

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

COM.TEX/W/198

27 November 1987

Special Distribution

Textiles Committee

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

Report by the Secretariat

Outline of Report

Introductory remarks

I. DEMAND

II. PRODUCTION

III. EMPLOYMENT

IV. FOREIGN TRADE

A. Value

- (i) Main developments in the first half of 1987
- (ii) Trade by main areas
- (iii) Trade by main countries
- (iv) Trade in cotton textiles and clothing

B. Price and volume movements

Explanatory notes

Appendix tables

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 1987. The report also contains a brief summary of developments in trade in cotton textiles and clothing. Some of the detailed statistics from which this report draws are presented in COM.TEX/W/197.
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 expressed 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 accounts for a significant part of the industry. 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 available on exports and imports of textiles and clothing.
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 September 1987 (see the Explanatory Notes for a list of the members as of that date).

8. As regards statistics on demand, production and employment for textiles and clothing, the available data for the first half of 1987 are very fragmentary for most of the members of the MFA. The latest available statistics on production and employment can be found in Appendix Tables 1 and 2. As for trade statistics, Table 4, and Appendix Tables 3 to 14, show data for the first half of 1987 for selected members of the MFA.

I. DEMAND

9. In 1986, the main development in clothing demand¹ was the buoyancy of consumer expenditure on clothing in the two major developed country markets (Table 1). In the United States the expansion in consumer expenditure on clothing was nearly double the rise in total consumer expenditure. Moreover, the 1986 growth in United States' clothing expenditure was well above the longer term trends, and only slightly below the previous record growth in 1984. In the EC, the data show a continued strengthening in clothing demand after the decline between 1980 and 1984. The 1986 expansion in clothing demand in the EC was the strongest annual increase thus far in the 1980s.

10. Although clothing demand accelerated in the EC in 1986 its growth was only about half as fast as in the United States, in line with the long term trend. For example, between 1973 and 1986, consumer expenditure on clothing in the United States expanded on average by 5 per cent per annum in volume terms, compared to just over 1 per cent per annum in the EC. A part of the disparity in the volume growth rates of consumer expenditure on clothing between these two markets can be explained by the different price developments. Between 1973 and 1986, clothing prices (as measured by the implicit price deflator) increased on average by three per cent per annum² in the United States, compared to about 9 per cent per annum in the EC. While in the United States prices for clothing increased less rapidly than for total private consumption, those in the EC rose at a similar rate. In contrast to developments in the United States and the EC, clothing demand in Japan remained weak, despite a stronger rise in real wages. Wage earners' expenditure on clothing decreased slightly in real terms.

¹The data are from national accounts statistics which refer to current expenditure at the retail stage, deflated by price indices. For an examination of the problems involved in measuring demand for textiles and clothing, see "Textiles and Clothing in the World Economy", paragraphs 2.44-2.48.

²In nominal terms clothing expenditure increased slightly faster in the EC than in the United States.

TABLE 1. - CONSUMER EXPENDITURE ON ALL GOODS AND SERVICES AND ON CLOTHING^a IN SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1984-1986
(Annual percentage rate of change in volume)

	All goods and services			Clothing ^a		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
EC	1½	2½	4	0	1½	3
United States	5	4½	4	7	4	7
Canada	3½	5	4	4½	6	...
Japan	2½	2½	2½	½	1½	...
Austria	-½	2½	2	0	-1½	...
Finland	2½	3½	...	3½	4	...
Norway	2½	8	6	4½	4	6
Sweden	1½	2½	4	3	6	...
Switzerland	1½	1½	3	½	1	...
Hong Kong	6	5½	...	3½	9½	...
Korea, Rep. of	6	5	6½	3	-½	4
Singapore	6	-½	4½	½	-4	15
Thailand	6	...	...	4½	...	...

^aIncluding footwear.

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

II. PRODUCTION

Textiles

11. Following the general deceleration of growth in textile output in 1985, production developments differed between the developed member countries in 1986 (Table 2). In the United States and Canada output recovered strongly following the 1985 decline. In the EC, output growth expanded only slightly faster than in 1985, while in the smaller European markets, production growth decelerated (Austria, Norway and Switzerland) or declined (Finland and Sweden) In Japan, textile output which started to decline in 1985, fell sharply in 1986 to its lowest level since 1982; this reflected sluggish domestic demand growth, together with the loss in international competitiveness due to the sharp appreciation of the yen vis-a-vis the US dollar and the currencies of the major textile and clothing exporters in Asia.

TABLE 2. - PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES AND CLOTHING
IN SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1984-1986

(Annual percentage rate of change in volume)

	Textiles			Clothing		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
EC	3½	2	2½	1½	1	2
United States	3½	-1	9½	8	-2	2½
Canada	-1½	-½	5	5	0	3½
Japan	3	-1½	-5	1½	½	-2½
Austria	3½	2	0	-1½	-1½	1
Finland	-1½	-5	-4½	1	4½	-4
Norway	0	5½	1	2½	1½	-4
Sweden	3½	2	-2	-1½	-5	-1½
Switzerland	6½	3½	2	-1½	-1½	3
Hong Kong	11	4	25½	7½	-7½	19
India	1½	6½	...	4½	4½	...
Korea, Rep. of	4½	0	9	8	2	10
Singapore	-16	-28½	½	12½	-5	15

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

Source: National statistics.

12. Among the developing member countries of the MFA, a sharp recovery in textile production was recorded in 1986 for the export-oriented textiles and clothing industries in Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea. They experienced the strongest growth in textile output so far in the 1980s.

13. Available statistics indicate that in the first half of 1987 textile production continued to grow strongly in North America, stagnated in Western Europe and declined further in Japan. United States production expanded by about 9½ per cent in the first half of 1987, while Canadian textile production expanded by about 4½ per cent. In Western Europe, the stagnation of textile production in the EC contrasted with the strong recovery in Sweden and Finland and the decline in Austria and Switzerland. The decrease in Japan's textile output in the first six months of 1987, of about 3 per cent, was less pronounced than the overall decline in 1986.

14. Among the developing member countries, Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea recorded a further acceleration in the already strong production growth of their textile output. Hong Kong's output rose by 40 per cent in the first quarter while that of the Republic of Korea increased by more than 10 per cent in the first half of 1987.

Clothing

15. Similar trends were observed in clothing production among the developed member countries of the MFA in 1986. North America's output growth recovered strongly and exceeded that of countries in Western Europe (despite the pick-up in their clothing production), while that of Japan declined for the first time since 1983. Despite the turnaround in the United States' and Canada's clothing output, however, annual growth was still well below the rates recorded in 1984.

16. From the trough of the 1982 recession, United States clothing production reached a new record level in 1986. Despite the moderate three year upswing in EC clothing production, the increase lifted output only slightly above the 1982 level. Following a two year decline, clothing production rose again in Austria and Switzerland, but this increase was insufficient to regain the 1982 output level. Finland's clothing production declined in 1986 thereby offsetting most of the exceptional growth recorded in 1985. Following a two year recovery, Japan's production fell in 1986 to a level about 3 per cent below that of 1982.

17. Among the developing member countries of the MFA, in Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea, the 1986 recovery in clothing production was more pronounced than that of 1984.

18. Preliminary data available for first half of 1987 show a further expansion of clothing output in the United States and Canada, while Japan, the EC and almost all other West European countries show declines in output compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. Contrasting with the decline in Western Europe and Japan, the strong expansion in production continued in Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea in the first half of 1987.

III. EMPLOYMENT

19. The available data on employment trends in the developed member countries are summarized in table 3. The downward trend in textiles and clothing employment in Western Europe was not arrested by the slight acceleration in output growth in 1986. In Japan, the decline in textiles employment of 2.8 per cent was only marginally higher than in the preceding years although production decreased sharply. Figures showing a 2 per cent increase in employment in Japan's clothing industry are not easy to reconcile with the lower production in the same year. Textile employment rose in both the United States and Canada after recording strong declines in 1985. Canada's clothing industry expanded employment by about 4 per cent, somewhat faster than production. In the United States, however, employment declined by nearly 3 per cent despite a production increase of 2½ per cent.

20. It should be noted that the opposite movement of employment and output in the clothing industry in both Japan and the United States, raises questions about the reliability of the data - and about the relation between changes in recorded output and changes in recorded employment in all the member countries (including in those cases in which the movements appear to be consistent).

TABLE 3. - EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING,
DEVELOPED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1984-1986
(Annual percentage rate of change)

	Textiles			Clothing		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
EC(10)	-2½	-½	...	-3	-3½	...
United States	1½	-5	1	2	-5½	-3
Canada	-½	-3	3	-7	2½	4
Japan	-2½	-2½	-3	-2	½	2
Austria	-1½	-1½	-2½	-2	-1½	-2
Finland	-5	-11	-9½	0	-5	-3½
Norway	-6½	1	...	-3½	-½	...
Sweden	1	-2	7	-11	-1	-7
Switzerland	-2	0	...	-8	-1½	...

Note: See Appendix Table 2 for notes on departures from standard definitions.

Sources: GATT textile questionnaires; national statistics.

IV FOREIGN TRADE¹

(i) Main developments in the first half of 1987

21. Trade data for textiles and clothing in selected member of the MFA for the first half of 1987 are shown in Table 4. The main developments in the first six months of the year included :

- Textile exports of China and the major developing exporters among the member countries continued to expand very strongly, and, with the exception of China, by more or less equivalent amounts in domestic currencies and in dollars. Exports continued to decline in Japan and half of the developed members in Western Europe, if measured in domestic currencies. In contrast, the upswing in textile exports continued in both the United States and Canada in the first six months of 1987. Hong Kong reported the strongest import increase in dollar terms in the first half of 1987 among the members of the MFA listed in table 4, a development linked to the strong growth in clothing exports. The EC and Japan's textile imports, measured in domestic currencies, expanded somewhat faster than in the preceding year while - with the exception of Sweden and Finland - the smaller European markets reported a deceleration of import growth or even a decline (for example Austria and Switzerland).

¹The section on foreign trade excludes trade among the member states of the EC. In 1986 intra-EC trade in both textiles and clothing accounted for around 64 per cent of the EC member countries' total trade.

TABLE 4. - TRADE IN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING OF SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1986 AND 1987
(Percentage change in value over the corresponding period in the preceding year)

	Textiles - January to June				Clothing - January to June			
	Dollars		National currencies		Dollars		National currencies	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
Imports								
EC	32½	24½	-½	3	40	47½	4½	22
United States	21	10	21	10	15	24	15	24
Japan	-3	32½	-29	8½	18½	68	-13½	38
Canada	18	6½	21	2	19	14	22	9½
Austria	42½	19½	3	-5	48½	33	7	5½
Finland	31	21	3	4½	36½	61	7½	38½
Norway	45	7	16½	0	48½	13½	20	6
Sweden	25½	24	1	9	36½	29½	9½	14
Switzerland	39	14½	-1½	-8½	43	36	2	9
Hong Kong	26	40½	25	40½	51½	47½	50½	47½
Singapore	16	22½	13	20	11½	38	9	35½
China	29½	0	46	16	-37½	40	-63	58½
Exports								
EC	24½	12½	-7	-6½	40	16	5	-4
United States	9½	11	9½	11	20½	25	20½	25
Japan	16	1½	-18	-16½	9	-13½	-23	-29
Canada	21	18	24	13	17½	17½	20½	12½
Austria	36½	21½	-1½	-3½	47	21½	6½	-3½
Finland	20	16	-5½	0	29	7	1½	-8
Norway	27½	15	3	7½	10	18	-11	10
Sweden	36½	16½	9½	2	39½	18	11½	4
Switzerland	38	15	-2	-8	41½	21½	½	-3
Hong Kong	25½	65½	24½	65	11½	26½	10½	26½
Korea, Rep. of	22	24½	27	18	17	38½	22	31½
Singapore	21	27	18	24½	9½	49	6½	46½
China	33	40	50	62½	39	31½	57	52½

Note: Some percentage changes between 1987 and 1986 are calculated from trade data that are not strictly comparable to the product definitions adopted in this report.

Sources: UN, Comtrade data base. National statistics.

- Clothing imports into a number of major developed member markets expanded even more strongly in 1987 compared to 1986, particularly in the case of the EC and Japan. The growth in the ECU value of clothing imports into the EC was not much less than that of the United States, in strong contrast to developments in the first half of 1986. In three of the nine developed members of the MFA the growth in clothing imports (expressed in national currencies) decelerated in 1987. On the export side, value declines were recorded for five developed members, in particular Japan, where the fall in the

yen value of exports was even steeper than in the previous year. In contrast, clothing exports from the United States, which started to recover in 1986, accelerated in 1987. The exports of the developing member countries included in Table 4 expanded at an even stronger rate than in 1986. In terms of national currencies, China experienced the most rapid growth in clothing exports during the first half of 1987 among the members of the MFA shown in Table 4.

(ii) Trade by main areas

22. In 1986, the dollar value of world textile exports (excluding EC intra-trade) grew by an estimated 18 per cent, in marked contrast to the stagnation in the level of world textile exports in the previous year (see Table 5). Similarly, the 23 per cent increase in the dollar value of world clothing exports was in marked contrast in the modest 2½ per cent increase in 1985. Among the main contributory factors to the marked expansion in 1986 were buoyant consumer demand in the United States and the EC, the improved competitiveness of the main Asian developing exporters on major developed country markets, and the sharp depreciation of the dollar.

TABLE 5. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD TRADE IN
TEXTILES AND CLOTHING, 1984-1986

(Values and percentage shares)

	Textiles			Clothing		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
<u>Exports</u>						
World ^a (billion dollars)	40.5	40.4	47.7	38.1	39.0	47.8
World ^a	100	100	100	100	100	100
Developed countries ^a	52	52	52	29	30	30
Developing areas	34	33	35	55	54	53
China	9	8	9	7	6	7
Eastern Europe and the USSR	4	5	4	7	8	8
<u>Imports</u>						
World ^a	100	100	100	100	100	100
Developed countries ^a	48	49	50	76	77	80
Developing areas	39	37	37	15	13	12
China	2	4	3	0	0	0
Eastern Europe and the USSR	8	8	8	9	9	8

^aExcluding intra-EC trade.

Sources: GATT, International Trade; UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; UNSO, Comtrade data base and national statistics.

23. In 1986, the developed area continued to account for the largest share of world textile and clothing imports, and to supply the largest proportion of world textile exports. The developed area's share in world clothing imports expanded to 80 per cent of world clothing imports in 1986. The share of the developing area in world exports of textiles expanded marginally in 1986, whereas its share of world clothing exports declined marginally.

III Trade by main countries

24. This section draws on the data contained in Tables 4,6, and 7, Appendix Tables 3 to 15 and Com.Tex/W/197.

European Communities

25. The slowdown in the growth in the ECU value of textile imports and exports continued in 1986, with imports increasing marginally and exports recording a decline. The area pattern of EC imports continued to shift towards the developed area (principally Japan, the United States and Austria) with counterpart declines in the share of the developing members. Within this group, only five economies¹ recorded an increase in market shares in 1986. Of the EC's major export markets, the share purchased by the United States declined for the first time since 1982.

26. Whereas the growth in the ECU value of clothing imports accelerated in 1986, clothing exports stagnated. The area pattern of imports changed marginally in 1986 with the developed area and the developing members losing market shares to the developing non-members and China. Among the major suppliers, Hong Kong, India and Romania lost market shares, while the Republic of Korea, Turkey and Thailand increased their share of the EC import market. Among the non-members, the proportion of clothing imports coming from countries in North Africa continued to expand. The stagnation in clothing exports in 1986 stemmed largely from the decline (in ECU terms) in exports to the United States.

27. Imports of both textiles and clothing grew more rapidly than exports in 1986, thus reversing recent trends.

28. Preliminary data for the first half of 1987 indicate that the ECU value of imports of textiles, and particularly clothing, accelerated compared to the first half of 1986, whereas the ECU value of textile and clothing exports declined.

United States

29. The value of United States imports of textiles continued to grow rapidly in 1986. Since 1982 the value of textile imports coming from the major areas has more than doubled, in contrast to the 27 per cent rise in world trade in textiles. In 1986, the share of the EC in United States textile imports declined for the first time since 1983. Although

¹Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Pakistan and Singapore.

TABLE 6. - TRADE IN TEXTILES OF SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1984-1986

(Annual percentage rate of change)

	Textiles					
	Dollars			National currencies		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
<u>Imports</u>						
EC	½	4½	31½	13½	7½	2½
United States	41½	9	19½	41½	9	19½
Japan	36½	0	7½	36	1½	-23½
Canada	11	3½	10½	17	9½	12½
Austria	-2½	1½	36½	8½	4½	½
Finland	-4	9½	27½	3½	12½	4½
Norway	3	7	38	13	12	20
Sweden	4	5	23½	12	9	2½
Switzerland	2½	4½	34	14½	8½	-2
Hong Kong	24½	½	28	33	½	28
Korea, Rep. of	15	½	47	19½	8½	49
Singapore	-3½	-8½	22	-3	-5½	21
China	65½	73½	1½	98½	116½	19
<u>Exports</u>						
EC	5½	4	20½	20	7	-6½
United States	0	-1	9	0	-1	9
Japan	-1	-7½	11	-1½	-6½	-21½
Canada	19	2	23½	25	7½	26
Austria	-5½	8	33	5½	11	-1½
Finland	5½	-5	24½	13½	-2	2
Norway	-7	11½	34	2	16½	16
Sweden	4	9	26	12½	12½	5
Switzerland	-1	5½	31½	10½	9	-3½
Hong Kong	14	-10½	41	21½	-10½	40½
Korea, Rep. of	7	-1½	27½	11½	6½	29
Singapore	-5	-4½	22½	-4½	-1	21½
China	21½	-7	30½	43½	18	53½

Source: UNSO, Comtrade Data Base. National statistics.

TABLE 7. - TRADE IN CLOTHING OF SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1984-1986
(Annual percentage rate of change)

	Clothing					
	Dollars			National currencies		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
<u>Imports</u>						
EC	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	46	$18\frac{1}{2}$	3	14
United States	$38\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$38\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Japan	28	8	42	28	9	1
Canada	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	20	$31\frac{1}{2}$	5	$21\frac{1}{2}$
Austria	5	3	$46\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	8
Finland	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$
Norway	5	$13\frac{1}{2}$	51	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	31
Sweden	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	33	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Switzerland	4	2	44	$16\frac{1}{2}$	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Hong Kong	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$49\frac{1}{2}$	$34\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	49
Korea, Rep. of	42	8	$27\frac{1}{2}$	$47\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	29
Singapore	7	$-4\frac{1}{2}$	21	8	$-1\frac{1}{2}$	20
<u>Exports</u>						
EC	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	29	$27\frac{1}{2}$	19	0
United States	$-5\frac{1}{2}$	-16	21	$-5\frac{1}{2}$	-16	21
Japan	18	-6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$-5\frac{1}{2}$	$-28\frac{1}{2}$
Canada	$20\frac{1}{2}$	5	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$
Austria	$-3\frac{1}{2}$	11	$41\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	14	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Finland	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	28	10	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Norway	-6	$11\frac{1}{2}$	19	3	17	3
Sweden	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$27\frac{1}{2}$	12	15	6
Switzerland	$-1\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$41\frac{1}{2}$	10	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Hong Kong	$26\frac{1}{2}$	-3	$15\frac{1}{2}$	35	-3	$15\frac{1}{2}$
Korea, Rep. of	22	1	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	9	23
Singapore	$16\frac{1}{2}$	-3	26	17	0	25
China	23	$-17\frac{1}{2}$	$42\frac{1}{2}$	45	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$67\frac{1}{2}$

Source: UNSO, Comtrade Data Base. National statistics.

the overall share of all developed member countries in United States' textile imports remained largely unchanged in 1986, major shifts occurred between countries, in particular, the rise of more than 100 per cent in imports from Mexico. Among the other major suppliers, imports from China reached a record 9 per cent of the United States' import market. Despite the recovery in textile exports in 1986, shipments were still some 9 per cent lower than in 1982. The EC regained its position as the largest single buyer of United States textile exports (Canada was the principal purchaser of United States' textiles during 1983-1985).

30. The growth in clothing imports accelerated in 1986 to just over \$17 billion, a more than 100 per cent increase in value since 1982. Among the various suppliers, imports from China increased by 81 per cent to reach 10½ per cent of total imports in 1986. Most of the decline in the aggregate share of the developing members in the United States import market came from further erosion of Hong Kong's market share, as the majority of the developing members increased their shares.¹ As with textiles, the substantial recovery in clothing exports in 1986 failed to bring exports back to their 1982 level.

31. In the first half of 1987, clothing imports were 24 per cent above the first half of 1986, with further large gains in China's market share. As with the previous year, further declines in the market shares of Hong Kong and, to a lesser extent, the Republic of Korea, contributed to the fall-off in the aggregate share of the developing members in total United States clothing imports. With the exception of Brazil and Malaysia, the share of all other developing members in total imports expanded. The growth in textile imports in the first half of 1987 was about half as fast as in the first half of 1986. Further declines in the import share of developed members (principally the EC and Japan) were off-set by increases in the share of the developing area (members and non-members). The recovery in the growth of exports of textiles and clothing continued in the first half of 1987.

Japan

32. The impact of the recent appreciation of the yen on Japan's trade is strikingly apparent (see Tables 4,6 and 7). During 1986, the yen value of imports either stagnated (clothing) or declined (textiles) and exports declined sharply. With the further appreciation of the yen during the first half of 1987, the yen value of exports declined even further, whereas imports expanded, particularly clothing imports.

33. Textile exports to most major markets declined in yen terms in 1986. A major exception was sales to the EC, which expanded by around 13 per cent. For most markets, including the EC, the yen value of textile exports declined in the first half of 1987 compared to the corresponding period in 1986. Among the main changes in the pattern of Japan's textile imports in 1986 was the strong expansion of the share of the EC which virtually regained the ground lost on the Japanese market

¹The exceptions, apart from Hong Kong, were Brazil, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

since 1982. The share of the Republic of Korea in Japanese textile imports has declined continuously to almost half its 1982 level, whereas China maintained its position as Japan's principal textile supplier since 1984. Most of the decline in the share of the developing members in textile imports during the first half of 1987 came from the further decline in the share of the Republic of Korea.

34. Four suppliers - the Republic of Korea, China, Taiwan and the EC - supplied 90 per cent of the \$2½ billion of Japanese clothing imports in 1986, with the Republic of Korea and Taiwan making up in 1986 for the market shares lost in 1985. During the first half of 1987, compared to the first half of 1986, these two suppliers continued to expand their share of Japan's total clothing imports to 38½ per cent (the Republic of Korea) and 16½ per cent (Taiwan), mostly at the expense of China among the other major suppliers.

Canada

35. The growth of textile imports and exports in 1986 decelerated to around the same rate (in Canadian dollars) as 1984. Imports from the United States, Canada's principal supplier, continued to stagnate as other suppliers among developed and developing areas, such as Japan, the EC and the Republic of Korea expanded their shares of the Canadian import market. Textile exports benefited from strong import demand in the United States and the EC.

36. Clothing import and export growth recovered markedly in 1986. In contrast to textiles, clothing imports from the developed area (principally the EC) grew faster than imports from the developing area. Despite a recovery in the level of imports from Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea in 1986, their shares of the Canadian import market continued to contract from the previous high in 1983.

37. In the first half of 1987 there was a noticeable slowdown in the growth of Canadian textile and clothing imports and exports. The slowdown in import growth from the developed area was particularly apparent, in contrast to China whose share of both textile and clothing imports increased significantly.

Other developed members (Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland)

38. As in 1985, the 1986 growth in textile imports measured in national currencies slowed down in four of the five countries. The exception to this general downward trend was Norway, partly due to the weakness of the Norwegian kroner relative to other European currencies. Contrary to 1985, the growth in textile export also slowed down, except in Finland. The developed area (principally the EC) continued to dominate these countries' import markets, supplying 85 to 90 per cent of total textile imports.

39. With the exception of Sweden, textile imports (expressed in national currencies) into the five countries, either stagnated or declined during the first half of 1987. Similarly, textile exports performed less well in the first half of 1987 compared to the same period in 1986, with the exception of Norway.

40. In 1986, clothing imports were particularly buoyant in Norway, while in Finland, Sweden and Switzerland import growth slowed down. The share of the developed area, which had expanded in 1985 in all five markets, stabilized in 1986. The EC continued to increase its share in all five markets, although only marginally. China recorded significant gains in market shares in all five countries, while Hong Kong's share declined markedly everywhere, but particularly in Switzerland. Among the European developing suppliers, Turkey improved its position in all five markets while Yugoslavia lost market shares in Austria, Sweden and Switzerland, the three largest import markets.

41. In the first six months of 1987, clothing import growth (expressed in national currencies) accelerated in the two principal import markets, Switzerland and Sweden. Meanwhile Finland recorded, with nearly 40 per cent, the highest growth rate. In Austria and Norway imports grew less rapidly than in 1986.

Hong Kong

42. Textile exports and imports (including imports for re-export) recovered strongly in 1986 from the depressed conditions in 1985. Renewed growth in exports to the United States, the EC and Canada was not enough to stem the decline in the share purchased by the developed area especially compared to the marked expansion in sales to China. They rose by 75 per cent to account for 32 per cent of total exports.

43. The expansion of clothing exports was principally due to the sharp recovery in exports to the EC and the other developed members in Western Europe, as well as a moderate acceleration in the growth of exports to the United States. As exports to the developing area declined for the fourth consecutive year, the share of Hong Kong's total clothing exports purchased by the developed area reached a record 95 per cent.

44. In the first half of 1987, compared to the corresponding period in 1986, the growth in textile and clothing exports, as well as in textile imports, was sharply higher (see Table 4).

Republic of Korea

45. The recovery in textile exports in 1986 reflected renewed growth in sales to the developing areas, with Hong Kong replacing the United States as the largest single market for Korean exports. The growth in textile exports to the EC was more rapid than the growth in exports to the United States, whereas exports to Japan declined, despite the appreciation of the yen.

46. Among the Republic of Korea's major clothing markets, the EC, Japan and other member countries in Western Europe accounted for about four-fifths of the strong acceleration in clothing exports in 1986. Sales to the United States and Canada were less buoyant.

47. In the first half of 1987, clothing exports grew even more rapidly than in the first half of 1986 and textile exports slowed down in won terms.

Singapore

48. Developments in Singapore's clothing exports in 1986 mirrored that of Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea, with exports to the EC expanding more rapidly than those to the United States. Data for the first half of 1987 show a marked acceleration in the growth of exports to the EC (see Appendix Table 14).

China¹

49. China's exports of textiles and clothing, expanding in dollar terms by 30 and 43 per cent respectively in 1986, grew faster than world trade in textiles and clothing. Textile exports to Hong Kong increased by 40 per cent and accounted for 44 per cent of total textile exports. The growth in clothing exports to the EC and Hong Kong was particularly strong, while to Japan, they expanded by less than 10 per cent.

50. In the first half of 1987, exports of textiles and clothing continued to expand strongly. A large proportion of the absolute increase in textile exports came from buoyant sales to Hong Kong. Among the other major markets, only sales to the United States increased less rapidly than average. Of the major export markets for clothing, sales to Hong Kong and the EC were the most rapidly expanding.

V. PRICE AND VOLUME DEVELOPMENTS

51. As a rough guide to determining volume changes in trade in textiles and clothing, the annual rates of change in the dollar value of exports and imports shown in Tables 6 and 7 can be examined together with the rates of change in dollar prices or unit value given in Table 8.

52. Among the developed members, dollar import prices or unit values for textiles and clothing expanded markedly in 1986. With the exception of Japan (textile imports), the rise in prices in 1986 was, however, less than the increase in dollar values, implying further growth in the volume of imports. Clothing imports tended to expand more rapidly than textile imports. The volume growth of textile and clothing imports into the United States and the EC accelerated in 1986. Although the estimates for the EC are particularly imprecise,² it would appear that not only did the volume growth in clothing imports recover markedly in 1986, it was probably more rapid than the growth of imports into the United States. In Japan, the volume of textile imports dropped sharply, and the growth in clothing imports decelerated.

53. Among the main exporters for which data are available, the rise in Japanese dollar export prices vis-a-vis dollar values for textiles was even greater in 1986 than the previous year, implying an even steeper decline in the volume of textile exports. For the EC, dollar prices would appear to have risen more rapidly than dollar values, implying volume declines, in contrast to 1985. The moderate increase in export unit values or prices for Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea in 1986 implied volume increases in textile and clothing exports not much below the strong expansion in the dollar values.

¹The Chinese statistics are not strictly comparable with other countries (see Explanatory Notes).

²See Table 8 for details.

TABLE 8. - DOLLAR EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES (P) OR UNIT VALUES (UV),
SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1984-1986

(Percentage rate of change)

	Textiles			Clothing		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
Imports						
EC (UV) ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States (P)	2½	-2½	4½	6½	½	1
Japan (P)	3	-4½	21½	1½	0	38
Finland (P)	-5	1	25½	5½	3½	29½
Norway (UV)	-4½	4½	24	-½	6½	24
Switzerland (UV)	-7½	-1	30½	-7½	½	26
Exports						
EC (UV) ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan (P)	-1½	0	24½	...	...	...
Finland (P)	-2½	1	24	6½	4½	23½
Norway (UV)	-3½	2½	24	5½	-10½	27
Switzerland (UV)	-8	0	29½	-13½	-8	29½
Hong Kong (UV)	9½	5½	3½	10½	1½	2½
Korea, Rep. of (P) ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...

^a 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 percentage rates of change in 1984, 1985 and 1986 were as follows: imports, -5½, 2 and 23½ exports, -4½, 3 and 32½.

^b Rate of change in export prices of textiles and clothing combined were: 3 (1984), -1 (1985) and 3½ (1986).

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.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTESPRODUCTION

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 ISIC¹ 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

¹United 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 tapes. The product categories are defined in terms of the SITC Rev.1.¹

The aggregates for textiles and clothing refer to SITC divisions 65² and 84³ excluding 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:

¹United Nations, Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, Series M, No. 34.

²Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products.

³Clothing.

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 twelve 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 have been adjusted to reflect the enlargement of the EC to include Portugal and Spain. The membership of the Arrangement is as at 30 September 1987.

Developed area

Members

European Community (Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain 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, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Mexico and Jamaica .

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, 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)

		1984	1985	1986	1985				1986				1987		
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
EC (12) ^a	Textiles ^{b,h}	93	95	97	92	93	95	96	97	98	95	96	97		
	Clothing ^{b,h}	86	87	89	89	86	88	87	92	90	89	88	88		
United States ^a	Textiles ^b	107	106	116	99	103	107	111	111	114	117	120	121		
	Clothing ^b	115	113	116	115	112	113	116	117	115	115	117	121		
Japan ^a	Textiles ^c	85	84	80	85	85	84	82	81	81	79	78	78	77	
	Clothing ^c	87	88	85	88	88	87	87	87	86	84	85	85	85	85
Canada ^a	Textiles	108	107	113	105	104	110	111	114	114	111	112	117		
	Clothing	105	105	109	103	102	106	109	108	108	110	108	111		
Austria	Textiles	84	86	86	88	93	75	90	91	95	73	89	85	90	
	Clothing	99	98	98	101	100	88	101	101	102	91	101	100	100	
Finland	Textiles	95	90	86	89	97	80	94	88	93	72	86	93	90	
	Clothing	119	125	120	146	125	98	130	138	123	97	118	120	113	
Norway	Textiles	75	79	80	84	76	69	87	81	82	70	86	84	73	
	Clothing	57	58	55	66	58	49	58	61	60	46	53	58	52	
Sweden	Textiles	67	69	67	71	76	57	74	69	70	59	74	72	78	
	Clothing	40	38	37	40	37	33	44	37	35	42	37	37	39	
Switzerland	Textiles	100	104	106	110	107	90	109	110	114	88	113	110	105	
	Clothing	93	92	94	93	97	81	96	97	102	85	92	93	91	
Czechoslovakia	Textiles	144	147												
	Clothing	140	146												
Hungary	Textiles	115	116	115											
	Clothing	115	113	103											
Poland	Textiles	121	128												
	Clothing	154	163												
Argentina	Textiles	86													
	Clothing	50													
Bangladesh ^d	Textiles	108													
Brazil (1975=100)	Textiles ^{b,e}	103	117												
	Clothing ^{b,e}	129	138												
Hong Kong (1981=100)	Textiles	115	120	150	86	120	132	141	101	147	175	177	141		
	Clothing	114	105	125	95	97	105	123	103	122	131	144	125		
India	Textiles ^{b,e}	107	114		115	108	114	119	119	114	116				
	Clothing ^{b,e}	99	104		105	104	108	98	108	100	103				
Indonesia (1975=100)	Textiles	122	121	125	124	123	113	122	127	126	118	128			
Korea (Rep. of) ^a	Textiles	325	325	354	328	318	323	332	338	353	358	367	380	387	
	Clothing	488	498	547	492	487	492	515	513	521	562	587	590	635	
Pakistan ^d	Textiles ^f	50	46	43	47	49	41	43	45	45					
	Textiles ^g	115	115	128	141	143	121	128	133	132					
Romania	Textiles	221	233												
	Clothing	260	330												
Singapore	Textiles	40	28	29	28	28	31	27	28	27	29	31	25		
	Clothing	111	106	122	99	106	100	119	96	114	133	144	133		
Uruguay	Textiles	139													
	Clothing ^e	139													
Yugoslavia	Textiles	159	162												
	Clothing	154	164												

^aQuarterly data seasonally adjusted. ^bIncludes made-ups. ^cIncludes made-ups and knitted articles.
^dAnnual data for fiscal year July-June. ^eIncludes footwear. ^fCotton cloth. ^gCotton yarn. ^hQuarterly data exclude France.

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

Sources: UN, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics; national statistics.

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

		1984	1985	1986	1985				1986				1987		
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
EC(10) ^{a,b}	Textiles	56	55												
	Clothing ^c	59	57												
United States	Textiles	73	74	74	74	74	73	74	73	74	74	76	76	77	
	Clothing	81	77	74	79	76	77	76	75	75	73	74	60	74	
Japan ^d	Textiles	56	55	54	55	56	55	54	53	55	53	53	52		
	Clothing ^c	99	99	101	97	100	100	100	100	102	102	101	100		
Canada	Textiles	75	73	75	75	73	73	70	73	74	76	77	76		
	Clothing	80	82	85	78	81	87	83	84	91	86	81	98		
Austria	Textiles	57	56	55	57	56	56	56	56	55	55	54			
	Clothing	73	72	70	72	71	72	71	70	70	70	69			
Finland	Textiles	61	54	49											
	Clothing	90	85	82											
Norway	Textiles	60	61												
	Clothing	40	40												
Sweden	Textiles	59	58	62	60	59	57	58	62	62	61	61			
	Clothing	43	42	39	43	42	42	42	40	39	39	39			
Switzerland ^a	Textiles	63	63												
	Clothing	49	49												
Czechoslovakia ^a	Textiles	96	95												
	Clothing	88	88												
Hungary	Textiles	76	74	75	73	75	74	74	75	75	74	74	72		
	Clothing ^c	84	82	81	82	81	81	81	83	82	81	77	80		
Poland	Textiles	76	76												
	Clothing	92	91												
Hong Kong	Textiles	69	68	70	69	69	69	67	67	71	70	70	72		
	Clothing	161	158	161	158	158	155	162	158	162	161	161	160		
India ^{a,e}	Textiles	119	114		119		119								
Indonesia (1975=100)	Textiles	105													
	Clothing	898													
Korea	Textiles	134	134												
	Clothing	258	265												
Malaysia (Pen) (1982=100)	Textiles	88	78	80											
	Clothing	125	122	131											
Mexico ^f	Textiles	96	96		97	98	98	93	95						
Romania	Textiles	138	138												
	Clothing	133	141												
Singapore ^a	Textiles	28	19	18											
	Clothing	123	119	117											
Turkey	Textiles	127													
	Clothing	348	445												
Yugoslavia	Textiles	138	146												
	Clothing	164	182												

^a Annual figure based on a single observation for the year. ^b Enterprises with 20 or more workers.
^c Includes made-ups. ^d Regular workers in establishments with 30 or more employees. ^e Employment in cotton mills only.
^f Medium and large-size establishments in selected textile industries.

Note: The indices shown above have been calculated from data which differ greatly as to methods of collection and coverage.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 3 AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, 1984-1987

	TEXTILES				CLOTHING					
	1984	1985	1986	January-June 1986	1986	1985	1984	January-June 1986	1987	
IMPORTS										
Total-billion dollars	5.74	6.01	7.89	4.33	5.39	7.44	7.48	10.92	5.45	8.03
billion ECU	7.31	7.84	8.04	4.60	4.74	9.48	9.76	11.12	5.79	7.06
	(Percentage shares)									
Developed area	43.0	44.2	46.7	...	...	11.1	11.4	10.7	...	...
Developing area	47.0	45.1	43.1	...	...	78.2	77.3	77.9	...	...
Members	36.0	34.8	31.5	...	...	61.4	59.7	59.5	...	...
Non-members	10.9	10.3	11.6	...	...	16.8	17.6	18.4	...	...
China	5.4	5.7	5.4	...	...	3.8	4.5	4.8	...	...
Eastern trading area	3.9	4.2	4.2	...	...	6.1	6.1	5.8	...	...
EXPORTS										
Total-billion dollars	8.06	8.38	10.11	5.34	6.02	5.04	5.83	7.52	3.61	4.19
billion ECU	10.26	10.98	10.29	5.68	5.30	6.42	7.63	7.66	3.84	3.68
	(Percentage shares)									
Developed area	52.7	54.2	54.7	...	...	74.7	77.5	81.2	...	...
Developing area	36.0	35.6	35.5	...	...	22.1	19.1	16.2	...	...
Members	11.5	12.3	12.9	...	...	4.6	4.3	4.2	...	...
Non-members	24.5	23.3	22.6	...	...	17.5	14.8	12.0	...	...
China	0.3	0.4	0.2	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Eastern trading area	10.5	9.3	9.0	...	...	3.1	3.3	2.6	...	...

Note: The data for January-June are not strictly comparable with the annual data. They refer to SITC Rev.2 divisions 65 and 84. 1987 has been estimated from partial data.

	TEXTILES					CLOTHING				
	1984	1985	1986	January-June 1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1986	January-June 1987
IMPORTS										
Total-billion dollars	4.09	4.45	5.32	2.64	2.90	13.11	14.75	17.21	7.87	9.78
Developed area	48.6	49.6	48.8	49.7	46.5	12.7	14.1	13.3	12.6	10.7
Developing area	42.3	41.9	42.0	41.1	44.1	79.7	78.8	75.8	77.7	75.5
Members	33.1	31.2	31.0	30.3	32.6	58.9	58.2	55.2	56.7	55.7
Non-members	9.2	10.7	11.0	10.7	11.5	20.8	20.6	20.6	20.9	19.8
China	8.8	8.3	9.0	9.0	8.9	7.2	6.8	10.5	9.4	13.5
Eastern trading area	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
					(Percentage shares)					
EXPORTS										
Total-billion dollars	2.23	2.21	2.41	1.20	1.33	0.72	0.61	0.74	0.36	0.44
Developed area	53.8	49.5	52.9	52.3	54.7	22.6	19.0	19.4	18.9	21.7
Developing area	43.9	43.6	44.1	44.0	42.7	71.2	81.0	80.5	81.0	78.1
Members	16.9	18.6	19.2	19.2	19.1	23.7	29.6	30.0	30.4	31.9
Non-members	27.0	25.0	24.9	24.8	23.6	47.5	51.4	50.6	50.7	46.2
China	2.1	6.4	2.6	3.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern trading area	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

APPENDIX TABLE 5 AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, JAPAN, 1984-1987

	TEXTILES				CLOTHING				
	1984	1985	1986	January-June 1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	January-June 1987
IMPORTS									
Total-billion dollars	1.61	1.61	1.74	0.84	1.12	1.60	1.72	2.45	0.87
billion yen	381.7	387.1	295.8	152.8	166.1	278.3	412.8	417.0	156.9
					(Percentage shares)				
Developed area	31.7	33.4	38.2	36.6	36.3	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.7
Developing area	42.5	42.3	35.8	37.6	37.8	60.6	57.1	61.2	53.6
Members	35.3	35.7	28.2	30.6	28.8	44.2	42.5	44.8	39.2
Non-members	7.2	6.6	7.6	7.0	8.9	16.4	14.5	16.3	14.4
China	25.5	24.0	25.4	25.4	25.3	22.6	26.1	22.1	29.6
Eastern trading area	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
EXPORTS									
Total-billion dollars	5.07	4.70	5.22	2.56	2.60	0.76	0.71	0.72	0.35
billion yen	1202.1	1122.8	880.7	462.7	387.1	179.3	169.4	121.2	96.7
					(Percentage shares)				
Developed area	27.8	28.2	31.1	31.2	29.9	78.2	78.0	81.8	83.0
Developing area	63.4	61.8	60.5	60.4	61.4	20.4	18.7	16.4	15.4
Members	34.1	34.7	36.2	35.4	39.4	10.0	10.3	9.6	8.8
Non-members	29.2	27.1	24.3	25.0	22.1	10.5	8.4	6.7	6.6
China	4.7	6.0	5.4	5.1	6.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8
Eastern trading area	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.3	2.4	0.9	2.6	1.0	0.9

	TEXTILES				CLOTHING					
	1984	1985	1986	January-June 1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	January-June 1986	1987
IMPORTS										
Total-billion dollars	1.51	1.57	1.74	0.90	0.95	1.20	1.20	1.43	0.68	0.77
billion can. dollars	1.96	2.14	2.41	1.25	1.27	1.56	1.63	1.99	0.94	1.03
Developed area	77.6	76.4	73.1	73.2	69.0	21.9	25.6	26.3	25.3	22.9
Developing area	17.1	18.5	21.8	22.0	24.5	67.8	64.7	63.8	64.9	64.2
Members	14.4	15.6	17.7	18.4	20.5	50.7	48.8	47.4	48.8	49.9
Non-members	2.7	3.0	4.0	3.6	4.0	17.2	15.9	16.4	16.1	14.2
China	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.4	4.9	5.0	8.5	8.7	8.8	11.9
Eastern trading area	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1
(Percentage shares)										
EXPORTS										
Total-billion dollars	0.31	0.32	0.39	0.19	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.05	0.06
billion can. dollars	0.40	0.43	0.54	0.27	0.30	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.08	0.08
Developed area	81.1	84.0	84.3	85.5	84.0	92.0	93.3	92.6	92.1	91.7
Developing area	17.2	14.9	14.6	13.9	14.3	7.6	6.6	7.1	7.9	8.0
Members	7.6	6.3	5.9	5.7	6.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Non-members	9.6	8.6	8.7	8.1	7.7	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.7
China	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Eastern trading area	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
(Percentage shares)										

APPENDIX TABLE 7 AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, AUSTRIA, 1984-1987

	TEXTILES				CLOTHING										
	1984		1985		1986		1987		1986		1987				
	January	June	January	June	January	June	January	June	January	June	January	June			
IMPORTS															
Total-billion dollars	0.85	0.86	1.18	0.58	0.69	0.78	0.80	1.17	0.51	0.67	15.53	16.51	17.84	8.15	8.61
billion schillings	17.02	17.77	17.88	9.34	8.86	15.53	16.51	17.84	8.15	8.61					
Developed area	85.5	87.5	88.5	88.3	87.4	83.9	85.6	85.6	85.9	83.1					
Developing area	10.6	9.2	8.1	8.3	9.0	14.7	13.0	13.0	12.7	15.2					
Members	8.1	7.1	5.9	6.3	6.9	14.2	12.5	12.5	12.2	14.7					
Non-members	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6					
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9					
Eastern trading area	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8					
					(Percentage shares)										
EXPORTS															
Total-billion dollars	0.83	0.99	1.19	0.59	0.72	0.48	0.53	0.75	0.32	0.39	9.59	10.93	11.43	5.21	5.03
billion schillings	16.53	18.35	18.05	9.50	9.18	9.59	10.93	11.43	5.21	5.03					
Developed area	76.8	79.6	84.0	83.6	85.9	93.1	92.2	94.8	93.5	96.2					
Developing area	13.0	11.7	8.5	8.7	6.8	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.4					
Members	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3					
Non-members	10.0	9.1	6.0	6.3	4.9	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.1					
China	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Eastern trading area	9.9	8.7	7.5	7.7	7.2	4.1	5.3	3.4	4.3	2.4					

APPENDIX TABLE 8 AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, FINLAND, 1984-1987

	TEXTILES					CLOTHING					
	1984	1985	1986	January-June 1986	January-June 1987	1984	1985	1986	1986	January-June 1986	January-June 1987
IMPORTS											
Total-billion dollars	0.43	0.47	0.61	0.29	0.36	0.19	0.24	0.35	0.15	0.23	
billion markkaa	2.60	2.93	3.06	1.54	1.60	1.16	1.46	1.76	0.75	1.05	
Developed area	36.5	86.1	88.5	89.1	87.4	73.3	74.6	73.5	74.2	69.7	
Developing area	9.1	8.5	6.1	6.1	6.3	16.6	14.7	15.1	16.2	19.3	
Members	8.7	8.3	5.8	5.9	6.0	16.3	14.5	14.8	15.8	19.0	
Non-members	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	
China	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.8	3.7	4.4	3.5	4.2	
Eastern trading area	3.8	4.9	4.5	4.0	5.3	6.3	7.0	7.1	6.1	6.8	
EXPORTS											
Total-billion dollars	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	
billion markkaa	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	
Developed area	81.1	81.0	80.4	79.2	87.9	64.0	61.7	60.8	56.1	60.8	
Developing area	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Members	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Non-members	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
China	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Eastern trading area	16.5	15.7	16.4	17.7	8.5	35.8	38.1	39.1	43.7	39.1	

(Percentage shares)

(Percentage shares)

APPENDIX TABLE 9 AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, NORWAY, 1984-1987

	TEXTILES					CLOTHING															
	1984		1985		1986		1987		1984		1985		1986		1987						
	Total-billion dollars	billion kroner	Total-billion dollars	billion kroner	Total-billion dollars	billion kroner	Total-billion dollars	billion kroner	Total-billion dollars	billion kroner	Total-billion dollars	billion kroner	Total-billion dollars	billion kroner	Total-billion dollars	billion kroner					
Imports	0.32	2.64	0.35	2.96	0.48	3.55	0.24	1.76	0.26	1.76	0.60	4.85	0.68	5.75	1.02	7.53	0.45	3.33	0.51	3.53	
Developed area	90.5		90.6		89.9		90.3		89.6		85.6		86.7		86.3		87.1		84.7		84.7
Developing area	5.6		6.0		6.6		6.4		6.5		12.6		11.7		11.9		11.7		13.9		13.9
Members	4.7		5.1		5.6		5.6		5.7		12.4		11.4		11.5		11.3		13.5		13.5
Non-members	0.8		0.9		1.0		0.9		0.8		0.2		0.3		0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4
China	1.6		1.4		1.5		1.3		1.8		0.9		0.8		1.0		0.6		0.7		0.7
Eastern trading area	2.3		2.1		2.1		1.9		2.1		0.9		0.8		0.8		0.6		0.6		0.6
Exports	0.07	0.58	0.08	0.67	0.11	0.78	0.05	0.38	0.06	0.41	0.04	0.32	0.04	0.37	0.05	0.38	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.17	
Developed area	95.3		96.8		94.7		95.3		95.2		95.8		96.7		97.5		96.9		96.3		96.3
Developing area	3.3		2.7		4.6		4.2		4.4		2.3		2.0		1.9		2.9		2.0		2.0
Members	1.0		1.1		1.3		1.4		1.6		0.6		0.7		0.7		0.9		0.4		0.4
Non-members	2.3		1.6		3.4		2.9		2.8		1.7		1.2		1.2		2.0		1.5		1.5
China	0.0		0.2		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Eastern trading area	1.3		0.3		0.7		0.5		0.4		1.9		1.4		0.6		0.2		1.7		1.7

APPENDIX TABLE 10 AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, SWEDEN, 1984-1987

	TEXTILES					CLOTHING										
	1984		1985		1986		1987		1984		1985		1986		1987	
	January-June		January-June		January-June		January-June		January-June		January-June		January-June		January-June	
IMPORTS																
Total-billion dollars	0.66	0.69	0.86	0.42	0.52	0.92	1.06	1.41	0.63	0.82	0.92	1.06	1.41	0.63	0.82	
billion kroner	5.47	5.95	6.10	3.05	3.32	7.61	9.09	10.05	4.59	5.23	7.61	9.09	10.05	4.59	5.23	
Developed area	85.7	84.7	84.7	86.0	83.9	67.5	70.6	70.8	72.5	70.2	67.5	70.6	70.8	72.5	70.2	
Developing area	11.3	10.5	10.7	9.4	11.5	30.4	27.3	26.2	25.2	25.7	30.4	27.3	26.2	25.2	25.7	
Members	9.6	8.8	8.6	8.0	9.1	29.1	25.9	24.7	23.6	24.5	29.1	25.9	24.7	23.6	24.5	
Non-members	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	
China	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.3	3.0	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.3	3.0	
Eastern trading area	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	
					(Percentage shares)											
EXPORTS																
Total-billion dollars	0.34	0.36	0.46	0.23	0.27	0.20	0.23	0.29	0.13	0.16	0.20	0.23	0.29	0.13	0.16	
billion kroner	2.77	3.12	3.27	1.71	1.75	1.68	1.93	2.05	0.98	1.02	1.68	1.93	2.05	0.98	1.02	
Developed area	89.2	90.1	90.9	90.4	91.8	99.2	99.2	99.1	98.9	99.3	99.2	99.2	99.1	98.9	99.3	
Developing area	8.6	7.5	6.9	7.4	5.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	
Members	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Non-members	4.8	3.7	3.2	3.5	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Eastern trading area	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
					(Percentage shares)											

APPENDIX TABLE 11 AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, SWITZERLAND, 1984-1987

	TEXTILES				CLOTHING					
	1984	1985	1986	January-June 1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	January-June 1986	1987
IMPORTS										
Total-billion dollars	0.86	0.90	1.21	0.59	0.70	1.29	1.32	1.90	0.83	1.13
billion francs	2.02	2.19	2.15	1.12	1.06	3.02	3.20	3.38	1.57	1.71
Developed area	85.9	86.3	86.3	87.5	86.3	78.3	79.4	80.5	79.4	78.3
Developing area	12.1	11.6	12.0	10.7	11.8	20.3	18.6	17.5	18.7	19.1
Members	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.4	18.8	17.3	16.1	17.4	17.6
Non-members	3.9	4.0	4.4	3.5	4.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
China	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.9
Eastern trading area	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
					(Percentage shares)					
EXPORTS										
Total-billion dollars	1.30	1.37	1.80	0.89	1.02	0.26	0.27	0.38	0.16	0.19
billion francs	3.05	3.33	3.21	1.68	1.55	0.60	0.66	0.68	0.30	0.29
Developed area	87.9	87.7	90.4	89.6	92.2	93.1	93.4	95.6	95.4	94.9
Developing area	10.7	10.6	8.4	9.1	6.5	5.7	5.6	3.7	3.9	4.1
Members	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.5
Non-members	7.9	7.8	5.8	6.3	4.1	3.9	4.0	2.7	2.9	2.6
China	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern trading area	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0

CLOTHING

TEXTILES

1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987

EXPORTS a

	1984	1985	1986	1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1986	1987
Total-billion dollars	1.05	0.94	1.32	0.57	0.95	5.58	5.42	6.26	2.83	3.59	43.65	42.38	48.88	22.13	27.96	93.3	94.0	95.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
billion HK\$	8.21	7.36	10.34	4.48	7.41	43.65	42.38	48.88	22.13	27.96	93.3	94.0	95.0	...	...	91.3	92.3	93.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed area	42.8	41.6	33.5	...	...	93.3	94.0	95.0	...	...	91.3	92.3	93.6	...	...	26.9	23.9	27.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Members	29.7	30.9	25.4	...	...	26.9	23.9	27.9	...	...	52.4	56.6	53.2	...	...	4.7	3.7	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EC	10.3	10.0	9.0	...	...	1.3	0.9	0.7	...	...	3.4	2.8	2.0	...	...	1.1	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	14.9	14.7	11.5	...	...	0.9	1.2	0.7	...	...	0.9	1.2	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developing area	33.9	32.1	33.7	...	...	1.1	1.1	1.5	...	...	0.9	1.2	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Members	28.6	26.3	27.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-members	5.4	5.8	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	22.9	25.9	32.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern trading area	0.4	0.4	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Percentage shares)

(Percentage shares)

IMPORTS b

	1984	1985	1986	1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1986	1987
Total-billion dollars	3.65	3.67	4.70	2.50	3.51	1.39	1.58	2.36	1.05	1.54	10.88	12.36	18.43	8.16	12.03
billion HK\$	28.57	28.72	36.70	19.49	27.39	10.88	12.36	18.43	8.16	12.03	12.8	13.3	9.5	...	...
Developed area	28.8	28.4	25.2	...	...	6.8	6.8	6.1	...	...	3.8	3.5	3.0	...	...
Developing area	34.5	39.8	38.9	...	...	2.9	3.3	3.1	...	...	80.4	79.9	84.3	...	...
Members	14.3	14.7	14.2	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-members	20.2	25.1	24.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	36.7	31.7	35.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern trading area	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Domestic exports. Re-exports were as follows: 1984 - 1.42 billion dollars, 1985 - 1.71, 1986 - 2.13; Clothing - 1984 - 0.72, 1985 - 0.91, 1986 - 1.61

b Includes imports for re-export

Note: The product composition of the data January-June is not comparable to the annual data. Textiles and clothing refer to Sitr Rev.2. divisions 65 and 84, and come from Census and Statistics department Hong Kong Trade Statistics.

APPENDIX TABLE 13 AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1984-1987

	TEXTILES				CLOTHING					
	1984	1985	1986	January-June 1986	1986	1985	1984	1986	January-June 1986	1987
EXPORTS										
Total-billion dollars	2.38	2.34	2.99	1.28	3.71	3.75	4.56	2.39	3.31	
billion won	1916.0	2039.8	2634.5	1448.5	2991.9	3260.9	4017.5	2692.3	3935.5	
				(Percentage shares)						
Developed area	40.3	41.7	38.3	...	90.1	87.4	92.1	...	...
Members	37.2	38.9	34.9	...	88.9	86.5	91.2	...	...
EC	6.8	7.6	8.1	...	15.9	14.4	17.5	...	...
United States	14.0	15.4	14.6	...	50.0	49.5	46.0	...	...
Japan	12.2	10.8	7.2	...	15.2	15.1	20.1	...	...
Developing area	52.1	52.3	55.9	...	8.6	8.4	6.3	...	...
Members	27.5	28.9	30.0	...	1.4	1.7	1.1	...	...
Non-members	24.6	23.4	25.8	...	7.2	6.7	5.2	...	...
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Eastern trading area	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unspecified	7.7	6.1	5.8	...	1.2	4.2	1.6	...	...
IMPORTS										
Total-billion dollars	0.54	0.55	0.81	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.02	...	...
billion won	437.3	475.5	708.3	421.3	10.2	11.9	15.3	...	...
Developed area	79.2	75.6	69.1	...	90.4	88.6	90.9	...	...
Developing area	15.1	15.6	16.6	...	6.3	5.5	5.4	...	...
Members	6.4	7.1	9.7	...	4.3	4.0	2.9	...	...
Non-members	8.7	8.5	6.9	...	2.1	1.5	2.5	...	...
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Eastern trading area	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unspecified	5.7	8.7	14.3	...	3.2	5.8	3.7	...	...

Note: The product coverage of the data January-June is not strictly comparable to the annual data. Textiles refer to yarns and fabrics and clothing to Sitc Rev.2 division 84, and the source is Bank of Korea, Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

APPENDIX TABLE 14 AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, SINGAPORE, 1984-1987

	TEXTILES				CLOTHING					
	1984	1985	1986	January-June 1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	January-June 1987	
EXPORTS										
Total-billion dollars	0.35	0.33	0.41	0.19	0.25	0.55	0.53	0.67	0.30	
billion SING\$	0.75	0.74	0.89	0.43	0.54	1.17	1.18	1.47	0.65	
				(Percentage shares)						
Developed area	11.4	9.2	15.6	15.6	15.8	86.5	88.8	90.7	90.1	
Members	8.2	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.0	86.2	88.6	90.5	90.0	
EC	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	15.7	11.1	13.4	9.9	
United States	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	63.5	71.1	69.6	72.6	
Non-members	3.3	2.4	9.0	8.6	9.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Developing area	83.3	84.1	82.5	81.8	82.7	13.4	10.9	9.1	9.7	
Members	51.7	54.0	58.2	57.3	59.1	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.2	
Non-members	31.6	30.1	24.3	24.4	23.7	9.0	7.6	6.1	6.5	
China	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Eastern trading area	5.2	6.6	1.7	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	
IMPORTS										
Total-billion dollars	0.89	0.81	0.99	0.46	0.56	0.31	0.29	0.35	0.16	
billion SING\$	1.89	1.79	2.16	1.00	1.20	0.65	0.64	0.77	0.35	
				(Percentage shares)						
Developed area	35.6	33.4	28.1	29.6	26.8	22.6	17.6	14.8	16.1	
Developing area	53.9	55.3	59.4	57.7	60.5	71.5	76.1	82.0	80.6	
Members	36.6	36.0	36.2	35.1	34.9	60.6	65.0	70.1	69.7	
Non-members	17.3	19.2	23.2	22.6	25.6	10.9	11.2	11.8	11.0	
China	9.9	10.8	12.0	12.1	12.0	5.7	5.8	3.2	3.1	
Eastern trading area	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	

APPENDIX TABLE 16 EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES AND COTTON CLOTHING
BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
1984-1986

	COTTON TEXTILES			COTTON CLOTHING		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
Total	2.31	2.38	2.94	3.34	3.36	4.83
billion dollars	2.92	3.12	2.99	4.24	4.40	4.91
billion ECU						
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	26.5	28.3	33.6	8.3	8.3	8.4
Developing area	60.3	58.3	52.8	81.5	81.2	81.3
Members	52.0	50.2	45.7	66.5	65.2	64.3
Brazil	8.8	7.6	5.5	0.9	1.0	0.8
Colombia	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Egypt	4.7	4.2	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
India	5.6	4.4	4.0	7.0	7.0	6.0
Mexico	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	4.2	5.5	5.4	1.0	1.2	1.4
Peru	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Turkey	14.3	13.3	12.3	9.8	10.4	12.4
Non-members	8.3	8.1	7.2	15.0	16.0	17.0
China	8.1	8.4	8.4	4.0	4.9	5.3
Eastern trading area	4.2	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.3

APPENDIX TABLE 17 UNITED STATES
IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES AND COTTON CLOTHING
BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
1984-1986

	COTTON TEXTILES			COTTON CLOTHING		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
Total	1.35	1.39	1.65	4.36	4.84	5.74
billions dollars						
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	23.2	26.8	26.7	13.2	14.3	13.1
Developing area	61.8	58.2	55.6	79.0	79.0	76.7
Members	49.7	45.2	43.3	66.8	64.9	61.7
Brazil	6.7	6.1	5.7	1.5	1.3	1.2
Colombia	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Egypt	2.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
India	5.2	5.7	4.2	6.1	5.2	4.7
Mexico	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.7
Pakistan	5.9	4.8	3.8	1.2	1.2	1.3
Peru	3.1	2.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Turkey	1.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	1.8	2.3
Non-members	12.1	13.0	12.3	12.1	14.1	15.0
China	14.8	14.8	17.6	7.5	6.5	10.1
Eastern trading area	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2

APPENDIX TABLE 18 JAPAN
IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES AND COTTON CLOTHING
BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
1984-1986

	COTTON TEXTILES			COTTON CLOTHING		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
Total						
billion dollars	2.31	2.38	2.94	3.34	3.36	4.83
billion yen	190.1	177.5	120.4	101.94	134.27	142.81
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	7.4	7.5	10.3	12.8	9.6	9.3
Developing area	52.5	53.4	46.0	44.8	46.4	58.1
Members	49.3	51.2	44.2	37.2	39.1	47.8
Brazil	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	3.0	2.4	1.3	4.8	5.8	3.2
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	17.9	27.3	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-members	3.2	2.2	1.8	7.6	7.2	10.3
China	39.8	38.7	42.9	42.4	44.0	32.5
Eastern trading area	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0