

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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## COTTON TEXTILES COMMITTEE

### Recent Developments in Production of and Trade in Cotton Textiles

#### Note by the Secretariat

##### Introduction

1. A glance at Table I will reveal that, while the output in all manufacturing industries went up by 25 per cent during the 1959-63 period, the activity in the textiles and clothing industries showed an expansion of only 15 per cent. The size of this increase in the output of textiles and clothing should not be taken as necessarily implying an unsatisfactory performance. However, a closer study of the trends in this sector will reveal that not only was the expansion shared **unequally** by different producing countries but also that the growth was uneven in different branches of the industry. The developing countries seem to have figured more prominently in the expansion in textile activity, although in these countries also, this expansion was comparatively less than that in the combined output of all manufacturing industries during the 1959-63 period.

Table I/Tableau I

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN TEXTILES/  
PRODUCTION ET ECHANGES MONDIAUX DE TEXTILES

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
	<u>Index/Indice 1959 = 100</u>			
<u>Total Manufacturing Production<sup>a</sup>/Production manufacturière totale<sup>a</sup></u>				
World/Monde	106	110	118	123
Developing countries <sup>b</sup> /Pays en voie de développement <sup>b</sup>	108	118	123	131
of which/dont:				
<u>Textile industry<sup>a</sup>/Industrie textile<sup>a</sup></u>				
World/Monde	105	106	111	115
Developing countries <sup>b</sup> /Pays en voie de développement <sup>b</sup>	107	111	114	120
<u>Clothing, footwear and made-up textile industries<sup>a</sup>/ Industries de l'habillement, de la chaussure et de la confection<sup>a</sup></u>				
World/Monde	105	107	112	117
Developing countries <sup>b</sup> /Pays en voie de développement <sup>b</sup>	..	..	..	..
<u>Mill consumption of fibres/Consommation industrielle de fibres</u>				
Cotton/Coton	103	104	102	100
All other/Toutes autres fibres	106	110	120	129
<u>Value of world exports<sup>c</sup>/Valeur des exportations mondiales<sup>c</sup></u>				
<u>All manufactures<sup>d</sup>/Ensemble des produits manufacturés<sup>d</sup></u>	113	121	132	144
of which/dont:				
<u>Textiles and clothing of all fibres<sup>c</sup>/Textiles et vêtements de toutes fibres<sup>c</sup></u>	117	119	126	137
<u>Cotton textiles and cotton clothing<sup>d</sup>/Textiles et vêtements de coton<sup>d</sup></u>	119	116	116	122
of which/dont:				
Cotton textiles <sup>d</sup> /Textiles de coton <sup>d</sup>	117	113	110	110
Cotton clothing <sup>d</sup> /Vêtements de coton <sup>d</sup>	125	124	146	170
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
				<u>1963</u>
	Percentage/Pourcentage			
Ratio by weight of mill consumption of cotton to mill consumption of all fibres/Rapport entre la consommation industrielle de coton et la consommation industrielle de toutes fibres (en poids)	69	68	67	65
Ratio of exports of textiles and clothing of all fibres to exports of all manufactures/Rapport entre les exportations de textiles et vêtements de toutes fibres et les exportations totales d'articles manufacturés	13	13	12	12
Ratio of exports of cotton textiles and clothing to exports of textiles and clothing of all fibres/Rapport entre les exportations de textiles et vêtements de coton et les exportations de textiles et vêtements de toutes fibres	42	42	40	38
				37

<sup>a</sup>Excluding USSR and Eastern Europe./A l'exclusion de l'URSS et de l'Europe orientale.

<sup>b</sup>Countries are classified by degree of industrialization according to per capita value added in manufacturing during 1958. The distinction between industrialized and developing countries is made at US\$125./Les pays sont classés selon leur degré d'industrialisation, en fonction de la valeur ajoutée par habitant dans l'industrie manufacturière en 1958. La démarcation entre pays industrialisés et pays en voie de développement se fait à 125 dollars des Etats-Unis.

<sup>c</sup>Excluding base metals/A l'exclusion des métaux communs.

<sup>d</sup>Estimates made by the GATT secretariat./Estimations établies par le secrétariat du GATT.

2. With regard to the growth in different sectors of the textile industry, the indices of fibre consumption suggest that the expansion in the world textile industry during 1959 and 1963 was less favourable for cotton than for all other fibres taken together. The share of cotton in total fibre consumption, which was about 69 per cent in 1959, had steadily receded to 63 per cent in 1963.<sup>1</sup> The decrease in relative consumption of cotton, which has been particularly marked in the case of the United States, some Western European countries and Japan, partly reflects the intensified competition from man-made textile fibres.

3. The value of international trade in textiles and clothing<sup>2</sup> during 1959-63 showed an increase of 37 per cent, which is lower compared with an expansion of 44 per cent in the value of exports of all manufactures. The expansion was more pronounced in the case of clothing than in textiles. With the exception of Japan, almost all the major exporting countries shared in the increase in world textile trade. However, it appears that cotton textiles have not, in recent years, kept pace with the growth of world trade in textiles as a whole, in spite of increases in sales by numerous smaller exporters.

#### Participating countries in world production and trade in cotton textiles

4. The present analysis is mainly concerned with the developments in production<sup>3</sup> and trade in the twenty-eight countries<sup>4</sup> which are participants in the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles. The participating countries are often divided into three main groups, namely, Group I, which largely consists of the high-income importing countries such as Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, the six countries of the EEC, Finland, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States; and Group II which includes the less-developed countries such as Colombia, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Mexico, Pakistan,

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<sup>1</sup>In terms of cloth equivalent, the decline in the relative position of cotton will be higher than the figures for mill consumption indicate, since one unit of cotton, measured in weight, gives a lower quantity of cloth than the same weight unit of man-made fibres.

<sup>2</sup>Due to price variations, only movements in volume of textiles and clothing trade can, with some accuracy, be compared with developments in production with a view to seeing in what direction the ratio of trade to output has moved. However, the lack of adequate data on prices of textiles renders it difficult to assess the developments in volume by deflating the value figures by price index.

<sup>3</sup>For developments in productive capacity, see document COT/W/29.

<sup>4</sup>Including Hong Kong.

Portugal, the Republic of China, Spain, Turkey and the United Arab Republic. Finally comes Japan, which is one of the major exporting countries, but also an industrial country. The three groups together had approximately two thirds of all spindles and looms of the world in 1963, produced about 74 per cent of all cotton yarn and almost 77 per cent of all cotton fabrics, and accounted also for about three fourths of world exports in cotton textiles.

#### Developments in production

5. As already indicated, the share of cotton in total fibre mill consumption has tended to decline during the period 1959-63. In absolute volume, however, the mill consumption of cotton has shown an increase of 3 per cent, as against a three-fold increase in the consumption and production of man-made fibres during the same period.

#### Cotton Yarn

6. The increase in the mill consumption of cotton was directly reflected in an expansion in the world production of cotton yarn, which rose by about 4 per cent between 1959 and 1963.<sup>1</sup> It is significant to note that the participating countries in Group I, after showing an increase in 1960, began to witness a fall in their output of cotton yarn, which in 1963 was 2 per cent below the 1962 level and about 5 per cent below the 1959 level. Canada provided an exception as its output of cotton yarn, after having temporarily dipped in 1960, showed a rise in the next two years. The indications available suggest that the output of cotton yarn in several of the Group I countries has tended to rise during the current year. The participating countries of Group II as a whole, on the other hand, have shown a continuously upward trend in the production of cotton yarn. Within this group, however, countries showed divergent trends in production. India, Hong Kong and Pakistan showed a consistent rise in output during 1959-63, and the figures for the early part of 1964 indicate that this trend was continued. Production of cotton yarn in the United Arab Republic and Portugal increased between 1959 and 1963, but in Spain it levelled off considerably after reaching its peak level in 1961. The output of cotton yarn in Japan, after rising in 1960 and 1961, dropped in the next two years. However, the figures for the first two quarters of 1964 indicate that production has tended to pick up as compared with the corresponding period last year. The important non-participating countries seem to have improved their positions relatively, although as a group their output in 1963 has tended to decline as compared with that of the preceding year.

#### Cotton fabrics

7. As regards the developments in world production of cotton fabrics, it is worthwhile noting that, while substantial losses were recorded by the industrialized countries of North America and Western Europe as a whole, sizeable gains were made by the participating less-developed countries of Group II during 1959-63. In terms of weight of cloth produced, the participating countries of Group I experienced a decline of 6 per cent mainly because of significant losses in the output of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. The production of cotton cloth in the United States, after suffering a

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<sup>1</sup>The difference between the mill consumption of cotton and the production of yarn, in addition to purely statistical discrepancies, may also be due to variations in stocks and mixture yarn contents (both in total and in cotton content).

setback in 1960 and 1961, recovered temporarily in 1962. During 1963, however, it fell again by almost 5 per cent as compared with the level of the preceding year, although data for the first quarter of 1964 again show an improvement. The fall in the production of cotton fabrics in the United Kingdom was smaller in 1960 and 1961; it became more pronounced in the next two years and in 1963 the percentage drop over the 1959 level was 24 per cent. The situation, however, seems to have slightly improved during 1964. Output in the Federal Republic of Germany has similarly shown a downward trend since 1959, although this trend seems to have been halted in 1964. The production of cotton cloth in some other countries of this group has more or less fluctuated around the level of 1959; in some cases, especially Belgium, Canada and Italy, definite gains were shown during 1963.

8. Among the second group of participating countries, substantial increases in output were shown by India, Hong Kong and Pakistan. In most other countries of Group II, the production of cotton fabrics during 1959-63 maintained an upward trend and this trend is expected to continue in 1964. Japan, after touching a peak in 1961, has tended to show a loss in production which in 1963 was slightly above the 1959 level but was 13 per cent below the 1961 level. Indications available, however, suggest that activity in this sector has slightly picked up in the course of 1964. Among the non-participating countries, substantial gains in output were recorded by South Korea, the countries belonging to the eastern trading area and some countries of Latin America. In assessing the quantitative trends in production, it is also important to note that, emphasis over the past few years in some of the participating countries has tended to change from the production of coarser to finer varieties of cotton fabrics.

#### Developments in trade

9. World exports of cotton textiles (including cotton clothing) after showing a rapid rise in 1960, remained static in value terms during the next two years. In 1963, the situation improved perceptibly as exports went up by 5 per cent, mainly as a result of an increase in shipments by India, Hong Kong and Pakistan. Compared with a rise of almost 9 per cent in the value of exports of all manufactures over the year and of 8 per cent in the value of sales of world textiles and clothing of all fibres, the increase recorded in the exports of cotton textiles was relatively low. As can be seen from Table I, the improvement was entirely due to an increase in sales of cotton clothing<sup>1</sup> which rose by about 70 per cent during 1959-63 and by about 16 per cent in 1963 alone.

10. As regards the countries party to the Long-Term Arrangement, it will be seen from Table II that, during 1959-63, the industrialized countries of North America and Western Europe showed an increase of 21 per cent in the value index of exports as compared with an increase of 18 per cent registered by the less-developed countries and Japan together. The less-developed countries showed a considerably higher expansion in exports, which in value terms stood 31 per cent above their level in 1959. Exports from Japan, after increasing by one fourth in 1960, fell back by more than 17 per cent during the following three years.

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<sup>1</sup>Due to the fact that many countries do not make a distinction between cotton clothing and clothing of other fibres, a precise estimate of an increase in exports is not possible.

Table II/Tableau II

COT/W/23  
Page 6/7EXPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES AND CLOTHING<sup>a</sup>/EXPORTATIONS DE TEXTILES ET VETEMENTS DE COTON<sup>a</sup>

## A. Index/Index 1959 = 100

	1959			1960			1961			1962			1963		
	Total	of which/dont Textiles	Clothing/ Vêtements	Total	of which/dont Textiles	Clothing/ Vêtements	Total	of which/dont Textiles	Clothing/ Vêtements	Total	of which/dont Textiles	Clothing/ Vêtements	Total	of which/dont Textiles	Clothing/ Vêtements
Value of exports from total world/Valeur des exportations du monde entier	100	100	100	119	117	125	115	113	124	116	110	146	122	110	170
Value of exports from all participating countries/Valeur des exportations de tous les pays participants	100	100	100	120	118	126	116	112	126	116	107	144	120	104	170
of which/dont:															
Group I/Groupe I	100	100	100	113	115	128	120	112	143	118	105	160	121	97	192
Group II/Groupe II															
Less-developed countries/Pays peu développés	100	100	100	121	116	139	109	105	120	112	102	150	131	117	185
Japan/Japon	100	100	100	125	131	107	112	121	82	111	117	93	103	105	97
							B. Percentages/Pourcentages								
Share of world exports of all participating countries/Part dans les exportations mondiales de tous les pays participants	77	73	95	78	73	95	77	72	96	76	71	95	75	68	95
of which/dont:															
Group I/Groupe I	44	41	56	43	40	57	45	40	64	44	39	62	43	36	63
Group II/Groupe II															
Less-developed countries/Pays peu développés	17	17	19	18	17	21	17	16	19	17	16	20	19	18	21
Japan/Japon	16	15	20	17	16	17	15	16	13	15	16	13	13	14	11

<sup>a</sup> Cotton textiles: ex SITC 65; Cotton clothing: ex SITC 84; Textiles de coton: ex CTCI 65; Vêtements de coton: ex CTCI 84.

Note: Partly based on estimates made by the GATT secretariat./Le tableau ci-dessus a été établi en partie sur la base d'évaluations élaborées par le secrétariat du GATT.

11. The increase in exports of cotton textiles and clothing from the Group I countries is, however, not reflected in their share of total world exports. After having risen to 45 per cent in 1961 their share had fallen to 43 per cent in 1963, and the difference seems to have been taken by some non-participating countries. The less-developed participating countries whose share of the world market until 1962 had fluctuated around 17 per cent of the total, went up by two points to 19 per cent in 1963. In the case of Japan there was a fall from 16 per cent in 1959 to 13 per cent in 1963.

12. Apart from the periodic set-backs to activity caused by changes in the stock position of textile distributors and manufacturers, the tendency towards a slower rate of growth in trade in cotton textiles of the advanced countries emanates from the growing self-sufficiency in textiles in many of the less-developed countries. The appearance of new sources of supply, especially in the Eastern European countries, also seems to have offered competition to some of the traditional producing countries. The difficulties were further accentuated by the ever-growing competition from man-made fibres. In order to appreciate the impact of these factors more clearly, attention ought to be focussed on the trends in exports to and imports from different countries in the main groups of cotton textiles.

#### Cotton yarn

13. While exports of cotton yarn (in terms of quantity) from most of the major exporting countries of Group I were in 1963 below the 1962 level, a more buoyant export performance was shown by Group II participating countries. Of the latter Group India and Pakistan, in particular, experienced remarkable gains in 1963. Portugal also increased its sales in spite of some losses suffered in the United States market.

14. On the import side, in all countries other than the United States and Canada, the offtake of cotton yarn, with slight variations, has tended to increase in recent years. Cotton yarn imports by the United States, which had more than doubled in 1962, fell by 19 per cent in 1963; this downward trend seems, however, to have been reversed in 1964. The United Kingdom's imports of cotton yarn during 1963 fell from Hong Kong, but increased considerably from India and Spain; the upward trend in imports seems to be continuing in 1964, mainly as a result of increased intake from India and Israel. The EEC countries, which in 1962 imported as much as 85 per cent of their total cotton yarn requirements from the Group I countries, increased their imports from Japan and from the Group II countries by 4 per cent (in terms of quantity) during 1963. However, there was a slight fall in 1963 in the percentage share of all the participating countries taken together in the EEC's total imports.

#### Cotton fabrics

15. Trade in cotton fabrics from the major supplying areas in 1963, both in value and quantity, was about 4 per cent less than in 1962. The participating countries of North America and Western Europe on the whole showed a loss in their sales over the year, in spite of gains made by Belgium, Canada, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. Exports of cotton fabrics from the United States in 1963 fell further by 7 per cent to reach their lowest level since 1940; the losses suffered were mainly in the Canadian market which took

9 per cent less than in the preceding year. In the first two quarters of 1964, however, United States exports were appreciably higher than in the same period of 1963, thanks to modest increases in shipments to a number of markets, including Canada, the United Kingdom, France and Switzerland. Shipments from the United Kingdom in 1963 were also smaller owing to lower imports by the non-industrial countries, and the outlook for 1964 shows no substantial change in the situation.

16. Among the participating countries of Group II, major increases in terms of quantity of cotton fabrics exported were recorded in 1963 by India, Hong Kong and Pakistan, which respectively shipped 6 per cent, 12 per cent and 100 per cent more than in 1962. Spain and Portugal also increased their exports substantially during 1963, particularly to the markets of the United States and the United Kingdom. Japan, however, suffered a great decline in its exports of cotton fabrics in 1963 which fell by more than 17 per cent, virtually to all its main markets with the exception of New Zealand, South Africa and the Middle East. Indications available suggest that some improvement in exports has been registered in the first and second quarters of 1964 because of increased sales to the United States and the other main markets.

17. Imports of cotton fabrics into the industrialized countries of Western Europe, on the whole, tended to be higher in 1963 than in 1962. United Kingdom imports, which had temporarily declined in 1962, showed a rise of 6 per cent (in value terms) during 1963, but were still below the 1961 level; imports from the less-developed countries went up almost by 14 per cent, but those from the Group I countries declined by 2 per cent over the year. The EEC countries imported as much as 50 per cent more of cotton fabrics than in the preceding year. Excluding intra-Community trade, imports from all the other sources (in terms of quantity) rose from 21,000 tons to 41,000 tons, i.e., an increase of about 100 per cent; the less-developed countries participated in this expansion and their share in total imports of cotton fabrics (excluding intra-trade) improved from one fourth in 1962 to one third in 1963. Imports of cotton fabrics into the United States, which had almost doubled in 1962 compared with the level of the preceding year, tapered off marginally in 1963. While Hong Kong, Japan and Portugal suffered a set-back in their exports to this market, substantial gains were shown by India, Pakistan, Spain and the United Arab Republic. United States total imports in the first quarter of 1964 have tended to rise compared with the last quarter of 1963, although the level remains well below that reached in the corresponding period last year. The share of the participating less-developed countries in the total imports of cotton fabrics into the United States market, which (in terms of quantity) was 45 per cent in 1962 has gone up to 61 per cent of the total in 1963, apparently at the expense of imports from Japan and other industrial countries. While imports of cotton fabrics into Canada during 1963 have tended to recede, those into Australia were substantially higher than their level in 1962. In both these cases, the volume of cotton fabrics imported from the less-developed countries has shown a slight increase over the year.



TABLE III/TABLEAU III

Imports of Cotton Textiles into Group I Participating Countries<sup>a</sup>/  
Importations de textiles de coton des pays participants du groupe I<sup>a</sup>

		1962				1963			
		Q		V		Q		V	
TOTAL WORLD/MONDE ENTIER	A	100,531	100	135,916	100	107,706	100	150,761	100
	B					173,858	100	235,557	100
	C					155,818	100	444,351	100
	B & C	294,117	100	632,708	100	329,676	100	679,908	100
	D					..		75,446	100
	E			484,389	100	..		570,948	100
	F					..		..	
	Total					..		..	
Participating countries Group I/ Pays participants groupe I	A	57,879	58	85,608	63	57,602	53	88,836	59
	B					35,731	21	58,866	25
	C					87,775	56	277,020	62
	B & C	115,763	39	326,511	52	123,506	37	335,886	49
	D					..		..	
	E			231,416	48	..		293,741	51
	F					..		..	
	Total					..	..		
Participating countries Group II/ Pays participants groupe II	A	34,531	34	38,124	28	39,650	37	42,746	29
	B					89,732	52	109,430	46
	C					24,743	16	52,436	12
	B & C	95,820	33	129,255	20	114,475	35	161,866	24
	D					..		..	
	E			121,421	25	..		147,252	26
	F					..		..	
	Total					..	..		

<sup>a</sup> Partly estimated by the GATT secretariat./Estimation partielle du secrétariat du GATT.

TABLE III (cont'd)/TABLEAU III (suite)

	1962				1963				
	Q		V		Q		V		
Japan/Japon	A	111	-	258	-	204	-	480	-
	B					12,811	7	22,974	10
	C					27,773	18	70,001	16
	B & C	43,851	15	102,255	16	40,584	12	92,975	14
	D					..		..	
	E			61,086	12	..		62,524	11
	F					..		..	
	Total					..		..	
Total participating countries/Ensemble des pays participants	A	92,521	92	123,990	91	97,456	90	132,062	88
	B					138,274	80	191,270	81
	C					140,290	90	399,457	90
	B & C	255,434	87	558,021	88	278,564	84	590,727	87
	D					..		..	
	E			413,923	85	..		503,517	83
	F					..		..	
	Total					..		..	

18. It is interesting to observe that imports of cotton yarn and fabrics, by the participating industrial countries of North America and Western Europe from the participant less-developed countries, have tended to rise in 1963. This is evident from Table III which shows the percentage change in the share of imports which the advanced countries have obtained from the less-developed countries. In 1962, of the total imports of cotton yarn amounting to more than 100,000 tons, the less-developed countries accounted for 34 per cent; in the following year, the percentage share had risen to 37 per cent. Imports of cotton fabrics from the less-developed countries have similarly increased from 96,000 tons to 114,000 tons between 1962 and 1963 and, consequently, the share of these countries over the period of one year edged higher from 33 per cent to 35 per cent of the total. Several non-participating countries have also increased their sales to Group I.

19. With regard to the developments in trade in cotton clothing, it is necessary to mention at the outset that, in many countries, no separate figures are available on trade in cotton clothing and therefore the indication of trends given below may only be approximate. To the extent that cotton clothing constitutes a significantly large proportion of all clothing entering into world trade, however, the overall trends which can be deduced from the figures on clothing of all fibres may give a reasonably good indication of the position.

20. As revealed by Table II, world trade in clothing during 1959-63 showed an expansion of 70 per cent as compared with an increase of only 10 per cent in the export value index of cotton textiles. The sizeable expansion in the exports of cotton clothing was a result of increased trade among industrialized countries of North America and Western Europe, which increased their sales during 1959-63 by as much as 92 per cent. The less-developed countries, especially Hong Kong, achieved an equally rapid expansion in their exports, although their share of world exports remained relatively smaller. Hong Kong's exports of clothing of all fibres in 1963 totalled \$242 million, which was 20 per cent more than in 1962, mainly due to substantial gains recorded in shipments to the industrial areas. Diversification of production and a further improvement in the quality of export products has enabled Hong Kong to increase its sales considerably to Western Europe. The EEC countries (in value terms) imported from Hong Kong as much as 50 per cent more in 1963 than in 1962; there was, in particular, a sharp increase in Hong Kong's exports to the Federal Republic of Germany. Hong Kong's sales to other Western European countries were also higher and, in particular, deliveries of cotton clothing into the United Kingdom during 1963 showed a substantial rise.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Due to annual revisions of the definition of cotton clothing, the United Kingdom figures are not precisely comparable between 1962 and 1963.

21. Japanese exports of clothing (of all fibres), which in absolute value stood at \$211 million in 1963, were below the record level of \$220 million attained in 1960, but were about 3 per cent higher than in 1962. Exports of cotton clothing have more or less shown a similar pattern during the 1959-63 period. Japanese sales of cotton clothing to the United States were only marginally higher in 1963 than in the preceding year, but those to the EEC went up by more than 35 per cent over the year. Sizeable gains were, however, recorded by Japan in several of the non-participating countries.

22. The Western European countries showed a more buoyant export performance, as their sales of clothing (of all fibres) to each other and the rest of the world rose by almost 20 per cent to a value of \$1,240 million in 1963. The EEC countries recorded the largest gains by exporting nearly 30 per cent more to each other and to North America. This substantial increase in exports was shared by cotton clothing, the sales of which rose by more than 28 per cent during 1963 as compared with the level of the preceding year. The EEC's sales of clothing of all fibres to the United Kingdom were, however, relatively smaller than in the preceding year. Imports of clothing into the EEC during 1963, on the other hand, were up by one third, and it seems that the participating less-developed countries increased their deliveries in this market by almost 25 per cent over the year, but their share of the total imports remained proportionally unchanged at the 1962 level.

23. It has been estimated that imports of cotton clothing in the advanced industrial countries of Group I showed a rise of 17 per cent in 1963. The less-developed countries increased their exports to this Group by only a small margin, while the trade among the Group I countries themselves increased considerably during the year. Although Japanese exports of cotton clothing during 1963 increased slightly, its share in the total imports of this Group fell from 12 to 11 per cent over the year.

APPENDIX - TABLEGeneral Notes

1. This table is a resumé of detailed trade statistics submitted by certain members of the Cotton Textiles Committee which have already been circulated in COT/STAT documents. These documents should be consulted for specific notes relating to the various countries. The data are not always strictly comparable. Attention should in particular be drawn to:

- (i) differences in the system of trade adopted by the reporting countries;
- (ii) possible errors which might result from conversion into metric tons of quantities originally reported in surface;
- (iii) differences in the definitions of cotton clothing and miscellaneous articles, cotton fabrics and made-up articles. In addition it should also be noted that for countries which have not submitted data on cotton clothing, the figures shown refer to clothing of all fibres.

2. Definitions of country groups

Group I countries comprise: Australia, Canada, United States, European Economic Community (Belgium-Luxemburg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands), Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.<sup>1</sup>

3. Definitions of commodity groups

- A - Cotton yarns
- B - Cotton fabrics, grey
- C - Cotton fabrics other than grey
- D - Household made-up articles of cotton
- E - Cotton clothing
- F - Miscellaneous cotton fabrics and made-up articles

4. Imports are valued c.i.f. except by Australia, Canada and the United States whose imports are valued f.o.b.

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<sup>1</sup> Group II countries include Colombia, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, the Republic of China, Spain and the United Arab Republic.

## IMPORTS INTO GROUP I COUNTRIES OF COTTON TEXTILES/IMPORTATIONS DE TEXTILES DE COTON DES PAYS DU GROUPE I

Quantities (Q) in thousand tons, values (V) in thousand dollars/Quantités (Q) en milliers de tonnes, valeurs (V) en milliers de dollars

Trade with/Commerce avec		AUSTRALIA <sup>a</sup> /AUSTRALIE <sup>a</sup>								CANADA								UNITED STATES/ETATS-UNIS							
		1961-62				1962-63				1962				1963				1962				1963			
		Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%
TOTAL WORLD/TOTAL MONDIAL	A	2,451	100	4,221	100	3,067	100	8,313	100	5,725	100	11,602	100	5,667	100	11,410	100	13,000	100	14,348	100	10,520	100	11,063	100
	B,C	266,044	100	79,050	100	305,580	100	84,768	100	28,166	100	64,380	100	27,582	100	60,221	100	47,779	100	107,567	100	45,100	100	105,362	100
	E	..		3,302	100	..		4,570	100	..		18,264	100	..		16,223	100	37,657	100	146,341	100	37,698	100	148,517	100
	A-F	..		104,275	100	..		109,973	100	..		115,793	100	..		109,215	100	107,619	100	306,759	100	107,389	100	298,776	100
Participating countries/ Pays participants Group I/Groupe I	A	2,202	90	4,507	92	2,539	83	7,408	89	3,421	20	8,641	74	3,211	57	8,226	72	..		..		95	1	310	3
	B,C	59,796	23	25,193	32	56,781	19	24,155	28	19,719	70	49,665	77	17,347	63	43,477	72	..		..		3,747	8	23,159	22
	E	..		1,777	54	..		2,525	55	..		6,102	34	..		4,527	27	..		..		706	2	12,655	9
	A-F	..		42,245	40	..		41,052	37	..		82,227	72	..		73,272	67	..		..		8,354	6	50,508	17
Participating countries/ Pays participants Group II/Groupe II	A	149	6	190	4	293	10	394	5	2,095	13	2,523	22	2,002	35	2,544	22	..		..		9,129	87	9,168	83
	B,C	59,704	22	12,175	15	71,549	23	14,353	17	4,398	15	5,591	9	5,647	20	6,966	11	..		..		27,462	61	46,681	44
	E	..		495	15	..		675	19	..		5,496	30	..		6,074	36	..		..		17,223	46	57,496	38
	A-F	..		13,578	13	..		16,535	15	..		14,419	12	..		17,156	15	..		..		56,641	53	118,391	40
Japan/Japon	A	100	4	224	4	186	6	437	5	-	-	-	-	10	-	15	-	..		..		-	-	-	-
	B,C	120,221	45	35,498	45	140,139	46	38,266	45	2,982	11	7,116	11	2,891	11	7,029	12	..		..		9,841	22	28,621	27
	E	..		284	9	..		379	8	..		5,637	31	..		4,769	28	..		..		12,471	33	48,502	33
	A-F	..		38,333	37	..		40,815	37	..		4,167	12	..		13,082	12	..		..		28,909	27	89,479	30
Total participating countries/Total des pays participants	A	2,451	100	4,221	100	3,023	99	8,239	99	5,516	33	1,164	96	5,223	92	10,785	94	..		..		9,224	88	9,478	86
	B,C	239,723	90	72,866	92	268,469	88	76,774	90	27,099	96	62,572	97	25,885	94	57,474	95	..		..		41,050	91	98,461	93
	E	..		2,556	78	..		3,779	82	..		17,235	95	..		15,370	91	..		..		30,400	81	118,653	80
	A-F	..		94,156	90	..		96,402	89	..		111,333	96	..		103,509	94	..		..		94,204	88	258,378	87

<sup>a</sup>Quantities for cotton fabrics (Groups B and C) are in thousand square yards./Pour les tissus de coton (Groupes B et C) les quantités sont données en milliers de yards carrés.

Trade with/ Commerce avec	EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY / a COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE								BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG / DELGIEUE-LUXEMBOURG								FRANCE a									
	1962				1963				1962				1963				1962				1963					
	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%		
TOTAL WORLD/ TOTAL MONDIAL	A	47,338	100	58,386	100	52,041	100	65,078	100	10,329	100	10,721	100	13,812	100	15,162	100	419	100	619	100	849	100	1,407	100	
	B,C	59,521	100	148,140	100	90,741	100	194,048	100	8,015	100	21,245	100	12,191	100	29,450	100	15,698	100	14,903	100	9,594	100	21,487	100	
	E	51,316	100	413,026	100	60,111	100	537,399	100	4,973	100	51,456	100	6,128	100	62,639	100	3,919	100	40,070	100	6,653	100	68,504	100	
	A-F	164,688	100	637,658	100	211,889	100	824,426	100	23,705	100	84,773	100	32,649	100	108,882	100	10,628	100	57,697	100	18,330	100	95,455	100	
Participating countries/Pays participants	A	40,329	85	47,858	82	40,994	79	50,604	78	9,288	90	9,363	87	10,722	78	11,490	76	385	92	488	79	739	87	1,128	80	
	B,C	43,019	72	111,910	76	58,454	64	141,103	73	6,720	84	19,160	90	9,208	75	25,424	87	3,990	70	10,524	71	6,246	65	14,702	68	
	Group I/Groupe I	E	38,729	75	342,285	83	43,147	72	451,329	84	4,567	92	48,043	93	5,537	90	58,282	93	3,678	94	38,026	95	6,261	94	65,207	95
	A-F	127,544	77	517,196	81	149,534	71	662,710	80	20,909	88	77,744	92	25,956	79	96,679	89	8,605	81	50,872	88	14,350	78	84,501	89	
Participating countries/Pays participants	A	4,981	11	5,010	9	8,102	16	7,918	12	824	8	737	7	2,877	21	2,652	17	-	-	-	-	27	3	23	2	
	B,C	3,878	7	5,815	4	8,608	10	10,299	5	641	8	762	4	797	7	931	3	988	17	1,251	8	1,821	19	2,201	10	
	Group II/Groupe II	E	7,409	15	31,274	8	10,876	18	45,330	8	43	1	345	1	96	2	592	1	78	2	476	1	105	2	827	1
	A-F	16,795	10	44,753	7	28,511	13	67,011	8	1,527	7	1,920	2	3,781	12	4,231	4	1,074	10	1,771	3	1,980	11	3,148	3	
Japan/Japon	A	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	-	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	
	B,C	2,969	5	4,844	3	2,732	3	4,849	3	463	6	661	3	842	7	1,254	4	164	3	246	2	247	3	569	3	
	E	2,188	4	11,697	3	2,938	5	14,677	3	100	2	744	1	144	2	884	1	3	-	15	-	88	1	451	1	
	A-F	5,261	3	16,831	3	5,875	3	20,088	3	563	2	1,406	2	986	3	2,139	2	167	2	261	1	360	2	1,080	1	
Total participating countries/Total des pays participants	A	45,310	96	52,868	91	49,096	95	58,523	90	10,104	98	10,100	94	13,599	99	14,142	93	385	92	488	79	766	90	1,151	82	
	B,C	49,866	84	122,569	83	69,794	77	156,251	81	7,824	98	20,583	97	10,847	89	27,609	94	5,142	90	12,021	81	8,306	87	17,472	81	
	E	48,336	94	385,256	94	56,961	95	511,336	95	4,710	95	49,132	95	5,777	94	59,758	95	3,759	96	38,517	96	6,454	97	66,485	97	
	A-F	149,610	90	478,788	91	183,920	87	749,809	91	22,999	97	81,874	96	30,723	94	103,049	95	9,846	93	52,904	92	16,682	91	88,729	93	

a Data submitted for Group E refer to clothing of all fibres./Pour les données concernant le groupe E, voir vêtements de toutes fibres.

Appendix - Table/Appendice - Tableau

Trade with/ Commerce avec	GERMANY F.R. <sup>a</sup> /ALLEMAGNE R.F. <sup>a</sup>								ITALY <sup>a</sup> /ITALIE <sup>a</sup>								NETHERLANDS <sup>a</sup> /PAYS-BAS <sup>a</sup>								
	1962				1963				1962				1963				1962				1963				
	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	
TOTAL WORLD/ TOTAL MONDIAL	A	19,610	100	21,699	100	20,906	100	23,047	100	662	100	2,086	100	724	100	2,632	100	16,313	100	23,261	100	15,750	100	22,830	100
	B,C	21,543	100	57,022	100	28,505	100	66,640	100	6,925	100	16,108	100	19,037	100	31,237	100	17,340	100	38,862	100	21,414	100	45,234	100
	E	25,037	100	199,502	100	30,991	100	244,508	100	1,100	100	15,199	100	1,691	100	22,205	100	16,237	100	106,799	100	14,648	100	139,543	100
	A-F	68,818	100	284,174	100	84,006	100	345,172	100	9,040	100	35,434	100	22,296	100	60,006	100	52,493	100	175,580	100	54,608	100	214,911	100
Participating countries/ Pays participants Group I/Groupe I	A	14,556	74	14,603	67	14,608	70	15,060	65	212	32	890	43	288	40	1,633	62	15,896	97	22,514	97	14,637	93	21,293	93
	B,C	15,569	72	40,058	70	19,960	70	47,610	72	3,799	55	9,473	59	9,100	48	17,615	56	12,941	75	32,695	84	13,940	65	35,752	80
	E	14,464	58	143,687	72	17,292	56	179,995	74	919	84	13,232	87	1,381	82	19,679	89	15,111	93	99,297	93	12,676	86	128,255	92
	A-F	46,514	68	203,422	..	54,182	64	249,198	72	5,076	56	24,283	68	11,141	50	40,171	67	46,450	88	160,875	92	43,905	80	192,250	89
Participating countries/ Pays participants Group II/Groupe II	A	3,883	20	3,983	18	4,329	21	4,361	19	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	273	2	287	1	866	5	880	4
	B,C	1,580	7	2,805	5	1,842	6	2,753	4	192	3	346	2	3,557	19	3,740	12	477	3	651	2	520	2	675	1
	E	6,899	27	28,138	14	9,832	32	39,563	16	102	9	589	4	153	9	855	4	287	2	1,726	2	690	5	3,493	2
	A-F	12,673	18	36,304	..	16,578	20	48,085	14	457	5	2,015	6	3,989	18	6,396	11	1,063	2	2,737	1	2,112	4	5,152	2
Japan/Japon	A	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	-	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
	B,C	1,037	5	1,813	3	859	3	1,558	2	141	2	226	1	205	1	356	1	1,164	6	1,898	5	579	3	1,112	2
	E	1,803	7	9,426	5	2,186	7	10,895	4	3	-	18	-	59	3	109	-	279	2	1,494	1	461	3	2,330	2
	A-F	2,942	4	11,512	..	3,221	4	12,936	4	146	2	257	1	265	1	473	1	1,443	3	3,395	2	1,043	2	3,459	2
Total partici- pating countries/ Total des pays participants	A	18,439	94	18,586	85	18,937	91	19,422	84	212	32	891	43	291	40	1,635	62	16,171	99	22,801	98	15,503	98	22,173	97
	B,C	18,186	84	44,676	78	22,661	79	51,921	78	4,132	60	10,045	62	12,862	60	21,711	69	14,582	84	35,244	91	15,040	70	37,539	83
	E	23,166	92	181,251	91	29,310	95	230,453	94	1,024	93	13,839	91	1,593	94	20,643	93	15,677	97	102,517	96	13,827	84	134,886	96
	A-F	62,129	90	251,238	..	73,981	88	310,220	90	5,679	63	26,559	75	15,395	69	47,040	79	48,958	93	167,007	95	47,061	86	200,861	93

<sup>a</sup> Data submitted for Group E refer to clothing of all fibres/Pour les données concernant le groupe E voir vêtements de toutes fibres.



Appendix - Table/Appendice - Tableau

Trade with/Commerce avec		AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE <sup>a</sup>								DENMARK/DANEMARK								NORWAY/NORVEGE							
		1962				1963				1962				1963				1962				1963			
		Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%
TOTAL WORLD/ TOTAL MONDIAL	A	3,645	100	7,010	100	4,717	100	8,464	100	4,594	100	8,796	100	4,470	100	8,613	100	2,769	100	5,446	100	2,894	100	5,473	100
	B,C	7,504	100	22,026	100	7,766	100	22,354	100	10,383	100	25,421	100	9,301	100	22,249	100	6,025	100	16,471	100	5,264	100	13,832	100
	E	809	100	6,890	100	1,164	100	10,947	100	1,821	100	7,319	100	2,015	100	7,767	100	..	100	38,052	100	..	100	..	100
	A-F	17,060	100	48,317	100	20,651	100	58,373	100	18,787	100	46,656	100	18,084	100	44,367	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100
Participating countries/ Pays participants Group I/Groupe I	A	2,023	55	3,153	45	2,624	56	3,859	46	2,272	50	5,979	68	1,914	43	5,478	64	1,744	63	4,039	74	1,731	60	3,989	73
	B,C	4,000	53	13,184	60	3,560	46	12,072	54	5,828	57	16,657	66	5,108	55	14,145	64	4,121	68	12,405	75	3,429	65	9,905	72
	E	728	90	6,189	90	1,034	89	9,901	90	527	29	3,487	48	479	24	3,296	42	..	..	31,195	82	..	..	..	..
	A-F	8,709	51	30,114	62	12,895	62	36,639	63	9,537	51	29,026	62	8,514	47	26,058	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Participating countries/ Pays participants Group II/Groupe II	A	239	7	230	3	491	10	530	6	1,943	42	2,165	25	2,205	49	2,441	28	900	32	1,180	22	1,034	36	1,284	23
	B,C	475	6	883	4	800	10	1,878	8	1,803	18	3,240	13	1,529	16	2,695	12	415	7	812	5	460	9	874	6
	E	1	-	12	-	17	1	61	1	688	38	2,052	28	799	40	2,503	32	..	..	3,565	9	..	..	..	..
	A-F	737	4	1,204	2	1,237	7	2,591	4	4,667	25	7,737	17	4,786	26	8,100	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan/Japon	A	3	-	10	-	2	-	7	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	B,C	1,280	17	3,191	14	1,153	15	2,925	13	882	8	2,103	8	827	9	1,911	8	422	7	1,033	6	425	8	1,098	8
	E	1	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	140	8	541	7	116	5	436	6	..	..	82	-	..	..	..	..
	A-F	1,325	7	3,239	7	1,200	6	2,988	5	1,147	6	2,898	6	1,059	6	2,607	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total participating countries/Total des pays participants	A	2,265	62	3,393	48	3,117	66	4,396	52	4,216	92	8,148	93	4,119	92	7,921	92	2,644	95	5,219	96	2,765	96	5,273	96
	B,C	5,755	76	17,258	78	5,513	71	16,875	75	8,617	83	22,000	87	7,464	80	18,751	84	4,958	82	14,250	86	4,313	82	11,877	86
	E	730	90	6,204	90	1,051	90	9,968	91	1,355	75	6,080	83	1,394	69	6,235	80	..	..	34,842	91	..	..	..	..
	A-F	10,529	62	34,557	71	15,422	75	42,218	72	15,351	82	39,661	85	14,359	79	36,765	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

<sup>a</sup>Data submitted for Group E refer principally to clothing of all fibres./Pour les données concernant le Groupe E voir vêtements de toutes fibres.

Appendix - Table/Appendice - Tableau

Trade with/ Commerce avec		SWEDEN/SUEDE								UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI							
		1962				1963				1962				1963			
		Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%
TOTAL WORLD/ TOTAL MONDIAL	A	6,508	100	11,444	100	8,104	100	13,387	100	14,474	100	17,820	100	16,227	100	18,960	100
	B,C	11,019	100	27,155	100	11,055	100	25,254	100	..	..	142,498	100	94,669	100	151,820	100
	E	3,600	100	16,857	100	4,198	100	19,236	100	..	..	15,563	100	..	..	72,274	100
	A-F	28,219	100	72,212	100	32,038	100	78,066	100	..	..	202,665	100	..	..	275,281	100
<u>Participating countries/Pays participants</u> Group I/Groupe I	A	1,384	21	4,128	41	1,653	20	5,200	39	3,814	26	5,023	28	2,841	18	3,762	20
	B,C	4,173	38	14,982	55	3,295	30	12,132	48	22,094	..	56,825	40	21,468	23	55,738	37
	E	1,422	40	9,136	54	1,602	38	10,051	52	..	..	1,674	11	..	..	7,009	10
	A-F	12,097	43	41,796	58	12,810	40	43,064	55	..	..	74,563	37	..	..	80,243	29
<u>Participating countries/Pays participants</u> Group II/Groupe II	A	3,855	59	4,912	43	4,532	56	5,593	42	9,196	64	10,753	60	11,857	73	12,874	68
	B,C	1,046	10	1,864	7	1,245	11	2,219	9	..	..	66,636	47	59,780	63	75,899	50
	E	946	26	3,370	20	1,188	28	4,530	24	..	..	9,193	59	..	..	50,810	70
	A-F	6,218	22	10,761	15	7,380	23	13,114	17	..	..	99,451	49	..	..	154,596	56
Japan/Japon	A	-	-	1	-	5	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	B,C	3,349	30	5,435	20	3,363	30	5,207	20	2,923	..	4,284	3	1,835	2	3,069	2
	E	111	3	340	2	106	3	362	2	..	..	49	-	..	..	188	-
	A-F	3,762	13	6,242	8	3,782	12	5,992	8	..	..	4,341	2	..	..	3,277	1
<u>Total participatin: countries/Total des pays participants</u>	A	5,239	80	9,642	84	6,190	76	10,810	81	13,010	90	15,776	88	14,699	91	16,637	88
	B,C	8,568	78	22,281	82	7,903	71	19,558	77	..	..	127,745	90	83,083	88	134,706	89
	E	2,479	69	12,846	76	2,896	69	14,943	78	..	..	10,916	70	..	..	58,007	80
	A-F	22,077	78	58,800	81	23,972	75	62,170	80	..	..	178,355	88	..	..	238,116	86

