

**GENERAL AGREEMENT ON  
TARIFFS AND TRADE**

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Textiles Committee

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN DEMAND, PRODUCTION AND  
TRADE IN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

Report by the Secretariat

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Introductory remarks

1. The purpose of this report is to describe short-term developments in demand, production, employment and trade in textiles and clothing including, where possible, developments in the first half of 1985. The report also contains a brief summary of developments in trade in cotton textiles and clothing. A detailed analysis of developments since 1973 is contained in two reports prepared by the Secretariat for the major reviews of the MFA (COM.TEX/W/84 and 156). The recent Secretariat study "Textiles and Clothing in the World Economy" also provides a more comprehensive analysis of long-term developments in the world textile and clothing industries (Spec(84)24). Some of the detailed statistics from which this report draws are presented in COM.TEX/W/174.
2. As is explained in more detail in the Explanatory Notes at the end of the report, much of the available statistical information of relevance to each Section of this report suffers from serious shortcomings. These pertain both to the country and product coverage of the data, as well as to the methodology employed in processing the raw data.
3. Among the main categories of demand, only data on consumer expenditure on clothing are available for a number of countries. They refer to consumer spending at the retail level and therefore include, apart from the basic value of the clothing items produced by the domestic (or foreign) industry, the value of various services such as transport, warehousing, wholesale and retail trade. An additional important problem is the determination of underlying real changes over a certain period, obtained by deflating consumer expenditure on clothing in current prices. The reliability of the deflated figures, showing movements in real terms, is crucially linked to that of the price indices available.
4. As regards the indices of production of textiles and clothing, they generally refer to value added at constant prices. In most countries, production in enterprises below a certain size and in establishments principally engaged in other activities, as well as in production units not legally registered, is not covered by published production indices. The bias thus introduced is more significant in the clothing industry, where in several countries the number of small-scale enterprises and non-registered production units appear to have increased in recent years. The coverage of employment data is generally also incomplete, and often not fully compatible with production data.
5. The bulk of the available data on trade flows is expressed in terms of current values expressed in US dollars. Statistical data in this form are obviously inadequate for a thorough analysis of trade developments between different countries and groups of countries. However, the methodological and statistical problems associated with progressing from current values to deflated values or "volume" figures are so acute that the value figures remain the only relatively reliable and comparable statistics on exports and imports of textiles and clothing available.

6. Serious statistical problems also preclude a quantitative assessment of the relations between movements in real terms in consumption, production, employment and trade at the aggregate levels of the textiles and clothing sectors.

7. For reasons of statistical convenience, the countries participating in the MFA have been treated as constant throughout, on the basis of the membership as at 30 June 1985 (see the Explanatory Notes for a list of the members as of that date).

I. DEMAND

8. The examination of developments<sup>1</sup> in demand is confined to movements in consumer expenditure on clothing<sup>1</sup> (including footwear), the only component<sup>2</sup> of final demand for which relatively comprehensive data are available.

9. During the period 1982-84, consumer expenditure on clothing in developed countries as a group is estimated to have picked up moderately along with the recovery in total consumer expenditure. The growth in clothing expenditure over this period was due largely to the marked upturn in consumer demand in North America, particularly in the United States.

10. Data on clothing expenditure in some individual member countries of the MFA can be found in Table 1. In the EC as a whole, there was virtually no real growth in clothing expenditure between 1982 and 1984. In the United States, clothing expenditure increased by an estimated 9 per cent in 1984, after registering 5 per cent growth in 1983. Clothing prices increased at an average rate of 1½ per cent during this period, significantly lower than overall prices. The price movements in favour of clothing presumably contributed to the above-average increase in the consumption of clothing. Of the other developed members of the MFA for which data are available, there are signs of a recovery in clothing expenditure in 1984, with the exception of Japan.

11. The available data on consumer expenditure on clothing in developing countries are very fragmentary. Table 1 shows that in the countries for which estimates are available there has been a slowdown (or accelerated decline) in clothing expenditure.

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<sup>1</sup>The data are from national accounts statistics which refer to current expenditure at the retail stage, deflated by price indices.

<sup>2</sup>For an assessment of the problems involved in measuring demand for textiles and clothing, see "Textiles and Clothing in the World Economy", paragraphs 2.44-2.48.

TABLE 1. - TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE ON CLOTHING<sup>a</sup> IN SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1982-1984

(Annual percentage rate of change in volume)

	All goods and services			Clothing <sup>a</sup>		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
EC	½	1½	1	-1	0	½
United States	1½	4½	5½	2	5	9
Canada	-2	3	3½	-2½	2	(4½)
Japan	4½	3½	2½	4	½	(-2½)
Austria	1½	5	-1	5	5½	...
Finland	4	2½	3	1½	1½	...
Norway	1½	1	1½	-½	-2	1½
Sweden	1½	-1½	1	3	1½	4½
Switzerland	0	1½	1	-2½	½	...
Hong Kong	5	7	...	9½	9	...
India	½	...	...	-1	...	...
Israel	7	7½	-6½	4	-7½	-14
Korea, Rep. of	4½	6½	5½	-4	6½	3½
Mexico	1	...	...	3	...	...
Singapore	5½	7	4½	9	3	½
Thailand	2½	6½	...	2½	3½	...

<sup>a</sup>Includes footwear.

Sources: OECD, National Accounts of OECD Countries; UN, National Accounts Statistics; national statistics.

## II. PRODUCTION

12. This section draws on the statistics contained in Table 2 and Appendix Table 1. The general limitations of the basic data have already been noted. In addition, deviations from the standard definitions are annotated in Appendix Table 1.

13. In the developed countries as a group, the recovery in production of textiles and clothing, which started in 1983, continued in 1984. During the past ten years, the textile and clothing industries have experienced three recessionary periods (1974-75, 1977-78 and 1980-82), with recoveries in 1976, 1979 and 1983/84. On the first two occasions, there was a synchronization of recovery among virtually all developed countries. (See "Textiles and Clothing in the World Economy", Table 2.1.) However, in 1983/84 the recovery in textile and clothing

production in Western Europe and Japan lagged behind North America, which reflects the difference in the pace of general recovery. Divergences in the recovery between textile and clothing production were also observable. In 1984, the recovery in textile production spread from North America to the other developed countries. In contrast, the 1984 recovery in clothing production was still limited to North America, Japan and the EC. Production continued to decline in the other European countries, although to a lesser extent than in the previous year.

TABLE 2. - PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES AND CLOTHING  
IN SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1982-1984

(Annual percentage rate of change in volume)

	Textiles			Clothing		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
EC	-3½	-3½	4	-1½	-2½	5
United States <sup>a</sup>	-8½	13	3	-9½	7½	8
Canada	-19	10	-2½	-5½	5½	4
Japan	-1½	½	3	0	-2	1½
Austria	-8½	-5½	3½	-2	0	-1½
Finland	-4½	-2½	-½	-1	-7½	-½
Norway	-18½	-9½	-1½	-1	-14½	-2½
Sweden	-3½	3½	4½	-11	-8½	-5½
Switzerland	-2½	0	6½	-4½	-3½	-2
Hong Kong	-5½	9½	11	-½	6½	7½
India	-12	12	-3½	-9½	14	4½
Israel	6	-2½	½	0	-7½	-9
Korea, Rep. of	2½	4	4½	-2½	13	8
Singapore	-25½	-24½	-16	-4	4	12½
Yugoslavia	-3½	½	1	2	1½	0

<sup>a</sup>The growth rates 1982/1983 have been calculated from the old Federal Reserve Board Index. The growth rates for 1984 have been calculated from the revised Federal Reserve Board Index. The two indices are shown in Appendix Table 1.

Note: See Appendix Table 1 for notes on departures from standard definitions.

Sources: OECD, Indicators of Industrial Activity; national statistics.

14. Preliminary data for the first half of 1985 (Appendix Table 1) suggest that the recovery in the textile and clothing industries in a number of major developed countries has lost momentum. For example, in the EC, textile production had already peaked in the third quarter of 1984 and has stagnated since. Clothing production declined in the first half of 1985. Data for the United States are difficult to interpret due to the revision of the Federal Reserve Board production index completed after the distribution of the last Secretariat report. The revised index indicates that textile production declined from the second quarter of 1984 into the first quarter of 1985 and that the expansion in clothing production came to an end in the second half of 1984. There was some sign of renewed activity in the textile industry, however, in the second quarter of 1985. In Japan, both textiles and clothing production stagnated during the first half of 1985. By contrast, textile production in Austria, Norway and Switzerland was at a higher level in the first six months of 1985 compared to the same period in 1984, but only in Finland was there a sign of recovery in clothing production during this period.

15. Data for the developing countries are fragmentary. The UN index of the area as a whole (adjusted for Textile Committee area definitions) indicates that textile production grew by about the same rate as in the developed countries in 1984 and that the growth in clothing production accelerated from the low level recorded in 1983. Within the region, the growth in production, particularly of clothing was much stronger in Asia than Latin America.

16. The data for individual countries reveal divergent trends. For example, in Hong Kong there has been sustained growth since the decline recorded in 1982. In the Republic of Korea and India the 1984 growth rates were mostly lower than in 1983. In Singapore, the contraction in the level of activity in the textile industry continued, in contrast to developments in the clothing industry. As regards 1985, the limited data in Appendix Table 1 show that in Hong Kong and Singapore, the level of activity in the two industries in the first quarter (traditionally a slow period) was lower than the first quarter of 1984. In the Republic of Korea, production of both textiles and clothing declined in the second quarter of 1985.

### III. EMPLOYMENT

17. Employment data are set out in Table 3 and Appendix Table 2. In 1984, clothing employment in all the developed members of the MFA shown in Table 3 continued to decline, with the exception of the United States. For textiles, annual rates of growth continued negative, with the exception of Sweden and the United States. In line with the 1984 recovery of textile production in these countries, the decline in employment tended to be less marked than in 1983. For clothing employment, as in production, the picture was more mixed.

18. In the United States, employment in textiles peaked in the last quarter of 1983 and for clothing in the second quarter of 1984, and then declined through the first half of 1985. Nonetheless, for 1984 as a

whole employment in textiles was up 1½ per cent and employment in clothing was up 2½ per cent. In Japan, despite some recovery in production, the declining trend in textile employment since the 1974-7 recession continued in 1983 and 1984.

TABLE 3. - EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING,  
DEVELOPED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1982-1984

(Annual percentage rate of change)

	Textiles			Clothing		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
EC(9)	-6	-6	-3	-5½	-4	-3
United States	-9	-½	1½	-6½	-½	2½
Canada	...	...	-½	...	...	-7
Japan	-2	-2½	-2½	1	-2½	-2
Austria	-7	-7	-1½	-5½	-2½	-1½
Finland	-7	-7	...	-3½	-3½	...
Norway	-10½	-12½	...	-9½	-16½	...
Sweden	-10½	-8	1	-3½	-5	-11½
Switzerland	-1½	-5½	-2	-6	-8½	-8

Note: Details on the coverage of the data and the departures from the definition adopted are shown in Appendix Table 2.

Sources: GATT, Regular Reporting Scheme of Textile and Clothing Statistics; national statistics.

19. Data for the developing members are fragmentary. In Hong Kong, textile employment hardly changed between 1983 and 1984, while clothing employment increased by 3 per cent. In the first half of 1985 textile and clothing employment was marginally lower than the corresponding period in 1984.

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

20. This section draws on the data contained in Tables 4 to 8, Appendix Tables 3 to 16, and COM.TEX/W/174.

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



(i) Trade by main areas

21. The dollar values of world exports of textiles and clothing expanded by an estimated 6½ and 15 per cent respectively in 1984, after two years of decline or stagnation. (See Table 4 and COM.TEX/W/156). The share of the developed area in world exports of textiles and clothing continued to decline, whereas the relative importance of the developing area as the main supplier, particularly of clothing, continued to increase during the period 1982-84. On the import side, there was a rise in the share of the developed area, the main purchaser, particularly of clothing.

TABLE 4. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD TRADE IN  
TEXTILES AND CLOTHING, 1982-1984

(Percentage shares)

	Textiles			Clothing		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
<u>Exports</u>						
World <sup>a</sup>						
(billion dollars)	38.8	38.9	41.5	32.3	32.9	37.9
per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Developed area <sup>a</sup>	49	48	47	25	24	22
Developing area	38	39	40	58	59	63
China	6	7	8	6	6	7
Eastern Europe and the USSR	5	5	4	9	9	7
<u>Imports</u>						
World <sup>a</sup>						
per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Developed area <sup>a</sup>	45	46	47	70	72	74
Developing area	44	43	42	20	18	17
China	2	1	2	-	-	-
Eastern Europe and the USSR	8	8	8	10	9	8

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

Sources: GATT, International Trade; UN COMTRADE Data Bank.

(ii) Trade by main countries

22. In 1984, the dollar value of foreign trade continued to be influenced by movements in the exchange rate of the US dollar. The movement in the exchange rate of the dollar showed marked divergencies between the major currencies. For example, of the developed members of the Arrangement, the dollar appreciated in 1984 from between 8-13 per cent against national currencies of the developed members in Western Europe, and by 5 per cent against the Canadian dollar, whereas the dollar/yen exchange rate hardly changed. The appreciation of the dollar against the currencies of the main exporting developing countries in Far-East Asia was less marked, at around 1 per cent in Singapore, 4 per cent in the Republic of Korea and 7½ per cent in Hong Kong. Thus, in a number of member countries, the recovery in the growth of exports and imports of textiles and clothing in 1984, expressed in dollar terms, is understated (to varying degrees) relative to what the data show when expressed in national currencies. (See Tables 5 and 6.) Available statistics for the six months January-June 1985 can be found in Table 7 and country Tables 3-15 in the Appendix.<sup>1</sup> In the first half of 1985 the US dollar continued to appreciate against most currencies in Western Europe and Canada and also moved up against the yen. As a result, the divergencies between the growth rates expressed in dollars and national currencies for most of the countries shown in Table 7 were even more marked than in 1984.

23. In the European Communities, imports of textiles and clothing in 1984 recovered to grow by 1½ and 5½ per cent in dollar terms, whereas expressed in ECUs the growth in imports accelerated to 15 and 19½ per cent respectively. The share of the developing members in total imports of textiles and clothing rose to 53½ and 80 per cent respectively. The growth of exports of textiles and clothing accelerated to 18 and 25 per cent in ECUs compared to 4 and 10½ per cent in dollar terms. 86 per cent of the absolute increase in exports of both textiles and clothing was purchased by the United States, which accounts for 12½ per cent and 19 per cent respectively of the EC's textile and clothing exports. In the first half of 1985, the ECU growth in imports of textiles and clothing continued, but at a slower pace than in the same period of 1984. The growth in textiles and clothing exports was not much slower in 1985 than in 1984.

24. In the United States, the growth of imports of textiles and clothing in 1984 accelerated to 41½ and 38½ per cent respectively, reflecting the strong rise in domestic demand as well as the strength of

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<sup>1</sup> Unlike statistics presented annually, half-yearly data are subject to seasonal fluctuations, and unless these fluctuations can be removed the figures cannot be compared to annual data (i.e. when expressed on an annual basis), or to the immediately preceding six month period. As the available data are not adjusted for seasonal variation, the percentage rates of change given in Table 7 are between the latest period and the corresponding year earlier period, e.g. January-June 1985 over January-June 1984.

the dollar. Of the two major suppliers of textiles in 1984, the share of the EC expanded to 23 per cent whereas that of Japan declined to 16 per cent (see COM.TEX/W/174, Table 7). For clothing, there was an increase in the share of the developed area in 1984 due to the increase in imports from the EC. Nonetheless, the developing area remained by far the largest source of clothing imports; they accounted for 78 per cent of the absolute increase in imports, of which 81 per cent originated in the developing members of the MFA (see also COM.TEX/W/174, Table 6). After two years of sharp decline, textile exports stagnated in 1984, whereas clothing exports continued to fall, though to a lesser extent than previous years. Imports of textiles and clothing continued to expand in the first half of 1985 although at a much reduced pace relative to the first half of 1984, whereas exports continued to decline.

25. In Japan, there was a strong recovery in imports of both textiles and clothing in 1984. Large increases were registered in imports from China (textiles) and the developing area (clothing). The relative importance of China as a major supplier of textiles and clothing to Japan has been increasing significantly since the mid-1970s. Textile exports remained stagnant in 1984 as expanding shipments to other countries in the Pacific area did not offset the decline in sales to countries in the Middle East. Clothing exports, although small relative to textile exports, grew considerably faster in 1983 and again in 1984, due entirely to rapidly expanding sales to the United States. In the first half of 1985, the growth in textile imports slowed down considerably, whereas the growth in clothing imports accelerated; exports of textiles and clothing declined.

26. In Canada, the growth in textile imports slowed down in 1984, and clothing imports accelerated. For textiles, shipments from the developing area, particularly from developing member countries, continued to increase their import share steadily, though those from the developed area accounted for about three-quarters of total imports. For clothing, imports from China gained ground in Canada's import market, while the share of imports from the developing area (the largest suppliers) remained unchanged. There was a strong recovery in both textile and clothing exports in 1984. There was a very marked deceleration in the growth in imports and exports of textiles and clothing in the first half of 1985.

27. In the remaining developed members of the Arrangement in Western Europe<sup>1</sup>, the growth of clothing imports accelerated in 1984, particularly when expressed in national currencies. For textiles, only in Finland and Sweden was the growth in imports less rapid in 1984 than in 1983. With the exception of Sweden, the growth in textile and clothing exports was also more rapid in 1984 than in the previous year in these countries. The developed area continued to be by far the largest supplier of these countries' textile imports, with market shares ranging from 77 per cent in Sweden to 84½ per cent in Norway. There was some decline in the relative importance of this area in the import

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<sup>1</sup> Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

TABLE 5. - TRADE IN TEXTILES OF SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1982-1984  
(Annual percentage rate of change)

	Textiles					
	Dollars			National currencies		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
<u>Imports</u>						
EC	-5	-1	1½	8	9½	15
United States	-5½	15	41½	-5½	15	41½
Japan	2½	-10	36½	15½	-13½	36½
Canada	-20	23	11½	-18	23	17
Austria	-4½	-3½	-2½	2	2	8½
Finland	-4½	-9½	-4½	7	4	3½
Norway	-11	-9½	3	0	2	15
Sweden	-8	-6	4	14½	14	12
Switzerland	-6½	-1½	2½	-3½	1½	14½
Hong Kong	-13	5½	24½	-6	27	33
Korea, Rep. of	-½	2	15½	6½	8	20
Singapore	-1½	10	-3½	-½	8½	-2½
China	-38½	-32½	65½	-31½	-29½	94½
<u>Exports</u>						
EC	-8½	-1	4	4	8½	18
United States	-23½	-15½	0	-23½	-15½	0
Japan	-13½	4½	-1	-2½	0	-1½
Canada	-12½	-9	19	-10	-9	25
Austria	-5	-12½	-5½	2	-7½	5½
Finland	-3	-10½	5½	8	4	13½
Norway	-11½	-8½	-7	0	3½	4
Sweden	-9	1	4	13	23½	12½
Switzerland	-2	-1	-1	1½	2½	10½
Hong Kong	-12	15½	14	-4½	39½	21½
Korea, Rep. of	-9	11	7	-2	18	11½
Singapore	0	11	-5	1	9½	-4
China	-7	18½	21½	3½	24	42½

Source: UNSO, Comtrade Data Base. National statistics.

TABLE 6. - TRADE IN CLOTHING OF SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1982-1984  
(Annual percentage rate of change)

	Clothing					
	Dollars			National currencies		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
<u>Imports</u>						
EC	-5½	-4	5½	7½	5½	19½
United States	8	18½	38½	8	18½	38½
Japan	1½	-18	28	14½	-21½	28
Canada	0	22	25½	3	22	31½
Austria	½	6	5	7½	12	16½
Finland	6	-5	6½	18½	9½	14½
Norway	½	-8	5	13	4	17½
Sweden	-6	-12	4½	17	7	12½
Switzerland	1½	1	4	5	5	16½
Hong Kong	14½	10½	25½	23½	32½	34½
Korea, Rep. of	22	-18	44½	33½	-12½	43
Singapore	28½	12½	7½	30½	11	8½
China	-53½	-57	-80	-46	-57	-83½
<u>Exports</u>						
EC	-3½	1½	10½	9½	12	25
United States	-23	-10	-5½	-23	-10	-5½
Japan	-5	21	18	7½	16	17½
Canada	0	-11½	20½	3	-11½	26½
Austria	½	-3	-3½	7½	2½	7½
Finland	-15½	-22½	2	-6	-9½	10
Norway	-10½	-19	-5½	1	-8	5½
Sweden	-15	-1½	3½	5½	20	12
Switzerland	-7½	-3½	-1½	-4	0	10
Hong Kong	-5½	-1	26½	2½	19½	35
Korea, Rep. of	-3½	-4½	22	3½	1½	26½
Singapore	-2	3½	16½	-1	2½	17½
China	4½	7½	23½	16	12½	45

Source: UNSO, Comtrade Data Base. National statistics.

TABLE 7. - TRADE IN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING OF SELECTED MEMBERS  
OF THE MFA, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1984 AND 1985

(Percentage rate of change)<sup>a</sup>

	Textiles - January to June				Clothing - January to June			
	Dollars		National currencies		Dollars		National currencies	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
<b>Imports</b>								
EC	3	-5	16	11½	6½	-7½	19½	9
United States	47½	7½	47½	7½	40	11½	40	11½
Japan	40	3½	36½	14½	18	12	15	24
Canada	19	-4½	23½	2	29	-2½	34	4
Austria	1½	-11	12	4½	7	-8	18½	7½
Finland	-6	-2½	½	11½	4½	12½	12	28½
Norway	5½	2	14	20½	4½	6½	13	26
Sweden	5½	-2½	13	11	½	5	7½	19½
Switzerland	-4½	-6½	25	12½	4	-8	13½	10½
Hong Kong	37½	-7½	58	-7½	26	4½	44½	4½
Korea, Rep. of	18½	...	24	...	53½	...	60½	...
<b>Exports</b>								
EC	6½	-2	19	15	8	2½	21	20½
United States	-1	-2½	-2½	-2½	-4½	-10½	-4½	-10½
Japan	9	-14½	6	-5½	32	-12	28½	-3
Canada	28	-3½	32½	3½	31	-8	36	-1½
Austria	-6	-1½	4	15½	-2½	-2½	8	14
Finland	6½	-11	13½	2	-3	-2½	3½	11½
Norway	-9	12	-1½	32½	-5½	13	1½	33½
Sweden	9	-2	16½	11½	5	-5	12	8½
Switzerland	-1½	-5	7	14½	-5½	-5½	2½	13½
Hong Kong	27	-18½	45½	-18½	27½	-3½	46	-3½
Korea, Rep. of	13	-14½	18	-8½	30½	0	36½	7

<sup>a</sup> Latest period over the corresponding period in the year earlier.

**Note:** Some percentage rates of change between 1985 and 1984 are calculated from trade data that are not strictly comparable to the product definitions adopted in this report. See Appendix Tables 4, 5 and 13.

**Sources:** UN, Comtrade Data Base. National statistics.

markets for textiles in Austria and Norway in 1984. For clothing, the import share of the developed area ranged from 51½ and 57½ per cent in Finland and Sweden, to 80 per cent in Austria. With the exception of Finland, the share of the developed area declined in all import markets for clothing in 1984. In contrast to developments in the EC, North America and Japan, the growth in imports of textiles and clothing into Finland and Norway, and of clothing into Sweden was much higher in the first half of 1985 than in the corresponding period of 1984. In Austria and Switzerland, imports of textiles and clothing expanded less rapidly in 1985 than in 1984. On the export side, there was a general acceleration in the growth of shipments, with the exception of Finland (textiles) and Sweden (both textiles and clothing).

28. In Hong Kong, the growth in textile exports slowed down in 1984, whereas the growth in clothing exports accelerated considerably. The expansion of clothing exports during the period 1982-84 was almost entirely attributed to large increases in shipments to the United States. On the import side, China, as the main supplier of clothing imports further increased its market share during this period. By 1984, China replaced the developing area as the main supplier of textile imports into Hong Kong. In the first half of 1985, exports of textiles and clothing declined compared with the same period of 1984.

29. In the Republic of Korea, the growth in exports of textiles and clothing in 1984 showed a similar pattern to Hong Kong. Although the developing area purchased the largest part of Korean textile exports in 1984, the United States and Japan were the fastest growing markets. For clothing, the main development between 1982 and 1984 was the rapid rise of the United States as an export market. In the first half of 1985, textile exports declined, whereas the growth in clothing imports slowed down.

30. In Singapore, also, the acceleration in the growth of clothing exports in 1984 resulted from rapidly expanding sales to the United States.

31. In China, the growth in textile and clothing exports also accelerated markedly in 1984, mainly due to increased purchases of textiles and clothing by Hong Kong, China's principal customer. Exports of textiles to Japan and the United States also expanded rapidly whereas clothing exports to these countries, and to the EC, grew less rapidly than total exports.<sup>1</sup>

32. Available data on the exports and imports (including trade balances) of the other members of the MFA are found in Table 1 of COM.TEX/W/174.

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<sup>1</sup>The Chinese statistics are not strictly comparable with other countries since they include all non-MFA products (see Explanatory Notes).

(ii) Trade in cotton textiles and clothing

33. This section focuses on developments in trade in cotton textiles and clothing of the cotton producing developing member exporters.<sup>1</sup> Given the limited availability of up-to-date data for these countries, their<sup>2</sup> trade with the developed members is examined below from the import side.<sup>2</sup> A detailed origin breakdown of the imports of cotton textiles and clothing into the developed members in value and in terms of market shares is contained in COM.TEX/W/174. Summary data for the EC, the United States and Japan are presented in Appendix Tables 16 to 18.

34. With the exception of India and Turkey, the imports of the developed members from the cotton producing developing member exporters have concentrated more on cotton textiles than on cotton clothing. Among the developed members, the EC was the largest importer of cotton textiles from Brazil, Egypt, India and Turkey in 1984, whereas exports from Colombia, Mexico and Peru were directed more towards the United States. Japan purchased by far the largest proportion of Pakistan's cotton textile exports to the developed members, followed by the EC and the United States. With the exception of Turkey, Egypt and Peru, for which the EC is the main market, the United States was the largest importer of cotton clothing from the cotton producing developing member exports in 1984.

35. The aggregate share of these countries in the EC import market for cotton textiles and clothing expanded throughout the period reaching 35 per cent and 17 per cent respectively in 1984. This expansion stemmed largely from India, Egypt and Turkey in the case of textiles and Turkey in the case of clothing. In 1984, the aggregate share of these countries in total cotton textile imports into the United States regained its 1982 level of around 26½ per cent. The expansion in market shares was apparent in most of the individual cotton-producing developing member exporters with the exception of Pakistan and, to a lesser extent, Egypt and Peru. These countries' aggregate share of cotton clothing imports expanded to 12 per cent in 1984 with all individual exporters registering market gains. For Japan, the import share of Pakistan in cotton textiles showed a large decline in 1984.

V. PRICE AND VOLUME MOVEMENTS

36. The movements in the dollar value of trade examined in the preceding section resulted from changes in (i) domestic prices in national currencies, (ii) the exchange rate against the US dollar and (iii) the volume of shipments.

37. As already mentioned, movements in the exchange rate of the dollar have had a marked impact on the dollar value of trade in textiles and clothing. Dollar import and export prices or unit values were also affected.

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<sup>1</sup> Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru and Turkey.

<sup>2</sup> For an account of statistical problems concerning trade in cotton textiles and clothing, see COM.TEX/W/156, p. 37.



TABLE 8. - DOLLAR EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES (P) OR UNIT VALUES (UV),  
SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1982-1984

(Percentage rate of change)

	Textiles			Clothing		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
<u>Imports</u>						
EC (UV) <sup>a</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States (P)	-4½	-1	2½	2	-1	6½
Japan (P)	-10	-½	3	-3	5½	1½
Canada (P)	1½	-½	1½	-5	-1½	-1
Finland (P)	-5	-5	-5	-5	-10	5½
Norway (UV)	-6	-10	-4½	-4	-6	-½
Switzerland (UV)	-5	-3½	-8	-2½	-3½	-7½
<u>Exports</u>						
EC (UV) <sup>a</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan (P)	-13½	0	-1½	-10	6	1½
Finland (P)	½	-3½	-2½	-6	-10½	6½
Norway (UV)	-10½	-12½	-3½	-9	-12½	5½
Switzerland (UV)	-1½	-5	-7½	-7	3	-13½
Hong Kong (UV)	-4	-9½	9	1½	-6½	10½
Korea, Rep. of (P) <sup>b</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...

<sup>a</sup> Estimated from data from France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. The unit values cover total imports and exports, i.e. extra-trade and intra-trade. It is not possible to give separate estimates for textiles and clothing. For textiles and clothing combined estimated rates of change in 1982, 1983 and 1984 were as follows: imports, -4½, -6½, -5½; exports, -4½, -5 and -4½.

<sup>b</sup> Rate of change in export prices of textiles and clothing combined were: -3 (1982), -2 (1983) and 3 (1984).

Note: Unit value and price indices are not comparable. Unit value indices reflect changes in price, quality and product mixes. Price indices reflect actual price changes, usually of a sample of commodities. The quality of the price index is dependant on the extent to which the sample is representative of the trade flow. The indices used to calculate the above annual percentage changes are not always comparable as regards product classifications. Moreover, the product coverage is usually broader than the product coverage of textiles and clothing as defined in this report.

Source: National statistics.

38. As a rough guide to determining the underlying real changes in trade in textiles and clothing, annual rates of change in dollar values (Tables 5 and 6) can be compared with annual rates of change in dollar prices or unit values (Table 8). In a number of countries the marked increase in dollar values of trade relative to prices/unit values in 1984 implies substantial volume increases, for example in imports of textiles and clothing into the United States, Japan and Canada. In 1984, for some countries in Western Europe such as the EC, Norway and Switzerland, the rise in the dollar value of textile and clothing imports was accompanied by declines in dollar unit values so that import volumes into these areas also expanded; however, the increases in volume were smaller than those for the United States, Japan and Canada.

39. Rough estimates of the growth in the export volume in 1984 suggest large increases in the volume of shipments from the EC, Switzerland, Finland (textiles) and Japan (clothing). Turning to the developing members, available data suggest that in Hong Kong the volume growth in textile exports slowed down in 1984, whereas the export growth in clothing accelerated. In the Republic of Korea, the export volume expanded markedly.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

...	not available
( )	estimate
-	zero or negligible
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
f.o.b.	freight on board
	break in comparability
P	Provisional

PRODUCTION

The production indices are those published in national statistical publications or in the UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics and OECD, Indicators of Industrial Activity. They have been converted by the Secretariat to a common base year (1973 = 100).

EMPLOYMENT

The employment indices have been calculated from the data reported by member countries under the Textiles Committee's statistical reporting scheme, or from national statistical publications.

As far as possible, the following definitions have been used:

Textiles ISIC<sup>1</sup> major group 321. This includes spinning, weaving and finishing; the manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel; knitting mills; the manufacture of carpets and rugs; cordage rope and twine industries; the manufacture of textiles not elsewhere specified. All materials are included.

Clothing ISIC major group 322. - the manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear. All materials are included.

Due to the different definitions and methods of data collection employed at the national level, the degree of inter-country comparability of these statistics is limited. For example, production data are generally collected from manufacturing establishments, but depending on the scope of the survey, establishments below a certain size or those principally engaged in other activities are not always included. As a result, the figures reported may seriously understate

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<sup>1</sup>United Nations, International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev.2, 1968.

the actual output of the textile and clothing sectors since both the production of "secondary" products by firms classified outside the industry and the output of small establishments not covered by the surveys may represent a non-negligible part of total production. Also, experience in manufacturing censuses shows that comprehensive coverage cannot be achieved even if industrial surveys are directed to all registered establishments. Employment data are generally collected from establishments, from population surveys or from social insurance records and can therefore differ widely in coverage.

### TRADE

The trade data are compiled from the United Nations trade data<sup>1</sup> tapes. The product categories are defined in terms of the SITC Rev.1.

The aggregates for textiles and clothing exclude in principle products other than those of cotton, wool and man-made fibres to the extent they can be identified in the SITC Rev.1. In effect it has been possible to exclude from the SITC divisions 65 and 84 only yarns and fabrics other than cotton, wool and man-made fibres, bags and sacks of textile materials, floor coverings of vegetable plaiting materials and clothing of leather, rubber and fur. Cotton yarn refers to SITC sub-groups 651.3 and 651.4 and woven cotton fabrics to SITC Group 652. Data for cotton textiles and clothing have been compiled according to the SITC Revision 2. Cotton Textiles refer to yarns, fabrics and made-up articles of cotton (pure or mixed). Cotton clothing refers only to cotton outer garments and undergarments (pure or mixed).

Values are in current US dollars. Exports are valued f.o.b.; imports are in c.i.f. values with the exception of Canada, Czechoslovakia and Poland for which imports are expressed in f.o.b. values.

The trade values (in terms of US dollars) are the only relatively reliable and comparable statistics on exports and imports in textiles and clothing. Statistical data in this form are obviously insufficient for a thorough analysis of trade developments between different countries and groups of countries. This insufficiency is due to (i) the inflation which proceeded throughout the 1970s and the early 1980s at varying rates among countries which caused export price variations, and (ii) fluctuations in exchange rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Chinese data are taken from "China's Customs Statistics", denominated in RMB¥. They have been converted to dollars at the official exchange rate quoted in the IMF "International Financial Statistics". Textiles and clothing refer to SITC Rev.2 divisions 65 and 84, unadjusted for non-MFA products.

Where data are given in national currencies, they have been converted from dollars by means of the UN trade conversion factors. In the case of the EC, individual member states' data were then converted to ECUs and summed.

The area definitions of trading partner countries listed below follow those adopted in previous reports, with the exception that statistics for China are now shown separately: since China switched from being a non-member to being a member of the Arrangement in January 1984, this change in the presentation of the statistics was necessary to maintain the continuity of statistical series for various groupings of members. The membership of the Arrangement is as at 30 June 1985.

Developed area

Members

European Community (Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), United States, Canada, Japan, Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Non-members

Iceland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Developing area

Members

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

Non-members

Algeria, Mauritius, Morocco, Tunisia, Africa n.e.s., Cyprus, West Asia (countries and territories in the Middle East not elsewhere specified), Other Asia (countries and territories in South and East Asia not elsewhere specified), Malta, Portugal, Spain, Other Europe n.e.s., America (countries and territories in north, central and south America) n.e.s. and Oceania.

China

Eastern trading area

Members

Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

Non-members

Bulgaria, Soviet Union and other ETA (Albania, the Democratic Republic of Germany, Mongolia, North Korea and Viet-Nam).

APPENDIX TABLE 1. - PRODUCTION INDICES: TEXTILES AND CLOTHING; SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE ARRANGEMENT  
(1973=100)

		1982	1983	1984	1983				1984				1985	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
EC (10) <sup>a</sup>	Textiles <sup>b</sup>	90	87	91	87	85	85	88	90	90	92	91	90	91
	Clothing <sup>b</sup>	89	86	91	86	86	86	85	84	89	92	94	91	89
United States <sup>a</sup>	Textiles <sup>b,c</sup>	87	99	97	91	97	103	103	100	98	97	92		
	Clothing <sup>b,c</sup>	92	99	107	94	97	101	105	108	108	106	105		
United States <sup>a</sup> Revised index 1977 = 100	Textiles <sup>b</sup>		101	104					108	106	103	97	97	100
	Clothing <sup>b</sup>		95	103					104	104	101	101	102	100
Japan <sup>a</sup>	Textiles	82	83	86	82	83	84	84	85	86	85	86	85	85
	Clothing <sup>d</sup>	88	86	87	86	86	86	87	87	87	87	88	88	88
Canada <sup>a</sup>	Textiles	92	100	98	99	102	101	101	96	98	97	100	99	103
	Clothing <sup>e</sup>	99	104	108	102	104	104	106	104	107	110	112	105	105
Austria	Textiles	86	82	84	84	87	69	86	89	89	73	88	88	93
	Clothing	100	101	99	103	105	91	103	105	102	88	102	101	100
Finland	Textiles	102	99	99	104	110	79	103	103	103	84	105	94	103
	Clothing	125	116	115	130	120	90	123	133	105	96	125	139	122
Norway	Textiles	78	71	70	75	73	59	75	76	68	60	76	78	71
	Clothing	63	54	52	63	56	45	53	61	52	44	52	60	53
Sweden	Textiles	64	66	69	66	69	49	76	70	74	54	79		
	Clothing	41	38	36	41	45	32	40	43	40	32	40		
Switzerland	Textiles	94	94	100	97	97	80	102	108	102	85	105	110	107
	Clothing	98	95	93	104	99	82	93	100	96	82	95	93	97
Czechoslovakia	Textiles	138	141											
	Clothing	135	137											
Hungary	Textiles	112	113	115	108	113	111	118	110	119	112	119	109	121
	Clothing	115	110	113	108	114	104	114	108	117	105	122	109	114
Poland	Textiles	111	113											
	Clothing	134	142											
Argentina	Textiles	70												
	Clothing	44												
Bangladesh <sup>f</sup>	Textiles	124	129		128	129	124	140						
	Clothing <sup>g</sup>	122	109											
Brazil (1975=100)	Textiles	122	109											
	Clothing <sup>g</sup>	128	114											
Hong Kong <sup>h</sup> (1981=100)	Textiles	95	104	115	77	109	117	111	100	120	121	120	86	
	Clothing	100	106	114	90	110	109	116	104	114	116	121	95	
India	Textiles <sup>b,g</sup>	99	111	107	108	109	110	117	96	109	112	111	114	
	Clothing <sup>b,g</sup>	84	95	99	87	106	104	84	100	96	111	90	105	
Indonesia (1975=100)	Textiles	124	117		* 115	115	115	123	123	123	118			
Israel <sup>a</sup>	Textiles <sup>b</sup>	119	115	116	115	116	117	114	111	117	122	114	123	
	Clothing	134	125	113	136	122	126	115	113	120	109	110	122	
Jamaica	Textiles <sup>i</sup>	42	39											
Korea (Rep. of) <sup>a</sup>	Textiles	300	312	325	299	306	314	324	320	328	325	326	330	319
	Clothing	399	452	488	444	446	458	461	492	491	490	478	502	483
Malaysia <sup>j</sup>	Textiles <sup>i</sup>	185												
Pakistan <sup>f</sup>	Textiles <sup>k</sup>	55	57	50	61	66	52	58	48	44	47	46		
	Textiles <sup>l</sup>	114	119	115	130	128	117	121	115	106	102	123		
Peru	Textiles	100												
Philippines	Textiles	226												
	Clothing <sup>e</sup>	508												
Romania	Textiles	218	223											
	Clothing	224	237											
Singapore	Textiles	63	48	40	45	46	51	48	42	41	41	36	28	
	Clothing	95	99	111	88	92	96	120	103	108	105	129	99	
Uruguay	Textiles	85												
	Clothing <sup>e</sup>	99												
Yugoslavia	Textiles	148	149	150										
	Clothing	144	146	146										

<sup>a</sup>Quarterly data seasonally adjusted. <sup>b</sup>Includes made-ups. <sup>c</sup>Federal Reserve Board estimates not shown separately in the Board's index of industrial production. <sup>d</sup>Includes made-ups and knitted articles. <sup>e</sup>Includes knit mills. <sup>f</sup>Annual data for fiscal year July-June. <sup>g</sup>Includes footwear. <sup>h</sup>New series. <sup>i</sup>Includes clothing. <sup>j</sup>Excludes Sabah and Sarawak. <sup>k</sup>Cotton cloth. <sup>l</sup>Cotton yarn.

Note: Quarterly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations unless otherwise indicated.

Sources: OECD, *Indicators of Industrial Activity*; UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*; national statistics.

APPENDIX TABLE 2. - EMPLOYMENT INDICES: TEXTILES AND CLOTHING; SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE ARRANGEMENT  
(1973=100)

		1982	1983	1984	1983				1984				1985		
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
EC(9) <sup>a,b</sup>	Textiles	(59)	(56)	(54)											
	Clothing <sup>c</sup>	(62)	(59)	(57)											
United States	Textiles	77	76	78	74	76	77	79	78	78	77	76	74	74	
	Clothing	80	80	82	78	79	80	82	82	83	81	81	80	79	
Japan <sup>d</sup>	Textiles	60	58	57	58	60	58	57	57	58	57	56	56	57	
	Clothing <sup>c</sup>	104	101	99	102	103	101	99	98	100	99	99	98	100	
Canada <sup>e</sup> (1983=100)	Textiles		100	100	98	101	102	100	97	99	100	102	99	97	
	Clothing		100	93	99	101	101	99	93	91	96	92	90	94	
Austria	Textiles	63	58	57	59	58	58	57	57	57	57	57	57	56	
	Clothing	76	74	73	74	74	74	74	73	72	73	73	72	71	
Finland	Textiles	69	65												
	Clothing	92	88												
Norway	Textiles	74	65												
	Clothing	50	42												
Sweden	Textiles	63	58	59	57	58	58	59	58	58	58	60	60		
	Clothing	51	48	43	49	49	48	46	43	43	42	43	43		
Switzerland <sup>a,f</sup>	Textiles	68	65	63											
	Clothing	58	53	49											
Czechoslovakia <sup>a</sup>	Textiles	97													
	Clothing	89													
Hungary	Textiles	80	77	76	78	77	76	77	77	76	75	75	73	75	
	Clothing <sup>c</sup>	92	88	84	90	89	87	87	85	84	84	84	82	81	
Poland	Textiles	82	77	76											
	Clothing	91	91	92											
Hong Kong	Textiles	69	68	69	67	70	69	67	67	70	69	70	69	69	
	Clothing	158	156	161	155	160	155	154	157	160	162	164	158	157	
India <sup>a,g</sup>	Textiles	116	118	119	120	124	130	118	119	119		119	119		
Indonesia <sup>a</sup> (1977=100)	Textiles		103	103	103							103	103	103	
	Clothing		154	176	154							176	176	175	
Korea (Rep. of)	Textiles	137													
	Clothing	232													
Mexico <sup>h</sup>	Textiles	108	100		103	102	99	96	96			98			
Peru <sup>a</sup>	Textiles	156													
	Clothing	146													
Romania	Textiles	138	139												
	Clothing	129	130												
Singapore <sup>a</sup>	Textiles	45	33												
	Clothing	137	130												
Thailand <sup>a</sup> (1977=100)	Textiles	156													
	Clothing	190													
Turkey	Textiles	122													
	Clothing	278													
Yugoslavia <sup>a</sup>	Textiles	128													
	Clothing	146													

<sup>a</sup>Annual figure based on a single observation for the year. <sup>b</sup>Covers only enterprises with 20 or more employees. <sup>c</sup>Includes made-ups. <sup>d</sup>Covers only regular workers in establishments with 30 or more employees. <sup>e</sup>New series, commencing March 1983 covering all establishments. <sup>f</sup>Revised series. Made-ups are now included in clothing. <sup>g</sup>Data refer to employment in cotton mills only. <sup>h</sup>Data refer to medium and large-size establishments in selected textile industries.

Note: ( ) Estimate.

The indices shown above have been calculated from data which differ greatly as to methods of collection and coverage. They have been based on establishment data, labour force surveys or social insurance statistics. They refer, to the extent possible, to wage earners and salaried employees.

Source: Countries' responses to the GATT textiles questionnaire; national statistics.



APPENDIX TABLE 3. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,  
1982-1985

	Textiles					Clothing				
	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985 <sup>P</sup>	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985 <sup>P</sup>
<u>Imports</u>										
Total billion \$	6.28	6.23	6.32	3.43	3.26	8.01	7.67	8.09	4.19	3.88
billion ECU	6.39	6.99	8.04	4.15	4.63	8.15	8.61	10.30	5.06	5.51
	(Percentage shares)									
Developed area	40.4	39.3	37.6	36.6	36.6	12.0	11.5	10.1	9.5	9.1
Developing area	50.4	51.7	53.6	54.7	54.0	78.9	78.7	80.2	81.1	81.4
Members	31.0	32.0	33.8	34.8	34.8	57.8	56.3	58.5	59.5	58.6
Non-members	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.2	21.1	22.4	21.7	21.6	22.8
China	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.3	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.7
Eastern trading area	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.0
<u>Exports</u>										
Total billion \$	7.49	7.40	7.72	3.91	3.92	4.17	4.23	4.67	2.17	2.23
billion ECU	7.64	8.31	9.83	4.83	5.56	4.25	4.76	5.94	2.62	3.16
	(Percentage shares)									
Developed area	46.9	47.7	51.5	52.1	51.7	66.4	68.5	74.0	72.1	74.7
Developing area	41.8	39.7	37.0	36.5	38.0	31.3	28.4	22.7	24.6	22.2
Members	12.2	13.3	12.9	12.9	13.0	6.1	6.0	5.3	5.6	4.9
Non-members	29.6	26.4	24.1	23.6	25.0	25.2	22.4	17.4	19.0	17.3
China	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern trading area	10.5	11.7	10.7	10.6	9.3	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1

APPENDIX TABLE 4. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, UNITED STATES,  
1982-1985

	Textiles					Clothing				
	January-July <sup>a</sup>					January-July <sup>a</sup>				
	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985
<u>Imports</u>										
Total billion \$	2.51	2.89	4.09	2.90	3.03	8.00	9.47	13.11	8.33	9.00
	(Percentage shares)									
Developed area	49.0	47.1	46.1	48.1	48.4	9.0	9.9	12.3	12.0	13.2
Developing area	41.7	44.7	44.9	42.8	42.5	82.2	81.1	80.1	78.8	79.3
Members	33.0	34.7	34.5	...	...	61.4	60.8	61.4	...	...
Non-members	8.7	10.0	10.4	...	...	20.8	20.3	18.7	...	...
China	8.8	7.9	8.7	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.5	7.1	...	6.6
Eastern trading area	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.9
<u>Exports</u>										
Total billion \$	2.63	2.22	2.23	1.40	1.38	0.85	0.77	0.72	0.48	0.44
	(Percentage shares)									
Developed area	50.2	56.6	53.4	56.2	51.6	32.8	28.5	22.5	29.3	25.5
Developing area	44.6	42.0	44.3	41.9	42.3	62.5	62.2	71.3	69.7	74.0
Members	21.1	20.0	23.3	...	...	33.7	35.8	43.9	...	...
Non-members	23.5	22.0	21.0	...	...	28.8	26.4	27.4	...	...
China	4.8	0.8	2.1	1.3	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern trading area	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5

<sup>a</sup>Total imports for the six months January-June 1984 and 1985 are as follows:  
textile imports \$2.42 billion, \$2.61 billion; clothing imports \$6.65 billion, \$7.41 billion;  
textile exports \$1.21 billion, \$1.18 billion; and clothing exports \$0.42 billion, \$0.37 billion.

Note: The data for January-July are not strictly comparable to the annual data. Textiles and clothing refer to Divisions 65 and 84 of the SITC Rev.2 US import (Schedule A) and export (Schedule B) classifications. The area breakdown is approximate. Source of the data is USDC, Highlights of US Export and Import Trade, FT990.

APPENDIX TABLE 5. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, JAPAN,  
1982-1985

	Textiles			Clothing				
	1982	1983	1984	1984-1985	1982	1983	1984	1984-1985
<b>Imports</b>								
Total billion \$	1.31	1.18	1.61	0.97	1.00	1.52	1.60	0.74
billion yen	324.7	280.7	382.7	223.7	256.0	375.6	378.3	170.0
				(Percentage shares)				
Developed area	39.3	38.8	31.6	...	...	21.4	21.8	...
Developing area	44.6	41.2	42.6	...	...	61.1	56.3	...
Members	37.0	33.4	35.3	...	...	45.5	41.6	...
Non-members	7.6	7.8	7.3	...	...	15.6	14.7	...
China	15.7	19.7	25.5	...	...	17.4	21.8	...
Eastern trading area	0.4	0.3	0.3	...	...	0.1	0.1	...
<b>Exports</b>								
Total billion \$	4.90	5.12	5.07	2.70	2.30	0.53	0.76	0.38
billion yen	1 217.1	1 217.9	1 202.1	619.6	585.4	131.5	179.3	87.3
				(Percentage shares)				
Developed area	25.6	26.2	27.5	...	...	64.3	71.7	...
Developing area	64.2	64.9	63.6	...	...	30.6	25.6	...
Members	33.2	33.1	34.6	...	...	14.4	11.4	...
Non-members	31.0	31.8	29.0	...	...	16.2	14.2	...
China	5.0	3.8	4.7	...	...	0.3	0.3	...
Eastern trading area	5.2	5.1	4.1	...	...	4.8	2.3	...

Note: Data January-June are not strictly comparable to the annual data. Textiles and clothing refer to SITC Rev.2 divisions 65 and 84. Source is Japan Tariff Association, The Summary Report of Trade of Japan.

APPENDIX TABLE 6. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, CANADA,  
1982-1985

	Textiles					Clothing						
	1982	1983	1984	January-June 1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1984	January-June 1984	1985	
<b>Imports</b>												
Total billion \$	1.10	1.36	1.51	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.96	1.20	0.58	0.57		
billion Canadian \$	1.36	1.68	1.96	1.01	1.03	0.97	1.18	1.56	0.74	0.77		
	(Percentage shares)											
Developed area	79.8	77.9	76.0	76.3	76.0	23.8	22.5	21.4	20.5	21.4		
Developing area	14.7	17.0	18.7	18.6	18.9	68.1	68.4	68.4	68.9	67.9		
Members	11.5	13.2	14.8	14.6	15.2	50.9	50.1	51.0	50.8	52.2		
Non-members	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	17.2	18.3	17.4	18.1	15.7		
China	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	6.6	7.9	9.0	9.4	9.5		
Eastern trading area	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2		
<b>Exports</b>												
Total billion \$	0.29	0.26	0.31	0.16	0.16	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.05	0.05		
billion Canadian \$	0.35	0.32	0.40	0.21	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.06	0.06		
	(Percentage shares)											
Developed area	77.0	78.1	80.9	81.7	82.8	89.8	90.2	91.9	90.7	90.9		
Developing area	22.2	20.2	17.4	15.9	16.1	9.9	9.3	7.6	8.3	8.9		
Members	10.7	11.8	9.8	9.1	7.7	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.4		
Non-members	11.5	8.4	7.6	6.8	8.4	6.7	6.7	4.9	5.2	6.5		
China	-	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	-		
Eastern trading area	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.2		

APPENDIX TABLE 7. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, AUSTRIA,  
1982-1985

	Textiles					Clothing					
	1982	1983	1984	January-June 1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1984	January-June 1984	1985
<u>Imports</u>											
Total billion \$	0.91	0.87	0.85	0.46	0.41	0.70	0.74	0.78	0.37	0.34	
billion schillings	15.43	15.71	17.05	8.68	9.06	11.91	13.34	15.55	7.04	7.58	
	(Percentage shares)										
Developed area	87.9	86.3	84.2	84.9	86.0	80.6	80.8	80.1	79.1	78.9	
Developing area	8.9	10.0	11.9	11.6	10.5	17.9	17.7	18.5	19.6	19.7	
Members	5.6	6.6	8.1	7.9	7.8	14.3	13.6	14.3	14.9	14.3	
Non-members	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.7	2.7	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.7	5.4	
China	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	
Eastern trading area	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	
<u>Exports</u>											
Total billion \$	1.00	0.87	0.83	0.44	0.43	0.51	0.50	0.48	0.23	0.22	
billion schillings	17.02	15.70	16.53	8.33	9.61	8.70	8.91	9.59	4.29	4.89	
	(Percentage shares)										
Developed area	67.3	71.3	75.2	76.2	76.4	94.0	93.5	92.3	93.7	89.6	
Developing area	26.4	20.0	14.5	14.2	13.8	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.0	
Members	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	
Non-members	24.1	17.4	11.4	11.1	11.1	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.4	
China		0.1	0.1	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	
Eastern trading area	6.2	8.6	9.9	9.3	9.8	2.3	3.2	4.1	2.7	6.4	

APPENDIX TABLE 8. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, FINLAND,  
1982-1985

	Textiles					Clothing					
	1982	1983	1984	January-June 1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1984	January-June 1984	1985
<u>Imports</u>											
Total billion \$	0.50	0.45	0.43	0.23	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.11	
billion markkaa	2.42	2.52	2.60	1.34	1.49	0.93	1.01	1.16	0.55	0.70	
	(Percentage shares)										
Developed area	82.7	80.9	81.9	81.6	80.9	47.6	48.6	51.7	48.6	48.8	
Developing area	12.2	13.9	13.7	14.3	14.2	42.7	40.1	38.1	42.0	41.4	
Members	7.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.3	22.0	18.3	16.3	18.2	18.2	
Non-members	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.3	4.9	20.7	21.8	21.8	23.8	23.2	
China	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	3.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	
Eastern trading area	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.5	6.6	7.1	6.4	5.5	5.8	
<u>Exports</u>											
Total billion \$	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.80	0.70	0.59	0.46	0.47	0.21	0.21	
billion markkaa	0.76	0.80	0.91	0.44	0.45	2.82	2.54	2.80	1.22	1.36	
	(Percentage shares)										
Developed area	67.8	75.0	78.6	78.1	78.9	64.1	69.6	64.0	67.7	60.8	
Developing area	4.0	4.2	4.9	5.0	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	
Members	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	
Non-members	2.9	2.9	4.1	4.4	4.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	
China	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern trading area	28.2	20.8	16.5	16.9	15.3	35.7	30.2	35.8	32.2	38.9	

APPENDIX TABLE 9. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, NORWAY,  
1982-1985

	Textiles					Clothing					
	1982	1983	1984	January-June 1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1984	January-June 1984	1985
<b>Imports</b>											
Total billion \$	0.35	0.31	0.32	0.16	0.17	0.62	0.57	0.60	0.29	0.30	
billion kroner	2.24	2.29	2.64	1.25	1.51	3.97	4.13	4.85	2.21	2.78	
	(Percentage shares)										
Developed area	84.6	85.0	84.7	84.8	84.8	80.0	78.9	77.8	77.7	76.6	
Developing area	11.0	10.7	11.4	11.5	11.7	18.3	19.3	20.3	21.2	22.2	
Members	5.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	11.4	11.4	12.4	12.8	13.3	
Non-members	5.5	5.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.9	7.9	8.4	8.9	
China	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5	
Eastern trading area	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	
<b>Exports</b>											
Total billion \$	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	
billion kroner	0.53	0.55	0.58	0.28	0.37	0.33	0.30	0.32	0.13	0.17	
	(Percentage shares)										
Developed area	90.6	90.6	90.1	88.8	88.9	96.4	96.1	95.3	95.5	95.3	
Developing area	7.8	6.8	8.6	8.8	10.3	1.7	1.8	2.8	2.7	3.3	
Members	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	
Non-members	6.6	5.7	7.2	7.3	8.6	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	
China	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	
Eastern trading area	1.6	2.6	1.3	2.3	0.5	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.3	

APPENDIX TABLE 10. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, SWEDEN,  
1982-1985

	Textiles					Clothing					
	1982	1983	1984	January-June 1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1984	January-June 1984	1985
<u>Imports</u>											
Total billion \$	0.68	0.63	0.66	0.34	0.33	1.00	0.88	0.92	0.44	0.46	
billion kronor	4.26	4.87	5.46	2.73	3.03	6.32	6.76	7.60	3.52	4.20	
	(Percentage shares)										
Developed area	77.3	77.2	77.0	77.3	76.2	59.3	58.8	57.5	57.9	57.1	
Developing area	17.8	17.4	17.9	17.9	18.7	38.9	39.3	40.5	40.0	40.9	
Members	10.0	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.7	29.7	28.8	29.1	28.1	27.8	
Non-members	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.1	9.0	9.2	10.5	11.4	11.9	13.1	
China	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	
Eastern trading area	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	
<u>Exports</u>											
Total billion \$	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	
billion kronor	1.99	2.47	2.77	1.40	1.56	1.25	1.50	1.68	0.81	0.88	
	(Percentage shares)										
Developed area	88.1	88.6	86.7	86.4	86.8	97.8	98.4	98.6	98.4	98.6	
Developing area	10.0	9.2	11.1	11.5	10.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	
Members	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	
Non-members	5.9	5.6	7.3	7.6	6.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern trading area	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	



APPENDIX TABLE 11. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, SWITZERLAND,  
1982-1985

	Textiles					Clothing					
	1982	1983	1984	January-June 1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1984	January-June 1984	1985
<u>Imports</u>											
Total billion \$	0.86	0.84	0.86	0.46	0.43	1.22	1.24	1.29	0.63	0.58	
billion francs	1.73	1.76	2.02	1.01	1.14	2.47	2.59	3.02	1.40	1.54	
	(Percentage shares)										
Developed area	82.9	84.3	84.3	84.7	85.6	76.9	77.4	75.0	74.4	73.4	
Developing area	14.8	13.4	13.7	13.2	12.3	21.8	21.2	23.6	24.2	24.7	
Members	8.3	7.8	8.3	8.1	7.4	17.9	17.4	19.2	19.8	20.2	
Non-members	6.5	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	
China	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	
Eastern trading area	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	
<u>Exports</u>											
Total billion \$	1.33	1.31	1.30	0.68	0.64	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.12	0.11	
billion francs	2.69	2.76	3.05	1.50	1.72	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.26	0.30	
	(Percentage shares)										
Developed area	82.9	84.7	85.9	86.4	85.3	93.2	93.0	92.8	92.4	91.6	
Developing area	15.9	14.0	12.6	12.3	13.0	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.3	7.3	
Members	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Non-members	12.9	10.7	9.6	9.5	10.2	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.5	
China	-	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern trading area	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	

APPENDIX TABLE 12. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, HONG KONG, 1982-1985

	Textiles					Clothing					
	1982	1983	1984	January-June 1984	January-June 1985	1982	1983	1984	1984	January-June 1984	January-June 1985
<b>Exports</b>											
Total billion \$	0.80	0.92	1.05	0.54	0.44	4.45	4.42	5.58	2.53	2.44	
billion Hong Kong \$	4.84	6.76	8.21	4.19	3.40	27.02	32.33	43.64	19.75	19.02	
	(Percentage shares)										
Developed area	44.4	41.7	42.8	42.2	42.6	90.0	91.7	93.2	93.3	93.2	
Members	28.3	30.7	29.7	29.5	30.6	87.4	89.8	91.2	91.1	91.0	
EC	13.6	12.5	10.3	10.4	9.1	32.7	28.9	26.9	26.5	22.9	
United States	11.7	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.6	41.8	48.7	52.4	53.0	56.4	
Non-members	16.1	11.0	13.1	12.7	12.0	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	
Developing area	36.1	35.8	34.0	34.2	32.6	8.6	6.5	4.8	5.0	4.6	
Members	29.8	30.0	29.2	29.4	27.6	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.3	
Non-members	6.3	5.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.8	4.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	
China	19.1	22.2	22.9	23.2	24.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	
Eastern trading area	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	
<b>Imports<sup>a</sup></b>											
Total billion \$	2.79	2.94	3.65	1.86	1.72	1.00	1.11	1.39	0.63	0.66	
billion Hong Kong \$	16.93	21.48	28.57	14.49	13.39	6.09	8.09	10.88	4.94	5.16	
	(Percentage shares)										
Developed area	31.0	31.6	28.7	29.4	28.9	17.0	15.1	12.6	12.3	13.1	
Developing area	39.3	34.2	34.6	32.4	42.3	9.6	9.2	7.0	6.4	7.5	
Members	19.2	15.4	14.3	14.0	16.4	6.0	5.4	3.9	3.6	4.0	
Non-members	20.1	18.8	20.3	18.4	25.9	3.6	3.8	3.1	2.8	3.5	
China	29.6	34.2	36.7	38.2	28.8	73.3	75.7	80.4	81.3	79.4	
Eastern trading area	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	

<sup>a</sup>Includes imports for re-export.

APPENDIX TABLE 13. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA,  
1982-1985

	Textiles					Clothing				
	1982	1983	1984	January 1984	June 1985	1982	1983	1984	January 1984	June 1985
<b>Exports</b>										
Total billion \$	2.00	2.22	2.38	1.21	1.03	3.19	3.05	3.71	2.04	2.04
billion won	1 461	1 722	1 916	964	881	2 332	2 364	2 992	1 628	1 741
					(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	37.0	34.6	40.2	...	...	83.3	87.2	90.1	...	...
Members	34.1	31.5	37.1	...	...	82.2	86.1	88.8	...	...
EC	8.5	6.8	6.7	...	...	21.4	19.3	15.8	...	...
United States	9.8	12.6	14.0	...	...	36.8	45.8	50.0	...	...
Japan	12.6	8.4	12.3	...	...	16.5	12.8	15.2	...	...
Developing area	53.4	51.7	52.2	...	...	10.9	11.2	8.7	...	...
Members	29.5	27.0	28.8	...	...	3.7	3.6	2.5	...	...
Non-members	23.9	24.7	23.4	...	...	7.2	7.6	6.2	...	...
China	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...	...
Eastern trading area	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...	...
<b>Imports</b>										
Total billion \$	0.46	0.47	0.54	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	...	...
billion won	338	366	437	...	...	8	7	10	...	...
					(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	83.5	80.4	79.0	...	...	94.1	92.8	90.5	...	...
Developing area	13.0	15.1	15.4	...	...	4.6	5.8	6.4	...	...
Members	4.1	6.1	6.4	...	...	1.7	3.8	4.3	...	...
Non-members	8.9	9.0	9.0	...	...	2.9	2.0	2.1	...	...
China	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...	...
Eastern trading area	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...	...

Note: The data January-June are not strictly comparable to the annual data. Textiles refer to SITC Rev.2 groups 651-655 (yarns and fabrics) and clothing refers to SITC Rev.2 division 84. Source of the data is Bank of Korea, Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

APPENDIX TABLE 14. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, SINGAPORE  
1982-1984

	Textiles			Clothing		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
<b>Exports</b>						
Total billion dollars	0.33	0.37	0.35	0.46	0.47	0.55
billion Singapore \$	0.71	0.78	0.75	0.98	1.00	1.17
(Percentage shares)						
Developed area	15.7	12.8	11.3	78.1	80.9	86.5
Members	11.8	9.5	8.0	77.4	80.4	86.2
EC	3.1	3.3	2.2	29.0	24.5	15.6
United States	6.3	3.2	2.5	40.1	48.3	63.5
Non-members	3.9	3.3	3.3	0.7	0.5	0.3
Developing area	80.1	83.7	83.5	20.8	18.9	13.4
Members	50.0	50.9	52.7	6.9	5.7	4.8
Non-members	30.1	32.8	30.8	13.9	13.2	8.6
China	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern trading area	4.2	3.5	5.2	1.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Imports</b>						
Total billion \$	0.84	0.92	0.89	0.25	0.29	0.31
billion Singapore \$	1.79	1.95	1.90	0.55	0.61	0.66
(Percentage shares)						
Developed area	35.6	34.5	34.9	23.5	25.7	21.1
Developing area	50.9	53.5	54.6	66.1	67.0	73.1
Members	37.1	39.3	36.7	59.5	57.2	60.8
Non-members	13.8	14.2	17.9	6.6	9.8	12.3
China	12.8	11.5	9.9	10.2	7.2	5.7
Eastern trading area	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1

APPENDIX TABLE 15. - TRADE BY SELECTED COUNTRIES, CHINA  
1982-1984

	Textiles			Clothing		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
<u>Exports</u>						
Total billion dollars	2.45	2.90	3.52	1.91	2.06	2.54
billion RMB¥	4.63	5.73	8.17	3.61	4.06	5.90
	(Percentage shares)					
EC	...	9.7	8.9	...	11.3	10.2
United States	...	6.8	8.1	...	26.9	24.4
Japan	...	8.9	11.4	...	11.4	11.8
Hong Kong	...	44.6	46.1	...	29.0	31.8
<u>Imports</u>						
Total billion dollars	0.83	0.56	0.93	0.07	-	-
billion RMB¥	1.58	1.11	2.16	0.014	0.006	0.001
	(Percentage shares)					
EC	...	...	2.0	...	...	-
United States	...	...	6.0	...	...	-
Japan	...	...	25.7	...	...	7.1
Hong Kong	...	...	18.0	...	...	78.6

Note: The product coverage of textiles and clothing is not strictly comparable to the definitions adopted in this report. See page 21.

APPENDIX TABLE 16. - IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES AND COTTON CLOTHING  
 INTO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN  
 1982-1984

	Cotton textiles			Cotton clothing		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
<b>Total</b>						
billion dollars	2.37	2.45	2.56	3.06	3.27	3.74
billion ECU	2.42	2.78	3.25	3.13	3.68	4.74
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	25.8	25.4	23.2	9.7	9.1	7.4
Developing area	61.0	62.0	65.5	82.1	82.2	83.6
Members	42.8	44.3	47.5	57.6	57.3	61.2
Brazil	7.6	7.0	7.4	0.9	0.8	0.8
Colombia	0.8	0.9	0.7	-	0.1	0.1
Egypt	3.5	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
India	2.7	3.1	4.9	8.1	6.2	6.2
Mexico	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
Pakistan	3.8	4.0	3.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
Peru	1.0	1.2	1.1	-	0.2	0.2
Turkey	11.0	12.3	12.9	4.3	6.7	8.8
Non-members	18.2	18.8	18.0	24.5	24.9	22.3
China	8.2	8.9	6.7	2.4	2.9	3.5
Eastern trading area	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.6

APPENDIX TABLE 17. - IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES AND COTTON CLOTHING  
 INTO THE UNITED STATES BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN  
 1982-1984

	Cotton textiles			Cotton clothing		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
<b>Total</b>						
billion dollars	0.74	0.85	1.35	2.83	3.30	4.36
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	20.5	18.7	20.4	9.3	10.2	12.0
Developing area	61.8	66.1	64.6	81.0	79.4	79.7
Members	49.9	52.5	51.7	72.1	70.6	69.8
Brazil	5.0	6.4	6.7	0.5	0.7	1.5
Colombia	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Egypt	1.2	2.4	2.0	0.1	-	-
India	4.6	3.6	5.2	5.6	6.5	6.1
Mexico	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.7
Pakistan	7.4	6.8	5.9	1.0	0.9	1.2
Peru	5.6	3.4	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Turkey	0.4	0.3	1.4	-	0.2	0.9
Non-members	11.9	13.6	12.9	8.9	8.8	9.9
China	17.4	14.8	14.8	8.9	9.9	7.5
Eastern trading area	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3

APPENDIX TABLE 18. - IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES AND COTTON CLOTHING  
INTO JAPAN BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN  
1982-1984

	Cotton textiles			Cotton clothing		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
<b>Total</b>						
billion dollars	0.55	0.48	0.80	0.38	0.34	0.43
billion yen	136.01	114.53	190.06	93.90	80.82	101.94
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	14.4	13.2	7.3	23.5	20.6	12.7
Developing area	59.2	54.3	52.6	43.4	41.9	44.9
Members	55.5	49.9	49.3	34.8	34.7	37.3
Brazil	2.0	1.8	2.0	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	1.9	1.9	3.1	5.7	4.4	4.8
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	18.0	23.3	17.9	-	-	-
Peru	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-members	3.7	4.4	3.3	8.7	7.2	7.6
China	26.0	32.1	39.8	33.1	37.5	42.4
Eastern trading area	0.5	0.4	0.3	-	-	-