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

The present paper, prepared by the secretariat in connexion with the 1968 review of the operation of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles, aims to follow up the analysis of recent developments in production, consumption of and trade in cotton textiles, contained in Chapter II of A Study on Cotton Textiles and the statistics in Part I of the Statistical Appendix to the Study, as well as document COT/W/74 and Add-1, the two sets of documents before the Committee for the third and fourth review under Article 8(c) of the Long-Term Arrangement, respectively. The present survey covers the years 1966 and 1967.

Unless otherwise indicated, the grouping of countries, concepts, definitions and methods throughout this paper are the same as those used and explained in the Study. The more important explanatory notes to the statistical material in the Study have been reproduced in the addendum to this document. Information on the provenance of imports and destinations of exports of cotton textiles, more detailed than has been possible to include in this summary paper, will be found in the COT/STAT/- series of documents regularly made available by the secretariat.

While the data contained in the statistical tables have generally been derived from submissions received from participating countries, it might be relevant to point out that statistics for different countries and different years are not always strictly comparable as definitions used in delimiting one statistical category against another and the systems used in reporting trade flows often differ between countries. Also, the emergence of textiles made up from fibre blends as a major element in both textile production and trade in recent years has given rise to various problems concerning the strict comparability of textile production and trade statistics over time, as even relatively minor changes in blend ratios, prompted for instance by changes in consumer demand or textile technology, could lead to a swing in the allocation of any such blended products as between statistical categories. For the reasons mentioned above, and bearing in mind also that comprehensive statistics for some recent years are not yet available for some of the participating countries, the summary tables presented in this paper and the analysis based thereon should be regarded only as

indicators of the general trends and movements in production and trade in the categories of textiles covered by the Long-Term Arrangement. This review does not attempt to relate changes in production and trade in these categories to developments in production and trade of other textiles. It must, however, not be overlooked that the decline in production and exports of cotton textiles in a particular country may be associated with a movement in the production and exports of man-made fibre textiles going in the opposite direction.

General

Developments in production and trade in cotton textiles in 1966 and 1967 cannot, of course, be isolated from developments in the international economy in these years and in the textile sector generally. As will be seen from Table 1 appended, total manufacturing production as well as total exports of manufactures continued to expand in 1966 at a rate only slightly below that of the two preceding years, with manufacturing production growing by about 7 per cent and exports of manufactures by 11 per cent. 1967, on the other hand, saw a sharp reduction in the growth rate of total manufacturing production which declined to 2 per cent, the lowest rate recorded in any year in the 1960's. World exports of manufactures also advanced by only 7 per cent, the lowest growth rate since 1962. World¹ textile output grew by 5 per cent in 1966, i.e. at about the same rate as in 1963 and 1964, or double the rate of 1965, and exports of textiles and clothing grew by 8 per cent, the same as in 1965. In 1967, however, total textile output, for the first time in the 1960's, failed to advance and growth in exports was down to less than 2 per cent. Modest as the growth in total textile exports was, cotton textiles proper (yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc.) did not share in the increase but registered a decline of 2 per cent. Exports of cotton clothing continued to grow but at a rate that was less than half of the average for the preceding five years.

An important factor in the expansion of world trade in textiles and clothing in 1966 was the upturn in import demand for textiles and clothing in the United States, in the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association which, together, absorbed more than four fifths of the total increase in textile and clothing exports. Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea also offered considerably larger import opportunities. However, already in 1966 there were definite signs of a slackening of textile production and import demand, in the Federal Republic of Germany - next to the United States the largest single import market for textiles and clothing - and, as the year progressed, the United States import market for textiles also lost its buoyancy. The deterioration in textile activity and demand in the EEC as a whole, which was already apparent towards the end of 1966 - notwithstanding a certain recovery that year in Italy and France from the slump in textile production suffered in the two preceding years - became more pronounced in 1967, cutbacks in textile production in the EEC for 1967, ranging between 7 and 10 per cent in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. Production in Italy was also lower than a year earlier. In the EFTA region, textile activity in 1966 was also relatively low, with only one or two exceptions; 1967 saw a further absence of growth and,

¹Excluding the USSR, Eastern Europe and Mainland China.

in some instances, a marginal decrease in production. Only Norway and Finland reported a slightly higher level of textile output in 1967 than in 1966. Canada, apparently, also registered a marginal increase in textile production in 1967 as compared with 1966. In Japan, the world's leading exporter of textiles, textile activity was brisk in both 1966 and 1967, particularly in the latter year, resulting inter alia in reduced export availabilities of some textile items and providing a new import market for some other items, including, for the first time in many years, significant quantities of cotton yarn.

Textile production in the developing regions generally showed increases both in 1966 and 1967, the advance being particularly marked in the latter year. Notable gains were achieved by a number of countries including, in particular, the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic and Hong Kong. The overall increase in textile production in the developing countries in 1967 - estimated at approximately 5.5 per cent - was, however, not sufficient to offset the contraction in output in the developed regions, estimated at about 1.5 per cent.

Another development deserving comment is the continuing divergence in growth rates for mill consumption of cotton and mill consumption of apparel fibres other than cotton (wool, cellulosic and synthetic fibres). Over the period 1965 to 1967, world mill consumption of cotton is estimated to have risen by about 4 per cent and that of apparel fibres other than cotton, by about 12 per cent. While on the world level, cotton continues to account for almost three fifths of total mill consumption of apparel fibres, indications are that cotton has already lost its predominant share in a number of industrialized countries. As was pointed out earlier, this development needs to be borne in mind when assessing trends affecting the cotton textile industry.

Developments in Production of Cotton Textiles

Yarn

World production of cotton yarn is estimated to have risen in 1966 by about 3 per cent to a level of approximately 9.6 million tons; in 1967 it showed only a marginal increase. Of the 250,000 tons increase recorded in world production in 1966, 114,000 tons was attributable to the countries participating in the Long-Term Arrangement, 89,000 tons being contributed by Group II countries, 70,000 tons by the Group I countries, but production in Japan fell short of the previous year's level by 45,000 tons. In 1967, a substantial drop in production in Group I countries brought the aggregate output of participating countries down to approximately the 1965 level, despite continued expansion in the Group II countries and a limited revival in Japan.

As regards developments in individual countries¹, production of cotton yarn in 1967 was at its lowest level since the beginning of the 1960's in Austria, the percentage decrease over 1965 (change in 1966 over 1965 in parentheses) amounting to -17 (-6) per cent; in Belgium-Luxemburg, -17 (-6) per cent; in the Federal Republic of Germany, -14 (-4) per cent; in the Netherlands, -17 (-4) per cent; Sweden, -15 (-6) per cent and in the United Kingdom, -20 (-5) per cent. France and Italy, on the other hand, in 1967 showed an increase of 1 and 27 per cent respectively over 1965, the year in which both countries recorded their lowest level of production since 1960. In 1966, production in France and Italy was 8 and 28 per cent above the 1965 level. For the EEC as a whole there was an increase in cotton yarn output of 5.5 per cent in 1966 as compared with 1965 but a decrease of 2 per cent if one considers the two-year period 1965 to 1967. While in Italy the production of cotton yarn appears to be still on an upward trend, the longer-term trend for France appears to be downward, as it is for the EEC countries generally. Production of cotton yarn in 1967 (1966) as compared with 1965 was also lower in Norway, -2.5 (-5) per cent; the United States, -2.5 (-2) per cent; Japan, -5 (-8) per cent; India, -4.5 (-4) per cent and in Portugal, -4 (+1) per cent.²

All the other participating countries recorded increases in cotton yarn production during the period under review, the most substantial gains being achieved by the Republic of China, +28 (+8) per cent; the Republic of Korea, +20 (+6) per cent; Finland, +15 (+4) per cent; Mexico, +15 (+13) per cent and the United Arab Republic, +14 (+7) per cent; Pakistan, +10 (+3) per cent; followed by Hong Kong, +5 (+1) per cent and Australia, +4 (-0.2) per cent. Production in all of these countries followed an upward trend throughout the early 1960's, as it did in a number of other Group II countries, notably Turkey and Israel. Information available from various sources also suggests that production of cotton yarn in most of the countries of Eastern Europe, in mainland China, as well as in some of the newer textile producing countries in the developing regions, continued to expand during the period under review.

¹Detailed data on developments in production of cotton yarn and fabrics in individual participating countries are set out in Table II in the addendum to this paper.

²It is difficult to ascertain to what extent the decrease in cotton yarn production in 1966/67 in many of the main producing countries should be attributed to the cyclical downturn in textile activity or to increasing reliance on man-made fibres. There is, however, evidence of an absolute decline in mill consumption of cotton in a number of industrialized countries at the same time that mill consumption of all textile fibres in these countries continued to expand.

Woven fabrics

Developments in production of woven cotton fabrics during the period under review - though not always strictly in step - moved in much the same way as production and, of course, apparent consumption of cotton yarn. All of the countries that had experienced cutbacks in production of cotton yarn also recorded decreases in fabric production and, reversely, those recording increases in yarn output also showed a higher level of fabric production. With the exception of the Federal Republic of Germany, where the percentage decline in the output of cotton fabrics over the period 1965 to 1967 was the same as the drop in production of cotton yarn, and Austria and Belgium where the reduction in cotton fabric production was less pronounced than the drop in cotton yarn output, the contraction in weaving of cotton fabrics, as compared with the spinning of cotton yarn, was more severe in all of the other countries that had experienced a downturn in production of cotton yarn. The largest percentage decrease in the production of woven cotton fabrics over the period 1965 to 1967 (percentage change in 1966 over 1965 in parentheses) was recorded by the United Kingdom, -22.5 (-15) per cent; followed by Sweden, -19.5 (-12.5) per cent; the Netherlands, -19 (-11) per cent; Israel, -16 (-4.5) per cent; Federal Republic of Germany, -14 (-5.5) per cent; Canada, -11.5 (-18.5) per cent; the United States, -10.5 (-4.5) per cent; Portugal, -8 (-1.5) per cent; Austria, -7.5 (+1.5) per cent; Belgium, -7.5 (+0.5) per cent; Japan, -6 (-3) per cent; India, -5.5 (-4.5) per cent; and Norway, -4 (-10) per cent. For the EEC as a whole, the change amounted to -2 (+5) per cent. Korea also reported a significantly lower level of cotton fabric production for 1966 and 1967, than for 1965.

While in Italy the percentage increase in cotton fabric production over the period under review matched the increase recorded for cotton yarn, the gain in fabric output was more pronounced in all of the other countries that had shown an increase in yarn production, except in France and Mexico where the upturn in fabric production fell short of the increase in yarn output. The country reporting the largest gain in production of woven cotton fabric over the period 1965 to 1967 (percentage change in 1966 over 1965 in parentheses) was the Republic of China, +48 (+7) per cent; followed by Italy, +27 (+31) per cent; Finland, +22 (+31) per cent; the United Arab Republic, +17 (+6) per cent; Pakistan, +16 (-1.5) per cent; Hong Kong, +13 (+3.5) per cent; Mexico, +9 (0) per cent; Australia, +7.5 (+4.5) per cent; and France, +1.5 (+6) per cent.

As will be seen from Table 2, world production of cotton fabrics - after a slump in 1962 - recovered thereafter, reaching a peak of some 6.73 million tons in 1965, followed by a marginal decrease both in 1966 and 1967. As between the different groups of countries, developments in production in Group I kept in

line with the downward trend which prevailed throughout the 1960's, except for the limited cyclical upturn in 1964. The overall decrease over the period 1965 to 1967 for this Group amounted to 9 per cent. In Japan, output dropped by 6.5 per cent over the period, bringing its production to the lowest level in the 1960's. Production in Group II countries, after having experienced a growth of 23 per cent over the period 1960 to 1964, and a decline of 2 per cent in 1965, stagnated in 1966, but resumed its upward trend in 1967, the increase in production in that year amounting to 4 per cent. The increased output in the Group II countries notwithstanding, total production of participating countries in 1967 was about 4 per cent below that of 1965, their share in total world production having fallen from an estimated 66 to 64 per cent.

Developments in Consumption

Given the pronounced cyclical movements in cotton textile production in a number of important producing countries over the period under review, it is difficult to trace trends in consumption with a great degree of precision as the data available generally do not show changes in stocks, changes which might be of some importance in cyclical up- or downswings and thus significantly affect any year-to-year variations apparent from unadjusted production and trade statistics. The detailed data on consumption contained in the addendum to this paper, and particularly those relating to apparent consumption of all cotton goods, which contain a fair amount of estimation (cf. the explanatory notes to the tables), should therefore be read with some caution.

With these qualifications in mind, the following general comments on developments in consumption of cotton textiles might, nevertheless, be made. Apparent consumption (production plus net trade) of cotton yarn over the period 1965 to 1967 moved up in virtually all of the Group II countries, the major exceptions being Portugal and India. For the latter country the longer-term trend appears, however, also to be upward. Apparent consumption of cotton yarn was higher in Australia, France, Italy, Finland and Norway. In all of the other Group I countries and in Japan, apparent consumption of cotton yarn in 1967 was lower than in 1965. The same holds true for apparent consumption of woven cotton fabrics except that Norway should be deleted from the list showing a higher level of apparent consumption and Japan should be added. Finally, data on movements in per caput consumption of all cotton goods over the period 1965 to 1967 show a lower level of consumption of cotton textiles for all of the Group I countries except the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Norway, where it apparently remained unchanged, and Finland where it increased. Japan also showed an increase. Of the Group II countries for which data are available, estimated per caput consumption of cotton fabrics registered an increase in Pakistan and the United Arab Republic, stayed the same in the Republic of China (Taiwan) and showed a decline in India, Israel and Portugal.

Over the longer term, consumption of cotton yarn seems to be on a general downward trend in all of the Group I countries¹, except Australia, Italy and the United States and, as regards apparent consumption of cotton fabrics and cotton goods generally, in Italy, the country with the lowest per caput consumption of cotton textiles (3.4 kgs.) within Group I. While it is difficult to identify any clear trend from the year-to-year variations which occurred in Japan's per caput consumption, the data for 1966 and 1967 suggest that the downward trend, apparent in the early 1960's, may have been halted, even if only temporarily. For the Group II countries it is also difficult to discern a well defined longer-term trend for per caput consumption levels, except for Turkey and the United Arab Republic where per caput consumption has been showing a consistent upward movement throughout the 1960's.

Developments in International Trade

At an estimated \$3.79 billion in 1966, world exports of cotton textiles and cotton clothing were about 5.3 per cent above the level of 1965. This compares with an increase of 8.8 and 3.7 per cent in 1964 and 1965 respectively. In 1967, exports of these products reached an estimated \$3.81 billion, or an increase of some one-half per cent, the lowest rate of increase since 1962. Taking the period 1962 to 1967 as a whole, exports of textiles and clothing generally advanced by almost one half and those of cotton textiles and clothing by about one fourth. Cotton clothing was responsible for most of the increase in cotton textile trade in 1966, and for the whole of it in 1967.

There were, however, significant differences in the development of exports as between regions and countries and the movements in exports did not always follow a parallel trend with movements in production. (Detailed data on cotton textile exports for each of the participating countries are contained in Table VII in the addendum to this paper.)

Participating countries recording significant losses in exports of cotton textiles (not including cotton clothing) over the period 1965 to 1967 (percentage decline in 1966 over 1965 in parentheses) were: Belgium-Luxemburg, -27.5 (-9) per cent; Japan, -22 (-6.5) per cent; the United Kingdom, -16 (-9) per cent; the Netherlands, -13.5 (-9) per cent; Canada, -12 (-5) per cent; France, -10 (-12) per cent; and Italy, -6 (+4.5) per cent. For the EEC countries, a large part of the loss involved trade with the other Community countries. Exports of cotton textiles from the EEC as a whole, excluding intra-trade, showed a decline of -4 (-2.5) per cent.² Among the developing countries, India also suffered a significant loss, -16 (-13.5) per cent.

¹Cf. also the Note prepared by the UNCTAD Secretariat on Recent trends in fibre consumption, document TD/B/C.1/SYN/12 which estimates that per caput consumption of cotton in the industrially advanced areas declined by almost one tenth over the period 1957 to 1967.

²The percentage increases, or decreases, shown against the EEC and its member States relate to developments in trade of yarn and fabrics only.

By contrast, significant gains in exports of cotton textiles over the period 1965 to 1967 (percentage changes for 1965 to 1966 in parentheses) were recorded by: the Republic of China, +112(+32) per cent, the increase being about equally distributed in larger shipments to the developed and the developing regions; Portugal, +52(+32) per cent; Pakistan, +52(+18) per cent, reflecting primarily increased offtake by Japan (cotton yarn) and the Group II countries; Sweden, +52(+23) per cent; Finland, +48(+10) per cent; the United Arab Republic, +23.5(+12) per cent, all of the increase accounted for by larger deliveries to non-participating countries; Federal Republic of Germany, +16(+15) per cent and Hong Kong, +10(+10) per cent. Some of the smaller exporters of cotton textiles also achieved significant increases in their exports, including Israel, Norway and Denmark. Shipments from the Republic of Korea also showed further expansion.

As far as exports of cotton clothing proper are concerned, the only participants reporting losses for the period under review were the Republic of China, Macao, and India (whose exports of clothing of all fibres were also down) as well as Japan where the decrease experienced in 1967 (-9 per cent) more than offset the gain recorded in 1966. Exports of all clothing from Japan in 1967 were also about 1 per cent below the 1966 level. In the EEC, for which trade statistics relating to cotton clothing are available for 1967 only - precluding a direct comparison with the data submitted for earlier years - exports of cotton clothing would seem to have participated in the general and marked upsurge in clothing exports registered by all of the EEC countries in 1966. For 1967, it should be assumed that such exports either stagnated or experienced a marginal decline, in line with the development of the EEC's overall clothing exports in that year.

Among the countries for which comparable statistics on cotton clothing exports are available for the period under review, significant gains in such exports were achieved (percentage change in 1966 over 1965 in parentheses) by Finland, +214(+120) per cent; Sweden, +80(+37) per cent; Portugal, +57(+15) per cent; the United States, +31(+19) per cent and Hong Kong, +10(+3) per cent.

Developments on the export front were, of course, very much influenced by developments in the markets of the main importing countries, (for detailed country-by-country statistics, please see Table VI in the addendum to this paper).

As regards imports of cotton yarns and fabrics into the Group I countries, the outstanding development in 1966 was probably an approximate quadrupling of imports of cotton yarn into the United States, the combined increase for cotton yarns and fabrics amounting to \$58.6 million, or 41 per cent of total such imports a year earlier. France and Italy also recorded very high growth rates in their imports of these products, 46 and 42 per cent, or \$11.3 and \$13.2 million, respectively. For the EEC as a whole the gain was much more modest (figures including intra-trade in parentheses), 6 (2) per cent or \$6.3 (\$5.8) million, reflecting primarily a sizeable drop in imports into Germany (-13 per cent) and the Netherlands (-9.5 per cent). Other countries showing significantly larger

imports in that year were, Canada, +14 per cent or \$11.2 million; Finland (+31 per cent); Belgium-Luxemburg (+10 per cent) and Austria (+6 per cent). Decreases in imports, amounting to 5, 6 and 8 per cent respectively, were recorded for the United Kingdom, Norway and Sweden. A very sizeable decrease in imports - affecting mainly cotton fabrics and most sources of supply - was recorded by Australia.

In 1967, the total level of imports of cotton yarns and fabrics into the Group I countries was very much influenced by the continuation of depressed trading conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany, whose imports of these items were running at a level 36.5 per cent, or \$45.5 million below imports in 1965, and also in the Netherlands where such imports decreased by 10 per cent over 1966 or \$7.2 million. While imports into all of the other Group I countries continued to run at a higher level than in 1965, the substantial gain made in 1966 in imports into the United States market was largely eroded as the import demand for cotton yarn showed a sizeable decrease, yarn imports remaining, however, at a level more than twice as high as in 1964, and almost three fourths above the 1965 level. On the other hand, the United Kingdom import market for cotton yarns and fabrics, unlike 1966, showed considerable expansion and, taking the period 1965 to 1967 as a whole, it is this market that showed the largest absolute increase in imports, some \$21.7 million, about \$16.6 million of the import growth accounted for by Group II countries.

For the EEC as a whole, the high growth rates and the considerable absolute increase in imports of cotton yarns and fabrics in Italy and France notwithstanding, imports in 1967 were running well below the level of 1965, namely -\$22.4 million (or 7.5 per cent) if intra-trade is included, of -\$6.8 million (or 6 per cent) if intra-trade is excluded. While evidently a large part of the contraction in import demand in the EEC affected intra-area exchanges, imports from Group II countries showed the largest percentage decline.

Imports of cotton clothing into the Group I countries, for which comparable statistics are available - the Scandinavian countries, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States and Australia - were in all instances running at a considerably higher level in 1967 than in 1965, the increase amounting to (percentage change in 1966 over 1965 in parentheses) about 11.5 (12) per cent in the United States; 20.5 (14) per cent in the United Kingdom; 42 (3) per cent in Sweden; 31 (10) per cent in Norway; 44 (11.5) per cent in Finland; 50 (24) per cent in Denmark; 2 (2) per cent in Canada and 49 (16) per cent in Australia. Out of a total increase in imports into the countries listed above of \$59.6 million in 1967, as compared with 1965, about \$24.2 million were contributed by Group I countries, \$25.5 million by the Group II countries, and \$7.3 million by Japan. For the EEC as a whole, imports of clothing of all fibres showed an increase in 1966 over 1965 (figures excluding intra-area trade in parentheses) of \$212.8 million (\$51.2 million) or 25 (20) per cent. The increase in such imports from the Group II countries amounted to \$20.67 million, or 23 per cent, while imports from Japan showed an increase of about \$3 million, or 14 per cent.

The performance of the various country groupings in supplying the different product categories, A to F, to the Group I importing countries may be seen from Table 4. As regards imports of cotton yarn, there has been a definite shift in the Group I countries to sources of supply outside the Group, primarily to countries in Group II whose share (in value terms) in total such imports over the period 1965 to 1967 (figures for 1962 in parentheses) grew from 28(26) per cent to 36 per cent, the corresponding figures for the Group I countries being 58(63) and 43 per cent. Approximately the same holds true for imports of grey cotton fabrics where the share of Group II countries has grown from 47(44) per cent to 54 per cent, while the share supplied by the Group I countries has fallen from 25(26) per cent to 20 per cent. No such clear trend has so far emerged for other than grey cotton fabrics which the Group I countries continue to import, mainly from each other. Similarly, a clear trend is not yet discernible as regards Group I sources of supply for imports of made-up household cotton articles. It may, however, be noted that, next to Category F, it is this group of commodities in which imports into the Group I countries from the Group II countries, though admittedly starting from a low level, have shown the greatest expansion; the increase in 1967 over 1965 amounting to 43 per cent or, if compared to 1962, to 101 per cent. As regards category E - cotton clothing - the trend has been towards a further strengthening of the position of Group I suppliers in Group I markets, as exchanges between these countries have generally been growing at a significantly higher rate than imports from other sources of supply. However, over the period 1965 to 1967, imports from non-participants increased at a slightly higher rate than those from Group I.

TABLE 1
(Table 4 in the Study)

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE: ALL MANUFACTURES AND TEXTILES

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<u>Total manufacturing production</u> ¹			Index numbers 1961 = 100					
World	96	100	107	112	121	129	138	141
Developing countries of which:	93	100	104	110	120	128	136	142
<u>Textile industry</u> ¹								
World	97	100	104	109	114	117	123	123
Developing countries	96	100	102	105	115	117	118	124
<u>Clothing, footwear and made-up textile industry</u> ¹								
World	97	100	104	109	114	121	124	123
Developing countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<u>Mill consumption of apparel fibres</u>	100	100	101	105	113	118	123	126
Cotton	103	100	98	99	105	108	111	112
Other	96	100	108	117	128	136	146	152
<u>Value of world exports</u>								
<u>All manufactures</u> ¹	95	100	107	116	133	149	166	178
<u>Textiles and clothing of all fibres</u>	98	100	106	116	131	141	152	154
<u>Cotton textiles and cotton clothing</u>	103	100	100	106	115	119	125	126
of which:								
Cotton textiles	105	100	96	98	106	107	109	107
Cotton clothing	95	100	112	128	141	155	173	181
			Percentages					
Ratio of mill consumption of cotton to mill consumption of all apparel fibres	68	67	65	63	62	61	60	<60
Ratio of exports of cotton textiles and cotton clothing to exports of textiles and clothing of all fibres	41	39	37	35	34	34	33	32

¹Excluding USSR, Eastern Europe and Mainland China.

Sources: United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; International Cotton Advisory Committee; submissions by participating countries; estimates made by the GATT secretariat.

Table 2/Tableau 2

(Table 5 in the Study/Tableau 5 de l'Etude)

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN AND FABRICS/
 PRODUCTION ET EXPORTATIONS DE FILS ET TISSUS DE COTON

Quantities in thousand metric tons/
 Quantités en milliers de tonnes métriques

		Cotton yarn/Filés de coton				Cotton fabrics/Tissus de coton			
		Production		Exports/ Exportations		Production		Exports/ Exportations	
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%
Total world/ Total mondial	1960	8,900	100	245	100	6,400	100	765	100
	1961	8,750	100	205	100	6,500	100	735	100
	1962	8,600	100	190	100	6,300	100	710	100
	1963	8,600	100	215	100	6,350	100	745	100
	1964	9,100	100	240	100	6,650	100	785	100
	1965	9,350	100	250	100	6,730	100	780	100
	1966	9,600	100	280	100	6,720	100	775	100
	1967	9,650	100	270	100	6,700	100	770	100
Total participating countries/ Total des pays participants	1960	5,375	60	228	93	4,365	68	609	79
	1961	5,536	63	191	93	4,463	68	594	81
	1962	5,498	64	178	94	4,415	70	565	80
	1963	5,490	64	193	90	4,381	69	564	76
	1964	5,722	63	222	93	4,495	68	578	74
	1965	5,839	63	234	93	4,443	66	574	73
	1966	5,953	62	266	95	4,362	65	575	74
	1967	5,835	60	250	92	4,273	64	558	73
of which/dont: Group I/Groupe I	1960	3,278	37	87	35	2,502	39	286	37
	1961	3,219	37	94	46	2,437	37	275	37
	1962	3,190	37	83	44	2,405	38	253	36
	1963	3,119	36	79	37	2,312	36	248	33
	1964	3,202	35	83	35	2,344	35	248	32
	1965	3,245	35	91	36	2,320	34	234	30
	1966	3,315	35	86	31	2,255	33	231	30
	1967	3,120	32	77	28	2,108	31	214	28
Group II/Groupe II	1960	1,590	18	102	42	1,373	21	192	25
	1961	1,747	20	76	37	1,505	23	175	24
	1962	1,806	21	78	41	1,535	24	165	23
	1963	1,881	22	100	46	1,616	26	193	26
	1964	2,005	22	124	52	1,694	26	206	26
	1965	2,027	22	133	53	1,658	25	213	27
	1966	2,116	22	167	59	1,655	25	221	28
	1967	2,179	23	169	63	1,730	26	245	32
Japan/Japon	1960	507	5	39	16	490	8	131	17
	1961	570	6	21	10	521	8	144	20
	1962	502	6	17	9	473	8	147	21
	1963	490	6	14	7	453	7	123	17
	1964	515	6	15	6	457	7	124	16
	1965	567	6	10	4	465	7	127	16
	1966	522	5	13	5	449	7	123	16
	1967	536	5	4	1	435	7	99	13

Source: Data for Total World are estimates by the GATT secretariat, based on Cotton - World Statistics, published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. Data are subject to revision as and when more reliable statistics on production and trade of some of the producing countries, particularly mainland China, become available. Data for participating countries are based on figures supplied to the GATT secretariat by the various countries./Les données relatives au total mondial sont des évaluations que le secrétariat du GATT a élaborées sur la base de la publication du Comité consultatif international du coton intitulée Coton - Statistiques mondiales. Elles sont sujettes à révision dans la mesure où l'on disposerait par la suite de données plus sûres concernant la production et le commerce de certains pays producteurs, en particulier de la Chine continentale. Les données relatives aux pays participants sont fondées sur les chiffres que les divers pays ont communiqués au secrétariat du GATT.

Table 3/Tableau 3

(Table 6 in the Study/Tableau 6 de l'Etude)

EXPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES/EXPORTATIONS DE TEXTILES DE COTON

	1960			1961			1962			1963			1964			1965			1966			1967		
	of which/dont			of which/dont			of which/dont			of which/dont			of which/dont			of which/dont			of which/dont			of which/dont		
	Total	Yarn, etc. ^a / Filés, etc. ^a	Clothing ^b / Vêtements ^b	Total	Yarn, etc. ^a / Filés, etc. ^a	Clothing ^b / Vêtements ^b	Total	Yarn, etc. ^a / Filés, etc. ^a	Clothing ^b / Vêtements ^b	Total	Yarn, etc. ^a / Filés, etc. ^a	Clothing ^b / Vêtements ^b	Total	Yarn, etc. ^a / Filés, etc. ^a	Clothing ^b / Vêtements ^b	Total	Yarn, etc. ^a / Filés, etc. ^a	Clothing ^b / Vêtements ^b	Total	Yarn, etc. ^a / Filés, etc. ^a	Clothing ^b / Vêtements ^b	Total	Yarn, etc. ^a / Filés, etc. ^a	Clothing ^b / Vêtements ^b
A. Values in million dollars and index numbers 1961 = 100/ Valeurs en millions de dollars et indice 1961 = 100																								
Value of exports from total world/Valeur des exportations du monde entier	3,100 103	2,360 105	740 95	3,020 100	2,240 100	780 100	3,030 100	2,160 96	870 112	3,190 106	2,190 98	1,000 128	3,470 115	2,370 106	1,100 141	3,600 119	2,390 107	1,210 155	3,790 125	2,440 109	1,350 173	3,815 126	2,405 107	1,410 181
Value of exports from all participating countries of which:/Valeur des exportations de tous les pays participants dont:	2,380 103	1,790 105	590 98	2,310 100	1,710 100	600 100	2,330 101	1,640 96	690 115	2,430 105	1,620 95	810 135	2,640 114	1,750 102	890 148	2,780 120	1,810 106	970 162	2,930 127	1,840 108	1,090 182	2,930 127	1,830 107	1,100 183
Group I/Groupe I	1,340 98	980 102	360 90	1,360 100	960 100	400 100	1,360 100	910 95	450 112	1,400 103	860 90	540 135	1,480 109	900 94	580 145	1,560 115	905 94	655 164	1,665 122	915 95	750 187	1,700 125	930 97	770 192
Group II/Groupe II	545 112	400 108	145 121	485 100	370 100	120 100	505 104	360 97	150 125	600 123	430 116	170 142	705 145	505 136	200 167	770 158	565 152	205 171	825 170	605 163	220 183	860 177	630 170	230 192
Japan/Japon	495 106	410 108	85 106	465 100	380 100	80 100	465 100	370 97	90 112	430 92	330 87	100 125	455 98	345 91	110 137	450 97	340 89	110 137	440 95	320 84	120 150	370 80	270 71	100 125
B. Percentages/Pourcentages																								
Share of world exports of all participating countries of which:/Part dans les exportations mondiales de tous les pays participants dont:	77	76	80	77	76	77	77	76	79	76	74	81	76	74	81	77	76	80	77	75	81	77	76	78
Group I/Groupe I	43	42	49	43	43	51	43	42	52	44	39	54	43	38	53	43	38	54	44	37	56	44	39	55
Group II/Groupe II	18	17	20	16	16	15	17	17	17	19	20	17	20	21	18	21	24	17	22	25	16	23	26	16
Japan/Japon	16	17	11	16	17	11	15	17	10	13	15	10	13	15	10	13	14	9	11	13	9	10	11	7

^aEx SITC 65: mainly yarn, fabrics and household made-up articles./Ex CTCI 65: principalement filés, tissus et articles de ménage de confection simple.^bEx SITC 841./Ex CTCI 841.

Sources: United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1965; official trade statistics; submissions by participating countries; estimates made by the GATT secretariat subject to revision as and when more complete data become available./Nations Unies, Bulletin mensuel de Statistique et Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1965; statistiques officielles du commerce; communications des pays participants; estimations élaborées par le secrétariat du GATT sujettes à révision lorsque des données plus complètes seront disponibles.

- Cotton yarns/Filés de coton
- Cotton fabrics, grey/Tissus de coton, écrus
- Cotton fabrics, other than grey/Tissus de coton, autres qu'écrus
- Household made-up articles of cotton/Articles de ménage de confection simple, en coton
- Cotton clothing/Vêtements de coton
- Miscellaneous cotton fabrics and made-up articles/Divers tissus et articles de confection simple, en coton

Table 4/Tableau 4

(Table 7 in the Study/Tableau 7 de l'Etude)

IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES INTO GROUP I PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES/
IMPORTATIONS DE TEXTILES DE COTON DANS LES PAYS PARTICIPANTS DU GROUPE I
Quantities (Q) in metric tons, values (V) in thousand dollars, and percentages/
Quantités (Q) en tonnes métriques, valeurs (V) en milliers de dollars, et pourcentages

		1961				1962				1963				1964				1965				1966				1967			
		Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%	Q	%	V	%
TOTAL WORLD/ TOTAL MONDIAL	A	103,300	100	151,500	100	103,700	100	148,900	100	110,100	100	155,500	100	125,500	100	180,300	100	127,600	100	183,400	100	155,400	100	214,400	100	124,300	100	176,200	100
	B	156,700	100	225,200	100	159,300	100	207,300	100	182,600	100	236,000	100	205,000	100	272,800	100	192,900	100	258,900	100	204,200	100	273,000	100	213,300	100	290,400	100
	C	147,200	100	447,600	100	152,500	100	440,100	100	157,000	100	446,400	100	167,400	100	470,300	100	164,100	100	460,400	100	161,500	100	464,300	100	167,900	100	477,200	100
	B,C	303,900	100	672,800	100	311,800	100	647,700	100	339,600	100	682,400	100	372,400	100	743,100	100	357,000	100	719,300	100	365,700	100	737,300	100	581,200	100	767,600	100
	D	..	..	54,800	100	..	..	69,500	100	30,800	100	74,300	100	36,800	100	89,600	100	41,200	100	102,800	100	49,700	100	123,100	100	51,800	100	130,500	100
	E	..	..	386,900	100	..	..	479,000	100	..	..	566,500	100	..	..	675,600	100	..	..	744,500	100	..	..	897,700	100	..	..	895,200	100
	F	..	..	81,000	100	..	..	84,200	100	..	..	89,600	100	..	..	89,000	100	..	..	99,400	100	..	..	106,300	100	..	..	114,100	100
A-F		..	..	1,347,000	100	..	..	1,429,000	100	..	..	1,568,300	100	..	..	1,777,600	100	..	..	1,849,400	100	..	..	2,078,800	100	..	..	2,083,600	100
Total participating countries ¹ /Total des pays participants ¹	A	96,800	94	135,500	89	97,000	94	133,400	89	100,700	91	137,700	88	113,500	90	158,900	88	113,400	89	160,400	87	133,400	86	181,500	85	108,800	88	151,000	86
	B	134,800	86	193,900	86	138,000	87	174,500	84	149,200	82	195,600	83	163,100	80	220,400	81	153,800	80	209,900	81	159,800	78	216,100	79	170,500	80	235,900	81
	C	134,400	91	404,800	90	139,500	91	397,000	90	142,800	91	402,300	90	147,000	88	417,600	89	142,400	87	403,900	88	140,000	87	406,200	87	141,100	84	409,100	86
	B,C	269,200	89	598,700	89	277,500	89	571,500	88	292,000	86	597,900	87	310,100	83	638,000	86	296,200	83	613,800	85	299,800	82	622,300	84	311,600	82	645,000	84
	D	..	..	47,600	87	..	..	60,700	87	25,600	83	62,700	84	29,900	81	73,500	82	32,800	80	84,300	82	40,600	81	103,400	84	42,500	82	111,500	85
	E	..	..	340,300	88	..	..	416,600	87	..	..	503,400	89	..	..	601,100	89	..	..	666,000	89	..	..	797,200	89	..	..	794,700	89
	F	..	..	67,000	83	..	..	76,200	91	..	..	78,700	88	..	..	80,800	91	..	..	89,600	90	..	..	96,200	90	..	..	102,600	90
A-F		..	..	1,189,200	88	..	..	1,258,400	88	..	..	1,580,400	88	..	..	1,552,300	87	..	..	1,614,100	87	..	..	1,800,600	87	..	..	1,804,800	87
of which/dont: Group I/ Groupe I	A	64,500	63	98,100	64	60,900	59	93,800	63	60,100	54	93,500	60	62,300	50	101,400	56	67,000	53	106,400	58	62,100	40	99,300	46	53,200	43	86,500	49
	B	35,200	22	60,300	27	34,000	21	54,700	26	36,700	20	59,900	25	37,200	19	63,600	23	38,300	20	64,200	25	32,700	16	56,500	21	34,200	16	58,100	20
	C	90,000	61	301,200	67	85,000	56	279,500	63	90,000	57	282,000	63	90,800	54	288,100	61	83,400	51	266,100	58	89,700	55	292,600	63	82,400	49	274,100	57
	B,C	125,200	41	361,500	54	119,000	38	334,200	52	126,700	37	341,900	50	128,000	34	351,700	47	121,700	34	330,100	46	122,400	34	349,100	47	116,600	31	332,200	43
	D	..	..	25,200	46	..	..	31,300	45	11,100	36	32,900	44	12,600	34	37,400	42	13,900	34	43,400	42	16,800	34	53,200	43	16,400	32	55,600	43
	E	..	..	199,600	51	..	..	230,800	48	..	..	289,600	51	..	..	347,700	52	..	..	405,100	54	..	..	502,400	56	..	..	498,900	56
	F	..	..	58,500	72	..	..	64,200	76	..	..	64,100	72	..	..	65,200	73	..	..	70,300	71	..	..	75,600	71	..	..	81,900	72
A-F		..	..	743,000	55	..	..	754,300	53	..	..	822,000	52	..	..	903,400	50	..	..	955,300	51	..	..	1,079,600	52	..	..	1,055,100	51
Group II/ Groupe II	A	32,200	31	37,200	25	35,900	35	39,100	26	40,400	37	43,700	28	50,900	40	56,700	32	45,800	36	52,500	28	70,600	46	80,400	38	54,700	44	62,500	36
	B	77,100	49	97,800	43	85,000	54	89,900	44	99,000	54	113,000	48	113,000	55	134,500	50	101,000	52	121,700	47	115,100	56	138,300	50	124,500	58	157,400	54
	C	20,000	13	38,700	9	25,000	16	42,100	10	25,300	16	54,000	12	28,400	17	57,200	12	29,600	18	63,600	14	25,200	16	47,000	10	28,900	17	55,100	12
	B,C	97,100	32	136,500	20	110,000	35	132,000	20	124,500	37	167,000	24	141,400	38	191,700	26	130,600	37	185,300	26	140,300	38	187,300	25	153,400	40	212,500	28
	D	..	..	15,000	27	..	..	20,100	29	10,300	33	21,400	29	12,300	33	26,100	29	12,800	31	28,200	27	17,100	34	35,400	29	19,100	37	40,400	31
	E	..	..	95,800	25	..	..	125,100	26	..	..	151,600	27	..	..	182,900	27	..	..	180,900	28	..	..	202,000	23	..	..	208,800	23
	F	..	..	2,000	3	..	..	3,000	4	..	..	6,100	7	..	..	7,100	8	..	..	8,100	8	..	..	8,000	7	..	..	8,800	8
A-F		..	..	286,400	21	..	..	313,300	22	..	..	389,800	25	..	..	464,500	26	..	..	455,000	25	..	..	513,200	25	..	..	532,900	26
Japan/ Japon	A	100	-	200	-	200	-	500	-	200	-	500	-	300	-	800	-	600	-	1,500	1	700	-	1,800	1	900	1	2,000	1
	B	22,500	15	35,800	16	19,000	12	29,900	14	13,500	8	22,700	10	12,900	6	22,300	8	14,500	8	24,200	9	12,000	6	21,300	8	11,800	6	20,400	7
	C	27,400	17	64,900	14	29,500	19	75,400	17	27,500	18	66,300	15	27,800	17	72,300	16	29,400	18	74,200	16	25,100	16	64,600	14	29,800	18	80,000	17
	B,C	46,900	16	100,700	15	48,500	16	105,300	16	41,000	12	89,000	13	40,700	11	94,600	13	45,900	12	98,400	13	37,100	10	85,900	12	41,600	11	100,400	13
	D	..	..	7,400	14	..	..	9,300	13	4,200	14	8,400	11	5,000	14	10,000	11	6,100	15	12,700	15	6,700	13	14,800	12	7,000	13	15,500	12
	E	..	..	44,900	12	..	..	60,700	13	..	..	62,200	11	..	..	70,500	10	..											