

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

COT/W/110

17 January 1969

Special Distribution

Cotton Textiles Committee

ADJUSTMENTS IN THE COTTON TEXTILES INDUSTRY

Questionnaire for Completion by Countries Participating in the Cotton Textiles Arrangement

Note by Director-General

1. At their twenty-fourth session, the CONTRACTING PARTIES invited governments to report the measures they had taken to facilitate adjustments in their respective cotton textile industries. The reports received were circulated in document COT/105 and Add.1. When the Cotton Textiles Committee reviewed these reports at its meeting in October 1968, it came to the conclusion that, useful as the reports were, they would need to be supplemented by additional information. The Committee therefore decided that the secretariat, in consultation with delegations, should prepare a study on adjustment policies as well as on the adjustments that had actually occurred in the cotton textile sector. To enable the secretariat to obtain the information required for the preparation of the study, a questionnaire has been prepared and is attached hereto.
2. Both importing and exporting countries participating in the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles are invited to complete the questionnaire and return it to the secretariat as soon as possible and in any case by 31 March, so as to enable a first draft of the secretariat study to be circulated by July 1969 (cf. L/3120, paragraph 96 and SR.25/7).

QUESTIONNAIRE ON ADJUSTMENTS IN THE COTTON
TEXTILE INDUSTRY

I. Measures for Facilitating Adjustments in
the Cotton Textile Sector

1. What are the measures taken by your Government since 1960 to facilitate adjustments in the domestic cotton textile industry? Please give details of these measures including, wherever applicable, information on the following points:

- (a) compensation for scrapping obsolete equipment, grants or credits for modernization and re-equipment (give details also of the procedure and, in cases where some special organization is set up for this purpose, the organization);
- (b) institutions or funds established by legislation, or otherwise, to provide finance facilities;
- (c) reduced interest rates, State guarantees for credits;
- (d) accelerated depreciation allowances or tax advantages;
- (e) production and trade subsidies;
- (f) measures for diversifying employment opportunities in areas where cotton textile mills provide an exceptionally large proportion of total employment;
- (g) training and retraining programmes;
- (h) research and other measures for increasing productivity;
- (i) other.

2. Does your Government contemplate the introduction of any of the above measures or any other measures for facilitating adjustment in the cotton textile industry? If so, what measures?

3. Are the adjustment measures taken so far, or contemplated to be taken, applicable only to the cotton textile industry, or also to other industries or to industry generally?

4. Apart from Government measures, what adjustment measures have been taken by the cotton textile industry itself?

5. If no special measures have been taken for facilitating adjustment in the cotton textile industry, what are the reasons?

6. If there have been cases where the Government or industry tried to take systematic measures for facilitating adjustment and these failed to materialize, what are the reasons for the failure and what steps are being taken to make these measures effective in the future?

II. Changes in the Cotton Textile Industry and
Trade Over the Period 1960 to 1968

(Please provide data for each of these years, or, where such data have already been supplied to the secretariat in different contexts, please indicate, as well as any corrections that might be required to data submitted earlier.)

1. Number of active spindles and looms in place in 1968. How many of these in place at the present time were installed during this period? How many were modernized?
2. Number of firms and mills in operation? How many mills have been built since 1960? How many mills were closed down since that time?
3. The structure of firms (mill combines) and individual units:
 - (a) what percentage of spinning and weaving productive capacity consists of firms (mill combines) controlling less than:

30,000 spindles, 100 looms;
from 30,000 to 100,000 spindles and 100 to 500 looms;
more than 100,000 spindles and 500 looms;
 - (b) what percentage of spinning and weaving productive capacity consists of individual units controlling:

less than 10,000 spindles and 50 looms;
from 10,000 to 30,000 spindles and 50 to 100 looms;
more than 30,000 spindles and 100 looms;
 - (c) what percentage of total productive capacity is concentrated in the five largest firms (mill combines)?
4. The proportion of spinning capacity controlled in 1968 and, where data exist, in 1960, by:

spinners only
spinners and doublers
spinners, doublers and weavers
spinners, doublers, weavers and finishers;

The proportion of weaving capacity controlled, in 1968 and 1960, by:

weavers only

weavers, spinners and doublers

weavers and finishers

weavers controlling both spinning and finishing, as well as other activities.

5. Can you indicate the annual amounts of gross fixed investment in the cotton textile industry of your country during the period 1960 to 1968?
6. What part of these investments represents the construction of new mills and what part has been geared to modernization of the existing plant and equipment?
7. Can you indicate the repartition of this gross fixed investment by the main sectors (i.e. spinning, weaving, finishing, etc.) of the cotton textile industry?
8. Numbers employed in the cotton textile industry, 1960-1968, broadly defined:
 - (a) male - female;
 - (b) manual - non-manual.
9. To what extent is the cotton textile industry concentrated in a few areas? What proportion of employment in these areas is provided for by the industry?
10. If there has been a fall in employment in the cotton textile sector, has this fall been accompanied by a rise in unemployment?
11. What proportion of productive capacity has been worked on two and three or more shifts system in 1960 and 1968?
12. What increases have taken place in labour productivity in cotton spinning and weaving over the period 1960 to 1968 in terms of the weight of yarn and fabrics produced per annum and/or the value of net output per head, suitably adjusted for price changes?
13. Changes in mill consumption (in tons) of raw cotton over the period 1960 to 1968?
14. Consumption of yarn (cotton, blended and spun and filament man-made fibre yarn) in cotton weaving?
15. Consumption (or where not available, domestic deliveries) of cotton yarn in the knitting and in the carpet industries?
16. Production of cotton yarn (state average count) and fabrics in metric tons?

17. Estimated consumption of cotton yarns in different end-uses (as a percentage of total such yarn consumption) in:

- (a) apparel fabrics
- (b) household textiles
- (c) industrial textiles.

18. Imports and exports, quantity (metric tons) and value (\$'000), over the period 1960 to 1968 of:

- (a) cotton yarns
- (b) grey cotton fabrics
- (c) bleached etc. cotton fabrics
- (d) made-up cotton fabrics
- (e) cotton clothing
- (f) miscellaneous cotton textiles.

(To the extent that these data have already been notified for purposes of the COT/STAT/ series and to the extent that these data do not require correction, statistics for the categories and years concerned need not be re-submitted.)

19. Percentage of cotton items (i.e. products in which cotton represents more than 50 per cent, by weight, of fibre content) in total imports and exports of:

- (a) yarns
- (b) fabrics
- (c) textiles generally
- (d) clothing.

20. Estimated changes in consumption of cotton yarns and fabrics by 1970 as compared with 1968 (or last year for which complete statistics are available)?

21. Estimated number of cotton spindles and looms in the cotton industry in 1970?

22. Estimated number of workers required by the cotton industry in 1970?

III. General Observations

including factors other than specific governmental or industry-wide measures which you consider influenced changes in the cotton textile industry in recent years (such as, changes in textile technology, consumer preferences, merger movements in industry, international competition, etc.).