible underlying factors were variations in stocks, which are known to be particularly important in both the textiles and clothing sectors (though the lack of data precludes a quantitative assessment of their impact) and developments in foreign trade. As will be shown in greater detail below, for textiles developed countries increased their export surplus in real terms, while for clothing their trade deficit increased. Moreover, it is possible that in the available indices the bias due to the exclusion of unrecorded production tended to overrate the fall in production of clothing to a greater extent than that of textiles.

16. The movements in production for developed countries as a whole conceal wide divergences among the main producers. In the EC, production declined in 1981 at the faster rate of 5 per cent for textiles and of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for clothing; in the first half of 1982, as compared with the corresponding period of 1981, production continued to decline, but at a slower rate of 2 per cent for textiles and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for clothing. In the United States in 1981, the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent fall in production of clothing was two times faster than that for textiles. In the first half of 1982, textiles output fell at an accelerated rate of 10 per cent from its level in the

first half of 1981. In Japan, production of clothing declined in 1981 by 2 per cent for textiles and by 1 per cent for clothing; in the first half of 1982, production of clothing declined at a faster rate, while production of textiles levelled off. In the other developed countries, production of both textiles and clothing also generally declined in 1981 and in the first half of 1982.

TABLE 2. - WORLD PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES AND CLOTHING  
BY AREAS, 1973-1981

(Annual average percentage rate of change in volume)

	1973-1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>TEXTILES</u>					
World	<u>1</u>	<u>1½</u>	<u>3½</u>	<u>-½</u>	<u>-2</u>
Developed areas	-1½	-½	5	-3	-3½
EC	-1	-3	5½	-3	-5½
United States	-2	2	5	-4	-2
Canada	-½	4	8	-3½	1
Japan	-3	1	2	-1	-2
Austria	-2½	-3½	4½	4½	-1
Finland	½	-2	9	2½	-1½
Sweden	-4	-10½	-1½	-2½	-8½
Switzerland	-1½	-	3	1	1
Developing area	2½	3½	3½	1	-1
Eastern trading area	5	3½	1½	1½	-
<u>CLOTHING</u>					
World	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-½</u>	<u>-1</u>
Developed area	½	-1½	2	-4½	-5
EC	-½	-4	5½	-5	-7½
United States	3½	-	1	-6	-4½
Canada	-½	7	3½	-3½	-3
Japan	-3	1	-1	-5½	-1
Austria	-½	-5	9½	4	-3
Finland	1	-	10½	1½	1
Sweden	-9½	-24	-	-11½	-
Switzerland	2½	-4½	-4½	5	-2
Developing area <sup>a</sup>	4½	3½	2½	½	2
Eastern trading area <sup>a</sup>	5½	3½	4½	3	3

<sup>a</sup>Including leather and footwear.

Sources: UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; GATT, Textiles and Clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/134, Table 1.

17. In the developing countries, taken together, production of textiles declined by 1 per cent in 1981. Production of clothing, the growth of which had been checked in the preceding year, is estimated to have risen by 2 per cent in 1981.

18. In the Eastern trading area, production of textiles levelled off in 1981, while production of clothing increased further by 3 per cent.

### III. EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

19. Employment in the textiles and clothing industries of the developed countries continued to contract in 1981 (see Table 3). In the EC the fall reached nearly 9 per cent in both textiles and clothing. In the United States, employment declined by 2½ per cent in textiles and by 1 per cent in clothing; in the first half of 1982, as compared with the corresponding period of 1981, there was an accelerated decline in both textiles and clothing. In the other developed countries for which data are available, employment also generally declined in 1981 and in the first half of 1982.

TABLE 3. - EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING,  
DEVELOPED MEMBERS, 1973-1981

(Annual average percentage rate of change)

	1973-1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>TEXTILES</u>					
EC (9)	-5	-3½	-4	-5½	-8½
United States	-3	-	-1	-4½	-2½
Canada	-4½	1	2½	-1	-
Japan	-6½	1½	-9	-14½	...
Austria	-6	-7½	-3	-	-4½
Finland	-5	-8½	-	...	...
Sweden	-4	-7	-2½	-	-8
Switzerland	-5½	-4	-4	-1½	-3
<u>CLOTHING</u>					
EC (9)	-5	-3½	-2½	-5½	-8½
United States	-3	-	-1	-3½	-1
Canada	-1½	1	-	-5½	2
Japan	1½	-3	-5	-7	...
Austria	-3	-7	1	-	-3½
Finland	-1½	-5½	-5½	...	...
Sweden	-7½	-11	-12½	-3½	-3½
Switzerland	-7	-4	-7	-3	-6

Sources: GATT, Textiles and Clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/134, Table 2.



20. While a precise assessment of movements in labour productivity cannot be made from available data, a rough indicator of productivity changes can be derived by relating employment to production indices. The decline of employment continued to be accompanied in several countries by a rise in productivity for textiles as well as for clothing, in both 1980 and 1981, though in a number of cases the rate of implied productivity growth tended to slow down. Moreover, while during most of the 1970s, productivity increased in almost all developed countries for both textiles and clothing, in 1980 and 1981 there were a number of cases in which labour productivity stagnated or declined, especially in the clothing sector.

#### IV. FOREIGN TRADE<sup>1</sup>

##### 1. VALUE

21. The dollar value of world trade in textiles and clothing, taken together, reached \$74 billion in 1981<sup>2</sup>, an increase of 4 per cent over the preceding year. This represented a sharp deceleration from the 17 per cent increase in 1980 and the even higher rates of growth in the preceding four years, and can be explained by the slight decline of export prices expressed in dollar terms.

22. The deceleration in the rate of increase of the dollar value of world trade was more pronounced for textiles (from 15 per cent in 1980 to 1 per cent in 1981) than for clothing (from 20 per cent to 8 per cent). Textiles remained more important than clothing, though their share in world trade of textiles and clothing, taken together, declined further to 55 per cent, as compared with 57 per cent in 1981 and nearly two-thirds in 1973.

23. For textiles and clothing, taken together, the share of developed countries in the value of world exports declined in 1981, while that of developing countries increased, reflecting essentially different movements in dollar export prices. (See Table 4.) For textiles, developed countries remained the major suppliers, though their share declined from 54 per cent in 1980 to 53 per cent in 1981. For clothing, the share of the developing countries, the major supplying area, increased further, from 56 to 59 per cent.

24. In the case of imports, a most remarkable feature was the faster growth of markets in the developing countries than in the developed areas. In the case of textiles, for which the developing countries constitute the main market, their share in world imports increased from 41 per cent in 1980 to 44 per cent in 1981. In the case of clothing, the share of developing countries in world imports also increased, though developed countries remained the main market, accounting for 69 per cent of the world total in 1981, as compared with 72 per cent in 1980.

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<sup>1</sup>The whole section on foreign trade excludes trade among the countries of the EC.

<sup>2</sup>This figure is smaller than that given in GATT, International Trade 1981/82, which includes intra-EC trade.

TABLE 4. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD TRADE IN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING  
(percentage shares)

	EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
<u>TEXTILES</u>						
World <sup>a</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Developed area <sup>a</sup>	54	54	53	53	49	44
Developing area	34	35	35	38	41	44
Eastern trading area	12	11	12	9	10	12
<u>CLOTHING</u>						
World <sup>a</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Developed area <sup>a</sup>	30	30	27	74	72	69
Developing area	56	56	59	16	18	19
Eastern trading area	14	14	14	10	10	12
<u>TEXTILES AND CLOTHING</u>						
World <sup>a</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Developed area <sup>a</sup>	44	43	41	62	58	55
Developing area	43	44	46	29	31	33
Eastern trading area	13	13	13	9	11	12

<sup>a</sup>Excluding intra-EC trade.

Source: GATT, International Trade 1981/82; UN trade data tapes.

25. The examination of the value of trade in the following sub-sections is based on data supplied by the member countries of the MFA alone, which distinguishes between their trade with other members as well as with non-member countries.

(i) Trade of the developed member countries of the MFA

(a) Developed member countries as a whole

26. Total imports of textiles and clothing, taken together, by the developed member countries, after a rise of 10 per cent in 1980, declined by 2 per cent in dollar value in 1981. This decline resulted from a 9 per cent fall in imports of textiles, which was not entirely offset by the rise in imports of clothing. In the first half of 1982, as compared with the corresponding period of 1981, imports of textiles and clothing, taken together, by the developed member countries increased marginally, a 4 per cent rise in imports of clothing being almost entirely offset by a 2 per cent decline in the import value of textiles.

27. The area pattern of the developed member countries' combined imports of textiles and clothing is shown in Table 5. The share of imports coming from developed countries remained unchanged for textiles, at 55 per cent but declined for clothing, from 23 per cent in 1980 to 21 per cent in 1981. This decline was essentially due to a fall in the dollar value of imports originating in the Western European countries due to the strong depreciation of their currencies. The proportion of imports coming from the developing member countries increased for both textiles, from 24 per cent in 1980 to 25 per cent in 1981, and for clothing, from 51 to 53 per cent. The proportion accounted for by developing non-member countries declined from 13 to 12 per cent for textiles, but remained practically unchanged, at 17 per cent, for clothing.

TABLE 5. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS, DEVELOPED MEMBERS, 1973-1981

	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>TEXTILES</u>							
	(billion dollars)						
Total	<u>7.40</u>	<u>9.09</u>	<u>9.85</u>	<u>12.10</u>	<u>15.43</u>	<u>16.46</u>	<u>15.06</u>
	(percentage shares)						
Developed area	60	58	57	56	55	55	55
Developing area	34	36	37	38	38	37	37
Members	21	24	24	24	24	24	25
Non-Members	13	12	13	14	14	13	12
Eastern trading area	6	6	6	6	7	7	8
Members	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Non-Members	4	4	4	4	5	5	6
<u>CLOTHING</u>							
	(billion dollars)						
Total	<u>6.01</u>	<u>10.58</u>	<u>11.78</u>	<u>14.86</u>	<u>18.34</u>	<u>20.82</u>	<u>21.30</u>
	(percentage shares)						
Developed area	31	25	26	25	25	25	22
Developing area	63	70	68	69	68	68	70
Members	47	55	53	52	51	51	53
Non-Members	16	15	15	17	17	17	17
Eastern trading area	6	5	6	6	7	7	8
Members	4	3	4	4	4	3	3
Non-Members	2	2	2	2	3	4	5

Source: UN trade data tapes.

28. The distribution of imports from major and minor suppliers among developing member countries is shown in Table 6. In the market of the developed countries as a whole, the combined share of the two major

TABLE 6. - SHARE OF INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPING MEMBERS IN TOTAL IMPORTS  
OF TEXTILES AND CLOTHING INTO DEVELOPED MEMBERS, 1973-1981

(Percentages)

	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>TEXTILES AND CLOTHING</u>							
All developing members	32.6	40.7	39.5	39.6	38.9	38.7	41.5
Hong Kong	11.3	14.1	12.8	12.5	11.7	12.1	12.8
Korea, Rep. of	6.2	8.5	8.5	9.1	8.5	7.8	9.6
India	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Yugoslavia	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
Mexico	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Romania	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
Turkey	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2
Brazil	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Pakistan	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Macao	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1
Singapore	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Philippines	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4
Thailand	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Israel	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
Colombia	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Malaysia	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
15 other members, each with share less than 0.5% <sup>a</sup>	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4
<u>CLOTHING</u>							
All developing members	47.5	55.1	52.7	52.5	51.2	50.5	53.2
Hong Kong	21.3	23.4	21.2	20.8	19.8	20.2	20.4
Korea, Rep. of	10.2	13.3	12.9	13.0	12.0	10.9	13.1
Yugoslavia	4.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.1
India	1.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3
Romania	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4
Macao	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.8
Mexico	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Singapore	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Philippines	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1
Israel	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Thailand	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1
Brazil	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Malaysia	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
18 other members, each with share less than 0.5% <sup>b</sup>	1.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.1

<sup>a</sup> Comprising Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Peru, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

<sup>b</sup> As above, plus Colombia, Pakistan and Turkey.

Note: Ranked in descending order of importance in 1976.

Source: UN trade data tapes.

suppliers for textiles and clothing taken together increased from 19.9 per cent in 1980 to 22.4 per cent in 1981. The combined share of the fifteen smallest suppliers<sup>1</sup> also increased slightly, but still did not account for more than 2.4 per cent of total imports in 1981. For clothing alone, the combined share of the two major suppliers increased from 31.1 per cent in 1980 to 33.5 per cent in 1981 and that of the smallest suppliers from 2.7 to 3.1 per cent.

29. Total exports of textiles and clothing from the developed member countries following a rise of 16 per cent in 1980 levelled off in dollar value in 1981, a slight increase for textiles being offset by a decline for clothing. In the first half of 1982, as compared with the corresponding period of 1981, exports of both textiles and clothing from the developed member countries can be estimated to have declined by 6 per cent.

TABLE 7. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS, DEVELOPED MEMBERS, 1973-1981

	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>TEXTILES</u>							
	(billion dollars)						
Total	<u>9.60</u>	<u>12.15</u>	<u>13.47</u>	<u>15.10</u>	<u>17.75</u>	<u>20.56</u>	<u>(20.62)</u>
	(percentage shares)						
Developed area	54	50	49	50	52	48	(45)
Developing area	38	41	42	42	40	42	(45)
Members	19	17	16	18	18	16	...
Non-Members	19	24	26	24	22	26	...
Eastern trading area	8	9	9	8	8	10	(10)
Members	4	4	4	4	3	3	...
Non-Members	4	5	5	4	5	7	...
<u>CLOTHING</u>							
	(billion dollars)						
Total	<u>2.73</u>	<u>3.96</u>	<u>4.83</u>	<u>5.55</u>	<u>6.62</u>	<u>7.81</u>	<u>(7.70)</u>
	(percentage shares)						
Developed area	72	69	68	70	72	68	(64)
Developing area	22	25	27	25	25	28	(30)
Members	9	8	8	8	8	9	...
Non-Members	13	17	19	17	17	19	...
Eastern trading area	6	5	4	4	3	4	(6)
Members	2	2	1	1	1	1	...
Non-Members	4	3	3	3	2	3	...

Source: UN trade data tapes.

<sup>1</sup>The group of "smallest" suppliers consists of those developing members individually supplying less than an arbitrarily chosen 0.5 per cent of developed member countries' total imports in 1976. For textiles and clothing, taken together, they were: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Peru, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

30. As regards the area distribution of developed member countries' total exports, shown in Table 7, the proportion taken by developed countries declined from 48 per cent in 1980 to 45 per cent in 1981 for textiles and from 68 to 64 per cent for clothing. By contrast, the proportion taken by developing countries, among which non-member countries as a group have been for some time more important as markets than member countries, increased from 42 to 45 per cent for textiles and from 28 to 30 per cent for clothing.

31. The movements in the net trade of the developed member countries are shown in Table 8. For textiles, developed member countries as a group have a trade surplus which rose strongly for the second consecutive year in 1981, when it reached a new peak of \$5.6 billion. For clothing the trade deficit of the developed member countries continued its steady upward trend, also reaching a new peak of \$13.6 billion in 1981. The largest part of the overall export surplus in textiles is accounted for by developing country non-members of the MFA, while developing member countries represent the greatest proportion of the overall import surplus in clothing.

TABLE 8. - NET TRADE OF DEVELOPED MEMBERS BY AREA, 1973-1981

(billion dollars)

	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>TEXTILES</u>							
Total	2.20	3.06	3.62	2.99	2.32	4.10	(5.56)
Developing area	1.14	1.68	2.11	1.74	1.21	2.59	(3.68)
Members	0.29	-0.15	-0.10	-0.23	-0.64	-0.48	...
Non-members	0.85	1.83	2.21	1.97	1.85	3.07	...
Eastern trading area	0.32	0.49	0.59	0.42	0.37	0.77	(0.92)
Members	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.29	0.27	0.26	...
Non-members	0.11	0.26	0.35	0.13	0.10	0.51	...
<u>CLOTHING</u>							
Total	-3.28	-6.62	-6.94	-9.31	-11.72	-13.01	(-13.60)
Developing area	-3.22	-6.43	-6.76	-8.87	-10.85	-11.98	(-12.67)
Members	-2.62	-5.51	-5.82	-7.35	-8.84	-9.85	...
Non-members	-0.60	-0.92	-0.94	-1.52	-2.01	-2.13	...
Eastern trading area	-0.19	-0.36	-0.45	-0.62	-1.00	-1.16	(-1.13)
Members	-0.17	-0.31	-0.37	-0.47	-0.59	-0.59	...
Non-members	-0.02	-0.05	-0.08	-0.15	-0.41	-0.57	...
<u>TEXTILES AND CLOTHING</u>							
Total	-1.08	-3.56	-3.32	-6.32	-9.40	-8.91	(-8.04)
Developing area	-2.08	-4.75	-4.65	-7.13	-9.64	-9.39	(-8.99)
Members	-2.33	-5.66	-5.92	-7.58	-9.48	-10.33	...
Non-members	0.25	0.91	1.27	0.45	-0.16	0.94	...
Eastern trading area	0.13	0.13	0.14	-0.20	-0.63	-0.39	(-0.21)
Members	0.04	-0.08	-0.13	-0.18	-0.32	-0.33	...
Non-members	0.09	0.21	0.27	-0.02	-0.31	-0.06	...

Source: UN trade data tapes.

(b) Main importers and exporters

32. In the EC (excluding intra-EC trade) in 1981 the dollar value of imports of textiles declined by 18 per cent and that of clothing by 6 per cent. The share of the EC, the major world market, in total imports into developed member countries, after having risen in the preceding years, declined between 1980 and 1981 from 49 to 44 per cent for textiles and from 43 to 40 per cent for clothing.

33. The share of developed countries in the value of EC imports increased from 41 per cent in 1980 to 42 per cent in 1981 for textiles, but declined from 15 to 14 per cent for clothing. (See Appendix Table 1.) The share of developing member countries increased from 29 to 30 per cent for textiles and from 56 to 58 per cent for clothing. The share of developing non-members declined slightly for textiles, and remained unchanged for clothing, in both cases at 19 per cent in 1981. The share of the Eastern trading area showed a marginal rise for both textiles and clothing, to 8-9 per cent, in 1981.

34. As regards the relative importance of the individual supplying developing members in the EC market (see Appendix Table 9) for textiles and clothing, taken together, the share of the two major suppliers among developing countries increased from 17.8 per cent of total imports in 1980 to 19.5 per cent in 1981. The combined share of the fifteen smallest suppliers among developing countries rose from 2 per cent in 1980 to 2.2 per cent in 1981.

35. Exports of textiles by the EC are estimated to have declined in value by 6 per cent in 1981 and those of clothing by 4 per cent, the strong depreciation-induced fall of export prices in dollar terms being only partly offset by the rise in volume. The share of the EC, also the major world supplier, in the combined exports of developed member countries declined from 43 per cent in 1980 to 40 per cent in 1981 for textiles and from 56 to 55 per cent for clothing.

36. Developed countries, as a group, remained the major markets, though their share in total EC exports declined between 1980 and 1981 from 47 to 45 per cent for textiles and from 66 to 62 per cent for clothing. (See Appendix Table 1.) The developing countries have become increasingly important markets, absorbing 43 per cent of total EC exports of textiles and 35 per cent of those of clothing in 1981.

37. As regards movements in net trade, the overall trade surplus of the EC in textiles more than doubled to reach \$1.69 billion in 1981, while the deficit in clothing trade receded from its peak of \$4.63 billion in 1980 to \$4.25 billion in 1981. In trade with developing countries, the trade deficit in clothing was reduced from \$5.44 to \$5 billion, while for textiles a deficit of \$0.47 billion in 1980 was replaced by a surplus of \$0.32 billion in 1981.

38. In the United States the value of imports of textiles expanded by 24 per cent and that of clothing by 18 per cent in 1981. The share of the United States, the world's second largest market, in total imports by the developed member countries rose from 13 per cent in 1980 to 18 per cent in 1981 for textiles and from 30 to 35 per cent for clothing.

39. The share of developed areas in the total value of imports into the United States continued to decline for both textiles and clothing, reaching 47 and 10 per cent, respectively, in 1981. (See Appendix Table 2.) The share of developing member countries declined marginally for textiles, to less than 35 per cent, but rose slightly, to nearly 64 per cent, for clothing. China's share continued to rise in 1981, when it reached nearly 9 per cent of total imports of textiles and 6 per cent of clothing imports.

40. In 1981, the two largest suppliers among developing member countries maintained their combined share at about 34 per cent of total US imports of textiles and clothing (see Appendix Table 9.) The share of eighteen small suppliers increased from 5.3 per cent in 1980 to 5.7 per cent in 1981.

41. Exports of textiles from the United States declined marginally in value, while those of clothing increased by 4 per cent. Developed countries remained the main markets for textiles, though their share declined from 58 per cent of total exports in 1980 to 51 per cent in 1981, while developing countries raised their share from 37 to 40 per cent. In the case of clothing, developing countries as a group remained the main market in 1981, expanding further their share in total exports to 59 per cent from 56 per cent in 1980. (See Appendix Table 2)

42. As a result of these changes, in 1981 the overall trade surplus of the United States was reduced substantially for textiles, to less than \$0.8 billion. For clothing, the deficit continued to increase, reaching a new peak of \$6.3 billion in 1981, the deficit with developing member countries being \$4.4 billion.

43. In Canada, imports of textiles rose in value by 10 per cent in 1981 and those of clothing by 20 per cent. The proportion of total imports accounted for by developed countries declined between 1980 and 1981 from 82 to 80 per cent for textiles and from 27 to 25 per cent for clothing. (See Appendix Table 3.) Developing member countries, however, raised their share from 10 to 11 per cent for textiles and from 45 to 50 per cent for clothing. The share of the two main supplying developing members rose from 15.3 per cent of total imports in 1980 to 17.2 per cent in 1981. The twenty-one small suppliers among developing members increased their share from 2 to 2.3 per cent. Canada's net imports of textiles expanded to \$1.1 billion in 1981, originating mainly in developed areas, while those of clothing, which come mainly from developing countries, reached \$0.7 billion.

44. In Japan, the value of imports of textiles rose by 4 per cent and that of clothing by 13 per cent in 1981. The share of developed countries in the total value of imports declined markedly in 1981 for both textiles and



46. Exports of textiles from Japan, the world's second largest supplier, expanded by 14 per cent in 1981. Developing countries, as a group, remained the largest market, though their share in total exports declined slightly to 65 per cent. (See Appendix Table 4.)

47. Japan's trade surplus in textiles increased substantially, reaching a new peak of \$4.4 billion in 1981. Its trade deficit in clothing rose slightly to \$0.9 billion. Developing countries represent the largest part of both the surplus in textiles and the deficit in clothing.

48. In Austria, the value of trade in textiles and clothing declined in 1981, except for exports of textiles, which recorded a slight increase. Imports of both textiles and clothing come mainly from developed areas. (See Appendix Table 5.) The share of developing countries in total imports of textiles declined from 10 to 9 per cent, while for clothing it rose from 15 to 17 per cent. The share of developing countries is more important in exports of textiles, reaching 25 per cent in 1981. For textiles the trade deficit of \$0.1 billion in 1980 shifted to an export surplus of the same size in 1981, while for clothing the trade deficit declined from \$0.29 billion in 1980 to \$0.19 billion in 1981.

49. In Finland, most trade flows in textiles and clothing also declined in value in 1981, the exception being clothing exports, which rose by 6 per cent. The share of developed countries remained practically unchanged, at around 84 per cent, for textiles, while it declined, from 52 to 50 per cent of total imports, for clothing (see Appendix Table 6). The share of developing member countries declined marginally for textiles, but rose markedly, from 18 to 22 per cent, for clothing. Exports of both textiles and clothing are largely concentrated on developed countries, but those to the Eastern trading area more than doubled in 1981, and represented about one-fifth of the total. Net imports of textiles declined to \$0.37 billion in 1981, while net exports of clothing exceeded for the first time \$0.5 billion.

50. In Sweden, as can be seen in Appendix Table 7, all trade in textiles and clothing declined in value terms in 1981. The proportion of total imports accounted for by developed countries remained largely unchanged, at 77 per cent, for textiles, while it declined slightly, to 61 per cent for clothing. The share of developing member countries in total imports increased for both textiles and clothing, to 10 and 28 per cent, respectively, in 1981. The two main suppliers among developing member countries increased their share from 9.4 to 10.9 per cent of total imports, while the combined share of twenty-three small suppliers rose only marginally to 3.3 per cent. (See Appendix Table 12.) Net imports of clothing declined to \$0.38 billion, and those of textiles to \$0.83 billion in 1981.

51. In Switzerland, the dollar value of trade in textiles and clothing also declined in 1981. The share of developed countries declined for both textiles and clothing, to 81 and 77 per cent of total imports in 1981. (See Appendix Table 8.) The proportion accounted for by developing member countries rose, however, reaching 17 per cent for textiles and 22 per cent for clothing. The combined share of the two main suppliers among developing countries increased from 7.3 per cent in 1980 to 9 per cent in 1981 and that of the twenty-four small suppliers from 2.5 to 2.8 per cent. Exports are also concentrated in developed countries, though for textiles the share of developing countries increased to 17 per cent in 1981. Net exports of textiles increased to \$0.4 billion in 1981 and the trade deficit in clothing declined to \$0.9 billion.

(ii) Trade of the developing member countries of the MFA

(a) Developing member countries as a whole

52. For the developing member countries more comprehensive, though not complete, data are available only until 1980. (See Table 9.) Their combined exports of both textiles and clothing expanded by 17 per cent in 1980. The developed countries' share in total exports of textiles by the developing member countries fell from 53 per cent in 1979 to 48 per cent in 1980, while the proportion absorbed by developing countries rose from 40 per cent in 1979 to 42 per cent in 1980. On the basis of available data for a number of countries, it appears that in 1981 the proportion of exports going to developed countries declined further, and the developing countries' share continued to increase. The bulk of clothing exports continued to go to developed countries, though their share in total exports from the developing member countries declined from 86 per cent in 1979 to 83 per cent in 1980. There was probably a further decline in 1981.

TABLE 9. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, SELECTED DEVELOPING MEMBERS<sup>a</sup>, 1973-1980

	Textiles						Clothing					
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<u>Exports</u> (billion dollars)												
Total	<u>2.33</u>	<u>3.40</u>	<u>3.76</u>	<u>4.72</u>	<u>5.88</u>	<u>6.88</u>	<u>2.67</u>	<u>5.54</u>	<u>5.83</u>	<u>6.92</u>	<u>8.30</u>	<u>9.69</u>
(percentage shares)												
Developed area	56	55	49	51	53	48	87	87	86	86	86	83
Developing area	34	35	40	40	40	42	8	9	11	11	12	14
Members	22	19	19	22	22	23	2	2	2	3	3	3
Non-members	12	16	21	18	18	19	6	7	9	8	9	11
Eastern trading area	10	10	11	9	7	8	4	4	3	3	2	3
<u>Imports</u> (billion dollars)												
Total	<u>2.66</u>	<u>3.38</u>	<u>3.58</u>	<u>4.25</u>	<u>5.43</u>	<u>6.41</u>	<u>0.24</u>	<u>0.34</u>	<u>0.41</u>	<u>0.51</u>	<u>0.65</u>	<u>1.09</u>
(percentage shares)												
Developed area	57	50	53	49	46	45	36	34	35	35	36	30
Developing area	31	38	35	37	39	39	26	39	35	36	32	30
Members	20	20	20	22	24	24	19	29	27	28	25	23
Non-members	11	18	15	15	15	15	7	10	8	8	7	7
Eastern trading area	12	12	12	14	15	16	38	27	30	29	32	40

<sup>a</sup>Comprising Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

53. Imports of textiles into the developing member countries for which data are available, increased in value terms by 18 per cent in 1980 and those of clothing, which remain less important, by two-thirds. The share of imports of textiles supplied by the developed countries declined from 46 per cent in 1979 to 45 per cent in 1980 for textiles and from 36 to 30 per cent for clothing. The share of developing areas in total imports remained unchanged, at 39 per cent for textiles, and declined from 32 per cent in 1979 to 30 per cent in 1980 for clothing. The share of the Eastern trading area, where China is the preponderant supplier, increased for both textiles and clothing, reaching 16 and 40 per cent, respectively, of total imports in 1980.

(b) Main exporters and importers

54. In the ASEAN, developing countries, which took 60 per cent of total exports in 1980, were the main markets for textiles. (See Appendix Table 13.) In the case of clothing, however, developed countries remained the principal markets, though their share declined to 78 per cent of total exports in 1980. On the import side, developing countries accounted for 52 per cent and developed areas for 38 per cent of the total in 1980. For textiles, the ASEAN trade deficit increased to \$0.73 billion in 1980, whereas for clothing the area has a net export surplus which reached nearly \$1 billion in 1980.

55. Exports of textiles from Brazil, which stagnated in 1980, increased by 5 per cent in value in 1981. The share taken by developed countries declined slightly, to 57 per cent of the total. (See Appendix Table 14.) Exports of clothing, which had risen strongly in the preceding year, declined slightly in 1981, the fall in exports to the developed countries not being entirely offset by the rise in exports to other markets. Net exports of textiles increased to \$0.55 billion in 1981, while those of clothing declined slightly, to \$0.09 billion.

56. In Hong Kong, exports of clothing expanded in value by 8 per cent in 1981 and those of textiles by 5 per cent. (See Appendix Table 15.) Exports of clothing remained heavily concentrated on developed countries, which absorbed 88 per cent of the total, while for textiles, developed countries accounted for 47 per cent and developing areas for 41 per cent. Imports of textiles, which are much more important than clothing, increased by 13 per cent in value in 1981 and those of clothing by 42 per cent. The share of developing areas, the main suppliers of textiles, increased from 42 per cent in 1980 to 43 per cent in 1981 and that of China from 25 to 27 per cent, while the share of developed countries declined from 33 to 30 per cent. Net imports of textiles rose substantially, to reach a new peak of \$2.3 billion, while net exports of clothing rose further to \$3.8 billion.

57. In 1979, the last year for which data are available, about two-thirds of India's exports of textiles were absorbed by developed countries, 23 per cent by developing countries and 10 per cent by the Eastern trading area. (See Appendix Table 16.) In the case of clothing, developed countries took 84 per cent of total exports, the Eastern trading area 11 per cent and developing countries 5 per cent. In 1979, net exports of textiles amounted to \$0.63 billion and those of clothing to \$0.52 billion.

58. In the Republic of Korea, developing countries as a group have been for several years the major market for textiles, accounting for 54 per cent of total exports in 1980. (See Appendix Table 17.) Exports of clothing, however, are concentrated on developed countries which took 86 per cent of the total. The share of developing countries in total exports of clothing has been growing in recent years and reached 13 per cent in 1980. On the import side the bulk of textiles is supplied by developed countries. In 1980 net exports of both textiles and clothing reached new peaks of \$1.54 billion and \$2.50 billion, respectively.

59. In Pakistan, the share of developed areas in total exports of textiles declined from 51 per cent in 1980 to 48 per cent in 1981, while the share of developing countries rose from 42 to 44 per cent. (See Appendix Table 18.) For clothing, the share taken by developed countries in total exports declined from 66 per cent in 1980 to 63 per cent in 1981, whereas the proportion accounted for by developing areas rose from 14 to 18 per cent. As regards imports of textiles, however, developed countries increased their share from 51 per cent of the total in 1980 to 58 per cent in 1981, while developing countries saw their share decline from 46 to 38 per cent. Net exports of textiles rose to \$0.74 billion and those of clothing to \$0.12 billion in 1981.

(c) Relative importance of clothing in exports of textiles and clothing

60. Given the continuous rise in the share of clothing in total world exports of textiles and clothing, taken together, it is interesting to examine the extent to which main suppliers among developing member countries have participated in this trend. While the relative importance of clothing has increased in all developing countries shown in Table 10, it varied greatly from one country to another. In 1980, clothing accounted for 98 per cent of total exports of textiles and clothing from Sri Lanka, 91 per cent from Macao, 83 per cent from Hong Kong and 81 per cent from the Philippines, but only for 15 per cent of exports from Brazil, 9 per cent from Pakistan and 8 per cent from Egypt. It is also noteworthy that for the suppliers where clothing represents the overwhelming proportion of textiles and clothing exports, the ratio of imports of textiles to exports of clothing tends to be particularly high, in particular in Sri Lanka (97 per cent), in Hong Kong (about two-thirds) and in the Philippines (54 per cent).

2. PRICES

61. The movements in the dollar value of trade examined in the preceding sub-section resulted from changes in (i) the domestic prices in national currencies; (ii) the exchange rate of the dollar; (iii) the volume of shipments. As regards the influence of (i) and (ii), the increase of domestic prices in national currencies was accentuated when the dollar depreciated and attenuated when the dollar appreciated. In 1981 and in the first half of 1982 the depreciation against the dollar was so much stronger than the rate of domestic inflation in a number of major suppliers of textiles and clothing, especially in Western Europe, that their export and import prices declined, in some cases considerably.

TABLE 10. - SHARE OF CLOTHING IN TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEXTILES  
AND CLOTHING, SELECTED DEVELOPING MEMBERS, 1973-1981

(percentages)

	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Argentina	8	12	19	26	37	29	...
Brazil	26	23	17	18	13	15	14
Colombia	25	30	37	39	47	45	...
Egypt	14	17	11	10	7	8	9
Hong Kong	75	82	83	84	83	83	84
India	23	43	36	43	44	...	...
Indonesia	25	83	83	83	60	72	75
Israel	55	63	63	61	60	55	64
Korea	66	70	67	64	61	57	...
Macau	93	94	93	95	93	91	...
Malaysia	48	49	48	47	48	41	...
Pakistan	3	8	9	7	8	9	11
Philippines	32	75	82	81	82	81	...
Singapore	48	51	53	53	51	54	58
Sri Lanka	...	100	94	97	99	98	97
Thailand	34	35	36	37	39	48	...
Turkey	9	17	20	15	15	19	29
Yugoslavia	48	47	48	49	45	49	52

Source: GATT, Textile and Clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/134, Table 3.

62. On the basis of the available indications on price movements in foreign trade, which are notoriously fragmentary and subject to wide margins of error, it can be roughly estimated that world export prices of textiles and clothing, taken together, after an increase of about 12 per cent in 1980 were for the whole of 1981 slightly lower than in the preceding year. This can be essentially attributed to the appreciation of the dollar, though some slowing down in the rate of domestic inflation was also noticeable in a number of countries.

63. Though the coverage is not complete and differs from country to country, it appears from the scanty information available that in 1981 export prices for textiles and clothing increased markedly in the United States, by about 3-4 per cent in the Republic of Korea and by 2 per cent in Japan. In Hong Kong, unit values of exports declined by 2 per cent in dollar terms. In Europe, the decline in export prices was much more pronounced, generally ranging from 10 to 15 per cent.

### 3. VOLUME

64. Given the limited availability and the lack of comparability of data on prices, it has only been possible to make rough estimates of movements in volume for world trade as a whole and for some of the main trade flows. It should be noted that estimates of movements in the volume of trade, especially in clothing, obtained through the deflation of current values by price indices generally tend to overrate the growth, or underrate the decline, indicated by simply aggregating

physical quantities (tonnages, square yards). This can largely be explained by the upgrading of shipments from lower- to higher-priced items, which an aggregate volume index should properly take account of.<sup>1</sup>

65. World trade in textiles and clothing, taken together, is estimated to have risen by around 5 per cent in 1981, that is, at a rate close to that of 1980 but lower than in 1979. The increase in the volume of world trade was faster for clothing than for textiles. The fragmentary information available suggests that in the first half of 1982, as compared with the corresponding period of 1981, the rise in the volume of world trade in textiles and clothing, taken together, slowed down considerably. It has also to be recalled that trade in textiles and clothing has always been characterized by strong year-to-year variations reflecting cyclical fluctuations in demand for end-uses, in demand for stocks and in production, as well as shifts in competitiveness and the possible effects of the MFA on the actions of textile exporters and importers.

66. In developed countries as a whole, exports of textiles are estimated to have grown by about 5 per cent in 1981, while imports declined slightly. As a result, net exports of textiles expanded markedly. By contrast, in the case of clothing, imports and exports increased at roughly the same rate of about 5 per cent. As imports are more than twice as great as exports, however, net imports of clothing by developed countries continued to increase.

67. In developing countries, for which information on price movements in foreign trade is even scantier than in developed countries, it would appear that exports of textiles showed hardly any increase in volume, while imports expanded strongly. As a result, their net imports of textiles showed a substantial increase. For clothing, developing countries' exports and imports increased markedly, at rates exceeding those of world trade. As exports are more than three times greater than imports, net exports of clothing moved further upward.

68. The trade flows which appear to have made the greatest contribution to the expansion in the volume of world trade in 1981 were exports of textiles from developed to developing countries, exports of clothing from developing to developed countries and, though relatively less important, trade in textiles among developing countries. Trade in textiles and clothing of both the developed and developing countries with countries in the Eastern trading area have also expanded in volume in 1981, but they are still of minor importance. Trade in textiles among developed countries and their imports of textiles from developing countries, however, appear to have declined in volume in 1981.

#### V. PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES

69. This Section brings together some additional <sup>2</sup>factual information concerning production and trade in cotton textiles. It should be noted from the outset that due to the increased mixing of fibres in the

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<sup>1</sup>Unless there has been no variation in the quality/product mix of imports, an unweighted index of physical quantities tells us very little about developments in real terms. This is not to say that the physical quantities have no meaning at a very disaggregated level.

<sup>2</sup>The principal statistical sources used were GATT, COM.TEX/W/134 and various issues of International Cotton Advisory Committee, Cotton World Statistics and Cotton, Monthly Review of the World Situation.

processing of textile products, it is generally difficult to distinguish between pure cotton and blended products.

1. MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON FIBRE

70. World mill consumption of cotton, after having recovered in 1980 to nearly 14.4 million tons, close to its peak of 1978, declined in 1981 due to reduced mill consumption in the developed areas. In the developing countries and the Eastern trading area, however, mill consumption of cotton continued to rise in 1981, though at a slower rate than in the preceding year.

71. If measured by weight, cotton represented in 1981 nearly 48 per cent of world mill consumption of all fibres, a share which, after having fallen continuously until 1977, was subject to only minor year-to-year fluctuations since then. The proportion accounted for by cotton in mill consumption of all fibres declined in 1981 to 28 per cent in the United States, 30 per cent in Western Europe and 34 per cent in Japan, while remaining considerably higher in the developing countries and the Eastern trading area.

2. PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND COTTON FABRICS

72. World production of cotton yarn increased by 4 per cent in 1980, reaching a new peak of nearly 12.3 million tons. The increase stemmed from the growth of production in the developing countries and the Eastern trading area (see Table 11) which accounted for 37 and 42 per cent, respectively, of world output.

TABLE 11. - WORLD PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND COTTON FABRICS  
BY AREAS, 1973-1980

(thousand metric tons)

	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<u>COTTON YARN</u>						
World	(10 605)	11 020	10 660	11 140	11 820	(12 290)
Developed area	3 115	2 620	2 480	2 405	2 510	(2 500)
Developing area	3 190	3 860	3 585	4 090	4 440	(4 600)
Eastern trading area	(4 300)	4 540	4 595	4 645	4 870	5 190
<u>COTTON FABRICS</u>						
World	(6 555)	6 960	6 670	6 990	7 395	(7 315)
Developed area	(2 190)	1 990	1 860	1 770	1 780	1 710
Developing area	2 065	2 445	2 210	2 490	2 540	(2 600)
Eastern trading area	(2 300)	2 525	2 600	2 730	3 075	3 005

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee, Cotton World Statistics.

73. World production of cotton fabrics declined by 1 per cent, to 7.3 million tons, in 1980, as production declined in the developed areas and in the Eastern trading area. Developing countries represented 36 per cent and the Eastern trading area 41 per cent the total.

### 3. TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES

#### (i) Tonnages

74. World trade in cotton yarn expanded in 1980. The largest part of the increase in world exports was accounted for by developing countries, the main suppliers. On the import side, the growth was also concentrated on developing countries, while imports into the developed areas, the main market, declined. In 1981, world trade in cotton yarn declined. Data on the trade in cotton yarn of member countries of the MFA can be found in Table 25 of COM.TEX/W/134.

75. World trade in cotton fabrics declined in 1980 due to the fall in exports and imports of the developed areas, which as a group are the main suppliers and the main markets. In the developing countries as a whole exports as well as imports levelled off in 1980. Data on the trade in cotton fabrics of member countries of the MFA can be found in Table 26 of COM.TEX/W/134.

#### (ii) Value

76. In the developed member countries as a whole, the value of imports of cotton products for which data are available (yarn, woven fabrics, linens and clothing, excluding clothing accessories) declined in 1981 at a faster rate than the total value of imports of all yarn, woven fabrics, linens and clothing. As a result, the share of cotton products declined markedly. Developments varied greatly among the individual areas and countries, as can be seen in Appendix Table 19.

77. In the EC, the main market for cotton products, the value of imports of all cotton products declined by 21 per cent in 1981. The share of cotton products in the value of imports of all yarn, woven fabrics, linens and clothing declined from 51 per cent in 1980 to 46 per cent in 1981. For woven fabrics the share of cotton declined from 59 to 55 per cent, for linen from 76 to 74 per cent and for clothing from 48 to 41 per cent.

78. The United States was, together with Sweden, the only market among developed member countries where the share of cotton products in imports of all yarn, woven fabrics and clothing was well maintained, at around 40 per cent, in 1981. A slight decline, from 39 to 38 per cent, in the share of cotton products for clothing was offset by increases for woven fabrics, from 46 to 47 per cent, and for linens, from 55 to 56 per cent.

79. In Japan, the share of cotton yarn and fabrics in imports of all yarn and woven fabrics was well maintained, but the share of cotton declined for linen and especially for clothing. As a result, the share of cotton products in imports of all yarn, woven fabrics, linen and clothing declined from 43 per cent in 1980 to 38 per cent in 1981.

80. In Canada, the share of cotton declined for yarn and woven fabrics, but increased slightly for linens and clothing. The share of cotton products in imports of all yarn, woven fabrics, linen and clothing declined from 23 per cent in 1980 to 22 per cent in 1981.



81. In Sweden, the share of cotton products in imports of all yarn, woven fabrics, linen and clothing was maintained, at 42 per cent, in 1981, mainly because the share of cotton clothing, by far the most important cotton product imported, did not change between 1980 and 1981.

82. As regards developing countries, in Hong Kong, the third largest market for cotton products among the member countries of the MFA, yarn and woven fabrics are the most important categories of imports of cotton products. The share of cotton products declined in each of the four categories, so that the combined share of all cotton products in imports of all yarn, woven fabrics, linen and clothing fell from 40 per cent in 1980 to 34 per cent in 1981.

83. In the majority of developing countries, exports of cotton continue to represent the bulk of total exports of yarns and fabrics covered by the MFA. Although data on exports of cotton products other than yarn and fabrics are not available for most of these countries, it can be assumed that cotton accounts for the largest part of their total exports of textiles and clothing. As can be seen in Appendix Table 20, cotton represented, in the latest year for which data are available, 72-73 per cent of exports of all yarns and fabrics in Brazil, 99-100 per cent in Egypt, 82-88 per cent in India and 79-99 per cent in Pakistan.

#### VI. SUMMARY

84. Bearing in mind the important shortcomings in the availability and comparability of the basic statistical data on demand, production, employment and trade in real terms, the following major features emerge from the statistical material available.

85. In line with the slowing down in income, the growth of world consumption of textiles and clothing has slackened considerably in real terms since 1980. On an aggregate basis, total consumer expenditure and also consumption of textiles and clothing expanded more slowly in real terms in the developed countries as a group than in the developing countries, reflecting the faster growth of population in the developing countries. It is nevertheless remarkable that in some developed countries, such as the United States, Austria and Switzerland, consumer expenditure on clothing continued to expand in real terms, at a pace which in 1981 exceeded that of total consumer expenditure. This can at least partly be attributed to relative price movements, the consumer price deflator for clothing having risen in these countries much less than that for total consumer expenditure.

86. World production of both textiles and clothing declined in both 1980 and 1981 and most probably also in the first half of 1982. The decline stemmed essentially from the fall of recorded production in the developed countries, where in both 1980 and 1981 production declined more markedly for clothing than for textiles. In the developing countries, production of textiles lost in 1981 the small gain registered in 1980, while production of clothing continued to rise in 1980 and 1981, though at a slower rate than in the preceding years.

87. Employment in the textiles and clothing industries of the developed countries continued to decline in 1980 and 1981. The increases in implied labour productivity which had been generally noticeable in the second half of the 1970s tended to slow down and in some countries labour productivity, especially in the clothing sector, appears to have stagnated or declined in 1980 and 1981.

88. The growth in the dollar value of world trade in textiles and clothing, taken together, decelerated from 17 per cent in 1980 to 4 per cent in 1981. This was entirely due to the fact that export prices, expressed in dollars, after having risen by 12 per cent in 1980 declined slightly in 1981, mainly as a result of the appreciation of the dollar. In a number of major suppliers of textiles and clothing, especially in Western Europe, the depreciation against the dollar was so much stronger than the rate of domestic inflation, that their export prices declined considerably in dollar terms in 1981.

89. In volume, world trade in textiles and clothing, taken together, is estimated to have risen at around 5 per cent in 1981, at a rate close to that of 1980 but lower than in 1979. The increase was faster for clothing than for textiles. The fragmentary information available suggests that in the first half of 1982, as compared with the corresponding period of 1981, the rise in the volume of world trade of textiles and clothing, taken together, slowed down considerably.

90. Also in volume, in developed countries as a whole, exports of textiles can be estimated to have grown by about 5 per cent in 1981, while imports declined slightly. As a result, net exports of textiles expanded markedly. In the case of clothing by contrast, imports and exports increased at roughly the same rate of about 5 per cent. As imports are more than twice as high as exports, however, net imports of clothing into developed countries continued to increase.

91. In developing countries, for which indications on price movements in foreign trade are even scantier than for developed countries, it would appear that exports of textiles showed hardly any increase in volume, while imports expanded strongly. As a result, their net imports of textiles showed a substantial increase. For clothing, developing countries' exports and imports increased markedly, at rates exceeding those of world trade. As exports are more than three times higher than imports, in the developing countries net exports of clothing moved further upward in volume.

92. The trade flows which appear to have made the greatest contribution to the expansion in the volume of world trade in 1981 were exports of textiles from developed to developing countries, and exports of clothing from developing to developed countries and, though relatively less important, trade in textiles among developing countries. Trade in textiles and clothing of both the developed and developing countries with countries in the Eastern trading area have also expanded in volume in 1981, but they are still of minor importance. Trade in textiles among developed countries and their imports of textiles from developing countries, however, appear to have declined in volume in 1981.

### Explanatory Notes

PRODUCTION indices are those published in national statistical publications or in the UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and OECD, Indicators of Industrial Activity. EMPLOYMENT data are from members' responses to the textiles questionnaires issued under the Textiles Committee's statistical reporting scheme. Due to the different definitions and methods of data collection employed at the national level, the degree of inter-country comparability of these statistics is limited. For example, production data either refer to total output or to manufacturers' shipments. They are generally collected from manufacturing establishments, but depending on the scope of the survey, establishments below a certain size or those principally engaged in other activities are not always included. As a result, the figures reported may seriously understate the actual output of the textile and clothing sectors since both the production of "secondary" products by firms classified outside the industry and the output of small establishments not covered by the surveys may represent a non-negligible part of total production. Also, experience in manufacturing censuses shows that comprehensive coverage cannot be achieved even if industrial surveys are directed to all registered establishments. In addition, for the apparel sector, available information seems to point out that output of the small establishments increased during the last decade. If this is the case, the statistics may also, in the long run, understate the growth of clothing output. Employment data are generally collected from establishments, from population surveys or from social insurance records and can therefore differ widely in coverage. In addition different treatment is applied by countries in reporting homeworkers, unpaid family workers, active business partners and the like.

The TRADE data are compiled from the United Nations trade data tapes.

The aggregates for textiles and clothing exclude in principle products other than those of cotton, wool and man-made fibres to the extent they can be identified in the SITC Rev.1.<sup>1</sup> In effect it has been possible to exclude from the SITC divisions 65 and 84 only yarns and fabrics other than cotton, wool and man-made fibres, bags and sacks of textile materials, floor coverings of vegetable plaiting materials and clothing of leather, rubber and fur. The definitions adopted here should in no case be considered as an expression of an opinion by the secretariat with regard to the products covered by the Arrangement. Cotton yarn refers to SITC sub-groups 651.3 and 651.4 and woven cotton fabrics to SITC Group 652.

Values are in current US dollars. Exports are valued f.o.b.; imports are in c.i.f. values with the exception of Canada and Czechoslovakia for which imports are expressed in f.o.b. values. For the United States, import data are expressed in f.o.b. (1973-1977) and c.i.f. (1978-1981) values. The most comparable series over time (i.e. with f.o.b. and c.i.f. figures for 1978) is to be found in COM.TEX/W/118.

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<sup>1</sup>United Nations, Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, Series M, No. 34.

Data for the European Communities refer to the ten member States as listed below, and exclude intra-community trade. The statistics are aggregated from individual member states' submissions which are not strictly comparable with regard to definitions of trade (special/general) and of countries of origin (provenance) and destination.

The trade values (in terms of US dollars) are the only relatively reliable and comparable statistics on exports and imports in textiles and clothing. Statistical data in this form are obviously insufficient for a thorough analysis of trade developments between different countries and groups of countries. This insufficiency is due to (i) the inflation which proceeded throughout the 1970s at a very high rate in almost all trading countries and which caused export price variations which were highly differentiated not only between different product categories and sub-categories, but also between different exporting countries and (ii) the fluctuations in exchange rates.

The statistical difficulties encountered in trying to progress from trade values to trade volumes can be described as follows:

First, the aggregation of quantities reported in national trade statistics appears unsatisfactory as soon as the composition of the category, or the quality of the products included therein varies in time. Since variations of this kind are frequent in trade in textiles, no comprehensive assessment can be established on the basis of tonnage or surface alone.

Second, genuine quantum indices are generally not calculated in foreign trade. The available indices are usually derived from current values and price or unit value indices. The price indices are usually based on a sample of commodities. If the sample is representative for the trade flow, these series provide the best basis for the assessment of volume changes. In practice, however, only a small number of countries collect export and import prices and, moreover, none of those calculates price indices by destination or origin. For the assessment of the trade performance under the Arrangement an area breakdown is required.

Third, the majority of the members of the Arrangement publishing indices compile unit value indices for total exports and total imports of textiles or clothing. Only a few of them calculate, in addition, the detail by areas of origin or destination. The absence of the area breakdown in the export or import indices represent a serious weakness since, for textiles and for clothing, the composition and the quality of products traded varies according to the origin (or the destination). It appears, for instance, that the quality of clothing articles traded among developed countries is in general higher than that originating in developing countries.

Fourth, the method of calculation of the unit value indices usually applied by national statistical offices does not make it possible to clearly distinguish between changes in price, quality or product mix. Since both the composition and the quality of textiles and clothing articles entering international trade underwent considerable change during the period under review, the use of unit value data in the calculation of volume indices does no doubt introduce a bias in the results.

The AREA definitions of trading partner countries follow those adopted in earlier studies. Details are as follows:

Developed area

Members (as at 31 December 1981)

European Communities - Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom  
United States, Canada  
Japan  
Austria, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland

Non-members

Iceland, Norway  
Australia, New Zealand, South Africa

Developing area

Members (as at 31 December 1981)

Turkey, Yugoslavia, Romania  
Egypt, Israel, Ghana  
Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, Korea, Macao, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Mexico, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

Non-members

Non-member countries and territories in Latin America, South and East Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Oceania and Southern Europe not included in other areas.

Eastern trading area

Members (as at 31 December 1981)

Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland

Non-members

Albania, Bulgaria, the Democratic Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union, China, Mongolia, North Korea and Viet-Nam.

APPENDIX TABLE 1. - EUROPEAN COUNTRIES - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1981

	TEXTILES										CLOTHING																									
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981															
<b>IMPORTS</b>																																				
Total	2.55	3.90	4.42	5.38	7.30	8.08	6.61	2.15	4.20	4.69	5.58	7.56	9.00	8.46																						
	(billion dollars)																																			
Developed area	41	39	39	40	40	41	42	15	13	14	14	14	15	14																						
Developing area	51	53	53	52	51	49	49	73	78	77	76	76	75	77																						
Members	26	33	32	29	30	29	30	58	63	60	57	57	56	58																						
Non-members	25	20	21	23	21	20	19	15	15	17	19	19	19	19																						
Eastern trading area	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	11	9	9	9	9	9	9																						
	(percentage shares)																																			
Total	4.52	5.21	5.94	6.77	7.88	8.79	8.30	1.45	2.10	2.71	3.17	3.86	4.37	4.21																						
	(billion dollars)																																			
Developed area	54	47	46	48	50	47	45	70	69	67	69	70	66	62																						
Developing area	35	39	42	40	38	40	43	23	27	30	28	27	31	35																						
Members	13	12	12	12	12	11	...	7	6	6	6	6	6	...																						
Non-members	22	27	30	28	26	29	...	16	21	24	22	21	25	...																						
Eastern trading area	11	13	12	11	12	13	12	7	4	3	3	3	3	3																						
	(percentage shares)																																			
Total	1.97	1.31	1.52	1.39	0.58	0.71	1.69	-0.70	-2.10	-1.98	-2.41	-3.70	-4.63	-4.25																						
	(billion dollars)																																			
Developed area	1.40	0.94	1.03	1.10	0.96	0.75	0.95	0.69	0.90	1.16	1.39	1.60	1.51	1.43																						
Developing area	0.26	-0.05	0.11	-0.07	-0.72	-0.47	0.32	-1.23	-2.69	-2.79	-3.35	-4.67	-5.44	-5.02																						
Members	-0.07	-0.66	-0.73	-0.76	-1.19	-1.37	...	-1.14	-2.52	-2.63	-3.00	-4.03	-4.79	...																						
Non-members	0.33	0.61	0.84	0.69	0.47	0.90	...	-0.09	-0.17	-0.16	-0.35	-0.64	-0.65	...																						
Eastern trading area	0.31	0.40	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.50	0.44	-0.15	-0.31	-0.36	-0.44	-0.57	-0.66	-0.61																						
	(billion dollars)																																			
<b>NET TRADE</b>																																				

Source: GATT, Textile and Clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/134, Tables 4-6.

APPENDIX TABLE 2. - UNITED STATES - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1981

	TEXTILES										CLOTHING																				
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981										
<b>HAOKRIS</b>																															
Total	1.31	1.44	1.56	1.97	1.94	2.14	2.66	1.97	3.26	3.70	5.31	5.54	6.27	7.41	1.31	1.44	1.56	1.97	1.94	2.14	2.66	1.97	3.26	3.70	5.31	5.54	6.27	7.41			
	(billion dollars)																														
	(percentage shares)																														
Developed area	67	54	57	57	52	49	47	27	16	16	15	12	10	10	67	54	57	57	52	49	47	27	16	16	15	12	10	10	10		
Developing area	32	42	40	39	44	44	44	73	82	82	83	84	85	84	32	42	40	39	44	44	44	73	82	82	83	84	85	84	84	84	
Members	25	34	32	31	35	35	35	53	63	62	63	64	63	64	25	34	32	31	35	35	35	53	63	62	63	64	63	64	63	64	64
Non-members	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	20	19	20	20	20	22	20	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	20	19	20	20	20	22	20	22	20	20
Eastern trading area	1	4	3	4	4	7		-	1	2	2	2	4	6	1	4	3	4	4	7		-	1	2	2	2	4	5	6	6	6
<b>EXIKRIS</b>																															
Total	1.22	1.88	1.87	2.13	3.04	3.46	3.45	0.26	0.51	0.61	0.63	0.83	1.06	1.10	1.22	1.88	1.87	2.13	3.04	3.46	3.45	0.26	0.51	0.61	0.63	0.83	1.06	1.10	1.10		
	(billion dollars)																														
	(percentage shares)																														
Developed area	70	69	66	65	64	58	51	31	31	34	31	42	42	39	70	69	66	65	64	58	51	31	31	34	31	42	42	39	39	39	
Developing area	28	30	33	35	34	37	40	65	59	56	61	54	56	59	28	30	33	35	34	37	40	65	59	56	61	54	56	59	59	59	59
Members	17	16	16	18	18	18	21	41	35	31	33	31	31	33	17	16	16	18	18	18	21	41	35	31	33	31	31	31	33	33	33
Non-members	11	14	17	17	16	19	19	24	24	25	28	23	25	26	11	14	17	17	16	19	19	24	24	25	28	23	25	26	26	26	26
Eastern trading area	2	1	1	-	2	4	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	4	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NET TRADE</b>																															
Total	-0.09	0.44	0.31	0.16	1.10	1.32	0.79	-1.71	-2.75	-3.09	-4.68	-4.71	-5.21	-6.31	-0.09	0.44	0.31	0.16	1.10	1.32	0.79	-1.71	-2.75	-3.09	-4.68	-4.71	-5.21	-6.31	-6.31		
	(billion dollars)																														
Developed area	-0.03	0.52	0.35	0.25	0.96	0.95	0.51	-0.45	-0.37	-0.40	-0.59	-0.32	-0.20	-0.29	-0.03	0.52	0.35	0.25	0.96	0.95	0.51	-0.45	-0.37	-0.40	-0.59	-0.32	-0.20	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29	
Developing area	-0.07	-0.05	-0.02	-0.03	0.16	0.36	0.23	-1.26	-2.39	-2.68	-4.01	-4.72	-5.56	-5.56	-0.07	-0.05	-0.02	-0.03	0.16	0.36	0.23	-1.26	-2.39	-2.68	-4.01	-4.72	-5.56	-5.56	-5.56	-5.56	
Members	-0.12	-0.20	-0.21	-0.23	-0.13	-0.12	-0.21	-0.93	-1.88	-2.11	-3.14	-3.29	-3.63	-4.37	-0.12	-0.20	-0.21	-0.23	-0.13	-0.12	-0.21	-0.93	-1.88	-2.11	-3.14	-3.29	-3.63	-4.37	-4.37	-4.37	-4.37
Non-members	0.05	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.29	0.48	0.44	-0.33	-0.51	-0.57	-0.87	-0.90	-1.09	-1.19	0.05	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.29	0.48	0.44	-0.33	-0.51	-0.57	-0.87	-0.90	-1.09	-1.19	-1.19	-1.19	-1.19
Eastern trading area	0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07	-0.03	-	0.06	-0.01	-0.04	-0.07	-0.12	-0.22	-0.31	-0.48	0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07	-0.03	-	0.06	-0.01	-0.04	-0.07	-0.12	-0.22	-0.31	-0.48	-0.48	-0.48	-0.48

Source: GATT, Textile and Clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/134, Tables 4-6.

APPENDIX TABLE 3. - CANADA - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1981

	TEXTILES										CLOTHING									
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981						
<b>IMPORTS</b>																				
Total	0.77	1.02	0.99	1.05	1.33	1.25	1.38	0.31	0.69	0.57	0.55	0.68	0.65	0.78						
	(billion dollars)																			
Developed area	84	83	84	83	82	82	80	44	31	35	30	28	27	25						
Developing area	11	12	12	12	12	13	14	49	62	59	64	61	64	68						
Members	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	33	46	42	43	42	45	50						
Non-members	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	16	16	17	21	19	19	18						
Eastern trading area	5	5	4	5	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	11	9	7						
	(percentage shares)																			
<b>EXPORTS</b>																				
Total	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.21	0.26	0.28	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.10						
	(billion dollars)																			
Developed area	82	80	79	78	79	78	72	95	90	91	91	89	84	87						
Developing area	17	20	21	21	20	19	24	5	10	9	8	10	15	13						
Members	9	10	10	10	8	8	12	1	2	4	1	2	4	4						
Non-members	8	10	11	11	12	11	12	4	8	5	7	8	11	9						
Eastern trading area	1	-	-	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-						
	(percentage shares)																			
<b>NET TRADE</b>																				
Total	-0.62	-0.88	-0.85	-0.90	-1.12	-0.99	-1.10	-0.22	-0.63	-0.51	-0.50	-0.61	-0.56	-0.68						
	(billion dollars)																			
Developed area	-0.52	-0.73	-0.72	-0.75	-0.93	-0.82	-0.91	-0.05	-0.16	-0.15	-0.11	-0.13	-0.10	-0.11						
Developing area	-0.06	-0.10	-0.09	-0.10	-0.12	-0.12	-0.13	-0.15	-0.42	-0.33	-0.34	-0.41	-0.41	-0.52						
Members	-0.05	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.10	-0.11	-0.12	-0.10	-0.31	-0.24	-0.23	-0.28	-0.30	-0.38						
Non-members	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.05	-0.11	-0.09	-0.11	-0.13	-0.11	-0.14						
Eastern trading area	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.07	-0.05	-0.06	-0.02	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	-0.07	-0.06	-0.06						

Source: CMTI, Textile and Clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/134, Tables 4-6.



APPENDIX TABLE 4. - JAPAN - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1981

	TEXTILES										CLOTHING									
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981						
<b>IMPORTS</b>																				
Total	1.05	0.57	0.58	1.06	1.50	1.24	1.28	0.55	0.71	0.77	1.06	1.54	1.32	1.69						
	(billion dollars)																			
Developed area	44	50	50	38	39	43	40	17	18	22	22	23	27	23						
Developing area	47	39	39	50	48	40	43	74	76	71	70	66	56	61						
Members	38	32	31	40	38	31	33	53	60	57	55	49	42	46						
Non-members	9	7	8	10	10	9	10	21	16	14	15	17	14	15						
Eastern trading area	9	11	11	12	13	17	17	9	6	7	8	11	17	16						
	(percentage shares)																			
<b>EXPORTS</b>																				
Total	2.39	3.22	3.60	3.72	3.88	4.97	5.67	0.35	0.40	0.44	0.46	0.33	0.48	0.56						
	(billion dollars)																			
Developed area	29	27	26	27	24	22	23	80	70	68	73	67	63	67						
Developing area	64	66	64	66	68	67	65	16	22	23	21	28	31	28						
Members	39	32	32	36	38	34	32	4	6	6	7	9	12	12						
Non-members	25	34	32	30	30	33	33	12	16	17	14	19	19	16						
Eastern trading area	7	7	10	7	8	11	12	4	8	9	6	5	6	5						
	(percentage shares)																			
<b>NET TRADE</b>																				
Total	1.34	2.65	3.02	2.66	2.38	3.73	4.39	-0.20	-0.31	-0.33	-0.60	-1.21	-0.84	-0.93						
	(billion dollars)																			
Developed area	0.23	0.58	0.65	0.60	0.35	0.56	0.80	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.10	-0.14	-0.06	0.04						
Developing area	1.04	1.89	2.09	1.91	1.93	2.85	3.14	-0.35	-0.45	-0.44	-0.55	-0.93	-0.59	-0.76						
Members	0.55	0.85	0.99	0.90	0.90	1.30	1.39	-0.28	-0.40	-0.41	-0.55	-0.73	-0.50	-0.62						
Non-members	0.49	1.04	1.10	1.01	1.03	1.55	1.75	-0.07	-0.05	-0.03	-0.10	-0.20	-0.09	-0.14						
Eastern trading area	0.06	0.18	0.29	0.15	0.09	0.32	0.45	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.05	-0.15	-0.20	-0.21						

Source: GATT, Textile and Clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/134, Tables 4-6.

APPENDIX TABLE 5. - AUSTRIA - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1981

	TEXTILES										CLOTHING													
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981										
<u>IMPORTS</u>																								
Total	0.47	0.61	0.70	0.80	1.00	1.13	0.95	0.18	0.37	0.48	0.57	0.73	0.85	0.70	(billion dollars)						(percentage shares)			
Developed area	90	88	88	89	88	86	88	83	80	80	84	85	84	81										
Developing area	7	9	9	8	9	10	9	16	19	18	15	14	15	17										
Members	3	4	4	4	5	6	5	13	17	16	13	12	12	14										
Non-members	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	3										
Eastern trading area	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1										
<u>EXPORTS</u>																								
Total	0.44	0.56	0.65	0.77	0.91	1.03	1.05	0.15	0.24	0.28	0.37	0.48	0.56	0.51	(billion dollars)						(percentage shares)			
Developed area	82	77	74	77	79	73	67	93	93	93	95	95	95	94										
Developing area	14	17	18	16	15	20	25	4	4	4	3	3	3	4										
Members	6	3	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Non-members	8	14	14	12	12	17	23	3	3	3	2	2	2	3										
Eastern trading area	4	6	8	7	6	7	8	3	3	2	2	2	2	2										
<u>NET TRADE</u>																								
Total	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.03	-0.09	-0.10	0.10	-0.03	-0.13	-0.20	-0.20	-0.25	-0.29	-0.19	(billion dollars)									
Developed area	-0.06	-0.11	-0.13	-0.12	-0.16	-0.22	-0.13	-0.01	-0.08	-0.12	-0.13	-0.17	-0.18	-0.09										
Developing area	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.19	-0.02	-0.06	-0.08	-0.07	-0.09	-0.11	-0.10										
Members	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.06	-0.08	-0.07	-0.08	-0.10	-0.09										
Non-members	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.21	-	-	-	-	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01										
Eastern trading area	-	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										

Source: GATT, Textile and Clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/134, Tables 4-6.

APPENDIX TABLE 6. - FINLAND - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1981

	TEXTILES										CLOTHING									
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981						
<b>IMPORTS</b>																				
Total	0.26	0.33	0.34	0.37	0.53	0.60	0.53	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.20	0.18						
	(billion dollars)																			
Developed area	84	86	87	87	84	83	86	65	63	61	60	57	52	50						
Developing area	11	9	8	8	10	11	9	33	33	33	31	31	36	38						
Members	4	5	4	5	6	6	5	10	18	19	18	15	18	22						
Non-members	7	4	4	3	4	5	4	23	15	14	13	16	18	16						
Eastern trading area	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	2	4	6	9	12	12	12						
	(percentage shares)																			
<b>EXPORTS</b>																				
Total	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.32	0.35	0.40	0.52	0.66	0.70						
	(billion dollars)																			
Developed area	85	81	82	82	84	76	67	83	78	81	82	88	78	59						
Developing area	6	3	4	5	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Members	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Non-members	5	2	3	4	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Eastern trading area	9	16	14	13	12	19	29	17	22	19	18	12	22	41						
	(percentage shares)																			
<b>NET TRADE</b>																				
Total	-0.19	-0.24	-0.23	-0.26	-0.38	-0.41	-0.37	0.14	0.24	0.26	0.31	0.37	0.46	0.52						
	(billion dollars)																			
Developed area	-0.16	-0.21	-0.21	-0.23	-0.32	-0.36	-0.33	0.13	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.37	0.41	0.32						
Developing area	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.07	-0.07						
Members	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	-0.04						
Non-members	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03						
Eastern trading area	-0.01	-	-0.01	-	-0.01	-	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.26						

Source: GWT, Textile and Clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/134, Tables 4-6.

APPENDIX TABLE 7. -- SUDAN -- AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1981

	TEXTILES					CLOTHING								
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>IMPORTS</u>														
Total	0.49	0.69	0.66	0.69	0.86	0.93	0.73	0.37	0.70	0.78	0.79	1.05	1.23	1.07
	(billion dollars)													
Developed area	80	78	78	79	78	77	78	62	60	61	65	65	63	61
Developing area	16	18	17	16	17	18	17	36	38	37	33	33	35	37
Members	6	8	9	8	9	10	10	25	29	29	26	25	26	28
Non-members	10	10	8	8	8	8	7	11	9	8	7	8	9	9
Eastern trading area	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	(percentage shares)													
<u>EXPORTS</u>														
Total	0.18	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.33	0.39	0.35	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.24
	(billion dollars)													
Developed area	90	87	87	87	89	88	88	97	98	99	99	99	99	99
Developing area	7	8	10	9	8	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Members	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-members	4	4	5	4	4	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eastern trading area	3	2	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	(percentage shares)													
<u>NET TRADE</u>														
Total	-0.31	-0.46	-0.42	-0.42	-0.53	-0.54	-0.38	-0.25	-0.51	-0.59	-0.59	-0.81	-0.96	-0.83
	(billion dollars)													
Developed area	-0.23	-0.33	-0.31	-0.31	-0.38	-0.37	-0.37	-0.11	-0.23	-0.29	-0.31	-0.44	-0.51	-0.63
Developing area	-0.07	-0.10	-0.09	-0.09	-0.12	-0.09	-0.13	-0.13	-0.27	-0.29	-0.26	-0.35	-0.42	-0.39
Members	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.09	-0.21	-0.23	-0.21	-0.26	-0.31	-0.30
Non-members	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	-0.06	-0.03	-0.06	-0.04	-0.06	-0.06	-0.05	-0.09	-0.11	-0.09
Eastern trading area	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02

Source: GATT, Textile and Clothing Statistics, COM. TEX/W/136, Tables 4-6.

APPENDIX TABLE 8. - SWITZERLAND - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1981

	TEXTILES										CLOTHING									
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981						
<b>EXPORTS</b>	(billion dollars)																			
Total	0.50	0.52	0.61	0.79	0.98	1.10	0.92	0.43	0.58	0.70	0.91	1.10	1.30	1.21						
Developed area	84	85	86	87	86	83	81	85	76	78	79	81	80	77						
Developing area	13	13	12	11	12	15	17	14	22	20	19	16	19	22						
Members	4	6	6	5	6	8	10	10	18	17	16	13	15	18						
Non-members	9	7	6	6	6	7	7	4	4	3	3	3	4	4						
Eastern trading area	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1						
	(percentage shares)																			
Total	0.63	0.82	0.93	1.18	1.36	1.48	1.36	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.27	0.29	0.33	0.29						
Developed area	84	80	81	82	84	82	81	90	92	92	94	95	94	94						
Developing area	15	17	16	15	14	16	17	8	6	6	5	4	5	5						
Members	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
Non-members	11	13	12	11	11	13	14	6	4	4	3	2	3	3						
Eastern trading area	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1						
	(billion dollars)																			
Total	0.13	0.30	0.32	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.44	-0.32	-0.42	-0.50	-0.64	-0.81	-0.97	-0.92						
Developed area	0.11	0.21	0.23	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.36	-0.26	-0.29	-0.36	-0.47	-0.62	-0.72	-0.65						
Developing area	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.08	-0.05	-0.12	-0.13	-0.15	-0.17	-0.23	-0.25						
Member	-	-	-	-	-0.02	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	-0.10	-0.11	-0.13	-0.14	-0.19	-0.21						
Non-members	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.12	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04						
Eastern trading area	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02						
<b>NET TRADE</b>	(billion dollars)																			
Total	0.13	0.30	0.32	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.44	-0.32	-0.42	-0.50	-0.64	-0.81	-0.97	-0.92						
Developed area	0.11	0.21	0.23	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.36	-0.26	-0.29	-0.36	-0.47	-0.62	-0.72	-0.65						
Developing area	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.08	-0.05	-0.12	-0.13	-0.15	-0.17	-0.23	-0.25						
Member	-	-	-	-	-0.02	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	-0.10	-0.11	-0.13	-0.14	-0.19	-0.21						
Non-members	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.12	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04						
Eastern trading area	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02						

Source: GATT, Textile and Clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/134, Tables 4-6.

APPENDIX TABLE 9. - SHARE OF INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPING MEMBERS IN TOTAL IMPORTS OF  
TEXTILES AND CLOTHING, SELECTED DEVELOPING MEMBERS, 1973-1981  
(Percentages)

	TEXTILES AND CLOTHING													
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES</b>														
All developing members	40.9	48.4	46.3	43.6	43.4	41.4	45.6	58.3	63.0	59.5	57.3	56.6	56.2	57.5
Hong Kong	16.3	16.1	13.0	12.9	12.3	12.3	12.7	30.8	27.8	22.6	22.8	21.7	21.3	20.9
Korea, Rep. of	2.8	5.4	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.8	4.8	8.2	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.4	10.0
Yugoslavia	6.0	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.1	10.6	7.8	7.3	6.9	5.9	5.3	4.8
India	3.1	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.7	1.8	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7
Turkey	1.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.6	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.7	3.1	2.7
Romania	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.1	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.9
Brazil	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7
Peru	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.4
Pakistan	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
Israel	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.8
Singapore	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Thailand	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Malaysia	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.5
Cuba	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1							
Colombia	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1							
Mexico	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1							
Philippines														
15 other members, each with share less than 0.5%	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8
<b>UNITED STATES</b>														
All developing members	41.7	54.3	53.4	54.6	56.6	56.0	56.3	52.9	63.3	62.3	63.2	64.1	63.1	63.9
Hong Kong	15.3	21.3	22.1	21.1	21.6	21.7	21.0	21.2	26.9	28.1	26.8	27.3	27.2	26.6
Korea, Rep. of	7.6	12.6	11.3	11.3	11.2	12.3	13.2	11.7	16.8	14.9	14.4	14.1	14.8	15.9
Mexico	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.9
India	2.2	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5
Philippines	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	0.8	2.7	2.0	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.8
Singapore	2.7	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	4.2	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
Thailand	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
Pakistan	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Brazil	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7
Colombia	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Israel	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5
Romania	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1
El Salvador	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5
18 other members, each with share less than 0.5%	3.2	2.8	3.9	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
								1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

Note: Ranked in descending order of importance in 1976.

APPENDIX TABLE 10. - SHARE OF INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPING MEMBERS IN TOTAL INCREASES OF  
TEXTILES AND CLOTHING, SELECTED DEVELOPING MEMBERS, 1973-1981  
(Percentages)

	TEXTILES AND CLOTHING													
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>CANADA</b>														
All developing members	15.7	23.9	21.4	20.9	20.1	22.5	25.2	33.4	45.8	42.4	43.2	42.1	45.6	49.6
Hong Kong	4.6	8.9	7.8	7.5	6.7	8.8	9.0	13.9	19.8	19.1	19.9	17.8	23.5	22.9
Korea, Rep. of	4.5	8.2	7.8	7.5	6.6	6.5	8.2	12.9	18.5	18.3	18.2	16.0	13.9	17.0
Mexico	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.3	3.3
India	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Brazil	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1
Rwanda	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.5	2.1
Colombia	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.8
Israel	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Pakistan	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5							
Philippines	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9							
21 other members, each with share less than 0.5%	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	2.4	2.3	3.0
<b>JAPAN</b>														
All developing members	43.0	47.5	45.7	47.2	43.8	36.8	40.2	53.6	59.6	56.8	55.0	49.5	41.8	46.0
Korea, Rep. of	23.5	34.5	35.7	37.9	33.0	26.7	29.6	40.8	47.4	46.7	46.2	39.4	30.5	36.4
Hong Kong	5.6	5.3	4.4	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.2	10.5	9.1	7.4	5.7	5.8	6.6	5.7
Pakistan	5.1	2.5	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.3	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.1
Thailand	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.6
Malaysia	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Philippines	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6							
India	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2							
Singapore	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2							
Argentina	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2							
22 other members, each with share less than 0.5%	3.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.8

Note: Ranked in descending order of importance in 1976.

Source: CMT, Textiles and Clothing Statistics, CMT/TEX/W/134, Section 2.

APPENDIX TABLE 11. - SHARE OF INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPING MEMBERS IN TOTAL EXPORTS OF  
TEXTILES AND CLOTHING, SELECTED DEVELOPING MEMBERS, 1973-1981  
(Percentages)

		TEXTILES AND CLOTHING															
		1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	CLOTHING			1978	1979	1980	1981		
<u>AUSTRIA</u>																	
	<u>All developing members</u>	5.3	8.9	9.3	7.9	7.8	8.5	8.8		<u>All developing members</u>	12.4	16.6	16.3	12.5	11.7	12.3	14.2
	Hong Kong	2.3	3.9	3.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.6		Hong Kong	7.4	9.6	8.7	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.9
	Korea, Rep. of	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6		Korea, Rep. of	1.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.2
	Yugoslavia	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5		Romania	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
	Romania	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3		Singapore	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
	India	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8		Nicaragua	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
	26 other members, each with share less than 0.5%	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.0		26 other members, each with share less than 0.5%	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.5
<u>FINLAND</u>																	
	<u>All developing members</u>	4.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.7	8.8	9.7		<u>All developing members</u>	10.2	17.9	18.9	17.8	15.3	17.5	21.7
	Hong Kong	1.3	3.7	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.2		Hong Kong	6.2	14.2	12.3	10.7	9.4	10.1	12.0
	Korea, Rep. of	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.8		India	2.2	1.0	2.5	3.0	1.9	1.2	2.8
	29 other members, each with share less than 0.5%	3.1	2.6	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.7		Korea, Rep. of	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.6
										Macro	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.6	2.1
										27 other members, each with share less than 0.5%	0.7	1.1	2.2	2.6	2.0	3.1	3.2

Note: Ranked in descending order of importance in 1976.

Source: GATT, Textiles and Clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/134, Section 2.



APPENDIX TABLE 12. - SHARE OF INDIVIDUAL INVESTING MEMBERS IN TOTAL PROFITS OF  
TEXTILES AND CLOTHING, SELECTED DEVELOPED MEMBERS, 1973-1981  
(Percentages)

	TEXTILES AND CLOTHING							CLOTHING						
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>SWEDEN</u>														
<u>All developing members</u>	14.4	18.8	19.7	17.9	17.5	18.7	20.6	25.1	29.4	29.2	26.2	24.9	25.6	28.0
Hong Kong	6.3	8.3	7.9	6.5	7.0	6.4	7.4	13.2	15.6	13.9	11.7	12.4	10.8	12.0
Korea, Rep. of	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.7	3.6	4.5	5.2
India	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0
Yugoslavia	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6
Bahrain	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Pakistan	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.6
Malaysia	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8
Singapore	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8
23 other members, each with share less than 0.5%	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.3	0.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.9
<u>SWITZERLAND</u>														
<u>All developing members</u>	6.5	12.3	11.4	10.7	9.9	11.8	14.4	9.5	18.4	16.4	15.5	13.2	15.0	18.0
Hong Kong	3.5	6.4	5.8	5.2	4.6	5.9	7.2	7.3	12.0	10.8	9.7	8.6	10.4	12.3
India	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.3
Korea, Rep. of	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5
Yugoslavia	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
Pakistan	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Turkey	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Romania	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.6
26 other members, each with share less than 0.5%	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.8	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.6

Note: Ranked in descending order of importance in 1976.

Source: GATT, Textiles and Clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/134, Section 2.

APPENDIX TABLE 13. - ASEAN<sup>a</sup> - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1980

	TEXTILES					CLOTHING						
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<b>EXPORTS</b>												
Total	0.26	0.40	0.43	0.61	0.84	0.90	0.19	0.40	0.47	0.68	0.94	1.17
	(Billion dollars)											
Developed area	43	53	46	41	42	38	91	89	86	84	81	78
Developing area	56	44	51	57	56	60	9	11	14	16	19	21
Members	47	35	38	41	40	40	5	5	5	4	8	7
of which: Asean	36	22	22	21	20	18	4	3	3	2	5	4
Non-members	9	9	13	16	16	20	4	6	9	12	11	14
Eastern trading area	1	3	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(Percentage shares)											
Total	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.15	1.42	1.63	0.05	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.18
	(Billion dollars)											
Developed area	49	41	42	39	38	38	28	20	22	20	18	20
Developing area	41	49	49	51	53	52	53	68	68	70	72	70
Members	26	24	28	33	33	35	46	59	63	65	66	63
of which: Asean	7	7	7	8	9	7	16	18	22	21	29	31
Non-members	15	25	21	18	20	17	7	9	5	5	6	7
Eastern trading area	10	10	9	10	9	10	19	12	10	10	10	10
	(Percentage shares)											
Total	0.58	-0.50	-0.54	-0.54	-0.58	-0.73	0.14	0.29	0.35	0.54	0.80	0.99
	(Billion dollars)											
Developed area	-0.30	-0.16	-0.21	-0.20	-0.19	-0.28	0.16	0.33	0.38	0.54	0.73	0.89
Developing area	-0.20	-0.26	-0.25	-0.24	-0.28	-0.31	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.08	0.12
Members	-0.10	-0.07	-0.10	-0.13	-0.13	-0.21	-0.02	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06	-0.02	-0.03
of which: Asean	-0.10	-0.19	-0.15	-0.11	-0.15	-0.10	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.15
Non-members	-0.10	-0.19	-0.15	-0.11	-0.15	-0.10	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Eastern trading area	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.10	-0.11	-0.14	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01

<sup>a</sup> Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Source: UN trade data tapes.

APPENDIX TABLE 14. - BRAZIL - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1981

	TEXTILES										CLOTHING											
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
<u>EXPORTS</u>																						
Total	0.22	0.27	0.38	0.42	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10
	(billion dollars)																					
Developed area	69	70	66	64	62	58	57	59	66	60	57	62	60	50	60	66	60	60	62	60	60	50
Developing area	22	21	23	29	31	31	30	41	33	38	42	37	38	46	38	33	38	38	37	38	38	46
Eastern trading area	9	9	11	7	7	11	13	-	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4
	(percentage shares)																					
<u>IMPORTS</u>																						
Total	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	(billion dollars)																					
Developed area	84	81	81	83	72	79	85	62	83	89	81	86	78	68	83	83	89	81	86	78	78	68
Developing area	15	19	19	17	28	21	15	38	17	11	19	14	22	31	17	17	11	19	14	22	22	31
Eastern trading area	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(percentage shares)																					
<u>NET TRADE</u>																						
Total	0.15	0.20	0.31	0.34	0.52	0.52	0.55	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.09
Developed area	0.09	0.13	0.19	0.20	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05
Developing area	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Eastern trading area	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UN trade data tapes.

APPENDIX TABLE 15. - INDONESIA: AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1981

	TEXTILES										CLOTHING									
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981						
<u>EXPORTS</u>																				
Total	0.45	0.61	0.56	0.58	0.76	0.86	0.90	1.33	2.73	2.78	3.12	3.70	4.34	4.70						
	(billion dollars)																			
Developed area	68	58	59	55	48	47	92	90	89	90	91	90	90	88						
Developing area	31	30	36	36	38	42	41	7	9	10	10	8	9	10						
Eastern trading area	1	2	6	5	7	10	12	1	1	1	-	1	1	1						
	(percentage shares)																			
<u>IMPORTS</u>																				
Total	0.95	1.37	1.38	1.75	2.25	2.83	3.21	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.24	0.34	0.62	0.88						
	(billion dollars)																			
Developed area	43	37	41	37	34	33	30	26	34	35	37	33	22	17						
Developing area	36	45	40	41	42	42	43	13	18	15	17	15	13	11						
Eastern trading area	21	18	19	22	24	25	27	61	47	50	46	52	65	72						
	(percentage shares)																			
<u>NET TRADE</u>																				
Total	-0.50	-0.76	-0.82	-1.17	-1.49	-1.97	-2.31	1.22	2.60	2.60	2.88	3.36	3.72	3.82						
Developed area	-0.10	-0.10	-0.24	-0.31	-0.35	-0.53	-0.53	1.20	2.42	2.42	2.73	3.26	3.75	4.00						
Developing area	-0.20	-0.43	-0.36	-0.50	-0.65	-0.80	-1.02	0.08	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.32	0.39						
Eastern trading area	-0.20	-0.23	-0.22	-0.36	-0.49	-0.64	-0.76	-0.06	-0.05	-0.08	-0.10	-0.15	-0.35	-0.57						

Source: UN trade data tapes.

APPENDIX TABLE 16. - INDIA - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1979

	TEXTILES					CLOTHING				
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>EXPORTS</b>	(billion dollars)									
Total	<u>0.33</u>	<u>0.44</u>	<u>0.58</u>	<u>0.53</u>	<u>0.68</u>	<u>0.10</u>	<u>0.33</u>	<u>0.33</u>	<u>0.40</u>	<u>0.52</u>
	(percentage shares)									
Developed area	55	60	58	63	67	62	81	78	84	84
Developing area	32	27	32	27	23	7	6	7	6	5
Eastern trading area	13	13	10	10	10	31	13	15	10	11
<b>IMPORTS</b>	(billion dollars)									
Total	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.05</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	(percentage shares)									
Developed area	93	88	92	86	75	-	-	-	-	-
Developing area	6	4	7	11	15	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern trading area	1	8	1	3	10	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NET TRADE</b>	(billion dollars)									
Total	<u>0.32</u>	<u>0.43</u>	<u>0.56</u>	<u>0.48</u>	<u>0.63</u>	<u>0.10</u>	<u>0.33</u>	<u>0.33</u>	<u>0.40</u>	<u>0.52</u>
Developed area	0.17	0.26	0.32	0.29	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.26	0.33	0.44
Developing area	0.10	0.12	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Eastern trading area	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06

Source: UN trade data tapes.

APPENDIX TABLE 17. - KOREA - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1980

	TEXTILES								CLOTHING									
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<u>EXPORTS</u>																		
Total	0.36	0.69	0.85	1.24	1.51	1.93 <sup>a</sup>	0.71	1.63	1.76	2.16	2.40	2.51	0.71	1.63	1.76	2.16	2.40	2.51
	(billion dollars)																	
Developed area	64	44	42	46	48	37	96	94	91	91	91	86	96	94	91	91	91	86
Developing area	34	55	57	54	52	54	4	6	9	8	8	13	4	6	9	8	8	13
Eastern trading area	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(percentage shares)																	
<u>IMPORTS</u>																		
Total	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.39	0.43	0.39	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
	(billion dollars)																	
Developed area	92	92	93	90	87	88	99	99	98	99	97	97	99	99	98	99	97	97
Developing area	8	8	7	10	12	10	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
Eastern trading area	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(percentage shares)																	
<u>NET TRADE</u>																		
Total	0.07	0.37	0.51	0.85	1.08	1.54	0.70	1.62	1.75	2.15	2.38	2.50	0.70	1.62	1.75	2.15	2.38	2.50
	(billion dollars)																	
Developed area	-0.04	-	0.04	0.21	0.34	0.37	0.68	1.52	1.60	1.97	2.18	2.14	0.68	1.52	1.60	1.97	2.18	2.14
Developing area	0.10	0.36	0.46	0.64	0.74	1.00	0.02	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.33	0.02	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.33
Eastern trading area	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01

<sup>a</sup> including exports to unspecified destinations.

Source: UN trade data tapes.

APPENDIX TABLE 18. - PAKISTAN - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973-1981

	TEXTILES										CLOTHING											
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
<u>EXPORTS</u>																						
Total	0.44	0.43	0.45	0.58	0.72	0.85	0.91	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.12	
	(billion dollars)																					
Developed area	46	48	40	50	55	51	48	64	74	59	60	71	66	63	64	74	59	60	71	66	63	
Developing area	49	44	51	42	37	42	44	19	13	19	23	11	14	18	19	13	19	23	11	14	18	
Eastern trading area	5	8	9	8	8	7	8	17	13	22	17	18	20	18	17	13	22	17	18	20	18	
	(percentage shares)																					
<u>IMPORTS</u>																						
Total	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	(billion dollars)																					
Developed area	76	60	58	47	44	51	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Developing area	15	35	38	50	53	46	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern trading area	9	4	4	3	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	(percentage shares)																					
<u>NET TRADE</u>																						
Total	0.41	0.37	0.35	0.49	0.56	0.69	0.74	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.12	
Developed area	0.18	0.17	0.12	0.25	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.07	
Developing area	0.21	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.28	0.34	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	
Eastern trading area	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	

Source: UN trade data tapes.

APPENDIX TABLE 19. - COTTON TEXTILE IMPORTS INTO SELECTED MARKETS, 1979-1981  
(million dollars and percentages)

	EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES			UNITED STATES			JAPAN		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
Cotton yarn (as % of total MFA yarn)	692 (45)	752 (43)	619 (43)	20 (13)	37 (22)	44 (22)	296 (67)	188 (57)	204 (58)
Woven cotton fabrics (as % of total woven MFA fabrics)	1 728 (61)	1 653 (59)	1 200 (55)	402 (45)	457 (46)	637 (47)	282 (49)	222 (46)	238 (46)
Cotton linens (as % of total linens)	373 (78)	502 (76)	415 (74)	76 (56)	84 (55)	112 (56)	75 (85)	63 (84)	49 (82)
Cotton clothing <sup>a</sup> (as % of total clothing) <sup>a</sup>	3 269 (47)	3 974 (48)	3 222 (41)	1 975 (38)	2 267 (39)	2 656 (38)	416 (32)	398 (35)	363 (28)
Total cotton products (as % of above total products)	6 062 (51)	6 881 (51)	5 456 (46)	2 473 (39)	2 845 (40)	3 449 (40)	1 069 (45)	871 (43)	854 (38)
	CANADA			SWEDEN			HONG KONG		
Cotton yarn (as % of total MFA yarn)	39 (16)	38 (16)	30 (12)	51 (27)	51 (26)	38 (24)	252 (42)	332 (39)	277 (33)
Woven cotton fabrics (as % of total woven MFA fabrics)	141 (25)	131 (27)	133 (24)	110 (42)	114 (43)	82 (41)	480 (40)	530 (37)	626 (35)
Cotton linens (as % of total linens)	28 (39)	30 (37)	36 (38)	45 (69)	56 (70)	51 (72)	135 (92)	169 (87)	146 (71)
Cotton clothing <sup>a</sup> (as % of total clothing) <sup>a</sup>	109 (19)	122 (21)	154 (22)	425 (64)	499 (44)	433 (44)	124 (44)	171 (31)	198 (25)
Total cotton products (as % of above total products)	317 (22)	321 (23)	353 (22)	631 (42)	720 (42)	604 (42)	991 (44)	1 202 (40)	1 247 (34)

<sup>a</sup>Excluding clothing accessories.

Source: IN trade data tapes.



APPENDIX TABLE 20. - COTTON TEXTILE EXPORTS BY SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1979-1981  
(million dollars and percentages)

	HONG KONG		KOREA		INDIA	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Cotton yarn (as % of total MFA yarn)	11 (13)	13 (14)	246 (61)	265 (46)	23 (82)	...
Woven cotton fabrics (as % of total woven MFA fabrics)	428 (83)	481 (85)	127 (16)	149 (15)	339 (88)	...
Cotton linens (as % of total linens)	33 (73)	31 (67)	6 (50)	6 (44)	...	...
Cotton clothing <sup>a</sup> (as % of total clothing) <sup>a</sup>	1 344 (39)	1 572 (38)	564 (26)	556 (24)	...	...
Total cotton products (as % of above total products)	1 816 (44)	2 097 (43)	943 (28)	976 (25)	...	...
	PAKISTAN		EGYPT <sup>b</sup>		BRAZIL	
Cotton yarn (as % of total MFA yarn)	208 (99)	211 (99)	186 (100)	195 (100)	155 (79)	184 (72)
Woven cotton fabrics (as % of total woven MFA fabrics)	233 (97)	238 (79)	59 (100)	52 (100)	114 (71)	117 (73)

<sup>a</sup> Excluding clothing accessories.<sup>b</sup> Cotton yarn and fabrics comprise 100 per cent of Egypt's exports of textiles.

Source: UN trade data tapes.