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

Report by the Secretariat

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INTRODUCTION

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 1988. More detailed trade data from which this report draws are contained in COM/TEX/W/209.
2. As is explained in more detail in the Explanatory Notes, much of the available statistical information of relevance to each Section of this report suffers from serious shortcomings. These relate to both 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, the data on consumer expenditure on clothing are limited to a few countries. They refer to consumer expenditure at the retail level and therefore include, apart from the basic value of clothing items produced by the domestic or foreign industry, the value of various services such as transport, warehousing, wholesale and retail trade. In addition, the reliability of data expressed in real terms is crucially linked to that of the price indices used to deflate the current values.
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 current values. Data in this form are obviously inadequate for a thorough analysis of trade developments between different countries and groups of countries. Moreover, the general practice of presenting value data in US dollars has introduced significant "valuation effects" into the data for a number of trading countries. (See, for example, annual rates of growth in textiles and clothing expressed in terms of dollars and national currencies in Tables 4, 6 and 7).
6. However, the statistical difficulties associated with progressing from current values to deflated values, or volume figures are so acute that the value data remain the only relatively reliable and comparable trade statistics on trade in textiles and clothing. Nevertheless, the Secretariat has made use of the price or unit value data for textiles and clothing currently available from national publications to make rough estimates of volume changes in imports and exports of textiles and clothing wherever possible. In this respect, it is worth noting that unit value data for the internal and external trade of the EC have become available since the last Secretariat report, which has resulted in an improvement in the country coverage of the volume estimates. (See Eurostat, EC External Trade Indices, Luxembourg, 1988.)

7. Serious statistical problems make quantitative assessments of the relationships between volume developments in consumption, production, employment and trade in textiles and clothing very difficult.

8. For reasons of statistical convenience, membership in the MFA has been treated as constant throughout, according to the membership on 30 September 1988 (see Explanatory Notes for a list of the members as of that date).

I. DEMAND

9. In 1987, the major feature of clothing demand¹ in developed countries was the disparity in growth rates between the EC and the United States (Table 1). The average annual rate of growth of real consumer expenditure in the United States has tended to be higher than in the EC, especially in the 1980s. However, in 1987, the rise in consumer expenditure on clothing in the United States was only about half that of the EC.

TABLE 1 - CONSUMER EXPENDITURE ON ALL GOODS AND SERVICES AND ON CLOTHING (a)
SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1985-1987

(Annual percentage rate of change in volume)

	All goods and services			Clothing (a)		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
EC	2½	4	3½	1½	2½	4
United States	4½	4	2½	3½	7	2
Canada	5	4	4½	6½	5½	2½
Japan	2½	3	4	1½	1	...
Austria	2	1½	2½	-1½	-1½	...
Finland	3	4	...	9	4½	...
Norway	10½	6	...	12½	6	...
Sweden	3	4½	4	6	6	...
Switzerland	1½	3	2½	1	2½	...
Hong Kong	4	9½	...	3½	21½	...
Korea, Rep. of	5	6½	7	-½	4	11
Singapore	-1	4½	8½	-4½	15½	14½
Thailand	3	...	...	5	...	...

a Including footwear.

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

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.

10. For the last three years, consumer expenditure on clothing in the EC¹ has been expanding at a steadily increasing rate. The estimated rise in 1987 was the strongest since 1979. On the other hand, the growth in consumer expenditure on clothing in the United States in 1987 was the smallest since 1982.

11. Differences in volume growth between the United States and the EC were partly reflected in differences in price behaviour. In the United States, the rise in clothing prices (as measured by the implicit deflator) in 1987, was about the same rate (4½ per cent) as prices for all goods and services. In contrast, price increases in earlier years were, on average, half as fast as the rise in prices of all goods and services. Moreover, the rise in 1987 was the sharpest since 1974.

12. In contrast, the rise in clothing prices in the EC last year slowed down to around 3 per cent, compared to an average annual rate of around 9 per cent between 1973 and 1986. The 1987 rise was half the 1986 increase.

13. Data for Japan for 1987 are not available. However, it is worth noting the acceleration in the growth in expenditure on all goods and services in 1987.

14. Available data on clothing demand in developing economies indicate a very strong expansion of demand in 1986 (Hong Kong and Singapore) and 1987 (the Republic of Korea and Singapore).

15. During the first half of 1988, real consumer expenditure on clothing in the United States was down 1 per cent over the corresponding period in 1987. In Canada as well, real consumer expenditure on clothing during the first half of 1988 was lower (by nearly 2 per cent) than the corresponding period in 1987. 1988 data for the other members are not yet available.

II. PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

PRODUCTION

16. Table 2 summarizes recent developments in the textile and clothing industries in selected members of the MFA. Appendix Table 1 contains data for as many MFA members as possible, as well as available data for the first two quarters of 1988.

¹Based on data for the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom. These member states together accounted for 82 per cent of EC consumer expenditure on clothing in 1980. The increase in consumer expenditure on clothing in 1987 ranged from 1½ per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany to 7 per cent in the United Kingdom.

TABLE 2. - PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES AND CLOTHING IN SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA
1985-1987

(Annual percentage rate of change in volume)

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
EC	2	2½	1	1	2½	-5½
United States	-1	8	4	-2	2½	3½
Canada	½	3½	7	½	4	6½
Japan	-1½	-6½	-1	½	-2½	-½
Austria	2	0	-5	-1½	1	-2½
Finland	-3½	-7	2	3	-3	-8
Norway	5½	1	-5½	1½	-4	-12½
Sweden	2	-2	4½	-5	-5½	-5½
Switzerland	3½	2½	-2½	-1½	3	-8½
Hong Kong	4	25½	13½	-7½	19	13
India a	19	-5½	11	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	0	17½	8	2	12	20
Singapore	-28½	½	14½	-5	15	18

a Textiles includes clothing.

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

17. In 1987, a slowdown or decline in output growth in major developed member producers was in contrast to generally strong growth in textile output in major developing member producers.

18. In the United States, the slowdown in output growth in 1987 followed the strong recovery in 1986. In the EC, the 1 per cent rise in textile production in 1987 was one of the weakest since 1983. (Only Italy, the United Kingdom, Greece and Spain reported increases in output). The level of production in Japan declined for the third consecutive year.

19. The 1987 growth in output in the textile industries in the other developed members in 1987 varied, ranging from a 7 per cent increase in Canada to a 5½ per cent decline in Norway.

20. The 1987 output growth recorded by Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea was roughly half the exceptional 1986 performance that followed the 1985 setback. Nevertheless, the 1987 output growth in these two economies was one of the strongest in recent years. In Singapore, despite a reversal in 1986 and 1987 of five years of declining textile production, the level of output was two-thirds lower than in 1973.

21. Available data for the first half of 1988 indicate a slowdown in textile output in most of the member countries for which information is available.

22. In the United States, textile output at the end of last June was around 3 percentage points below the 1987 peak (in August). Canadian textile output also declined in the first half of 1988. Japanese textile output is reported to have stagnated.

23. In Western Europe, textile output in the EC has stagnated after an initial rise last January. Of the other developed members in Western Europe, only in Austria and Switzerland was the level of output for January-June 1988 above the corresponding period in 1987.

24. Textile output in the Republic of Korea also stagnated during the first half 1988. In Singapore, however, production was around 10 per cent higher than the corresponding period in 1987.

Clothing

25. Among the developed members, declining output levels in all members in Western Europe and Japan in 1987 contrasted to an expansion of output in North America.

26. The decline in clothing output in the EC last year followed three years of rising output culminating in the relatively strong upswing in 1986 (output declined in all the member states except the United Kingdom). Finland, Norway and Switzerland recorded large declines in output. In Sweden, output has been falling by more than 5 per cent per annum for the last three years. Japan's clothing output declined in 1987, although at a much reduced rate compared to 1986. The growth in clothing production in Canada and the United States was stronger in 1987 than in the year before.

27. Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea and Singapore, recorded another year of high growth in clothing production. Output growth in the past two years in the Republic of Korea was the strongest since 1981 and, in Singapore, since 1978. Similarly, output growth in Hong Kong in 1986 and 1987 was by far the strongest since the compilation of the production index began in 1981.

28. Data for the first half of 1988 show that the level of clothing output in the United States virtually stagnated. In Japan and Canada, after a strong first quarter, output declined. Output levels in the other developed members for which data are available were generally lower than the corresponding period of 1987. In the Republic of Korea, production slowed down in the second quarter, and in Singapore, production was marginally higher than in the first half of 1987.

EMPLOYMENT

29. The most up-to-date data on employment in selected members are summarized in Table 3. Appendix Table 2 includes all members for which recent data are available, including the first two quarters of 1988. The paucity of the data severely restricts anything but the most cursory description of recent developments in employment, particularly in the case of clothing.

TABLE 3. - EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING IN SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA
1985-1987

(Annual percentage rate of change)

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
EC (10)	-½	-4	-4	-3½	...	...
United States	-5	½	3½	-5½	-3½	-½
Canada	-3	3	...	2½	4	...
Japan	-3	-3½	-2	2½	3½	-½
Austria	-1½	-2½	-7½	-1½	-2½	-3
Finland	-7½	-2	...	-4	-7½	...
Norway	1	...	...	-½	...	...
Sweden	-2	7	-5½	-1	-7	2½
Switzerland	0	-½	-3	-1½	-2	-2
Hong Kong	-1½	2	5	-2	1½	-1
Singapore	-30½	-3	8½	-3½	6½	9½

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

Source: Appendix Table 2.

30. In 1987, continuing contraction in textile employment in the EC, Japan, Austria, Sweden and Switzerland contrasted to expansion in textile employment in the United States.

31. The 1987 expansion in employment in the textile industries of Hong Kong and Singapore reflected the recent boom. In the case of Singapore, this reversed seven consecutive years of marked contraction. Despite the expansion, the level of Singapore's textile employment in 1987 was one-fifth lower than in 1973, reflecting the fact that the proportional decline in textile employment was larger in Singapore than in any other of the members of the MFA shown in Appendix Table 2.

32. In the United States, the slowdown in the decline in clothing employment in 1987 would appear to be in line with production developments. The resumption of high production growth in Singapore for the past two years also appeared to be the key factor behind the large gains in clothing employment.

III. TRADE¹(A) First half of 1988

33. The rates of growth of trade in textiles and clothing, for selected members of the MFA, during the first half of 1988 are shown in Table 4. The figures are expressed as the percentage change of January-June 1988 over the corresponding period in 1987, and of January-June 1987 over the corresponding period in 1986.

34. Significant gaps in the statistics preclude more than a tentative overview of developments so far in 1988. For example, in some member countries, notably the EC and Austria, administrative changes associated with the introduction of the Harmonised System at the beginning of the year have led to significant delays in the processing of trade data. Moreover, for those members of the MFA which have already changed over to the Harmonised System, the data for January-June 1988 are not strictly comparable in terms of product coverage to data for January-June 1987. This is the case for Canada, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Textiles

35. With the exception of Japan, the growth in the value of imports (expressed in units of national currencies) into the member countries shown in Table 4 slowed down in the first half of 1988 compared to the first half of 1987. In the United States, Finland, Norway and the Republic of Korea, import growth in national currencies was negative. The growth in the yen value of imports into Japan in the first half of 1988 was almost double that of the first half of 1987.

36. In the United States, the decline in the value of imports, coupled with the increase in import prices implied a decline in the volume of imports in the order of 12 per cent in the first half of 1988 compared to the corresponding period in 1987.

37. There was also a general slowdown in the value growth of textile exports in the first half of 1988 - with the exception of Canada and the United States. Exports from the United States continued to expand rapidly, with the 1988 increase double that of 1987. In terms of national currencies, export growth from Japan, Finland, Sweden and Hong Kong was negative.

38. The decline in the growth in export values during the first half of 1988 in Japan and Hong Kong was also apparent in volume terms. Japan's export volume was an estimated 15 per cent below the 1987 level; the volume of exports from Hong Kong declined 7 per cent. The volume increase in exports from the United States in the first half of 1988 approached 17 per cent, compared to around 10 per cent in the first six months of 1987.

¹The section on trade excludes trade among the member states of the European Communities. In 1987 intra-trade in both textiles and clothing accounted for around 65 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, 1987 - 1988.

(Percentage change over the corresponding period in the preceding year)

	TEXTILES				CLOTHING			
	Dollars		National currencies		Dollars		National currencies	
	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988
IMPORTS								
EC	26	...	22	...	26	...	36	...
United States	10	-5	10	-5	24	-7	24	-7
Japan	32	36	9	16	68	49	38	27
Canada	6	8	2	1	14	12	9	5
Austria	19	...	-5	...	33	...	6	...
Finland	21	-6	4	-15	61	17	39	6
Norway	7	7	0	-2	14	0	6	-8
Sweden	24	12	9	5	30	17	14	9
Switzerland	14	10	-9	1	36	10	9	1
Hong Kong	12	7	12	7	48	11	47	11
Korea, Rep. of	69	7	60	-4	-33	...	-37	...
Singapore	23	21	20	14	38	26	35	19
China	0	...	16	...	36	...	58	...
EXPORTS								
EC	11	...	-4	...	18	...	27	...
United States	11	22	11	22	25	36	25	36
Japan	1	-2	-16	-16	-14	-11	-29	-24
Canada	18	34	13	26	17	...	13	...
Austria	22	...	-3	...	21	...	-3	...
Finland	16	-2	0	-11	7	-7	-8	-16
Norway	15	10	7	1	18	12	10	2
Sweden	16	1	2	-5	18	0	4	-7
Switzerland	15	11	-8	2	21	15	-3	6
Hong Kong	65	-1	65	-1	27	0	27	0
Korea, Rep. of	27	19	20	6	33	15	26	3
Singapore	27	26	24	19	49	30	46	22
China	40	...	63	...	31	...	53	...

Note: Some percentage changes between 1988 and 1987 are calculated from data that are not strictly comparable to the product definitions adopted in this report.

Sources: UN Comtrade Data Base, national statistics.

Clothing

39. The growth in the value of clothing imports into the developed members for which data are available decelerated in the first half of 1988. In the United States and Norway, import growth was negative.

40. The decline in imports into the United States was more pronounced in volume terms - at an estimated 13 per cent. In Canada, volume growth was also negative, down 9 per cent. In contrast, the volume data indicate a continuation of the import boom in Japan, although at a reduced rate (28 per cent) compared to the 53 per cent increase in the first half of 1987.

41. The fall-off in import demand in some developed markets, in particular the United States, contributed to the slowdown in the growth in the value of clothing exports from Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea and Singapore. Exports from Hong Kong were an estimated 4 per cent below the first half of 1987 in volume terms.

42. As with textiles, the value growth in exports from the United States continued to accelerate in the first half of 1988, in marked contrast to the export performances of most other MFA members for which data are available.

(B) 1987

(i) Trade by main areas

Textiles

43. In 1987, the dollar value of world textile exports (excluding EC intra-trade) grew by an estimated 18 per cent, around the same rate as the previous year. As Table 5 suggests, textile exports from the developing areas and China were the most rapidly growing flows. The developed countries were the most rapidly expanding import market.

Clothing

44. The growth in world clothing exports (excluding EC intra-trade), accelerated to an estimated 29 per cent in 1987, making clothing the fastest growing of the major product groups in world merchandise trade. In value terms this product group is now substantially more important than textiles (Table 5).

45. The growth in clothing exports from the developing areas (32 per cent) was ten percentage points higher than 1986 and contrasted to a slowdown in the rate of growth of exports from other areas. As with textiles, imports of clothing into the developed countries expanded more rapidly than other areas. They now account for 82 per cent of world clothing imports.

TABLE 5. - AREA DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD TRADE IN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING, 1985-1987

	Textiles			Clothing		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
Exports						
World ^a (billion dollars)	41.0	48.6	57.6	39.6	49.8	64.2
	(Percentage shares)					
World ^a	100	100	100	100	100	100
Developed countries ^a	52	51	48	29	29	27
Developing areas	34	35	37	56	55	56
China	8	9	10	5	6	6
Eastern Europe and the USSR	6	5	4	10	11	11
Imports						
World ^a	100	100	100	100	100	100
Developed countries ^a	49	50	52	79	80	82
Developing areas	37	36	35	12	11	11
China	4	3	3	0	0	0
Eastern Europe and the USSR	10	10	10	9	9	8

^aExcluding intra-EC trade.

Sources: GATT, International Trade; UNSO, Comtrade data base; national statistics.

(ii) Trade by main countries

46. This section draws on the data contained in Tables 6-9, Appendix Tables 3-15, and COM.TEX/W/209. The volume estimates have been derived by dividing the annual rates of change in the value of imports and exports shown in Tables 6 and 7 by the rates of change in the corresponding prices or unit values shown in Tables 8 and 9. Trade data for the other members of the MFA are given in Table 1 of COM.TEX/W/209.

TABLE 6. - TRADE IN TEXTILES OF SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1985-87

(Annual percentage rate of change)

	Dollars			National currencies		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
Imports						
EC	5	32	29	7	3	6
United States	9	20	11	9	20	11
Japan	0	8	44	1	-24	23
Canada	4	11	12	9	13	7
Austria	1	36	21	4	1	0
Finland	10	27	19	12	5	3
Norway	7	38	12	12	20	2
Sweden	5	23	23	9	3	10
Switzerland	4	34	15	9	-2	-4
Hong Kong	0	28	35	1	28	35
Korea, Rep. of	1	47	54	9	49	44
Singapore	-9	22	33	-5	21	29
China	76	2	13	119	19	22
Exports						
EC	4	21	15	7	-6	-2
United States	-1	9	13	-1	9	13
Japan	-7	11	1	-7	-22	-13
Canada	2	24	20	8	26	14
Austria	8	33	19	11	-2	-2
Finland	-5	24	10	-2	2	-5
Norway	11	34	13	17	16	3
Sweden	9	26	17	13	5	4
Switzerland	5	32	12	9	-4	-7
Hong Kong	-10	41	46	-10	41	46
Korea, Rep. of	-1	27	26	6	29	18
Singapore	-4	22	49	-1	21	44
China	-7	30	37	18	53	46

Sources: UN Comtrade Data Base, national statistics.

TABLE 7. - TRADE IN CLOTHING OF SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1985-87
(Annual percentage rate of change)

	Dollars			National currencies		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
Imports						
EC	0	46	41	3	14	20
United States	13	17	17	13	17	17
Japan	8	42	62	9	1	38
Canada	0	20	14	5	22	9
Austria	3	46	31	6	8	9
Finland	22	47	53	26	20	32
Norway	13	51	13	18	31	3
Sweden	16	33	31	20	11	16
Switzerland	2	44	30	6	5	7
Hong Kong	14	50	31	14	49	31
Korea, Rep. of	8	27	-6	17	29	-13
Singapore	-5	21	41	-2	20	36
China	275	-7	21	368	9	30
Exports						
EC	16	29	17	19	0	-1
United States	-16	21	31	-16	21	31
Japan	-6	1	-9	-6	-28	-22
Canada	5	12	29	11	14	23
Austria	11	41	19	14	5	-1
Finland	3	28	2	6	5	-12
Norway	12	19	12	17	3	2
Sweden	11	27	20	15	6	6
Switzerland	6	41	14	9	4	-5
Hong Kong	-3	16	24	-3	15	24
Korea, Rep. of	1	22	32	9	23	23
Singapore	-3	26	48	0	25	43
China	-18	42	28	4	68	36

Sources: UN Comtrade Data Base, national statistics.

TABLE 8. - PRICES(P) OR UNIT VALUES(UV) FOR TEXTILE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1985-1987

(Annual percentage rate of change)

	Dollars			National currencies		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
Imports						
EC (uv)	2	16	11	5	-10	-5
United States (p)	0	6	7	0	6	7
Canada (p)	-8	1	4	-3	3	-1
Finland (p)	1	26	16	4	3	0
Norway (uv)	5	24	12	10	7	2
Switzerland (uv)	3	33	16	7	-2	-4
Hong Kong (uv)	-4	3	4	-4	3	4
Exports						
EC (uv)	3	27	16	7	-1	-1
United States (p)	...	2	2	...	2	2
Japan (uv)	-5	15	9	-5	-19	-7
Finland (p)	1	23	16	4	1	1
Norway (uv)	3	24	16	8	7	6
Switzerland (uv)	0	34	13	5	-2	-6
Hong Kong (uv)	-3	0	5	-3	0	5

Note: Unit value and price indices are not comparable. Unit values reflect changes in price, quality and product mixes. Prices refer to the actual prices of a sample of commodities. The indices from which the above table has been calculated are not always comparable as regards product definitions. Moreover, the product coverage of the indices is usually broader than the product aggregates used in this report.

Sources: National statistics.

TABLE 9. - PRICES(P) OR UNIT VALUES(UV) FOR CLOTHING IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA, 1985-1987

(Annual percentage rate of change)

	Dollars			National currencies		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
Imports						
EC (uv)	1	14	16	5	-11	-1
United States (p)	0	1	8	0	1	8
Japan (uv)	-4	7	19	-3	-25	2
Canada (p)	-15	4	12	-10	6	7
Finland (p)	4	25	16	7	2	1
Norway (uv)	7	24	13	12	7	3
Switzerland (uv)	-1	26	15	4	-8	-5
Exports						
EC (uv)	1	25	16	5	-3	-1
Japan (uv)	-1	15	16	-1	-19	-1
Finland (p)	4	24	18	8	1	2
Norway (uv)	-11	33	16	-6	15	5
Switzerland (uv)	-6	33	17	-2	-3	-3
Hong Kong (uv)	1	3	7	1	3	7

Note: See Table 8.

Sources: National statistics.

European Communities

Textiles

47. In 1986 and 1987, a combination of an expansion in the ECU value of textile imports and a decline in unit values resulted in a rise in import volume in excess of 10 per cent per annum.

48. The decline in the ECU value of exports reflected a marginal decline in unit values, and a fall-off in export volume. The decline in export volume slowed down to 1 per cent in 1987 from around 5 per cent in 1986.

49. Following a 4 per cent increase in the share of the developing areas (principally the developing members) in the value of extra-EC imports in 1987, they replaced once again the developed countries as principal textile suppliers. Within the group, the growth in imports from 10 of the 26 developing member suppliers was below average in 1987. They were, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Peru, Romania, Thailand and Yugoslavia.

Clothing

50. Buoyant demand, coupled with the relative strength of currencies in the main member markets contributed to another strong rise in the ECU value of clothing imports in 1987. At the same time, import unit values declined, implying a volume increase in the order of 21 per cent - slightly less than the estimated 28 per cent rise in 1986. The volume growth for 1986 and 1987 was by far the strongest during the 1980s.

51. Reflecting the loss of EC competitiveness on external markets, the ECU value of clothing exports stagnated in 1986 and 1987, in contrast to the rapid expansion of earlier years. Estimated volume growth slowed down from 13 per cent in 1985 to 3 per cent in 1986, and zero in 1987.

52. The developing members as a group and China were the main beneficiaries in the 1987 expansion in EC clothing imports to \$15.5 billion. They accounted for just over 60 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, of EC imports in 1987.

53. The share of 17 of the 26 developing members in EC clothing imports expanded. The exceptions were Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Macau, the Republic of Korea, Romania and Yugoslavia.

54. Clothing exports were concentrated even more on other developed country markets, with those markets accounting for 82½ per cent of total EC exports in 1987. Sales to the United States accounted for 18 per cent of total exports in 1987, down from the previous peak of 22 per cent in 1985.

United States

Textiles

55. There was a slowdown in the growth in the value of textile imports last year. The slowdown in the growth in the dollar value, coupled with a 7 per cent rise in import prices, indicates a marked deceleration in the

growth in the volume of imports, from 13 per cent in 1986 to 4 per cent in 1987.

56. The dollar's depreciation helped to boost textile exports, which posted another year of strong expansion in value. With only a small rise in export prices recorded in 1987, the largest part of the value increase stemmed from volume growth - up an estimated 11 per cent, 4 percentage points more than in 1986.

57. There was another decline in the share of the developed countries in the United States import market in 1987. Developing areas are now the principal suppliers among the main areas, accounting for 46 per cent of total imports.

58. Exports to the other developed countries were the fastest growing among trade flows to the main areas in 1987. They account for 54 per cent of total United States exports.

Clothing

59. In 1987, the growth in the value of clothing imports into the United States was marginally higher than in the previous year. However, with a marked increase in import prices after two years of stagnation, volume growth slowed down. The 1987 increase is estimated at 8 per cent, half as fast as 1986.

60. The value of clothing exports continued to expand strongly in 1987. Although export prices are not available, the 2 per cent rise in domestic (producer) prices for clothing in 1987 was markedly smaller than the 30 per cent rise in export value, suggesting a large jump in the volume of exports.

61. The developing members increased their share of the US\$20 billion clothing import market in 1987. The counterpart decline occurred in the import share of the developed countries. Each of the developing members' shares of total United States imports increased, with two exceptions - Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea.

Japan

Textiles

62. The decline in the yen value of exports in 1987 was the fourth in four years. Reflecting the large real effective appreciation of the yen, export volume fell by around 6 per cent, after having declined by 4 per cent in 1986.

63. Further declines in sales to the United States and the Middle East were counterbalanced by expansion on the EC market and strong import demand from the booming textile and clothing industries in Hong Kong. By 1987, the EC accounted for almost the same proportion of Japan's exports as the United States (12 per cent), while Hong Kong remained Japan's principal customer, purchasing 18 per cent of total exports.

64. On the import side, virtually all developing members, with the notable exception of the Republic of Korea, benefited from the boom in Japanese imports in 1987. Pakistan became the second most important supplier after China.

Clothing

65. In terms of dollars and national currencies, the 1987 increase in the value of Japanese clothing imports was the steepest among the developed members. Given the small rise in yen unit values, most of that increase can be attributed to a further sharp rise in the volume of imports (around 35 per cent).

66. Imports remained concentrated among four suppliers (the Republic of Korea, China, Taiwan and the EC), which together accounted for 90 per cent of Japan's total clothing imports in 1987. Among the twenty developing members supplying the Japanese market, eleven expanded their share of total imports, including the Republic of Korea.

67. Clothing exports were even less able to withstand the yen's appreciation than textile exports. The decline in the volume of clothing exports accelerated to 21 per cent, following an 11 per cent decline in 1986.

Canada

Textiles

68. Growth in the value (in Canadian dollars) of trade in textiles decelerated in 1987. Import price developments indicate that in volume terms, the growth in textile imports decelerated to 8 per cent in 1987, from 10 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively, in 1986 and 1985.

69. There was a further contraction in the share of the developed countries (mainly the EC) in total imports, and an expansion in the share of the developing members of the MFA and China.

Clothing

70. The growth in the value of clothing imports in 1987 slowed down considerably from the marked increase in 1986. After two consecutive years of volume growth in clothing imports of the order of 15 per cent per annum, the 1987 rise slowed down to 2 per cent.

71. Imports from the developing members and China were the most rapidly expanding among the main areas of supply. Purchases from all but three of the 25 developing members supplying the Canadian import market in 1987 increased more rapidly than total imports. The three exceptions were India, Peru and Thailand.

Other developed members - Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland

Textiles

72. The growth in the value of textile trade generally slowed down in 1987, whether measured in dollars or in national currencies. The one exception was textile imports into Sweden. The growth in textile imports

was more rapid than the growth in textile exports which, in Austria, Finland and Switzerland, was negative.

73. Volume estimates can be made for Finland, Norway and Switzerland only. In Norway and Switzerland, import volumes stagnated or declined in 1987, while in Finland import volume rose 3 per cent. Export volume declined in all three countries in 1987. The decline ranged from 1 per cent in Switzerland to 6 per cent in Finland.

74. In 1987, the proportion of textile imports supplied by the developed countries (mainly the EC) declined in all five countries, although they remained by far the major suppliers with between 82 to 89 per cent of the total imports of the five.

75. Textile exports were even further concentrated on other developed country markets, principally the EC. The share of the EC market in total exports ranged from 49 per cent in Sweden to 82 per cent in Finland.

Clothing

76. Except for Norway, the growth in the value (expressed in national currencies) of clothing imports into the five countries accelerated in 1987.

77. There was a fall-off in the value of clothing exported from Austria, Finland and Switzerland. Exports from Norway and Sweden increased at around the same rate as 1986.

78. Volume estimates are available for Finland, Norway and Switzerland. In Finland and Switzerland, import prices or unit values either rose marginally, or declined in 1987, implying volume increases in the order of 30 and 13 per cent respectively. In Finland, this was double the rate of 1986, while in Switzerland it was around the same rate as the previous year. The volume of imports into Norway stagnated in 1987, after a 22 per cent jump in 1986.

79. Imports supplied by the developed countries lost ground on all five markets. The developing members as a group saw their share in the total imports of the five countries combined rise to just over 18 per cent in 1987. Their share of individual import markets ranged from 14 per cent in Norway to 25½ per cent in Sweden. Within the group, the share of eighteen of the twenty-six developing members in the five countries' combined imports expanded. The exceptions were Argentina, the Dominican Republic, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Romania and Yugoslavia. There was another significant expansion in the share of China in these countries' total clothing imports in 1987.

Hong Kong

Textiles

80. The value of domestic exports and imports (including imports for re-export) continued to increase strongly in 1987. With only small rises recorded in import and export unit values, most of the increase in value stemmed from volume growth. The increase in volume can be estimated at

around 40 per cent per annum in 1986 and 1987, for textile exports, and 24 per cent in 1986, accelerating to 30 per cent in 1987 for textile imports.

81. Most of the growth in exports was concentrated on the developing areas (principally Latin America and Asia) and China. Almost half the increase in the value of imports can be attributed to the expansion in shipments from China.

Clothing

82. Export performance was strong, with the rise in export values exceeding the increase in 1986. Although unit values also accelerated in 1987, by far the largest part of the value increase can be explained by the growth in export volume. The 1987 rise was of the order of 16 per cent, following a 12 per cent rise in 1986.

83. For the second consecutive year, sales to the EC expanded faster than those to the United States.

Republic of Korea

Textiles

84. There was another marked expansion in the won value of textile exports and imports in 1987, although the rate of increase was slower than in 1986. There was a further shift in the area distribution of exports and imports towards the developing areas in 1987. They now account for 58 per cent of the Republic of Korea's total exports and 24 per cent of total imports.

Clothing

85. Exports grew strongly in value terms again in 1987. As in 1986, exports to Japan and the EC rose more rapidly than sales to the United States.

Singapore

Textiles

86. 1987 was another year of strong import growth in Singapore, reflecting a buoyant domestic textile and clothing sector. Most of the growth in the value of imports came from purchases from other developing areas, which now supply 63 per cent of total imports. The expansion in the value of exports was even more pronounced than for imports in 1987, and included a large increase in shipments to the USSR.

Clothing

87. The value of clothing exports grew at nearly double the 1986 rate and posted the strongest gain among the members of the MFA shown in Table 7. The strong 1987 export performance reflected marked growth in sales to the EC with its share of total exports expanding almost ten percentage points to 23 per cent.

ChinaTextiles

88. Growth of around 20 per cent in the rimimbi value of imports, and another year of marked export expansion characterized China's textile trade in 1987. Developments in Hong Kong continued to have an important impact on China's textile trade. The colony's booming textile and clothing sector, and its role as an entrepôt boosted Hong Kong's share of China's total exports and imports to 48 and 53 per cent respectively.

Clothing

89. The growth in clothing exports were also strong in value terms in 1987, although the rate of increase was much below the record growth in 1986. The relative importance of the United States, China's principal market, declined compared to other main markets, including Hong Kong, the EC and Japan.

(iii) Trade in cotton textiles and clothing¹

90. This section briefly describes recent developments in the trade of the cotton producing developing member exporters.² Given the limited availability of up-to-date data for these countries, their exports are examined on the basis of import data for the developed members of the MFA.

91. Summary data for the EC, the United States and Japan are shown in Appendix Tables 16 to 18. More detailed data are found in COM.TEX/W/209.

92. Imports into the developed members as a group from Egypt, Pakistan, Brazil, Colombia and Peru have largely concentrated on cotton textiles. In contrast, the value of cotton clothing imports into the developed members from Turkey, India and Mexico was more than double the value of cotton textile imports in 1987. In Turkey, cotton clothing has been more important than textiles since 1984. In Mexico, this has been the case since 1979, and in India from before 1978 (the first year for which the data are available).

Textiles

93. In 1987, the aggregate share of the eight countries in EC cotton textile imports increased to 37 per cent, mainly on the strength of a marked rise in imports from India (275 per cent). There was also faster than average growth in imports from Egypt and Mexico, whereas the share of Brazil, Colombia, Pakistan, Peru and Turkey in total EC imports declined.

¹For a description of the statistical limitations of the data for cotton textiles and cotton clothing, see COM.TEX/W/156, page 37.

²Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru and Turkey.

94. There was also an expansion of these exporting countries' aggregate share of total cotton textile imports into the United States in 1987. The 4 percentage point gain to 26 per cent came mainly from a big jump in shipments from Egypt and India. With the exception of Pakistan and Peru, the import share of the other developing cotton producing exporting members expanded.

95. In Japan, there was a further strong increase in imports of cotton textiles from Pakistan in 1987. Pakistan, with 30 per cent of total Japanese imports, became the second largest supplier after China.

Clothing

96. The eight developing cotton producers as a group accounted for 25½ per cent of EC clothing imports in 1987, up from 21 per cent in 1986. The import shares of all members of the group, with the exception of Brazil, expanded. Turkey and India are by far the largest suppliers within the group, and in terms of all suppliers of cotton clothing, ranked second and third behind Hong Kong in 1987.

97. The aggregate share of the eight countries in total United States' imports rose to 13½ per cent in 1987, reflecting above average growth in imports from each of the developing cotton producing exporting members.

(iv) Trade in wool textiles and clothing

98. In response to a request for information on trade in wool products, the Secretariat has included in COM.TEX/W/209 tables on trade in wool tops, yarn and woven fabrics of all members of the MFA for which data are available. However, 1987 data for a number of countries is available only by using the import statistics of the developed members. Therefore, imports of wool textiles and clothing into the developed members by countries and areas of origin are also included in COM.TEX/W/209. It should be noted, however, that due to the limitations of the product classification on which Secretariat data are based, the country and product coverage of the wool textiles and clothing aggregates is not exhaustive (see the Explanatory Notes).

99. Thirteen of the 26 developing members of the MFA are wool producers. They are Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Turkey, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

100. Argentina, Uruguay and Peru are net exporters of wool. In 1986 they accounted for about 45 per cent of the developing areas' wool exports. The other wool producers are either net importers or, in the case of Pakistan and Brazil, they export surplus non-apparel wool and import apparel-type wool.

101. Wool textiles account for a significant part of the total textile exports of Argentina, Uruguay and Peru. In 1986, over 90 per cent of textile products exported from Uruguay were wool based. In Argentina, wool textiles accounted for 45 per cent of total textile exports in 1986. In Peru, the equivalent figure for 1984 (the latest available year) was 28 per cent. Similar data for clothing are not available.

102. These three countries' textiles and clothing trade is mainly concentrated on textiles. Textiles accounted for 94 per cent of Argentina's combined textile and clothing exports in 1986. The equivalent figures for Uruguay (1986) and Peru (1984) were 75 and 87 per cent respectively.

103. On the combined import market of the developed members, Argentina, Peru and Uruguay ranked 9th, 7th and 3rd respectively among the developing member suppliers of wool textiles in 1987 (see COM.TEX/W/209). On the clothing side, wool-processing rather than wool-growing developing members tend to predominate. Uruguay, Peru and Argentina were ranked 6th, 21st and 23rd respectively in 1987.

104. Summary data on imports of wool textiles and clothing into the EC, the United States and Japan from the main areas and from the main wool-producing exporting developing members of the MFA are shown in Appendix Tables 19 to 21.

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 NOTESDEFINITIONSProduction and Employment

Textile industry - ISIC¹ major group 321. 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, and the manufacture of textiles n.e.s.

Clothing industry - ISIC¹ major group 322. The manufacture of wearing apparel except footwear.

With regard to fibre coverage, the above definitions include all textile fibres, and, in the case of clothing, leather, rubber and fur. Exceptions to the above definitions are noted in the relevant tables

Trade

Textiles - SITC Rev.1² division 65. Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products. Excluding yarns and fabrics other than cotton, wool and man-made fibres; bags and sacks of textile materials; floor coverings of vegetable plaiting materials.

Clothing - SITC Rev.1 division 84. Excluding clothing of leather, rubber and fur.

Cotton textiles - SITC Rev.2.³ Yarns, fabrics and made-up articles of cotton (including blends).

¹United Nations, International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Rev. 2, 1968.

²United Nations, Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, Series M, No. 34.

³Op.cit., Series M, No. 34/Rev. 2.

Cotton clothing - SITC Rev.2. Undergarments and outergarments of cotton (including blends).

Wool textiles - SITC Rev.2. Tops, yarn, fabrics, rugs, blankets and carpets of wool (including blends).

Wool clothing - SITC Rev.2 - Woven outergarments, knitted under and outergarments of wool (including blends).

It should be noted that the product coverage of the data is not exhaustive due to the lack of details in the product classification on which the trade data are based. The above definitions of textiles and clothing should not be considered as an expression of an opinion by the Secretariat regarding the products covered by the MFA.

Valuation of exports is f.o.b.; imports are valued c.i.f., with the exception of Canada, Czechoslovakia and Poland, for which imports are expressed in f.o.b. values.

Data for the EC exclude intra-trade. The aggregate has been derived from the addition of individual member States' data which are not strictly comparable with regard to definitions of trade (special or general), and of countries of origin (provenance) and destination.

Countries and Area Definitions

Developed area

MFA Members

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

Non-members

Iceland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Developing area

MFA Members

Turkey, Yugoslavia, Romania, Egypt Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Macau, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.

Non-members

Algeria, Mauritius, Morocco, Tunisia, Africa n.e.s.; Cyprus, Middle East, n.e.s.; Asia n.e.s.; Malta, other Europe, n.e.s.; America n.e.s.; Oceania, n.e.s.

China

Eastern trading area

MFA Members

Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland.

Non-members

Bulgaria, Soviet Union, Albania, German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, North Korea and Viet-Nam.

Membership of the MFA (including China) is as of 30.9.88. For reasons of statistical convenience, MFA membership and the composition of the EC have been treated as constant throughout the report.

SOURCES

Production and employment data have been compiled from national statistical publications, UN Yearbooks of Industrial Statistics and, for some employment data, the Textile Committee's statistical reporting scheme. Where necessary, the indices have been converted by the Secretariat to a common base year (1973=100).

Trade data have been extracted from the UNSO Comtrade data base. The exception is Chinese statistics, which have been taken from "China's Customs Statistics" denominated in Rimimbi. The data have been converted to dollars by means of the UN trade conversion factors. Textiles and clothing refer to SITC Rev.2 divisions 65 and 84.

Most of the data for the first half of 1988 have been taken from national statistical publications. These data do not necessarily conform to the above definitions.

STATISTICAL LIMITATIONS

Production and Employment

Due to the different definitions and methods of data collection used at the national level, the degree of inter country comparability of the statistics is limited. The coverage of the data also differs between countries, and is rarely complete. For example, establishments or enterprises below a certain size, or those principally engaged in other activities, are not always included in industrial surveys. Experience has shown that comprehensive coverage is not necessarily achieved, even if all registered establishments are included. In addition, the employment data can be collected from establishments, from population surveys or from social insurance records and can therefore differ widely in coverage.

Trade

Most of the trade data are expressed in current values. Data expressed in this form are not ideal for analysis of developments in trade. However, the statistical difficulties in trying to progress from trade values to trade volumes are formidable. They can be summarized as follows:

First, the aggregation of quantities reported in national trade statistics is unsatisfactory as soon as the composition of the product category (in this case, "textiles" and "clothing"), or the quality of the products included therein, varies over time. Since variations of this kind are frequent in trade in textiles and clothing, no meaningful assessment can be made on the basis of quantity data such as tonnage or square metres.

Second, genuine quantum indices generally are not calculated for foreign trade. The available volume indices are usually derived from deflating current values by price or unit value indices. Price indices are usually based on a sample of commodities. If the sample is representative of the trade flow, these series provide the best basis for deriving volume changes. Unit value indices include, as well as price changes, changes in quality and product mix. In practice, unit value indices are more commonly available than price indices.

Third, analysis of trade flows in an MFA context requires an area breakdown. But, with the exception of the recently published EC external trade indices, which differentiate between intra and extra-trade, available price or unit value indices refer to total imports and exports. Given the difference in the composition and quality of textile and clothing products traded according to origin (or destination), the lack of area breakdowns in the available indices represents a serious weakness in the data.

The Secretariat has used available price or unit value indices to arrive at volume estimates where possible. It should be emphasised that they do no more than indicate changes in total imports and exports only. For a more detailed assessment of trade flows, the value data remain the only relatively reliable and comparable statistics on exports and imports in textiles and clothing.

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

		1985	1986	1987	1986				1987				1988	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
EC(12) a	Textiles	95	97	98	98	99	96	97	96	100	97	98	98	97
	Clothing b,c	90	92	87	95	91	89	88	91	86	84	84		
UNITED STATES a	Textiles	106	114	118	111	114	115	114	113	119	121	120	119	110
	Clothing b	113	116	121	117	115	115	117	119	130	122	122	122	122
JAPAN a	Textiles	84	78	77	81	81	79	77	76	75	77	77	77	76
	Clothing d	88	86	85	87	86	84	85	85	85	85	86	87	84
CANADA a	Textiles	134	139	149	140	140	139	136	143	146	149	155	153	151
	Clothing	116	121	129	118	121	124	119	127	131	132	126	129	127
AUSTRIA	Textiles	86	85	82	91	95	73	89	85	90	69	86	88	92
	Clothing	98	98	96	101	102	91	101	100	101	89	94	98	91
FINLAND	Textiles	91	85	86	88	93	72	86	89	90	74	93	93	
	Clothing	123	119	110	138	123	97	118	122	115	99	102	119	
NORWAY	Textiles	79	80	75	81	82	70	86	84	73	64	79	74	67
	Clothing	58	55	48	61	60	46	53	58	52	39	44	47	44
SWEDEN	Textiles	69	67	70	69	70	59	74	72	77	61	75	70	72
	Clothing	38	36	34	37	35	36	39	36	35	32	35	32	28
SWITZERLAND	Textiles	104	106	103	110	114	88	113	110	105	87	110	114	107
	Clothing	92	94	86	97	102	85	92	93	91	74	86	88	81
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Textiles	147	151											
	Clothing	146	149											
HUNGARY	Textiles	116	115	119										
	Clothing	113	103	103										
POLAND	Textiles	128	129											
	Clothing	163	173											
ARGENTINA	Textiles	65												
	Clothing	34												
BANGLADESH e	Textiles	101												
BRAZIL (1975=100)	Textiles	112	126	125										
	Clothing b,f	130	138	125										
HONG KONG (1981=100)	Textiles	120	150	170	101	147	175	177	141	172	190	178		
	Clothing	105	125	141	103	122	131	144	125	144	144	152		
INDIA	Textiles f,g	125	118	131	119	117	118	120	136	131	131	127		
INDONESIA (1975=100)	Textiles	121	125		127	126	118	128	146	143	123			
KOREA Rep.of a	Textiles	325	383	414					407	413	415	423	424	424
	Clothing	498	558	670					649	666	678	686	694	695
MALAYSIA	Textiles f,g	246												
MEXICO	Textiles g	132												
PERU	Textiles	119												
PAKISTAN e	Textiles h	46	43	40	45	45	37	41	41	43				
	Textiles i	115	128	156	133	132	133	151	172	168				
PHILIPPINES	Textiles	397												
	Clothing	728												
ROMANIA	Textiles	233	248											
	Clothing	330	355											
SINGAPORE	Textiles	28	29	33	26	28	29	32	27	32	37	36	30	35
	Clothing	106	122	144	96	114	133	144	132	140	138	165	132	145
URUGUAY	Textiles	137												
	Clothing f	122												
YUGOSLAVIA	Textiles	162	163											
	Clothing	164	164											

a Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted. b Includes made-ups. c Quarterly data exclude Portugal. d Includes made-ups and knitted articles. e Annual data are for fiscal year July-June. f Includes footwear. g Includes clothing. h Cotton cloth. i cotton yarn.

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT INDICES: TEXTILES AND CLOTHING: SELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MFA.
1973=100

		1985	1986	1987	1986				1987				1988		
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
EC(10) a b	Textiles	55	53	51											
	Clothing c	57													
UNITED STATES	Textiles	74	74	77	73	74	74	76	76	76	77	78	77	72	
	Clothing	77	74	74	75	74	73	74	73	74	73	75	73	78	
JAPAN d	Textiles	54	52	51	53	55	53	53	50	52	51	50	49	51	
	Clothing c	108	112	111	100	102	102	101	110	112	111	110	110	112	
CANADA	Textiles	73	75	78	73	74	76	77	76	79	79	80	77	80	
	Clothing	82	85	98	84	91	86	81	98	98	98	97	91	91	
AUSTRIA	Textiles	56	55	51	56	55	55	54					50	50	
	Clothing	72	70	68	70	70	70	69					66	64	
FINLAND	Textiles	54	53												
	Clothing	85	79												
NORWAY	Textiles	61													
	Clothing	40													
SWEDEN	Textiles	58	62	58	62	62	61	61	58	58	58	58			
	Clothing	42	39	40	40	39	39	39	40	41	40	41			
SWITZERLAND	Textiles	63	63	61	63	64	63	62	62	61	61	61	60	60	
	Clothing	49	48	47	48	48	47	47	47	47	47	46	46	46	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA a	Textiles	95													
	Clothing	88													
HUNGARY	Textiles	74	75		75	75	74	74	72	71	69	68	67		
	Clothing c	82	81		83	82	81	77	80	78	78	73	71		
POLAND	Textiles	76	75												
	Clothing	91	88												
HONG KONG	Textiles	68	70	73	67	71	70	70	72	75	74	72	69	71	
	Clothing	158	161	159	158	162	161	161	160	160	158	158	152	153	
KOREA, Rep. of	Textiles	134													
	Clothing	265													
MALAYSIA (PEN) (1982=100)	Textiles	78	80												
	Clothing	122	131												
MEXICO e	Textiles	96			95										
	Clothing														
ROMANIA	Textiles	138													
	Clothing	141													
SINGAPORE a	Textiles	19	19	20											
	Clothing	119	126	138											
YUGOSLAVIA	Textiles	146													
	Clothing	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. Medium and large-size establishments in selected textile branches.

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 textile questionnaires; national statistics.

APPENDIX TABLE 3. AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, 1985-1987

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
IMPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	6.01	7.91	10.19	7.48	10.93	15.42
billion ECU	7.84	8.06	8.54	9.76	11.13	13.34
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	44.2	46.6	42.8	11.4	10.7	9.5
Developing area	45.1	43.1	47.0	77.3	77.9	78.4
Members	34.8	31.5	35.2	59.7	59.5	60.4
Non-members	10.2	11.6	11.7	17.6	18.4	18.1
China	5.7	5.4	5.7	4.5	4.8	6.2
Eastern trading area	4.2	4.2	4.0	6.1	5.8	5.2
EXPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	8.38	10.12	11.63	5.82	7.53	8.80
billion ECU	10.98	10.31	10.06	7.63	7.67	7.62
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	54.2	54.7	55.3	77.5	81.1	82.4
Developing area	35.6	35.6	34.5	19.1	16.3	15.7
Members	12.4	13.0	14.1	4.3	4.3	4.6
Non-members	23.2	22.6	20.4	14.7	12.0	11.1
China	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern trading area	9.3	8.9	9.0	3.3	2.6	1.8

APPENDIX TABLE 4. AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, UNITED STATES, 1985-1987

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
IMPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	4.45	5.32	5.92	14.75	17.21	20.17
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	49.6	48.8	44.5	14.1	13.3	11.3
Developing area	41.9	42.0	46.1	78.8	75.8	77.9
Members	31.5	31.4	34.1	60.4	57.8	60.4
Non-members	10.4	10.6	12.1	18.4	18.0	17.6
China	8.3	9.0	8.8	6.8	10.5	10.4
Eastern trading area	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
EXPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	2.21	2.41	2.72	0.61	0.74	0.96
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	49.5	52.9	53.9	19.0	19.4	22.5
Developing area	43.6	44.1	43.8	81.0	80.5	77.3
Members	22.8	24.1	25.2	55.5	58.0	58.3
Non-members	20.8	20.0	18.6	25.5	22.5	19.0
China	6.4	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Eastern trading area	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1

APPENDIX TABLE 5. AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, JAPAN, 1985-1987

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
IMPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	1.61	1.74	2.50	1.72	2.45	3.96
billion yen	387.1	295.8	363.4	412.8	417.0	575.6
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	33.4	38.2	35.7	16.6	16.5	15.5
Developing area	42.3	35.8	38.6	57.1	61.2	64.0
Members	35.7	28.2	29.5	42.0	44.9	47.5
Non-members	6.6	7.6	9.2	14.5	16.3	16.5
China	24.0	25.4	25.0	26.1	22.1	20.4
Eastern trading area	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
EXPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	4.70	5.22	5.30	0.71	0.72	0.65
billion yen	1122.8	880.7	769.9	169.4	121.2	94.6
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	28.2	31.1	30.3	78.0	81.8	79.4
Developing area	61.8	60.5	61.0	18.7	16.4	18.7
Members	34.9	36.3	39.2	10.3	9.6	10.0
Non-members	26.9	24.2	21.8	8.4	6.7	8.6
China	6.0	5.4	6.1	0.7	0.9	1.0
Eastern trading area	3.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	1.0	1.0

APPENDIX TABLE 6. AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, CANADA, 1985-1987

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
IMPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	1.57	1.74	1.95	1.20	1.43	1.63
billion CAN\$	2.14	2.41	2.59	1.63	1.99	2.16
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	76.4	73.1	67.6	25.6	26.3	23.3
Developing area	18.5	21.8	25.7	64.7	63.8	63.8
Members	15.7	17.8	21.7	48.9	47.4	49.4
Non-members	2.9	4.0	4.0	15.9	16.3	14.4
China	3.6	3.8	5.3	8.5	8.7	11.6
Eastern trading area	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
EXPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	0.32	0.39	0.47	0.11	0.13	0.16
billion CAN\$	0.43	0.54	0.62	0.16	0.18	0.22
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	84.0	84.2	83.4	93.3	92.6	94.5
Developing area	14.9	14.6	15.0	6.6	7.1	5.4
Members	6.7	6.2	7.9	1.2	1.3	1.0
Non-members	8.2	8.4	7.1	5.4	5.8	4.4
China	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Eastern trading area	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1

APPENDIX TABLE 7. AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, AUSTRIA, 1985-1987

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
IMPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	0.86	1.18	1.42	0.80	1.17	1.54
billion schillings	17.77	17.88	17.92	16.51	17.84	19.41
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	87.5	88.5	86.5	85.6	85.6	82.2
Developing area	9.2	8.1	10.1	13.0	13.0	15.8
Members	7.1	5.9	7.5	12.5	12.5	15.3
Non-members	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
China	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.1
Eastern trading area	2.6	2.9	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.8
EXPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	0.89	1.19	1.41	0.53	0.75	0.90
billion schillings	18.35	18.05	17.76	10.93	11.43	11.32
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	79.6	84.0	85.6	92.2	94.8	96.1
Developing area	11.7	8.5	7.1	2.4	1.8	1.4
Members	2.6	2.5	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
Non-members	9.1	6.0	5.0	2.0	1.3	1.0
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern trading area	8.7	7.5	7.3	5.3	3.4	2.5

APPENDIX TABLE 8. AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, FINLAND, 1985-1987

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
IMPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	0.47	0.61	0.72	0.24	0.35	0.53
billion markkaa	2.93	3.06	3.16	1.46	1.76	2.33
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	86.1	88.5	86.6	74.6	73.5	68.2
Developing area	8.5	6.1	6.7	14.7	15.1	17.7
Members	8.3	5.8	6.3	14.5	14.8	17.5
Non-members	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
China	0.5	0.9	1.0	3.7	4.4	6.0
Eastern trading area	4.9	4.5	5.7	7.0	7.1	8.1
EXPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	0.14	0.18	0.20	0.48	0.62	0.63
billion markkaa	0.89	0.90	0.86	2.98	3.12	2.75
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	81.0	80.4	86.7	61.7	60.8	66.9
Developing area	3.1	3.1	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Members	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-members	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
China	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern trading area	15.7	16.4	9.6	38.1	39.1	33.0

APPENDIX TABLE 9. AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, NORWAY, 1985-1987

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
IMPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	0.35	0.48	0.54	0.67	1.02	1.15
billion kroner	2.96	3.55	3.63	5.75	7.53	7.79
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	90.6	89.9	88.9	86.7	86.3	83.6
Developing area	6.0	6.6	7.2	11.7	11.9	14.2
Members	5.1	5.6	6.2	11.4	11.5	13.8
Non-members	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
China	1.4	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.4
Eastern trading area	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
EXPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.04	0.05	0.06
billion kroner	0.67	0.78	0.80	0.37	0.38	0.39
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	96.8	94.7	95.8	96.7	97.5	97.0
Developing area	2.7	4.6	3.7	2.0	1.9	1.9
Members	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5
Non-members	1.6	3.4	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
China	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern trading area	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.1

APPENDIX TABLE 10. AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, SWEDEN, 1985-1987

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
IMPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	0.69	0.86	1.05	1.06	1.41	1.85
billion kroner	5.95	6.10	6.68	9.09	10.05	11.70
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	84.7	84.7	82.0	70.6	70.8	69.1
Developing area	10.5	10.7	12.9	27.3	26.2	26.7
Members	8.8	8.6	10.1	25.9	24.7	25.4
Non-members	1.7	2.1	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.3
China	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.0	1.9	3.2
Eastern trading area	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.0
EXPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	0.36	0.46	0.54	0.23	0.29	0.34
billion kroner	3.12	3.27	3.39	1.93	2.05	2.18
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	90.1	90.9	91.8	99.2	99.1	99.3
Developing area	7.5	6.9	6.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
Members	3.8	3.7	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Non-members	3.7	3.2	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern trading area	2.4	2.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.3

APPENDIX TABLE 11. AREA DISTRIBUTION (F TRADE, SWITZERLAND, 1985-1987

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
IMPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	0.90	1.21	1.39	1.32	1.90	2.46
billion francs	2.19	2.15	2.06	3.20	3.38	3.63
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	86.3	86.3	85.3	79.4	80.5	78.3
Developing area	11.6	12.0	12.9	18.6	17.5	18.7
Members	7.6	7.5	7.7	17.3	16.1	17.1
Non-members	4.0	4.4	5.2	1.2	1.4	1.6
China	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.2
Eastern trading area	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
EXPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	1.37	1.80	2.03	0.27	0.38	0.44
billion francs	3.33	3.21	2.99	0.66	0.68	0.65
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	87.7	90.4	92.0	93.4	95.6	95.8
Developing area	10.6	8.4	6.7	5.6	3.7	3.5
Members	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.5
Non-members	7.8	5.8	4.1	4.0	2.7	2.0
China	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern trading area	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7

APPENDIX TABLE 12. AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, HONG KONG, 1985-1987

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
EXPORTS a						
Total-billion dollars	0.94	1.32	1.94	5.42	6.26	7.78
billion HK\$	7.36	10.34	15.10	42.38	48.88	60.69
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	41.6	33.5	29.1	94.0	95.0	95.0
Members	30.9	25.4	22.0	92.3	93.6	93.9
EC	10.0	9.0	7.6	23.9	27.9	29.9
United States	14.7	11.5	9.9	56.6	53.2	50.7
Developing area	32.1	33.7	37.4	3.7	2.7	2.5
Members	26.6	28.0	31.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Non-members	5.5	5.8	6.5	2.8	2.0	1.8
China	25.9	32.3	33.1	1.1	1.5	2.1
Eastern trading area	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.4
IMPORTS b						
Total-billion dollars	3.67	4.70	6.37	1.58	2.36	3.10
billion HK\$	28.72	36.70	49.68	12.36	18.43	24.19
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	28.4	25.2	21.1	13.3	9.5	9.4
Developing area	39.8	38.9	39.2	6.8	6.1	5.1
Members	14.7	14.2	15.9	3.5	3.0	3.0
Non-members	25.1	24.6	23.3	3.3	3.1	2.2
China	31.7	35.8	39.5	79.9	84.3	85.3
Eastern trading area	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1

a Domestic exports. Re-exports were as follows: Textiles - 1985 - 1.71 billion dollars, 1986 - 2.13, 1987 - 3.04. Clothing - 1985 - 0.91, 1986 - 1.61, 1987 - 2.18.

b Includes imports for re-export.

APPENDIX TABLE 13. AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1985-1987

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
EXPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	2.34	2.99	3.77	3.75	4.56	6.01
billion won	2040	2634	3104	3261	4018	4940
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	41.7	38.3	38.2	87.4	92.1	93.2
Members	38.9	34.9	34.8	86.5	91.2	92.4
EC	7.6	8.1	8.4	14.4	17.5	18.4
United States	15.4	14.6	13.7	49.5	46.0	40.8
Japan	10.8	7.2	7.4	15.1	20.1	25.9
Developing area	52.3	55.9	57.6	8.4	6.3	6.0
Members	29.0	30.2	31.2	1.7	1.1	0.8
Non-members	23.3	25.7	26.4	6.7	5.2	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	6.1	5.8	4.2	4.2	1.6	0.8
IMPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	0.55	0.80	1.24	0.01	0.02	0.02
billion won	475	708	1017	12	15	13
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	75.6	69.1	58.6	88.6	90.9	90.5
Developing area	15.6	16.6	23.8	5.5	5.4	7.9
Members	7.1	9.7	13.5	4.0	2.9	5.6
Non-members	8.5	6.9	10.3	1.5	2.5	2.2
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	8.7	14.3	17.6	5.8	3.7	1.6

APPENDIX TABLE 14. AREA DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, SINGAPORE, 1985-1987

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
EXPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	0.33	0.41	0.61	0.53	0.67	1.00
billion SING\$	0.74	0.89	1.28	1.18	1.47	2.10
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	9.2	15.6	14.0	88.8	90.7	91.4
Members	6.8	6.5	6.0	88.6	90.5	91.1
EC	2.3	3.0	3.5	11.1	13.4	23.0
United States	1.8	1.6	1.1	71.1	69.6	60.9
Non-members	2.4	9.0	8.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Developing area	84.1	82.5	74.5	10.9	9.1	8.5
Members	54.0	58.2	54.0	3.3	3.0	2.5
Non-members	30.1	24.3	20.5	7.6	6.1	6.0
China	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern trading area	6.6	1.7	11.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
IMPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	0.81	0.99	1.32	0.29	0.35	0.50
billion SING\$	1.79	2.16	2.78	0.64	0.77	1.05
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	33.4	28.1	24.6	17.6	14.8	12.2
Developing area	55.3	59.4	62.8	76.1	82.0	84.5
Members	36.0	36.2	37.9	65.0	70.1	75.9
Non-members	19.2	23.2	24.9	11.2	11.8	8.6
China	10.8	12.0	11.7	5.8	3.2	3.2
Eastern trading area	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1

APPENDIX TABLE 15. TRADE WITH SELECTED COUNTRIES, CHINA, 1985-1987

	TEXTILES			CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
EXPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	3.26	4.24	5.80	2.07	2.94	3.76
billion RMBY	9.63	14.77	21.58	6.11	10.24	13.98
	(Percentage shares)					
EC	10.4	9.1	9.1	12.8	14.7	16.4
United States	9.0	8.9	7.2	27.8	29.3	22.8
Japan	11.8	9.7	10.8	18.1	13.6	14.9
Hong Kong	41.3	44.2	47.8	13.5	15.5	20.8
IMPORTS						
Total-billion dollars	1.60	1.63	1.85	0.015	0.014	0.017
billion RMBY	4.75	5.66	6.89	0.044	0.049	0.063
	(Percentage shares)					
EC	2.6	2.0	2.7	0.9	1.5	2.0
United States	10.3	6.0	3.1	1.3	2.1	1.5
Japan	19.1	20.5	18.6	12.9	24.3	8.2
Hong Kong	21.7	35.5	53.0	58.1	62.1	75.9

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

APPENDIX TABLE 16. EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES AND COTTON CLOTHING BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
1985-1987

	COTTON TEXTILES			COTTON CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
Total - billion dollars	2.38	2.95	3.96	3.36	4.83	7.21
billion ECU	3.12	3.00	3.43	4.40	4.91	6.24
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	28.3	33.6	29.7	8.3	8.4	7.2
Developing area	58.3	52.8	57.7	81.2	81.3	82.0
Members	50.2	45.7	50.4	65.2	64.3	65.3
Brazil	7.6	5.5	5.3	1.0	0.8	0.7
Colombia	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.9
Egypt	4.2	3.1	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.2
India	4.4	4.0	8.3	7.0	6.0	7.1
Mexico	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	5.5	5.4	4.8	1.2	1.4	1.6
Peru	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Turkey	13.3	12.3	12.0	10.4	12.4	14.7
Non-members	8.1	7.1	7.3	16.0	17.0	16.7
China	8.4	8.4	7.7	4.9	5.3	6.4
Eastern trading area	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.7

APPENDIX TABLE 17. UNITED STATES
IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES AND COTTON CLOTHING BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
1985-1987

	COTTON TEXTILES			COTTON CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
Total - billion dollars	1.39	1.65	2.07	4.84	5.74	7.46
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	26.8	26.7	23.7	14.3	13.1	10.7
Developing area	58.2	55.6	61.9	79.0	76.7	80.6
Members	45.5	43.5	48.6	67.6	65.2	69.0
Brazil	6.1	5.7	5.9	1.3	1.2	1.3
Colombia	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
Egypt	1.1	1.6	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
India	5.7	4.2	6.2	5.2	4.7	4.8
Mexico	0.4	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.3
Pakistan	4.8	3.8	3.6	1.2	1.3	1.6
Peru	2.3	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Turkey	1.7	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.3	2.4
Non-members	12.6	12.1	13.3	11.4	11.5	11.5
China	14.8	17.6	13.4	6.5	10.1	8.5
Eastern trading area	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2

APPENDIX TABLE 18. JAPAN
IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES AND COTTON CLOTHING BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
1985-1987

	COTTON TEXTILES			COTTON CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
Total - billion dollars	0.74	0.71	0.99	0.56	0.85	1.39
billion yen	177.5	120.4	144.5	134.9	144.3	202.2
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	7.5	10.3	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.9
Developing area	53.4	46.0	50.1	46.4	58.1	61.7
Members	51.2	44.2	47.8	39.1	47.8	51.0
Brazil	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	2.4	1.3	1.9	5.8	3.2	1.9
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	27.3	27.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Non-members	2.2	1.8	2.2	7.2	10.3	10.6
China	38.7	42.9	39.7	44.0	32.5	28.4
Eastern trading area	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1

APPENDIX TABLE 19. EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
IMPORTS OF WOOL TEXTILES AND WOOL CLOTHING BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
1985-1987

	WOOL TEXTILES			WOOL CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
Total- billion dollars	0.84	1.10	1.42	0.62	0.89	1.23
billion ECU	1.10	1.12	1.23	0.81	0.90	1.06
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	26.5	23.4	20.6	22.2	21.0	18.9
Developing area	62.2	66.0	67.5	61.3	63.8	66.1
Members	38.6	33.3	32.4	44.3	46.5	47.9
Argentina	1.97	1.25	0.63	0.00	0.02	0.04
Peru	1.35	1.01	0.90	0.05	0.04	0.08
Uruguay	4.15	4.04	4.79	0.06	0.08	0.11
Non-members	23.5	32.7	35.1	17.0	17.3	18.1
China	6.4	5.9	7.5	1.9	2.0	2.9
Eastern trading area	4.1	4.0	3.7	14.0	12.8	11.7

APPENDIX TABLE 20. UNITED STATES
IMPORTS OF WOOL TEXTILES AND WOOL CLOTHING BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
1985-1987

	WOOL TEXTILES			WOOL CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
Total-billion dollars	0.47	0.47	0.51	1.44	1.60	1.60
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	79.2	79.6	76.7	47.5	44.0	42.3
Developing area	15.7	16.1	18.0	46.6	46.8	49.2
Members	14.6	14.8	16.4	41.8	42.3	44.9
Argentina	0.55	0.49	0.16	0.07	0.11	0.16
Peru	0.37	0.58	0.67	0.23	0.19	0.17
Uruguay	1.26	1.30	1.28	2.78	2.19	2.10
Non-members	1.1	1.3	1.6	4.8	4.4	4.3
China	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.9	7.3	6.1
Eastern trading area	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.3

APPENDIX TABLE 21. JAPAN
IMPORTS OF WOOL TEXTILES AND WOOL CLOTHING BY AREAS AND SELECTED COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
1985-1987

	WOOL TEXTILES			WOOL CLOTHING		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
Total-billion dollars	0.39	0.38	0.64	0.34	0.48	0.79
billion yen	92.4	64.1	92.4	80.5	81.3	114.2
	(Percentage shares)					
Developed area	61.2	69.7	61.8	34.2	33.0	29.2
Developing area	31.7	20.9	26.0	50.7	51.0	51.3
Members	25.0	14.6	18.9	43.7	42.1	42.2
Argentina	3.25	1.49	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
Peru	2.11	2.31	2.12	0.07	0.06	0.06
Uruguay	2.24	0.96	0.96	0.11	0.05	0.04
Non-members	6.7	6.2	7.1	7.0	9.0	9.0
China	6.8	9.0	11.7	15.0	15.7	19.3
Eastern trading area	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2