

# **THE MULTIFIBER ARRANGEMENT, 1973 TO 1980**

**Report on Investigation No. 332-108  
Under Section 332 of the Tariff Act  
of 1930**

**Volume 1: Administration of the  
U.S. Textile and Apparel Trade  
Agreements Program, Current  
Status of Bilateral Agreements,  
Renewal of the MFA, U.S.  
Textile and Apparel Imports,  
U.S. Textile and Apparel  
Industries, and Textile  
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## Preface

The Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, known as the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA), is an international agreement which provides the basis for bilateral trade agreements among MFA signatory countries and attempts to control the world's textile trade. The current extension of the MFA will expire on December 31, 1981, and international negotiations concerning another extension or modification of the agreement are now taking place. Discussions concerning its extension and/or modification raise several issues relating to trade and market allocation which are of paramount importance to both developed and developing countries.

The U.S. International Trade Commission, as part of its ongoing responsibility to monitor and report on issues relating to international trade and tariff matters, has prepared this report with regard to textile trade under the current MFA. It is the second such report prepared by the Commission to assist Government and private parties in evaluating the operations of the MFA. 1/

This report reviews the U.S. experience with the MFA through 1980 and provides a broad overview of the issues, including administrative procedures utilized by the U.S. Government in implementing the MFA; the current status of bilateral agreements; possible renewal of the MFA; detailed data on U.S. textile and apparel imports under the MFA; analysis of the U.S. textile and apparel industries with particular emphasis on eight import-sensitive sectors; and an examination of the European Economic Community's textile trade under the MFA.

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1/ The first report was The History and Current Status of the Multifiber Arrangement, 1978.



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## Executive Summary

On April 29, 1980, the Commission, on its own motion, instituted an investigation under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332) on the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, known as the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA). The MFA provides the legal framework for a series of bilateral agreements among 50 participating countries with the objective of providing for the orderly development of international trade in textile products.

### Policy and administration of the U.S. textile and apparel trade agreements program

Responsibility for policy and administration of the U.S. textile and apparel trade agreements program rests with two interagency committees. Policy decisions are made by the Textiles Trade Policy Group, which is chaired by the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and Under Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, State, and Treasury. Representatives from these agencies also comprise the membership of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA), which directs the administration of the U.S. textile import program. Day-to-day monitoring operations are conducted by the Office of Textiles and Apparel, Department of Commerce, with assistance from the U.S. Customs Service. Overall monitoring of quotas is complex because provisions regarding flexibility, types of restraints, and periods covered vary considerably in the bilateral agreements.

New bilateral agreements are negotiated by teams from the various agencies under the overall direction of USTR. Negotiations to renew or modify existing agreements may also take place. In new agreements, restraint levels are sought that are as close as possible to the most recent trade levels for heavily impacted product categories.

When the United States decides that imports of a certain category are causing market disruption, consultations with the exporting country or countries are requested. The objective of the consultations is to establish limits on categories which previously had not been subject to specific restraints. If agreement cannot be reached as a result of the consultations, the exporting country is required to establish a limit based on procedures set forth in the agreement.

Agreements with Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan have recently been amended to provide greater control over and to reduce surges in imports from these sources. They are cooperating by providing reports on exports authorized to be shipped to the United States. Bilateral agreements contain provisions which give the exporting country a certain degree of flexibility to increase specific quotas. Adjustments of this type, initiated by the exporting country, are frequent.

Producers and labor unions, as well as importers, retailers, and their trade associations, have considerable access to and input into all the activities involved in administering the U.S. textile program. However, it is generally agreed by industry and Government officials that producer and labor interests have been more active in this endeavor than other groups.

#### Current status of bilateral agreements

In November 1980, the United States had bilateral agreements limiting textile imports from 22 sources, 20 of which were negotiated under the provisions of the MFA. During 1976-79, imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles into the United States from countries having bilateral agreements represented about four-fifths of total imports of such textiles. Agreements negotiated under the MFA and those negotiated with non-MFA signatories such as Taiwan and the People's Republic of China (China) exist pursuant to the provisions of section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956; their terms are similar to those under the MFA despite the fact that these two countries are not signatories to the MFA. While coverage of most of the agreements is quite comprehensive, some place specific import limits on only a few categories. China had specific controls on only 8 categories; the Dominican Republic, on 4 categories; Haiti, on 21 categories; Sri Lanka, on 7 categories; and Yugoslavia, on 2 categories. Brazil limits exports on cotton products only, although manmade-fiber products are subject to consultation. Japan's agreement is consultative only, although specific limits for some categories have resulted from consultations.

The agreements provide for limitations on about 5.0 billion square yards equivalent (SYE) <sup>1/</sup> of textiles, on either a specific or a consultation basis. The agreement limitations range from a low of 800,000 SYE in the agreement with Yugoslavia to 1.1 billion SYE in that with Hong Kong. Two of the agreements--with Taiwan and the Republic of Korea--have limitations equaling between half a billion and a billion SYE. Ten of the agreements limit exports to 100 million to 500 million SYE, while eight have limitations of less than 100 million SYE each.

#### Renewal of the MFA

The MFA became effective for 4 years on January 1, 1974, and was renewed for an additional 4 years through December 1981. By the end of 1981, participating countries must reach agreement with regard to a further renewal of the MFA (MFA III) and decide what modifications are to be made to its current provisions if there is not to be a lapse in MFA authority.

Negotiations over renewal opened in December 1980. Although official government positions have not been made public, initial statements indicate major differences concerning the extent to which the MFA should restrict the developing countries' access to the developed countries' markets. Spokesmen for producers and labor in the developed countries are urging modification of the MFA to allow more restrictive bilaterals that will reduce the growth of textile imports, particularly in what are considered "sensitive areas." They

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<sup>1/</sup> See definition in glossary at the end of vol.1.

contend that since textile and apparel consumption is growing slowly in the developed countries, any increases in imports would be at the expense of the home industries, resulting in a loss of jobs and sales. The less developed signatory countries, on the other hand, argue that since they supply only 38 percent of textile imports to developed MFA participants, they should not have to bear the entire burden of trade restraint. Consequently, they are seeking greater access to the developed countries' markets and elimination of certain aspects of the current MFA which they feel are unreasonably restrictive.

#### U.S. textile and apparel imports

On an overall basis, no clear up or down trend is discernible regarding the quantity of U.S. textile and apparel imports during 1973-79. However, apparel imports increased during the period, while fabric and yarn imports showed a general downtrend. Imports of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber products fluctuated between 3.8 billion and 5.7 billion SYE. Imports during 1980 will be about 5.0 billion SYE, somewhat below the 1978 level, and well below the record level of 6.2 billion SYE established in 1972. Imports from several important exporting countries were at record levels during 1980, despite new or tighter controls. For example, Korea and Taiwan are exporting at higher levels, although Hong Kong is not. Exports from Japan are down sharply. Meanwhile, China is exporting cotton textiles at record levels.

Total imports of cotton textiles during 1973-79 fluctuated between 1.3 billion and 2.2 billion SYE and were expected to exceed 2.0 billion for 1980. Imports of wool textiles ranged from 108.6 million to 143.9 million SYE and were expected to exceed 100 million for 1980. Imports of manmade-fiber textiles fluctuated between 2.5 and 3.4 billion equivalent square yards and were expected to reach 2.7 billion in 1980. In all three cases, 1980 imports were large but somewhat below record levels of prior years.

When the MFA was renewed in 1977, language was introduced that allowed developed importing countries to negotiate bilateral agreements more restrictive in terms of import growth than in the first 4 years of the MFA. In 1979, the United States, under the Carter administration, issued a policy paper concerning the administration's textile program which, among other things, pledged global import evaluation, greater control over import surges, and understandings with major suppliers regarding tighter controls for the remaining life of the bilateral agreements. Consequently, the United States reopened its bilateral agreements with Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan and added further restraints and it concluded a new bilateral agreement with China. These actions contributed to increased control over U.S. imports from major suppliers.

#### Analysis of U.S. textile and apparel industries

U.S. producers' shipments of all textiles and apparel rose from \$69 billion in 1976 to \$102 billion in 1979, representing an average annual increase of 14 percent. However, output increased by only about 2.5 percent annually during the period. Imports rose from \$4.9 billion in 1976 to \$7.2 billion in 1979, or by an average annual increase of 14 percent. Although

exports increased during the period, reaching \$3.8 billion in 1979, the textile trade deficit rose from \$2.6 billion in 1976 to \$4.4 billion in 1978 and stood at \$3.4 billion in 1979. Virtually all the deficit incurred during 1976-79 was accounted for by apparel; imports provided 21 percent of the available supply of apparel consumed domestically in 1979.

Analysis of eight trade- or import-sensitive sectors <sup>1/</sup> indicates that imports in seven categories either maintained or increased their market share during 1976-79. The only exception was broadwoven fabrics; import penetration in this slowly expanding market declined irregularly from 8.3 percent in 1976 to 7.3 percent in 1979, the lowest penetration of the eight sectors. In terms of quantity, however, imports of broadwoven fabrics are quite large, amounting to more than 1 billion square yards (\$838 million) in 1979. Imports accounted for a greater share of the growth in U.S. consumption of gloves, coats, trousers, and body-supporting garments than did U.S. producers' shipments during 1976-79. With the exception of men's trousers, the market share held by imports of these other apparel items during 1979 averaged more than 30 percent, with at least 40 percent shares for body-supporting garments and women's coats. Import penetration of 15 percent for men's trousers in 1979 was the lowest for the apparel items under consideration.

Imports maintained or increased their share of the sweater, shirt and blouse, and suit and sport coat markets during 1976-79 even though consumption of these items declined in the period. Import penetration was highest in the sweater category where it remained relatively unchanged during 1976-79 at about 52 percent. In the two largest apparel markets for imports--shirts and blouses--imports' share rose from 23 percent in 1976 to 31 percent in 1979 for men's and boys' shirts and remained relatively unchanged at about 41 percent annually for women's, girls' and infants' shirts and blouses.

Overall employment in textiles and apparel amounted to 2.13 million in 1976 and 2.17 million in 1979.

#### Textile trade of the European Economic Community

The external textile trade of the European Economic Community (EEC) is more than twice that of the United States and it is by far the largest participant in bilateral agreements affecting trade in textiles and clothing.

Because of the necessity to coordinate action among its independent member states and a traditional policy of encouraging trade with developing countries, the EEC moved more slowly than the United States to negotiate comprehensive bilateral agreements during the first 3 years of the MFA. The agreements finally concluded in late 1975 and early 1976 with 12 countries covered only a few specific import categories representing only a small portion of their total textile and clothing imports.

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<sup>1/</sup> (1) Sweaters, (2) shirts and blouses, (3) trousers, (4) men's suits and sport coats, (5) coats, (6) gloves, (7) body-supporting garments, and (8) broadwoven fabrics.

Rapidly increasing imports and worsening conditions in the EEC's domestic textile industries from 1973-76 resulted in considerable pressure from industry and union representatives for action to alleviate the situation. During this period, output declined, unemployment rose, and the trade balance in textiles and clothing went from a surplus of about \$1.2 billion in 1973 to a deficit of about \$1.1 billion in 1976. The increase in imports was especially sharp from 1975 to 1976. The acceptance of the MFA extension after 1977 by the EEC was conditional upon completion of more than 20 bilateral agreements with major supplying countries. Partly as a result of these actions, imports of textiles and clothing from MFA developing countries into the EEC declined sharply in 1977, and in 1979, imports were only slightly above the 1976 level. The EEC's success in restricting import growth during 1977-79 suggests that the amount of import control provided by the MFA depends largely on how aggressively agreements are negotiated, the structure of the agreements, and the degree to which they are monitored and controlled. In their present agreements, the EEC utilizes a concept of very low growth in certain sensitive categories, which are controlled with specific global quotas and consultation provisions to avoid any large increases in categories without specific limits.

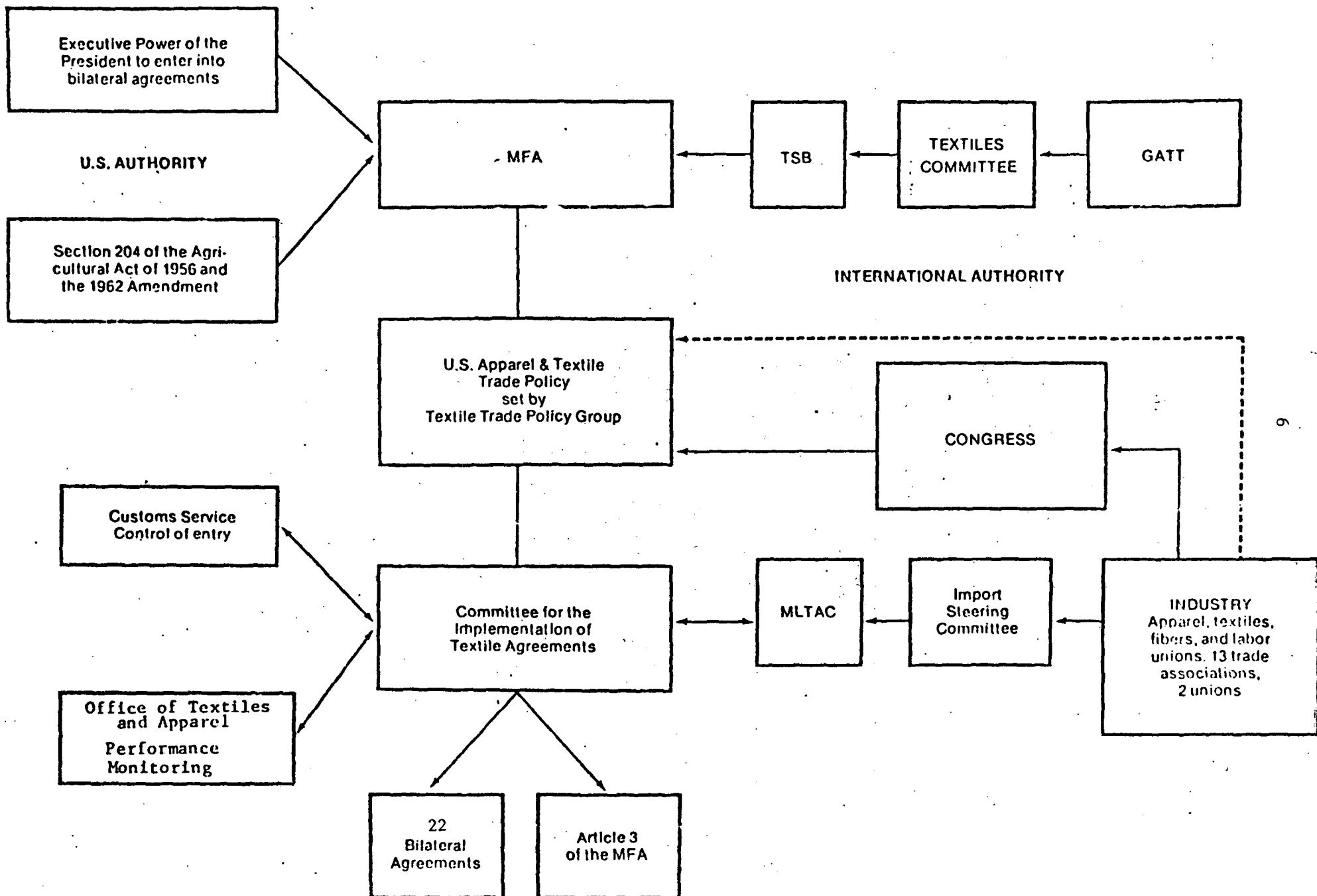
The EEC has many factors to consider concerning control of textile and apparel imports. Among these are: consensus among member states on negotiating posture, allocation of import quotas among member states, and control of transshipment of imports within the EEC. Socialist countries and southern European countries, which are in close geographic proximity, play a much greater role in EEC imports than in U.S. imports. The EEC has experienced much larger and more rapidly increasing imports from certain suppliers, such as India and Yugoslavia, than has the United States. In addition, the EEC has long-standing preferential trade arrangements with many of the Mediterranean countries. The EEC currently has formal bilateral agreements with some 28 countries, 23 with specific category limits and 5 that provide only for consultation. Of the 23 agreements with specific limits, two are with non-MFA participants (Taiwan and China). All the agreements are effective through the end of 1982. Although less than half of EEC imports of textiles and clothing are from countries with which they have agreements under the MFA, the Community nevertheless has a strong interest in continuing the arrangement as part of its effort to control increases in imports.

#### Policy and Administration of the U.S. Textile and Apparel Trade Agreements Program

##### Policy and administrative units

The authority to enter into textile trade agreements rests with the President. This authority was vested in the President by Congress in section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956. U.S. and international authority to enter into bilateral trade agreements and the organizational structure of the U.S. trade agreements program are shown in the chart on the following page.

Broad policy decisions affecting U.S. textile and apparel trade are made by the Textiles Trade Policy Group (TTPG), which consists of the United States Trade Representative (the chairman) and Under Secretaries of State, Treasury,



Source: The MFA and the American Apparel Industry.

Commerce, Agriculture, and Labor. Such decisions include establishing procedures for CITA's actions regarding U.S. rights and obligations under the MFA, and developing policy proposals for, and authorizing the negotiation of, bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.

The responsibility for implementation of U.S. textile and apparel trade policy rests with the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA), which consists of representatives from the Departments of Commerce (the chairman), Agriculture, State, Labor, and Treasury, and the Office of the United States Trade Representative (a nonvoting member). CITA is responsible for the implementation of U.S. textile and apparel trade agreements and unilateral actions under section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 and articles 3 and 6 of the MFA. This involves negotiating agreements with foreign suppliers, including the determination of any aggregate, group, or specific limits, consultation levels, and whether and when to request consultations with an exporting country in order to avoid market disruption in the United States.

The member agencies of CITA generally provide the personnel to administer the trade agreements program. Under the direction of CITA, the Commerce Department's Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA) performs the daily functions of administering operations under the MFA, including monitoring imports by product categories. The group works closely with the U.S. Customs Service to make sure imports comply with provisions of the agreements.

The U.S. Customs Service administers the import controls, which are imposed on the basis of directives issued to the Commissioner of Customs by the Chairman of CITA. The Quotas Section of the U.S. Customs Service informs CITA and/or OTEXA when a specific limit for a category from a country has been reached or is close to being reached and places embargoes on those imports or takes other actions as directed by CITA.

The Chief Negotiator for Textile Trade Matters, with the title of Ambassador, is in the Office of the United States Trade Representative. Under the guidance of CITA, the Chief Negotiator directs all negotiations with other countries to establish agreements or to make changes in current agreements. The Chief negotiator may delegate his authority to chairmen of additional negotiating teams as needed.

Members of CITA are usually on the teams that negotiate with the major supplying countries such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea. CITA members or designated representatives from the various agencies negotiate with the other countries that are signatories of the MFA.

The Chief of the Textiles Division, Office of International Trade, Bureau of Economics and Business Affairs, U.S. Department of State, represents that agency's interests in the relationship between U.S. textile trade policy and overall foreign policy.

Internationally, the Textiles Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) oversees the operation of the MFA within the context of GATT rules. This includes review of reports and recommendations of the Textiles Surveillance Body (TSB), which was established by the Textiles Committee to supervise the implementation of the MFA. One of the main

functions of the TSB is to consider protests of signatories to the MFA concerning actions of other signatories and to make recommendations for solutions. The TSB also reviews the terms of negotiated bilateral agreements to assure adherence to the articles of the MFA. The GATT Textiles Committee and the TSB are based in Geneva, Switzerland.

Private-sector input into the administration of the U.S. textile and apparel trade agreements program

Representatives from the private sector provide advice to U.S. Government officials concerning the MFA under a variety of circumstances. The U.S. Textile/Apparel Steering Group <sup>1/</sup> consisting of representatives of textile, apparel, and fiber companies, trade associations, and textile and apparel unions coordinate their ideas regarding textile trade policy and present them to CITA. The import steering committee presents its views both privately and publicly. The Management Labor Textile Advisory Committee (MLTAC) meets with members of CITA each month to discuss problems and progress under the MFA on bilateral agreements, unilateral actions, and other matters such as industry developments and market conditions. The MLTAC consists of representatives from those groups that are members of the import steering committee. Included among them are representatives from the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, the American Apparel Manufacturers Association, the Manmade Fiber Producers Association, the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, individual companies, and consumers.

Representatives of retailers, importers, importer associations, and other parties advise CITA privately and publicly. The joint meetings of the Importers/Retailers Trade Advisory Committee (IRTAC) and CITA provide a public forum for discussing problems and progress relating to bilateral agreements and unilateral actions. IRTAC grew in size and representation during 1979 and 1980, and members are taking a more active role in advising the TTPG and CITA on MFA problems. There is also an Exporters Trade Advisory Committee, which meets with CITA and presents views on exporting, particularly with regard to trade barriers and export market expansion for fibers, textiles, and apparel.

In negotiating bilateral agreements or changes in the agreements, selected members of industry and labor are available to answer questions or give advice, whether the negotiations are in the United States or foreign countries. However, industry and labor representatives are not permitted to attend the negotiating sessions, owing to their confidential nature.

On broad policy matters such as renewal of the MFA, a small group representing the textile, apparel, and fiber industries and unions meets with the TTPG to present their position. This group provided advice which was considered by the TTPG in formulating the Carter administration's textile program, which was intended to provide tighter control of imports and to assist the domestic industry in improving its economic health. From time to time, a select industry group meets with the U.S. House of Representative's Textile Caucus, consisting of about 150 Representatives, or with U.S. Senators

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<sup>1/</sup> Fifteen trade associations and three labor organizations representing the majority of U.S. textile, apparel, and fiber production.

concerned with the conditions in the textile, apparel, and fiber industries to discuss problems under the MFA.

#### Initiating, negotiating, or modifying a bilateral agreement

In accordance with provisions of the MFA, the CITA may seek to negotiate new bilateral agreements with those countries that are deemed important-enough sources of textiles and/or apparel to justify import restraints. The United States also may seek a bilateral agreement with a non-MFA country (e.g., China) under authority of section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956. The U.S. negotiating position is usually based on information developed on trends in U.S. imports from each country, the potential for greater imports, and other factors. A nonvoting member of CITA is the Chief Negotiator for Textile Trade Matters. He is in charge of all negotiations with other countries to conclude bilateral agreements and to amend the agreements. His team consists of representatives of the Departments of State, Commerce, and Labor. A representative of the Department of State is often in charge of other teams and, as necessary, the Departments of Commerce and Labor. The team's negotiating positions are predetermined by CITA, but these positions are subject to modification as a result of the actual negotiation with the textile exporting country.

Most agreements have aggregate, group, and category restraint levels. Specific limits are usually sought for categories where import penetration is high. Most other categories are subject to consultation when a minimum or designated level is reached, at the request of the United States. The provisions for carryover, carryforward, and swing are included in the agreements to provide the exporting country the flexibility to adjust to changes in the market during a given year. Flexibility provisions apply only to specific limits affecting group and category restraint levels. Increases in imports from most bilateral agreement countries can occur because of normal growth provisions plus additional amounts allowed by the flexibility provisions of carryover, carryforward, and swing.

The bilateral agreements vary by country (see section on current status of bilateral agreements). Some countries control their exports to the United States while the United States controls imports from others. Most of the agreements are on a calendar-year basis, but a few are for 12-month periods. Most agreements cover cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles and apparel, but two cover only cotton textiles and apparel. Several agreements include a limited number of categories that cover just the articles imported into the United States in enough volume to be of concern.

Once a bilateral agreement is negotiated, designated officials of the two countries must sign for it to become effective. Most agreements have provisions for either country to terminate if desired. During the period covered by the agreement, negotiations are a prerequisite for changes in restraint levels or in other areas covered by the agreement, such as flexibility provisions.

The consultation mechanism has been undergoing changes in recent years. In many of the bilateral agreements reached under the MFA ending December 31,

1977, so called minimum consultation levels were assigned to categories not given specific limits. The standard minimum consultation levels are 1,000,000 SYE for categories covering textile mill products of cotton or manmade fibers, 700,000 SYE for categories covering apparel of cotton or manmade fibers; and 100,000 SYE for categories covering wool textiles and apparel. In many agreements, minimum consultation levels for certain categories have been replaced with a designated consultation level. The designated consultation level has always been greater than the minimum consultation level.

Once the designated or minimum consultation levels are reached, further imports are not allowed entry into the United States. The bilateral agreements provide that when this happens the exporting country may request negotiations with the United States to allow additional imports. On the other hand, if the United States feels that imports not subject to specific limits are causing or threatening to cause market disruption, the United States may request consultations with the exporting country to establish specific import levels.

As a part of the implementation of the Carter administration's textile program, the agreements with Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea were amended to eliminate designated and minimum consultation levels. Instead, certain consultation procedures were set forth regarding the establishment of specific limits for additional categories. For example, in the Hong Kong agreement consultations for specific limits can be requested by the United States for certain categories when necessary to eliminate a risk of market disruption. If after a designated period, the consultations do not result in agreement, the United States can request Hong Kong to limit the products under consultation to a level not less than the highest of:

- (a) the level of imports of the product or category for the immediate preceding agreement year plus 20 percent of that level for cotton or manmade fiber products or 6 percent of that level for wool products or (b) the average of the level of imports of the product or category for all previous agreement years since January 1, 1978, plus 20 percent of that level for cotton or manmade fiber products or 6 percent of that level for wool products or (c) the limit requested by the U.S. for the cessation of issuance of EAs /export authorizations/.

To better control surges in imports, provisions in the amended bilateral agreements with Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea provide for periodic reports by the exporting countries and more frequent reports when a category limit is 80 percent filled.

#### Monitoring imports

Imports from the bilateral agreement countries and other countries are monitored primarily by the staff in the International Agreements and Monitoring Division of the OTEXA. For monitoring purposes, the staff maintains records on imports in each category from each bilateral agreement

country and on specific limits, consultation levels, and flexibility provisions set forth in each agreement. They also maintain information on changes in provisions of bilateral agreements and monitor the "EA" systems 1/ set up for Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea, which cover approximately 80 categories per country.

The data which assist in monitoring are included in the monthly Performance Report and Major Shippers Report. The Performance Report shows, by countries, aggregate restraint levels, group restraint levels, specific levels, the designated or minimum consultation levels, and the category restraint levels. It also shows the original restraint levels, the final adjusted restraint levels (including an indication of types of adjustment), the imports charged against the restraint levels, and the percent filled. The Major Shippers Report shows import data, in square yard equivalents, by categories for all major exporters, with a total for all country sources and the percentage of the total for which each exporter accounts.

The U.S. Customs Service works closely with OTEXA to make sure that imports do not exceed specific limits and implements embargoes at the direction of CITA on imports of specified items for a country.

In situations where the data from the exporting country and the U.S. import data do not agree, some compromises must be made. If the differences are large, an investigation may be conducted to assist in resolving the issue.

Data on imports from non-bilateral-agreement countries are also monitored to aid in determining if consultations are necessary regarding possible new bilateral agreements.

Whenever the problem of market disruption arises for a category, data must be developed to substantiate the claim. This includes data showing a sharp increase in imports and prices substantially below those prevailing in the market of the importing country along with other information set forth in Annex A of the MFA. Information regarding market disruption is developed by staff in the Industry Assessment Division of OTEXA and used in presenting the U.S. position.

#### Current Status of Bilateral Agreements

As of November 1, 1980, the United States had bilateral agreements limiting imports of textiles with 22 countries (table 1), 2/ of which 20 were negotiated under the provisions of the MFA. 3/ Agreements with Taiwan and China exist pursuant to the provisions of section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956; they are similar to those under the MFA despite the fact that these

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1/ See definition in the glossary at the end of vol. 1.

2/ All statistical tables, unless otherwise indicated, are in app. E of vol. II.

3/ In addition, there are agreements with 10 other countries which provide for discussions of possible limitations when problems arise. These other countries are Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, Jamaica, Malta, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, and Spain.

two countries are not signatories thereto. Collectively, these agreements provide for limitations on approximately 5.0 billion SYE of textiles, on either a specific or a consultation basis. The individual agreement limitations range from 800,000 SYE in the agreement with Yugoslavia to 1.1 billion SYE in that with Hong Kong. During 1976-79, imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles from countries having agreements with the United States represented about four-fifths of total imports of such textiles (table 64A).

### Brazil

The current bilateral agreement with Brazil 1/ was originally effective for a 3-year period from April 1, 1976, through March 31, 1979; it was renewed for an additional 3 years through March 31, 1982. The limitations under the agreement specifically apply only to exports of cotton textiles and textile products, but in a separate agreement, Brazil is committed to consult with U.S. negotiators for possible limitations on manmade-fiber textiles should imports into the United States during a 12-month period exceed by 10 percent or more the level of such imports during any of the 3 years preceding the agreement.

During the first year of the agreement (April 1, 1976, through March 31, 1977), exports of cotton products were limited to 114 million SYE. During the second and third years of the basic agreement and during the extension, a provision for a 7-percent increase is applicable to this aggregate limitation. During the agreement year April 1, 1980, through March 31, 1981, the aggregate limitation amounted to 139.7 million SYE. Within the aggregate limitation, cotton yarn was limited to 49 million SYE, fabric, to 60 million, and apparel, made-up, and miscellaneous products, to 30.6 million. Within the latter two subgroups, specific limitations were imposed on certain individual product categories and a designated consultation level was applicable to one apparel item. Categories which were not given specific limitations or designated consultation levels were subject to consultation if exports exceeded 1.0 million SYE for each nonapparel category and 700,000 SYE for each apparel category. The annual subgroup and specific category limitations are allowed to increase each year by 7 percent. Subgroup limitations on yarns and fabrics for a particular year may be exceeded by not more than 15 percent, and limitations for apparel, made-up products, and miscellaneous items may be exceeded by up to 7 percent. Specific limitations may be exceeded by up to 11 percent by using carryover. In addition, a portion of future limitations may be used, still within the 11-percent overall allowance, by using carryforward.

### Colombia

The current bilateral agreement with Colombia is effective for a period of 4 years from July 1, 1978, to June 30, 1982. The limitations under the agreement apply to exports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles and textile products; however, there is no overall aggregate limitation. There is

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1/ Copies of bilateral agreements may be obtained from the U.S. Department of State.

an aggregate limitation on apparel and miscellaneous manufactures, but none on the subgroups applicable to yarn and fabric. Within each subgroup, individual categories are subject to either specific limitations or to consultation levels, which require discussions if they are exceeded. The total of the single subgroup limitation plus specific category and consultation levels in the other subgroups amounts to about 128.1 million SYE. The aggregate limitation on apparel and miscellaneous manufactures and all specific limitations are increased by 7 percent annually except for wool categories, which are limited to a 1-percent annual increase. Any of the specific category limitations are allowed (within the specified group limitation) to be exceeded by the following percentages: 10 percent for cotton and manmade fiber yarn and fabric; 7 percent for cotton and manmade fiber apparel and miscellaneous manufactures; and 5 percent for all wool products. In addition, group or specific limitations may be further increased by 11 percent per year (6 percent during July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979) through carryover or carryforward.

### China

The current bilateral agreement with China is effective for a period of 3 years from January 1, 1980, through December 31, 1982. <sup>1/</sup> The agreement is applicable to all textiles and textile products of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers and provides for specific limitations on eight categories of wearing apparel--cotton gloves; cotton shirts and blouses for women, girls, and infants; woven cotton shirts for men and boys; cotton trousers; and manmade-fiber sweaters. Any of these limitations may be exceeded by up to 5 or 6 percent if the excess is compensated for by an equivalent decrease in the other specific limits. In addition, exports may exceed a limit by up to 11 percent through carryover or carryforward.

When the United States believes that imports from China in a category not covered by specific limits are threatening market disruption, consultations may be requested for a "mutually satisfactory resolution of the issue." During the 90-day period following the request, China agrees to limit its exports in this category to 35 percent of the amount entered during the latest 12 month period. If no agreement is reached within the 90-day period, China agrees to limit exports for the succeeding 12 months to 120 percent (106 percent for wool products) of the level entered during the first 12 of the most recent 14 months preceding the request.

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<sup>1/</sup> During 1979, the United States unilaterally imposed restraints on imports from China for seven categories of apparel items--cotton gloves, women's cotton knit shirts, men's cotton woven shirts, men's and women's cotton trousers, men's and women's manmade-fiber sweaters, women's woven cotton blouses, and women's manmade-fiber coats. The bilateral agreement absorbed the quantities imported under any of these unilateral limits after Jan. 1, 1980. Coats of manmade fibers were not limited under the provisions of the bilateral agreement.

### Costa Rica

Two bilateral agreements between the United States and Costa Rica were negotiated for 4-year periods to begin January 1, 1980, through December 31, 1983. The limitations of the first agreement pertain to trade in textile category 649 (manmade-fiber brassieres and other body-supporting garments); the other agreement establishes a consultative mechanism concerning trade in other textile product categories.

The agreement covering category 649 specifies that during the first agreement year of the 4-year period, shipments of manmade-fiber brassieres shall not exceed 1,575,000 dozen; in the second year the limit is 1,685,000 dozen; the limit for 1982 is 1,811,000 dozen; and 1,929,000 dozen is the limit for 1983. The agreement for category 649 allows for limited adjustments through use of carryover, carryforward, or swing. The consultative agreement will allow exports of manmade-fiber brassieres from Costa Rica in excess of authorized levels, if allowed entry into the United States, to be charged to the applicable level for the succeeding agreement year.

In the second agreement with Costa Rica, consultations are provided for other textile products of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers whenever the Government of the United States believes that imports are causing or threatening market disruption or are threatening to impede the orderly development of trade between the two countries. If no mutually satisfactory solution can be reached, the United States may establish a specific limit for the category concerned, the level of which will not be less than the amount entered during the first 12 of the most recent 14 months (preceeding the request for consultations) plus 20 percent in the case of cotton and manmade fiber or plus 6 percent in the case of wool.

### Dominican Republic

The current bilateral agreement with the Dominican Republic is effective for a period of 4 years from June 1, 1978 to May 31, 1983. The limitations under the agreement apply to exports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles and textile products. There are specific limitations on four categories of wearing apparel--woven cotton shirts; cotton nightwear; manmade-fiber knit shirts and blouses for women, girls, and infants; and manmade-fiber brassieres. The limits on any of these items may be exceeded by up to 7 percent provided that there are equivalent decreases in the other specific limits. In addition, exports may further exceed a limit by up to 11 percent through carryover and carryforward. When the United States believes that imports from the Dominican Republic in a category not covered by specific limits are threatening market disruption, consultations may be requested "with a view to avoiding such market disruption." Should consultations not result in a "mutually satisfactory resolution of the issue," each country is free to exercise its rights under the MFA.

Haiti

The current bilateral agreement with Haiti is effective for a period of 3 years from May 1, 1979, through April 30, 1982. The agreement is applicable to all textiles and textile products of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers and provides for specific limitations on six categories and designated consultation levels on 15 other categories. The specific limitations may be exceeded by up to 7 percent if the excess is compensated for by an equivalent decrease in the other specific limits. In addition, exports may further exceed a limit by up to 11 percent through carryover and carryforward. When the United States believes that imports from Haiti in a category not covered by specific limits are threatening market disruption, consultations may be requested "with a view to avoiding such market disruption."

During the 90-day period following the request, Haiti agrees to limit its exports in this category to 35 percent of the amount entered during the latest 12-month period. If no agreement is reached within the 90-day period, Haiti agrees to limit exports for the succeeding 12 months to 110 percent (103 percent for wool products) of the level entered during the first 12 of the most recent 14 months preceding the request.

Hong Kong

The current bilateral agreement with Hong Kong is effective for a period of 5 years from January 1, 1978, through December 31, 1982. The aggregate limitation of 1.1 billion SYE applies to all categories of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles for 1980 and is subject to 6 percent increases for 1981 and 1982. Within the overall aggregate, there are four subgroups with 1980 limitations, as follows:

<u>Subgroups</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(million SYE)</u>
Group I--Yarn and fabric of cotton or manmade fibers-----	295.4
Group II--Apparel of cotton and manmade fibers-----	671.0
Group III--Other made-up or miscellaneous products of cotton or manmade fibers-----	66.7
Group IV--Wool textiles and textile products-----	43.0

Within the aggregate limit, the group limits may be exceeded by up to 15 percent for Group I and Group III, up to 7 percent for Group II, and up to 3 percent for Group IV. Within each subgroup limitation, there are numerous specific category limitations which may be exceeded by 5 to 10 percent as specified in the agreement. In addition, all exports could originally further exceed any limit by up to 11 percent through carryover or carryforward. Carryover and carryforward provisions were later eliminated by amendment for several apparel categories. Also eliminated by amendments were the provisions for swing (to not more than 5 percent) and specific limits on three apparel categories. For six other apparel categories, specific limits were established. Categories not subject to specific limits may be the subject of

consultations whenever the United States believes that "conditions in its market are such that a limitation on further trade in any such category is necessary in order to eliminate a real risk of market disruption." Hong Kong agrees that upon the receipt of such a request for consultations, it shall cease or limit further issuance of export authorizations (EA's) for 7 U.S. working days. The United States may request that this period be extended, and Hong Kong can agree or resume issuance of EA's. The two Governments agree to complete consultations within 30 days if possible. If agreement cannot be reached, the United States may request that exports of a category or categories be limited during the agreement year to a level not less than the highest of--

- (1) The level in the preceding year, plus 20 percent for cotton or manmade fiber products or 6 percent for wool;
- (2) The average annual level since January 1, 1978, plus 20 percent (for cotton or manmade fiber) or 6 percent (for wool); or
- (3) The limit requested by the United States.

#### India

The current bilateral agreement with India is effective for a period of 5 years from January 1, 1978 to December 31, 1982. The aggregate limitation of 213.2 million SYE applies to all categories of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles for 1980 and will be increased by 7 percent for 1981 and 1982. Within the aggregate limitation, there are two subgroup limitations for 1980 as follows:

<u>Subgroups</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(million SYE)</u>
Group I--Yarns and fabrics of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers-----	172.7
Group II--Apparel, made-up goods and miscellaneous textile products of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers-----	40.5

These subgroup limitations are also subject to 7 percent annual increases for 1981 and 1982. The limit for Group I during an agreement year may be exceeded by up to 15 percent and that for Group II by up to 10 percent. In addition, exports are allowed to further exceed aggregate and subgroup limits by up to 11 percent through carryover and carryforward.

Within each of the subgroup limitations, there are a number of specific consultation levels which are not subject to annual changes. All other categories which are not assigned specific consultation levels are subject to consultation levels of 1.0 million SYE for nonapparel categories of cotton and manmade fibers and 100,000 SYE for all categories of wool.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 12 of the MFA, handloom fabrics, handmade hand-loom made-up articles, and "India items" are not subject to the agreement. However, the agreement provides for consultations on hand-loom apparel products, and the United States may request restraints on these items; the level of such restraints shall not be lower than the highest level of such imports in any previous year. These restraints are not, however, included under the aggregate or subgroup limits of the agreement.

### Japan

The current bilateral agreement with Japan is effective for a period of 3 years from January 1, 1979, to December 31, 1981. The limitations under the agreement apply to exports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles and textile products; however, there are no overall aggregate or subgroup limitations. The agreement provides for consultations whenever the United States considers that particular imports from Japan are "increasing so as to cause a real risk of market disruption." In the event that a solution cannot be reached (usually within 30 days), the United States can request limitations at a level not less than 120 percent (for cotton and manmade-fiber categories) and 106 percent (for wool categories) of the greater of (1) the level of imports for the first 12 of the 14 months preceding the request for consultations or (2) the level of the average imports during the first 4 calendar years of the 5 years preceding the year in which the request for consultations is made. If the United States considers that imports in the categories concerned may cause "serious disruption," Japan must limit exports at levels under the first provision above. However, consultations of any type cannot be requested if imports under a category do not amount to more than 1.0 million SYE for any manmade-fiber or cotton category other than apparel, 700,000 SYE for manmade fiber or cotton apparel, and 100,000 SYE for each wool category.

In discussions held in January 1979, the Government of Japan agreed to limit exports on nine categories and part of two other categories, as follows:

<u>Category No. 1/</u>	<u>Level</u>
348	Total of 4.6 million dozen, over 4 years (1978-81).
435	Total of 1,125,000 units, over 4 years (1978-81), of which not more than 468,000 units may be entered in 1979.
442	Total of 825,000 units over 4 years (1978-81), of which not more than 296,000 units may be entered in 1979.
448	Total of 1,260,000 units over 4 years (1978-81), of which not more than 365,000 units may be entered in 1979.

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1/ See tables 4, 5 and 6 of app. E of vol. II for description of categories.

<u>Category No.--Continued</u>	<u>Level</u>
331	Not more than 1,646,816 dozen pairs in 1979. Standstill in 1980 and 1981. The U.S. Government shall consult with the Government of Japan when the latter requests the consultations on the size of quotas for 1980 and 1981.
339	Not more than 1,967,300 dozen in 1979. 3-percent annual growth shall be given to the limits for 1980 and 1981.
612	Not more than 206,040,000 square yards in 1979. The two Governments will consult on quotas for 1980 and 1981 during 1979 and 1980, respectively.
410	Not more than 14 million square yards in 1979. 1-percent annual growth in 1980 and 1981. Annual export level will not exceed 6 million square yards over previous year's export level during 1979-81.
Part of 614 (TSUSA items 338.10 and 338.15)	Not more than 17 million square yards, 6 percent annual growth in 1980 and 1981.
Part of 604 (TSUSA item 310.5049)	Not more than 7,750,000 pounds in 1979.
335	Total of 522,000 dozen over 3 years (1979-81).

#### Republic of Korea

The current bilateral agreement with the Republic of Korea is effective for a period of 5 years from January 1, 1978, through December 31, 1982. The aggregate limitation of 660.3 million SYE applies to all categories of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles for 1980. Within the overall aggregate, there are three subgroups with 1980 limitations, as follows:

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(million SYE)</u>
Group I--Yarns, fabrics, made-up goods and miscellaneous textile products of cotton and manmade fibers-----	132.5

<u>Subgroup--Continued</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(million SYE)</u>
Group II--Apparel of cotton and manmade fibers-----	513.0
Group III--Wool textiles and textile products-----	15.7

Within these subgroup limitations, certain specific limitations and designated consultation levels are imposed on most categories. Those categories which are not given specific limitations may be the subject of consultations whenever the United States believes that "conditions in its market are such that a limitation on further trade" is necessary in order to eliminate a real risk of market disruption.

Each category not subject to specific limits must, during 1980, be reported on by the Korean Government on either (1) a monthly basis or (2) a semimonthly basis after October 1 of the agreement year or whenever export recommendations reach 80 percent of such exports in the previous year. The frequency of this reporting system will be increased to a weekly basis beginning October 1 of 1981 and 1982 or when export recommendations issued reach 80 percent of the exports in the previous year.

Within the aggregate limits, the specified group limits may be exceeded in any year by up to 15 percent for Group I, by up to 7 percent for Group II, and by up to 3 percent for Group III. Category limitations may be exceeded (subject to the group ceiling) by up to 10 percent if in Group I, from 5 to 7 percent if in Group II, and 5 percent if in Group III. In addition, exports in Group I and Group III may further exceed any specific limit by up to 11 percent (7.15 percent during the first agreement year) through carryover and carryforward.

#### Macau

The current bilateral agreement with Macau is effective for a period of 4 years from January 1, 1980, through December 31, 1983. The aggregate limitation of 43.1 million SYE applies to all categories of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles for 1980. Within the overall aggregate, there are two subgroups with 1980 limitations, as follows:

<u>Subgroups</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(million SYE)</u>
Group I--Textiles and textile products, of cotton and manmade fibers-----	41.6
Group II--Textiles and textile products, of wool----	1.5

Within these subgroup limitations, certain specific limitations and designated consultation levels are imposed. Those categories which are not given specific limitations or designated consultation levels are subject to consultations if exports are in excess of 1.0 million SYE for yarn, fabric, and other made-up and miscellaneous textile products of cotton or manmade fibers, 700,000 SYE for apparel of cotton or manmade fibers, and 100,000 SYE for wool products.

The specific limitations are allowed 6.25-percent annual increases for cotton or manmade fiber textiles and 1-percent annual increases for wool textiles during 1981, 1982, and 1983. The limit for Group I during an agreement year may be exceeded by up to 7 percent and that for Group II, by up to 3 percent. Moreover, any specific category limits may be exceeded by up to 7 percent if in Group I and up to 5 percent if in Group II. In addition, exports are allowed to further exceed aggregate and subgroup limits by up to 11 percent through carryover and carryforward.

### Malaysia

A bilateral agreement with Malaysia was effective for a period of 3 years from January 1, 1978, to December 31, 1980. A new agreement was concluded in January 1981, effective for 4 years through December 31, 1984. The provisions of the agreement were applicable to textiles of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers in the following subgroups:

- Group I--Yarns, fabrics, made-up goods and  
miscellaneous textile products of  
cotton and manmade fibers.
- Group II--Apparel of cotton and manmade fibers.
- Group III--Wool textiles and textile products.

There was no aggregate limitation on exports from Malaysia, but exports under Group II and Group III were limited to 24.8 million and 1.1 million SYE, respectively, during 1980. There were a few specific limits on products under Group II, and there are designated consultation levels under both Group II and Group III. Categories which were not given specific limitations or designated consultation levels were subject to consultations if exports were in excess of 1.0 million SYE for categories in Group I, 700,000 SYE for categories in Group II, and 100,000 SYE for categories in Group III.

Specific limits could be exceeded (subject to the group ceiling) by up to 7 percent if in Group II and up to 5 percent if in Group III. In addition, exports were allowed to further exceed specific limits by up to 11 percent through carryover and carryforward.

### Mexico

The current bilateral agreement with Mexico is effective for a period of 4 years from May 1, 1978, to December 31, 1981. The provisions of the agreement are applicable to textiles of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers in the following subgroups:

- Group I--Yarns of cotton, wool, and manmade  
fibers.
- Group II--Fabrics, made-up goods and miscellaneous  
nonapparel products of cotton, wool,  
and manmade fibers.
- Group III--Apparel of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers.

There are no specific limitations under Group I and Group II, and only one designated consultation level--category 604(pt.) plied acrylic yarn. All the remaining categories under Group I and II are subject to consultations if exports are in excess of 1.0 million SYE for cotton and manmade-fiber textiles and textile products and 100,000 SYE for wool textiles and textile products.

There are a number of specific limitations as well as designated consultation levels on categories under Group III. As with Group I and Group II, the remaining categories are subject to consultations if exports are in excess of 1.0 million SYE for cotton and manmade-fiber textiles and textile products and 100,000 SYE for wool.

Specific limits may be further exceeded by up to 11 percent during the second and later agreement years through carryover and carryforward.

### Pakistan

The current bilateral agreement with Pakistan is effective for a 4-1/2-year period from January 1, 1978, through June 31, 1982. The aggregate limitation of 171.8 million SYE under the agreement applies only to exports of cotton textiles and textile products. Within the overall aggregate, there are three subgroups with 1980 limitations, as follows:

<u>Subgroups</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(million SYE)</u>
Group I--Categories 300-320 and 360-369-----	148.8
Group II--Categories 330-359-----	25.2

The aggregate subgroup limits and specific limits are allowed to increase by an annual rate of 7 percent. Within the aggregate limit, the Group I limit may be exceeded in any agreement year by 15 percent and the Group II limit, by 7 percent. Within the aggregate and applicable subgroup limits, specific limits in categories 300-320 and 360-369 may be exceeded by 10 percent, and those in categories 330-359, by 7 percent. Exports may also further exceed aggregate, subgroup or category limits by up to 11 percent through carryover and carryforward.

Categories not given specific limits are subject to consultation levels, aggregate limits, and applicable group limits. Some categories are given designated consultation levels; those that are not, are subject (during the first, second, and third years) to annual consultation levels of 1.0 million SYE if in Group I and 700,000 SYE if in Group II. Because the fourth agreement period covers 18 months, the designated consultation levels will be increased by 50 percent. In addition, categories not having specific levels or designated consultation levels will be subject to consultations if imports exceed 1.5 million SYE for those in Group I and 1.1 million SYE for those in Group II.

Exports of hand-loom fabrics of the cottage industry, handmade cottage-industry products made of such hand-loomed fabrics, and traditional folklore handicraft textile products (known as "Pakistan items") are not controlled under this agreement.

### Philippines

The current bilateral agreement with the Philippines is effective for a period of 4 years from January 1, 1978, to December 31, 1982. The aggregate limitation of 270.6 million SYE applies to all categories of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles for 1980. Within the aggregate limitation, there was a subgroup limitation on cotton and manmade-fiber yarn and fabric during 1980 of 24.6 million SYE. Adjustments for swing, carryover, and carryforward were built into the specific category limits established in the agreement for each year and allowed for a 3-percent annual growth rate. There are no consultation levels in this agreement.

The limitations specified in the agreement do not apply to properly certified exports of hand-loom fabrics of the cottage industry, or to handmade cottage industry products made of such hand-loom fabrics, or to folklore handicraft textile products traditional to the Philippines. Also exempt from the provisions of the agreement are hand-plied or hand-braided and hand-tied macrame handicraft articles, not combined with woven or knit material, unless such material is used only for nonessential decorative and ornamental purposes.

### Poland

A bilateral agreement with Poland was effective for a period of 3 years from January 1, 1978, to December 31, 1980. A new agreement was concluded in January 1981, effective for 4 years through December 31, 1984. The aggregate limitation of 50.5 million SYE applied to all categories of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles for 1980. Within the overall aggregate, there were four subgroups with 1980 limitations, as follows:

<u>Subgroups</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(million SYE)</u>
Group I--Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber products other than apparel-----	11.3
Group II--Cotton and manmade-fiber apparel other than suits-----	39.3
Group III--Wool apparel, other than men's and boys' suits-----	2.2
Group IV--Men's and boys' suits of wool and all suits of manmade fibers-----	.7

Within each subgroup limitation, the agreement established numerous specific category limitations and designated consultation levels. If there

were no specific levels or designated consultation levels for a category, exports were subject to consultation levels of 1.0 million SYE for each cotton and manmade-fiber nonapparel category, 700,000 SYE for each cotton and manmade-fiber apparel category, and 100,000 SYE for each wool category.

Category limitations could be exceeded (subject to the group ceiling) by 10 percent for cotton and manmade-fiber nonapparel, by 7 percent for cotton and manmade-fiber apparel, and by 5 percent for all wool categories. Within the aggregate limit, exports could exceed the subgroup limits for Group I by up to 10 percent, Group II by up to 7 percent, and Group III by up to 3 percent. Group IV exports could exceed the limit by up to 5 percent (or by up to 7 percent if the entire excess was of manmade-fiber suits).

Exports could also further exceed aggregate and subgroup limits by up to 11 percent through carryover and carryforward.

#### Romania

There are currently two separate bilateral agreements with Romania. One dealing with cotton textiles is effective for 5 years from January 1, 1978, to December 31, 1982. There is no aggregate limitation on exports, but there is a subgroup limitation which in 1980 amounted to 19.0 million SYE for cotton apparel. This subgroup limit may be exceeded by up to 11 percent through carryover and carryforward.

There are also several designated consultation levels for both nonapparel and apparel categories. Those categories not subject to designated consultations are subject to consultations whenever exports of nonapparel items exceed 1.0 million SYE and exports of apparel items exceed 700,000 SYE.

The second agreement, dealing with textiles of wool or manmade fibers, was effective for four years from January 1, 1977, through December 31, 1980; the agreement was extended for 3 months until March 31, 1981. A new agreement was concluded in January 1981, effective for 4 years from April 1, 1981, through March 31, 1985. It had no aggregate limitation either, but there was an annual designated subgroup consultation level for nonapparel textile products of 10.0 million SYE. There were a number of designated consultation levels within this group level, and those categories which did not have designated consultation levels were subject to consultations if manmade-fiber textile exports exceeded 1.0 million SYE and if wool textile exports exceeded 100,000 SYE.

The apparel group was subject to a specific export limit during 1980 of 27.0 million SYE. There were several specific category and designated consultation limits under this group. Categories that were not subject to specific limits or to designated consultations were subject to consultations if manmade fiber exports exceeded 700,000 SYE or if wool apparel exports exceeded 100,000 SYE.

### Singapore

The current bilateral agreement with Singapore is effective for a period of 4 years from January 1, 1978, to December 31, 1981. The aggregate limitation of 261.9 million SYE applies to all categories of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles for 1980. Within the overall aggregate, there are three subgroups with 1980 limitations as follows:

<u>Subgroups</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(million SYE)</u>
Group I--Yarns, fabrics, made-up goods and miscellaneous textile products of cotton and manmade fibers-----	58.7
Group II--Apparel of cotton and manmade fibers-----	200.7
Group III--Wool textiles and textile products-----	3.5

Groups II and III have specific category limits, while all three groups have designated consultation levels. The aggregate, subgroup, and specific category limits are allowed annual increases of 6.25 percent, except for wool categories, which are allowed increases of 1 percent. Any categories which do not have specific or designated consultation levels are subject to consultations if exports exceed 1.0 million SYE if in Group I, 700,000 SYE if in Group II, and 100,000 SYE if in Group III.

Exports in any year under Group I may exceed the group limitation by up to 15 percent, Group II exports may exceed the limitation by up to 7 percent, and Group III exports, by up to 1 percent. In addition, within the aggregate and subgroup limits, exports of individual categories may exceed specific limitations by up to 10 percent if in Group I, up to 7 percent if in Group II, and up to 5 percent if in Group III.

Aggregate, subgroup, and category limits may also be further exceeded by up to 11 percent through carryover and carryforward.

Limitations under this agreement do not apply to exports of hand-loom fabrics of the cottage industry, or handmade cottage-industry products made of such hand-loom fabrics, or to folklore handicraft textile products traditional to Singapore.

### Sri Lanka

The current bilateral agreement with Sri Lanka is effective for a period of 3 years from May 1, 1980 to April 30, 1983. The agreement contains specific export limitations on seven cotton and manmade-fiber categories,

which are each allowed a 7-percent annual growth. Each limit may be exceeded during a year by up to 7 percent if the increase is compensated for by a decrease in another category limit. In addition, any limit may be exceeded by up to 11 percent through carryover and carryforward.

Although current limitations apply only to categories of cotton and manmade-fiber textiles, the provisions of the agreement are also applicable to wool products. In the event that the United States believes that exports of products of any of these three fibers not covered by specific limits are, owing to market disruption or the threat thereof, threatening to impede orderly trade between the two countries, consultations may be requested. If no agreement can be reached, Sri Lanka must limit such exports for the next year to the level of the most recent 12 months for which data are available, plus 20 percent for cotton and manmade-fiber products and 3 percent for wool products.

### Taiwan

The current bilateral agreement with Taiwan is effective for a period of 5 years from January 1, 1978, through December 31, 1982. The aggregate limitation of 852.8 million SYE applies to all categories of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles for 1980. Within the overall aggregate, there are three subgroups with 1980 limitations, as follows:

<u>Subgroups</u>	<u>Limit</u> <u>(million SYE)</u>
Group I--Yarns, fabrics, made-up goods, and miscellaneous products of cotton and manmade fibers-----	186.5
Group II--Apparel of cotton and manmade fibers-----	661.2
Group III--Wool textiles and textile products-----	5.1

Within these subgroup limitations, certain specific limitations and designated consultation levels are imposed on most categories. Those categories which are not given specific limitations or designated consultation levels are subject to consultations if exports are in excess of 1.0 million SYE for categories in Group I, 700,000 SYE for categories in Group II, and 100,000 SYE for categories in Group III.

Within the aggregate limit the specified group limits may be exceeded in any year by up to 15 percent for Group I, 7 percent for Group II, and 3 percent for Group III. Category limitations may be exceeded (subject to the group ceiling) by 10 percent if in Group I, 6 percent for some categories and 7 percent for others if in Group II, and 5 percent if in Group III. In addition, exports may further exceed aggregate and subgroup limits by up to 11 percent through carryover or carryforward.

### Thailand

The current bilateral agreement with Thailand is effective for a period of 5 years from January 1, 1978, to December 31, 1982. The agreement is applicable to all products of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers. There is no overall aggregate limitation, although there is a subgroup limit on apparel; for 1980, this limit amounted to 60.7 million SYE. There are several specific category limits within this apparel subgroup as well as designated consultation levels. The nonapparel items have no specific subgroup or category limits, although there are several designated consultation levels.

Categories not subject to specific category limits or to designated consultation levels are subject to consultations if annual exports exceed 1.0 million SYE for cotton and manmade-fiber nonapparel items, 700,000 SYE for cotton and manmade-fiber apparel items, and 100,000 SYE for all wool items.

The subgroup limit for apparel and any specific category limit may be exceeded by up to 11 percent through carryover and carryforward.

No adjustments are allowed between categories within an agreement year. The limitations established under the provisions of this agreement do not apply to exports of hand-loom fabrics of the cottage industry, or to handmade cottage industry products made of such handloom fabrics, or to folklore handicraft textile products traditional to Thailand.

### Yugoslavia

A bilateral agreement with Yugoslavia was effective for a period of 3 years from January 1, 1978, to December 31, 1980. It was extended for 3 years through December 31, 1983. The agreement establishes export limits on two products--men's and boys' wool suits and men's and boys' manmade-fiber suits. There is a group limit for both items, which has been allowed an annual increase of 6 percent and amounts to 770,580 SYE during 1980. Within the group limit, there has been an annual category limit for the wool suits, which has been allowed to increase 1 percent each year. For 1980, this sublimit amounted to 424,170 SYE which could have been exceeded during any year by up to 5 percent. Suits of manmade fibers can utilize the entire group limit within each year. The group limit can be exceeded by up to 11 percent through carryover and carryforward.

### Renewal of the MFA

### Background

The Multifiber Arrangement provides the legal framework for a series of bilateral agreements among member countries to allow for the orderly development of international trade in textiles. As stated earlier, the MFA became effective on January 1, 1974, for a 4-year period and was renewed for an additional 4 years through December 1981. By the end of 1981, agreement must be reached with regard to a second renewal of the MFA (MFA III).

As stated in article 1 of the MFA, the basic objectives are--

to ensure the expansion of trade in textile products, particularly for the developing countries, and progressively to achieve the reduction of trade barriers and the liberalization of world trade in textile products while, at the same time, avoiding disruptive effects on individual markets and on individual lines of production in both importing and exporting countries.

The principal aim stated in article 1 is--

To further the economic and social development of developing countries and secure a substantial increase in their export earnings from textile products and to provide scope for a greater share for them in world trade in these products.

As might be expected, both developed and developing countries, while acknowledging that the arrangement is useful, feel that its objectives have not been met and are vigorously seeking changes in MFA III to advance their national interests.

During the 7-year history of the MFA there have been strong differences of opinion among the member nations on several major issues, specifically those that involve the nature and extent to which the MFA should be a factor in controlling trade and allocating market shares. How this issue of market shares is resolved within the context of MFA III is of vital importance to the large number of countries which have significant interests in textile trade. The developed countries want to reduce or eliminate their textile trade deficits, stabilize employment, and protect their domestic producers' share of the home market. Most developing countries that export textiles seek to expand employment as well as increase their export earnings and share of the developed countries' markets. However, real growth in consumption in the world textile and apparel market is insufficient to enable all the participating countries to achieve these objectives.

#### Major issues concerning renewal

Employment.--The textile and apparel industries are the largest sources of manufacturing employment on a worldwide basis. Approximately 25 million factory jobs divided almost equally between developed and developing countries are provided by these industries. In addition, various countries' cottage and handicraft industries also provide employment for large numbers of people. India alone is estimated to have as many as 10 million workers in its cottage industries. Textiles and apparel provide 14 percent of manufacturing employment in developed countries and 30 percent in developing countries; in Egypt, Pakistan, and Hong Kong, the share is between 40 and 50 percent.

The distribution of employment has been shifting from the developed to the developing countries. Between 1973 and 1979, employment in the textile

and apparel industries of the EEC, United States, Japan, and Canada declined from 6.7 million to 5.4 million. In contrast, employment in the developing textile and apparel exporting countries increased during the period, especially in Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan, where gains ranged from 22 to 100 percent.

It is not likely that stabilized employment in the developed countries can coexist with continued employment growth in the developing countries, productivity gains, and declining growth rates for consumption. The rate of real growth in textile and apparel consumption (as measured by textile-fiber consumption) is declining. The annual growth rate was 4.2 percent during 1950-70. It declined to 3.7 percent during 1970-79 and dipped further to a recession-influenced 2 percent during 1973-79. 1/ The majority of the textile-consumption projections for the 1980's indicate a continuation of this decreased rate of growth and project that real growth for the 1980's on a worldwide basis will average between 2.5 and 3.5 percent annually. It is further projected that consumption in the developed countries will increase at a slower rate than the 2.5-3.5 percent average. 2/

The implications of this "sluggish" employment growth are significant. Textile labor productivity figures for developed countries for 1973-79 show annual gains in the range of 2.5 to 4.0 percent. 3/ Although complete data are not available, there are also indications of improved productivity in the developing countries, particularly in apparel manufacturing. 4/ Thus it would appear that whatever real growth occurs in textile and apparel consumption will not yield a corresponding increase in the number of new jobs but will be largely or entirely absorbed by improved productivity. Data on world textile consumption and productivity should be analyzed with caution owing to variations in the interpretation of labor statistics by different countries and the problems associated with converting textile output to a common unit of measure. However, the information that is available tends to indicate the possibility that world textile and apparel employment levels face a gradual long-term decline.

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1/ Compiled from data reported in Textile Organon, a publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

2/ See, for example, Vincent Cable, World Textile Trade and Protection, The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd. London, 1979, pp. 1-7, 24, World Textile Fibers, Predicats, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, 1979; Comitextil, Position of the Community Textile Industry Regarding the MFA, Brussels, 1980; Commission of the European Communities, Report on Two Years' Operation of the MFA, Brussels, 1980.

3/ General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Demand, Production and Trade in Textiles and Clothing, 1973 to 1979, Geneva, 1980.

4/ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, New York, 1979.

Market share.--In 1978, the value of world exports of all textiles and apparel was \$69 billion, <sup>1/</sup> compared with \$19 billion in 1970 and \$43 billion in 1974. Preliminary figures indicate that trade increased to nearly \$83 billion in 1979. Of the 1978 exports, \$19 billion or 28 percent came from the developing countries. The remainder, which includes \$18 billion in intra-EEC trade, was from the developed countries. During 1970-78, the developing countries' exports increased by \$6.5 billion, raising their share about 5 percentage points to 33 percent. Although the percentage share of developed countries declined correspondingly over that period, the value of their shipments increased by \$19.3 billion.

Focusing specifically on trade among MFA members, total textile and apparel imports of the developed member countries in 1979 amounted to \$34 billion, of which the developing MFA members supplied \$12.8 billion or 38 percent. <sup>2/</sup> Exports from the developing members grew to that level from \$4.4 billion in 1973, which represented 31 percent of the developed countries' imports. Several major changes in trade patterns took place during the period. Among the more significant changes were that Korea increased its textile and apparel exports from \$1.1 billion to \$3.9 billion (370 percent); Hong Kong increased its exports from \$1.8 billion to \$4.5 billion (250 percent); the EEC posted an increase from \$6.1 billion to \$12.0 billion (200 percent); and U.S. textile exports increased from \$1.2 billion to \$3.0 billion (250 percent). Also during 1973-79, U.S. apparel imports increased from \$2.0 billion to \$5.0 billion (250 percent), and the EEC's external imports of textiles and apparel increased from \$4.8 billion to \$15.7 billion (320 percent). Despite the striking export gains made by some of the developing MFA members, these countries emphasize that they still only have a 38-percent share of the developed countries' imports. Thus the developing countries contend that it is not their exports that are causing problems in the developed countries' textile industries but rather unrestricted trade among the developed countries coupled with the those countries' sluggish consumption growth and gains in labor productivity.

The United States.--The United States has seen its deficit trade in textiles and apparel worsen from \$2.1 billion in 1973 to \$3.4 billion in 1979. During that period clothing imports rose from \$2.0 billion to \$5.0 billion, which increase was partially offset by an increase in textile exports from \$1.2 billion to \$3.0 billion. In 1979, overall import penetration in the U.S. textile and apparel market was 10.6 percent in terms of quantity and less than 10 percent by value. Import penetration from countries restrained under bilateral agreements was approximately 8 percent. However, penetration is much higher in specific areas--gloves, sweaters, men's and boys' shirts, outerwear coats, body-supporting garments, and women's shirts, blouses, coats, and trousers--where imports accounted for 30 percent or more of the U.S.

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<sup>1/</sup> World trade figures are reported in U.S. dollars, the unit of measure most widely used in United Nations data and other world trade sources. The figures are significantly inflated by the combined effects of worldwide inflation and the decline in relative value of the U.S. dollar. Consequently, more than half the increases shown are due to those factors.

<sup>2/</sup> Does not include shipments from China or Taiwan, which are not MFA signatories.

market for each. Imports accounted for 52 percent of U.S. consumption of sweaters in 1979.

In 1979, 81 percent of all U.S. textile and apparel imports came from controlled suppliers. <sup>1/</sup> Therefore, it is possible for the United States to closely control its imports through the MFA. It should be noted that other market forces also serve to limit imports. In any given year, most quota categories from the majority of countries are not filled, and in 1979, only one-third of the quantity of U.S. textile and apparel imports was in quota categories that were 80 percent or more filled. Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan supplied more than three-fourths of the shipments in the categories more than 80 percent filled, largely in shirts, blouses, sweaters, and trousers.

At current import levels, employment has been fairly stable at slightly more than 2.2 million, but the U.S. trade deficit remains large. Real growth in U.S. consumption of textile products, in terms of quantity, was less than 3 percent annually during 1976-79. It is generally agreed by industry that, assuming continued slow growth in consumption coupled with expected labor productivity increases, the U.S. textile and apparel labor force can at best hope for stability if present import levels are not exceeded. For that reason, along with the entrepreneurial interest in capturing whatever real consumption growth exists, U.S. producer interests are vigorously pressing for a restrictive MFA III.

The European Economic Community.--The EEC textiles and apparel industries underwent a significant decline between 1973 and 1979. During that period, employment decreased by almost 700,000 workers to 2.6 million; and more than 4,200 enterprises (14 percent of the total) went out of business. In the same period, the value of EEC imports increased by 320 percent, while exports increased by 200 percent and the EEC trade balance went from a positive \$1.2 billion to a negative \$3.7 billion.

In 1979, the EEC's external textile and apparel imports were \$15.7 billion and its exports were \$12 billion. In addition, there was another \$18 billion of internal trade among the nine member nations of the EEC. By contrast, U.S. imports were \$7.2 billion and exports were \$3.8 billion. Also, the major sources of EEC imports were more diverse than those of the United States. In 1979, 26 percent came from other industrialized countries, <sup>2/</sup> 19 percent from Mediterranean countries, and 41 percent from developing MFA signatories. The three largest suppliers of textile and apparel products, in terms of quantity, were the United States, Hong Kong, and Greece, which together accounted for 26 percent of the total.

The EEC textile and apparel industries serve a larger domestic population than do the U.S. industries (248 million compared with 218 million), and employ more people (2.6 million compared with 2.2 million). But in terms of value added <sup>3/</sup> and fiber consumption, <sup>4/</sup> they produce approximately 25 percent

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<sup>1/</sup> Twenty MFA members plus China and Taiwan.

<sup>2/</sup> Canada, United States, Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South America.

<sup>3/</sup> Comitextil Bulletin 79/5-6, pp. 10, 52.

<sup>4/</sup> Ibid., p. 94.

less than the U.S. industries. Producers in the EEC want tighter controls on imports from the developing countries in an effort to stop the decline of the EEC textiles and clothing industries. Although the developing MFA members provide only 41 percent of the EEC's imports of restrained products, the political and economic relationships between the EEC and its other major suppliers 1/ would seem to indicate that comprehensive import restraints will continue to be applied only to developing MFA members. 2/

#### Preliminary negotiating positions

Objectives.--Although the impact and importance of textile and apparel imports from MFA-controlled countries into the United States and the EEC differ considerably, producer interests in both are seeking continued or additional restrictions in MFA III to prevent increased penetration of their markets. These restrictions do not currently represent official positions of the various governments, but are primarily industry demands made by the U.S. Textile/Apparel Steering Group and Comitextil. 3/ The developing MFA countries, on the other hand, are seeking greater access to the markets of the developed countries and more liberal trade policies.

Sources of conflict.--Major issues are now being discussed that reflect the differences between the positions of the developed and developing countries. To gain a perspective on these issues, it is useful to consider some of the underlying realities related to the MFA from the vantage point of the two groups. The MFA is but one of many factors which determine the flow and volume of world textile and apparel trade. General economic conditions, labor cost differences, productivity, marketing and fashion skills, tariff rates, currency exchange rates, availability of raw materials, entrepreneurial and worker skill levels, availability of capital, and activities of non-MFA countries are extremely important and, in the aggregate, undoubtedly have a far greater effect on world textile trade than does the MFA. However, in contrast the MFA establishes a framework under rules which developed countries can take action in a certain and predictable manner. Thus, for the developed countries, the MFA currently represents the most desirable form of control of trade in textiles and apparel within a recognized international framework.

The developed countries have traditionally felt the need to protect their textile and apparel industries from the low-wage producers in the developing countries. In spite of the protection afforded by relatively high duty rates and the MFA, both the EEC and U.S. apparel industries have had large trade deficits, which have outweighed the smaller favorable trade balances enjoyed by their textile industries. These industries' representatives also justify protection on the basis of conditions of employment and competitive structure. The apparel industry, and to a lesser extent the textile industry,

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1/ The United States, the Mediterranean countries, and the European Free Trade Association.

2/ Although China and Taiwan are not signatories to the MFA, they are subject to the same types of restraints.

3/ Coordination committee for the textile industries in the European Economic Community.

are labor intensive, highly competitive within their own countries, employ large numbers of semiskilled people, women, and minorities, usually earn smaller profits than other industrial sectors, and are noted for a large number of producers with little concentration. Therefore, given the tradition of protection and a means to implement it, namely the MFA, the developed countries may react to perceived social and economic needs of these industries by negotiating for a more restrictive MFA III.

The developing countries enter MFA III negotiations with an entirely different perspective. Textile and apparel restraints have expanded from a 1-year agreement signed in 1961 among 16 countries that provided a mechanism for control of cotton textiles to today's 50-nation, multiyear Multifiber Arrangement. They perceive a general trend toward increased trade restrictions as evidenced by the "reasonable departures" clause in the current MFA and the Carter administration's textile program. More important, from the perspective of the developing countries which are signatories to the MFA, it is discriminatory to apply limitations on their exports while exports from the developed countries, a larger share of the world total, are generally not restricted. While the textile and apparel industries are extremely important to the developed countries, their importance in the economies of developing countries is far greater. Approximately 30 percent of the factory employment and manufactured exports of the developing countries are provided by textiles and apparel. The clothing industry is a low-skilled, labor-intensive industry which requires little capital investment. The industry can operate in small establishments and is uniquely suited for developing countries. Therefore, growth in this sector is seen by the developing countries as vitally important to their social and economic development, and they perceive the MFA as unjustly hindering and limiting their development.

Restraint levels.--The most important issue in the MFA negotiations concerns limitations in the growth of restraint levels. The original MFA provided that restraint levels would be allowed to grow at a minimum rate of 6 percent a year except in exceptional cases where market disruption occurred, in which case a lower positive growth rate could be decided upon after consultation between the countries involved. In December 1977, the protocol extending the MFA contained a provision referred to as the reasonable departures clause, which gave importing countries more leeway to negotiate restraint levels with less than 6-percent growth. The reasonable departures clause has provided the statutory justification for not only growth at less than 6 percent, but also for zero growth or rollbacks in restraint levels on certain textile and apparel categories which are considered sensitive by importing countries.

Exporting countries perceive the reasonable departures clause as unreasonable and are seeking its removal in MFA III. They consider the original MFA a derogation of the free-trade principles of the GATT and the reasonable departures clause a further derogation because it largely negates the 6-percent minimum growth principle provided for in the original MFA. The exporting countries contend that when they agreed to the principle of reasonable departures, they expected such departures to be temporary actions designed to meet specific difficulties. However, the developing countries argue that most importing countries took advantage of the lack of clarity in the provision by incorporating highly restrictive restraint levels into multiyear bilateral agreements.

While the exporting countries are attempting to negotiate removal of the reasonable departures clause from MFA III and a return to the 6-percent growth principle, producer and labor interests in the United States and EEC favor removal of the 6-percent growth principle and, as a substitute, the relating of growth in restraint levels to conditions in the domestic market. For example, if domestic consumption of a particular product were increasing at 2 percent a year, import restraint levels would be established on the basis of that figure. The same producer interests are also advocating an MFA modification to sanction reduction of restraint levels, especially those of larger exporters, where domestic market conditions warrant.

Flexibility.--Most bilateral agreements have flexibility provisions which allow (1) unused quota from a previous year to be carried over (carryover); (2) quota from a succeeding year to be borrowed (carryforward); and (3) unused quota from one category to be applied to another category within a given year (swing). In most bilateral agreements, the total of carryover and carryforward is limited to 11 percent and swing is limited to 7 percent. Producer interests in the United States want the swing and carryover/carryforward provisions either eliminated or greatly reduced. They assert that by maximum use of all growth provisions, i.e., 6-percent annual growth, 11-percent carryforward/carryover, and 7 percent swing, an increase in imports of as much as 123 percent from 1 year to another may occur. Such an increase, it is stated, could be characterized as a surge which will cause market disruption. Textile-exporting countries disagree. It is their position that flexibility is necessary to handle sudden changes in style and fashion and to allow them to participate in markets where demand is the strongest. They also state that it is rare that all these growth factors are used in one category. Their use, they believe, does not entail an overall increase because whatever quota is added as a result of the swing and carryover/carryforward provisions must be taken from somewhere else.

Globalization.--Restraint levels in U.S. bilateral agreements with the exporting countries are generally a result of negotiations using current trade levels as a starting point. These restraint levels are established on an individual country-by-country basis. Globalization, which is being advocated by U.S. and EEC producer interests, is the establishment of an overall restraint level, by category, and the division of it among developing MFA countries according to a specified formula. In 1977, the EEC established eight categories that they considered import sensitive and administered those categories on a globalized basis. The volume of imports from developing MFA countries in those eight categories increased at an average annual rate of 0.8 percent during 1976-79, compared with a 4-percent increase in the nonglobalized categories. Producer interests in the importing countries state that globalization is necessary in order to insure that the quantity of imports of sensitive items will be tied directly to the growth rate of the domestic textile and apparel industries, and, at the same time, to allow developing exporting countries that are smaller suppliers to gain a share of the market.

As expected, the major exporting countries strongly object to globalization. They point out that such restraints are not truly global as provided for in article 19 of the GATT, but that they place the entire onus of

restraint on the developing countries which are participants in the MFA. To substantiate their position, spokesmen point out that the quantity of imports into the EEC from the developing MFA countries increased at an annual rate of 2.4 percent during 1976-79. However, imports from all other sources increased by 8 percent annually, and imports from other industrialized nations increased by almost 10 percent a year. In addition, there is concern that items subject to global limitations will have little or no growth, and, as a result, quotas of major suppliers will be reduced under the global limit.

Other negotiating positions.--Various other proposals have been initiated by various producer interests. Some of the more significant of these are as follows:

1. Reduction of quotas for countries involved in transshipment.
2. Inclusion of all textile-fiber products (including flax and silk), as well as leather apparel.
3. Removal of the quota exemption for hand-loomed and handmade textile products.
4. Reduction of quotas in bilateral agreements that are underfilled.
5. Allowance for importing countries to give less growth or no growth to supplying countries to prevent the importing countries' textile and clothing industries from falling below a certain level. This concept, known as Minimum Viable Production, is already provided for in the present MFA (Annex B) and is supported by certain Nordic countries who have small textile and apparel industries coupled with relatively high import to consumption ratios.

While it is not likely that the entire list of demands put forward by producer interests will be incorporated into the official government positions, it is clear that the Governments of the United States and the EEC are under pressure to negotiate a far more restrictive MFA.

The producer interests in the developing countries are attempting to prevent new restrictions in MFA III and to eliminate restrictive practices initiated during MFA II. The Hong Kong Textile and Clothing Industries Joint Conference <sup>1/</sup> issued a position paper in November 1980, urging that MFA III clearly define and quantify growth and flexibility provisions, and not contain provisions such as the reasonable departures clause or others that reduce the

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<sup>1/</sup> Fourteen trade associations representing Hong Kong producers and exporters.

major suppliers' access to the developed countries' markets in order to accommodate other developing countries.

The developing countries which are MFA signatories have traditionally taken the position that they are willing to accept some trade limitations to be assured access to the developed countries' markets under the MFA. <sup>1/</sup> However, the developing countries contend that, should the producers' positions be incorporated into the official negotiating position of the United States and the EEC, they might consider these demands excessive and refuse to agree to such modifications. Should such an impasse develop without resolve, the MFA could expire at the end of 1981. In this event, it is assumed that a system of bilateral agreements will remain in force, but would no longer be subject to MFA rules or principles. The extent to which the developing countries could then rely on the trading rights provided in the GATT to assure access to markets is unclear.

### U.S. Textile and Apparel Imports

#### General import trends

During 1973-79, the overall quantity of U.S. textile and apparel imports did not demonstrate any significant trend. Imports in 1973 amounted to 5.1 billion SYE, dropped to 3.8 billion in the recession year of 1975, and then rose irregularly to 4.6 billion in 1979 (table 3 and figure 1). However, during that period the ratio of imports to consumption increased from 8.6 to 10.6 percent (table 2 and figure 2), and the value of imports grew from \$3.5 billion to \$7.2 billion.

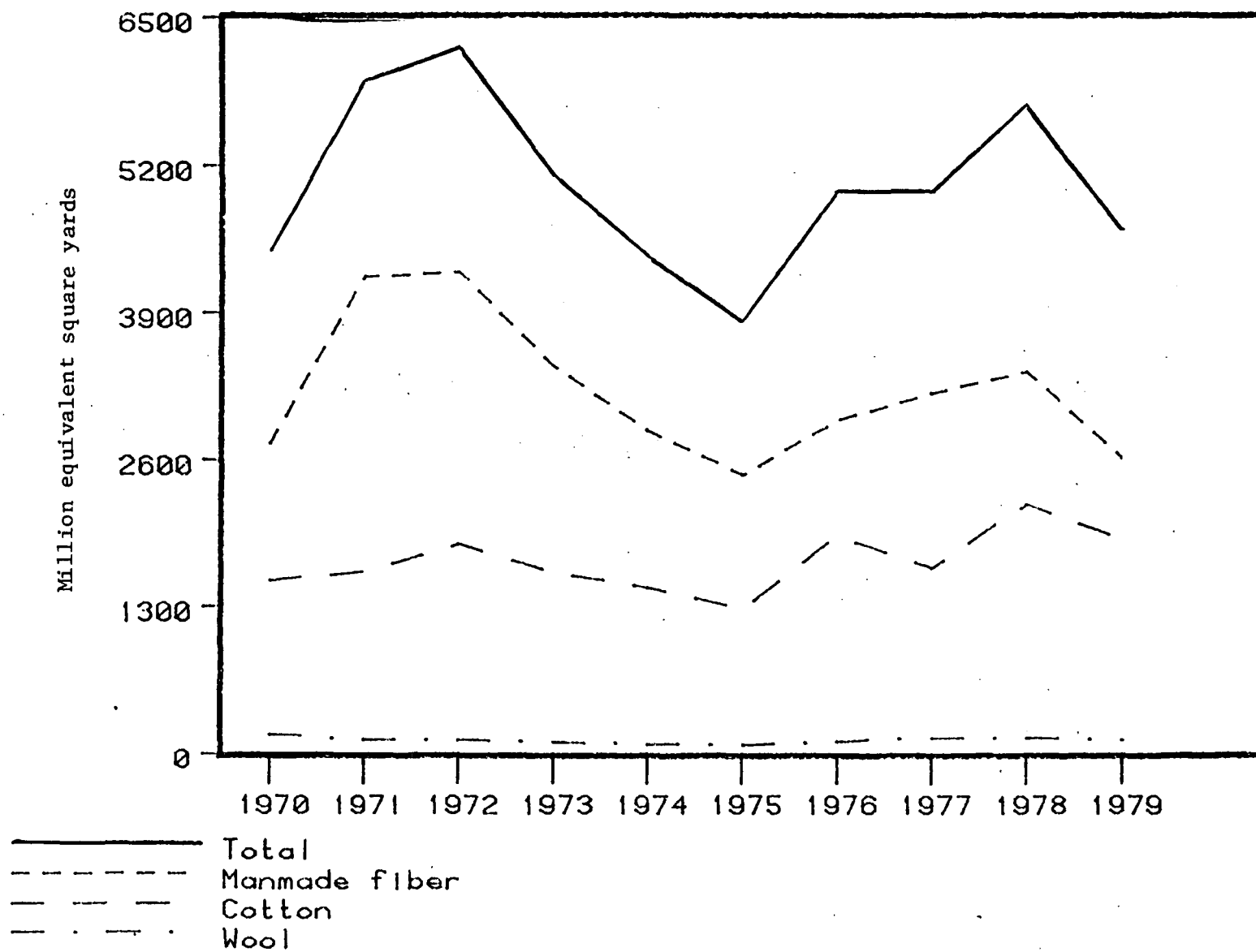
In terms of major product groups, the quantity of yarns imported during 1973-79 declined 64 percent (figure 3), fabric imports declined 24 percent (figure 4), and apparel imports rose by 28 percent (figure 5). In 1979, the two areas of greatest import concentration were woven fabrics, imports of which exceeded 1 billion square yards, and shirts and blouses, imports of which amounted to approximately 60 million dozen. In terms of poundage of fibers in imports, cotton maintained the lead throughout the 1970's (figure 6).

Hong Kong was the leading supplier of textiles in 1979 (table 9A). However, significant changes took place in the proportion of imports from the various supplying countries. Countries whose share declined most in recent years were Japan and West Germany, followed by the United Kingdom. In contrast, countries whose share of the U.S. market increased dramatically were Korea, China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. In recent years, over three-fourths of total imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles came from countries having bilateral agreements with the United States (table 65A and figure 7).

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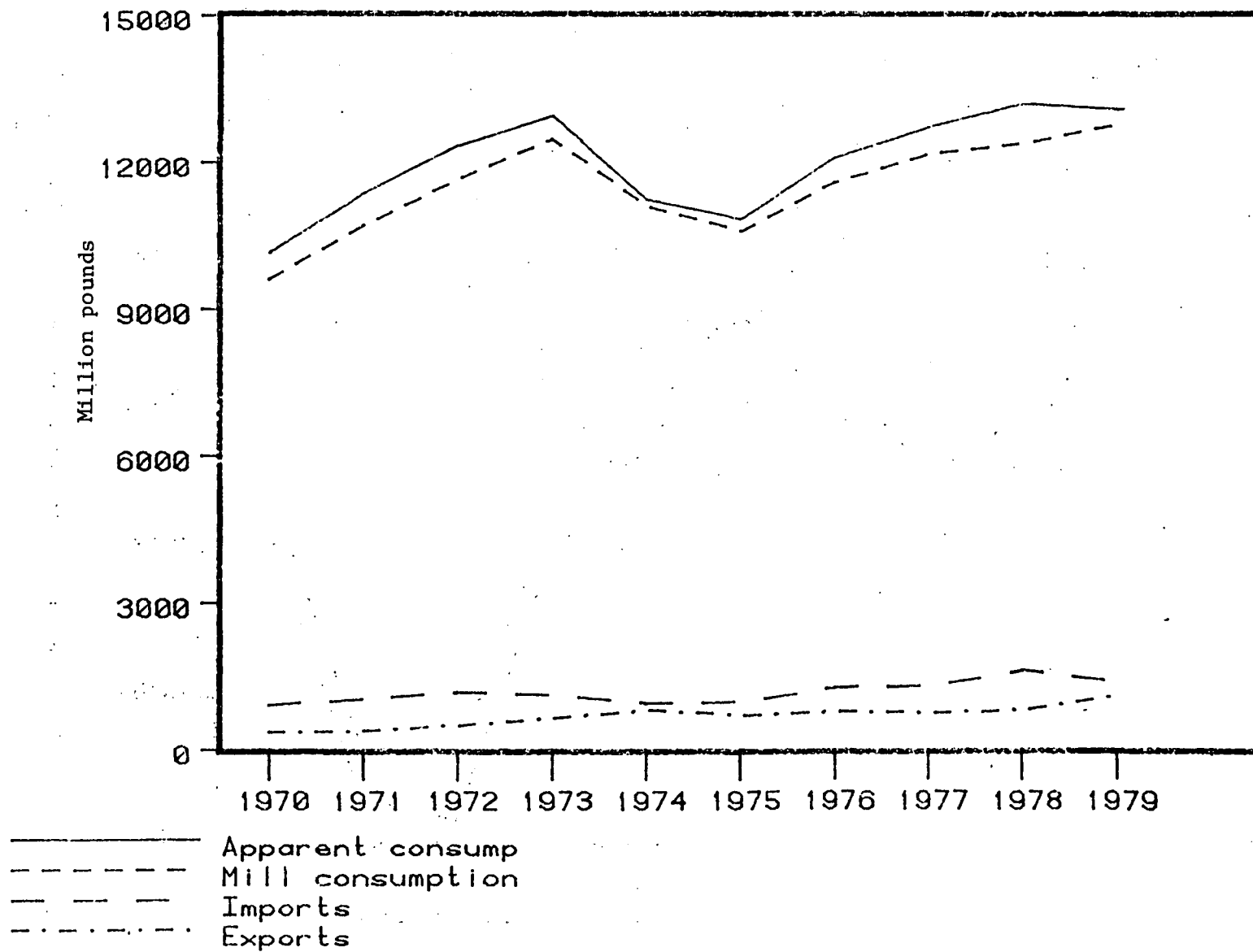
<sup>1/</sup> Twenty-two textile-exporting developing countries met in Bogota, Colombia, on Nov. 3-7, 1980, and issued an official statement regarding their position with regard to MFA III. A summary of the provisions of this statement is found in app. F.

Figure 1.--Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports, 1970-79



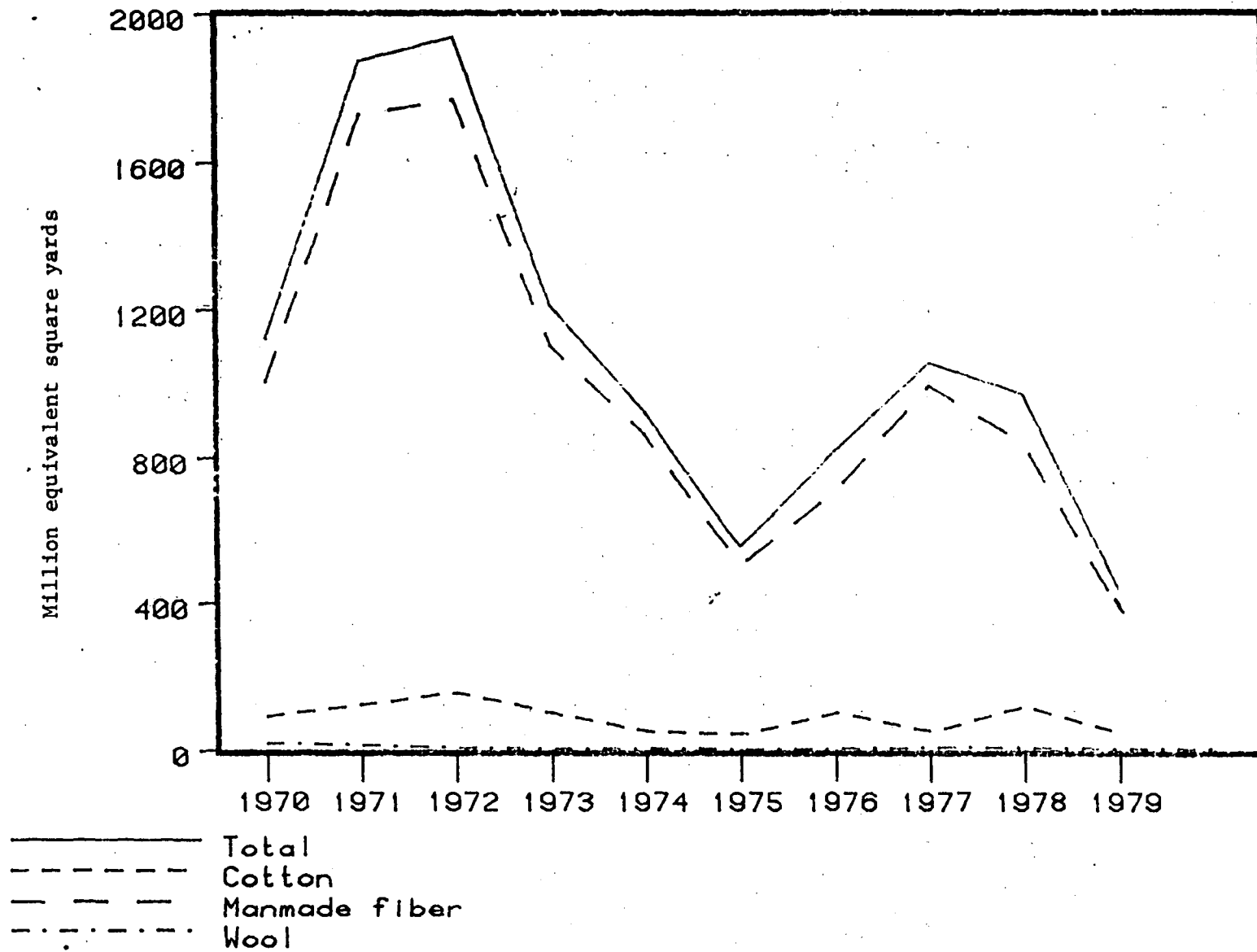
Source: Based on data in table 3.

Figure 2.--Cotton, wool, and manmade fibers consumed in textiles: U.S. mill consumption, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1970-79



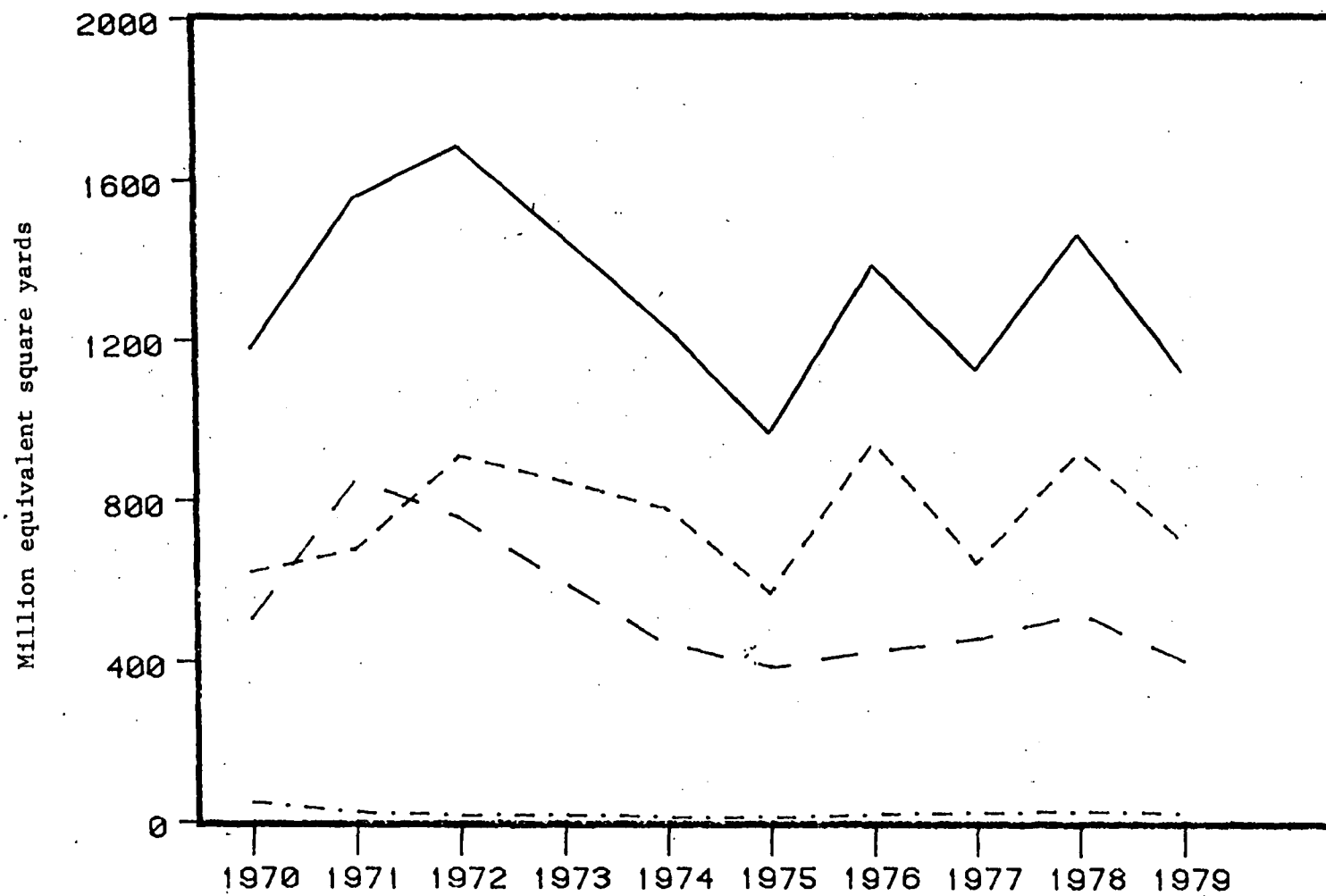
Source: Based on data in table 2.

Figure 3.--Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber yarn: U.S. imports, 1970-79



Source: Based on data in table 3.

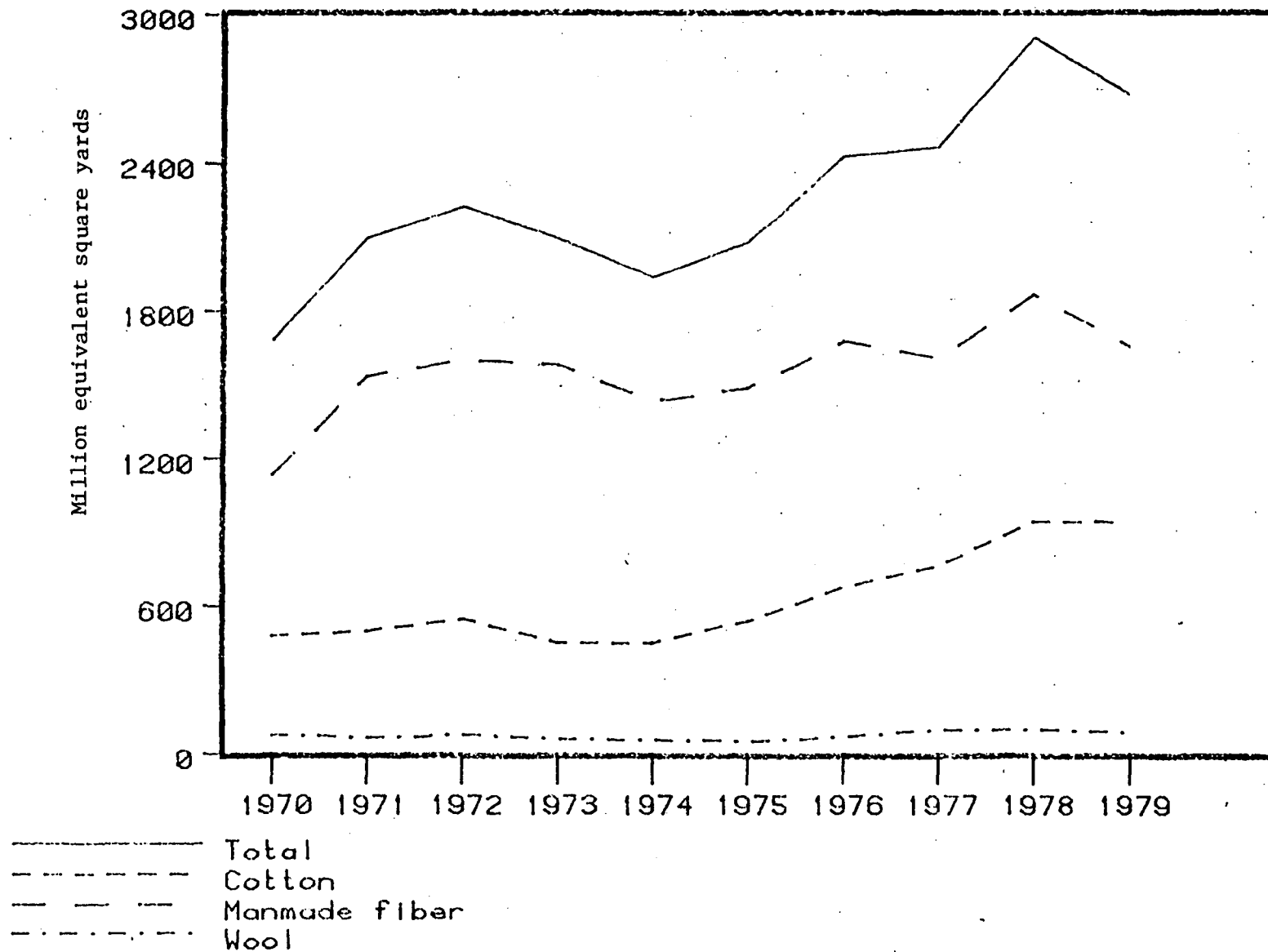
Figure 4.--Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber fabrics: U.S. imports, 1970-79



————— Total  
 - - - - - Cotton  
 - - - - - Manmade fiber  
 - . . . . Wool

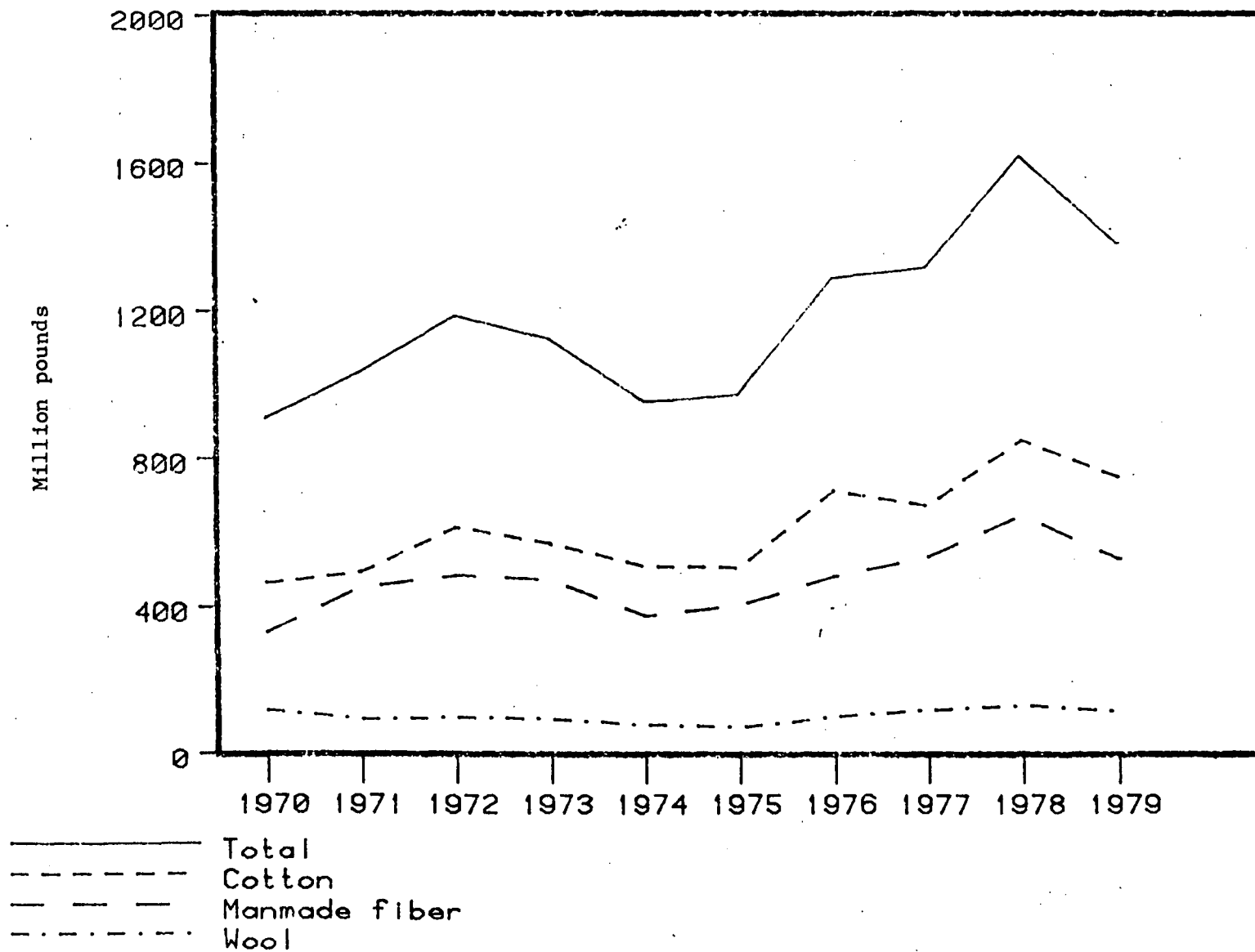
Source: Based on data in table 3.

Figure 5.--Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber apparel: U.S. imports, 1970-79



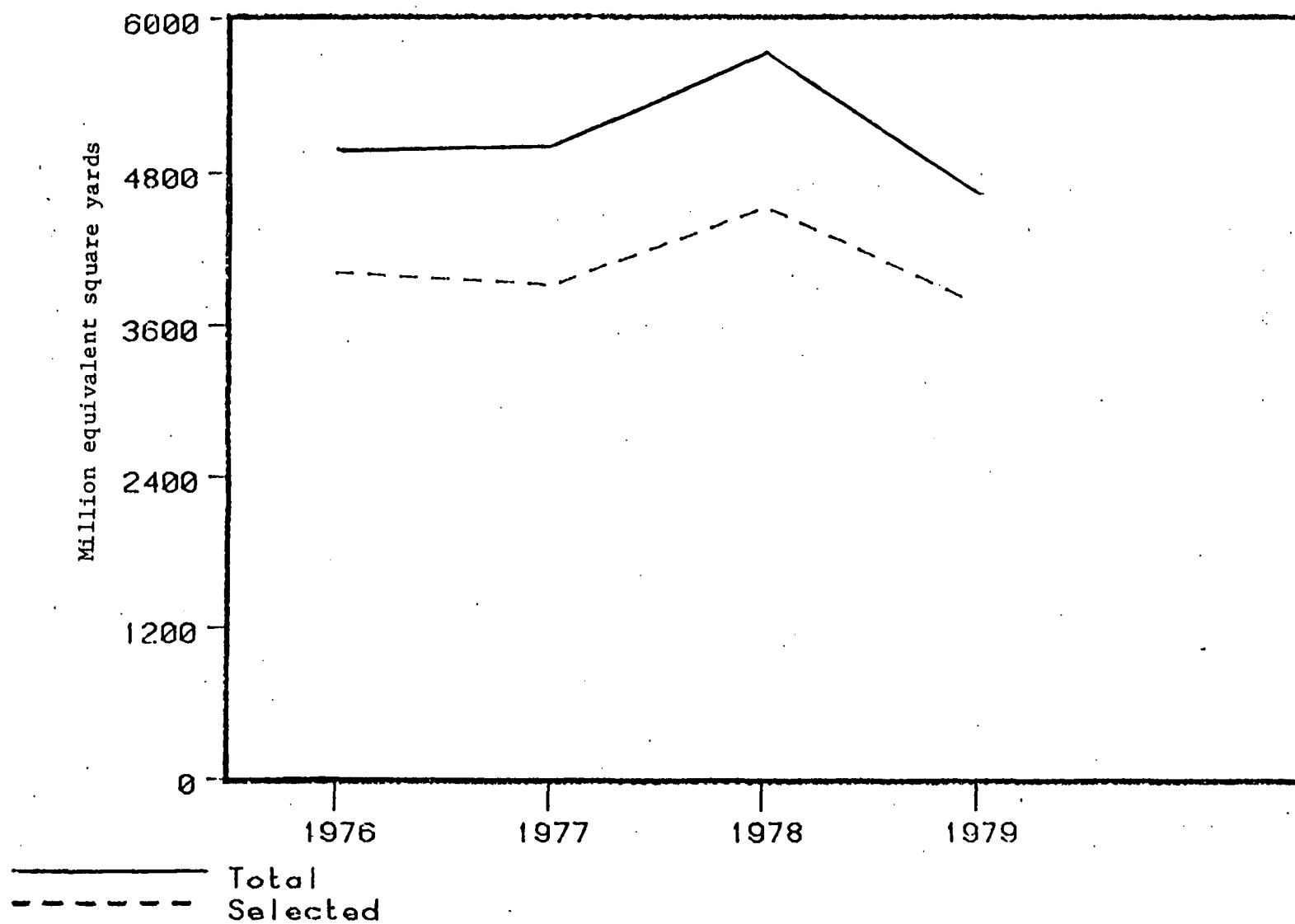
Source: Based on data in table 3.

Figure 6.--Cotton, wool, and manmade fibers, consumed in textiles: U.S. imports, 1970-79



Source: Based on data in table 2.

Figure 7.--Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports, total and from selected countries, 1976-79



Source: Based on data in table 65A.

### The Carter administration's textile program

In 1978 the Congress passed legislation which would have prevented reductions in duties on textiles and textile products during the recently concluded Tokyo round of negotiations under the GATT. Since reductions on textiles were essential to the success of negotiations, President Carter vetoed the legislation. However, in the veto message President Carter promised assistance to the industry and, consequently, the administration developed a list of measures and policies which would assist the industry in meeting import competition. The list was made public during the early months of 1979 and became known as the White Paper. The program represented a commitment to pursue a policy of more controlled growth of textile imports.

As a result of the White Paper the industry agreed to support the completed package of agreements resulting from the multilateral trade negotiations, which became effective without congressional opposition. As part of the implementation of the MFA package, a provision of the White Paper required a "snapback clause," which would automatically reinstitute the original rates of duty (those prior to the Tokyo round) should the MFA, or a suitable substitute, not continue in effect. Furthermore, in such an eventuality, legislative remedies would allow the President to unilaterally control imports of textiles and apparel.

Additional commitments which could directly affect the operations and administration of the MFA were made to the industry. These provisions are summarized as follows:

- (1) Global import evaluation--continual analysis of imports from all countries on a category basis in the context of the impact of imports on U.S. market growth and conditions in the industry;
- (2) Import controls--aggressive control of surges, circumvention, and extensive use of flexibility and carryover provisions of bilateral agreements. Annual import growth will be evaluated with particular attention to--
  - (A) Sensitive items where adjustments may be necessary;
  - (B) control of major new suppliers;
  - (C) improvement of monitoring procedures; and
  - (D) consultation with industry and labor concerning bilateral agreements.
- (3) Law enforcement--sufficient improvement of administrative enforcement of textile agreements with particular attention to remedies to counteract unfair trade practices and improper transshipments, fraudulent-country-of origin markings,

and attempts to evade restraint agreements and quantitative limits;

- (4) Industry export drive--active support from Government to assist industry with a "major export drive";
- (5) Other provisions--assist the industry in efforts to improve competitiveness.

As a result of the the White Paper the United States has renegotiated the terms of at least three existing bilateral agreements--those with Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea. There have been reductions in the flexibility provisions in these cases, which specifically eliminate carryover and carryforward for certain items and reduce the margin of swing. These changes reduce the quantity which these countries can export to the United States under the new terms of their agreements. In addition, the new agreements with Sri Lanka and China concluded during 1980 reflect the content of the White Paper.

#### Reasonable departures

The statutory framework for reopening of bilateral agreements and other MFA changes envisioned in the White Paper was established at the time of the first renewal of the MFA. In December 1977, during the final stages of the negotiations to extend the MFA it became apparent that the developed countries had negotiated bilateral agreements with restrictive provisions which were contrary to the terms of the original MFA. To reconcile this situation, which had brought the MFA negotiations to an impasse, special language was developed for the extension which allowed for greater flexibility of bilateral agreements negotiated under the MFA. The GATT Textiles Committee, which developed the language of the protocol extending the MFA, agreed that--

within the framework of the MFA, any such consultations and negotiations should be conducted in a spirit of equity and flexibility with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution under article 4, paragraph 3 or article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, which does include the possibility of jointly agreed reasonable departures /Emphasis added/ from particular elements in particular cases.

Since the MFA extension in 1978, almost all industrialized countries, including the United States, have used the authority in the reasonable departures clause to implement greater restrictions on their imports. Currently, the industrialized countries (with the exception of the United States, which has not taken an official position) are solidly in favor of continuing implementation of a reasonable departures clause in any extension of the MFA. This, they contend, is necessary to allow sufficient time to eliminate the uneconomic sectors of their respective industries.

## U.S. imports

Cotton textiles.--As indicated in table 7 and figure 8, total U.S. imports of cotton textiles during 1973-79 fluctuated between 1.3 billion SYE (in 1975) and 2.2 billion (in 1978) and are expected to almost reach 2.0 billion for 1980. In recent years, 80 percent or more of the total imports of cotton textiles have come from countries having bilateral agreements with the United States during 1980 (hereafter referred to as agreement countries) (table 65A). Agreement countries from which imports have increased during 1973-79 included China, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Hong Kong, Korea, Macau, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and Thailand. During the same period, imports from such bilateral countries as Brazil, Colombia, India, Japan, and Mexico declined. Imports from the remaining agreement country--Romania--showed little change over the period.

Recent suppliers of significance which did not have formal bilateral agreements during 1980 incorporating specific limitations (nonagreement countries) include Peru, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Italy, and Egypt.

Imports from Brazil during 1973-79 ranged between 16.7 million SYE (1979) and 69.5 million (1973); for 1980, they are expected to amount to less than 15.0 million. Most of the imports are concentrated in fabrics such as sheeting, twills and sateens, and in playsuits, knit blouses, and terry towels (table 10).

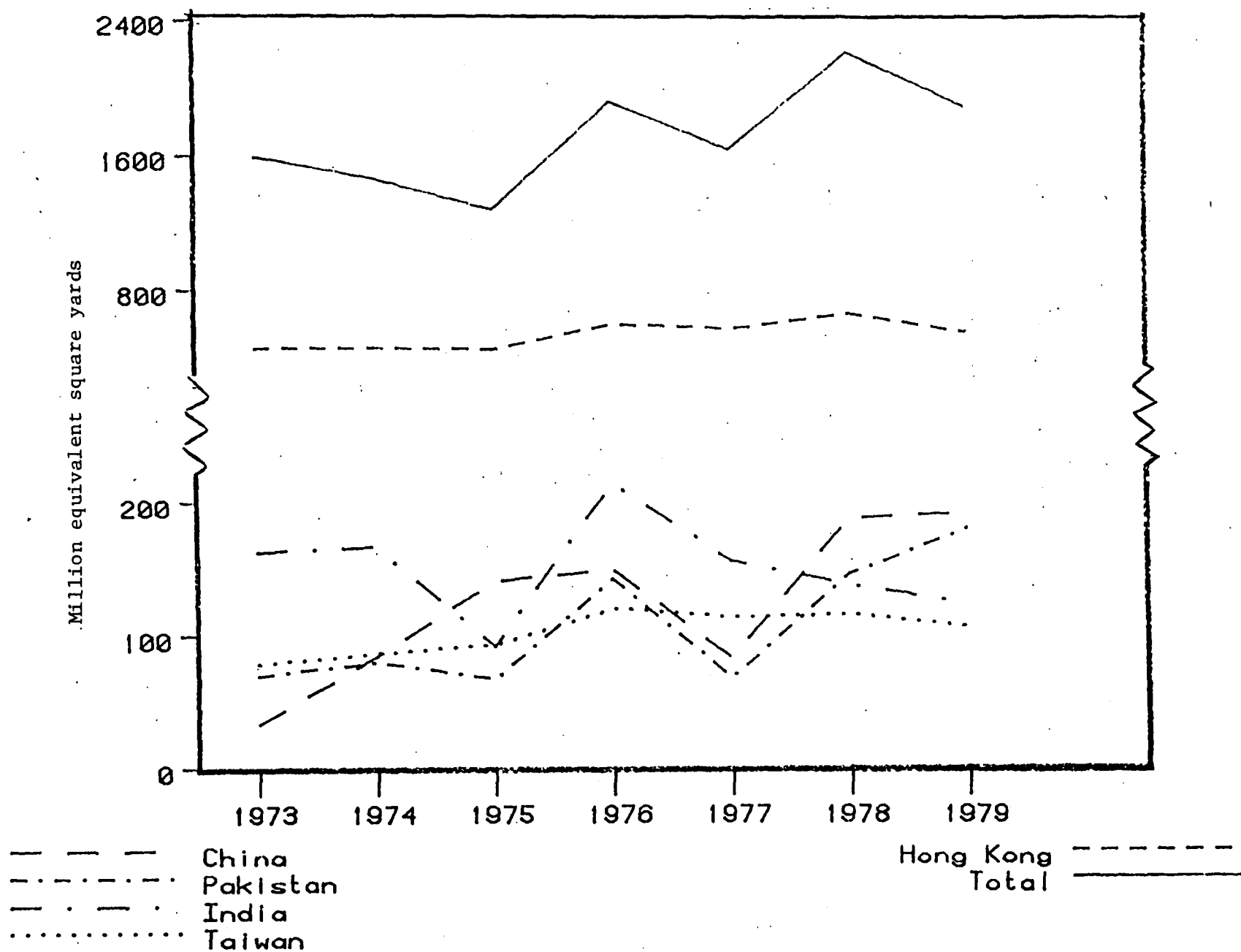
The bilateral agreement with Brazil establishes specific limitations for most cotton fabrics. For example, sheeting was limited to 17.5 million SYE during 1978 and 18.7 million square yards during 1979; imports accounted for 77 percent of the 1978 level but less than 1 percent of the 1979 level (tables 66 and 67). Brazil accounted for 7 percent of total sheeting imports during 1978, but only 1 percent during 1979. Twills and sateens had a specific limitation of 7.0 million square yards during 1979, and imports amounted to 12 percent of this level.

Cotton playsuits had a specific limitation of 80 thousand dozen during 1979; imports amounted to 65 percent of this level. Terry towels were subject to a specific limit of 10 million, of which imports amounted to 24 percent.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to a consultation level of 348,000 dozen during 1978 (adjusted upward from 310,000), of which imports amounted to 74 percent (table 80). A specific limit amounting to 340,000 dozen was imposed during 1979 (adjusted upward from 324,000), and imports amounted to 51 percent of this level (table 81). Imports of knit shirts and blouses from Brazil amounted to 2 percent or less of total imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports from China during 1973-79 ranged between 33.4 million SYE (1973) and 190.3 million (1979); for 1980, they are expected to range from 235.0 million to 240.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in fabrics, such as sheeting and printcloth and in gloves, coats, playsuits, shirts, blouses, trousers, and nightwear (table 22).

Figure 8.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1973-79



The bilateral agreement concluded with China during 1980 does not provide any limitations on cotton fabrics. China supplied 10 percent of total imports of sheeting during 1978 (table 66), but only 5 percent during 1979 (table 67). During 1978, 56 percent of total imports of printcloth came from China (table 68); during 1979, 54 percent came from China (table 69).

The new bilateral agreement provides for a limitation on cotton gloves amounting to 3.2 million dozen pairs during 1980; there was a unilateral limit beginning on May 31, 1979, amounting to 2.9 million dozen pairs. Imports of 4.1 million dozen pairs during 1979 reflected a sharp increase from 2.6 million dozen pairs in 1978 (tables 76 and 77). Imports of cotton gloves from China represented 24 percent of total imports during 1978 and 32 percent during 1979.

There were unilateral limits on knit women's blouses amounting to 536,000 dozen during 1979 and the new bilateral agreement established a limit of 720,000 dozen for 1980. Imports of such shirts increased from 483,000 dozen in 1978 to 992,000 dozen in 1979; they accounted for 11 percent of total imports during 1979. Imports of knit shirts for both men and women from China amounted to 4 percent of total imports in 1978 and 8 percent in 1979 (tables 80 and 81). There have been no limitations imposed on knit shirts for men.

There were unilateral restraints on woven shirts and blouses amounting to 621,000 dozen during 1979; the combined limitation under the bilateral agreement was 921,000 dozen for 1980. Imports from China increased from 325,000 dozen in 1978 to 1.1 million dozen in 1979; such imports amounted to 6 percent of total imports in 1978 and 16 percent in 1979 (tables 82 and 83).

There were unilateral restraints on cotton trousers amounting to 1.1 million dozen in 1979; the limitation under the bilateral amounted to 1.4 million dozen for 1980. Imports from China increased from 931,000 dozen in 1978 to 1.8 million dozen in 1979, amounting to 7 percent of total imports in 1978 and 15 percent in 1979 (tables 88 and 89).

There were no unilateral limits on cotton coats during 1979. The new agreement has not included them in its limitations despite the fact that they represented 5 percent of total imports of cotton coats during 1979 (table 79). Likewise, there have been no limits imposed on the trade in cotton playsuits from China, imports of which increased from 58,000 dozen in 1978 to 132,000 in 1979 and are expected to reach 180,000 dozen in 1980. Such imports represented about 12 percent of total imports during 1979. Nightwear from China has also never been limited despite recent surges in imports; imports amounted to 29,000 dozen in 1978 and 27,000 dozen in 1979 but are expected to reach much more than 100,000 dozen in 1980.

Imports of cotton textiles from Colombia during 1973-79 ranged between 22.6 million SYE (1977) and 48.1 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range from 20.0 million to 25.0 million. Imports are concentrated in fabrics such as sheeting, twills, and sateens (table 11).

The bilateral agreement with Colombia imposed specific limitations of 8.5 million square yards on exports of sheeting for both 1978 and 1979; Colombia did not utilize the quota during 1978, but exports represented 70 percent of

it in 1979 (tables 66 and 67). Imports of sheeting from Colombia represented 2 percent of total imports during 1978 and 1979.

Twills and sateens have been subject to annual consultation levels of 13.5 million square yards; imports during 1979 amounted to 83 percent of this level.

Imports of cotton textiles from the Dominican Republic during 1973-79 ranged between 1.8 million SYE (1973) and 19.6 million (1979); for 1980, they are expected to range from 20.0 million to 25.0 million SYE. Most of the imports have been concentrated in cotton nightwear.

For 1979, an adjusted specific limit on nightwear amounting to 245,000 dozen was established under procedures pursuant to the bilateral agreement; imports amounted to 92 percent of this level.

Imports of cotton textiles from Haiti during 1973-79 ranged between 3.4 million SYE (1975) and 9.3 million (1977); for 1980, they are expected to range from 6.0 million to 8.0 million square yards. Most of the imports have been concentrated in such apparel items as playsuits and men's and boys' woven shirts (table 13).

The bilateral agreement with Haiti limited exports of playsuits during 1979 to 86,000 dozen; imports utilized 71 percent of this quota. There were also specific limits on woven shirts for men and boys amounting to 134,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 121,000) and 113,000 dozen in 1979 (tables 82 and 83). Imports utilized 36 percent of the limit in 1978 and 66 percent in 1979. Imports of such shirts from Haiti accounted for only 1 percent of total imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports of cotton textiles from Hong Kong during 1973-79 ranged between 450.9 million SYE (1975) and 667.8 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range from 570.0 million to 575.0 million SYE. Most of the imports have been concentrated in such fabrics as sheeting, twills, sateens, and duck and in apparel items such as gloves, coats, playsuits, shirts, blouses, trousers, skirts, nightwear, and underwear (table 14).

The bilateral agreement limited exports of sheeting to 110.8 million square yards in 1978 and 119.3 million in 1979; imports utilized 68 percent of the limit in 1978 and 30 percent in 1979 (tables 66 and 67). Imports of sheeting from Hong Kong amounted to 26 percent of total imports in 1978 and 20 percent in 1979. There was also a specific limit on twills and sateens in 1979 amounting to 47.2 million yards; imports utilized 46 percent of that level.

The agreement also limited exports of duck to 61.4 million square yards in 1978 and 1979; imports utilized 55 percent of the level in 1978 and 48 percent in 1979 (tables 74 and 75). Imports of duck from Hong Kong amounted to 56 percent of total imports in 1978 and 46 percent in 1979.

Gloves were limited to 3.5 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted upward from 3.1 million dozen) and 3.3 million dozen in 1979 (adjusted upward from 3.2 million dozen); imports utilized 96 percent of the level in 1978 and 101

percent in 1979 (tables 76 and 77). Imports from Hong Kong accounted for 30 percent of total imports in 1978 and 25 percent in 1979.

Coats were limited to 437,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted upward from 394,000 dozen) and 407,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted down from 412,000 dozen); imports utilized 96 percent of the level in 1978 and 91 percent in 1979 (tables 78 and 79). Imports from Hong Kong accounted for 24 percent of total imports in 1978 and 19 percent in 1979.

The agreement limited exports of playsuits to 616,000 dozen in 1979; imports utilized 88 percent of this level. Skirts were limited to 351,000 dozen and 1979 imports utilized 97 percent of that level. Nightwear was limited to 1.0 million dozen; 1979 imports utilized 68 percent of that level. Although underwear was not assigned a specific limitation during 1979, it was subject to an overall group limit for apparel.

Knit shirts and blouses were limited to 4.3 million dozen during 1978 (adjusted upward from 4.2 million dozen) and 4.2 million during 1979 (adjusted upward from 4.1 million dozen); imports utilized 93 percent of the level in 1978 and 96 percent in 1979 (tables 80 and 81). Hong Kong accounted for 30 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 33 percent in 1979.

Woven shirts were limited to 2.5 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted upward from 2.2 million) and 2.3 million dozen in 1979; imports utilized 99 percent of the limit in 1978 and 100 percent in 1979 (tables 82 and 83). Hong Kong accounted for 45 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 34 percent in 1979.

Woven blouses were limited to 2.5 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 2.2 million) and 2.2 million dozen in 1979 (adjusted down from 2.3 million); imports utilized 95 percent of the limit in 1978 and 97 percent in 1979 (tables 84 and 85). Hong Kong accounted for 39 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 34 percent in 1979.

Trousers were limited to 5.5 million dozen in both 1978 (adjusted up from 5.1 million) and 1979 (adjusted up from 5.3 million); imports utilized 96 percent of the limit in 1978 and 100 percent in 1979 (tables 88 and 89). Hong Kong accounted for 47 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 46 percent in 1979.

Imports from India during 1973-79 ranged between 91.0 million SYE (1975) and 213.8 million (1976), declining sharply in the latter part of the period; for 1980, they are expected to range from 160.0 million to 165.0 million SYE. Imports are concentrated in fabrics such as sheeting, printcloth, twills, sateens, and duck and in woven shirts and blouses (table 15).

The bilateral with India designates consultation levels for most cotton fabrics. For example, sheeting was assigned a consultation level of 50 million square yards during 1978 and 1979, and imports amounted to only 21 and 15 percent, respectively, of this level (tables 66 and 67). India accounts for only 4 percent of total sheeting imports. Printcloth had a consultation level of 12.5 million square yards in 1978 and 1979; imports amounted to 10 and 9 percent, respectively, of this level (tables 68 and 69). India accounts for 2 percent or less of total imports of printcloth. Duck was assigned a

consultation level of 17.5 million square yards in both years; imports amounted to 26 and 31 percent, respectively, of this level (tables 74 and 75). India accounted for 10 percent or less of total imports of duck fabrics in 1978 and 1979. Twills and sateens were assigned a consultation level of 24 million square yards; imports amounted to 20 percent of this level during 1979.

Woven shirts were limited to specific quotas of 717,000 dozen (adjusted downward from 726,000) and 880,000 dozen (adjusted upward from 833,000) during 1978 and 1979, respectively; imports amounted to 92 and 73 percent of these quotas in these years (tables 82 and 83). India accounted for 12 percent or less of total imports of woven shirts during 1978 and 1979.

Woven blouses were limited to a specific quota of 2.2 million dozen during 1978 (adjusted up from 2.0 million) and 2.1 million during 1979; imports amounted to 100 percent of the quotas in those years (tables 84 and 85). India accounted for 43 percent and 34 percent of total imports of woven blouses during 1978 and 1979, respectively.

Imports of cotton textiles from Japan during 1973-79 ranged between 57.0 million SYE (1979) and 156.9 million (1973); for 1980, they are expected to range from 50.0 million to 55.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in gingham, poplin, broadcloth, printcloth, twills, sateens, certain yarn dyed and other woven fabrics, gloves, coats, playsuits, knit shirts, and trousers (table 16).

The Japanese bilateral agreement is a consultation agreement which has resulted in several specific limitations through the negotiation process. However, there are no specific limits on fabrics.

Gloves are subject to limits which amounted to 1.6 million dozen pairs in both 1978 and 1979; imports utilized 60 percent of this level in 1978 and 44 percent in 1979 (tables 76 and 77). Japan accounted for 12 percent of total U.S. glove imports in 1978 and 9 percent in 1979.

In 1979 cotton coats were subject to a consultation level amounting to 174,000 dozen; imports used 47 percent of that amount (table 79). There is no specific consultation level for playsuits; however, imports declined from 100,000 dozen in 1978 to 66,000 dozen in 1979. Imports from Japan amounted to 10 percent or less of total U.S. imports of playsuits during 1978 and 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to limits of 1.9 million dozen in 1978 and 2.1 million in 1979; imports utilized 65 percent of the level in 1978 and 46 percent in 1979 (tables 80 and 81).

Trousers were subject to a consultation level of 1.2 million dozen, and 43 percent of this amount was utilized in 1979. Imports of trousers from Japan accounted for about 5 percent of total U.S. imports (table 89).

Imports of cotton textiles from the Republic of Korea during 1973-79 ranged between 39.1 million SYE (1974) and 87.4 million (1976); for 1980, they are expected to amount to 100.0 million SYE. Most of the imports from Korea are concentrated in sheeting, poplin, broadcloth, printcloth, twills, sateens, and certain other woven fabrics and in coats, shirts, and trousers (table 17).

Cotton duck is the only fabric that is subject to specific import limits. The limit was 22.3 million square yards in 1978, and 23.0 million in 1979; imports utilized 7 percent of the limit in 1978 and 6 percent in 1979 (tables 74 and 75). Korea accounted for 3 percent or less of U.S. imports of duck during 1978 and 1979. The other cotton fabrics are subject to consultation levels.

Cotton coats had a specific limit of 86,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted upward from 77,000 dozen) and 81,000 in 1979 (adjusted downward from 82,000); imports used 96 percent of the limit in 1978 and 97 percent in 1979 (tables 78 and 79). Imports from Korea accounted for 4 percent of total U.S. imports of cotton coats during 1978 and 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to a specific limit in 1979 amounting to 444,000 dozen; imports used 91 percent of the limit (table 81). Korean imports accounted for 3 percent of total U.S. imports during 1979.

Woven shirts were subject to specific limits of 154,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted upward from 135,000) and 144,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 90 percent of the level in 1978 and 81 percent in 1979 (tables 82 and 83). Korean imports accounted for 2 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Woven blouses were subject to a specific limit of 90,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 80 percent of the quota (table 85). Imports from Korea accounted for 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1979.

Trousers were subject to specific limits of 230,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 201,000 dozen) and 215,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 76 percent of the quota in 1978 and 42 percent in 1979 (tables 88 and 89). Trousers from Korea accounted for 2 percent or less of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports of cotton textiles from Macau during 1973-79 ranged between 2.9 million SYE (1974) and 19.0 million (1979); for 1980, they are expected to range between 25.0 million and 30.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in apparel items such as coats, shirts, and trousers (table 18).

Coats were subject to specific limits of 86,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted upward from 73,000 dozen) and 90,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted upward from 78,000 dozen); imports utilized 116 percent of the quota in 1978 and 100 percent in 1979 (tables 78 and 79). Coats from Macau accounted for 5 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 6 percent in 1979.

In 1979, woven shirts were subject to a specific limit amounting to 109,000 dozen (adjusted up from 102,000); imports used 93 percent of this quota (table 83). Imports from Macau accounted for 2 percent of total U.S. imports during 1979.

In 1979, woven blouses were subject to a specific limit of 62,000 dozen, and imports used 93 percent of the quota (table 85). Imports from Macau accounted for only 1 percent of total imports during 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits of 433,000 dozen in 1978 and 630,000 dozen in 1979 (tables 80 and 81). Imports used 68 percent of the quota in 1978 and 98 percent in 1979. Imports from Macau accounted for 3 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 4 percent during 1979.

Trousers were subject to specific limits of 247,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 230,000 dozen) and 262,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted up from 244,000 dozen); imports used 93 percent of the quota in 1978 and 100 percent in 1979 (tables 88 and 89). Imports from Macau accounted for 2 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports of cotton textiles from Malaysia during 1973-79 ranged between 11.5 million SYE (1975) and 25.6 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range from 15.0 million to 20.0 million SYE. Imports are concentrated in fabrics such as twills and sateens and in gloves and shirts (table 19).

Most cotton fabrics are subject to minimum consultation levels; twills and sateens are subject to a consultation level of 3.0 million yards. Imports of twills and sateens during 1979 used 47 percent of this level.

Gloves were subject to specific levels of 403,000 dozen in 1978 and 473,000 in 1979 (adjusted upward from 429,000 dozen); imports used 96 percent of the quota in 1978 and 91 percent in 1979 (tables 76 and 77). Gloves from Malaysia accounted for 4 percent of total imports of gloves during 1978 and 3 percent during 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to consultation levels in 1978 and 1979 (tables 80 and 81). Woven shirts were subject to a specific limit of 214,000 dozen in 1978 and an adjusted limit of 27,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 80 percent of the quota in 1978; they amounted to more than 9 times the 1979 quota (tables 82 and 83). Woven shirts from Malaysia accounted for 3 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 4 percent in 1979.

Imports of cotton textiles from Mexico during 1973-79 ranged between 42.6 million SYE (1979) and 97.8 million (1973); for 1980, they are expected to range from 25.0 to 30.0 million SYE. Imports are concentrated in cotton yarns and fabrics, especially twills and sateens, and in trousers (table 20).

All cotton yarns and fabrics are subject to consultation levels if imports in a particular category exceed 1.0 million SYE. Imports of yarn and twills and sateens have exceeded this level for several years, but thus far no specific limits have been applied.

In 1979 trousers were subject to a specific limit amounting to 527,000 dozen; imports used 60 percent of this quota (table 89). Trousers from Mexico accounted for about 3 percent of total U.S. imports.

Imports from Pakistan during 1973-79 ranged between 66.8 million SYE (1975) and 177.8 million (1979); for 1980, they are expected to reach 140.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in fabrics such as sheeting, printcloth, duck, twill, and sateen and in shirts, blouses, and terry towels (table 21).

Sheeting from Pakistan was subject to specific limits of 56.4 million square yards in 1978 and 57.4 million in 1979 (adjusted down from 60.4 million); imports used 96 percent of the quota in 1978 and 85 percent in 1979 (tables 66 and 67). Sheeting from Pakistan accounted for 15 percent of U.S. imports during 1978 and 26 percent in 1979.

Imports of printcloth were subject to a specific limit of 26.5 million square yards in 1979 (adjusted down from 33.5 million), and imports used 91 percent of the limit (table 69). Imports from Pakistan accounted for 29 percent of total imports during 1979.

Imports of duck from Pakistan were subject to specific limits of 13.3 million square yards during 1978 and 11.3 million in 1979 (adjusted downward from 14.3 million); imports used 40 percent of the quota in 1978 and 61 percent in 1979 (tables 74 and 75). Duck imports from Pakistan accounted for 11 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 14 percent in 1979.

Twills and sateens were subject to a consultation level of 6.5 million square yards; imports amounted to 41 percent of this level in 1979.

Knit shirts were subject to specific levels of 1.9 million dozen in 1978 and 2.1 million dozen in 1979; imports used 45 percent of the quota in 1978 and 64 percent in 1979 (tables 80 and 81). Imports from Pakistan accounted for 8 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 9 percent in 1979.

Woven shirts are subject to consultation levels (tables 82 and 83). In 1979 woven blouses became subject to a specific limit amounting to 156,000 dozen; imports used 96 percent of the quota (table 85).

Terry towels were subject to a specific limit of 17.4 million in 1979; imports used 68 percent of that quota.

Imports of cotton textiles from the Philippines during 1973-79 ranged between 12.8 million SYE (1973) and 48.7 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range from 40.0 million to 45.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in gloves, coats, dresses, playsuits, shirts, blouses, and trousers (table 23).

Gloves were subject to specific limits of 551,000 dozen pairs in 1978 and 568,000 dozen pairs in 1979; imports used 41 percent of the 1978 quota and 100 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 76 and 77). Imports from the Philippines accounted for about 5 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Coats were subject to specific limits of 100,000 dozen in 1978 and 134,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 66 percent of the quota in 1978 and 88 percent in 1979 (tables 78 and 79). Imports from the Philippines accounted for 6 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Dresses were subject to a specific limit of 325,000 dozen in 1979, and imports accounted for 18 percent of this quota. Playsuits were subject to a specific limit of 287,000 dozen; imports used 40 percent of the quota.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits of 676,000 dozen in 1978 and 696,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 71 percent of the quota in

1978 and 89 percent in 1979 (tables 80 and 81). Imports from the Philippines accounted for about 4 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Woven shirts were subject to specific limits of 208,000 dozen in 1978 and 214,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 75 percent of the quota in 1978 and 85 percent in 1979 (tables 82 and 83). Philippine woven shirts accounted for 3 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Woven blouses were subject to specific limits of 135,000 dozen in 1978 and 139,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 54 percent of the quota in 1978 and 80 percent in 1979 (tables 84 and 85). Such imports accounted for 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 2 percent during 1979.

Trousers were subject to specific imports of 597,000 dozen in 1978 and 615,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 67 percent of the quota in 1978 and 49 percent in 1979 (tables 88 and 89). Imports from the Philippines accounted for 4 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 3 percent during 1979.

Imports of cotton textiles from Poland during 1973-79 ranged between 4.6 million SYE (1974) and 16.5 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range between 10.0 million and 15.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in apparel items such as coats, knit shirts, and trousers (table 24).

During 1979, coats became subject to a specific limit amounting to 256,000 dozen; imports used 33 percent of the quota (table 79). Imports of coats from Poland accounted for 5 percent of total U.S. imports during 1979.

Knit shirts were subject to specific limits of 633,000 dozen during 1978 and 671,000 dozen during 1979 (adjusted downward from 814,000 dozen); imports utilized 64 percent of the quota in 1978 and 80 percent in 1979 (tables 80 and 81). Imports from Poland accounted for 4 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

During 1978 and 1979 trousers were subject to consultation levels amounting to 99,000 dozen in each year. Imports amounted to 50 percent of this level in 1978 and 44 percent in 1979 (tables 88 and 89). Imports of trousers from Poland accounted for less than 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports of cotton textiles from Romania during 1973-79 ranged between 4.4 million SYE (1975) and 17.9 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range between 8.0 million and 10.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in apparel items such as coats and shirts (table 25).

During 1978 and 1979 coats were subject to consultation levels amounting to 289,000 (adjusted upward from 140,000 dozen) dozen and 360,000 dozen (adjusted upward from 339,000 dozen), respectively. Imports amounted to 52 percent of the level in 1978 and 26 percent in 1979 (tables 78 and 79). Imports from Romania accounted for 8 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 6 percent during 1979.

During 1978 and 1979 knit shirts were subject to consultation levels, amounting to 439,000 dozen (adjusted downward from 589,000) and 395,000 dozen (adjusted upward from 389,000), respectively. Imports amounted to 78 percent of the level in 1978 and 63 percent in 1979 (tables 80 and 81). Imports of knit shirts from Romania accounted for 4 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 2 percent in 1979.

Woven shirts were also subject to consultation levels during 1978 and 1979; they amounted to 118,000 (adjusted up from 113,000) and 113,000 dozen, respectively. Imports amounted to 65 percent of the level in 1978 and 57 percent in 1979 (table 82 and 83). Imports of woven shirts accounted for 2 percent or less of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports of cotton textiles from Singapore during 1973-79 ranged between 12.8 million SYE (1975) and 57.1 million (1978 and 1979); for 1980, they are expected to reach 60.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in printcloth, twill, sateen, duck, and certain other woven fabrics, and in coats, shirts, blouses, and trousers (table 26).

Printcloth was subject to a consultation level, amounting to 1.0 million square yards in 1978 and 596,000 in 1979 (adjusted down from 1.0 million). Imports amounted to more than four times this level during 1978, so the consultation level was adjusted downward for 1979 (tables 68 and 69), and imports during 1979 amounted to only 22 percent of the adjusted level. Imports of printcloth accounted for 3 percent or less of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Duck was subject to a consultation level amounting to 3.0 million yards during 1978 and 1979. Imports amounted to 78 percent of this level in 1978 and 61 percent in 1979 (tables 74 and 75). Imports of duck from Singapore accounted for 4 percent or less of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Twills and sateens were subject to a consultation level of 8.0 million square yards; imports during 1979 amounted to 101 percent of this level. Twills and sateens, as well as all cotton fabrics, are subject to an overall group limitation, which in 1979 amounted to 55.2 million yards, about half of which was utilized in that year.

Coats were subject to specific limits of 150,000 dozen in 1978 and 158,000 dozen in 1979; imports amounted to 55 percent of the 1978 quota and 72 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 78 and 79). Imports of coats from Singapore accounted for 7 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Knit shirts were subject to specific limits of 500,000 dozen in 1978 and 525,000 dozen in 1979; imports amounted to 87 percent of the level in 1978 and 83 percent in 1979 (tables 80 and 81). Knit shirts from Singapore accounted for 3 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Woven shirts were subject to specific limits of 350,000 dozen in 1978 and 434,000 dozen in 1979; imports utilized 64 percent of the quota in 1978 and 91 percent in 1979 (tables 82 and 83). Imports of woven shirts from Singapore accounted for 3 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 6 percent in 1979. Woven blouses were subject to consultation levels during both 1978 and 1979 (tables 84 and 85).

Trousers were subject to specific limits of 535,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 500,000 dozen) and 567,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted up from 525,000 dozen); imports exceeded the quota by 16 percent in 1978 and filled 100 percent of it in 1979 (tables 88 and 89). Trousers from Singapore accounted for 7 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 2 percent in 1979.

Imports of cotton textiles from Sri Lanka during 1973-79 ranged between 0.1 million SYE (1973 and 1974) and 19.6 million (1979); for 1980, they are expected to range between 30.0 million and 35.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in apparel items such as gloves, coats, woven shirts and blouses, and trousers.

Since the bilateral agreement did not become effective until May 1, 1980, there were no limitations on imports during 1978 and 1979. Imports of coats increased from 73,000 dozen in 1978 to 121,000 dozen in 1979 (table 79). Imports of woven shirts from Sri Lanka increased sharply from 14,000 dozen in 1978 to 179,000 dozen in 1979; during 1979 imports from that country accounted for 3 percent of total U.S. imports (tables 82 and 83). Imports of woven blouses increased from 46,000 dozen in 1978 to 274,000 dozen in 1979; such imports accounted for 4 percent of total U.S. imports during 1979 (tables 84 and 85). Imports of trousers increased from 174,000 dozen in 1978 to 227,000 dozen in 1979; they accounted for 2 percent of total imports during 1979 (tables 88 and 89). Gloves from Sri Lanka became an important import item during 1979, when they amounted to 480,000 dozen pairs and accounted for 4 percent of U.S. imports (table 77).

Imports of cotton textiles from Taiwan during 1973-79 ranged between 78.4 million SYE (1973) and 144.5 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range from 150.0 million to 155.0 million SYE. Most of the imports from Taiwan are concentrated in fabrics such as sheeting and in apparel such as gloves, coats, playsuits, shirts, blouses, trousers, dressing gowns, nightwear, and terry towels (table 27).

Cotton sheeting was subject to a specific limit of 45.5 million square yards during 1978 (adjusted upward from 38.8 million) and 41.1 million during 1979; imports accounted for 89 percent of the 1978 quota and 69 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 66 and 67). Sheetting from Taiwan accounted for 15 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 10 percent in 1979.

During 1979, gloves from Taiwan became subject to a specific limit amounting to 422,000 dozen (adjusted downward from 441,000 dozen); imports used 97 percent of the quota (table 77). Gloves from Taiwan accounted for 3 percent of total U.S. imports during 1979.

Coats were subject to specific limits of 96,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted upward from 90,000 dozen) and 102,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted upward from 94,000); imports utilized 83 percent of the 1978 quota and 96 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 78 and 79). Coats from Taiwan accounted for 4 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 6 percent in 1979.

Knit shirts were subject to specific quotas of 498,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted upward from 437,000) and 479,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted upward from 463,000); imports utilized 89 percent of the 1973 quota and 100 percent of the

1979 quota (tables 80 and 81). Knit shirts from Taiwan account for 4 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Woven shirts were subject to specific quotas of 661,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 534,000) and 637,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted up from 602,000); imports used 92 percent of the 1978 quota and 98 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 82 and 83). Woven shirts from Taiwan accounted for 12 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 10 percent in 1979.

Woven blouses were subject to specific limits of 383,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 338,000) and 369,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted up from 348,000); imports used 88 percent of the 1978 quota and 99 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 84 and 85). Woven blouses from Taiwan accounted for 6 percent or less of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Trousers were subject to specific limits of 846,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 741,000 dozen) and 840,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted up from 785,000 dozen); imports used 90 percent of the quota in 1978 and 100 percent in 1979 (tables 88 and 89). Imports of trousers from Taiwan accounted for 8 percent or less of total U.S. imports.

Terry towels were subject to a consultation level of 4.0 million units in 1979; imports used 98 percent of this level. Playsuits were subject to a consultation level of 100,000 dozen, and imports used 94 percent of this amount. Dressing gowns had a consultation level of 39,000 dozen; imports amounted to 82 percent of that level. Nightwear had a consultation level of 100,000 dozen, and imports used 90 percent of that quantity.

Imports of cotton textiles from Thailand during 1973-79 ranged between 10.3 million SYE (1975) and 42.8 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range from 25.0 million to 30.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in fabrics such as sheeting, poplin, broadcloth, twills, sateens, and duck and in coats, shirts, blouses, and trousers (table 23).

All cotton fabrics are subject to consultation levels under the bilateral agreement. Coats were subject to specific limits of 63,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted upward from 60,000 dozen) and 66,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted upward from 63,000 dozen); imports used 96 percent of the quota in 1978 and 79 percent in 1979 (tables 78 and 79). Imports of coats from Thailand accounted for 3 percent or less of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Knit shirts were subject to specific limits of 473,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted upward from 446,000 dozen) and 477,000 dozen in 1979; imports accounted for 75 percent of the 1978 quota and 92 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 80 and 81). Knit shirts from Thailand accounted for 3 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Woven shirts were subject to specific limits of 83,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted upward from 79,000) and 84,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 80 percent of the 1978 quota and 41 percent of the 1979 quota. Imports from Thailand accounted for 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979 (tables 82 and 83). Woven blouses were subject to specific limits of 88,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 83,000) and 98,000 in 1979 (adjusted up from

89,000); imports used 89 percent of the 1978 quota and 82 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 84 and 85). Imports of woven blouses from Thailand accounted for 2 percent or less of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Trousers were subject to a specific limit of 149,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 140,000) and 150,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 85 percent of the 1978 quota and 103 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 88 and 89). Trousers from Thailand accounted for only 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Wool textiles.--As indicated in table 8 and figure 9, total imports of wool textiles during 1976-79 fluctuated between 108.6 million SYE (in 1976) and 143.9 million (in 1978) and are expected to amount to 100.0 million SYE during 1980. In recent years, between 55 and 60 percent of total imports of wool textiles have come from countries having bilateral agreements with the United States (table 65A). The agreement countries from which imports increased during 1976-79 are Yugoslavia, Poland, and Hong Kong. Imports from the other agreement countries either declined or showed little change. Of these other agreement countries, only Korea, Japan, and Taiwan are important suppliers.

Significant suppliers which do not currently have formal bilateral agreements incorporating specific limitations include Canada, Uruguay, the United Kingdom, and Italy.

Imports of wool textiles during 1976-79 from Hong Kong ranged between 28.6 million SYE (1976) and 42.3 million (1977); for 1980, they are expected to range from 20.0 million to 25.0 million SYE. Imports are concentrated in coats, dresses, shirts, and sweaters (table 32).

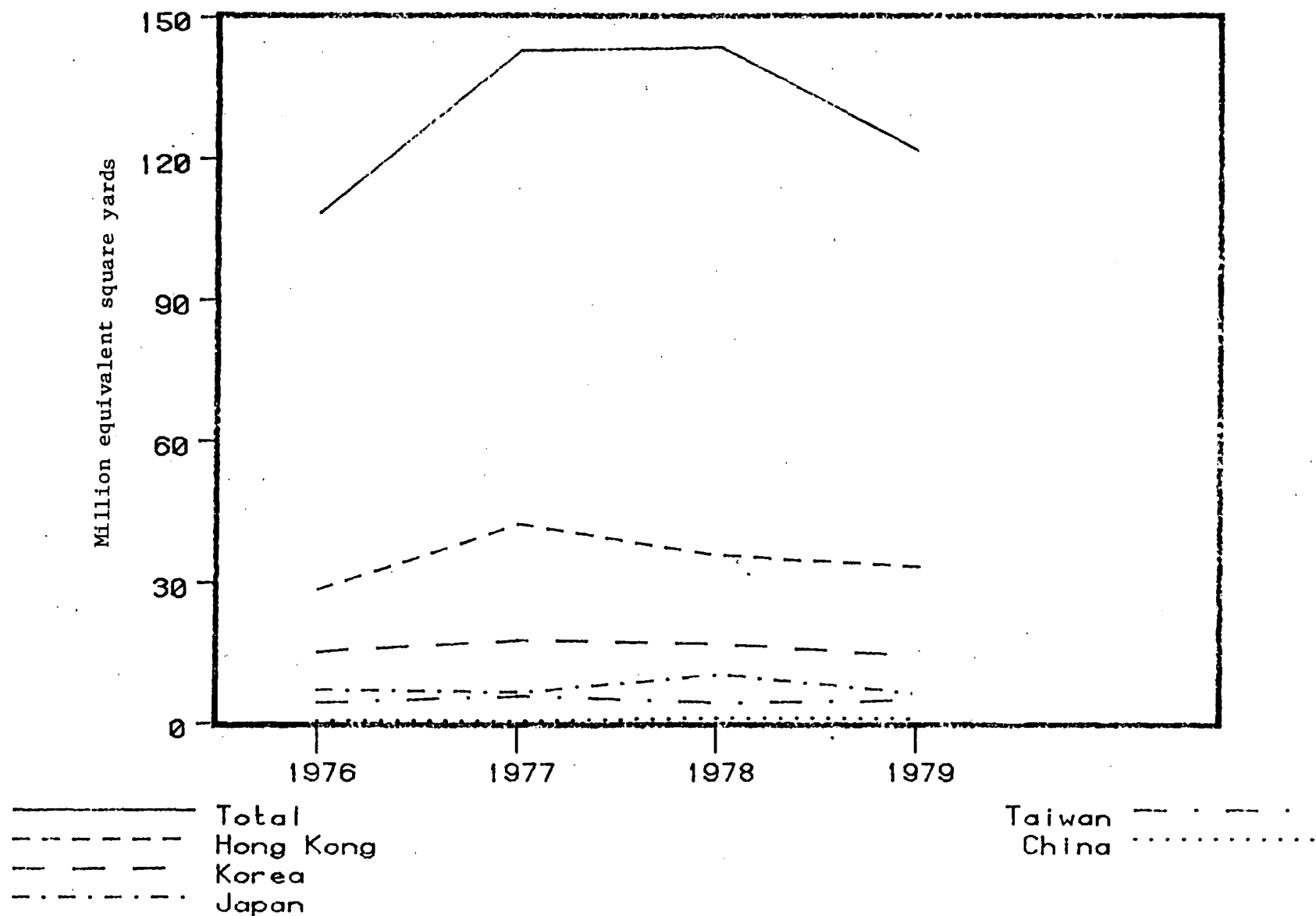
Coats were subject to a specific limit amounting to 62,000 dozen in 1978; imports during that year used 93 percent of the quota (table 96). During 1979, they became subject to a consultation limit of 41,000 dozen, and imports amounted to 100 percent of that level (table 97). Imports of coats from Hong Kong amounted to 15 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 15 percent during 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to a specific limitation of 691,000 dozen in 1978, and imports used 86 percent of the quota (table 98). During 1979, they became subject to a consultation level of 732,000 dozen; imports amounted to 80 percent of that level (table 99). Imports of knit shirts and blouses from Hong Kong accounted for more than 90 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Woven shirts and blouses were subject to a specific limit of 23,000 dozen in 1978; imports used 100 percent of that quota (table 100). During 1979, they became subject to a consultation level of 15,000 dozen, and imports amounted to 100 percent of that level (table 101). Such imports accounted for 9 percent or less of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Sweaters were subject to specific limits of 1.2 million dozen in 1978 and 1979 (both adjusted up from 1.1 million); imports used 97 percent of the quota in 1978 and 98 percent in 1979 (tables 104 and 105). Imports of sweaters from

Figure 9.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of wool: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1976-79



Source: Based on data in table 8.

Hong Kong accounted for 62 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 70 percent in 1979.

Wool dresses were not subject to a specific limitation during 1979 but were subject to the overall group aggregate limit for wool textiles and textile products which amounted to 42.6 million equivalent square yards. Imports in this group amounted to 79 percent of the aggregate limit.

Imports of wool textiles from Japan during 1976-79 ranged between 6.3 million SYE (1979) and 10.5 million SYE (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range from 6.5 million to 8.0 million SYE. Imports are concentrated in woolen and worsted fabrics and in coats (table 34).

Woolen and worsted fabrics were subject to consultation levels of 18.7 million square yards during 1978 and 14.0 million during 1979; imports amounted to 23 percent of the level in 1978 and 24 percent of the level in 1979 (tables 92 and 93). Imports from Japan accounted for 21 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 18 percent in 1979.

In 1979, coats became subject to a consultation level of 40,000 dozen, and imports accounted for 50 percent of that level (table 97). Imports from Japan accounted for about 9 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 7 percent during 1979.

Imports of wool textiles from Korea during 1976-79 ranged between 14.3 million SYE (1979) and 17.8 million (1977); for 1980, they are expected to range from 10.0 million to 15.0 million SYE. Imports are concentrated in woolen and worsted fabrics and in various types of apparel, such as woven shirts, blouses, suits, and trousers (table 35).

Woolen and worsted fabrics were subject to consultation levels of 2.8 million square yards in 1978 and 1979; imports amounted to 69 percent of this level in 1978 and 70 percent in 1979 (tables 92 and 93). Imports from Korea amounted to 8 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 12 percent in 1979.

Woven shirts and blouses were subject to specific limitations of 220,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 200,000) and 202,000 dozen in 1979; imports utilized 81 percent of the quota in 1978 and 94 percent in 1979 (tables 100 and 101). Woven shirts from Korea accounted for over 80 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Suits were subject to specific limits of 29,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 27,000) and 27,000 in 1979; imports used 82 percent of the limit in 1978 and 99 percent in 1979 (tables 102 and 103). Imports of suits from Korea accounted for 19 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Trousers were subject to specific limits of 95,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 86,000) and 87,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 80 percent of the limit in 1978 and 91 percent in 1979 (tables 106 and 107). Imports of trousers from Korea accounted for 28 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 33 percent during 1979.

Imports of wool textiles from Poland during 1976-79 ranged between 1.0 million SYE (1976) and 3.3 million (1979); during 1980, they are expected to

amount to 3.0 million SYE. Imports are concentrated in fabrics and in men's suits (table 41).

Woolen and worsted fabrics were subject to specific limitations of 1.6 million square yards in 1978 and 1.7 million in 1979; imports used 79 percent of the limit in 1978 and 92 percent in 1979 (tables 92 and 93). Such fabrics from Poland accounted for 6 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 9 percent in 1979.

Suits were subject to specific limits of 11,000 dozen in 1978 and 14,000 in 1979; imports used 100 percent of the quotas in both years (tables 102 and 103). Suits from Poland accounted for 8 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 11 percent during 1979.

Imports of wool textiles from Taiwan during 1976-79 ranged between 4.4 million (1978) and 5.8 million SYE (1977); for 1980, they are expected to amount to 6.0 million equivalent square yards. Imports are concentrated in coats and sweaters (table 44).

Coats were subject to specific limits of 42,000 dozen in 1978 and 1979; imports used 29 percent of the quota in 1978 and 57 percent in 1979 (tables 96 and 97). Coats from Taiwan accounted for 8 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

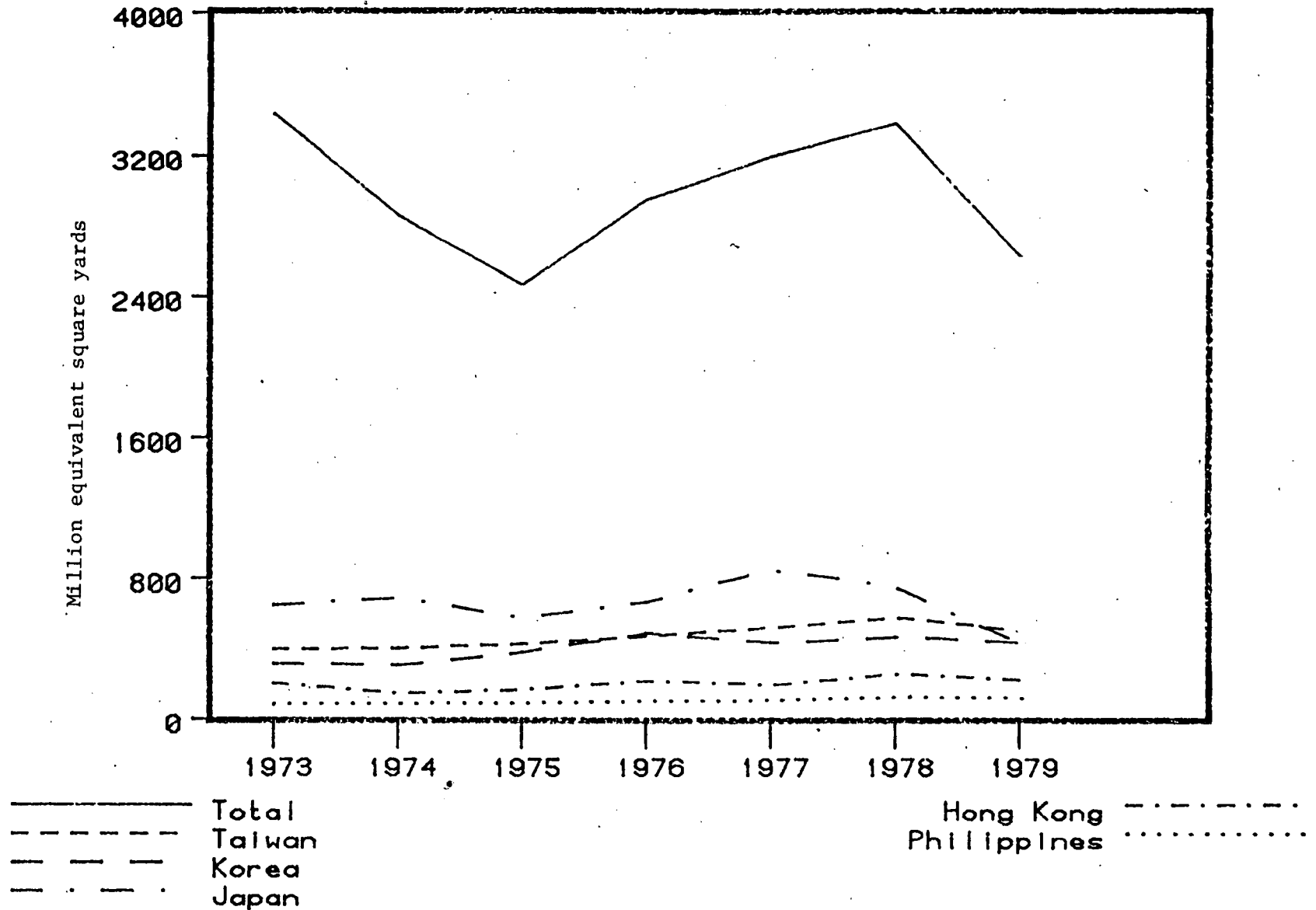
Sweaters were subject to specific limits of 127,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 121,000) and 129,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted up from 123,000); imports used 71 percent of the quota in 1978 and 97 percent in 1979 (tables 104 and 105). Sweaters from Taiwan accounted for 5 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 8 percent during 1979.

Imports of wool textiles from Yugoslavia during 1976-79 ranged between 0.3 million SYE (1976) and 1.4 million (1978); during 1980, they are expected to amount to less than 0.5 million SYE. Imports are concentrated in coats, sweaters,\* and suits.

There are no limitations under the bilateral agreement for wool sweaters or coats. Suits were subject to specific limitations of 8,000 dozen in 1978 and 7,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 59 percent of the quota in 1978 and 17 percent in 1979 (tables 102 and 103). Suits from Yugoslavia accounted for 3 percent or less of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Manmade-fiber textiles.--As indicated in table 9 and figure 10, total imports of manmade-fiber textiles during 1973-79 fluctuated between 2.5 billion SYE (in 1975) and 3.4 billion (in 1973 and 1978) and are expected to amount to 2.7 billion SYE in 1980. In recent years, between 70 and 80 percent of total imports of manmade fiber textiles have come from countries having bilateral agreements with the United States (table 65A). The agreement countries from which imports increased during 1973-79 are Mexico, Costa Rica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Malaysia, Poland, Romania, India, the Philippines, China, Taiwan, Korea, and Hong Kong. Agreement countries from which imports decreased include Colombia, Brazil, Thailand, Singapore, and Japan. Imports from Macau dipped during the period but were about the same in 1979 as in 1973.

Figure 10.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of manmade fibers: U.S. general imports, by principal sources: 1973-79



Source: Based on data in table 9.

Significant suppliers which do not currently have formal bilateral agreements incorporating specific limitations include Canada, El Salvador, the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, and Israel.

Imports of manmade fiber textiles from Brazil during 1973-79 ranged between 7.5 million SYE (1977) and 31.9 million (1973); for 1980, they are expected to be less than 5 million SYE. Most of the imports from Brazil are concentrated in certain yarns and fabrics and in knit shirts, sweaters, and brassieres (table 47).

All products of manmade fibers are subject to consultations if imports during a 12-month period exceed by 10 percent or more the level of such imports during any of the 3 years preceding the agreement. None of these products were subject to limitations during 1978 and 1979.

Imports of manmade fiber textiles during 1973-79 from China ranged between 0.5 million SYE (1973) and 39.9 million (1979); during 1980, they are expected to range between 40.0 million and 45.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in coats, shirts, blouses, and sweaters (table 59).

The bilateral agreement concluded with China in 1980 established controls on manmade-fiber sweaters amounting to 550,000 dozen for the year. There was a unilateral limit of 335,000 dozen on sweaters effective for 12 months beginning May 30, 1979. Imports of sweaters increased from 269,000 dozen in 1978 to 654,000 dozen in 1979 (tables 118 and 119). Sweaters from China accounted for 3 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 8 percent in 1979.

There was also a unilateral limit of 111,000 dozen on manmade-fiber coats for women established during 1979, but this limit was not continued in the bilateral agreement. Imports of coats of all types from China increased from 21,000 dozen in 1978 and 148,000 dozen in 1979. Coats from China accounted for 3 percent of total U.S. imports during 1979, but less than 1 percent in 1978 (tables 110 and 111). There are no limits on knit shirts and blouses, imports of which increased from 37,000 dozen in 1978 to 67,000 dozen in 1979 (tables 112 and 113). There are also no limits on woven shirts and blouses; such imports amounted to 123,000 dozen during 1979 and accounted for 1 percent of total U.S. imports (table 115).

Imports of manmade fiber textiles during 1973-79 from Colombia ranged between 6.5 million SYE (1977) and 26.3 million (1974); for 1980, they are expected to amount to 5.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in coats and woven blouses (table 48).

Coats were subject to a consultation level in 1978 but were made subject to a specific level amounting to 161,000 dozen in 1979. Imports during 1979 utilized 40 percent of the quota (table 111). Coats from Colombia accounted for 2 percent of total U.S. imports during 1979.

Woven shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits of 169,000 dozen in 1978 and 1979 (adjusted up from 153,000 in both years); imports utilized 25 percent of the quota in 1978 and 76 percent in 1979 (tables 114 and 115). Woven shirts and blouses from Colombia accounted for 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports of manmade fiber textiles during 1973-79 from Costa Rica ranged between 8.6 million SYE (1973) and 16.2 million (1979); during 1980, they are expected to range between 15.0 million and 20.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in hosiery, shirts, blouses, trousers, and brassieres (table 48A).

The bilateral agreement with Costa Rica became effective during 1980; therefore, there were no limits on imports from Costa Rica during 1978 and 1979. The only specific limit established by the agreement is that on body-supporting garments, the imports of which amounted to 1.1 million dozen in 1978 and 1.4 million dozen in 1979 (tables 122 and 123). These products from Costa Rica accounted for 10 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 12 percent in 1979.

Imports of manmade fiber textiles from the Dominican Republic during 1973-79 ranged between 1.5 million SYE (1973) and 34.7 million (1979); for 1980, they are expected to range from 30.0 million to 35.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in dresses, shirts, blouses, trousers, brassieres, dressing gowns, nightwear, and underwear.

The bilateral agreement establishes limits on two of these items--brassieres and knit shirts and blouses. During 1979, brassieres were limited to 1.7 million dozen (adjusted up from 1.5 million), and imports used 90 percent of the quota (table 123). Imports of brassieres from the Dominican Republic accounted for 12 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 14 percent during 1979. Knit shirts and blouses were limited to 350,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted up from 311,000); imports used 99 percent of the quota (table 113). Imports from the Dominican Republic accounted for 2 percent of total U.S. imports during 1979.

Imports of manmade fiber textiles during 1973-79 from Haiti ranged between 25.7 million SYE (1973) and 47.4 million (1979); for 1980, they are expected to range between 50.0 million and 55.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in hosiery, coats, dresses, playsuits, shirts, blouses, trousers, brassieres, dressing gowns, nightwear, and underwear (table 50).

Coats were subject to specific limits of 174,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 159,000) and 138,000 dozen in 1979; imports utilized 93 percent of the quota in 1978 and 70 percent in 1979 (tables 110 and 111). Coats from Haiti accounted for 2 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Hosiery was also subject to a specific limitation; during 1979, the quota amounted to 1.5 million dozen pairs (adjusted down from 1.6 million), and imports used 56 percent of it. Dresses were subject to a consultation level of 115,000 dozen in 1979; imports amounted to 63 percent of this amount. Playsuits had a specific limit of 329,000 dozen in 1979, and imports used 43 percent of the quota.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to consultation levels amounting to 491,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 442,000) and 406,000 dozen in 1979; imports amounted to 33 percent of this level in 1978 and 38 percent in 1979 (tables 112 and 113). Imports amounted to 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Woven shirts and blouses were partly subject to specific limits and partly subject to consultations totalling 515,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 474,000 dozen); in 1979 they were all subject to a consultation level amounting to 345,000 dozen (tables 114 and 115). Imports used 44 percent of the quota in 1978 and 70 percent of the consultation level in 1979. Imports of woven shirts amounted to about 2 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Dressing gowns, nightwear, and underwear were all subject to consultation levels. After having been subject to a specific limit during 1978, trousers became subject to a consultation level during 1979 (tables 120 and 121). Body-supporting garments were subject to specific limits of 978,000 dozen in 1978 and 1.2 million dozen in 1979; imports amounted to 112 percent of the quota in 1978 and 100 percent in 1979 (tables 122 and 123). Imports from Haiti accounted for 8 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 10 percent during 1979.

Imports of manmade-fiber textiles from Hong Kong during 1973-79 ranged between 146.3 million SYE (1974) and 255.7 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range from 190.0 million to 200.0 million SYE. Most of the imports from Hong Kong are concentrated in certain woven fabrics, gloves, coats, dresses, shirts, blouses, skirts, sweaters, Brassieres, trousers, and underwear (table 51).

There are no specific limits on imports of manmade fiber fabric; imports of spun noncellulosic woven fabrics (category 613) increased from 50,000 square yards during 1976 to almost 8.0 million square yards in 1979. Imports during 1980 are estimated to have been considerably less than 1979--probably under 1.0 million square yards. There was an overall group limit for yarn and fabric of cotton and manmade-fibers with amounted to 278.1 million SYE in 1979; imports utilized 43 percent of this limitation.

Imports of gloves were subject to a specific limit amounting to 378,000 dozen pairs during 1978; imports used 100 percent of that limit (table 108). During 1979, gloves became subject to a consultation level of 354,000 dozen and imports amounted to 100 percent of that level (table 109). Gloves from Hong Kong accounted for 8 percent of total U.S. imports during 1979.

Coats were subject to a specific limit of 934,000 dozen during 1978 and imports used 14 percent of the quota (table 110). During 1979, coats were subject to a consultation level of 786,000 dozen and imports amounted to 77 percent of that level (table 111). Imports of coats accounted for 14 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 15 percent during 1979.

Apparel of cotton or manmade-fibers were subject to a group limit which amounted to 631.7 million SYE during 1979; imports used 91 percent of this limitation.

Imports of dresses were not subject to import restraints during 1979; imports amounted to over 3.0 million SYE in each year of the 1976-79 period. The same is true for underwear, imports of which increased from 8.9 million SYE in 1976 to 17.5 million in 1978, then declined slightly to 16.3 million in 1979. In addition, skirts were not subject to limitations and imports ranged between 615,000 SYE and 1.6 million SYE during the 1976-79 period.

Woven shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits of 1.4 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 1.3 million) and in 1979; imports used 98 percent of the quota in 1978 and 94 percent in 1979 (tables 114 and 115). Woven shirts and blouses from Hong Kong accounted for around 11 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 9 percent during 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits amounting to 4.0 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 3.8 million) and 3.9 million in 1979; imports during 1978 amounted to 94 percent of the quota and 82 percent during 1979 (tables 112 and 113). Knit shirts and blouses from Hong Kong accounted for 18 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 15 percent during 1979.

Sweaters from Hong Kong were subject to specific limits amounting to 1.1 million dozen during 1978 and imports accounted for 106 percent of the quota (table 118). During 1979, sweaters became subject to a consultation level of 1.2 million dozen and imports amounted to 96 percent of that level (table 119). Imports of sweaters from Hong Kong accounted for between 13 and 15 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Trousers from Hong Kong were subject to a specific limit amounting to 1.1 million dozen during 1978 and imports used 92 percent of the quota (table 120). During 1979, trousers became subject to a consultation level of 1.0 million dozen and imports amounted to 76 percent of that level (table 121). Trousers from Hong Kong accounted for 9 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 10 percent during 1979.

Body-supporting garments were subject to specific limits of 1.0 million dozen in 1978 and 1.1 million dozen in 1979; imports used 91 percent of the quota in 1978 and 55 percent in 1979 (tables 122 and 123). Body-supporting garments from Hong Kong accounted for 10 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 5 percent during 1979.

Imports from India during 1973-79 ranged between 1.6 million SYE (1973) and 12.2 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range between 10.0 million and 15.0 million SYE. Most of the imports have been concentrated in continuous cellulosic woven fabrics, woven shirts and blouses, and furnishings (table 52).

There were no established limits or consultation levels on continuous-cellulosic-woven fabrics during 1978 and 1979 and imports amounted to 4.5 million and 2.2 million square yards, respectively, in those years.

Woven shirts and blouses were subject to consultation levels of 77,000 dozen during 1978 and 98,000 dozen during 1979 (adjusted up from 77,000); imports amounted to 40 percent of this level in 1978 and 77 percent in 1979 (tables 114 and 115). Imports of woven shirts and blouses accounted for 1 percent of total imports during 1978 and 1979.

There were no specific limits or consultation levels on home furnishings during 1978 and 1979; imports amounted to 2.5 million and 3.6 million SYE in each of those years.

Imports from Japan during 1973-79 ranged between 429.1 million SYE (1979) and 851.6 million (1977); for 1980, they are expected to range from 380.0 million to 390.0 million SYE. Imports are concentrated in continuous-noncellulosic yarns and in various types of woven fabrics and in coats, knit shirts and blouses, sweaters, and trousers (table 53).

Most of the yarn imports have been of continuous noncellulosic types (category 602) which were not subject to limits during 1979. A part of category 604--noncontinuous noncellulosic yarn--were subject to quota during 1979. Acrylic spun yarn was the portion of category 604 subject to a limitation of 7.8 million pounds, but less than 1 percent of this quota was utilized. Therefore, most of the imports under category 604 were of types other than acrylic spun yarn.

Most of the fabric imports were of continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics (category 612) and these products were subject to a limit of 206 million square yards during 1979. Imports, however, utilized only 23 percent of this quota.

Certain fabrics in chief value of manmade fibers, but containing some wool (in category 614), were subject to a limit of 17 million square yards during 1979; imports used about one-fourth of the quota.

Coats were subject to a consultation level of 79,000 dozen in 1979 and imports amounted to 100 percent of this level (table 111). Coats from Japan accounted for 2 percent of this level during 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to consultation levels of 1.9 million dozen in 1978 and 622,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 71 percent of this level in 1978 and 100 percent of the 1979 level (tables 112 and 113). Imports accounted for 6 percent of the total U.S. imports of knit shirts and blouses during 1978 and 4 percent during 1979.

Sweaters were subject to a consultation level during 1979 amounting to 73,000 dozen; imports amounted to 100 percent of this level (table 119). Sweaters from Japan accounted for 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1979. Trousers were subject to a consultation level of 171,000 dozen during 1979; imports amounted to 100 percent of this level (table 121). Imports of trousers from Japan accounted for 2 percent of total U.S. imports during 1979.

Imports from Korea during 1973-79 ranged between 305.7 million SYE (1974) and 487.9 million (1976); for 1980, they are expected to range between 500.0 million and 510.0 million SYE. Imports are concentrated in certain yarns and woven fabrics and in coats, shirts, blouses, sweaters, and trousers (table 54).

Imports of yarns have been concentrated in categories 601 and 605 which had consultation levels during 1979 of 1.9 million pounds and 3.4 million pounds. Imports amounted to 45 percent and 40 percent, respectively, of these levels. Imports of fabrics were concentrated in category 612 which had a consultation level of 21 million square yards; imports amounted to 93 percent of this level during 1979.

Coats were subject to specific limits amounting to 1.3 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 1.2 million) and 1.2 million dozen in 1979; imports used 88 percent and 82 percent of the quotas in 1978 and 1979, respectively (tables 110 and 111). Coats from Korea accounted for about one-fourth of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits amounting to 5.3 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 4.8 million) and 5.0 million in 1979; imports used 87 percent of the 1978 quota and 61 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 112 and 113). Korean knit shirts accounted for between 16 and 20 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Woven shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits amounting to 7.0 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 6.2 million) and 6.4 million in 1979; imports used 90 percent of the 1978 quota and 98 percent in 1979 (tables 114 and 115). Woven shirts and blouses from Korea accounted for about half of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Sweaters were subject to specific limits of 3.2 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 2.8 million) and 2.9 million in 1979; imports used 81 percent of the 1978 quota and 65 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 118 and 119). Imports accounted for about one-fourth of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Trousers were subject to specific limits of 1.3 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 1.2 million) and 1.2 million dozen in 1979; imports used 58 percent of the 1978 quota and 33 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 120 and 121). Trousers from Korea accounted for between 6 and 8 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports from Macau during 1973-79 ranged between 9.0 million (1974) and 24.8 million SYE (1979); for 1980, they are expected to reach between 15.0 and 20.0 million SYE. Most of the imports have been concentrated in coats, knit shirts and blouses, sweaters, and trousers (table 55).

Coats were subject to specific limits of 174,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 163,000) and 185,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted up from 173,000); imports used 95 percent of the 1978 quota and 71 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 110 and 111). Imports of coats from Macau accounted for 3 or 4 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits amounting to 681,000 dozen in 1978 and 722,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 84 percent of the 1978 quota and 66 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 112 and 113). Imports of knit shirts and blouses from Macau accounted for 2 or 3 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Sweaters were subject to specific limits of 88,000 dozen in 1978 and 93,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 37 percent of the 1978 quota and 59 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 118 and 119). Sweaters from Macau accounted for 1 percent or less of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Trousers were subject to specific limits amounting to 177,000 dozen in 1978 and 202,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted up from 188,000); imports used 69 percent of the 1978 quota and 100 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 120 and 121). Imports from Macau accounted for 3 percent or less of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports from Malaysia during 1973-79 ranged between 0.9 million SYE (1976) and 8.8 million (1979); for 1980, they are expected to range between 8.0 million and 10.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in certain yarns and fabrics and in shirts and blouses (table 56).

Most yarn imports have been in category 604 for which there was a consultation level in 1979 amounting to 366,000 pounds (adjusted up from 244,000). Imports during 1979 amounted to 100 percent of that level. Most fabric imports have been in category 613 for which there was a consultation level in 1979 amounting to 2.7 million square yards (adjusted up from 2.0 million). Imports amounted to about 70 percent of that level.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to specific levels amounting to 142,000 dozen in 1978 and 131,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted down from 151,000); imports used 58 percent of the 1978 quota and 70 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 112 and 113). Knit shirts and blouses from Malaysia accounted for less than 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Woven shirts and blouses were subject to consultation levels during 1978 and 1979 amounting to 159,000 dozen in each year. Imports amounted to 25 percent of this level in 1978 and 40 percent in 1979 (tables 114 and 115). Imports of woven shirts and blouses from Malaysia accounted for less than 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports from Mexico during 1973-79 ranged between 80.3 million SYE (1973) and 106.4 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range between 105.0 million and 110.0 million SYE. Imports are concentrated in certain yarns and fabrics and in coats, shirts, blouses, trousers, brassieres, underwear, and household furnishings (table 57).

Imports of yarns have been concentrated particularly in category 601--continuous cellulosic yarn--which did not have specific limits during 1979. There was a consultation level on acrylic plied yarn in category 604 and imports amounted to 66 percent of that level. Imports were also significant in categories 600 and 605 which did not have limits during 1979. Fabric imports were primarily of specialty types under category 627 which did not have specific limits.

Coats were subject to specific limits of 118,000 dozen in 1978 and 315,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 89 percent of the 1978 quota and 64 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 110 and 111). Coats from Mexico accounted for 4 or 5 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits amounting to 491,000 dozen in 1978 and 944,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 67 percent of the 1978 quota and 54 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 112 and 113). Knit

shirts and blouses from Mexico accounted for 2 or 3 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Woven shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits of 410,000 dozen in 1978 and 611,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted down from 644,000); imports used 61 percent of the 1978 quota and 35 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 114 and 115). Woven shirts and blouses from Mexico accounted for 3 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Trousers were subject to specific limits of 857,000 dozen in 1978 and 1.3 million dozen in 1979; imports used 80 percent of the 1978 quota and 65 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 120 and 121). Trousers from Mexico accounted for about 10 or 11 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Body-supporting garments were subject to specific limits of 1.6 million dozen in 1978 and 2.3 million in 1979; imports used 85 percent of the 1978 quota and 79 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 122 and 123). Body-supporting garments from Mexico accounted for between 15 and 18 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Underwear was subject to a consultation level of 1.5 million dozen during 1979; imports amounted to 40 percent of this level. Other household furnishings were not subject to limits during 1979; imports increased from 390,000 equivalent square yards in 1976 to 6.5 million equivalent square yards in 1979.

Imports from the Philippines during 1973-79 ranged between 84.4 million SYE (1973) and 125.5 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range from 100.0 million to 110.0 million SYE. Imports are concentrated in certain yarns, gloves, coats, dresses, playsuits, shirts, blouses, sweaters, trousers, brassieres, nightwear, and underwear (table 60).

Imports of yarn are concentrated in category 604--noncontinuous--noncellulosic yarn--which were subject to a specific limit during 1979 of 1.3 million pounds (adjusted down from 2.0 million). Imports during 1979 used 64 percent of this quota. There was also a group limit of 24.6 million SYE during 1979 on all manmade-fiber and cotton yarn and fabric; imports utilized 29 percent of this limitation.

Gloves were subject to specific limits of 1.4 million dozen pair in 1978 and 1.5 million dozen pair in 1979; imports used 94 percent of the 1978 quota and 74 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 108 and 109). Gloves from the Philippines accounted for between 25 and 28 percent of the total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Coats were subject to specific limits amounting to 398,000 dozen in 1978 and 410,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 60 percent of the 1978 quota and 55 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 110 and 111). Coats from the Philippines accounted for 5 or 6 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Dresses were subject to a specific limit amounting to 1.0 million dozen in 1979 and imports used 37 percent of the quota. Playsuits were subject to a specific limit of 601,000 dozen in 1979 and imports used 42 percent of this quota.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits amounting to 765,000 dozen in 1978 and 788,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 39 percent of the 1978 quota and 59 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 112 and 113). Knit shirts and blouses from the Philippines accounted for 2 or 3 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Woven shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits amounting to 300,000 dozen in 1978 and 310,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 73 percent of the 1978 quota and 91 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 114 and 115). Woven shirts and blouses accounted for 2 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Sweaters were subject to specific limits amounting to 284,000 dozen in 1978 and 1979 (adjusted down in 1979 from 293,000); imports used 64 percent of the 1978 quota and 65 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 118 and 119). Sweaters from the Philippines accounted for 2 or 3 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Trousers were subject to specific limits amounting to 282,000 dozen in 1978 and 291,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 24 percent of the 1978 quota and 30 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 120 and 121). Trousers from the Philippines accounted for about 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Body-supporting garments were subject to specific limits amounting to 3.4 million dozen in 1978 and 3.5 million in 1979; imports used 75 percent of the 1978 quota and 83 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 122 and 123). Body-supporting garments from the Philippines accounted for about one-fourth of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Underwear was subject to a specific limit of 545,000 dozen in 1979 and imports amounted to 29 percent of the quota. Nightwear was subject to a specific limit of 89,000 dozen in 1979 and imports used 37 percent of the quota.

Imports from Poland during 1973-79 ranged between 1.7 million SYE (1975) and 16.3 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range between 5.0 million and 10.0 million SYE. Most imports are concentrated in certain fabrics and in coats, knit shirts, sweaters, and trousers (table 61).

Fabric imports have been concentrated in category 612--continuous noncellulosic woven fabric. These fabrics were subject to a consultation level of 1.5 million square yards during 1979 (adjusted up from 1.0 million) and imports amounted to 100 percent of that level.

Coats were subject to specific limits of 174,000 dozen in 1978 and 184,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 81 percent of the 1978 quota and 37 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 110 and 111). Imports of coats from Poland accounted for 2 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits of 382,000 dozen in 1978 and 320,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 45 percent of the 1978 quota and 33 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 112 and 113). Imports of knit shirts

and blouses from Poland accounted for 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Sweaters were subject to specific limits of 70,000 dozen in 1978 and 74,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 100 percent of the 1978 quota and 99 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 118 and 119). Imports of sweaters from Poland accounted for about 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Trousers were subject to specific limits of 157,000 dozen in 1978 and 167,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 52 percent of the 1978 quota and 53 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 120 and 121). Trousers from Poland accounted for about 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports from Romania during 1973-79 ranged between 0.9 million SYE (1973) and 22.1 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range between 10.0 million and 15.0 million SYE. Most imports are concentrated in certain yarns and in coats, knit shirts, suits, and sweaters (table 62).

Most imports of yarns are concentrated in category 604--noncontinuous-noncellulosic yarns. There were no specific import limits on yarns during 1979, although there was a group limit on wool and manmade-fiber non-apparel items amounting to 10.0 SYE. Imports used 8 percent of this quota during 1979.

Coats were subject to a consultation level of 115,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 112,000) and 1979; imports amounted to 42 percent of this level in 1978 and 45 percent in 1979 (tables 110 and 111). Coats from Romania accounted for about 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Knit shirts were subject to specific limits of 162,000 dozen in 1978 and 2.9 million dozen in 1979; imports used 66 percent of the 1978 quota and 50 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 112 and 113). Knit shirts from Romania accounted for less than 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Suits were subject to specific limits of 18,000 dozen in 1978 and 22,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 100 percent of the 1978 quota and 82 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 116 and 117). Suits from Romania accounted for 6 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Sweaters were subject to specific limits of 149,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 140,000) and 158,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted up from 140,000); imports used 88 percent of the 1978 quota and 70 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 118 and 119). Sweaters from Romania accounted for 1 or 2 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports from Singapore during 1973-79 ranged between 33.6 million SYE (1977) and 117.6 million (1973); for 1980, they are expected to range between 50.0 million and 55.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in certain yarns and fabrics and in coats, knit shirts, and trousers (table 63).

Yarns have been primarily of the types imported under category 604--noncontinuous-noncellulosic yarn. Imports under this category were subject to a consultation level during 1979 amounting to 700,000 pounds; actual imports amounted to 69 percent of that level.

Fabric imports were concentrated in category 613--spun noncellulosic woven fabrics. Imports under this category were subject to a 1979 consultation level of 2.9 million square yards (adjusted up from 1.0 million) and imports amounted to 71 percent of this level. Both yarn and fabric imports along with other non-apparel items were subject to a specific group limit of 55.2 million square yards and 1979 imports amounted to 52 percent of that level.

Coats were subject to specific limits of 400,000 dozen in 1978 and 420,000 dozen in 1979; imports accounted for 27 percent of the 1978 quota and 19 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 110 and 111). Coats from Singapore accounted for 2 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits amounting to 2.9 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 2.7 million) and 2.8 million in 1979; imports used 94 percent of the 1978 quota and 82 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 112 and 113). Knit shirts and blouses from Singapore accounted for 12 or 13 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Trousers were subject to specific limits of 1.4 million dozen in 1978 and 1979; imports used 13 percent of the 1978 quota and 18 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 120 and 121). Trousers from Singapore accounted for 4 percent or less of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports of manmade-fiber textiles during 1973-79 from Taiwan ranged between 397.3 million SYE (1973) and 578.1 million (1978); for 1980, they are expected to range from 640.0 and 650.0 million SYE. Imports are concentrated in certain yarns and woven fabrics and in gloves, coats, dresses, playsuits, shirts, blouses, skirts, suits, sweaters, trousers, nightwear, and underwear (table 64).

Imports have been especially significant in textured yarns--category 600. Imports under this category during 1979 were subject to a consultation level of 8.6 million pounds and imports amounted to 19 percent of that level. Fabric imports were concentrated in category 613--spun noncellulosic woven fabrics. Imports under this category were subject to a consultation level of 3.8 million square yards and imports amounted to 48 percent of that level. Yarn, fabric, and other non-apparel items were also subject to an overall aggregate level of 175 million SYE and imports used 41 percent of that quota in 1979.

Gloves were subject to a consultation level of 2.1 million dozen pairs in 1978 and 1979; imports used 94 percent of the 1978 quota and 100 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 108 and 109). Gloves from Taiwan accounted for over 40 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Dresses were subject to a consultation level during 1979 amounting to 353,000 dozen (adjusted up from 309,000) and imports amounted to 28 percent of that level. Playsuits were subject to a consultation level of 155,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted up from 141,000) and imports amounted to 94 percent of that level. Skirts were subject to a consultation level during 1979 amounting to 158,000 dozen (adjusted up from 126,000) and imports amounted to 64 percent of that level. Nightwear was subject to a consultation level during 1979 of

288,000 dozen and imports amounted to 6 percent of that level. Underwear was subject to a consultation level in 1979 of 141,000 dozen (adjusted up from 113,000) and imports amounted to 70 percent of that level.

Woven shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits of 3.8 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 3.5 million) and 3.7 million in 1979 (adjusted from 3.6 million); imports used 67 percent of the 1978 quota and 89 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 114 and 115). Woven shirts and blouses from Taiwan accounted for 21 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 24 percent in 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits of 6.8 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 6.0 million) and 6.5 million in 1979; imports used 95 percent of the 1978 quota and 97 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 112 and 113). Imports of knit shirts and blouses from Taiwan accounted for about one-third of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Suits were subject to specific limits of 137,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 129,000) and 128,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted down from 133,000); imports used 92 percent of the 1978 quota and 71 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 116 and 117). Suits from Taiwan accounted for about one-third of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Sweaters were subject to specific limits of 4.3 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 3.8 million) and 3.7 million dozen in 1979 (adjusted down from 3.8 million); imports used 97 percent of the 1978 quota and 90 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 118 and 119). Sweaters from Taiwan accounted for 44 percent of total U.S. imports in 1978 and 39 percent in 1979.

Trousers were subject to specific limits of 5.2 million dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 4.6 million) and 4.9 million dozen in 1979 (adjusted up from 4.7 million); imports used 90 percent of the 1978 quota and 85 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 120 and 121). Trousers from Taiwan accounted for about half of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Imports from Thailand during 1973-79 ranged between 18.0 million SYE (1977) and 45.2 million (1973); for 1980, they are expected to reach between 25.0 million and 30.0 million SYE. Most of the imports are concentrated in certain fabrics, coats, shirts, blouses, sweaters, and trousers (table 65).

Imports of fabrics have been particularly large under category 613--spun-noncellulosic-woven fabrics. Imports under this category were subject to a consultation level of 9.5 million square yards during 1979 and actual imports amounted to 23 percent of that level.

Coats were subject to specific limits of 307,000 dozen in 1978 and 327,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 46 percent of the 1978 quota and 42 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 110 and 111). Coats from Thailand accounted for 4 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Woven shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits of 161,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 153,000) and 172,000 dozen in 1979 (adjusted down from 174,000); imports used 96 percent of the 1978 quota and 83 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 114 and 115). Woven shirts and blouses from Thailand accounted for 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Knit shirts and blouses were subject to specific limits of 989,000 dozen in 1978 and 1.1 million dozen in 1979; imports used 101 percent of the 1978 quota and 65 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 112 and 113). Knit shirts and blouses from Thailand accounted for 4 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Sweaters were subject to specific limits of 60,000 dozen in 1978 (adjusted up from 57,000) and 61,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 100 percent of the 1978 quota and 90 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 118 and 119). Sweaters from Thailand accounted for 1 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

Trousers were subject to specific limits of 377,000 dozen in 1978 and 343,000 dozen in 1979; imports used 68 percent of the 1978 quota and 60 percent of the 1979 quota (tables 120 and 121). Trousers from Thailand accounted for 2 or 3 percent of total U.S. imports during 1978 and 1979.

#### Analysis of the U.S. Textile and Apparel Industries

Although the major impact of import competition on the U.S. textile and apparel sector has been confined primarily to apparel in recent years, the textile and apparel industries are linked economically since the majority of U.S. textile output is consumed in U.S. production of apparel. Thus, changes in U.S. apparel production levels may significantly affect overall demand for U.S.-produced textiles.

The textile and apparel industries continue to be a major factor in the U.S. economy, but their relative importance has declined over the years. Between 1976 and 1979, the total value of textile and apparel shipments rose at an average annual rate of 14 percent, from \$69 billion to \$102 billion. However, while their share of the Nation's industrial activity remained relatively unchanged during the period at about 6 percent annually, it was lower than the 1973 level of more than 7 percent. Their total employment of 2.17 million workers during 1979 was 2 percent higher than the 1976 level of 2.13 million, resulting in a decline in their share of the Nation's industrial workforce from 11.2 to 10.4 percent during the period. Moreover, their return on sales and equity during 1976-79 was, on the average, lower than that for all manufacturing, according to official data of the Federal Trade Commission and published industry data, 1/ as shown in the following tabulation (in percent):

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1/ Compiled from published data of Kurt Salmon Associates, Inc. (KSA).

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979
Ratio of net profit to--				
Net sales:				
All manufacturing-----	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.7
Textile mill products-----	2.4	2.4	3.1	3.2
Apparel-----	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.6
Stockholders' equity:				
All manufacturing-----	14.0	14.2	15.0	16.6
Textile mill products-----	8.0	8.7	11.5	11.9
Apparel-----	12.3	13.0	14.0	15.9

The data shown for apparel were compiled on approximately 100 publicly held companies which account for about a fourth of the value of domestic apparel shipments. However, these companies may not be representative of the overall apparel industry, which consists of many small privately held firms.

The combined trade deficit for textiles and apparel is shown in the following table.

Textiles and apparel: U.S. imports and exports, 1976-79, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979	January-September--	
					1979	1980
Imports:						
Textiles-----	1,626	1,765	2,212	2,214	1,658	1,876
Apparel-----	3,256	3,650	4,833	5,015	3,804	4,363
Total-----	4,882	5,415	7,045	7,229	5,462	6,239
Exports:						
Textiles-----	1,855	1,857	2,073	3,029	2,169	2,532
Apparel-----	434	524	551	772	559	733
Total-----	2,289	2,381	2,624	3,801	2,728	3,265
Trade balance:						
Textiles-----	229	92	-139	815	511	656
Apparel-----	-2,822	-3,126	-4,282	-4,243	-3,245	-3,630
Total-----	-2,593	-3,034	-4,421	-3,428	-2,734	-2,974

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Although the deficit in 1979 was 22 percent lower than the record deficit in 1978, it was still considerably higher than in 1976 and 1977. Nevertheless,

the value of exports increased more rapidly than that of imports--although from a smaller base--between 1976 and 1979, as the favorable exchange rate of the U.S. dollar contributed to the price competitiveness of U.S. goods abroad. Exports rose 66 percent during the period, compared with a 48-percent increase in imports.

These aggregate figures, however, tend to mask the difficulties being experienced by parts of the labor-intensive apparel industry, which accounted for virtually all the sector's trade deficit during 1976-79 and which has incurred deficits since at least 1960. Because of the trade deficit, the two industries are separately profiled below.

### Apparel industry

The value of apparel shipments increased at an average annual rate of 12 percent between 1976 and 1979, from \$31 billion to \$43 billion, as shown in the following table. Nevertheless, there has been little real growth in output during the period. Output in 1979, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's Industrial Production Index for Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) No. 23 (predominantly apparel), increased fractionally compared with that in 1977 and 1978 and 7 percent from 1976. In August 1980, output declined 7 percent from August of 1979. The increased value of shipments between 1976 and 1979 stemmed largely from higher labor and material costs, which represent about three-fourths of apparel manufacturing costs, and sharply higher interest expense.

Apparel production takes place in more than 20,000 establishments, with less than 20 percent employing 100 or more workers. Slightly more than half the establishments are located in the Northeast, especially in New York. However, the South, which has half as many plants as the Northeast, is the largest employer with about 40 percent of the industry's workforce versus 33 percent in the Northeast. Apparel plants in the South employ, on the average, more than twice as many persons than those in the Northeast, primarily reflecting the South's newer and larger plants and its greater number of producers of men's apparel, the manufacture of which usually takes place on a larger scale than the more fashion-oriented women's apparel.

Average employment in the apparel industry has fluctuated within a narrow range in recent years, as shown in the following table. The unemployment rate of apparel workers during August 1980 rose to 12.4 percent from 10.1 percent in August 1979; for all manufacturing, the unemployment rate increased from 5.5 to 8.1 percent during the same period. The hourly wage of apparel production workers during 1979 averaged \$4.24, compared with \$6.69 for all manufacturing; nevertheless, it remained considerably higher than the hourly rates of \$1 or less of the principal foreign apparel suppliers (i.e., Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea). This disparity is significant since labor, on the average, accounts for about half the costs of U.S. producers at the point in time that imports enter U.S. commerce.

Productivity in the U.S. apparel industry has increased about 2 percent annually in recent years. While this improvement increases the price competitiveness of U.S. producers vis-a-vis imports from other developed countries, it is not nearly sufficient to close the price gap with the developing countries.

Apparel: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, apparent consumption, and employment, 1976-79

Item	: 1976	: 1977	: 1978	: 1979
Producers' shipments	:	:	:	:
million dollars--	30,763	36,879	<u>1/</u> 39,900	<u>1/</u> 43,300
Imports-----do----	3,256	3,650	4,833	5,015
Exports-----do----	434	524	551	772
Apparent consumption-----do----	33,585	40,005	44,182	47,543
Ratio of--	:	:	:	:
Imports to apparent	:	:	:	:
consumption-----percent--	9.7	9.1	10.9	10.5
Exports to producers'	:	:	:	:
shipments-----percent--	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8
Total employment-----thousands--	1,249	1,294	<u>1/</u> 1,291	<u>1/</u> 1,286

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Producers' shipments represent the value of cut and sewn apparel classified under SIC No. 23 (except for leather apparel (2386), apparel belts (2387), and cut and sewn textiles (239)) and knitted apparel classified under SIC No. 225.

The apparel industry will probably have limited productivity improvement because many manual operations are involved, certain fabrics cannot be handled by machines alone, and fashion and seasonal changes often dictate small production runs. 1/ Moreover, the industry's highly fragmented structure, consisting of a large number of small and relatively undercapitalized companies, limits its use of capital-intensive technology. The latest data indicate that capital expenditures in the industry average \$328 for each employee, compared with \$2,587 for all manufacturing. Consequently, the industry's labor intensity, as measured by the ratio of payroll to value added by manufacture, remains at the 1977 level of 50-percent compared with 41 percent for all manufacturing.

#### Textile industry

The value of textile shipments increased 55 percent between 1976 and 1979, from \$38 billion to an estimated \$58 billion, as shown in the following table. Real output, however, rose only 7.7 percent during the period, according to the Federal Reserve Board's Industrial Production Index for SIC No. 22 (textile mill products), and nearly three-fourths of the increase came between 1978 and 1979. Output in September 1980 was 11 percent lower than in

1/ Pursuant to the provisions of the Carter administration's White Paper, an existing pilot program to enhance productivity in the men's apparel industry was broadened to include the ladies' apparel industry.

September 1979, largely as a result of sluggish demand for apparel and home furnishings.

Textiles: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, apparent consumption, and employment, 1976-79

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979
Producers' shipments				
million dollars--	37,793	50,844	1/ 54,800	1/ 58,500
Imports-----do----	1,626	1,765	2,212	2,214
Exports-----do----	1,855	1,857	2,073	3,029
Apparent consumption-----do----	37,564	50,752	54,939	57,685
Ratio of--				
Imports to apparent				
consumption-----percent--	4.3	3.5	4.0	3.8
Exports to producers'				
shipments-----percent--	4.9	3.7	3.8	5.2
Total employment-----thousands--	879	901	1/ 902	1/ 888

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Producers' shipments represent the value of textiles classified under SIC No. 22 (except knitted apparel under 225) and SIC No. 239.

The number of textile mills (excluding apparel knitting mills) totals more than 5,000, about two-thirds of which employ fewer than 100 workers each. In addition, there are more than 5,000 textile-fabricating establishments, many of which cut and sew purchased fabric into curtains, draperies, and other finished textile products. The mills are located primarily in the Southeast, especially in the Carolinas and Georgia.

Average employment in the industry during 1979 totaled an estimated 888,000 persons, 2 percent lower than the 1978 level but 1 percent higher than the 1976 level. Although average hourly wages of textile production workers remained higher than those of apparel production workers (\$4.66 versus \$4.24), they were considerably lower than the \$6.69 hourly rate of all manufacturing workers. Because of the recession and the resulting decline in production during 1980, the unemployment rate of textile mill production workers rose to 8.6 percent in August 1980 from 5.8 percent in August 1979.

#### Import penetration

In terms of value, imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption during 1979 averaged 4 percent for textiles and 10 percent for apparel, but these figures are considerably understated. When duty, freight, insurance, commissions, and importers' markup are added to the foreign value, imports'

market share would be closer to 10 percent for textiles and 20 percent for apparel.

Another indicator of overall import penetration is the raw fiber equivalent of textiles and apparel, as calculated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which converts the physical quantities of imports and exports into equivalent pounds of raw fibers required for their production. On this basis, imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption of textiles and apparel combined averaged 10.6 percent in 1979, down from 12.3 percent in 1978 but unchanged from 1976 (table 2). The Textiles Economics Bureau, Inc., carries this one step further by estimating the size of the apparel market in terms of the raw fiber equivalent of manmade fibers, yarn, fabric, and imported apparel available for apparel consumption, as shown in the following table.

Apparel: 1/ U.S. producers' shipments, imports, exports,  
and consumption, 1976-79

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979
U.S. producers' shipments of				
fabric and manmade fibers for				
apparel-----million pounds--	4,554	4,852	4,742	4,928
U.S. imports of--				
Apparel yarn-----do----	197	211	216	116
Apparel fabric-----do----	313	253	321	247
Finished apparel-----do----	670	758	901	825
Total-----do----	1,180	1,222	1,438	1,188
U.S. exports of finished garments:				
and semimanufactured manmade				
fiber products--million pounds--	272	287	325	444
Total fiber available for apparel:				
consumption---million pounds--	5,462	5,787	5,855	5,672
Ratio of imports to consumption				
percent--	21.6	21.1	24.6	20.9

1/ Represents raw fiber equivalent of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber products available for apparel consumption.

Source: Textiles Economics Bureau, Inc., Textile Organon, November 1980.

Imports of yarn, fabric, and apparel accounted for 21 percent of the available supply of apparel consumed domestically during 1979.

The data on import penetration discussed thus far represent the textile and apparel markets as a whole. However, import penetration varies considerably by individual products. Those having relatively high import-to-consumption ratios are shown in the following table.

Certain apparel and textile articles: Ratio of imports to  
U.S. consumption, by MFA categories, 1978

MFA category No.	Description	Ratio of imports to domestic consumption 1/ Percent
431	Wool gloves-----	81
341	Cotton blouses, not knit, women's, girls', and infants'-----	62
438	Wool knit shirts and blouses-----	61
631	Manmade-fiber gloves-----	60
445/446	Wool sweaters-----	59
335	Cotton coats, women's, girls', and infants'-----	56
333	Cotton suit-type coats, men's and boys'-----	55
645/646	Manmade-fiber sweaters-----	52
340	Cotton shirts, not knit, men's and boys'-----	47
345	Cotton sweaters-----	45
318	Cotton yarn-dyed fabrics-----	43
348	Cotton trousers, women's, girls', and infants'--	41
635	Manmade-fiber coats, women's, girls', and infants'-----	40
465	Wool carpets and rugs-----	39
342	Cotton skirts-----	38
443	Wool suits, men's and boys'-----	37
649	Manmade-fiber body-supporting garments-----	36
350	Cotton dressing gowns-----	36
634	Manmade-fiber coats, except suit-type, men's and boys'-----	35
319	Cotton duck fabrics-----	34
313	Cotton sheeting-----	33
338/339	Cotton knit shirts and blouses, women's, girls', and infants'-----	32
640/641	Manmade-fiber woven shirts and blouses-----	31
638/639	Manmade-fiber knit shirts and blouses-----	31
334	Cotton coats, except suit-type, men's and boys'-----	28
410(pt.)	Wool worsted fabrics-----	28
331	Cotton gloves-----	27
360	Cotton pillowcases-----	27
433	Wool suit-type coats, men's and boys'-----	26
351	Cotton nightwear-----	26
447/448	Wool trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	25
337	Cotton playsuits-----	25
647/648	Manmade-fiber trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	24
626	Manmade-fiber velvets (fabric)-----	24
369(pt.)	Cotton table damask (fabric)-----	23

1/ No allowance was made for exports.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Since a wide variety of textile and apparel products are imported in significant quantities, the remainder of this section is divided into eight product groups to emphasize those items imported in greatest volume or where imports have a relatively high share of the domestic market. In addition, the items are limited to those of cotton, wool, or manmade fibers, which together account for virtually all imports of textiles and apparel and which are subject to import control. The products are discussed in the following sections.

### Gloves

Gloves subject to import control include knit or woven dress and work gloves (including mittens) intended for wear by men, women, and children.

Market conditions.--Unlike most apparel markets, which experienced declining demand in 1979, sales of gloves increased throughout 1976-79, although at a declining rate, as shown in the following table. Apparent U.S. consumption of gloves rose 45 percent during the period; however, more than half the growth occurred in 1977, when consumption rose 26 percent from the 1976 level. Imports accounted for a greater share of the increased consumption during 1976-79 than U.S. producers' shipments; their share of the market rose from 30 to 34 percent. Between 1976 and 1979, imports rose 64 percent and U.S. producers' shipments, 37 percent. After 1977, however, imports rose 33 percent and producers' shipments, only 8 percent.

Gloves: U.S. producers' shipments, general imports, exports,  
and apparent consumption, by fibers, 1976-79

Fiber, MFA category No., and year	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dozen pairs				Percent
Total:					
1976-----	26,252	10,656	1/ 1,247	35,661	29.9
1977-----	33,384	13,185	1/ 1,743	44,826	29.4
1978-----	33,897	16,137	1/ 1,577	48,457	33.3
1979-----	36,011	17,508	1/ 1,881	51,638	33.9
Cotton (331):					
1976-----	23,622	6,790	829	29,583	23.0
1977-----	30,191	8,416	1,079	37,528	22.4
1978-----	30,140	10,793	898	40,035	27.0
1979-----	32,191	12,651	1,142	43,700	28.9
Wool (431):					
1976-----	16	41	10	47	87.2
1977-----	23	53	5	71	74.6
1978-----	25	80	13	92	87.0
1979-----	28	127	11	144	88.2
Manmade fibers (631):					
1976-----	2,614	3,825	325	6,114	62.6
1977-----	3,170	4,716	556	7,330	64.3
1978-----	3,732	5,264	461	8,535	61.7
1979-----	3,792	4,730	444	8,078	58.6

1/ Includes other textile fibers (e.g., silk and linen).

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The upward trend in shipments benefited both dress and work gloves; the latter constitutes by far the greatest share of the market. Demand for work gloves is relatively inelastic in terms of style and price, and closely follows trends of the large industrial users. Consequently, the continued weakness of such users as the auto, building, and steel fabrication industries caused sales of work gloves to decline sharply during 1980.

U.S. imports.---U.S. general imports of gloves of textile materials and the weighted average ad valorem equivalents of column 1 rates of duty, by MFA categories, for 1979 were as follows:

MFA category No.	Brief description	Imports 1,000 dollars	Average ad valorem equivalent Percent
331	Of cotton-----	33,992	25.0
431	Of wool-----	2,688	22.9
631	Of manmade fibers-----	35,415	30.8
	Total or average-----	72,095	28.4

The increased imports between 1976 and 1979 resulted primarily from a 245-percent rise in imports from China, which emerged as the largest foreign supplier in 1979, as shown in the following table.

Gloves: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1976-79,  
January-August 1979, and January-August 1980

(In thousands of dozens)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	January-August-- 1979	1980
China-----	1,212	1,088	2,683	4,185	2,858	2,732
Hong Kong----	3,069	4,038	3,634	3,515	2,151	2,453
Taiwan-----	2,053	2,328	2,895	2,321	1,926	1,362
Philippines--	1,420	1,536	2,002	1,827	1,227	1,186
Japan-----	1,116	1,546	1,523	1,432	923	588
Barbados-----	578	743	732	960	687	566
Korea-----	566	587	743	483	368	301
Sri Lanka----	0	0	0	480	102	560
All other-----	642	1,119	1,925	2,305	1,728	1,170
Total-----	10,656	13,185	16,137	17,508	11,970	10,918

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports of gloves from agreement countries in 1979 totaled 11.6 million dozen, or 66 percent of total imports, 7 percent lower than the 1978 level of 12.4 million dozen, or 77 percent of total imports (tables 76, 77, 94, 95, 108, and 109). Most of the decline was incurred by five of the principal suppliers--Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, Japan, and Korea--which together supplied 83 percent of the imports from agreement countries in 1979. Relatively little growth was available for imports from Hong Kong and Taiwan during 1978 and 1979 since their quotas were, for the most part, filled or nearly filled.

Imports of gloves from nonagreement countries rose 62 percent between 1978 and 1979, from 3.7 million dozen to 5.9 million dozen. About two-thirds of the increase reflected sharply higher shipments from China, which supplied 71 percent of such imports in 1979. 1/

Cotton gloves accounted for the largest share of the gloves imported during 1976-79. About 57 percent of the cotton gloves imported in 1979 were from agreement countries, compared with 69 percent in 1978 (tables 76 and 77). However, only 44 percent of the imports in 1978 and 38 percent in 1979 were subject to specific limits. The principal agreement supplier of cotton gloves during 1978 and 1979 was Hong Kong, whose shipments are subject to specific limits. The largest nonagreement supplier in those years was China, with Barbados a distant second. The bilateral agreement signed with China in 1980 established a restraint level of 3.3 million dozen pairs on its cotton glove shipments in 1981.

Manmade-fiber gloves accounted for the second largest share of imports in 1976-79. More than 90 percent of these gloves imported in 1978 and 1979 were from agreement countries (tables 108 and 109), and Taiwan and the Philippines were the leading suppliers of those gloves. Barbados and El Salvador were the leading nonagreement suppliers.

Wool gloves represented less than 1 percent of total glove imports in 1976-79; however, imports of such gloves accounted for 88 percent of domestic consumption in 1979. Countries having bilateral agreements supplied less than half of the wool glove imports in 1978 and 1979; Hong Kong and the Philippines were the largest suppliers (tables 94 and 95). The share of imported wool gloves subject to specific limits declined from 40 percent in 1978 to only 15 percent in 1979, owing to a shift in the type of controls on exports from Hong Kong. The principal supplier of wool gloves in 1979 was China, whose shipments were not subject to control.

State of the U.S. industry.--The value of producers' shipments of gloves during 1977 totaled \$305 million; gloves accounting for 84 percent of that value fall in SIC 2381 (fabric dress and work gloves). The industry comprises a large number of small establishments, many employing fewer than 20 persons, which cut and sew gloves from purchased fabric. The most recent data indicate that more than two-thirds of the 132 establishments in the industry employ less than one-third of the labor force, which numbers 10,900 persons. The industry is located principally in the South and the Midwest, with the heaviest concentration in Missouri and North Carolina. The industry's return on sales during 1978 was comparatively low, reflecting the competitive posture of the industry as well as the impact of low-cost imports. The industry's return on net sales in 1978 averaged 1.08 percent. 2/

Because glove production is labor intensive, with sewing as the basic operation, a number of firms have plants in lower wage countries such as Mexico, Barbados, and Haiti which either assemble gloves from pieces shipped

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1/ Imports of cotton gloves (category 331) from China were subject to unilateral restraint from May 31, 1979, to Dec. 31, 1979.

2/ Dun & Bradstreet Corp., Key Business Ratios, published annually.

from the United States or manufacture gloves in their entirety. The gloves assembled from U.S.-fabricated components are shipped back to the United States and enter under the provisions of item 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). This item provides that duty on articles of U.S.-fabricated components assembled abroad be applied to what is essentially the value added abroad (i.e., the cost of sewing together the parts). In 1979, about 10 percent of the imported gloves subject to control entered under item 807.00.

The Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union (ACTWU) and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) favor repeal of item 807.00 or restriction of its use. The ILGWU contends that only about 5 percent of the labor content of an 807.00 import is provided by domestic workers. Therefore, it views 807.00 imports in the same light as other imports. U.S. producers, however, allege that in the absence of item 807.00, the entire garment would be made offshore and cause additional loss of U.S. jobs.

#### Trousers, slacks, and shorts

The trousers, slacks, and shorts subject to import control are dress and sport trousers, jeans, jean-cut casual slacks, dungarees, work pants, and shorts (hereafter collectively termed "trousers") for men and boys (hereafter "men") and women, girls, and infants (hereafter "women").

Market conditions for men's trousers.--The casual style of the 1970's resulted in increased sales of trousers, especially cotton denim jeans. Traditionally a volume item of work wear, jeans have become an integral part of today's fashion wardrobe. Moreover, jeans are the only apparel items produced domestically that are exported in large volume for consumption abroad. Benefiting from the popularity of jeans, apparent U.S. consumption of all men's trousers reached a high of nearly 52.3 million dozen in 1978 before falling about 7 percent in 1979 to 48.6 million dozen, as shown in the following table.

The record level attained in 1978 was achieved in part by promotional pricing of jeans. This encouraged greater than normal buying at the retail level, contributing to the decline in domestic consumption in 1979. Data on domestic production, which accounted for 85 percent of U.S. consumption during 1979, show that output of jeans, dungarees, and jean-cut casual slacks rose from an estimated 21.5 million dozen in 1976 to 24.2 million dozen in 1978 before declining to 23.6 million dozen in 1979. By contrast, production of domestic dress and sport trousers declined steadily during the period, from 14.8 million dozen to 13.1 million dozen.

The rapidly increasing popularity of U.S.-made jeans in other countries resulted in exports increasing continually between 1976 and 1979, from 2.1 million dozen to a record 3.3 million dozen, or 7.5 percent of total domestic output. Most of the exports are believed to be made by a relatively few large domestic producers. The largest foreign market in 1979 was Belgium, although a significant proportion of the exports consisted of jeans shipped by the largest domestic jeans producer to its warehouse facility there for distribution to other countries.

Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts: U.S. production, general imports, exports, and apparent consumption, by fibers, 1976-79

Fiber, MFA category No., and year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dozen				Percent
Total:					
1976-----	45,500	6,144	1/ 2,072	49,572	12.4
1977-----	44,567	6,388	1/ 2,409	48,546	13.2
1978-----	46,010	8,392	2,127	52,275	16.1
1979-----	44,725	7,198	3,344	48,579	14.8
Cotton (347):					
1976-----	24,095	3,180	1/ 1,730	25,545	12.4
1977-----	28,270	3,659	1/ 1,980	29,949	12.2
1978-----	28,200	4,595	1,810	30,985	14.8
1979-----	25,675	4,596	2,984	28,287	16.2
Wool (447):					
1976-----	1,019	139	22	1,136	12.2
1977-----	272	137	19	390	35.1
1978-----	431	179	12	598	29.9
1979-----	447	170	16	601	28.3
Manmade fibers (647):					
1976-----	20,386	2,825	1/ 320	22,891	12.3
1977-----	16,025	2,592	1/ 410	18,207	14.2
1978-----	17,379	3,618	305	20,692	17.5
1979-----	17,603	2,432	344	19,691	12.4

1/ Partly estimated by the Commission staff from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Imports rose from 6.1 million dozen in 1976 to 8.4 million dozen in 1978, and then fell 14 percent in 1979 to 7.2 million dozen, nearly two-thirds of which consisted of jeans and other cotton trousers. Their market share followed a similar pattern, rising from 13 percent in 1976 to 16 percent in 1978, before falling to 15 percent in 1979.

Market conditions for women's trousers.--U.S. consumption showed little growth in recent years, averaging 41 million dozen in the years 1976-78 before falling slightly in 1979 to about 39.4 million dozen. Although imports absorbed all the decline in 1979, their share of the market that year still remained higher than that in 1976, as shown in the following table.

Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts: U.S. production, general imports, exports, and apparent consumption, by fibers, 1976-79

Fiber, MFA category No., and year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	-----1,000 dozen-----				Percent
Total:					
1976-----	29,947	11,291	1/ 378	40,860	27.6
1977-----	29,911	11,569	1/ 403	41,077	28.2
1978-----	27,412	14,576	2/ 971	41,017	35.5
1979-----	27,561	12,857	2/ 1,059	39,359	32.7
Cotton (348):					
1976-----	11,103	5,029	3/ 245	15,887	31.7
1977-----	12,384	6,427	3/ 221	18,590	34.6
1978-----	10,886	7,948	188	18,646	42.6
1979-----	11,321	7,256	226	18,351	39.5
Wool (448):					
1976-----	180	56	4/	236	23.7
1977-----	549	65	4/	614	10.6
1978-----	515	98	440	173	56.6
1979-----	493	61	408	146	41.8
Manmade fibers (648):					
1976-----	18,664	6,206	3/ 133	24,737	25.1
1977-----	16,978	5,077	3/ 182	21,873	23.2
1978-----	16,011	6,530	331	22,210	29.4
1979-----	15,747	5,540	413	20,874	26.5

1/ Includes only woven cotton and manmade-fiber garments; data are not available for other types.

2/ Includes other textile fibers (e.g., silk and linen).

3/ Includes only woven garments; data are not available on knit items.

4/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Import penetration was more important at the low price range: 12.5 percent of woven slacks less than \$8 each were imported while only 9.2 percent at more than \$8 each were imported. Total manufacturing costs of domestically produced trousers and jeans averaged \$44 a dozen compared with \$29 (c.i.f.) a dozen for those from the Far East. Import penetration in women's jeans follows the trend in slacks. Imports accounted for 25.9 percent of jeans less than \$10 each but only 18.4 percent of those more than \$10. Higher productivity and efficient manufacturing are contributing factors to the competitiveness of domestically made slacks and jeans. These garments have a long product life cycle, and the fashion is such that there is little seasonal change. Because U.S. fabric used for trousers is highly competitive in foreign markets, some foreign products are made with U.S. fabric, and U.S. producers use TSUS item 807.00 to make slacks and jeans even more price competitive.

U.S. imports.--U.S. general imports of men's and women's trousers and the weighted average ad valorem equivalents of most-favored-nation duty rates, by categories, for 1979 were as follows:

MFA category No.	Brief description	Imports	Average ad valorem equivalent
		1,000 dollars	Percent
	Men's and boys':		
347	Of cotton-----	226,851	20.0
447	Of wool-----	28,649	24.3
647	Of manmade fibers-----	92,876	35.5
	Total or average-----	348,376	24.8
	Women's, girls', and infants':		
348	Of cotton-----	324,085	20.1
448	Of wool-----	11,059	23.2
648	Of manmade fibers-----	130,906	35.3
	Total or average-----	446,050	24.6

On a quantity basis, about 34 percent of imports of men's trousers in 1979 came from six countries--Hong Kong, Taiwan, China, Mexico, Korea, and Singapore, as shown in the following table.

Men's and boys' trousers: U.S. general imports, by principal sources,  
1976-79, January-August 1979, and January-August 1980

(In thousands of dozens)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	January-August--	
					1979	1980
Hong Kong----	2,116	2,066	2,184	2,203	1,404	1,863
Taiwan-----	1,794	1,632	2,259	1,470	947	1,057
China-----	71	231	376	896	652	557
Mexico-----	595	501	622	579	382	447
Korea-----	692	690	823	517	375	240
Singapore----	51	179	502	357	234	290
All other----	825	1,089	1,626	1,176	839	838
Total-----	6,144	6,338	8,392	7,198	4,833	5,292

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Although Hong Kong and Taiwan were by far the largest foreign suppliers during 1976-79, their relative importance declined. In 1976, about 64 percent of the imports came from these two countries; by 1979, their share of total imports had declined to 51 percent. During January-August 1980, however, imports from Hong Kong and Taiwan were higher by 33 and 12 percent, respectively, than in the corresponding period of 1979. All but a small part of the imports from Hong Kong consisted of cotton trousers, including the high-price designer jeans. Taiwan, on the other hand, supplied primarily low-cost manmade-fiber dress and casual slacks. Offsetting the relative decline in imports from the two largest suppliers during 1976-79 was China, which emerged as the third largest supplier in 1979, with 12 percent of the quantity of imports.

Several of the principal suppliers of men's trousers are also the main suppliers of women's trousers. Here too, the relative importance of the two leaders--Hong Kong and Taiwan--eroded as China's share increased. Imports of women's trousers, by principal sources, are shown in the following table.

Women's, girls', and infants' trousers: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1976-79, January-August 1979, and January-August 1980

(In thousands of dozens)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	January-August--	
					1979	1980
Hong Kong----	4,393	4,328	4,629	4,064	2,544	3,540
Taiwan-----	2,871	2,770	3,783	3,514	2,513	2,823
China-----	57	158	557	969	656	770
Japan-----	1,409	1,549	1,777	758	639	500
Mexico-----	697	723	761	627	408	492
Singapore----	281	223	478	450	300	289
Macau-----	65	201	233	364	267	218
Haiti-----	349	303	332	319	200	183
All other----	1,169	1,314	2,026	1,792	1,326	1,228
Total-----	11,291	11,569	14,576	12,857	8,853	10,043

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports of men's and women's trousers, by categories, for 1976-79 are shown in the following table.

Trousers: U.S. general imports, by MFA categories, 1976-79

Item and MFA category No.	1976	1977	1978	1979
	-----1,000 dozen-----			
Men's cotton trousers (347)-----	3,180	3,659	4,595	4,596
Women's cotton trousers (348)-----	5,029	6,427	7,948	7,256
Men's wool trousers (447)-----	139	137	179	170
Women's wool trousers (448)-----	56	65	98	61
Men's manmade-fiber trousers (647)-	2,825	2,592	3,618	2,432
Women's manmade-fiber trousers (648)-----	6,206	5,077	6,530	5,540
Total-----	17,435	17,957	22,968	20,055

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Cotton trousers (categories 347 and 348) represented the largest segment of imports of trousers; imported cotton trousers amounted to 25 percent of

domestic consumption during 1979. <sup>1/</sup> About 83 percent of all imports of cotton trousers in 1978 were from agreement countries; in 1979, the share declined to 75 percent (tables 88 and 89). The amount of imports under specific bilateral limitations also declined, from 71 percent in 1978 to 67 percent in 1979. Hong Kong was by far the leading foreign supplier of cotton trousers in 1978 and 1979. China was the principal nonagreement supplier in both years. <sup>2/</sup>

Imports of women's cotton trousers (category 348) came primarily from agreement countries, such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Japan. Imports from nonagreement countries during 1977-79 came principally from China, whose shipments increased from 156,000 dozen in 1977 to 556,000 in 1978 and to 946,000 in 1979. Imports of men's cotton trousers (category 347) also came primarily from agreement countries, particularly Hong Kong. China and Nicaragua were the primary nonagreement suppliers during 1977-79, with imports from China increasing sharply from 231,000 dozen in 1977 to 375,000 in 1978 and to 882,000 in 1979.

Manmade-fiber trousers (categories 647 and 648) represent the second largest segment of imports of trousers, amounting to 20 percent of domestic consumption in 1979. About 97 percent of all imports of manmade-fiber trousers during 1978 were from agreement countries; during 1979, the share was 96 percent (tables 120 and 121). The amount of imports under specific bilateral limitations declined from 89 percent during 1978 to 78 percent during 1979. Taiwan was by far the leading foreign supplier of manmade-fiber trousers in 1978 and 1979. Costa Rica was the principal nonagreement supplier.

Imports of women's manmade-fiber trousers (category 648) came primarily from agreement countries, principally Taiwan. Costa Rica was the primary nonagreement supplier during 1977-79. Imports of men's manmade-fiber trousers (category 647) also came primarily from agreement countries, principally Taiwan and Korea. The small quantities imported from nonagreement countries came primarily from Italy, Portugal, and El Salvador.

Wool trousers (categories 447 and 448) represent a very small part of total imports, although they did account for 31 percent of domestic consumption of wool trousers during 1979. About 57 percent of wool trousers imported during 1978 were from agreement countries; during 1979, that share increased slightly to 61 percent (tables 106 and 107). The amount of imports under specific limitations declined from 40 percent in 1978 to 35 percent in 1979, owing to a shift in Hong Kong's method of export control. Korea and Hong Kong were the principal agreement suppliers, while France and Italy were the largest nonagreement suppliers.

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<sup>1/</sup> This is partly attributable to the classification process, which reports imports of cotton suits for men and boys separately as coats and trousers. Suits of wool and manmade fibers are reported in categories for suits; there is no suit category for cotton.

<sup>2/</sup> Imports of cotton trousers (categories 347/348) from China were subject to unilateral restraint from May 31, 1979, to Dec. 31, 1979.

Imports of men's wool trousers from agreement countries accounted for less than half of total imports of such products; they came principally from Korea. Italy and France were the largest nonagreement suppliers. About two-thirds of women's wool trousers imported during 1978 and 1979 came from agreement countries, principally Hong Kong and Japan. The largest nonagreement suppliers were France and Germany.

State of the U.S. men's trousers industry.--Domestic establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of trousers are differentiated in the SIC between those making what are essentially tailored dress and sport trousers (SIC 2327, separate trousers) and jeans, jean-cut casual slacks, dungarees, and work pants (SIC 2328, work clothing; hereafter, "the jeans industry"). Over the years, a number of firms classified in the tailored trousers industry have shifted their production to primarily the popular jean-cut casual slacks and, consequently, are now classified in the jeans industry. This inter-industry shift is evident from the data on shipments and employment presented in the following table.

Overview of the tailored trousers and jeans industries,  
by SIC Nos., 1976-79

Item	:	1976	:	1977	:	1978	:	1979
Product shipments,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
total 1/-----million dollars--:	:	4,373	:	5,025	:	5,567	:	6,222
SIC 2327-----do-----:	:	1,839	:	1,631	:	1,603	:	1,560
SIC 2328-----do-----:	:	2,534	:	3,394	:	3,964	:	4,662
Average number of employees,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
total 1/-----thousands--:	:	182.1	:	184.6	:	179.5	:	181.3
SIC 2327-----do-----:	:	89.8	:	70.9	:	68.9	:	63.7
SIC 2328-----do-----:	:	92.3	:	113.7	:	110.6	:	117.6
Average weekly hours worked by	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
production workers:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SIC 2327-----:	:	36.8	:	35.1	:	34.9	:	35.0
SIC 2328-----:	:	36.7	:	36.8	:	35.6	:	37.3
Average hourly earnings:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SIC 2327-----:	:	\$3.18	:	\$3.35	:	\$3.70	:	\$3.99
SIC 2328-----:	:	\$3.02	:	\$3.20	:	\$3.53	:	\$3.82

1/ Data for 1978 and 1979 were compiled from official statistics of U.S. Department of Commerce; data for 1978 and 1979 were estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, except as noted.

The tailored trousers and jeans industries together comprise more than 1,000 manufacturing establishments, half of which employ less than 100 employees each. The remaining half employ 89 percent of the labor force and account for 87 percent of the value added by manufacture.

Domestic producers classified in the tailored trousers industry in 1978 earned, after taxes, about 1.8 percent on their net sales and realized a return on their equity of 12.7 percent, according to the Dun & Bradstreet Corp. Producers classified in the jeans industry reported a 2.7 percent return on sales and a 14.9-percent return on equity. The three largest brand-name jeans producers--Levi Strauss, Blue Bell (Wrangler), and VF Corp. (Lee)--together earned about 8.1 percent on their 1979 sales; in 1978, they earned an average of 7.5 percent on their sales. The comparative financial success of the three producers, which together supply about half the brand-name jeans sold at retail, stems from the popularity of their brand-name jeans, their marketing capabilities, more product-line diversification, and significant export sales.

Partly because trousers are not as seasonal as many other types of garments nor as subject to rapid fashion changes, production generally occurs on a larger scale. The number of employees per plant in the tailored trousers and jeans industries during 1977 averaged 138 and 173, respectively. By contrast, the apparel industry as a whole had an average of 61 employees per plant. In terms of employment, about three-fourths of total production occurs in the South, where the average plant employed 203 persons, compared with 92 for all other regions.

The labor intensity of jeans production, measured by the ratio of payroll to value added by manufacture, averaged 39 percent, compared with about 50 percent for nearly all other apparel items, according to latest production figures. The lower labor input in jeans production compared with that of tailored trousers production partly explains the greater competitiveness of U.S.-made jeans vis-a-vis imports. Although imports of cotton trousers (predominantly jeans) were 77 percent higher than the combined imports of wool and manmade-fiber trousers in 1979, their share of the respective domestic market approximated 14 percent, or 4 percentage points lower than that of other trousers.

Because jeans production is more standardized and involves fewer manual tasks, it lends itself more to automation than that of tailored trousers and most other apparel items. Consequently, greater investment in plant and equipment has occurred in the industry, particularly by the three major jeans producers, which rank among the Nation's largest apparel manufacturers. Capital expenditures in the jeans industry average \$388 per employee, compared with \$322 in the tailored trousers industry and \$328 for the apparel industry as a whole. Nevertheless, it was considerably lower than the average of \$2,587 for all manufacturing.

Partly because jeans production is more standardized and requires less skill than the manufacture of tailored trousers and most other men's apparel, wages tend to be lower. Hourly compensation for production workers in the jeans industry during 1979 averaged \$3.82, compared with \$3.99 for the tailored trousers industry and \$4.24 for all apparel manufacturing.

State of the U.S. women's trousers industry.--The majority of women's trousers are cut and sewn in the women's and misses' outerwear industry (SIC 2339), which comprises approximately 1,900 establishments. However, only 16 percent of the establishments employ 100 or more workers. The industry, in

terms of employment, is concentrated in New York, California, Pennsylvania, and Texas, which together account for approximately half the industry's employment. Additional data on the industry are provided in the following table.

Overview of the women's trousers industry (SIC 2339), 1976-79

Item	:	1976	:	1977	:	1978	:	1979
U.S. product shipments <sup>1/</sup>	:		:		:		:	
million dollars--	:	2,589	:	3,167	:	3,600	:	3,925
Average number of--	:		:		:		:	
Employees-----thousands--	:	80.4	:	104.1	:	110.2	:	112.9
Weekly hours worked by	:		:		:		:	
production workers-----	:	35.0	:	34.9	:	35.2	:	34.8
Average hourly earnings of	:		:		:		:	
production workers-----	:	\$3.19	:	\$3.49	:	\$3.57	:	\$4.07

<sup>1/</sup> Data for 1976 and 1977 were compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; data for 1978 and 1979 were estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, except as noted.

The value of producer shipments of apparel classified in SIC 2339 rose at an average annual rate of 16.6 percent between 1976 and 1979. However, real output of the women's outerwear industry (SIC 233) reached a peak in 1977 and declined 2.4 percent in 1979.

Men's and boys' suits and sport coats

The suits and sport coats subject to import control include tailored and casual (nontailored) suits and suit-type sport coats made from knit or woven fabrics of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers.

Market conditions.--Apparent U.S. consumption of suits and sport coats combined trended downward during 1976-79, as shown in the following table.

Men's and boys' suits and sport coats: U.S. production, general imports, exports, and apparent consumption, by fibers, 1976-79

Fiber, MFA category No., and year	Production:	Imports :	Exports :	Apparent consumption :	Ratio of imports to consumption
	-----1,000 dozen-----				Percent
Total:					
1976-----	4,248 :	877 :	1/ 44 :	5,081 :	17.3
1977-----	3,703 :	749 :	1/ 41 :	4,411 :	17.0
1978-----	3,453 :	970 :	144 :	4,279 :	22.7
1979-----	3,328 :	716 :	141 :	3,903 :	18.3
Cotton (333):					
1976-----	489 :	266 :	1/ 5 :	750 :	35.5
1977-----	284 :	246 :	1/ 6 :	524 :	46.9
1978-----	265 :	305 :	79 :	491 :	62.1
1979-----	261 :	204 :	75 :	390 :	52.3
Wool (433 and 443):					
1976-----	798 :	166 :	1/ 10 :	954 :	17.4
1977-----	442 :	173 :	1/ 8 :	607 :	28.5
1978-----	367 :	207 :	16 :	558 :	37.1
1979-----	427 :	199 :	13 :	613 :	32.5
Manmade fibers (633 and 643):					
1976-----	2,961 :	445 :	1/ 29 :	3,377 :	13.2
1977-----	2,977 :	330 :	1/ 27 :	3,280 :	10.1
1978-----	2,821 :	458 :	49 :	3,230 :	14.2
1979-----	2,640 :	313 :	53 :	2,900 :	10.8

1/ Includes only woven garments; data are not available for knits.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Domestic production absorbed a greater part of the decline than imports during 1976-79. Although both domestic output and imports reached their lowest levels in 1979, imports' share of the market that year remained slightly higher than the levels in 1976 and 1977.

Although imports' share of the suit and sport coat market is small compared with shares of other major apparel markets, the men's tailored clothing industry considers itself vulnerable to import penetration from low-cost foreign suppliers, owing to the high labor content in suits and sport coats. Between 2-1/2 and 3 hours of direct labor is required to produce a tailored suit. As a result, there is as much as \$15 difference in labor costs between U.S.-made suits and those made in low-wage developing countries. 1/ Some of the large U.S. clothing manufacturers have installed

1/ For this type of comparison, U.S. average hourly earnings figures are increased by one-third to account for social security and other benefit costs.

laborsaving equipment which partially automates certain cutting, sewing, and pressing operations. While such equipment improves those manufacturers' competitive position compared with U.S. or other developed country producers, the labor cost advantage of the developing countries remains large.

The "dress down" approach of the youthful generation during the early 1970's, coupled with the growth of leisure activities and the corresponding demand for casual clothing throughout the decade, markedly weakened sales of tailored clothing. The leisure suit emerged into fashion prominence during the mid-1970's and, although its popularity partially offset declining demand for tailored suits, it displaced demand for sport coats. Sales of sport coats picked up in 1976, but showed little or no growth until 1979, when the mix-and-match concept of related sportswear separates began to have an impact in menswear. These factors contributed to the continued strength in sport coat sales in 1980, while suit demand continued its long-term downtrend.

U.S. imports.--Although a large part of the shipments of most imported apparel come from agreement countries, a significant share of imported suits of wool and manmade fibers originate in nonagreement countries. These countries supplied about 44 percent of the suits but only 19 percent of the sport coats imported during 1979. Nevertheless, only one nonagreement country--France--was among the eight largest foreign suppliers, as shown in the following table.

Men's and boys' suits and sport coats: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1976-79, January-August 1979, and January-August 1980

(In thousands of dozens)							
Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	January-August--		
					1979	1980	
Korea-----	279	173	244	161	119	104	
Taiwan-----	91	80	114	73	49	33	
Poland-----	39	69	75	65	53	45	
Hong Kong-----	127	56	90	65	50	28	
France-----	46	38	51	57	39	33	
Colombia-----	32	32	43	45	30	28	
Romania-----	57	73	70	44	39	19	
Philippines-----	22	32	47	31	24	15	
All other-----	184	196	236	175	125	93	
Total-----	877	749	970	716	523	398	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The decline in imports of suits and sport coats between 1976 and 1979 resulted primarily from sharply lower shipments of low-cost clothing from Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. These countries accounted for 41 percent of the

decline in imports during January-August 1980 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1979. By contrast, imports of quality and fashion clothing from France and low-cost designer clothing from Colombia have remained fairly steady since 1976, reflecting continued strength in quality and fashion-oriented merchandise.

Imports of sport coats and suits, by categories, during 1976-79, were as follows:

Item and MFA category No.	1976	1977	1978	1979
	-----1,000 dozen-----			
Sport coats of cotton (333)-----	266	246	305	204
Sport coats of wool (433)-----	35	48	69	71
Suits of wool (443)-----	131	125	138	128
Sport coats of manmade fibers (633)-----	273	131	271	163
Suits of manmade fibers (643)-----	172	149	187	150
Total-----	877	749	970	716
	:	:	:	:

Although several foreign suppliers filled or nearly filled certain of their quotas for suits and coats in 1978 and 1979, most of the countries fell far short of reaching their restraint levels during those years (tables 78, 79, 96, 97, 102, 103, 110, 111, 116, and 117). Thus, imports subject to restraint could have increased considerably during 1978 and 1979 and still have remained within their allowable restraints.

Cotton sport coats (category 333) represented the largest share of imports during 1976-79. Such imports, which amounted to 52 percent of domestic consumption in 1979, were largely from agreement countries, principally Hong Kong. Sri Lanka and China were the largest nonagreement suppliers in 1979.

Imports of manmade-fiber suits and sport coats accounted for nearly 14 percent of domestic consumption of such articles in 1978 and 11 percent in 1979. The imported sport coats (category 633), which for quota purposes are often grouped with other manmade-fiber coats (categories 634 and 635), came primarily from agreement countries (tables 110 and 111). Imports of men's manmade-fiber suits (category 643), which are often grouped in bilateral agreements with women's manmade-fiber suits for quota purposes (tables 116 and 117), also came primarily from agreement countries, principally Taiwan.

Imports of wool suits and sport coats in 1979 accounted for 32 percent of domestic consumption of such garments, compared with 37 percent in 1978. More than half of the wool sport coats imported in 1978 and 1979 were from agreement countries, particularly Korea. France was the leading nonagreement supplier. Slightly less than half of the wool suits imported during 1978 and 1979 came from agreement countries, especially Korea and Poland (tables 102 and 103). The principal nonagreement supplier of wool suits during those years was France.

State of the U.S. industry.--The men's and boys' suit and coat industry (SIC 2311) comprises about 700 manufacturing establishments, a third of which account for more than 85 percent of the industry's labor force and value added by manufacture. The industry continues to be concentrated in New York and Pennsylvania, which together account for roughly 40 percent of the number of establishments and employees. However, the plants in New York, many of which are located in New York City, operate on a much smaller scale than those in Pennsylvania, employing an average of only 89 workers, compared with 160 in Pennsylvania plants. The largest manufacturing operations, employing an average of more than 250 persons each, are located primarily in Ohio and in the South, especially in Kentucky, Georgia, and Tennessee. Although the value of product shipments increased 21 percent from 1976 to 1979, average employment in the industry trended downward, as shown in the following table.

Overview of the men's and boys' suit and coat industry  
(SIC 2311), 1976-79

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979
Product shipments <u>1/</u> million dollars--	2,479	2,719	2,850	3,000
Ratio of net profit to <u>2/--</u>				
Net sales-----percent--	<u>3/</u>	1.61	2.27	2.43
Net worth-----do-----	<u>3/</u>	6.54	13.66	12.67
Average number of--				
Employees-----thousands--	89.9	90.3	88.8	86.9
Weekly hours worked by produc- tion workers-----	36.1	35.9	35.9	35.2
Average hourly earnings of produc- tion workers-----	\$4.10	\$4.41	\$4.79	\$5.13

1/ Data for 1976 and 1977 were compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; data for 1978 and 1979 were estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Compiled from Key Business Ratios, published annually by the Dun & Bradstreet Corp.

3/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, except as noted.

### Shirts and blouses

Shirts and blouses subject to import control include men's and boys' (hereafter "men's") knit and woven dress, work, and sport shirts (including sweatshirts and outerwear T-shirts) and women's, girls', and infants' (hereafter "women's") knit and woven shirts and blouses.

Market conditions for men's shirts.--Apparent U.S. consumption of men's shirts trended erratically downward between 1976 and 1979, reaching its lowest level in 1979, as shown in the following table.

Men's and boys' shirts: U.S. production, general imports, exports, and  
apparent consumption, by construction and by fibers, 1976-79

Item and year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of im- ports to consumption
	1,000 dozen				Percent
Total:					
1976-----	67,940	20,536	1/ 1,177	87,299	23.5
1977-----	66,798	19,517	1/ 1,250	85,065	22.9
1978-----	63,813	25,296	1/ 1,912	87,197	29.0
1979-----	60,880	26,100	1/ 3,172	83,808	31.1
By construction:					
Knit:					
1976-----	40,849	7,386	1/ 229	48,006	15.4
1977-----	42,828	7,404	1/ 535	49,697	14.9
1978-----	44,109	10,959	1/ 1,221	53,847	20.4
1979-----	41,395	9,569	1/ 2,219	48,745	19.6
Woven:					
1976-----	27,091	13,150	948	39,293	33.5
1977-----	23,970	12,113	715	35,368	34.2
1978-----	19,704	14,337	1/ 691	33,350	43.0
1979-----	19,485	16,531	1/ 953	35,063	47.1
By fiber: 2/					
Cotton:					
1976-----	31,689	7,923	373	39,239	20.2
1977-----	31,707	8,028	608	39,127	20.5
1978-----	28,961	10,611	1,114	38,458	27.6
1979-----	26,903	11,726	2,167	36,462	32.2
Wool: 3/					
1976-----	174	161	15	320	50.3
1977-----	136	300	12	424	70.8
1978-----	295	296	29	562	52.7
1979-----	185	308	54	439	70.2
Manmade fibers:					
1976-----	36,077	12,452	786	47,743	26.1
1977-----	34,955	11,189	626	45,518	24.6
1978-----	34,557	14,389	691	48,255	29.8
1979-----	33,792	14,066	791	47,067	29.9

1/ Includes textile fibers other than cotton, wool, and manmade fibers (e.g., silk and linen).

2/ MFA categories for the fibers are as follows: cotton, 338 and 340; wool, 438 and 440; and manmade fibers, 638 and 640.

3/ Excludes women's, girls', and infants' wool shirts, which, for quota purposes, are included with men's and boys' wool shirts.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. production during the period declined at an average rate of 3.6 percent annually. Imports, on the other hand, increased continually during the period, reaching a record 26.1 million dozen in 1979. The decline in domestic production coupled with record high imports in 1979 resulted in a peak of 31 percent in imports' share of the domestic market, compared with 23.5 percent in 1976.

Although imports of men's shirts reached a record level in 1979, virtually all the imports were subject to quantitative restraints. Moreover, shipments in 1979 from two of the three largest suppliers--Korea and Hong Kong--which in that year accounted for 42 percent of total imports, declined 21 percent from shipments in 1978. This decline, however, was more than offset by increased imports from Taiwan, the second largest supplier; from China; and from several smaller suppliers, quotas for which far exceeded their import levels. Thus, quotas have had little effect in controlling the growth of imports from these suppliers. The principal sources of men's shirts during 1976-79 are shown in the following table.

Men's and boys' shirts: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1976-79

(In thousands of dozens)					
Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	
Korea-----	7,584	7,073	8,281	7,842	
Taiwan-----	3,790	3,711	4,936	5,521	
Hong Kong-----	4,163	4,375	5,412	3,003	
China-----	229	200	373	1,289	
All other-----	4,770	4,158	6,294	6,715	
Total-----	20,536	19,517	25,296	26,100	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Primarily because purchasing plans for imports must be made about 9 months or more in advance of the delivery date and because of the "low-quality" image of low-cost imported shirts, most of the imports have historically been confined to basic shirts, which are sold at retail on the basis of price only. Unable to compete with imports on price, but better able to service the market in terms of fashion and shorter lead times, many U.S. producers have upgraded the quality and styling of their shirts. This generally entailed the loss of mass-producing basic shirts and the cost advantages associated with their long production runs. Recently, however, shirts imported from the principal Asian suppliers, especially Hong Kong, have been upgraded in terms of quality and fashion, creating intense competition for domestic producers in the medium-quality segment of the market. Consequently, to remain competitive in the domestic market, several U.S. producers have been importing a part of their shirts to supplement their domestic output.

Market conditions for women's shirts and blouses.--Imports' share of the women's shirt and blouse market ranks among the highest of all apparel products, averaging about 40 percent annually in 1976-79, as shown in the following table. The relative stability of imports' market share during the period resulted in part from quotas on shirts and blouses from the principal sources. During 1978 and 1979, several of these suppliers filled all or all but a small part of their quotas on certain of the shirts and blouses (tables 80-85, 98-101, and 112-115). Uncontrolled imports doubled during the same period; however, they still remained small, representing less than 10 percent of total imports.

Apparent U.S. consumption of women's shirts and blouses increased at an average annual rate of 6.8 percent between 1976 and 1978 and then declined 5 percent in 1979. Nevertheless, the 1979 level was still about 8 percent higher than the 1976 level. U.S. production rose at a slightly higher rate (8.2 percent) than domestic consumption during 1976-78 before falling 4 percent in 1979. U.S. exports rose 18 percent annually during 1976-79.

Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses: U.S. production, general imports, exports, and apparent consumption, by construction and by fibers, 1976-79

Item and year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dozen				Percent
Total:					
1976-----	45,135	32,983	1/ 807	77,311	42.7
1977-----	51,318	30,912	1/ 937	81,293	38.0
1978-----	52,862	36,495	1/ 1,175	88,182	41.4
1979-----	50,896	34,228	1/ 1,329	83,795	40.8
By construction:					
Knit:					
1976-----	32,824	27,163	1/ 107	59,880	45.4
1977-----	36,828	24,077	1/ 109	60,796	39.6
1978-----	37,288	27,019	1/ 587	63,720	42.4
1979-----	35,171	23,557	1/ 691	58,037	40.6
Woven:					
1976-----	12,311	5,820	700	17,431	33.4
1977-----	14,490	6,835	823	20,497	33.3
1978-----	15,574	9,476	1/ 588	24,462	38.7
1979-----	15,725	10,671	1/ 638	25,758	41.4
By fiber: 2/					
Cotton:					
1976-----	12,901	10,169	267	22,803	44.6
1977-----	11,888	10,562	292	22,158	47.7
1978-----	11,208	14,528	254	25,482	57.0
1979-----	11,425	15,304	314	26,415	57.9
Wool: 3/					
1976-----	943	156	26	1,083	15.3
1977-----	1,130	636	25	1,741	36.5
1978-----	1,156	642	31	1,767	36.3
1979-----	610	549	78	1,081	50.8
Manmade fibers:					
1976-----	31,291	22,548	513	53,426	42.4
1977-----	38,300	19,714	615	57,399	34.3
1978-----	40,498	21,325	801	61,022	34.9
1979-----	38,861	18,375	819	56,417	32.6

1/ Includes textile fibers other than cotton, wool, and manmade fibers (e.g., silk and linen).

2/ MFA categories for the fibers are as follows: cotton, 339 and 341; wool, 438 and 440; and manmade fibers, 639 and 641.

3/ Excludes men's and boys' wool shirts, which, for quota purposes, are included with women's, girls', and infants' wool shirts.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. imports of woven shirts and blouses.--Imports represented 45 percent of domestic consumption of men's and women's woven shirts and blouses during 1979, and are shown, by categories, in the following tabulation:

Item and MFA category No.	1976	1977	1978	1979
	-----1,000 dozen-----			
Men's cotton shirts (340)-----	4,450	4,616	5,758	6,620
Women's cotton shirts and blouses (341)-----	3,569	3,802	5,822	6,576
Wool shirts and blouses (440)-----	146	291	261	257
Men's manmade-fiber shirts (640)---	8,558	7,218	8,335	9,664
Women's manmade-fiber shirts and blouses (641)-----	2,248	3,021	3,637	4,083
Total-----	18,971	18,948	23,813	27,200

Woven shirts and blouses of manmade fibers (categories 640 and 641) accounted for about half the imports of woven shirts and blouses in 1979. Virtually all the imports in 1978 and 1979 came from agreement countries (tables 114 and 115). The quantity subject to specific limitations declined from 94 percent in 1978 to 90 percent in 1979.

About 87 percent of men's woven cotton shirts (category 340) imported during 1978 were from agreement countries; in 1979, the share declined to 76 percent (tables 82 and 83). The principal agreement supplier during those years was Hong Kong. About 96 percent of women's woven cotton blouses (category 341) imported during 1978 were from agreement countries; in 1979, the share fell to 84 percent (tables 84 and 85). The principal agreement suppliers during 1978 and 1979 were Hong Kong and India. The largest nonagreement supplier of men's and women's woven cotton shirts and blouses during 1977-79 was China, which increased its shipments of the men's shirts from 187,000 dozen to 1.1 million dozen and women's shirts from 6,000 dozen to 619,000 dozen during the period. 1/

Imports of woven wool shirts and blouses (category 440) have accounted for a relatively small part of total imports of shirts and blouses. About 93 percent of the wool shirts imported in 1978 and 1979 came from agreement countries (tables 100 and 101). The principal agreement supplier was Korea.

U.S. imports of knit shirts and blouses.--Imports represented 31 percent of domestic consumption of men's and women's knit shirts and blouses during 1979, and are shown, by categories, in the following tabulation:

1/ Imports of men's woven cotton shirts (category 340) from China were subject to unilateral restraint from May 31, 1979, to Dec. 31, 1979, and women's woven cotton shirts and blouses (category 341), from Sept. 31, 1979, to Dec. 31, 1979.

Item and MFA category No.	1976	1977	1978	1979
	1,000 dozen			
Men's cotton shirts (338)-----	3,474	3,412	4,853	5,106
Women's cotton shirts and blouses (339)-----	6,600	6,760	8,706	8,728
Wool shirts and blouses (438)-----	181	645	677	598
Men's manmade-fiber shirts (638)---	3,894	3,971	6,054	4,402
Women's manmade-fiber shirts and blouses (639)-----	20,400	16,693	17,688	14,292
Total-----	34,549	31,481	37,978	33,126

Knit manmade-fiber shirts and blouses (categories 638 and 639) accounted for the largest share of imports during 1976-79. Virtually all such imports during 1978 and 1979 came from agreement countries, particularly Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore (tables 112 and 113). The quantity subject to specific limitations increased from 90 percent in 1978 to 93 percent in 1979.

About 88 percent of imports of knit cotton shirts and blouses (categories 338 and 339) during 1978 came from agreement countries (table 80); in 1979, about 82 percent came from these countries (table 81). The quantity subject to specific limitations increased from 63 percent in 1978 to 71 percent in 1979. The principal agreement supplier of imports under both categories during 1978 and 1979 was Hong Kong; the leading nonagreement supplier during those years was China. <sup>1/</sup>

Knit shirts and blouses of wool (category 438) accounted for the smallest share of imports of knit shirts and blouses during 1976-79. Imports from agreement countries, especially Hong Kong, accounted for most of the imports during 1978 and 1979 (tables 98 and 99). Italy was the main source of the small quantity of imports from nonagreement countries.

State of the U.S. men's shirt industry.--The majority of the shirts produced in the United States are cut and sewn in the men's and boys' shirt and nightwear industry (SIC 2321). The value of the industry's shipments increased 18 percent between 1976 and 1979, from \$2.8 billion to an estimated \$3.3 billion. The rate of increase, however, was less than the 22-percent rise in the industry's wholesale prices during the period, indicating a decline in output. The industry's return on net sales in 1979 averaged about 2.4 percent, compared with 2.7 percent in 1978 and 2.6 percent in 1977. <sup>2/</sup> Return on equity was 15.95 percent in 1979, 19.84 percent in 1978, and 11.62 percent in 1977.

<sup>1/</sup> Imports of women's knit cotton shirts and blouses (category 339) from China were subject to unilateral restraint from May 31, 1979, to Dec. 31, 1979.

<sup>2/</sup> Dun & Bradstreet Corp., Key Business Ratios, published annually.

The industry consists of about 900 establishments, more than half of which employ fewer than 100 employees each. Nearly 70 percent of the industry, in terms of employment, is located in the South, with an additional 15 percent in Pennsylvania and New York. Average employment declined from about 114,000 persons in 1976 to approximately 104,000 in 1978, and then increased in 1979 to more than 105,000.

The difficulty experienced by the domestic industry in competing with low-cost imported shirts largely stems from the vast difference in labor costs here and abroad. In 1979, U.S. shirt production workers received hourly wages averaging \$3.80, compared with \$1 or less paid to apparel workers in developing countries. This disparity is significant since the industry's labor intensity, as measured by the ratio of payroll to value added by manufacture in 1977, averaged 51 percent, compared with 41 percent for all manufacturing. Domestic production will probably remain labor intensive, because many manual operations are involved and because capital expenditures by the industry, especially by the many small firms, have been relatively low. The latest data indicate that the industry's outlay for plant and equipment averages \$226 for each employee.

State of the U.S women's shirt and blouse industry.--There are about 1,400 establishments manufacturing women's blouses (SIC 2331); they comprise about half of total production of women's shirts and blouses. However, about 80 percent of the establishments employ fewer than 100 employees each. Geographically, the industry is concentrated in New York, California, and Pennsylvania; these establishments together account for two-thirds of the value added by manufacture. Certain economic and financial data on the women's blouse industry are shown in the following table.

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979
U.S. product shipments <sup>1/</sup>				
million dollars--	1,926	2,544	2,930	3,385
Ratio of net profit				
to <sup>2/</sup> --				
Net sales-----percent--	<sup>3/</sup>	2.25	2.60	2.37
Net worth-----do----	<sup>3/</sup>	11.66	23.72	21.04
Average number of--				
Employees-----thousands--	62.6	84.4	87.7	90.0
Weekly hours worked by				
production workers----	34.4	34.1	34.6	34.0
Average hourly earnings of				
production workers-----	\$3.33	\$3.54	\$3.75	\$3.92

<sup>1/</sup> Data for 1976 and 1977 were compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; data for 1978 and 1979 were estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

<sup>2/</sup> Compiled from Key Business Ratios, published annually by the Dun & Bradstreet Corp.

<sup>3/</sup> Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, except as noted.

#### Body-supporting garments

Body-supporting garments subject to import control include brassieres, girdles, and corsets.

Market conditions.--Imports steadily increased their share of the expanding market for body-supporting garments during 1976-79, as shown in the following table.

**Body-supporting garments: U.S. production, general imports, exports,  
and apparent consumption, by fibers, 1976-79**

Fiber, MFA category No., and year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dozen				Percent
Total:					
1976-----	21,261	9,036	1/ 4,774	25,523	35.4
1977-----	21,485	9,758	1/ 5,561	25,682	38.0
1978-----	21,073	11,089	1/ 4,813	27,349	40.5
1979-----	20,991	11,595	1/ 5,726	26,860	43.2
Cotton (349):					
1976-----	1,736	658	1,391	1,003	65.6
1977-----	1,757	355	1,859	253	140.3
1978-----	2,107	195	2/	2/ 2,302	2/ 8.5
1979-----	2,099	188	2/	2/ 2,287	2/ 8.2
Manmade fibers (649):					
1976-----	19,525	8,378	3,343	24,560	34.1
1977-----	19,728	9,403	3,648	25,483	36.9
1978-----	18,966	10,894	2/	2/ 29,860	2/ 36.5
1979-----	18,892	11,407	2/	2/ 30,299	2/ 37.6

1/ Includes other textile fibers (e.g., silk and linen).

2/ Data for 1978 and 1979 are not comparable with data for 1976 and 1977 because, on Jan. 1, 1978, the export commodity classification system was completely restructured.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The majority of body-supporting garments imported into the United States enter under TSUS item 807.00, which is used extensively by domestic producers to reduce assembly (labor) costs. The major suppliers of imports under this item during 1976-79 were the Philippines, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Haiti. The importance of item 807.00 imports compared with total imports in 1979 is shown in the following tabulation: 1/

1/ Represents imports for consumption, as opposed to general imports.

Item	Total imports		Item 807.00 imports		Other imports	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 dozen	Million dollars	1,000 dozen	Million dollars	1,000 dozen	Million dollars
Brassieres:						
Total-----	11,137	123	9,385	105	1,752	18
Percent of total----	100	100	84	85	16	15
Corsets and girdles:						
Total-----	444	8	411	7	33	1
Percent of total----	100	100	93	92	7	8

About 85 percent of U.S. consumption of body-supporting garments in 1979 consisted of brassieres. The remainder consisted of girdles and corsets, consumption of which continued at a relatively low level in 1979, amounting to 4 million dozen. A contributing factor to this is changing fashion tastes. Because of competition primarily from Latin American countries, where wages are lower than in the United States, shipments of U.S.-produced foundation garments for consumption abroad are small.

U.S. imports.--Manmade-fiber body-supporting garments (category 649) accounted for the largest share of imports of such products during 1976-79. Imports represented 38 percent of domestic consumption of manmade-fiber body-supporting garments during 1979. About 63 percent of such imports in 1978 and 72 percent in 1979 were from agreement countries (tables 122 and 123). Imports subject to specific limitations increased from 60 percent in 1978 to 69 percent in 1979, mainly owing to the application of restraints under a new bilateral agreement with the Dominican Republic. Cotton body-supporting garments (category 349) accounted for a much smaller share of total imports. More than 90 percent of the cotton garments imported during 1978 and 1979 came from agreement countries, particularly the Philippines and the Dominican Republic.

The Philippines, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Haiti, and Hong Kong supplied 81 percent of imports of body-supporting garments in 1979. All are currently subject to restraint under the MFA, although the bilateral agreement with Costa Rica only went into effect on January 1, 1980. Of these suppliers, only Haiti filled its quota in both 1978 and 1979. The other countries had growth potential within their limits.

State of the U.S. industry.--The U.S. industry producing body-supporting garments (SIC 2342--brassieres and allied garments) comprises approximately 180 establishments employing about 19,000 persons. The average establishment employs about 105 persons. Geographically, about 75 percent of the industry output originates in six States--New York, Georgia, California, Texas, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The 20 largest companies account for about

two-thirds of the value of shipments. Certain economic data on the industry are shown in the following table.

Overview of the brassiere and allied garment industry (SIC 2342), 1976-79

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979
U.S. product shipments <u>1/</u>				
million dollars--	690.7	731.5	737.0	750.4
Average number of <u>2/--</u>				
Employees-----thousands--	24.0	20.9	20.2	18.7
Weekly hours worked by				
production workers-----	36.5	36.1	36.6	35.4
Average hourly earnings of				
production workers-----	\$3.38	\$3.57	\$3.82	\$4.13

1/ Includes shipments from Puerto Rico; compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, except as noted.

The latest available figures indicate capital expenditures by the industry at \$4.2 million. Dun & Bradstreet Corp. reported that latest figures for 1978 show return on sales for the industry at 1.15 percent, which is considerably lower than that for manufacturing in general.

### Sweaters

Sweaters subject to import control are those of cotton, wool, or manmade fibers intended for wear by men and boys (hereafter "men") and women, girls, and infants (hereafter "women").

Market conditions.--Imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption of men's and women's sweaters during 1976-79 remained fairly stable, averaging 52 percent annually, the highest rate in the major apparel markets. Domestic consumption, however, after peaking in 1977 at nearly 23.8 million dozen, declined 19 percent in 1979 to about 19.3 million dozen, the lowest level during 1976-79, as shown in the following table.

Sweaters: U.S. producers' shipments, general imports, exports, and  
apparent consumption, by end users and by fibers, 1976-79

Item and year	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dozen				Percent
Total:					
1976-----	10,999	11,896	86	22,809	52.2
1977-----	11,952	11,944	120	23,776	50.2
1978-----	10,762	11,750	57	22,455	52.3
1979-----	9,274	10,045	62	19,257	52.2
By end user:					
Men and boys:					
1976-----	3,591	2,208	40	5,759	38.3
1977-----	3,886	2,356	87	6,155	38.3
1978-----	3,733	3,239	31	6,941	46.7
1979-----	3,338	2,510	26	5,822	43.1
Women, girls, and infants:					
1976-----	7,408	9,688	46	17,050	56.8
1977-----	8,066	9,588	33	17,621	54.4
1978-----	7,029	8,511	26	15,514	54.9
1979-----	5,936	7,535	36	13,435	56.1
By fiber: 1/					
Cotton:					
1976-----	431	422	40	813	51.9
1977-----	442	247	71	618	40.0
1978-----	700	340	11	1,029	33.0
1979-----	677	455	17	1,115	40.8
Wool:					
1976-----	938	1,818	9	2,747	66.2
1977-----	1,282	2,503	7	3,778	66.3
1978-----	1,351	1,908	8	3,251	58.7
1979-----	1,218	1,661	10	2,869	57.9
Manmade fibers:					
1976-----	9,630	9,656	37	19,249	50.2
1977-----	10,228	9,194	42	19,380	47.4
1978-----	8,711	9,502	38	18,175	52.3
1979-----	7,379	7,929	35	15,273	51.9

1/ MFA categories for the fibers are as follows: cotton, 345; wool, 445 and 446; and manmade fibers, 645 and 646.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Given the popularity of coordinated sportswear separates during 1976-79, the downward trend in domestic consumption turned out to be a disappointment for both U.S. producers and importers. Between 1977 and 1979, U.S. producers' shipments accounted for a greater share of the decline than imports, falling

22 percent compared with a 16-percent decline in imports. Consequently, imports' market share rose from 50 to 52 percent during the period.

The relative stability of imports' market share during 1976-79 stems in part from quotas negotiated on shipments from the three principal sources--Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Korea--which in 1978 and 1979 supplied 80 percent of the imports. Recent trends in imports from the major foreign suppliers are shown in the following table.

Sweaters: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1976-79, January-August 1979, and January-August 1980

(In thousands of dozens)						
Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	January-August--	
					1979	1980
Taiwan-----	4,310	4,555	4,357	3,243	2,109	3,447
Hong Kong-----	2,649	2,797	2,563	2,545	1,407	1,733
Korea-----	3,446	2,460	2,512	2,206	1,650	2,304
China-----	55	129	232	678	583	610
All other-----	1,436	2,003	2,086	1,373	969	782
Total-----	11,896	11,944	11,750	10,045	6,718	8,876

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In 1978, the year before the sharp drop in imports, Taiwan filled 111 percent and Korea, 91 percent, of their original quotas on manmade-fiber sweaters, which accounted for virtually all their shipments (table 118). Their quotas were increased by more than 13 percent during that year, with Taiwan filling 97 percent of its revised quota and Korea, 81 percent. In 1979, Taiwan filled 90 percent of its quota and Korea, 65 percent (table 119). Hong Kong, which is by far the principal foreign supplier of wool and cotton sweaters, either exceeded or filled virtually all its quotas on manmade-fiber and wool sweaters in 1978 (table 104) and 1979 (table 105). In 1979, 94 percent of its cotton sweater quota was filled (table 87), compared with 62 percent in 1978 (table 86).

Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Korea have historically supplied low-cost sweaters that sold at retail primarily on a price basis. Recently, however, these countries have shifted to higher priced sweaters since the quotas are based on quantity and not value. Consequently, imports' market share of women's sweaters, unlike that of most other types of apparel, is larger at the higher price levels, although the bulk of such imports are in the middle to lower price ranges. In 1977, imports supplied nearly 52 percent of the women's sweaters retailing for more than \$14 each, compared with slightly less than 45 percent of those selling between \$2 and \$5.99 each.

During the 1970's, the mix-and-match concept or coordination of separate but related garments stimulated sales of women's and, more recently, men's sportswear. Although sweaters acquired an active sportswear look, they were partly displaced by multiseason sportswear designed for sports but often worn as leisurewear. Particularly hard hit were women's sweaters, which are more fashion oriented than men's sweaters and which account for the major part of the market, as shown in the first table in this section. Domestic consumption of women's sweaters, after rising slightly from 1976 to 1977, fell 12 percent in 1978 and 13 percent in 1979, while consumption of men's sweaters increased steadily from 1976 to 1978 and then dropped in 1979 by 16 percent. The declines in 1979 were in part caused by retailers' efforts to hold inventories in line with sales in anticipation of the recession predicted at that time.

U.S. imports.--U.S. general imports of sweaters and the average ad valorem equivalents of the column 1 rates of duty for 1979 are shown, by categories, in the following tabulation:

MFA category No.	Brief description	Imports	Average ad valorem equivalent
		1,000 dollars	Percent
345	Of cotton-----	27,231	21.5
445/446	Of wool-----	148,056	23.2
645/646	Of manmade fibers-----	330,025	37.6
	Total or average-----	505,312	32.8

Imports of sweaters, by categories, during 1976-79 were as follows:

Item and MFA category No.	1976	1977	1978	1979
	1,000 dozen			
Cotton sweaters (345)-----	422	247	340	455
Men's wool sweaters (445)-----	421	575	686	532
Women's wool sweaters (446)-----	1,397	1,928	1,222	1,129
Men's manmade-fiber sweaters (645)---	1,726	1,713	2,470	1,863
Women's manmade-fiber sweaters (646)-----	7,930	7,481	7,032	6,066
Total-----	11,896	11,944	11,750	10,045

Women's manmade-fiber sweaters (category 646) accounted for the largest share of sweater imports during 1977-79, coming primarily from Taiwan, Korea, and Hong Kong. Men's manmade-fiber sweaters (category 645) accounted for the second largest share; they were imported primarily from Taiwan and Korea.

China was the largest agreement supplier of men's and women's manmade-fiber sweaters during 1979. 1/

Imports accounted for 52 percent of domestic consumption of men's and women's manmade-fiber sweaters in 1979. About 93 percent of imports of manmade-fibers sweaters in 1978 and 89 percent in 1979 were from agreement countries (tables 118 and 119). About 90 percent of the imports subject to restraint in 1978 and 73 percent in 1979 were subject to specific limits.

Imports of men's and women's wool sweaters (categories 445 and 446) trended downward between 1977 and 1979, with women's sweaters accounting for most of the imports and for most of the decline. Such imports represented 58 percent of U.S. consumption of wool sweaters in 1979. Agreement countries supplied 77 percent of the imports in 1978 (table 104) and 84 percent in 1979 (table 105). Hong Kong was by far the principal source, supplying 70 percent of the imports in 1979. Italy and the United Kingdom were the principal nonagreement suppliers in 1979.

Cotton sweaters (category 345) accounted for the smallest share of sweaters imported during 1976-79. However, such imports represented 41 percent of domestic consumption of cotton sweaters in 1979. About 64 percent of the imports in 1978 and 72 percent in 1979 were from agreement countries (tables 86 and 87); Hong Kong was by far the largest supplier. About 42 percent of the imports in 1978 and only 2 percent in 1979 were subject to specific limits. Italy was the largest nonagreement supplier during 1978 and 1979.

State of the U.S. industry.--About 85 percent of the sweaters are produced in the knit outerwear industry (SIC 2253), where they are made from yarn or from fabric knitted in the same mill. The remainder are made in cut-and-sew shops. The knit outerwear industry is highly fragmented, comprising 154 companies having sales of \$100,000 or more each in 1977. The four largest companies in 1976 accounted for 21 percent of the industry's shipments, compared with 18 percent in 1972. Considerable consolidation occurred between 1972 and 1976, when the 20 largest companies increased their share of industry shipments from 46 to 66 percent. Data on the industry's profitability, as published by the Dun & Bradstreet Corp., and employment, as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), for 1976-79, are shown in the following tabulation:

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1/ Imports of manmade-fiber sweaters (categories 645/646) from China were subject to unilateral restraint from May 31, 1979, to Dec. 31, 1979.

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979
Net profit on net sales---percent--:	1/	1.79	2.31	1.82
Net profit on net worth-----do----	1/	8.31	15.85	13.55
Average number of--				
Employees-----thousands--:	71.5	74.7	75.4	75.0
Weekly hours worked by pro-				
duction workers-----:	37.5	37.8	37.1	37.3
Average hourly earnings of				
production workers-----:	\$3.55	\$3.72	\$3.95	\$4.28

1/ Not available.

The relatively narrow profit margin of the industry during 1977-79 stemmed partly from declining demand for sweaters and partly from keen competition from low-cost imports. In addition, the industry is further hindered by its small scale of operations despite its capital expenditures' being among the highest in the apparel industry. About 83 percent of the more than 900 factories or mills in 1977 employed 27 percent of the industry's labor force. Moreover, about 50 percent of the mills are located in New York, where the average mill employed 37 persons.

Although the industry invests more in plant and equipment (\$677 per worker) than the apparel industry in general (\$328), it remains highly labor intensive. Its labor intensity, as measured by the ratio of payroll to value added by manufacture, averaged 51 percent, compared with 49.8 percent for all apparel manufacturing. Unlike the cut-and-sew operations, which require relatively little investment in equipment, the manufacture of sweaters requires additional equipment, such as knitting machines. However, since many producers are small and relatively undercapitalized, the necessary investment is not being made in modern equipment, adding to the industry's competitive disadvantage vis-a-vis imports.

### Coats

Coats of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers subject to import control include raincoats, tailored overcoats and topcoats, and so-called outerwear coats consisting of nontailored lightweight and heavyweight coats and jackets (e.g., CPO jackets, manmade-fiber-filled ski jackets, and other zipper-front jackets) for men and boys (hereafter "men") and women, girls, and infants (hereafter "women"). Tailored and nontailored suits and sport coats are not included.

Market conditions for men's coats.--U.S. consumption of men's coats rose steadily from 8.5 million dozen in 1976 to 9.8 million dozen in 1978, and then declined in 1979 to 8.5 million dozen, as shown in the following table.

Men's and boys' coats, except suit-type coats: U.S. production, general imports, exports, and apparent consumption, by fibers, 1976-79

Fiber, MFA category No., and year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dozen				Percent
Total:					
1976-----	6,442	2,068	1/ 17	8,493	24.3
1977-----	6,217	2,816	I/ 12	9,021	31.2
1978-----	6,690	3,333	179	9,844	33.9
1979-----	6,211	2,537	243	8,505	29.8
Cotton (334):					
1976-----	2,880	427	1/ 8	3,299	12.9
1977-----	2,366	463	I/ 4	2,825	16.4
1978-----	1,390	787	66	2,111	37.3
1979-----	1,249	617	130	1,736	35.5
Wool (434):					
1976-----	724	40	6	758	5.3
1977-----	708	64	4	768	8.3
1978-----	494	59	4	549	10.7
1979-----	408	52	3	457	11.4
Manmade fibers (634):					
1976-----	2,838	1,601	1/ 3	4,436	36.1
1977-----	3,143	2,289	I/ 4	5,428	42.2
1978-----	4,806	2,487	109	7,184	34.6
1979-----	4,554	1,868	110	6,312	29.6

1/ Includes only woven garments; data are not available for knits.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The sharp decline of 1979 largely reflected a cautious buying mood among retailers trying to hold inventories in line with sales in anticipation of the recession predicted at that time. Between 1976 and 1978, when consumption grew at an average rate of 7.7 percent annually, imports increased their share of the market from 24 to 34 percent. In 1979, imports absorbed a greater share of the decline than domestic production and, consequently, their market share declined to 30 percent.

Market conditions for women's coats.--U.S. consumption rose steadily from 8 million dozen in 1976 to 8.9 million dozen in 1978, and then declined to 8.4 million dozen in 1979, as shown in the following table.

Women's, girls', and infants' coats: U.S. production, general imports,  
exports, and apparent consumption, by fibers, 1976-79

Fiber, MFA category No., and year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dozen				Percent
Total:					
1976-----	5,546	2,520	1/ 43	8,023	31.4
1977-----	5,323	3,011	1/ 18	8,316	36.2
1978-----	5,522	3,563	2/ 141	8,944	39.8
1979-----	5,179	3,396	2/ 158	8,417	40.3
Cotton (335):					
1976-----	1,212	727	1/ 43	1,896	38.3
1977-----	776	812	1/ 18	1,570	51.7
1978-----	728	982	34	1,676	58.6
1979-----	598	1,016	38	1,576	64.5
Wool (435):					
1976-----	710	68	3/	778	8.7
1977-----	842	111	3/	953	11.6
1978-----	1,074	191	12	1,253	15.2
1979-----	1,048	162	15	1,195	13.6
Manmade fibers (635):					
1976-----	3,624	1,725	3/	5,349	32.2
1977-----	3,705	2,088	3/	5,793	36.0
1978-----	3,720	2,390	79	6,031	39.6
1979-----	3,533	2,218	78	5,673	39.1

1/ Includes only woven cotton coats; data are not available for other coats.

2/ Includes other textile fibers (e.g., silk and linen).

3/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Domestic production showed little growth during 1976-79. Imports, on the other hand, trended upward during the period, steadily increasing their market share from 31 to 40 percent.

U.S. imports.--U.S. general imports of coats and the weighted average ad valorem equivalents of column 1 rates of duty, by MFA categories, for 1979 were as follows:

MFA category No.	Brief description	Imports 1,000 dollars	Average ad valorem equivalent Percent
	Men's and boys':		
334	Of cotton-----	54,426	9.9
434	Of wool-----	17,204	22.4
634	Of manmade fibers-----	140,611	30.9
	Total or average-----	212,241	24.0
	Women's, girls', and infants':		
335	Of cotton-----	144,050	8.9
435	Of wool-----	48,033	24.5
635	Of manmade fibers-----	185,297	30.0
	Total or average-----	377,380	24.0

The major foreign suppliers of men's coats during recent years are shown in the following table.

Men's and boys' coats: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1976-79, January-August 1979, and January-August 1980

(In thousands of dozens)							
Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	January-August--		
					1979	1980	
Taiwan-----	487	657	713	558	372	428	
Korea-----	584	743	676	526	336	501	
Hong Kong-----	308	439	412	293	203	181	
Macau-----	17	91	176	165	104	101	
Philippines-----	102	167	161	132	99	50	
Singapore-----	13	21	105	117	89	45	
Thailand-----	113	92	167	111	91	46	
Mexico-----	92	90	103	101	69	93	
All other-----	352	516	820	534	352	419	
Total-----	2,068	2,816	3,333	2,537	1,715	1,864	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The major foreign suppliers of women's coats during recent years are shown in the following table.

Women's, girls', and infants' coats: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1976-79, January-August 1979, and January-August 1980

(In thousands of dozens)							
Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	January-August--		
					1979	1980	
Hong Kong-----	672	721	807	684	438	508	
Taiwan-----	454	684	705	620	392	530	
Korea-----	502	509	530	476	329	464	
Philippines-----	163	183	216	197	134	192	
China-----	13	8	42	193	148	128	
Mexico-----	101	104	119	100	69	66	
All other-----	615	802	1,144	1,126	772	779	
Total-----	2,520	3,011	3,563	3,396	2,282	2,667	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports of men's and women's coats subject to bilateral restraint accounted for 92 percent of total imports in 1978 and 88 percent in 1979. The major suppliers of the controlled imports were Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan, which together accounted for 83 percent of such imports in 1979. Manmade-fiber coats imported from these sources represented two-thirds of the total in 1978 and 1979. They accounted for 28 percent of the cotton coat imports in 1979 and for 32 percent in 1978. Imports of coats, by categories, during 1976-79 were as follows:

Item and MFA category No.	1976	1977	1978	1979
	-----1,000 dozen-----			
Men's cotton coats (334)----	427	463	787	617
Women's cotton coats (335)---	727	812	982	1,016
Men's wool coats (434)-----	40	64	59	52
Women's wool coats (435)-----	68	111	191	162
Men's manmade-fiber coats (634)-----	1,601	2,289	2,487	1,868
Women's manmade-fiber coats (635)-----	1,725	2,088	2,390	2,218
Total-----	4,588	5,827	6,896	5,933

Manmade-fiber coats have accounted for the largest share of total imports of coats. In 1979, imports of men's manmade-fiber coats (category 634) represented 30 percent and imported women's manmade-fiber coats (category 635) represented 39 percent of domestic consumption of such products. Most of the imports under both categories were from agreement countries, principally Taiwan, Korea, and Hong Kong (tables 110 and 111). 1/ Imports covered by specific limits declined from 90 percent of the total in 1978 to 76 percent during 1979. China became the leading nonagreement supplier in 1979; imports from China increased sharply, particularly those of women's coats. 2/

Cotton coats have accounted for the second largest share of total imports of coats during 1976-79. Imports of men's cotton coats (category 334) represented 36 percent and imported women's cotton coats (category 335) represented 64 percent of domestic consumption of such products during 1979. More than 80 percent of the imports under both categories were from agreement countries, especially Hong Kong (tables 78 and 79). 3/

Imports of wool coats accounted for the smallest share of total imports of coats. Imports of men's wool coats (category 434) represented 11 percent and imports of women's wool coats (category 435) represented 14 percent of domestic consumption of such coats during 1979. Less than half of the imports of wool coats during 1978 and 1979 came from agreement countries, principally Hong Kong (tables 96 and 97). Most of the imports from nonagreement countries came from Uruguay.

State of the U.S. men's coat industry.--About 80 percent of domestic production consists of the nontailored outerwear coats classified in SIC 2329 (men's and boys' clothing, not elsewhere classified). This industry is highly fragmented, with about three-fourths of the more than 600 establishments employing less than 100 employees each. The remaining fourth of the establishments account for two-thirds of the industry's labor force and value added by manufacture. Although size is not the only factor in determining the performance of a firm (because many small firms compete successfully in their specialized markets), small size does mean the loss of cost advantages associated with large-scale production.

Approximately 40 percent of the establishments are located in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and California, where the average number of persons employed in the plants is 51. This compares with 69 employees per plant for the industry in general and more than 100 employees per plant in Tennessee, Missouri, and Washington, which together make up 11 percent of the industry's

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1/ Tables 110 and 111 also include suit-type coats of manmade fibers; however, imports of coats considered here accounted for more than 95 percent of the quantity in each year.

2/ Imports of women's manmade-fiber coats (category 635) from China were subject to unilateral restraint from Sept. 31, 1979, to Dec. 31, 1979.

3/ Tables 72 and 100 also include suit-type coats of cotton; however, imports of coats considered here accounted for more than 85 percent of the quantity in each year.

establishments and employ 18 percent of the workforce. Employment data published by the Commerce Department and BLS on SIC 232 are shown in the following table:

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979
Average number of--				
Employees-----thousands--	44.3	43.8	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Weekly hours worked by produc-				
tion workers-----	36.6	35.9	35.6	36.0
Average hourly wage of				
production workers-----	\$3.09	\$3.27	\$3.59	\$3.90

1/ Not available.

The industry's financial performance during 1978 was modestly better than that of other men's apparel sectors. Its return on sales averaged 3.89 percent, compared with 2.27 percent for the suit industry, 2.71 percent for the shirt industry, and 2.72 percent for the work clothing industry (predominantly jeans). 1/ Moreover, its return on equity of 28 percent was about double that of most other men's apparel sectors.

The nontailored outerwear coat industry invests more in new plant and equipment per employee than other men's and boys' cut-and-sew apparel industries, but by far the greatest share of the capital expenditures is accounted for by the larger establishments. Latest figures indicate that capital expenditures per employee averaged \$461, compared with \$295 for the other men's apparel sectors. Moreover, the 22 percent of the industry's establishments employing more than 100 employees each accounted for 77 percent of its capital expenditures.

State of the U.S. women's coat industry.--There are approximately 250 companies classified in the women's suit and coat industry (SIC 2337) that have shipments valued at \$100,000 or more each. Not included are producers of infants' and children's coats or sportswear producers that manufacture blazers and skirts.

In 1979 the value of shipments increased to about \$3.56 billion, or 12 percent more than the 1978 level of \$3.18 billion. The 1979 figure represents a 55-percent increase over the shipments of \$2.29 billion in 1976. Value added by manufacture has also consistently increased since 1976; between 1976 and 1979 there was a 57-percent increase from \$1.07 billion to \$1.68 billion.

There are more than 1,600 establishments classified in SIC 2337, and two-thirds of them are located in New York, New Jersey, and California. Total employment in the industry during 1979 averaged 80,500 persons, fractionally higher than the 1978 level of 80,200. The average hourly wage of production

1/ Dun & Bradstreet Corp., Key Business Ratios, 1979.

workers in the women's coat industry was \$4.41 in 1979. Average weekly hours worked by production workers in 1979 was 33.2 hours, down from 33.5 in 1978.

The latest data indicate that new capital expenditures of firms classified in SIC 2337 totaled about \$22 million. However, capital expenditures as a percentage of sales of womenswear producers declined steadily from 1.76 percent in 1977 to 1.32 percent in 1979. Expenditures of menswear and diversified apparel producers continued to outpace those of womenswear producers during the period. In the menswear sector, capital expenditures averaged 1.84 percent of sales during 1976-79; diversified apparel producers spent about 2.29 percent of their sales on new plant and equipment.

#### Broadwoven fabrics

Broadwoven fabrics subject to import control include those made wholly or chiefly of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers; they account for virtually all the broadwoven fabrics produced domestically and imported from abroad.

Market conditions.--Probably the most significant aspect of the U.S. broadwoven fabric market during 1976-79 was the extent to which the domestic industry dominated the overall market, supplying more than 90 percent of domestic consumption annually. However, because domestic demand for broadwoven fabrics remained relatively static throughout 1976-79, U.S. production showed little growth during the period, as shown in the following table.

Broadwoven fabrics: U.S. production, general imports, exports,  
and apparent consumption, by fibers, 1976-79

Fiber 1/ and year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million square yards				Percent
Total:					
1976-----	14,908	1,263	898	15,273	8.3
1977-----	15,085	982	797	15,270	6.4
1978-----	15,278	1,333	761	15,850	8.4
1979-----	14,158	1,025	1,111	14,072	7.3
Cotton:					
1976-----	5,644	946	527	6,063	15.6
1977-----	5,448	644	443	5,649	11.4
1978-----	5,068	922	401	5,589	16.5
1979-----	4,869	697	552	5,014	13.9
Wool:					
1976-----	165	16	1	180	8.9
1977-----	173	22	1	194	11.3
1978-----	198	23	1	220	10.5
1979-----	175	19	1	193	9.8
Manmade fibers:					
1976-----	9,099	301	370	9,030	3.3
1977-----	9,464	316	353	9,427	3.4
1978-----	10,012	388	359	10,041	3.9
1979-----	9,114	309	558	8,865	3.5

1/ MFA categories for the fibers are as follows: cotton, 310-320 and 369 (pt.); wool, 410; and manmade fibers, 610-614 and 626.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

To offset sluggish sales in the domestic market during 1979, U.S. producers turned to foreign markets. In 1979, exports rose 46 percent from the 1978 level, as the favorable exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, coupled with technological advances and economies of scale, helped to make U.S.-produced fabrics price competitive in many foreign markets.

U.S. imports.--For 1979, U.S. general imports of broadwoven fabrics of cotton, wool, or manmade fibers and the weighted average ad valorem equivalents of column 1 rates of duty, by MFA categories, were as follows:

MFA category No.	Brief description	Imports 1,000 dollars	Average ad valorem equivalent Percent
310-320,			
369 (pt.)	Of cotton-----	378,298	11.4
410	Of wool-----	70,019	39.2
610-614,			
626	Of manmade fibers-----	389,469	22.8
	Total or average----	837,786	19.1

All but a small part of the broadwoven fabrics imported during 1979 were roughly divided between cotton and manmade-fiber fabrics, even though the average tariff on the manmade-fiber fabrics is twice that of the cotton fabrics. In terms of quantity, however, cotton fabric imports were much higher than manmade-fiber fabric imports.

The principal foreign suppliers of broadwoven fabrics during 1976-79 are shown in the following table.

Broadwoven fabrics of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers: 1/ U.S.  
general imports, by principal sources, 1976-79

(In millions of square yards)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979
Japan-----	254.0	249.4	256.3	162.5
Hong Kong 2/-----	208.1	148.8	173.1	131.1
Pakistan 2/-----	113.4	40.9	108.3	121.5
Italy-----	31.4	51.6	100.5	85.5
Peru 2/-----	2.4	18.0	52.0	77.2
China 2/-----	124.2	53.2	131.2	75.1
Korea-----	64.1	53.8	65.3	55.8
Taiwan 2/-----	70.5	61.7	85.7	43.3
India 2/-----	143.1	87.8	47.0	41.9
Egypt 2/-----	11.1	8.6	13.6	30.3
All other-----	240.0	207.6	298.4	198.9
Total-----	1,262.3	981.4	1,331.4	1,023.1

1/ Excludes table damask and manufactures, which in 1978 totaled 989 thousand square yards.

2/ About 90 percent or more of its broadwoven fabric shipments to the United States in the years 1976-79 consisted of cotton fabric.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Although imports' share of the broadwoven fabric market was less than 9 percent in the years 1976-79, import penetration was relatively high for certain individual constructions, based on 1978 trade, as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Ratio of imports to consumption (Percent)</u>
Cotton yarn-dyed fabrics (category 318)----	43
Cotton duck (category 319)-----	34
Cotton sheeting (category 313)-----	33
Wool worsted fabrics (category 410 (pt.))--	28
Manmade-fiber velvets (category 626)-----	24
Cotton table damask (category 369 (pt.))---	23

Cotton yarn-dyed fabrics (category 318) imported during 1976-79 ranged between 20.1 million square yards (in 1976) and 32.3 million square yards (in 1978) (table 4). During 1978 and 1979, about one-fourth of the total imports came from agreement countries (tables 72 and 73). Japan and Taiwan were by far the largest bilateral suppliers during these years. Portugal was the largest nonagreement supplier. With the exception of Japan, which filled its quota in 1979, the quotas from suppliers under restraint were considerably underfilled.

Imports of cotton duck (category 319) during 1976-79 ranged between 63.9 million square yards (in 1979) and 101.3 million square yards (in 1976). About 93 percent of the imports of cotton duck in 1978 and 82 percent in 1979 were from agreement countries, principally Hong Kong (tables 74 and 75). Although a leading supplier, Hong Kong filled only 47.5 percent of its quota in 1979. Peru was the principal nonagreement supplier in those years.

Imports of cotton sheeting (category 313) during 1976-79 ranged between 217.8 million square yards (in 1977) and 334.1 million square yards (in 1976). About two-thirds of the imports during 1979 came from agreement countries (table 67). Pakistan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan were the principal agreement suppliers during 1979, and Peru was the largest nonagreement supplier. The principal suppliers had substantial amounts of their quotas unfilled in 1979.

Imports of worsted fabrics (category 410 (pt.)) during 1976-79 ranged from 11.4 million square yards (in 1976) to 18.9 million square yards (in 1978). About half the imports of such fabrics during 1979 were from agreement countries, principally Japan, Poland, and Korea. Only Poland filled more than 90 percent of its quota; Korea and Japan each had more than 30 percent of their quotas remaining to be filled in 1979. The United Kingdom, Italy, Uruguay, and Argentina were the principal nonagreement suppliers in 1979.

Imports of manmade-fiber velvets (category 626) during 1976-79 ranged between 2.9 million square yards (in 1979) and 5.7 million square yards (in 1976). About one-third of the imports during 1978 and 1979 were from agreement countries, principally Japan. France and Belgium were the principal nonagreement countries supplying manmade-fiber velvets.

Imports of cotton table damask (category 369 (pt.)) during 1976-79 ranged between 679,000 square yards (in 1977) and 989,000 square yards (in 1978). Slightly less than half the imports during 1978 and 1979 were from agreement countries, principally Japan. Belgium and Czechoslovakia were the principal nonagreement suppliers.

State of the U.S. industry.--The U.S. textile industry employs approximately 4 percent of all U.S. workers employed in manufacturing. There are approximately 900 plants in the textile industry; about 600 have 20 employees or more. The majority of the plants are located in the Carolinas and Georgia, which together account for more than half of the industry labor force. Certain economic and financial data on the broadwoven fabric industry are shown in the following table.

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979
U.S. product shipments <u>1/</u> million dollars--	9,711	10,244	11,329	13,704
Ratio of net profit to <u>2/--</u> Net sales-----percent--	2.4	2.4	3.1	3.2
Stockholders' equity-----do----	8.0	8.7	11.5	11.9
Average number of-- Employees-----thousands--	286.4	281.4	270.9	268.5
Weekly hours worked by production workers-----	41.4	40.7	41.2	41.4
Average hourly earnings of production workers-----	\$3.97	\$4.33	\$4.65	\$4.71

1/ Data for 1976 and 1977 were compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; data for 1978 and 1979 were estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Data for textile mill industry; compiled from statistics published by the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., December 1980.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, except as noted.

Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber fabrics are produced principally by weaving mills. Shipments of textile mill products reached \$46.9 billion in 1979, 7 percent more than the \$43.9 billion in 1978. The average monthly inventories, in terms of value, rose continuously during 1976-79, totaling \$5.7 billion in 1979. However, increased production costs, coupled with an unstable economy, have decreased the average monthly ratio of inventories to shipments to a record low of 1.46 percent. Broadwoven fabrics' share of this overall level of activity is approximately 30 percent, and shipments of these products amounted to \$13.7 billion in 1979.

In 1979 the industry earned a return of 3.2 percent on sales, or approximately 60 percent of that of all manufacturing. Nevertheless, the industry's rate of return in 1979 was the highest recorded since 1966, when it amounted to 3.6 percent. Return on stockholders' equity for the industry was 11.9 percent in 1979, compared with 16.6 percent for all manufacturing. Less than 25 percent of the publicly held companies in the textile mill industry achieved a return on equity of 15 percent or more. Estimates for 1980 showed sales up 5 percent although profits were off 24 percent.

A high correlation exists between profit margins and capacity utilization levels. Through the first half of 1979, actual capacity utilization for textile mills was 89 percent, compared with 79 percent in 1976. According to figures published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the industry's optimal plant utilization figure is 96 percent; the closest achievement to that figure was 93 percent attained in 1973.

The textile industry unemployment rate in 1979 averaged 6.4 percent, while in 1978 and 1977 it averaged 6 percent and 8 percent, respectively. Compared with the average of all manufacturing industries, the textile industry experienced a somewhat higher unemployment rate for 1977-79. In all manufacturing industries, unemployment was 5.5 percent in 1979, 6 percent in 1978, and 7 percent in 1977.

Total capital expenditures within the textile industry in 1979 were nearly \$1.5 billion, up from the 1976 figure of \$1.1 billion. The major portion of this expenditure was for more efficient and productive machinery, such as shuttleless looms and open-end spinning equipment. In addition, various authorities estimate that as much as 10 percent of capital expenditures will be devoted to compliance with various State and Federal government regulations.

The Producer Price Index (PPI) for broadwoven fabrics increased at an average annual rate of 4.7 percent between 1976 and 1979. By contrast, the PPI for all industrial commodities rose at an average rate of 9.1 percent annually. Thus, the broadwoven fabric sector has been more successful in holding down price increases than the rest of U.S. industry.

## Textile Trade of the EEC

Background: World production and consumption of textiles and clothing

World production of textiles and clothing has increased between 1973 and 1979 by approximately 13 percent (table 127). However, indexes of production of textiles and clothing for the EEC and other major producing countries show divergent trends during 1974-79 (table 128). The index for the EEC, reflecting production relative to the level of 1973, declined from 96 percent in 1974 for both textiles and clothing to 92 percent and 94 percent, respectively, in 1978 but increased in 1979 to 96 for textiles and 99 for clothing. The index for Japan was about stable, and the indexes for most other countries increased. The largest increase was for Korea where, in 1979, the indexes stood at 238 for textiles and 319 for clothing. The U.S. indexes were 101 for textiles and 111 for clothing in 1979.

Table 129 lists 23 countries having a value added in the manufacture of textiles and clothing of more than \$500 million in 1975. In a majority of the low- and middle-income countries, textiles and clothing account for more than 20 percent of the value added in all manufacturing. In most of the industrialized countries, by contrast, the share is 10 percent or less.

Apparent consumption of textiles and clothing in the major industrial countries (EEC, United States, Canada, and Japan) nearly doubled between 1968 and 1975, stated in current dollars. The ratios of external imports to apparent consumption more than doubled for textiles and more than tripled for clothing in this period, reaching 4.12 percent and 10.95 percent, respectively, in 1974-75 (table 130). The increase in the individual ratios was significantly larger for the EEC and Japan than for the United States and Canada.

The ratios of exports to apparent consumption for these countries as a group also increased but not as rapidly as the ratios for imports. Increases in the export/consumption ratios for the EEC and United States-Canada offset declines for Japan. The export ratio for clothing declined very sharply in Japan, from 34 percent in 1968 to 6 percent in 1974-75.

For each of these industrial countries, the ratio of imports to consumption for clothing exceeded the ratio of exports to consumption in 1974-75; the ratio of imports to consumption for developing countries increased more rapidly than that for all countries. The ratio of exports of textiles to consumption exceeded the ratio of imports to consumption for the EEC and Japan but not for the United States. In Japan, the value of apparent consumption of textiles in earlier years far exceeds that for clothing, reflecting the consumption of fabrics in clothing manufactured for export.

Total fiber consumption, having declined from 26.2 million metric tons in 1973 to 24.6 million metric tons in 1975, increased to 28.1 million metric tons in 1978, as shown in the following tabulation (in thousands of metric tons):

Fiber	1973	1975	1978
Cotton-----	13,038	12,789	13,325
Wool-----	1,608	1,508	1,470
Manmade:			
Cellulosic-----	3,699	2,959	3,315
Noncellulosic-----	7,811	7,353	9,946
Total-----	26,156	24,609	28,056

Manmade fibers' proportion of total consumption increased during 1975-78 continuing a long-term trend. Manmade fibers accounted for about 65 percent of fiber consumption in developed countries in 1978, but only 16 percent in developing countries. The share of total fiber consumption accounted for by manmade fibers was relatively stable in the United States at nearly 70 percent during 1974-79, but increased substantially in Japan (mainly noncellulosics) and in developing countries of Asia (table 126).

The industrial consumption of the major fibers--cotton, manmade fibers, and wool--in the major economic areas of the world is shown in table 125. In 1976 and 1977, about 44 percent of total fiber consumption was by developed countries, 27 percent by developing countries, and 29 percent by centrally planned economies. The developed countries of the EEC accounted for 13 percent of consumption.

#### Leading importers and exporters

The EEC as a group and the United States are by far the largest importers, and Japan is third, as shown in the following table. Hong Kong ranks fourth and is by far the largest importer among the developing countries. About 85 percent of the imports into Hong Kong are of yarn and fabrics, much of which is used in the manufacture of clothing for export.

## Textiles and clothing: Imports by the leading world importers, 1978

(In billions of dollars)

Importer	Textiles	Clothing	Total
EEC 1/-----	5.61 :	6.81 :	12.42
United States-----	2.24 :	5.42 :	7.66
Japan-----	1.50 :	1.24 :	2.74
Hong Kong-----	1.82 :	.28 :	2.10
Switzerland-----	.81 :	1.04 :	1.85
Canada-----	1.06 :	.59 :	1.65
Sweden-----	.72 :	.87 :	1.59
Austria-----	.83 :	.63 :	1.46
Australia-----	.86 :	.33 :	1.19
Norway-----	.36 :	.49 :	.85
Singapore-----	.62 :	.11 :	.73
Finland-----	.37 :	.10 :	.47
Korea-----	.40 :	.01 :	.41
Taiwan-----	.20 :	.07 :	.27
Yugoslavia 2/-----	.25 :	.02 :	.27
Indonesia 2/-----	.19 :	.01 :	.20
Malaysia 2/-----	.15 :	.02 :	.17
Israel 2/-----	.13 :	.02 :	.15

1/ Excluding intra-EEC trade.

2/ 1977 data.

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics, Series D.

The EEC as a group, with exports of more than \$10 billion, is the largest exporter of textiles and clothing, as shown in the following table.

## Textiles and clothing: Exports by the leading world exporters, 1978

(In billions of dollars)

Exporter	Textiles	Clothing	Total
EEC 1/-----	7.23 :	3.43 :	10.66
Japan-----	3.83 :	.49 :	4.32
Korea-----	1.53 :	2.57 :	4.10
Hong Kong-----	.61 :	3.32 :	3.93
United States-----	2.25 :	.75 :	3.00
Taiwan-----	1.16 :	1.75 :	2.91
Switzerland-----	1.20 :	.29 :	1.49
Austria-----	.79 :	.40 :	1.19
Poland 2/-----	.31 :	.53 :	.84
Spain-----	.49 :	.24 :	.73
Portugal-----	.40 :	.30 :	.70
India 3/-----	.22 :	.38 :	.60
Greece-----	.33 :	.26 :	.59
Singapore-----	.27 :	.30 :	.57
Brazil-----	.42 :	.13 :	.55
Finland-----	.12 :	.43 :	.55
Sweden-----	.30 :	.22 :	.52
Pakistan-----	.45 :	.04 :	.49
Hungary-----	.19 :	.29 :	.48
Yugoslavia 2/-----	.20 :	.18 :	.38
Egypt-----	.32 :	.04 :	.36

1/ Excluding intra-EEC trade.

2/ 1977 data.

3/ Partly estimated.

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics, Series D.

Nevertheless, the EEC is a net importer in the amount of about \$1.8 billion. These data exclude trade among the member countries (intra-EEC trade). Next in importance among exporting countries are Japan, Korea, and Hong Kong, each with annual exports of about \$4 billion. The United States and Taiwan are next with exports of about \$3 billion each. Hong Kong appears near the top of the list for both importing and exporting countries but was a net exporter in the amount of about \$2 billion. Japan and the United States are also on both lists; the United States was a large net importer (\$4.6 billion), whereas Japan was a net exporter. Taiwan is the leading country engaged in the textile trade which is not a party to the MFA.

Position of the EEC in world textile trade

The EEC accounts for a much larger part of world textile trade than any individual country. The EEC presently comprises 10 countries; it expanded from 6 to 9 countries in 1973 and to 10 countries in January 1981 with the

accession of Greece. <sup>1/</sup> EEC imports of textiles and clothing in 1979 were about twice the value of U.S. imports, and EEC exports were more than three times U.S. exports. In 1980, the EEC had 24 bilateral agreements with specific category limitations and another 4 agreements providing for consultation procedures. These numbers do not include some eight informal agreements with certain "preferential" countries. Although the EEC and the United States have the most comprehensive set of bilateral agreements, restraints are also applied by other countries. Of the major importers among developed countries--Japan, Canada, Austria, Switzerland, Australia, Sweden, Finland, and Norway--all except Japan and Switzerland have some type of quantitative restrictions on textile imports.

### The EEC textile industry

The textile and clothing industries are a major source of employment in the EEC, providing jobs for about 2.6 million workers in 1978. The activity in these industries in 1978, however, was below that in 1973--the index of production (1973=100) in 1978 was 91.6 for textiles and 93.8 for clothing (table 131). Employment declined from 1.9 million workers in 1973 to 1.5 million in 1978 in the textile segment, and from 1.3 million to 1.1 million in the clothing segment. Sales of the textile and clothing industries are estimated to have totaled about 41 million EUR <sup>2/</sup> in 1978, compared with 30 million in 1973. Sales per employee, therefore, increased from about 16,000 EUR in 1973 to about 28,000 EUR in 1978.

The United Kingdom, West Germany, France, and Italy rank highest in the number of employees, with the United Kingdom having the largest employment in both textiles and apparel during 1974-78 (table 132). In terms of gross value added, however, West Germany ranked first, France, second, the United Kingdom, third, and Italy, fourth in 1975 (table 133).

Total investment in the textile industry in the EEC was about 1.5 billion EUR in 1977, only slightly below 1973 in current prices but probably down significantly in 1973 prices (table 134). West Germany had the largest investment in this industry and Italy was second. Among the four largest producers, West Germany had the largest investment per employee (1,250 EUR) and the United Kingdom had the lowest (690 EUR) in 1977. However, Denmark, had the highest investment per employee (1,350 EUR) of all the EEC countries.

The hourly cost of labor averaged about 5.00 EUR in the EEC in 1978 (table 135). So-called social charges are a large part of total costs in most countries. They amounted to 57 to 68 percent of the hourly wage in West Germany, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands, but ranged from a low of 20 percent in Denmark to a high of 104 percent in Italy. In terms of total hourly costs (hourly wages plus social charges), the small producers (Netherlands, Belgium, and Denmark) all had higher costs than the four largest producers. Among the largest producers, West Germany had the highest hourly

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<sup>1/</sup> Spain and Portugal have also applied for accession to the Community.

<sup>2/</sup> The unit of account used by the EEC in compiling trade data is known as EUR. The annual conversion factors used by the EEC against the U.S. dollar were (in dollars per EUR): 1977, \$1.14; 1978, \$1.27; and 1979, \$1.37.

labor cost in 1978, Italy, the second highest, France, the third highest, and the United Kingdom, the lowest cost.

The number of registered unemployed persons in textiles and clothing during 1974-78 for certain EEC countries is shown in table 136. The number unemployed in West Germany in 1978 was lower than in 1974, but in the other countries shown (France, Belgium, and the United Kingdom) the number unemployed in 1978 was twice that in 1974. Data for Italy are not available.

Complete data on production and employment are not available for 1979. However, the partial data which are available indicate some improvement in conditions in 1979, especially in the level of output.

#### EEC trade in textiles and clothing

Total trade of EEC countries in textile fibers and products (imports plus exports) increased about 77 percent in value from 1974 to 1978 (tables 137-140). Approximately 60 percent of the imports of these countries and 70 percent of their exports are currently within the Community itself (intra-EEC trade). Such trade has increased much more than external trade of the Community with other countries (extra-EEC trade). Imports from external trade sources totaled 14.0 million EUR in 1979, and exports from the Community totaled 9.4 million EUR.

Imports of textile fibers and products into the EEC were substantially higher in both quantity and value in 1979 than in 1974, the first year the MFA was in effect. The MFA was not expected to prevent increased imports since it covers only a part of the total trade in textile fibers and products (from the standpoint of both product and country coverage), and the stated objective of the MFA is to allow orderly growth in textile trade.

In 1979, imports of MFA products (about 1.7 million metric tons) were about 85 percent of total imports of textiles and clothing of all fibers (2.0 million metric tons). Countries with bilateral agreements supplied only 46 percent of the imports of MFA products. When the large imports of textile fibers and other textile products not covered by the MFA are included, the quantity of imports in 1979 exceeded 4 million metric tons. Total imports of all textile fibers and products into the EEC increased 16 percent in quantity and 92 percent in value from 1974 to 1979. From 1977 to 1979 such imports increased 17 percent in quantity and 29 percent in value. Imports of MFA products increased 16 percent in quantity and 31 percent in value during the same period (1977-79).

Because of increasing prices, trade data in terms of value tend to be inflated. The quantity of imports of textile fibers and products into the EEC peaked in 1976, declined sharply in 1977 (the year in which most of the current bilateral agreements were negotiated), and, despite an increase, remained below the 1976 level in 1978. Imports increased substantially in 1979 to a level slightly above the 1976 level.

With regard to trade by product category, the value of both imports and exports of woven apparel (NIMEXE chapter 61) <sup>1/</sup> doubled from 1974 to 1979; however, the value of imports was much larger (3.8 million EUR in 1979) than exports (1.8 million EUR). Imports of two other categories also more than doubled--chapter 58 (carpets, pile fabrics, narrow fabrics, etc.) and chapter 60 (knitted and crocheted fabric and apparel). The increase in imports of textile fibers and products in 1979 was much sharper than in the 2 preceding years and occurred mainly in woven and knitted apparel (chs. 60 and 61).

The EEC balance of trade in textiles and clothing showed a deficit in every year from 1974 to 1979, and the deficit in 1979 was larger than in any preceding year (table 143).

Published measures of the balance of trade in textile commodities differ considerably for a number of reasons. The major reason is differences in product groups covered. For example, footwear is included along with clothing in some computations but not in others; textile fibers (raw materials) are included in some computations but not in others; and some analyses are limited to cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber products, to MFA categories, etc. Differences in nomenclature or classification systems may not allow balance-of-trade figures to be exactly comparable among countries. Other reasons for differences include the unit of value and currency conversions used, and the methods of valuation of imports and exports in each country.

The EEC trade balance discussed here generally covers trade in SITC 65 (textile yarns, fabrics, and certain made-up articles) plus SITC 841 (clothing, except fur) and relates to the external trade of the nine EEC countries as a group, valued in EUR. Somewhat different criteria may be involved when comparing EEC trade with that of the United States or when discussing the trade balance of an individual member country.

The EEC trade balance in textiles (yarns, fabrics and made-up articles, except clothing) showed a surplus over the entire period 1973-79, whereas there was a deficit in the trade balance for clothing. The size of the surplus generally declined over the period, and fell sharply in 1979 to 435 million EUR compared with 1 billion EUR the previous year. The deficit for clothing increased each year, and in 1979 reached 3.0 billion EUR, more than four times the level of 0.7 billion in 1973. As a result of these trends, the overall trade balance for textiles and clothing shifted by 3.5 billion EUR, from a surplus of 0.9 billion EUR in 1973 to a deficit of 2.6 billion EUR by 1979.

The pattern of trade in textiles and clothing shifted in several respects during the 1970's. The share of total value of world exports held by the EEC has declined from 46.2 percent in 1970 to 41.6 percent in 1978, with the sharpest decline occurring in clothing. The U.S. share declined slightly from 4.4 percent to 4.2 percent (despite a higher share in textiles). Japan's share also declined, while the share held by other Asian countries increased from 15 percent to 24 percent, with especially large gains in clothing. Table 144 shows the value share of world exports of textiles and clothing by specified countries and regions in 1970, 1974, and 1978.

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<sup>1/</sup> The EEC nomenclature for external trade statistics (NIMEXE) comprises 21 sections and 99 chapters containing six-digit product detail.

Imports of textiles and clothing into the EEC from countries with which it has bilateral agreements (including Taiwan and China) amounted to 45.7 percent of imports from all countries. Imports from the bilateral-agreement countries increased 53.6 percent in value from 1977 to 1979, less than the increase of 63 percent in imports from all countries. EEC imports from state-trading countries increased more than imports from other agreement countries, and imports from leading suppliers in southern Europe increased very sharply, as shown in table 145.

Data on each individual country with which the EEC has bilateral agreements under the MFA are shown in table 146. To facilitate identification of significant trends, data are shown separately for textiles and clothing for 3 selected years of the period during which the MFA has been in effect.

Comparisons of EEC and U.S. trade.--The value of imports and exports and the trade balances for textiles and clothing are shown in table 147 for the EEC and the United States. Where they can be identified, products other than of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers have been excluded. In 1974, the EEC had a trade surplus in textiles and clothing of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers of more than \$1 billion, while the U.S. had a deficit of \$1.3 billion. By 1976 the trade balances of both the EEC and the United States had worsened, with the EEC experiencing a greater change (about \$2 billion) than the United States (about \$1 billion). From 1976 to 1978, however, the deficit of the United States increased sharply, from \$2.3 billion to \$4.2 billion, while the EEC deficit increased much less, from \$1.1 billion to \$1.4 billion. It appears from preliminary data that the deficit of the EEC in 1979, may have been sharply higher, while that of the United States declined. The improvement in the U.S. balance was in products other than clothing.

Both the United States and the EEC had trade surpluses in textiles (yarns, fabrics, and articles except clothing) and deficits in clothing during 1974-79. The growing deficit in clothing was the major factor in the overall negative balance.

The value of total external trade of the EEC (imports plus exports) is generally more than twice that of the United States. In 1978, 44 percent of the value of textile and clothing imports into the EEC originated in developing countries; for U.S. imports, the share was 69 percent. If the countries of southern Europe are classified as developing countries, the proportion rises sharply for the EEC (to about 65 percent) but only slightly for the United States.

The textile segment of textile and clothing imports increased much more in the EEC than in the United States, maintaining a larger share of total imports (48 percent in 1979) than in the United States, where it declined to 29 percent of the total (table 148). In 1979, clothing imports amounted to \$5.2 billion for the United States and \$8.1 billion for the EEC.

A comparison of EEC and U.S. imports from the four largest suppliers with which the EEC has bilateral agreements under the MFA is shown in table 149. U.S. imports of textiles and clothing from Hong Kong grew more rapidly than EEC imports from that source during 1973-78, and in 1978, U.S. imports slightly exceeded EEC imports. EEC imports increased sharply in 1979,

however, while U.S. imports increased only slightly. EEC imports from Korea were lower than U.S. imports from Korea each year during 1973-78, but in 1979, after a sharp increase, they exceeded U.S. imports for the first time. EEC imports from India have historically been much larger than U.S. imports from India and have increased more rapidly since 1973. In 1979, EEC imports were 2.7 times as large as U.S. imports from India. EEC imports from Yugoslavia are much larger than U.S. imports from this country, and have grown rapidly. EEC imports from Yugoslavia in 1979 were 5 times as large as in 1973 and 19 times larger than U.S. imports.

Individual member countries.--West Germany clearly has the largest total trade in textiles and clothing of any EEC member, with \$11.2 billion in imports and \$7.1 billion in exports in 1978. The United Kingdom, France, and the Netherlands, in that order, were next in importance in value of imports, but Italy was a close second to West Germany in value of exports (table 150). In recent years West Germany has had a large trade deficit, reaching 4.1 billion in 1978, while Italy has had a large trade surplus, reaching 4.7 billion in 1978. The trade balances of other member countries fluctuated somewhat from year to year, but generally Belgium had a sizable, stable surplus, while the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Denmark had substantial deficits. France had a deficit in 1976 but had at least a small surplus in other years. All the individual country trade data discussed above include trade with other EEC members.

In clothing trade, France and Italy are the only EEC members which consistently had a surplus during 1974-78. In textiles, Italy and Belgium had substantial surpluses and the United Kingdom and the Netherlands had small surpluses during most of the period. In 1978, however, the United Kingdom had a substantial deficit in both textiles and clothing.

For France, Italy, Belgium, Ireland, and the Netherlands, 66 percent or more of their total imports of textiles and clothing came from other EEC countries in 1978 (table 151). The United Kingdom imported the smallest proportion (44 percent) from member countries, and West Germany and Denmark each reported about half their total from other EEC countries.

Imports of the EEC from developing countries exceeded imports from developed countries outside the EEC each year during 1974-78. However, imports from developing countries exceeded those from developed countries by a smaller amount each year after 1976. The developing countries now supply a smaller value of textiles (except clothing) than do the developed countries--the reverse of the situation in 1974-76. The value of clothing supplied by developing countries exceeded the value supplied by non-EEC developed countries by about \$1 billion each year after 1976.

West Germany and the United Kingdom are the largest importers of clothing and textiles from developing countries among the EEC countries. The United Kingdom has the highest proportion of imports from developing countries of any member country.

### Special country relationships

The EEC has a number of special relationships with countries or country groups which have affected both basic trade policy and the application of import restrictions to textiles and apparel. A key consideration, of course, has been the relationships among EEC member countries and between the EEC and potential members. Special relationships also exist with respect to a number of external country groupings. Various terms have developed and are used in the EEC (and elsewhere) to characterize these geographic, political, or economic groups in the analysis of textile production and trade. 1/

Among the early preferential arrangements with developing countries were association agreements with a number of African countries entered into in the early 1960's. These were replaced in 1975 with the Lome' convention which provides for duty-free access to the Community market for products of 46 countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP). Agreements with these ACP countries also provide for commercial cooperation and other benefits. Non-associated developing countries were granted generalized tariff preferences in mid-1971. The generalized preferences of the EEC apply, subject to certain quantity ceilings, to textile and apparel products of the MFA. 2/

Countries with which the EEC has special relationships in the Mediterranean region include those of southern Europe (Greece, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and Yugoslavia); eight countries of Africa and Asia, including the Meghreb countries (Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco), the Mashreg countries (Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon), and Israel; and Malta and Cyprus.

As noted earlier, Greece became a member of the Community in January, 1981 and further enlargement may encompass Portugal and Spain. Special agreements are in effect with Turkey and Yugoslavia. The EEC also has preferential agreements with all ten of the other Mediterranean countries listed above providing duty-free access to its market for industrial products plus financial assistance and procedures for cooperation.

Although most bilateral agreements are with countries which are signatories to the MFA, both the EEC and the United States have bilateral agreements with Taiwan and China, which are not MFA participants. Agreements with Taiwan are of long standing, whereas the EEC agreement with China became effective in January 1980 and the U.S. agreement, still later. Three

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1/ Differences in terms may cause significant discrepancies in published data used for trade analysis. For example, some tabulations include countries of "southern Europe" in the developing country group, especially Greece, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia, whereas others consider them developed. U.S. trade statistics differ from those of the United Nations in the classification of Turkey, Cyprus, and Israel (the United States includes Turkey and Cyprus as developed and Israel as developing, whereas the United Nations does the reverse). The term "industrialized countries" as used by GATT is generally the same as developed countries except that it excludes Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

2/ Certain "least developed" (U.N. designation) developing countries are exempt from these quantity ceilings.

state-trading countries (Hungary, Poland, and Romania) are participants in the MFA, and all have bilateral agreements covering their textile exports to the EEC. The EEC also has an agreement with Bulgaria, which is not a signatory. In general, bilateral agreements have been used to restrict exports from the developing countries (most of which are large net exporters of textiles and apparel) into the developed countries (most of which are large net importers of textiles and apparel). Japan differs from the other developed countries in that, until recently, it was a substantial net exporter of textiles and apparel. Japan has had restraints applied to its exports similar to those applied to developing countries, but has not itself applied restraints under the MFA. Among the developing countries whose exports have most often been subject to restraint under bilateral agreements are Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, India, Singapore, and Macau.

### History of textile restraints in the EEC

The MFA comes under the common commercial policy of the EEC and negotiations for all member states are handled by the Commission of the European Communities. The MFA was adopted in the name of the EEC on March 21, 1974, by decision of the EEC Council of Ministers.

In the view of the EEC, the need for a comprehensive agreement on trade in textiles stemmed from efforts of developed countries to find a practical approach to the use of safeguard measures without being in violation of the GATT, particularly those provisions of article XIX related to market disruption. Two aspects of article XIX made it difficult to use: (1) any measure taken must apply to all GATT members and (2) affected exporting countries could retaliate with measures involving an equivalent amount of trade. Since, under the MFA, restraints can be applied to a single country without compensation, article XIX has been little used except by Canada. After having used the GATT provisions on several earlier occasions, in December 1976 Canada announced the imposition of quotas on about 20 apparel items at the 1975 import levels.

The EEC seems to have been slower to utilize the provisions of the MFA, after it came into force in January 1974, than was the United States. The United States, in fact, had concluded 5 comprehensive agreements before the effective date of the MFA and had concluded most of its other agreements by early 1975. The major bilateral agreements of the EEC were concluded in August-December 1975. At the end of 1976, 13 agreements were in effect (Table 124).

To arrive at a negotiating stance, the Commission had to harmonize the different national positions of the member states. A major consideration of the Community was how to equitably distribute the import growth called for in the MFA (the 6 percent minimum) among the members. Basic shares for each country <sup>1/</sup> were agreed upon with the understanding that they could be adjusted in certain cases. They further had to decide which products and how broad a range of products should be covered by restrictions in negotiated agreements.

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<sup>1/</sup> See p. 22 for an explanation of regional distribution.

The possibility of intra-Community shipment of imported textiles was also an issue.

While these questions and the differing economic and political interests of the member states were being resolved in terms of negotiating objectives it was in the interest of exporting countries to increase shipments and thus the base levels from which quotas would be determined. The Community had also decided that quotas would be sought for only a few "sensitive" product categories, and bilateral agreements reflect this limited coverage, as indicated in table 124. Several other conditions, unique to the Community, made it an accessible market for textiles and clothing from exporting countries: (1) tariffs were lower than in most other importing countries; (2) generalized preferences were in effect for textile products from developing countries; and (3) preferential agreements which had been concluded with certain Mediterranean and African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries called for tariff concessions without any quantity limitations. As a result of all these conditions, the EEC did not establish tight controls on total textile and apparel imports under the MFA in the period 1974-76.

Growing concern about the impact of textile imports on the European textile and apparel industries was expressed during 1975 and 1976. Several studies or position papers prepared either separately or jointly by industry and union organizations were published in this period. 1/

Because of dissatisfaction with the effectiveness of restraints under the MFA during 1974-77, the EEC determined to make every effort to put in place a comprehensive set of bilateral agreements with supplying countries before agreeing to extension of the MFA, due to expire December 31, 1977. These agreements were to be negotiated simultaneously with most major suppliers and were to be much more comprehensive than earlier agreements. Some of the guiding concepts were the use of product groupings based on "sensitivity," global quotas on total imports to be allocated among member states, a basket-extractor mechanism 2/ for initiating consultations on items not subject to specific limits, and temporary exceptions to the established growth rates. Some 22 bilaterals, as well as limitations for Taiwan, were successfully negotiated before the MFA was extended.

#### EEC restraint levels

EEC restraints on textile imports were negotiated and are presently monitored on the basis of five major groups comprising 114 product categories. The monitoring system also includes a Group VI (categories 115-123) covering products other than those of cotton, wool, or manmade fibers that are included in agreements with certain Communist countries. The eight categories in Group I were determined by the EEC to be the most sensitive for purposes of negotiation, and this special sensitivity is reflected in both the level of restraints initially negotiated and the provisions for growth rates or transfers among categories. At the time of the negotiations, these categories

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1/ Comitextil, European Clothing Industries Association, and European Trade Union Committee: Textiles, Clothing and Leather.

2/ See p. 187 for an explanation of the basket-extractor mechanism.

accounted for much more than half of total EEC imports of textile products subject to the MFA. Quantitative limits for 1978 from many of the supplying countries were set below the then current level of imports. Within Group I, transfers may be made only from category 1 to category 2 and 3, between categories 2 and 3, or among categories 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in quantities up to 5 percent of the category to which the transfer is made. The transfer limit for Korea and Hong Kong, as well as for certain Communist countries, is no more than 3.5 percent. No transfers may be made into Group I. The annual growth rates provided for products in Group I <sup>1/</sup> are 0.5 percent for categories 1 and 2, and 4 percent for categories 3 to 8. Outside Group I, quantities are more or less freely transferable up to 5 percent, and growth rates, although determined by mutual agreement, are expected to provide a minimum overall growth of 6 percent annually.

Group I restraints, 1978 and 1982.---Quantitative limits of the EEC by country of origin for Group I categories are shown in tables 153 and 154 for 1978 and 1982. Limits specified for categories 4 through 8, in thousands of pieces, have been converted to metric tons so that the eight categories may be added together. The total quantity of Group I limitations provided by these agreements for 1982 is 441,000 metric tons, representing an increase of 14 percent from the level of 388,000 metric tons in 1978. This increase in the total, however, only partly represents increases in individual country/category limits. In fact, it largely reflects broader category coverage in existing country agreements or entirely new agreements such as those with Bulgaria and China. A selection of the largest country/category limits showed increases ranging from 2 to 12 percent (table 155). Most of them increased by 6 percent or less for the period, or less than 2 percent annually. The total quantitative limits for the selected categories increased by 4 percent from 1978 to 1982.

Cotton fabrics (category 2) is by far the largest category, in terms of weight, in Group I, accounting for 40 percent of the total quotas in 1982. Among the apparel categories, woven trousers and slacks (category 6) is the largest, accounting for an additional 13 percent of Group I by weight. Countries which have the largest quotas in Group I in 1982 are Hong Kong with 18 percent, India with 14 percent, Brazil with 11 percent (mostly cotton yarn), and Korea, Pakistan, and China with 6 or 7 percent each.

1980 restraint levels.---Quantitative limits for 1980 provided for in EEC bilateral agreements with 24 countries are shown in table 152. Categories shown are those in Groups I and II plus other selected categories. Products in Group II are also regarded as sensitive, but less so than those in Group I, and were determined by selecting products in which imports from nonmember countries were equal to 20 percent or more of EEC consumption, according to 1976 data.

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<sup>1/</sup> Group I contains cotton yarn, certain woven fabrics of cotton and spun synthetics, and three specified apparel items. See App. D, Vol. II, for a more complete description of groups and categories.

Several of the agreements provide limitations on only a few categories, such as agreements with Argentina (cotton yarn), Colombia (cotton yarn and woven fabric), Egypt (cotton fabrics), Mexico (cotton yarn and fabrics), and Peru (cotton yarns and fabrics, and trousers). Others, such as those with Macau, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka, have limitations only on certain apparel (Group I, categories 5-8). The most extensive category coverage is provided in the agreements with Korea, Hong Kong, Hungary, Romania, and Taiwan.

Informal arrangements which the EEC has negotiated with certain "preferential countries" are not reflected in the table. In 1980, the EEC had such arrangements with eight countries: Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, and Tunisia.

#### Imports of MFA products

Imports by category.--Imports of MFA products into the EEC did not exceed the 1976 level on a quantity basis until 1979. There was a significant decline in imports from 1976 to 1977 in the sensitive products of Groups I and II and in the small Group IV, while products in Groups III and V increased. Imports in all five groups have increased annually since 1977, with especially sharp increases from 1978 to 1979. Imports into the EEC from outside countries are shown in the following tabulation, by product groups (in thousands of metric tons):

Group and category	1976	1977	1978	1979
I. Most sensitive items				
(categories 1-8)-----	780	686	700	836
II. Other sensitive items				
(categories 9-31)-----	251	227	244	280
III. Other textiles (categories				
32-67)-----	269	284	335	405
IV. Other apparel (knitted)				
(categories 68-89)-----	75	56	58	75
V. Other MFA products				
(categories 90-114)-----	74	80	89	102
Total-----	1,449	1,333	1,426	1,697

Imports of Group I products, the most sensitive items, increased 7 percent in quantity from 1976 to 1979, and imports in Group II (other sensitive items) increased 11 percent while all other groups combined increased 39 percent. Imports in 1976 provided the base used in negotiating limits in the extensive bilateral agreements which became effective January 1, 1978.

Detailed data on imports by categories in 1977, 1978 and 1979 are shown in table 156. All categories in Groups I and II are shown, plus the largest

categories in other groups. While the total quantity of imports in Group I increased by 22 percent from 1977 to 1979, some categories increased much more (blouses, by 67 percent, and cotton yarns, by 33 percent), while some increased much less (T-shirts, by 2 percent). The increase in the value of Group I imports from 1977 to 1979 (27 percent) was greater than the increase in quantity.

In Group II products, significant percentage increases occurred in terry fabrics and towels (category 9), certain gloves (10), women's woven coats (15), bed linen (20), parkas and windbreakers (21), and men's and women's nightwear (24, 25, and 30). The largest category in Group II in terms of value of imports is dresses (26), which increased 14 percent in quantity and 32 percent in value from the 1977 level, reaching a value of 349 million EUR in 1979.

Categories in Group III with the largest increases include woven pile fabrics (32), which increased 168 percent in quantity and 170 percent in value; synthetic continuous filament yarn (41), which increased 49 percent in quantity and 53 percent in value; and floor coverings except knitted (59), which increased 104 percent in quantity and 78 percent in value. The category in this group with the largest value of imports in 1979 (718 million EUR) was knotted carpets, which increased 18 percent in quantity and 41 percent in value over imports in 1977.

The percentage increases in EEC Imports from 1977 to 1979, by commodity groups where as follows:

Commodity group	Percentage increase, 1979 over 1977	
	Quantity	Value
Group I-----	21.9 :	26.9
Group II-----	23.8 :	38.3
Groups III-V-----	40.7 :	42.3
Total-----	28.1 :	34.2

Imports by country.--Table 157 shows EEC imports from leading suppliers among agreement countries, plus the United States and Japan, during 1976-79. The suppliers listed include four preferential countries (Greece, Turkey, Portugal, and Spain), whose shipments are controlled by various informal arrangements rather than by formal bilateral agreements under the MFA. In 1979, the United States supplied by far the largest quantity of MFA products, but was second to Hong Kong in terms of value (table 158). The nine largest suppliers among the developing countries (Hong Kong, Korea, India, Taiwan, Brazil, Greece, Turkey, Portugal, and Spain) were the source of 740 million metric tons or 44 percent of the quantity of EEC external imports, and 4.5 million EUR or 42 percent of the value of such imports.

Imports from most nonpreferential countries were lower in 1978 than in 1976. The only major supplier from which imports were substantially higher in 1978 was Korea. However, imports from Korea declined in 1979, while imports from most other countries increased sharply. By 1979, the quantity of imports was above that in 1976 for all the countries listed except India, Yugoslavia, and Romania. Egypt, although a relatively small supplier, had the largest percentage increase from 1976 to 1979, mainly because of increases in category 1 (cotton yarns). The country with the largest actual quantity increase (except the United States) was Portugal, from which imports increased from 54.8 million metric tons in 1966 to 81.0 million metric tons in 1979.

Tables 159, 160, and 161 provide quantity and value data for EEC imports by major sources for each of the five MFA product groups. There are notable differences among individual suppliers as to which product groups are most significant in their exports. For example, Korea had a much larger proportion of exports in Group II than did India; Hong Kong exported much less in Group III than other leading suppliers.

Although developing countries supplied only about 40 percent of the quantity of MFA products imported in 1979, the countries which the EEC considers low-cost suppliers (including developing countries) accounted for more than 70 percent (table 162). Low-cost suppliers accounted for more than 80 percent of the imports in Group I. Of the products within Group I, developing countries were particularly important suppliers of woven cotton fabrics (category 1), jerseys and pullovers (category 5), men's and women's trousers and slacks (category 6), and men's and boys' shirts (category 8), as shown in table 163.

Developing countries' exports of MFA products to the EEC grew at an annual rate of 31.5 percent from 1970 to 1977 (table 164). According to data compiled by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, this growth rate exceeded the growth rate for their total exports and was also greater than the growth rate for exports to the United States and most other markets except Japan. However, these comparisons change significantly if different time periods are used.

#### Administration of bilateral agreements

EEC infrastructure.--Tasks performed by the Commission of the European Communities include (1) statistical monitoring of imports; (2) consultations with supplier countries regarding adjustments to limits or other problems, utilizing the expertise of representatives from member states on the Textiles Committee, which meets weekly; (3) assurance of proper application of the classification system for textiles; and (4) prevention of the use of incorrect country-of-origin information to avoid quota limits.

Separate divisions to handle textile matters have been set up within the Directorate-General for External Relations and the Directorate-General for Internal Market and Industrial Affairs. A member of the External Relations Division represents the EEC on the Textile Surveillance Body. The Customs Union Service, along with its regular functions, is responsible for many activities which affect the textile agreements, including the speedy

preparation of statistical data on imports. Activities of the various departments are coordinated by an interdepartmental staff working party, which holds weekly meetings.

Basket-extractor mechanism.--The basket-extractor mechanism used in most bilateral agreements provides for consultation procedures whenever imports in any category which does not already have specific limits reach a designated level. Some initial bilateral agreements have no specific limits, providing only for consultation, so that any restrictions come about through the basket-extractor mechanism.

The mechanism is similar in all agreements and generally provides as follows. (1) The Community may request consultation whenever the ratio of imports from that country to the total imports of the Community exceeds 0.2 percent for Group I products, 1 to 1.5 percent for Group II products (usually 1.5 percent) and 3 to 5 percent for other products (usually 4 or 5 percent). (2) If agreement on an appropriate restraint level cannot be reached within the time period specified (usually about 2 months), the Community may impose an annual restraint level, but not at a level lower than actual imports at the time of notification or lower than the 1976 level. (3) Annual growth rates are provided for products of Group I at 0.5 percent for categories 1 and 2, and 4 percent for categories 3-8. Rates for other groups are not specified but generally must be at least equal to those provided in bilateral agreements with other countries for comparable trade. Most limits actually imposed under the basket-extractor mechanism have applied to products in other than Group I. In addition to the above, agreements usually specify procedures for the exchange of data and controls on export limits and country of origin.

According to a recent compilation by the Community, the basket-extractor mechanism has been used to introduce 61 category limits, either for the EEC or individual countries, from June 1, 1978, to June 30, 1980.

Growth rates.--The MFA, in annex B, specifies an annual growth rate of 6 percent in restraint levels imposed under article 3, but provides for exceptions in situations of market disruption or where a viable domestic industry cannot be maintained with that level of imports. Article 4 specifies that, in overall terms, bilateral agreements shall be more liberal than measures provided for in article 3. The extension of the MFA in December 1977 recognized the "possibility of jointly agreed reasonable departures from particular elements in particular cases" with regard to the provisions of articles 3 and 4. The EEC had already negotiated bilateral agreements which restricted growth rates of sensitive products in Group I to less than 6 percent, although the intent was to maintain an overall growth rate of 6 percent or more by allowing greater growth in less sensitive product categories. Limits imposed under the basket-extractor mechanism have provided growth rates ranging from 2 to 8 percent and the majority have specified rates of 6 percent or less.

Producer interests in a number of importing countries have proposed that import growth rates on part or all of the textile and clothing products should be related to (1) current growth in the domestic market of the importing country and (2) the level of exports and share of the market held by the exporting country and/or the development status of the exporting country.

Regional distribution.--By agreement among member countries, the EEC established regional (country) allocation percentages for its members to be used in connection with the control of textile imports. These percentages were used in allotting the annual growth allowed in the bilateral agreements among the member countries. These percentages are also specified in consultation agreements as providing a basis for imposing quantitative limits on a regional basis even when total EEC imports have not reached the specified level. The regional percentages are as follows:

West Germany-----	28.5
Benelux-----	10.5
France-----	18.5
Italy-----	15.0
Denmark-----	3.0
Ireland-----	1.0
United Kingdom--	23.5
Total-----	100.0

Some supplying countries feel the Community has not been responsive in allowing transfers between quota shares, which can be requested under the agreements.

Flexibility.--Bilateral agreements negotiated by the EEC provide for flexibility in accordance with article 4 of the MFA, which states that agreements "shall include provisions assuring substantial flexibility for the conduct of trade thereunder, consistent with the need for orderly expansion of such trade and conditions in the domestic market of the importing country concerned." Article 4 indicates that the provisions should encompass "carry forward, carryover, transfers from one product grouping to another," and so forth. Paragraph 5 of annex B specifies that the level "from any one product may be exceeded by 7 percent" but where a lower percentage is justified it "shall not be less than 5 percent." The flexibility provided for in EEC agreements differs by product and by country but is typically structured along the following lines:

<u>Time Adjustment</u>	
<u>Item</u>	<u>Maximum adjustment in current year (percent)</u>
Carryforward from next year-----	5
Carryover from last year-----	5
Total-----	10

Category Adjustment

<u>Item</u>	<u>Allowable transfer</u>
Group I:	
Categories 1, 2, and 3-----	Up to 5 percent among these categories.
Categories 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8-----	Do.
Groups II, III, IV, and V-----	Up to 5 percent from any other category.

Total adjustment for a category shall not exceed 15 percent.

The provisions in some bilateral agreements are more restrictive than those shown above, especially as regards transfers in Group I categories (3.5 percent, for example) or the allowable total adjustment in a given category. Generally no transfers are allowed into Group I categories from categories in any other group.

Country of origin (double-checking system).---The EEC has set up a so-called double-checking system for close control of imports by category and to assure that imports are charged to the correct country of origin. The system involves the use of export licenses and certificates of origin issued in the exporting country. Import permits valid for 6 months are issued by the Community within 5 working days of the presentation of a certified copy of the export license. Certificates of origin are generally required only for sensitive products; a declaration by the exporter on the invoice may suffice for other categories. Verification of the certificate of origin may be undertaken on a random basis or based upon a reasonable doubt as to its authenticity or accuracy. Agreements without specific category limits (consultation agreements) do not require export licenses.

The double-checking system is also used in connection with voluntary restraint arrangements with the preferential countries.

Cottage-industry products.---Agreements with a number of countries exempt cottage-industry products from quantitative limits. A certificate issued by competent authorities in the exporting country must be provided. Products covered include (a) textile fabrics woven on looms operated solely by hand or foot; (b) garments and other textile articles produced without the aid of any machine from the fabrics described above; and (c) traditional folklore handicraft products of the particular country as specified in an agreed list of such products. Other products, such as batik fabrics, may also be included.

Glossary of Terms Used in the MFA and in  
U.S. Bilateral Agreements

Basket category.--A category for the items not assigned to specific categories in a group. The quota allocated to the basket is the residual square yards of a group ceiling not accounted for by the specific category limits in that group.

Basket extractor mechanism.--Extracting a specific textile or apparel product from a "basket" category and assigning a specific quota for the extracted article.

Bilateral.--A written agreement governing apparel and textile trade between the United States and another country. Currently, the United States has 22 bilateral agreements, 20 of which were negotiated under the MFA. Agreements with Taiwan and China exist pursuant to the provisions of section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956; they are similar to those under the MFA despite the fact that these two countries are not signatories thereto.

Called category.--A category on which the U.S. Government requests or calls for consultation when imports are approaching a certain limit or consultation level.

Category.--An apparel/textile product or aggregation of similar products for import-control purposes. There are several thousand apparel and textile products covered under a multifiber bilateral agreement. These products are aggregated into 104 categories--39 for cotton, 24 for wool, and 41 for manmade fibers. For a description of each category, see tables 4, 5, and 6 of appendix E, Volume II. Of the 104 categories, 61 cover apparel items.

The numbering system of the categories designates both the fiber content and the product. All categories numbered 300-369 are cotton; 400-469 are wool, and 600-669 are manmade fibers. The first digit indicates fiber content and the second two digits, the product line. Category 635, for example, is women's and children's manmade-fiber coats. The fiber of chief value in the garment generally determines its fiber classification.

Consultation levels--designated.--A designated consultation level (DCL) is a more flexible import control than specific ceilings or limits; DCL's are usually somewhat above existing levels of trade and once reached cannot be exceeded unless the United States agrees to further shipments. They normally apply to categories in which trade is not as great as those for which specific limits are set and are determined annually through the consultation procedure with each bilateral country with which they exist.

Consultation levels--minimum (MCL's).--A minimum consultation level (MCL) is the level up to which any country may ship in any category before the United States will request consultations for controlling imports in that category. MCL's apply to all categories which do not have specific ceilings or designated consultation levels. Unlike the designated consultation level, the minimum consultation level may be the same for all categories within a group. Generally, the level is 1 million square yards equivalent for categories covering textiles and textile articles (except apparel) of cotton

and manmade fibers, 700,000 square yards equivalent for categories covering apparel of cotton and manmade fibers, and 100,000 square yards equivalent for categories covering wool textiles and textile articles.

Embargo.--A prohibition on the imports of additional articles in a category beyond a certain limit or restraint level. If exported to the United States in an amount over the limit, the articles are held in a bonded warehouse until agreement on disposal has been reached.

Export authorizations (EA's).--Authorization given by the exporting country's government to an exporter to ship a stated amount of articles in a category to the importing country. EA's are issued by the countries using the system for categories not under specific limits. Under this system, the United States may request that the exporting country cease issuing EA's for any category in which imports are increasing rapidly. The United States may then negotiate a specific limit for the category.

Export control system.--A stipulation in the bilateral agreement that the exporting country will administer an export control system. Exports are allocated to exporters by the Government of the exporting country. The importing country's government also monitors to assure compliance with the import limits set forth in the agreement. The countries which provide for export control systems in their bilateral agreements with the United States are Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand.

Flexibility.--Provisions in a bilateral agreement for increases or decreases in import restraint levels or limits through use of carryover, carryforward, or swing. Flexibility provisions apply only to specific import limits set forth in the bilateral agreements. This can include transfer from natural to manmade fibers or vice versa and from one product group to another.

Carryover.--Use in the present bilateral agreement of an unused portion of an import limit for a category from the corresponding category of the previous year up to a certain percentage increase specified in the agreement.

Carryforward.--Use for a category in the present bilateral agreement year of a portion of the next year's limit for a corresponding category up to a certain percentage increase specified in the agreement. The amount "borrowed" must be deducted from the category's restraint level in the following year. Most bilateral agreements provide that carryover and carryforward cannot exceed 11 percent of the receiving category's quota and that no more than 7 percent can come from carryforward.

General imports.--Imports that have arrived in the United States regardless of whether they have entered for immediate consumption or are being held in a Customs bonded warehouse to be subsequently withdrawn for consumption. General import data are used for monitoring purposes under the MFA.

Globalization.--A term used to describe a method of controlling imports of textiles and textile products by an overall limit for each category and apportioning a certain percentage of the total to each country under the MFA.

Imports for consumption.--Imports that have entered the U.S. stream of commerce. This includes imports entering directly into consumption and imports withdrawn from U.S. bonded warehouses for consumption.

"India" or "Philippines" items.--Textiles and textile articles made in India or the Republic of the Philippines which are considered traditional products of these countries. The items are cut, sewn, or otherwise fabricated by hand in cottage industries and are not subject to limits if properly certified by the exporting country.

Limit (aggregate).--A limit or ceiling on the total amount of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles and textile articles which a country agrees not to exceed in its exports to the United States in a given year. The unit of measurement is square yard equivalent obtained by converting the units of each category to square yard equivalents by specified conversion factors.

Limit (group).--A group limit is a subdivision of the aggregate limit. In many U.S. bilateral agreements, there are three groups. The total of the group limit equals the aggregate ceiling. Each group is defined in each agreement and usually includes a large number of categories. For example, a group may include (1) all apparel of cotton and manmade fibers or (2) yarns, fabrics, madeup goods (except apparel) and miscellaneous textile products of cotton and manmade fibers. The group limits are measured in square yard equivalents.

Limit (specific).--The limit set on the amount of imports which may enter the United States in a specific category in a designated 12-month period. This limit is subject to change according to the flexibility provisions in the bilateral agreement.

Market disruption.--The definition of market disruption is set out in annex A of the MFA and is found on page A-17 of appendix A, volume II. Article 3 of the MFA provides, in part, that if importing countries feel that imports of a textile product not under restraint are causing market disruption, they may seek consultations with the exporting country with a view to removing such disruption.

Shortfall.--The unused portion or the amount of imports which falls short of or is below the restraint level for an aggregate, group or category ceiling or limit. An agreement may specify that the shortfall must be used in the same category as the one in which it occurred.

Signatories to the MFA.--Countries which accepted the MFA which ends December 31, 1981, include Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, European Economic Community, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal for Macau, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom for Hong Kong, United States, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.

Square yard equivalent (SYE).--The square yard equivalent of imports of apparel and textile articles. It is an overall measure of trade in physical terms. With the exception of fabric, all apparel and textile products are

assigned a conversion factor which converts units into SYE's. A dozen men's and boys' woven shirts represents 24 SYE. Square yard equivalents are an essential measure because limits within bilaterals are set in SYE's.

Surge.--A large increase in imports from one year to the next. This may occur when a quota is underfilled one year and filled the next. The full quota may be augmented by a normal growth factor and carryover. Surges are closely monitored on items that have high import penetration and/or high volume.

Swing.--The use of a portion of an unfilled limit for a category to increase the restraint limit of another category up to a certain percentage (usually 7 percent).

Transshipment.--The exportation of goods from one country which are, in fact, the product of another country.

Visa and certification system.--A certification by the exporting country's government that the articles originated or were produced in that country.

White Paper.--The Carter Administration's apparel/textile trade program made public on February 15, 1979.



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# **THE MULTIFIBER ARRANGEMENT, 1973 TO 1980**

**Report on Investigation No. 332-108  
Under Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930**

**Volume 2: Statistical Appendix and  
Supporting Documents**

**USITC PUBLICATION 1131**

**MARCH 1981**



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Appendix A  
Multifiber Arrangement

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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## ARRANGEMENT REGARDING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TEXTILES

### PREAMBLE

Recognizing the great importance of production and trade in textile products of wool, man-made fibres and cotton for the economies of many countries, and their particular importance for the economic and social development of developing countries and for the expansion and diversification of their export earnings, and conscious also of the special importance of trade in textile products of cotton for many developing countries;

Recognizing further the tendency for an unsatisfactory situation to exist in world trade in textile products and that this situation, if not satisfactorily dealt with, could work to the detriment of countries participating in trade in textile products, whether as importers or exporters, or both, adversely affect prospects for international co-operation in the trade field, and have unfortunate repercussions on trade relations generally;

Noting that this unsatisfactory situation is characterized by the proliferation of restrictive measures, including discriminatory measures, that are inconsistent with the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and also that, in some importing countries, situations have arisen which, in the view of these countries, cause or threaten to cause disruption of their domestic markets;

Desiring to take co-operative and constructive action, within a multilateral framework, so as to deal with the situation in such a way as to promote on a sound basis the development of production and expansion of trade in textile products and progressively to achieve the reduction of trade barriers and the liberalization of world trade in these products;

Recognizing that, in pursuit of such action, the volatile and continually evolving nature of production and trade in textile products should be constantly borne in mind and the fullest account taken of such serious economic and social problems as exist in this field in both importing and exporting countries, and particularly in the developing countries;

Recognizing further that such action should be designed to facilitate economic expansion and to promote the development of developing countries possessing the necessary resources, such as materials and technical skills, by providing larger opportunities for such countries, including countries that are, or that may shortly become, new entrants in the field of textile exports to increase their exchange earnings from the sale in world markets of products which they can efficiently produce;

Recognizing that future harmonious development of trade in textiles particularly having regard to the needs of developing countries, also depends importantly upon matters outside the scope of this Arrangement, and that such factors in this respect include progress leading both to the reduction of tariffs and to the maintenance and improvement of schemes of generalized preferences, in accordance with the Tokyo Declaration;

Determined to have full regard to the principles and objectives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (hereinafter referred to as the GATT) and, in carrying out the aims of this Arrangement, effectively to implement the principles and objectives agreed upon in the Tokyo Declaration of Ministers dated 14 September 1973 concerning the Multilateral Trade Negotiations;

THE PARTIES TO THIS ARRANGEMENT have agreed as follows:

#### Article 1

1. It may be desirable during the next few years for special practical measures of international co-operation to be applied by the participating countries<sup>1</sup> in the field of textiles with the aim of eliminating the difficulties that exist in this field.
2. The basic objectives shall be to achieve the expansion of trade, the reduction of barriers to such trade and the progressive liberalization of world trade in textile products, while at the same time ensuring the orderly and equitable development of this trade and avoidance of disruptive effects in individual markets and on individual lines of production in both importing and exporting countries. In the case of those countries having small markets, an exceptionally high level of imports and a correspondingly low level of domestic production, account should be taken of the avoidance of damage to those countries' minimum viable production of textiles.
3. A principal aim in the implementation of this Arrangement shall be to further the economic and social development of developing countries and secure a substantial increase in their export earnings from textile products and to provide scope for a greater share for them in world trade in these products.

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<sup>1</sup>The expressions "participating country", "participating exporting country" and "participating importing country", wherever they appear in this Arrangement, shall be deemed to include the European Economic Community.

4. Actions taken under this Arrangement shall not interrupt or discourage the autonomous industrial adjustment processes of participating countries. Furthermore, actions taken under this Arrangement should be accompanied by the pursuit of appropriate economic and social policies, in a manner consistent with national laws and systems, required by changes in the pattern of trade in textiles and in the comparative advantage of participating countries, which policies would encourage businesses which are less competitive internationally to move progressively into more viable lines of production or into other sectors of the economy and provide increased access to their markets for textile products from developing countries.

5. The application of safeguard measures under this Arrangement, subject to recognized conditions and criteria and under the surveillance of an international body set up for that purpose, and in conformity with the principles and objectives of this Arrangement, may in exceptional circumstances become necessary in the field of trade in textile products, and should assist any process of adjustment which would be required by the changes in the pattern of world trade in textile products. The parties to this Arrangement undertake not to apply such measures except in accordance with the provisions of this Arrangement with full regard to the impact of such measures on other parties.

6. The provisions of this Arrangement shall not affect the rights and obligations of the participating countries under the GATT.

7. The participating countries recognize that, since measures taken under this Arrangement are intended to deal with the special problems of textile products, such measures should be considered as exceptional, and not lending themselves to application in other fields.

## Article 2

1. All existing unilateral quantitative restrictions, bilateral agreements and any other quantitative measures in force which have a restrictive effect shall be notified in detail by the restraining participating country, upon acceptance of or accession to this Arrangement, to the Textiles Surveillance Body, which shall circulate the notifications to the other participating countries for their information. Measures or agreements which are not notified by a participating country within sixty days of its acceptance of, or accession to, this Arrangement shall be considered to be contrary to this Arrangement and shall be terminated forthwith.

2. Unless they are justified under the provisions of the GATT (including its Annexes and Protocols), all unilateral quantitative restrictions and any other quantitative measures which have a restrictive effect and which are notified in accordance with paragraph 1 above shall be terminated within one year of the entry into force of this Arrangement, unless they are the subject of one of the following procedures to bring them into conformity with the provisions of this Arrangement:

(i) inclusion in a programme, which should be adopted and notified to the Textiles Surveillance Body within one year from the date of coming into force of this Arrangement, designed to eliminate existing restrictions in stages within a maximum period of three years from the entry into force of this Arrangement and taking account of any bilateral agreement either concluded or in course of being negotiated as provided for in (ii) below; it being understood that a major effort will be made in the first year, covering both a substantial elimination of restrictions and a substantial increase in the remaining quotas;

(ii) inclusion, within a period of one year from the entry into force of this Arrangement, in bilateral agreements negotiated, or in course of negotiation, pursuant to the provisions of Article 4; if, for exceptional reasons, any such bilateral agreement is not concluded within the period of one year, this period, following consultations by the participating countries concerned and with the concurrence of the Textiles Surveillance Body, may be extended by not more than one year;

(iii) inclusion in agreements negotiated or measures adopted pursuant to the provisions of Article 3.

3. Unless justified under the provisions of the GATT (including its Annexes and Protocols), all existing bilateral agreements notified in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall, within one year of the entry into force of this Arrangement, either be terminated or justified under the provisions of this Arrangement or modified to conform therewith.

4. For the purposes of paragraphs 2 and 3 above the participating countries shall afford full opportunity for bilateral consultation and negotiation aimed at arriving at mutually acceptable solutions in accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of this Arrangement and permitting from the first year of the acceptance of this Arrangement the elimination as complete as possible of the existing restrictions. They shall report specifically to the Textiles Surveillance Body within one year of the entry into force of this Arrangement on the status of any such actions taken or negotiations undertaken pursuant to this Article.

5. The Textiles Surveillance Body shall complete its review of such reports within ninety days of their receipt. In its review it shall consider whether all the actions taken are in conformity with this Arrangement. It may make appropriate recommendations to the participating countries directly concerned so as to facilitate the implementation of this Article.

### Article 3

1. Unless they are justified under the provisions of the GATT (including its Annexes and Protocols) no new restrictions on trade in textile products shall be introduced by participating countries nor shall existing restrictions be intensified unless such action is justified under the provisions of this Article.

2. The participating countries agree that this Article should only be resorted to sparingly and its application shall be limited to the precise products and to countries whose exports of such products are causing market disruption as defined in Annex A taking full account of the agreed principles and objectives set out in this Arrangement and having full regard to the interests of both importing and exporting countries. Participating countries shall take into account imports from all countries and shall seek to preserve a proper measure of equity. They shall endeavour to avoid discriminatory measures where market disruption is caused by imports from more than one participating country and when resort to the application of this Article is unavoidable, bearing in mind the provisions of Article 6.

3. If, in the opinion of any participating importing country, its market in terms of the definition of market disruption in Annex A is being disrupted by imports of a certain textile product not already subject to restraint, it shall seek consultations with the participating exporting country or countries concerned with a view to removing such disruption. In its request the importing country may indicate the specific level at which it considers that exports of such products should be restrained, a level which shall not be lower than the general level indicated in Annex B. The exporting country or countries concerned shall respond promptly to such request for consultations. The importing country's request for consultations shall be accompanied by a detailed factual statement of the reasons and justification for the request, including the latest data concerning elements of market disruption, this information being communicated at the same time by the requesting country to the Chairman of the Textiles Surveillance Body.

4. If, in the consultation, there is mutual understanding that the situation calls for restrictions on trade in the textile product concerned, the level of restriction shall be fixed at a level not lower than the level indicated in Annex B. Details of the agreement reached shall be communicated to the Textiles Surveillance Body which shall determine whether the agreement is justified in accordance with the provisions of this Arrangement.

5. (i) If, however, after a period of sixty days from the date on which the request has been received by the participating exporting country or countries, there has been no agreement either on the request for export restraint or on any alternative solution, the requesting participating country may decline to accept imports for retention from the participating country or countries referred to in paragraph 3 above of the textiles and textile products causing market disruption (as defined in Annex A) at a level for the twelve-month period beginning on the day when the request was received by the participating exporting country or countries not less than the level provided for in Annex B. Such level may be adjusted upwards to avoid undue hardship to the commercial participants in the trade involved to the extent possible consistent with the purposes of this Article. At the same time the matter shall be brought for immediate attention to the Textiles Surveillance Body.

(ii) However, it shall be open for either party to refer the matter to the Textiles Surveillance Body before the expiry of the period of sixty days.

(iii) In either case the Textiles Surveillance Body shall promptly conduct the examination of the matter and make appropriate recommendations to the parties directly concerned within thirty days from the date on which the matter is referred to it. Such recommendations shall also be forwarded to the Textiles Committee and to the GATT Council for their information. Upon receipt of such recommendations the participating countries concerned should review the measures taken or contemplated with regard to their institution, continuation, modification or discontinuation.

6. In highly unusual and critical circumstances, where imports of a textile product or products during the period of sixty days referred to in paragraph 5 above would cause serious market disruption giving rise to damage difficult to repair, the importing country shall request the exporting country concerned to co-operate immediately on a bilateral emergency basis to avoid such damage, and shall, at the same time, immediately communicate to the Textiles Surveillance Body the full details of the situation. The countries concerned may make any mutually acceptable interim arrangement they deem necessary to deal with the situation without prejudice to consultations regarding the matter under paragraph 3 of this Article. In the event that such interim arrangement is not reached, temporary restraint measures may be applied at a level higher than that indicated in Annex B with a view, in particular, to avoiding undue hardship to the commercial participants in the trade involved. The importing country shall give, except where possibility exists of quick delivery which would undermine the purpose of such measure, at least one week's prior notification of such action to the participating exporting country or countries and enter into, or continue, consultations under paragraph 3 of this Article. When a measure is taken under this paragraph either party may refer the matter to the Textiles

3. Bilateral agreements maintained under this Article shall, on overall terms, including base levels and growth rates, be more liberal than measures provided for in Article 3 of this Arrangement. Such bilateral agreements shall be designed and administered to facilitate the export in full of the levels provided for under such agreements and shall include provisions assuring substantial flexibility for the conduct of trade thereunder, consistent with the need for orderly expansion of such trade and conditions in the domestic market of the importing country concerned. Such provisions should encompass areas of base levels, growth, recognition of the increasing interchangeability of natural, artificial and synthetic fibres, carry forward, carryover, transfers from one product grouping to another and such other arrangements as may be mutually satisfactory to the parties to such bilateral agreements.

4. The participating countries shall communicate to the Textiles Surveillance Body full details of agreements entered into in terms of this Article within thirty days of their effective date. The Textiles Surveillance Body shall be informed promptly when any such agreements are modified or discontinued. The Textiles Surveillance Body may make such recommendations as it deems appropriate to the parties concerned.

#### Article 5

Restrictions on imports of textile products under the provisions of Article 3 and 4 shall be administered in a flexible and equitable manner and over-categorization shall be avoided. Participating countries shall, in consultation, provide for arrangements for the administration of the quotas and restraint levels, including the proper arrangement for allocation of quotas among the exporters, in such a way as to facilitate full utilization of such quotas. The participating importing country should take full account of such factors as established tariff classification and quantitative units based on normal commercial practices in export and import transactions, both as regards fibre composition and in terms of competing for the same segment of its domestic market.

#### Article 6

1. Recognizing the obligations of the participating countries to pay special attention to the needs of the developing countries, it shall be considered appropriate and consistent with equity obligations for those importing countries which apply restrictions under this Arrangement affecting the trade of developing countries to provide more favourable terms with regard to such restrictions, including elements such as base level and growth rates, than for other countries. In the case of developing countries whose exports are already subject to restrictions and if the restrictions are maintained under this Arrangement, provisions should be made for higher quotas and liberal growth rates. It shall, however, be borne in mind that there should be no undue prejudice to the interests of established suppliers or serious distortion in existing patterns of trade.

Surveillance Body. The Textiles Surveillance Body shall conduct its work in the manner provided for in paragraph 5 above. Upon receipt of recommendations from the Textiles Surveillance Body the participating importing country shall review the measures taken, and report thereon to the Textiles Surveillance Body.

7. If recourse is had to measures under this Article, participating countries shall, in introducing such measures, seek to avoid damage to the production and marketing of the exporting countries, and particularly of the developing countries, and shall avoid any such measures taking a form that could result in the establishment of additional non-tariff barriers to trade in textile products. They shall, through prompt consultations, provide for suitable procedures, particularly as regards goods which have been, or which are about to be, shipped. In the absence of agreement, the matter may be referred to the Textiles Surveillance Body, which shall make the appropriate recommendations.

8. Measures taken under this Article may be introduced for limited periods not exceeding one year, subject to renewal or extension for additional periods of one year, provided that agreement is reached between the participating countries directly concerned on such renewal or extension. In such cases the provisions of Annex B shall apply. Proposals for renewal or extension, or modification or elimination or any disagreement thereon shall be submitted to the Textiles Surveillance Body, which shall make the appropriate recommendations. However, bilateral restraint agreements under this Article may be concluded for periods in excess of one year in accordance with the provisions of Annex B.

9. Participating countries shall keep under review any measures they have taken under this Article and shall afford any participating country or countries affected by such measures, adequate opportunity for consultation with a view to the elimination of the measures as soon as possible. They shall report from time to time, and in any case once a year, to the Textiles Surveillance Body on the progress made in the elimination of such measures.

#### Article 4

1. The participating countries shall fully bear in mind, in the conduct of their trade policies in the field of textiles, that they are, through the acceptance of, or accession to, this Arrangement, committed to a multilateral approach in the search for solutions to the difficulties that arise in this field.

2. However, participating countries may, consistently with the basic objectives and principles of this Arrangement, conclude bilateral agreements on mutually acceptable terms in order, on the one hand, to eliminate real risks of market disruption (as defined in Annex A) in importing countries and disruption to the textile trade of exporting countries, and on the other hand to ensure the expansion and orderly development of trade in textiles and the equitable treatment of participating countries.

2. In recognition of the need for special treatment for exports of textile products from developing countries, the criterion of past performance shall not be applied in the establishment of quotas for their exports of products from those textile sectors in respect of which they are new entrants in the markets concerned and a higher growth rate shall be accorded to such exports, having in mind that this special treatment should not cause undue prejudice to the interests of established suppliers or create serious distortions in existing patterns of trade.

3. Restraints on exports from participating countries whose total volume of textile exports is small in comparison with the total volume of exports of other countries should normally be avoided if the exports from such countries represent a small percentage of the total imports of textiles covered by this Arrangement of the importing country concerned.

4. Where restrictions are applied to trade in cotton textiles in terms of this Arrangement, special consideration will be given to the importance of this trade to the developing countries concerned in determining the size of quotas and the growth element.

5. Participating countries shall not, as far as possible, maintain restraints on trade in textile products originating in other participating countries which are imported under a system of temporary importation for re-export after processing, subject to a satisfactory system of control and certification.

6. Consideration shall be given to special and differential treatment to re-imports into a participating country of textile products which that country has exported to another participating country for processing and subsequent re-importation, in the light of the special nature of such trade without prejudice to the provisions of Article 3.

#### Article 7

The participating countries shall take steps to ensure, by the exchange of information, including statistics on imports and exports when requested, and by other practical means, the effective operation of this Arrangement.

#### Article 8

1. The participating countries agree to avoid circumvention of this Arrangement by trans-shipment, re-routing, or action by non-participants. In particular, they agree on the measures provided for in this Article.

2. The participating countries agree to collaborate with a view to taking appropriate administrative action to avoid such circumvention. Should any participating country believe that the Arrangement is being circumvented and that no appropriate administrative measures are being applied to avoid such

circumvention, that country should consult with the exporting country of origin and with other countries involved in the circumvention with a view to seeking promptly a mutually satisfactory solution. If such a solution is not reached the matter shall be referred to the Textiles Surveillance Body.

3. The participating countries agree that if resort is had to the measures envisaged in Articles 3 and 4, the participating importing country or countries concerned shall take steps to ensure that the participating country's exports against which such measures are taken shall not be restrained more severely than the exports of similar goods of any country not party to this Arrangement which are causing, or actually threatening, market disruption. The participating importing country or countries concerned will give sympathetic consideration to any representations from participating exporting countries to the effect that this principle is not being adhered to or that the operation of this Arrangement is frustrated by trade with countries not party to this Arrangement. If such trade is frustrating the operation of this Arrangement, the participating countries shall consider taking such actions as may be consistent with their law to prevent such frustration.

4. The participating countries concerned shall communicate to the Textiles Surveillance Body full details of any measures or arrangements taken under this Article or any disagreement and, when so requested, the Textiles Surveillance Body shall make reports or recommendations as appropriate.

#### Article 9

1. In view of the safeguards provided for in this Arrangement the participating countries shall, as far as possible, refrain from taking additional trade measures which may have the effect of nullifying the objectives of this Arrangement.

2. If a participating country finds that its interests are being seriously affected by any such measure taken by another participating country, that country may request the country applying such measure to consult with a view to remedying the situation.

3. If the consultation fails to achieve a mutually satisfactory solution within a period of sixty days the requesting participating country may refer the matter to the Textiles Surveillance Body which shall promptly discuss such matter, the participating country concerned being free to refer the matter to that body before the expiry of the period of sixty days if it considers that there are justifiable grounds for so doing. The Textiles Surveillance Body shall make such recommendations to the participating countries as it considers appropriate.

#### Article 10

1. There is established within the framework of GATT a Textiles Committee consisting of representatives of the parties to this Arrangement. The Committee shall carry out the responsibilities ascribed to it under this Arrangement.

2. The Committee shall meet from time to time and at least once a year to discharge its functions and to deal with those matters specifically referred to it by the Textiles Surveillance Body. It shall prepare such studies as the participating countries may decide. It shall undertake an analysis of the current state of world production and trade in textile products, including any measures to facilitate adjustment and it shall present its views regarding means of furthering the expansion and liberalization of trade in textile products. It will collect the statistical and other information necessary for the discharge of its functions and will be empowered to request the participating countries to furnish such information.

3. Any case of divergence of view between the participating countries as to the interpretation or application of this Arrangement may be referred to the Committee for its opinion.

4. The Committee shall once a year review the operation of this Arrangement and report thereon to the GATT Council. To assist in this review, the Committee shall have before it a report from the Textiles Surveillance Body, a copy of which will also be transmitted to the Council. The review during the third year shall be a major review of this Arrangement in the light of its operation in the preceding years.

5. The Committee shall meet not later than one year before the expiry of this Arrangement in order to consider whether the Arrangement should be extended, modified or discontinued.

#### Article 11

1. The Textiles Committee shall establish a Textiles Surveillance Body to supervise the implementation of this Arrangement. It shall consist of a Chairman and eight members to be appointed by the parties to this Arrangement on a basis to be determined by the Textiles Committee so as to ensure its efficient operation. In order to keep its membership balanced and broadly representative of the parties to this Arrangement provision shall be made for rotation of the members as appropriate.

2. The Textiles Surveillance Body shall be considered as a standing body and shall meet as necessary to carry out the functions required of it under this Arrangement. It shall rely on information to be supplied by the participating countries, supplemented by any necessary details and clarification it may decide to seek from them or from other sources. Further, it may rely for technical assistance on the services of the GATT secretariat and may also hear technical experts proposed by one or more of its members.

3. The Textiles Surveillance Body shall take the action specifically required of it in articles of this Arrangement.

4. In the absence of any mutually agreed solution in bilateral negotiations or consultations between participating countries provided for in this Arrangement, the Textiles Surveillance Body at the request of either party, and following a thorough and prompt consideration of the matter, shall make recommendations to the parties concerned.
5. The Textiles Surveillance Body shall, at the request of any participating country, review promptly any particular measures or arrangements which that country considers to be detrimental to its interests where consultations between it and the participating countries directly concerned have failed to produce a satisfactory solution. It shall make recommendations as appropriate to the participating country or countries concerned.
6. Before formulating its recommendations on any particular matter referred to it, the Textiles Surveillance Body shall invite participation of such participating countries as may be directly affected by the matter in question.
7. When the Textiles Surveillance Body is called upon to make recommendations or findings it shall do so, except when otherwise provided in this Arrangement, within a period of thirty days whenever practicable. All such recommendations or findings shall be communicated to the Textiles Committee for the information of its members.
8. Participating countries shall endeavour to accept in full the recommendations of the Textiles Surveillance Body. Whenever they consider themselves unable to follow any such recommendations, they shall forthwith inform the Textiles Surveillance Body of the reasons therefor and of the extent, if any, to which they are able to follow the recommendations.
9. If, following recommendations by the Textiles Surveillance Body, problems continue to exist between the parties, these may be brought before the Textiles Committee or before the GATT Council through the normal GATT procedures.
10. Any recommendations and observations of the Textiles Surveillance Body would be taken into account should the matters related to such recommendations and observations subsequently be brought before the CONTRACTING PARTIES to the GATT, particularly under the procedures of Article XXIII of the GATT.
11. The Textiles Surveillance Body shall, within fifteen months of the coming into force of this Arrangement, and at least annually thereafter, review all restrictions on textile products maintained by participating countries at the commencement of this Arrangement, and submit its findings to the Textiles Committee.

12. The Textiles Surveillance Body shall annually review all restrictions introduced or bilateral agreements entered into by participating countries concerning trade in textile products since the coming into force of this Arrangement, and required to be reported to it under the provisions of this Arrangement, and report annually its findings to the Textiles Committee.

#### Article 12

1. For the purposes of this Arrangement, the expression "textiles" is limited to tops, yarns, piece-goods, made-up articles, garments and other textile manufactured products (being products which derive their chief characteristics from their textile components) of cotton, wool, man-made fibres, or blends thereof, in which any or all of those fibres in combination represent either the chief value of the fibres or 50 per cent or more by weight (or 17 per cent or more by weight of wool) of the product.

2. Artificial and synthetic staple fibre, tow, waste, simple mono- and multi-filaments, are not covered by paragraph 1 above. However, should conditions of market disruption (as defined in Annex A) be found to exist for such products, the provisions of Article 3 of this Arrangement (and other provisions of this Arrangement directly relevant thereto) and paragraph 1 of Article 2 shall apply.

3. This Arrangement shall not apply to developing country exports of handloom fabrics of the cottage industry, or hand-made cottage industry products made of such handloom fabrics, or to traditional folklore handicraft textiles products, provided that such products are properly certified under arrangements established between the importing and exporting participating countries concerned.

4. Problems of interpretation of the provisions of this Article should be resolved by bilateral consultation between the parties concerned and any difficulties may be referred to the Textiles Surveillance Body.

#### Article 13

1. This Arrangement shall be deposited with the Director-General to the CONTRACTING PARTIES to the GATT. It shall be open for acceptance, by signature or otherwise, by governments contracting parties to the GATT or having provisionally acceded to the GATT and by the European Economic Community.

2. Any government which is not a contracting party to the GATT, or has not acceded provisionally to the GATT, may accede to this Arrangement on terms to be agreed between that government and the participating countries. These terms would include a provision that any government which is not a contracting party to the GATT must undertake, on acceding to this Arrangement, not to introduce new import restrictions or intensify existing import restrictions, on textile products, in so far as such action would, if that government had been a contracting party to the GATT, be inconsistent with its obligations thereunder.

Article 14

1. This Arrangement shall enter into force on 1 January 1974.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, for the application of the provisions of Article 2, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 the date of entry into force shall be 1 April 1974.
3. Upon request of one or more parties which have accepted or acceded to this Arrangement a meeting shall be held within one week prior to 1 April 1974. Parties which at the time of the meeting have accepted or acceded to the Arrangement may agree on any modification of the date envisaged in paragraph 2 of this Article which may appear necessary and is consistent with the provisions of Article 16.

Article 15

Any participating country may withdraw from this Arrangement upon the expiration of sixty days from the day on which written notice of such withdrawal is received by the Director-General to the CONTRACTING PARTIES to the GATT.

Article 16

This Arrangement shall remain in force for four years.

Article 17

The Annexes to this Arrangement constitute an integral part of this Arrangement.

DONE at Geneva this twentieth day of December one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three, in a single copy in the English, French and Spanish languages, each text being authentic.

ANNEX A

I. The determination of a situation of "market disruption", as referred to in this Arrangement, shall be based on the existence of serious damage to domestic producers or actual threat thereof. Such damage must demonstrably be caused by the factors set out in paragraph II below and not by factors such as technological changes or changes in consumer preference which are instrumental in switches to like and/or directly competitive products made by the same industry, or similar factors. The existence of damage shall be determined on the basis of an examination of the appropriate factors having a bearing on the evolution of the state of the industry in question such as: turnover, market share, profits, export performance, employment, volume of disruptive and other imports, production, utilization of capacity, productivity and investments. No one or several of these factors can necessarily give decisive guidance.

II. The factors causing market disruption referred to in paragraph I above and which generally appear in combination are as follows:

- (i) a sharp and substantial increase or imminent increase of imports of particular products from particular sources. Such an imminent increase shall be a measurable one and shall not be determined to exist on the basis of allegation, conjecture or mere possibility arising, for example, from the existence of production capacity in the exporting countries;
- (ii) these products are offered at prices which are substantially below those prevailing for similar goods of comparable quality in the market of the importing country. Such prices shall be compared both with the price for the domestic product at comparable stage of commercial transaction, and with the prices which normally prevail for such products sold in the ordinary course of trade and under open market conditions by other exporting countries in the importing country.

III. In considering questions of "market disruption" account shall be taken of the interests of the exporting country, especially in regard to its stage of development, the importance of the textile sector to the economy, the employment situation, overall balance of trade in textiles, trade balance with the importing country concerned and overall balance of payments.

ANNEX B

1. (a) The level below which imports or exports of textile products may not be restrained under the provisions of Article 3 shall be the level of actual imports or exports of such products during the twelve-month period terminating two months or, where data are not available, three months preceding the month in which the request for consultation is made, or, where applicable, the date of institution of such domestic procedure relating to market disruption in textiles as may be required by national legislation, or two months or, where data are not available, three months prior to the month in which the request for consultation is made as a result of such domestic procedure, whichever period is the later.

(b) Where a restraint on the yearly level of exports or imports exists between participating countries concerned, whether provided for under Article 2, 3 or 4, covering the twelve-month period referred to in paragraph (a), the level below which imports of textile products causing market disruption may not be restrained under the provisions of Article 3 shall be the level provided for in the restraint in lieu of the level of actual imports or exports during the twelve-month period referred to in paragraph (a).

Where the twelve-month period referred to in paragraph (a) overlaps in part with the period covered by the restraint, the level shall be:

(i) the level provided for in the restraint, or the level of actual imports or exports, whichever is higher, except in case of overshipment, for the months where the period covered by the restraint and the twelve-month period referred to in paragraph (a) overlap; and

(ii) the level of actual imports or exports for the months where no overlap occurs.

(c) If the period referred to in paragraph (a) is specially adverse for a particular exporting country due to abnormal circumstances, the past performance of imports from that country over a period of years should be taken into account.

(d) Where imports or exports of textile products subject to restraints were nil or negligible during the twelve-month period referred to in paragraph (a), a reasonable import level to take account of future possibilities of the exporting country shall be established through consultation between the participating countries concerned.

2. Should the restraint measures remain in force for another twelve-month period, the level for that period shall not be lower than the level specified for the preceding twelve-month period, increased by not less than 6 per cent for products under restraint. In exceptional cases where there are clear grounds for holding that the situation of market disruption will recur if the above growth rate is

implemented, a lower positive growth rate may be decided upon after consultation with the exporting country or countries concerned. In exceptional cases where participating importing countries have small markets, an exceptionally high level of imports and a correspondingly low level of domestic production and where the implementation of the above growth rate would cause damage to those countries' minimum viable production, a lower positive growth rate may be decided upon after consultation with the exporting country or countries concerned.

3. Should the restraint measures remain in force for further periods, the level for each subsequent period shall not be lower than the level specified for the preceding twelve-month period, increased by six per cent, unless there is further new evidence which demonstrates, in accordance with Annex A, that implementation of the above growth rate would exacerbate the situation of market disruption. In these circumstances, after consultation with the exporting country concerned, and reference to the Textiles Surveillance Body in accordance with the procedures of Article 3 a lower positive growth rate may be applied.

4. In the event any restriction or limitation is established under Article 3 or 4 on a product or products as to which a restriction or limitation had been suppressed in accordance with the provisions of Article 2, such subsequent restriction or limitation shall not be re-established without full consideration of the limits of trade provided for under such suppressed restriction or limitation.

5. Where restraint is exercised for more than one product the participating countries agree that, provided that the total exports subject to restraint do not exceed the aggregate level for all products so restrained (on the basis of a common unit to be determined by the participating countries concerned), the agreed level for any one product may be exceeded by 7 per cent save in exceptionally and sparingly used circumstances where a lower percentage may be justified in which case that lower percentage shall be not less than 5 per cent. Where restraints are established for more years than one, the extent to which the total of the restraint level for one product or product group may, after consultation between the parties concerned, be exceeded in either year of any two subsequent years by carry forward and/or carryover is 10 per cent of which carry forward shall not represent more than 5 per cent.

6. In the application of the restraint levels and growth rates specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 above, full account shall be taken of the provisions of Article 6.

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

A-19

14 December 1977

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Textiles Committee

## DRAFT PROTOCOL EXTENDING THE ARRANGEMENT REGARDING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TEXTILES

THE PARTIES to the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (hereinafter referred to as "the Arrangement").

ACTING pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article 10 of the Arrangement, and

REAFFIRMING that the terms of the Arrangement regarding the competence of the Textiles Committee and the Textiles Surveillance Body are maintained, and

CONFIRMING the understandings set forth in the Conclusions of the Textiles Committee adopted on ( ) December 1977, copy of which is attached herewith,

HEREBY AGREE as follows:

1. The period of validity of the Arrangement, set out in Article 16, shall be extended for a period of four years until 31 December 1981.
2. This Protocol shall be deposited with the Director-General to the CONTRACTING PARTIES to the GATT. It shall be open for acceptance, by signature or otherwise, by the parties to the Arrangement, by other governments accepting or acceding to the Arrangement pursuant to the provisions of Article 13 thereof and by the European Economic Community.
3. This Protocol shall enter into force on 1 January 1978 for the countries which have accepted it by that date. It shall enter into force for a country which accepts it on a later date as of the date of such acceptance.

Done at Geneva this                      day of December one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven in a single copy in the English, French and Spanish languages, each text being authentic.

Conclusions of the Textiles Committee adopted on December 1977

1. The participants in the Arrangement exchanged views regarding the future of the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA).
2. It is clear from the annual and major reviews of the MFA undertaken by the Textiles Committee that certain importing and several exporting countries have encountered practical difficulties in the implementation of the provisions of the MFA. Discussions in this respect covered a wide range of areas of satisfaction as well as dissatisfaction. These difficulties, some of which are of a long-standing nature, affect seriously the trade and economic development of developing countries.
3. Members of the Textiles Committee recognized that there continued to be a tendency for an unsatisfactory situation to exist in world trade in textile products, and that such a situation, if not satisfactorily dealt with, could work to the detriment of countries participating in international trade in textile products, whether as importers or exporters or both. It could adversely affect prospects for international co-operation in the trade field and could have unfortunate repercussions on trade relations in general, and the trade of developing countries in particular.
4. Some participating countries, importing as well as exporting, felt that there was a need for modifications to be made to the text of the MFA. Others were of the opinion that any difficulties that may have arisen were due to problems of implementation, and that the provisions of the MFA are adequate to deal with such difficulties. It was agreed that any serious problems of textile trade should be resolved through consultations and negotiations.
- 5.1 As regards what was described by one major importing participant in its statement to this Committee as its pressing import problems, the Textiles Committee recognized that such problems should be resolved bilaterally under the provisions of Article 4 or Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4.
- 5.2 The Committee noted one major importing participant's statement concerning the basis upon which it intended to achieve its stated objectives by bilateral consultations and negotiations and noted the expression of goodwill and flexibility made by certain exporting participants now predominant in the exporting of textile products of all the three fibres covered by the Arrangement.
- 5.3 The Committee agreed that, within the framework of the MFA, any such consultations and negotiations should be conducted in a spirit of equity and flexibility with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution under Article 4, paragraph 3 or Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, which does include the possibility of jointly agreed reasonable departures from particular elements in particular cases.

5.4 It was agreed that any such departures as mentioned in sub-paragraph 3 above would be temporary and that participants concerned shall return in the shortest possible time to the framework of the Arrangement.

5.5 The Committee also urged all participants concerned to move promptly to negotiate mutually acceptable solutions in the spirit of the MFA.

5.6 The Committee affirmed that, in seeking such solutions, the interest of the developing countries, new entrants, and small suppliers shall be recognized, and the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 4, would be fully kept in view.

6. The Committee recognized that countries having small markets, an exceptionally high level of imports and a correspondingly low level of domestic production are particularly exposed to the trade problems mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, and that their problems should be resolved in a spirit of equity and flexibility. In the case of those countries, the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 2, should be fully implemented.

7. The Committee reaffirmed that the two organs of the Arrangement, the Textiles Committee and the Textiles Surveillance Body, should continue to function effectively in their respective areas of competence.

8. It was reiterated that in the future implementation of the MFA, the special problems of developing countries shall be fully taken into account in a manner consistent with the provisions of the MFA, in particular Articles 1, paragraph 3, and 6 thereof.

9. All participants saw mutual co-operation as the foundation of the Arrangement and as the basis for dealing with problems in a way which would promote the objectives and aims of the MFA. Participants emphasized that the primary aims of the MFA are to ensure the expansion of trade in textile products particularly for the developing countries, and progressively to achieve the reduction of trade barriers and the liberalization of world trade in textile products while, at the same time, avoiding disruptive effects on individual markets and on individual lines of production in both importing and exporting countries. In this context, it was felt that in order to ensure the proper functioning of the MFA, all participants would refrain from taking measures on textiles covered by the MFA outside the provisions therein before exhausting all the relief measures provided in the MFA.

10. Taking into account the evolutionary and cyclical nature of trade in textiles and the importance to both importing and exporting countries of prior resolution of problems in a constructive and equitable manner for the interest of all concerned, and on the basis of the elements mentioned in paragraphs 1 through 9 above, the Textiles Committee considered that the MFA in its present form should be extended for a period of four years subject to confirmation by signature as from 15 December 1977 of a Protocol for this purpose.



B-1

Appendix B  
Executive Order  
No. 11651

Executive Order 11651

March 3, 1972

## Textile Trade Agreements

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (76 Stat. 104), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. (a) The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (hereinafter referred to as the Committee), consisting of representatives of the Department of State, the Treasury, Commerce, and Labor, with the representative of the Department of Commerce as Chairman, is hereby established to supervise the implementation of all textile trade agreements. It shall be located for administrative purposes in the Department of Commerce. The President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, or his designee, shall be a non-voting member of the Committee

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the Chairman of the Committee, after notice to the representatives of the other member agencies, shall take such actions or shall recommend that appropriate officials or agencies of the United States take such actions as may be necessary to implement each such textile trade agreement: Provided, however, that if a majority of the voting members of the Committee have objected to such action within ten days of receipt of notice from the Chairman, such action shall not be taken except as may otherwise be authorized.

(c) To the extent authorized by the President and by such officials as the President may from time to time designate, the Committee shall take appropriate actions concerning textiles and textile products under Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended, and Articles 3 and 6 of the Long Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles done at Geneva on February 9, 1962, as extended, and with respect to any other matter affecting textile trade policy.

Section 2. (a) The Commissioner of Customs shall take such actions as the Committee, acting through its Chairman, shall recommend to carry out all agreements and arrangements entered into by the United States pursuant to Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended, with respect to entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption in the United States of textiles and textile products.

(b) Under instructions approved by the Committee, the Secretary of State shall designate the Chairman of the United States delegation to all negotiations and consultations with foreign governments undertaken with respect to the implementation of textile trade agreements pursuant to this Order. The Secretary of State shall make such representations to foreign governments, including the presentation of diplomatic notes and other communications, as may be necessary to carry out this Order.

Section 3. Executive Order No. 11052 of September 28, 1962, as amended, and Executive Order No. 11214 of April 7, 1965, are hereby superseded. Directives issued thereunder to the Commissioner of Customs shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms until modified pursuant to this Order.

Section 4. This Order shall be effective upon its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Richard Nixon

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
March 3, 1972



Appendix C  
List of Signatories  
to the MFA

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON  
TARIFFS AND TRADE

C-2

RESTRICTED

COM.TEX/12/Rev.3

22 October 1980

Special Distribution

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Textiles Committee

PROTOCOL EXTENDING THE ARRANGEMENT REGARDING  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TEXTILES

Status of Acceptances

Revision

Attached is a consolidated list of acceptances as of 17 October 1980, of the Protocol extending the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles.

For details regarding the texts of letters of acceptances see COM.TEX/9 and Corr.1 and Addenda 1 to 15.

Status of Acceptances of the Protocol Extending  
the Arrangement Regarding International Trade  
in Textiles as of 17 October 1980

Country	Dates of acceptance	
	By letter/signature "subject to ratifi- cation"	Definitive
Argentina	18 February 1980	-
Austria	5 April 1978	23 June 1978
Bangladesh	-	7 April 1978 (by signature)
Bolivia	28 July 1978	-
Brazil	30 December 1977	26 September 1979
Canada	-	24 October 1978 (by letter)
Colombia	-	23 December 1977 (by signature)
Czechoslovakia	-	1 July 1980 (by signature)
Dominican Republic	-	14 March 1979 (by signature)
European Economic Community	-	29 December 1977 (by letter)
Egypt	14 February 1978	1 September 1980
El Salvador	25 July 1978	21 March 1979
Finland	31 March 1978	16 May 1978
Ghana	-	8 May 1978 (by letter)
Guatemala	30 December 1977	30 October 1979
Haiti	-	5 May 1978 (by signature)
Hungary	-	8 March 1978 (by signature)
India	-	30 December 1977 (by letter)
Indonesia	-	5 May 1978 (by signature)
Israel	-	22 February 1978 (by letter)

Country	Dates of Acceptance	
	By letter/signature "subject to ratification"	Definitive
Jamaica	-	10 February 1978 (by signature)
Japan	-	27 December 1977 (by letter)
Korea, Rep. of	-	16 February 1978 (by signature)
Malaysia	-	19 February 1979 (by signature)
Mexico	-	30 December 1977 (by signature)
Pakistan	-	25 January 1978 (by signature)
Peru	-	9 March 1978 (by signature)
Philippines	-	21 February 1978 (by signature)
Poland	-	8 February 1978 (by signature)
Portugal on behalf of Macao	-	16 November 1978 (by signature)
Romania	-	6 January 1978 (by signature)
Singapore	-	5 January 1978 (by signature)
Sri Lanka	-	4 January 1978 (by letter)
Sweden	-	28 April 1978 (by signature)
Switzerland	28 December 1977	25 October 1978 (by letter)
Thailand	-	21 December 1977 (by letter)

Country	Dates of acceptance	
	By letter/signature "subject to ratification"	Definitive
Trinidad & Tobago	-	28 February 1979 (by letter)
Turkey	-	13 April 1978 (by letter)
United Kingdom (on behalf of Hong Kong)	-	30 December 1977 (by letter)
United States	-	29 December 1977 (by letter)
Uruguay	-	20 April 1978 (by signature)
Yugoslavia	-	22 March 1978 (by signature)



APPENDIX D

MFA CATEGORIES OF THE EEC

## GROUT 1

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	g/piece
1.	Cotton yarn not put up for retail sale	55.05-13; 19; 21; 25; 27; 29; 33; 35; 37; 41; 45; 46; 48; 52; 58; 61; 65; 67; 69; 72; 78; 92; 98		
2	Woven fabrics of cotton, other than gauze, terry fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, pile fabrics, chenille fabrics, tulle and other net fabrics  a) Of which other than unbleached or bleached	55.09-01; 02; 03; 04; 05; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 19; 21; 29; 31; 33; 35; 37; 38; 39; 41; 49; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 59; 61; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 76; 77; 78; 81; 82; 83; 84; 86; 87; 92; 93; 97  55.09-03; 04; 05; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 59; 61; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 70; 71; 81; 82; 83; 84; 86; 87; 92; 93; 97		
3	Woven fabrics of synthetic fibres (discontinuous or waste) other than narrow woven fabrics, pile fabrics (including terry fabrics) and chenille fabrics  a) Of which other than unbleached or bleached	56.07-01; 04; 05; 07; 08; 11; 13; 14; 16; 17; 18; 21; 23; 24; 26; 27; 28; 32; 33; 34; 36  56.07-01; 05; 07; 08; 13; 14; 16; 18; 21; 23; 26; 27; 28; 33; 34; 36		
4	Shirts, T-shirts, lightweight roll or turtle neck pullovers, under-vests and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, other than babies' garments, of cotton or synthetic textile fibres:  a) T-shirts, etc.  b) Shirts other than T-shirts	60.04-01; 05; 13; 18; 28; 29; 30; 41; 50; 58	648	154
5	Jerseys, pullovers, slip-overs, sweaters, cardigans, bedjackets and jumpers, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized	60.05-01; 27; 28; 29; 30; 33; 36; 37; 38	453	221

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	g/piece
6	Men's and boys' woven breeches, shorts and trousers (including slacks); women's, girls' and infants' woven trousers and slacks	61.01-62; 64; 66; 72; 74; 76  61.02-66; 68; 72	1-76	568
7	Blouses and shirt-blouses, knitted or crocheted (not elastic or rubberized), or woven, for women, girls and infants	60.05-22; 23; 24; 25;  61.02-78; 82; 84	5-55	180
8	Men's and boys' shirts, woven	61.03-11; 15; 19	4-60	217

## GROUP II

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	g/piece
9	Woven cotton terry fabrics; toilet and kitchen linen of woven cotton terry fabrics	55.08-10; 30; 50; 80 62.02-71		
10	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, impregnated or coated with artificial plastic materials	60.02-40	10-14 pairs	99
11	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, other than those of category 10	60.02-50; 60; 70; 80	24-6 pairs	41
12	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, other than women's stockings of synthetic textile fibres	60.03-11; 19; 25; 27; 30; 90	24-3 pairs	41
13	Men's and boys' underpants and briefs, women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') knickers and briefs, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of cotton or synthetic textile fibres	60.04-17; 27; 48; 56	17	59
14 A	Men's and boys' coats of impregnated, coated, covered or laminated woven fabric	61.01-01	1-0	1 000
14 B	Men's and boys' woven overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, other than those of category 14 A	61.01-41; 42; 44; 46; 47	0-72	1 389
15 A	Women's, girls' and infants' coats of impregnated, coated, covered or laminated woven fabric	61.02-05	1-1	909
15 B	Women's, girls' and infants' woven overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, jackets and blazers, other than garments of category 15 A	61.02-31; 32; 33; 35; 36; 37; 39; 40	0-84	1 190
16	Men's and boys' woven suits (including coordinate suits consisting of two or three pieces, which are ordered, packed, consigned and normally sold together)	61.01-51; 54; 57	0-80	1 250
17	Men's and boys' woven jackets and blazers	61.01-34; 36; 37	1-43	700

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	g/piece
18	Men's and boys' woven under garments other than shirts	61.03-51; 55; 59; 81; 85; 89		
19	Handkerchiefs of woven cotton fabric, of a value of not more than 15 EUA/kg net weight	61.05-30; 99	55-5	18
20	Bed linen, woven	62.02-11; 19		
21	Parkas; anoraks, windcheaters and the like, woven	61.01-29; 31; 32; 61.02-25; 26; 28	2-3	435
22	Yarn of discontinuous or waste synthetic fibres, not put up for retail sale  a) Of which acrylic	56.05-03; 05; 07; 09; 11; 13; 15; 19; 21; 23; 25; 28; 32; 34; 36; 38; 39; 42; 44; 45; 46; 47  56.05-21; 23; 25; 28; 32; 34; 36		
23	Yarn of discontinuous or waste regenerated fibres, not put up for retail sale	56.05-51; 55; 61; 65; 71; 75; 81; 85; 91; 95; 99		
24	Men's and boys' pyjamas, knitted or crocheted, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres	60.04-15; 47	2-8	357
25	Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') knitted or crocheted pyjamas and nightdresses, of cotton or synthetic fibres	60.04-21; 25; 51; 53	4-3	233
26	Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') woven and knitted or crocheted dresses	60.05-41; 42; 43; 44 61.02-48; 52; 53; 54	3-1	323
27	Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') woven and knitted or crocheted skirts, including divided skirts	60.05-51; 52; 54; 58 61.02-57; 58; 62	2-6	385
28	Knitted or crocheted trousers (except shorts) other than babies'	60.05-61; 62; 64	1-61	620

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	g/piece
29	Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') woven suits and costumes (including coordinate suits consisting of two or three pieces which are ordered, packed, consigned and normally sold together)	61.02-42; 43; 44	137	730
30 A	Women's, girls' and infants' woven pyjamas and nightdresses	61.04-11; 13; 18	40	250
30 B	Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') woven under garments, other than pyjamas and nightdresses	61.04-91; 93; 98		
31	Brassières, woven, knitted or crocheted	61.09-50	182	55

## GROUP III

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	g/piece
32	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry fabrics of cotton and narrow woven fabrics)	58.04-07; 11; 15; 18; 41; 43; 45; 61; 63; 67; 69; 71; 75; 77; 78		
33	Woven fabrics of strip or the like of polyethylene or polypropylene, less than 3 m wide; woven sacks of such strip or the like	51.04-06 62.03-96		
34	Woven fabrics of strip or the like of polyethylene or polypropylene, 3 m or more wide	51.04-08		
35	Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres (continuous), other than those for tyres and those containing elastomeric yarn  a) Of which other than unbleached or bleached	51.04-11; 13; 15; 17; 18; 21; 23; 25; 26; 27; 28; 32; 34; 36; 42; 44; 46; 48  51.04-15; 17; 18; 23; 25; 26; 27; 28; 32; 34; 42; 44; 46; 48		
36	Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres (continuous), other than those for tyres and those containing elastomeric yarn  a) Of which other than unbleached or bleached	51.04-56; 58; 62; 64; 66; 72; 74; 76; 82; 84; 86; 88; 89; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98  51.04-58; 62; 64; 72; 74; 76; 82; 84; 86; 88; 89; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98		
37	Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), other than narrow woven fabrics, pile fabrics including terry fabrics; and chenille fabrics  a) Of which other than unbleached or bleached	56.07-37; 42; 44; 48; 52; 53; 54; 57; 58; 62; 63; 64; 66; 72; 73; 74; 77; 78; 82; 83; 84; 87  56.07-37; 44; 48; 52; 54; 57; 58; 63; 64; 66; 73; 74; 77; 78; 83; 84; 87		
38 A	Knitted or crocheted synthetic curtain fabrics including net curtain fabric	60.01-40		
38 B	Net curtains	62.02-09		
39	Woven table linen, toilet and kitchen linen, other than of cotton terry fabric	62.02-41; 43; 47; 65; 73; 77		

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	g/piece
40	Woven curtains (other than net curtains) and furnishing articles	62.02-81; 89		
41	Yarn of synthetic textile fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale, other than non-textured single yarn untwisted or with a twist of not more than 50 turns per metre	51.01-05; 07; 08; 09; 11; 13; 16; 18; 21; 23; 26; 28; 32; 34; 38; 42; 44; 48		
42	Yarn of regenerated textile fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale, other than single yarn of viscose rayon untwisted or with a twist of not more than 250 turns per metre and single non-textured yarn of any acetate	51.01-50; 61; 64; 66; 71; 76; 80		
43	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), put up for retail sale	51.03-10; 20		
44	Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres (continuous), containing elastomeric yarn	51.04-05		
45	Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres (continuous), containing elastomeric yarn	51.04-54		
46	Carded or combed sheep's or lambs' wool or other fine animal hair	53.05-10; 22; 29; 32; 39		
47	Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn) or of carded fine animal hair, not put up for retail sale	53.06-21; 25; 31; 35; 51; 55; 71; 75 53.08-11; 15		
48	Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn) or of combed fine animal hair, not put up for retail sale	53.07-01; 09; 21; 29; 40; 51; 59; 81; 89 53.08-21; 25		
49	Yarn of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair, put up for retail sale	53.10-11; 15		
50	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair	53.11-01; 03; 07; 11; 13; 17; 20; 30; 40; 52; 54; 58; 72; 74; 75; 82; 84; 88; 91; 93; 97		
51	Carded or combed cotton	55.04-00		
52	Cotton yarn put up for retail sale	55.06-10; 90		
53	Cotton gauze	55.07-10; 90		
54	Regenerated textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded or combed	56.04-21; 23; 25; 29		

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	g/piece
55	Synthetic textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded or combed	56.04-11; 13; 15; 16; 17; 18		
56	Yarn of synthetic textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), put up for retail sale	56.06-11; 15		
57	Yarn of regenerated textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), put up for retail sale	56.06-20		
58	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not)	58.01-01; 11; 13; 17; 30; 80		
59	Woven, knitted or crocheted carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like (made up or not); floor coverings of felt	58.02-12; 14; 17; 18; 19; 30; 43; 49; 90 59.02-01; 09		
60	Tapestries, hand made	58.03-00		
61	Narrow woven fabrics not exceeding 30 cm in width with selvages (woven, gummed or made otherwise) on both edges, other than woven labels and the like: bolduc	58.05-01; 08; 30; 40; 51; 59; 61; 69; 73; 77; 79; 90		
62	Woven labels, badges and the like, not embroidered, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size  Chenille yarn (including flock chenille yarn), gimped yarn (other than metallized yarn and gimped horsehair yarn); braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece; tassels, pompons and the like  Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), plain  Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), figured: hand or mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs  Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs	58.06-10; 90  58.07-31; 39; 50; 80  58.08-11; 15; 19; 21; 29  58.09-11; 19; 21; 31; 35; 39; 91; 95; 99  58.10-21; 29; 41; 45; 49; 51; 55; 59		
63	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberized, of synthetic textile fibres, containing elastofibres; knitted or crocheted fabric, elastic or rubberized	60.01-30  60.06-11; 18		
64	Rachel lace and long-pile fabric (imitation fur), knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of synthetic textile fibres	60.01-51; 55		

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	g/piece
65	Knitted or crocheted fabrics, not elastic or rubberized, other than those of categories 38 A, 63 and 64	60.01-01; 10; 62; 64; 65; 66; 72; 74; 75; 78; 81; 89; 92; 94; 96; 97		
66	Travelling rugs and blankets	62.01-10; 20; 81; 83; 93; 95		
67	Clothing accessories and other articles (except garments), knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: articles (other than bathing costumes) of knitted or crocheted fabric, elastic or rubberized	60.05-86; 87; 89; 91; 95; 98 60.06-92; 96; 98		

## GROUP IV

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	per piece
68	Babies' under garments of knitted or crocheted fabrics, not elastic or rubberized	60.04-11; 36		
69	Women's, girls' and infants' knitted or crocheted petticoats and slips, of synthetic textile fibres, other than babies' garments	60.04-54	7-8	128
70	Panty-hose (tights)	60.04-31; 33; 34	30-4	33
71	Babies' knitted outer garments	60.05-06; 07; 08; 09		
72	Knitted swimwear	60.05-11; 13; 15 60.06-91	10	100
73	Track suits of knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberized	60.05-16; 17; 19	1-67	600
74	Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') suits and costumes (including coordinate suits consisting of two or three pieces which are ordered, packed, consigned and normally sold together), of knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberized	60.05-71; 72; 73; 74	1-54	650
75	Men's and boys' suits (including coordinate suits consisting of two or three pieces which are ordered, packed, consigned and normally sold together), of knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberized	60.05-66; 68	0-80	1 250
76	Men's and boys' woven industrial and occupational clothing; women's, girls' and infants' woven aprons, smock-overalls and other industrial and occupational clothing (whether or not also suitable for domestic use)	61.01-13; 15; 17; 19 61.02-12; 14		
77	Women's stockings of synthetic textile fibres	60.03-21; 23	40 pairs	25
78	Men's and boys' woven bath robes, dressing gowns, smoking jackets and similar indoor wear and other outer garments, except garments of categories 6, 14 A, 14 B, 16, 17, 21, 76 and 79	61.01-09; 24; 25; 26; 92; 94; 96		
79	Woven swimwear	61.01-22; 23 61.02-16; 18	8-5	120
80	Babies' woven garments	61.02-01; 03 61.04-01; 09		

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	g. piece
81	Women's, girls' and infants' woven bath robes, dressing gowns, bed jackets and similar indoor wear and other outer garments, except garments of categories 6, 7, 15 A, 15 B, 21, 26, 27, 29, 76, 79 and 80	61.02-07; 22; 23; 24; 86; 88; 92		
82	Under garments, other than babies', knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of wool, of fine animal hair or of regenerated textile fibres	60.04-38; 60		
83	Outer garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, other than garments of categories 5, 7, 26, 27, 28, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75	60.05-04; 81; 82; 83; 84		
84	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, other than knitted or crocheted	61.06-30; 40; 50; 60		
85	Ties, bow ties and cravats, other than knitted or crocheted	61.07-30; 40; 90	17.9	56
86	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), other than brassières, whether or not elastic	61.09-20; 30; 40; 80	8.8	114
87	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes, not being knitted or crocheted goods	61.10-00		
88	Made up accessories for articles of apparel (for example, dress shields, shoulder and other pads, belts, muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets), other than knitted or crocheted	61.11-00		
89	Handkerchiefs of woven cotton fabric, of a value of more than 15 EUA/kg net weight	61.05-20	.59	17

## GROUP V

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	g/piece
90	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, of synthetic textile fibres, plaited or not	59.04-11; 13; 15; 17; 18		
91	Tents	62.04-23; 73		
92	Woven fabrics of man-made textile fibres and rubberized textile woven fabrics, for tyres	51.04-03; 52 59.11-15		
93	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods, of woven fabrics, other than made from polyethylene or polypropylene strip	62.03-93; 95; 97; 98		
94	Wadding and articles of wadding; textile flock and dust and mill neps	59.01-07; 12; 14; 15; 16; 18; 21; 29		
95	Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated, other than floor coverings	59.02-35; 41; 47; 51; 57; 59; 91; 95; 97		
96	Bonded fibre fabrics, similar bonded yarn fabrics, and articles of such fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated, other than clothing and clothing accessories	59.03-11; 19; 30		
97	Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope, and made up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope	59.05-11; 21; 29; 91; 99		
98	Other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables, other than textile fabrics, articles made from such fabrics and articles of category 97	59.06-00		
99	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for the outer covers of books and the like; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar fabrics for hat foundations and similar uses	59.07-10; 90		
100	Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials	59.08-10; 51; 53; 57		

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	g/piece
101	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not, other than of synthetic textile fibres	59.04-90		
102	Linoleum and materials prepared on a textile base in a similar manner to linoleum, whether or not cut to shape or of a kind used as floor coverings; floor coverings consisting of a coating applied on a textile base, cut to shape or not	59.10-10; 31; 39		
103	Rubberized textile fabrics other than rubberized, knitted or crocheted goods, excluding fabrics for tyres	59.11-11; 14; 17; 20		
104	Textile fabrics, impregnated or coated, other than those of categories 99, 100, 102 and 103; painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio backcloths or the like	59.12-00		
105	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads	59.13-01; 11; 13; 15; 19; 32; 34; 35; 39		
106	Wicks, of woven, plaited or knitted textile materials for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles and the like; tubular knitted gas-mantle fabric and incandescent gas mantles	59.14-00		
107	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials	59.15-10; 90		
108	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not strengthened with metal or other material	59.16-00		
109	Woven tarpaulins, sails, awnings and sunblinds	62.04-21; 61; 69		
110	Woven pneumatic mattresses	62.04-25; 75		
111	Camping goods, woven, other than pneumatic mattresses and tents	62.04-29; 79		
112	Other made up textile articles, woven, excluding those of categories 113 and 114	62.05-10; 30; 93; 98		

Category	Description	NIMEXE code (1978)	Table of equivalence	
			pieces/kg	g/piece
113	Floor cloths, dish cloths, dusters and the like, other than knitted or crocheted	62.05-20		
114	Textile fabrics and textile articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant	59.17-10; 29; 41; 49; 51; 59; 71; 79; 91; 93; 95; 99		



Appendix E  
Statistical Tables

Table 1.--Status of quantitative limitations on U.S. imports of textiles under the MFA, 1/ during November 1980

Country <u>2/</u>	Category coverage <u>3/</u>	Current limitation on import trade		Termination of current agreement
		For 12 months beginning <u>3/--</u>	Aggregate quantity	
			Million equivalent sq yds	
Brazil-----	All cotton categories--	4/1/80	149.4	3/31/82
China:				
Peoples Republic of				
China-----	8 categories <u>4/</u> -----	1/1/80	<u>5/</u> 80.8	12/31/82
Taiwan-----	All categories-----	1/1/80	852.8	12/31/82
Colombia-----	All categories-----	7/1/80	<u>6/</u> 128.7	6/30/82
Costa Rica---	1 category <u>7/</u> -----	1/1/80	7.6	12/31/83
Dominican Republic---	4 categories <u>8/</u> -----	6/1/80	<u>5/</u> 30.5	5/31/83
Haiti-----	21 categories <u>9/</u> -----	5/1/80	<u>6/</u> 89.5	4/30/82
Hong Kong-----	All categories-----	1/1/80	<u>1,</u> 076.1	12/31/82
India <u>10/</u> -----	All categories-----	1/1/80	213.2	12/31/82
Japan-----	All categories <u>11/</u> -----	1/1/80	258.6	12/31/81
Korea-----	All categories-----	1/1/80	660.3	12/31/82
Macau-----	All categories-----	1/1/80	43.1	12/31/83
Malaysia-----	All categories-----	1/1/80	78.8	<u>12/</u> 12/31/80
Mexico-----	All categories-----	1/1/80	<u>6/</u> 252.0	12/31/81
Pakistan-----	All cotton categories--	1/1/80	171.7	6/31/82
Philippines--	All categories-----	1/1/80	270.6	12/31/82
Poland-----	All categories-----	1/1/80	50.5	<u>12/</u> 12/31/80
Romania-----	All categories-----	1/1/80	91.0	<u>13/</u>
Singapore----	All categories-----	1/1/80	261.9	12/31/81
Sri Lanka----	7 categories <u>14/</u> -----	5/1/80	30.9	4/30/81
Thailand-----	All categories-----	1/1/80	<u>6/</u> 141.4	12/31/82
Yugoslavia---	2 categories <u>15/</u> -----	1/1/80	.8	<u>12/</u> 12/31/80

See footnotes on following page.

1/ Beginning in 1962, the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles encompassed 64 categories of textile imports of cotton. In the early 1970's, certain categories of textiles of wool and manmade fibers were added under U.S. bilateral agreements. In 1974, the MFA became effective under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

2/ The countries listed in this table are those which currently have actual control levels on a specified category or categories under bilateral agreements. Countries which are parties to bilaterals with the United States providing only for specified consultation levels are not included, i.e., Czechoslovakia, Arab Republic of Egypt, Greece, Hungary, Jamaica, Malta, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, and Spain.

3/ Except in the case of the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan, all categories listed are those currently covered by limitations and are under quotas established by bilateral agreements between participating countries and negotiated under the provisions of art. 4 of the MFA. There have been specific quotas established on individual categories of textiles under art. 3; however, there are currently no effective limitations under this MFA provision. Limitations of imports of certain categories from China and Taiwan are incorporated in bilateral agreements negotiated under the authority of sec. 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

4/ Categories 331, 339, 340, and 341 have individual limits; categories 347/348 and 645/646 have group limits.

5/ Summation of categories having specific limitations.

6/ Summation of either subgroups or categories or both, having specific limitations, plus consultation levels.

7/ Category 649.

8/ Categories 340, 351, 639, and 649.

9/ Categories 337, 349/649, 632, 635, and 637 with specific limitations and categories 331, 340, 347/348, 350, 359, 631, 636, 639, 641, 644, 648, 650, 651, and 652 with consultation levels.

10/ Pursuant to the provisions of art. 12 of the MFA, handloom fabrics, handmade handloom made-up articles and "India items" are not subject to the bilateral agreement. However, the agreement provides for consultations on handloom apparel products, and the United States may request restraints on these items; the level of such restraints shall not be lower than the highest level of such imports in any previous year. These restraints are not, however, included under the aggregate or subgroup limits of the agreement.

11/ Japan has a 4-year quota on categories 348, 435, 442, and 448; a 3-year quota on category 335; and 1-year quota on categories 331, 339, 410, 435, 442, 448, 604(pt), 612, and 614(pt). Categories 435, 442, and 448, have 1-year quotas within the 4-year limitations; all other categories have consultation provisions.

12/ New agreements were concluded in January 1981 with Malaysia and Poland, effective for 4 years through December 31, 1984. The agreement with Yugoslavia was extended for 3 years through December 1983.

13/ There are 2 separate agreements with Romania--1 dealing with cotton textiles and the other dealing with wool and manmade fibers. The termination date for the agreement dealing with cotton is Dec. 31, 1982 while the termination for the wool/manmade fiber agreement is Dec. 31, 1980. The agreement on wool and manmade fibers was extended for 3 months and a new agreement was concluded in January 1981 effective for 4 years from April 1, 1981, through March 31, 1985.

14/ Categories 331, 335, 340, 341, 348, 640, and 641.

15/ Categories 443 and 643.

Source: Compiled from official records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Cotton, wool, and manmade fibers consumed in textiles: U.S. mill consumption, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1960-79

Year	Mill consumption				Exports				Imports				Apparent consumption				Ratio of	
	Cotton	Wool	Man-made fiber	Total	Cotton	Wool	Man-made fiber	Total	Cotton	Wool	Man-made fiber	Total	Cotton	Wool	Man-made fiber	Total	imports	
																	to con-	
																	sumption	
																	(total)	
	Million pounds																	Percent
1960-----	4,191	411	1,375	6,477	233	5	91	329	252	132	31	416	4,210	538	1,815	6,563	6.3	
1961-----	4,082	412	2,055	6,549	239	5	86	330	189	127	23	340	4,032	535	1,992	6,559	5.2	
1962-----	4,188	429	2,413	7,030	220	4	90	315	310	146	31	486	4,278	570	2,353	7,201	6.7	
1963-----	4,040	412	2,775	7,227	208	6	97	310	304	153	36	493	4,136	559	2,714	7,409	6.7	
1964-----	4,244	357	3,162	7,763	213	7	108	329	300	141	50	491	4,331	491	3,104	7,926	6.2	
1965-----	4,522	387	3,614	8,523	174	13	129	315	361	157	79	596	4,709	531	3,564	8,804	6.8	
1966-----	4,677	370	3,990	9,037	190	10	140	340	510	144	123	778	4,997	504	3,973	9,474	8.2	
1967-----	4,470	312	4,245	9,027	188	9	133	330	443	123	139	706	4,725	427	4,251	9,403	7.5	
1968-----	4,188	330	5,306	9,824	188	9	129	327	474	146	193	813	4,474	466	5,370	10,310	7.9	
1969-----	3,972	313	5,552	9,837	232	9	146	387	488	130	257	875	4,228	434	5,663	10,325	8.5	
1970-----	3,854	240	5,501	9,595	199	7	147	354	463	117	329	909	4,118	349	5,684	10,151	9.0	
1971-----	3,986	192	6,530	10,708	226	12	147	385	493	90	451	1,034	4,253	269	6,834	11,356	9.1	
1972-----	3,864	219	7,566	11,649	290	33	178	501	611	95	480	1,187	4,185	281	7,869	12,335	9.6	
1973-----	3,658	151	8,665	12,474	325	33	288	647	564	90	465	1,119	3,897	208	8,842	12,947	8.6	
1974-----	3,309	94	7,698	11,101	392	26	391	809	503	74	371	948	3,421	142	7,678	11,240	8.4	
1975-----	3,027	110	7,416	10,553	354	21	322	697	501	68	400	970	3,174	157	7,494	10,826	9.0	
1976-----	3,414	122	8,052	11,588	413	15	352	780	709	99	479	1,287	3,710	206	8,179	12,095	10.6	
1977-----	3,170	108	8,889	12,167	369	13	368	750	669	117	531	1,317	3,470	212	9,052	12,734	10.3	
1978-----	3,041	115	9,235	12,391	356	13	442	811	845	129	643	1,617	3,530	231	9,436	13,197	12.3	
1979-----	3,077	111	9,585	12,773	478	15	597	1,090	746	110	525	1,381	3,345	206	9,513	13,064	10.6	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 3.--Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports, by types, 1969-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In millions of equivalent square yards)

Period	Yarns				Fabrics				Apparel	
	Cotton	Wool	Manmade fiber	Total	Cotton	Wool	Manmade fiber	Total	Cotton	Wool
1969-----	124.3	23.6	385.7	533.6	685.2	63.5	392.1	1,140.8	524.5	80.8
1970-----	95.9	22.3	1,007.8	1,126.0	624.2	50.4	506.1	1,180.7	477.8	76.1
1971-----	127.5	15.4	1,733.5	1,876.4	678.5	23.9	851.1	1,553.5	497.8	63.7
1972-----	158.9	9.5	1,773.7	1,942.1	911.2	15.8	756.7	1,683.7	544.9	75.5
1973-----	103.2	6.3	1,105.8	1,215.3	847.0	18.4	596.1	1,461.5	448.9	59.7
1974-----	53.2	7.0	865.5	925.6	779.3	11.6	442.1	1,233.1	448.8	54.5
1975-----	44.9	4.9	505.5	555.3	569.7	12.1	385.5	967.3	540.4	49.7
1976-----	104.5	7.5	709.4	821.4	945.1	18.8	423.2	1,387.1	678.3	70.8
1977-----	53.0	10.2	995.3	1,058.5	643.4	24.0	457.4	1,124.8	760.8	97.5
1978-----	122.0	9.7	840.8	972.5	920.7	25.7	517.5	1,463.8	941.9	97.6
1979-----	48.5	6.2	384.1	438.8	695.8	20.9	399.4	1,116.1	934.9	83.6
1980 (Jan.-June)-----	38.8	4.3	166.4	209.5	369.9	10.8	230.6	611.4	506.8	31.9
Apparel--Con.			Made-up and miscellaneous				Total			
	Manmade fiber	Total	Cotton	Wool	Manmade fiber	Total	Cotton	Wool	Manmade fiber	Total
1969-----	914.8	1,520.1	317.9	23.7	90.0	431.5	1,651.9	191.4	1,782.6	3,625.9
1970-----	1,132.2	1,686.1	338.9	20.8	105.4	465.1	1,536.8	169.6	2,751.5	4,457.9
1971-----	1,536.1	2,097.6	307.3	14.0	102.5	423.8	1,611.2	117.0	4,223.2	5,951.4
1972-----	1,605.5	2,225.9	238.8	16.1	129.5	384.4	1,853.8	117.0	4,265.4	6,236.2
1973-----	1,581.2	2,089.8	193.6	14.5	149.9	358.0	1,592.8	98.9	3,433.0	5,124.7
1974-----	1,433.7	1,937.0	181.2	13.0	120.4	314.6	1,462.5	86.1	2,861.7	4,410.3
1975-----	1,486.8	2,076.8	125.9	11.4	90.8	228.1	1,280.7	78.2	2,468.6	3,827.5
1976-----	1,679.3	2,428.4	181.2	11.6	136.2	329.0	1,923.6	108.6	2,954.3	4,986.5
1977-----	1,608.0	2,466.3	181.5	11.4	134.7	327.5	1,638.7	143.1	3,195.3	4,977.1
1978-----	1,865.9	2,905.4	228.8	10.9	157.8	397.5	2,213.2	143.9	3,382.0	5,739.1
1979-----	1,652.6	2,671.2	213.8	10.9	188.2	412.9	1,892.9	121.6	2,624.5	4,639.0
1980 (Jan.-June)-----	898.9	1,437.6	113.2	5.2	95.3	213.7	1,028.7	52.3	1,391.2	2,472.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, 1/ by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(Units of quantity are in thousands)							
Category: 2/	Description	Unit of quantity	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	Carded yarn-----	pounds--	21,554	10,609	19,932	9,147	7,970
301	Combed yarn-----	do-----	1,171	916	6,582	1,386	472
310	Gingham-----	sq yd----	3,460	6,011	4,956	6,501	2,948
311	Velveteen-----	do-----	2,854	2,732	2,628	1,501	1,934
312	Corduroy-----	do-----	1,798	739	908	1,978	305
313	Sheeting-----	do-----	334,113	217,844	303,384	228,110	134,653
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	do-----	17,276	16,083	21,311	18,389	5,462
315	Printcloth-----	do-----	133,112	50,160	163,075	103,311	42,217
316	Shirting-----	do-----	4,161	2,246	1,255	880	152
317	Twill and sateen-----	do-----	148,566	106,722	97,678	83,892	71,657
318	Yarn-dyed fabrics, n.e.s-----	do-----	20,063	22,787	32,275	26,392	14,103
319	Duck-----	do-----	101,263	68,965	67,298	63,869	37,226
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	do-----	178,469	149,137	225,890	160,928	59,216
330	Handkerchiefs-----	dozen-----	2,630	2,535	2,362	2,324	1,285
331	Gloves-----	doz pr-----	6,790	8,416	10,793	12,651	6,198
332	Hosiery-----	do-----	11	28	22	22	16
333	Suit-type coats for men and boys-----	dozen-----	671	246	305	204	93
334	Other coats for men and boys-----	do-----	427	463	787	617	372
335	Coats for women, girls, and infants.	do-----	727	812	982	1,016	611
336	Dresses-----	do-----	540	490	544	410	419
337	Playsuits-----	do-----	811	1,034	983	1,071	746
338	Knit shirts for men and boys-----	do-----	3,474	3,412	4,853	5,106	2,456
339	Knit shirts and blouses for women, girls, and infants.	do-----	6,600	6,760	8,706	8,728	4,428
340	Shirts, not knit, for men and boys.	do-----	4,450	4,616	5,758	6,620	3,056
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	do-----	3,569	3,802	5,822	6,576	3,409
342	Skirts-----	do-----	512	434	605	662	494
345	Sweaters-----	do-----	422	247	340	455	303
347	Trousers for men and boys-----	do-----	3,180	3,659	4,595	4,596	2,643
348	Trousers for women, girls, and infants.	do-----	5,029	6,427	7,948	7,256	4,500
349	Brassieres-----	do-----	658	355	195	188	86
350	Dressing gowns-----	do-----	183	285	266	173	108
351	Nightwear-----	do-----	789	1,087	1,133	1,191	532
352	Underwear-----	do-----	591	889	1,365	1,776	951
359	Other apparel-----	pounds-----	18,678	21,583	24,217	17,315	8,213
360	Pillowcases-----	number-----	2,489	2,364	1,536	1,124	586
361	Sheets-----	do-----	688	213	198	289	213
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	do-----	802	548	693	383	233
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	do-----	23,180	32,788	38,575	40,500	26,014
369	Other manufactures-----	pounds-----	34,150	34,212	43,863	40,634	20,995

1/ Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise entered into bonded storage warehouses.

2/ Categories used by the United States in administering the MFA.

Table 5.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of wool: U.S. general imports, 1/ by MFA categories, 1976-79, Jan.-June 1980

(Units of quantity are in thousands)							
Category: 2/	Description	Unit of quantity	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
400	Wool tops and yarn-----	--pounds--	3,726	5,115	4,868	3,111	2,163
410	Woolens and worsteds-----	--Sq yds--	16,242	21,561	23,071	18,847	9,698
411	Tapestries and upholstery-----	-----do-----	822	1,025	1,892	1,305	665
425	Knit fabric-----	--pounds--	787	604	198	213	140
429	Fabrics, n.e.s-----	--Sq yds--	122	190	320	324	192
431	Gloves-----	--doz pr--	41	53	80	127	34
432	Hosiery-----	-----do-----	102	124	124	94	33
433	Suit-type coats for men and boys-----	--dozen--	35	48	69	71	21
434	Other coats for men and boys-----	-----do-----	40	64	59	52	17
435	Coats for women, girls, and infants.	-----do-----	68	111	191	162	63
436	Dresses-----	-----do-----	48	63	53	41	10
438	Knit shirts and blouses-----	-----do-----	181	645	677	598	167
440	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	-----do-----	146	291	261	257	103
442	Skirts-----	-----do-----	51	76	123	136	21
443	Suits for men and boys-----	-----do-----	131	125	138	128	52
444	Suits for women, girls, and infants.	-----do-----	48	45	34	37	6
445	Sweaters for men and boys-----	-----do-----	421	575	686	532	199
446	Sweaters for women, girls, and infants.	-----do-----	1,397	1,928	1,222	1,129	689
447	Trousers for men and boys-----	-----do-----	139	137	179	171	68
448	Trousers for women, girls, and infants.	-----do-----	56	65	98	61	12
459	Other apparel-----	--pounds--	6,790	7,335	8,572	5,786	1,554
464	Blankets-----	-----do-----	303	360	503	408	143
465	Floor coverings-----	--Sq ft--	50,469	52,916	54,189	49,262	29,995
469	Other manufactures-----	--pounds--	3,083	2,813	2,434	2,704	1,004

1/ Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise entered into bonded storage warehouses.

2/ Categories used by the United States in administering the MFA.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of manmade fibers: U.S. general imports, 1/ by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(Units of quantity are in thousands)							
Category: 2/	Description	Unit of quantity	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	lb-----	30,841	48,400	21,100	11,979	4,682
601	Continuous fiber yarn, cellulosic-----	do-----	26,319	24,435	24,233	10,619	4,017
602	Continuous noncellulosic yarn-----	do-----	35,393	49,800	39,212	16,444	6,080
603	Non-continuous cellulosic yarn-----	do-----	490	1,042	841	581	471
604	Non-continuous noncellulosic yarn-----	do-----	8,280	22,067	37,909	16,033	10,827
605	Other yarns-----	do-----	5,272	7,743	7,936	8,152	3,593
610	Cont. cellulosic woven fabrics-----	sq yd-----	25,075	25,565	27,143	15,596	6,474
611	Spun cellulosic woven fabrics-----	sq yd-----	1,282	1,168	1,696	3,844	2,178
612	Cont. noncellulosic woven fabrics.	sq yd-----	195,941	188,815	224,840	150,150	64,735
613	Spun non-cellulosic woven fabrics.	do-----	22,048	25,913	31,156	40,102	11,892
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	do-----	50,888	70,842	98,757	95,981	65,649
625	Knit fabrics-----	do-----	9,295	8,324	7,692	3,801	1,340
626	Pile or tufted fabrics-----	sq yd-----	5,679	4,065	4,096	2,851	1,207
627	Specialty fabrics-----	do-----	6,380	9,760	8,947	7,854	8,726
630	Handkerchiefs-----	doz-----	2,604	1,999	1,013	401	135
631	Gloves-----	doz pr-----	3,825	4,716	5,264	4,730	1,847
632	Hosiery-----	do-----	3,315	3,317	4,184	3,832	1,551
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	doz-----	273	181	271	163	69
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	do-----	1,601	2,289	2,487	1,868	897
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	do-----	1,725	2,088	2,390	2,218	1,085
636	Dresses-----	do-----	1,027	853	1,070	1,002	564
637	Playsuits-----	do-----	947	714	768	685	419
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	do-----	3,894	3,971	6,054	4,402	2,824
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	do-----	20,400	16,693	17,688	14,292	8,498
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	do-----	8,558	7,218	8,335	9,664	5,277
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls and infants.	do-----	2,248	3,021	3,637	4,083	1,954
642	Skirts-----	do-----	238	159	314	337	144
643	Suits, men and boys-----	do-----	172	149	187	150	52
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	do-----	270	224	258	145	57
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	do-----	1,726	1,713	2,470	1,863	779
646	Sweaters, women, girls and infants.	do-----	7,930	7,481	7,032	6,066	3,498
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	do-----	2,825	2,592	3,618	2,432	1,228
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants.	do-----	6,206	5,077	6,530	5,540	3,272
649	Brassieres-----	do-----	8,378	9,403	10,894	11,407	6,402
650	Dressing gowns-----	do-----	93	94	129	150	88
651	Nightwear-----	do-----	220	223	427	424	140
652	Underwear-----	do-----	1,932	2,701	2,531	2,732	1,654
659	Other apparel-----	lb-----	24,732	24,382	31,019	27,867	15,122
665	Floor coverings-----	sq ft-----	48,225	44,350	41,625	39,390	16,665
666	Other furnishings-----	lb-----	4,416	4,724	6,196	7,585	3,398
669	Other manufactures-----	do-----	12,426	11,970	13,585	17,202	8,607

1/ Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise entered into bonded storage warehouses.

2/ Categories used by the United States in administering the MFA.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 7.—Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, <sup>1/</sup> by areas and by principal sources, 1973-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In millions of equivalent square yards)								
Area and source	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
North America:								
Canada	26.8	17.6	13.2	16.6	10.2	12.6	7.4	5.4
Mexico	97.8	74.3	55.9	70.6	63.5	94.1	42.6	14.3
Costa Rica	2.1	2.5	2.7	10.5	6.1	4.3	3.1	.9
Haiti	4.7	6.1	3.4	5.9	9.3	8.7	8.3	3.8
Dominican Republic	1.8	3.4	6.1	8.6	14.6	13.0	19.6	12.5
All other	21.2	23.0	19.6	29.1	27.5	36.7	37.6	15.1
Total	154.4	126.9	100.9	141.3	131.2	169.4	118.6	52.0
South America:								
Colombia	42.4	28.1	27.6	46.5	22.6	48.1	28.6	12.4
Peru	2.6	2.6	1.3	2.5	18.0	55.9	87.4	31.8
Brazil	69.5	42.3	35.1	66.2	36.5	57.2	16.7	7.4
All other	3.4	7.8	2.2	7.4	5.5	30.0	8.5	2.4
Total	117.9	80.8	66.2	122.6	82.6	191.2	141.2	54.0
Europe:								
Sweden	.7	.5	.5	1.3	1.1	.7	.4	.2
Finland	3.4	4.8	2.6	3.8	3.6	3.6	2.8	1.6
United Kingdom	13.3	11.5	9.3	10.3	11.5	13.0	10.0	5.0
Netherlands	3.8	5.2	3.7	3.2	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.0
Belgium	38.6	17.0	10.7	12.1	8.0	7.6	6.8	4.7
France	9.8	12.0	9.8	11.5	8.5	10.4	8.3	5.4
West Germany	19.3	14.1	7.2	9.5	7.2	8.6	4.7	2.1
Austria	3.9	3.0	1.0	2.2	1.6	2.7	2.4	.7
Czechoslovakia	1.2	2.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.1
Switzerland	4.8	3.9	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.1
Poland	5.6	4.6	5.9	11.3	11.6	16.5	13.3	6.3
U.S.S.R.	11.8	2.6	.8	8.8	2.2	7.7	.6	-
Spain	4.5	3.2	3.3	5.5	2.2	2.9	2.3	.7
Portugal	20.2	13.7	10.0	11.4	14.4	20.2	16.2	6.2
Italy	44.3	28.6	18.5	25.0	31.7	45.6	23.6	9.8
Yugoslavia	6.4	4.3	2.9	7.9	4.6	2.2	2.3	.4
Romania	10.1	7.6	4.4	13.2	11.3	17.9	10.0	4.1
All other	.7	4.2	.6	1.6	1.4	3.6	7.0	2.8
Total	202.4	143.1	95.1	143.4	127.9	170.7	116.9	53.2
Asia and Oceania:								
Turkey	-	-	-	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.3	2.7
Israel	6.0	4.8	3.2	3.8	3.5	4.3	2.6	.2
India	162.6	166.0	91.0	213.8	154.3	136.0	121.5	79.8
Pakistan	69.9	79.3	66.8	141.1	67.2	144.4	177.8	71.0
Sri Lanka	.1	.1	.4	1.3	3.6	7.5	19.6	17.0
Thailand	12.0	16.5	10.3	22.8	27.5	42.8	31.3	13.1
Malaysia	16.1	13.0	11.5	19.0	16.6	25.6	21.3	8.2
Singapore	28.2	22.0	12.8	26.9	27.2	57.1	57.1	31.7
Indonesia	.4	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.8	6.9	5.3	2.9
Philippines	12.8	17.3	17.6	26.9	35.2	48.7	42.6	22.5
Macau	5.1	2.9	4.1	5.8	13.2	16.2	19.0	13.3
China:								
Peoples Republic of China	33.4	83.9	140.3	148.4	81.9	186.1	190.3	118.6
Taiwan	78.4	86.3	92.7	119.3	112.6	144.5	104.7	80.0
Republic of Korea	39.1	44.1	48.4	87.4	73.2	77.7	58.4	50.3
Hong Kong	456.5	458.4	450.9	605.1	578.7	667.8	556.8	286.7
Japan	156.9	87.7	57.4	73.3	84.5	93.0	57.0	27.0
All other	5.0	2.9	6.9	2.5	.8	2.0	1.3	.2
Total	1,082.5	1,086.4	1,016.1	1,503.1	1,286.7	1,665.7	1,471.9	825.2
Africa:								
Egypt	32.6	20.8	1.3	11.2	8.9	14.6	40.1	43.4
All other	3.0	4.5	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	.9
Total	35.6	25.3	2.4	13.3	10.4	16.4	42.0	44.3
Grand total	1,592.8	1,462.5	1,280.7	1,923.7	1,638.7	2,213.2	1,890.6	1,028.7

<sup>1/</sup> Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise entered into bonded storage warehouses.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 8.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of wool: U.S. general imports, 1/  
by areas and by principal sources, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In millions of equivalent square yards)					
Area and source	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
North America:					
Canada-----	3.6	4.4	4.7	5.4	2.1
All other-----	1.0	1.2	1.2	.8	.2
Total-----	4.6	5.6	5.9	6.2	2.3
South America:					
Colombia-----	1.4	1.2	.9	.8	.3
Uruguay-----	2.6	4.6	7.1	5.3	1.7
Argentina-----	.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	.2
All other-----	1.4	1.8	3.1	2.1	.8
Total-----	6.2	10.2	13.6	10.8	3.0
Europe:					
United Kingdom-----	12.6	15.4	15.2	12.0	5.8
Ireland-----	2.4	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.4
Belgium-----	2.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	1.1
France-----	4.6	5.3	5.8	4.9	2.2
West Germany-----	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.1	.8
Poland-----	1.0	2.3	3.0	3.3	1.6
Italy-----	6.9	8.3	10.9	7.8	2.5
Yugoslavia-----	.3	1.2	1.4	.8	.1
Romania-----	1.1	1.1	.9	.5	.1
All other-----	4.2	4.3	5.7	5.1	1.5
Total-----	37.1	46.4	48.5	40.1	17.1
Asia and Oceania:					
Israel-----	.5	.5	.6	.2	<u>2/</u>
India-----	.9	1.6	1.0	.6	.5
Macau-----	.5	2.2	1.1	.9	.9
Republic of Korea-----	15.5	17.8	17.0	14.3	6.0
Hong Kong-----	28.6	42.3	35.8	33.3	12.2
Japan-----	7.1	6.6	10.5	6.3	3.8
China:					
Peoples Republic of China-----	.7	.5	1.2	1.0	1.7
Taiwan-----	4.5	5.8	4.4	4.9	2.9
All other-----	2.0	2.8	3.3	2.5	1.6
Total-----	60.3	80.1	74.9	64.0	29.6
Africa:					
Republic of South Africa-----	.2	.4	.6	.4	.2
All other-----	.2	.4	.5	.1	.1
Total-----	.4	.8	1.1	.5	.3
Grand total-----	108.6	143.1	143.9	121.6	52.3

1/ Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise entered into bonded storage warehouses.

2/ Less than 50,000 square yards.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9.—Textiles, wholly or in chief value of manmade fibers: U.S. general imports, <sup>1/</sup> by areas and by principal sources, 1973-79

(In millions of equivalent square yards)								
Area and source	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
<b>North America:</b>								
Canada	95.3	95.4	33.7	33.6	61.3	87.8	55.5	53.3
Mexico	80.3	95.3	90.2	88.9	90.9	106.4	96.3	54.4
Belize	3.1	5.7	5.1	7.7	7.9	4.2	3.0	3.7
El Salvador	6.4	11.7	11.7	11.1	10.9	12.4	11.4	1.6
Costa Rica	8.6	13.5	11.3	13.4	10.4	12.3	16.2	8.0
Haiti	25.7	36.2	33.8	37.8	34.4	44.9	47.4	27.8
Dominican Republic	1.5	2.4	5.5	8.3	12.9	25.6	34.7	17.0
Barbados	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.9	5.3	6.1	4.9	2.9
All other	7.1	7.7	9.3	10.0	8.5	9.1	12.4	7.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>270.8</b>	<b>203.9</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>242.5</b>	<b>308.8</b>	<b>281.8</b>	<b>175.7</b>
<b>South America:</b>								
Colombia	21.4	26.3	17.1	7.2	6.5	7.9	7.9	2.5
Brazil	31.9	21.4	13.6	8.0	7.5	9.9	14.0	1.7
All other	14.3	3.4	2.4	6.3	7.0	3.8	3.6	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Europe:</b>								
United Kingdom	214.1	72.8	42.8	96.2	103.5	110.9	67.2	21.3
Ireland	49.0	47.2	57.0	46.0	9.8	20.7	4.0	1.3
Netherlands	94.9	103.0	37.0	77.9	68.8	58.8	7.1	7.2
Belgium	28.2	10.1	11.5	9.7	10.7	4.7	4.8	2.4
France	130.7	43.7	43.5	73.6	99.0	106.1	62.8	24.6
West Germany	408.6	309.5	143.4	147.7	186.6	123.0	89.5	46.9
Switzerland	67.8	32.5	8.4	14.0	32.8	17.1	12.2	5.7
Poland	2.6	9.7	1.7	6.0	16.2	16.3	11.6	2.8
Spain	39.6	25.4	14.8	16.8	11.1	21.8	17.6	3.9
Italy	109.6	61.3	73.5	118.6	151.1	181.8	111.5	61.6
Romania	.9	1.2	1.8	14.8	16.5	22.1	19.3	6.1
All other	57.3	22.0	14.2	15.4	11.1	14.8	18.8	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,203.3</b>	<b>738.4</b>	<b>449.6</b>	<b>636.7</b>	<b>717.2</b>	<b>698.1</b>	<b>426.4</b>	<b>190.9</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>								
Israel	58.6	32.1	25.3	18.4	20.1	17.5	12.9	5.2
India	1.6	3.0	1.7	9.3	9.7	12.2	11.1	5.0
Thailand	45.2	34.4	37.8	34.7	18.0	36.9	33.0	14.6
Singapore	117.6	78.6	58.6	54.6	33.6	61.8	56.4	26.9
Philippines	84.4	87.9	91.8	103.0	106.5	125.5	118.9	55.0
Macau	24.0	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.8	19.8	24.8	8.8
<b>China:</b>								
Peoples Republic of China	.5	.6	1.0	3.4	5.8	13.7	39.9	22.1
Taiwan	397.3	403.6	426.5	473.7	520.2	578.1	502.5	322.5
Republic of Korea	317.0	305.7	380.3	487.9	433.4	466.3	430.1	253.0
Hong Kong	203.7	146.3	169.5	217.9	194.3	255.7	221.8	99.3
Japan	650.4	690.3	576.8	666.6	851.6	749.0	429.1	193.6
All other	9.0	7.0	2.5	1.6	6.1	8.4	18.8	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,909.3</b>	<b>1,798.5</b>	<b>1,781.2</b>	<b>2,080.3</b>	<b>2,209.1</b>	<b>2,344.9</b>	<b>1,899.3</b>	<b>1,016.7</b>
<b>Africa:</b>								
Republic of South Africa	18.7	1.4	<sup>2/</sup>	.1	5.1	8.7	2.3	2.0
All other	3.2	1.3	.6	1.0	.4	.5	.5	.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>3,433.0</b>	<b>2,861.6</b>	<b>2,468.5</b>	<b>2,954.3</b>	<b>3,195.3</b>	<b>3,382.6</b>	<b>2,635.8</b>	<b>1,391.2</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise entered into bonded storage warehouses.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 50,000 square yards.

Table 9A.--Textiles of cotton, wool and manmade fibers: U.S. imports, by leading countries of origin and by chief fiber, 1976-79, and January-June 1980

(In million of equivalent square yards)						
Countries of origin, chief fibers	1976	1977	1978	1979	January-June 1980	
Hong Kong:						
Cotton-----	605.1	578.7	667.8	556.8		286.7
Wool-----	28.6	42.3	35.8	33.3		12.2
Manmade fibers-----	217.9	194.3	255.7	221.8		99.3
Total-----	851.6	815.3	959.3	811.9		398.2
Taiwan:						
Cotton-----	119.3	112.6	144.5	104.7		80.0
Wool-----	4.5	5.8	4.4	4.9		2.9
Manmade fibers-----	478.7	520.2	578.1	502.5		322.5
Total-----	602.5	638.6	727.0	612.1		405.4
Korea:						
Cotton-----	87.4	73.2	77.7	58.4		50.3
Wool-----	15.5	17.8	17.0	14.3		6.0
Manmade fibers-----	487.9	433.4	466.3	430.1		253.0
Total-----	590.8	524.4	561.0	502.8		309.3
Japan:						
Cotton-----	73.3	84.5	93.0	57.0		27.0
Wool-----	7.1	6.6	10.5	6.3		3.8
Manmade fibers-----	666.6	851.6	749.0	429.1		193.6
Total-----	747.0	942.7	852.5	492.4		244.4
China:						
Cotton-----	148.4	81.9	186.1	190.3		118.6
Wool-----	.7	.5	1.2	1.0		1.7
Manmade fibers-----	3.4	5.8	13.7	39.9		22.1
Total-----	152.5	88.2	201.0	231.2		142.4
Pakistan:						
Cotton-----	141.1	67.2	144.4	177.8		71.0
Wool-----	.2	.2	.2	.2		.2
Manmade fibers-----	1/	1/	1/	.3		.2
Total-----	141.3	67.4	144.6	178.3		71.4
Philippines:						
Cotton-----	26.9	35.2	48.7	42.6		22.5
Wool-----	.3	.3	.6	.4		.1
Manmade fibers-----	103.0	106.5	125.5	118.9		55.0
Total-----	130.2	142.0	174.8	161.9		77.6

Table 9A.--Textiles of cotton, wool and manmade fibers: U.S. imports, by leading countries of origin and by chief fiber, 1976-79, and January-June 1980--Continued

(In million of equivalent square yards)						
Countries of origin, chief fibers	1976	1977	1978	1979	January-June	
					1980	
Italy:						
Cotton-----	25.0	31.7	45.6	23.6	9.8	
Wool-----	6.9	8.2	10.9	7.8	2.5	
Manmade fibers-----	118.6	151.1	181.8	111.5	61.6	
Total-----	150.5	191.0	238.3	142.9	73.9	
Mexico:						
Cotton-----	70.6	63.5	94.1	42.6	14.3	
Wool-----	.9	.9	.4	.3	.1	
Manmade fibers-----	88.9	90.9	106.4	96.3	54.4	
Total-----	160.4	155.3	200.9	139.2	68.8	
India:						
Cotton-----	213.8	154.3	136.0	121.5	79.8	
Wool-----	.9	1.6	1.0	.6	.5	
Manmade fibers-----	9.3	9.7	12.2	11.1	5.0	
Total-----	224.0	165.6	149.2	133.2	85.3	
Singapore:						
Cotton-----	26.9	27.2	57.1	57.1	31.7	
Wool-----	.2	.4	.4	.2	.3	
Manmade fibers-----	54.6	33.6	61.8	56.4	26.9	
Total-----	81.7	61.2	119.3	113.7	58.9	
All others:						
Cotton-----	385.9	328.7	518.2	458.2	237.0	
Wool-----	42.8	58.5	61.5	52.3	22.0	
Manmade fibers-----	725.4	798.2	832.1	617.9	297.6	
Total-----	1,154.1	1,185.4	1,411.8	1,128.4	556.6	
Total:						
Cotton-----	1,923.1	1,638.7	2,213.2	1,890.6	1,028.7	
Wool-----	108.6	143.1	143.9	121.6	52.3	
Manmade fibers-----	2,954.3	3,195.3	3,382.6	2,635.8	1,391.2	
Grand total-----	4,986.6	4,977.1	5,739.7	4,648.0	2,472.2	

1/ Less than 50,000.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 10.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Brazil, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	Carded yarn-----	48,701,249	13,044,450	7,835,769	125,998	0
301	Combed yarn-----	103,661	0	0	0	0
310	Gingham-----	0	2,229	0	0	0
313	Sheeting-----	3,098,239	8,274,630	22,213,350	1,560,487	118,360
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	213,491	320,951	779,269	515,893	24,601
315	Printcloth-----	52,778	470,975	618,584	224,143	416,667
316	Shirting-----	226,915	0	0	0	0
317	Twill and sateen-----	2,061,649	2,132,013	5,705,779	1,876,974	696,146
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	102,226	214,970	276,315	538,479	470,249
319	Duck-----	216,462	999,569	1,180,209	807,715	519,534
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	2,636,060	1,098,814	5,397,402	720,269	281,555
330	Handkerchiefs-----	0	0	95	0	0
331	Gloves-----	0	0	2,450	0	0
332	Hosiery-----	626	0	0	0	0
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	15,240	3,584	6,263	0	0
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	14,414	74,134	70,293	74,010	537
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	14,579	125,594	125,264	28,786	289
336	Dresses-----	18,211	9,558	3,760	9,740	7,928
337	Playsuits-----	276,900	980,125	1,137,175	1,494,225	819,400
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	101,636	159,365	205,049	234,864	26,755
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants-----	1,225,362	601,819	1,595,325	1,226,167	790,200
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	43,872	63,408	47,448	23,088	2,040
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants-----	33,452	29,697	10,310	4,495	305
342	Skirts-----	21,253	13,225	4,752	13,261	7,619
345	Sweaters-----	258	64,363	239,752	286,599	0
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	1,462,413	1,436,051	1,576,492	527,325	120,649
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	39,676	132,041	714,279	807,657	643,542
349	Brassieres-----	11,563	4,714	5,842	0	0
350	Dressing gowns-----	962,676	1,643,322	1,442,433	588,285	244,138
351	Nightwear-----	0	0	0	87,776	468
352	Underwear-----	34,221	54,494	28,721	484	0
359	Other apparel-----	247,425	153,597	690,681	40,700	11,647
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	0	0	428	0	0
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	792,212	1,450,240	1,928,950	1,470,521	638,013
369	Other manufactures-----	3,510,691	2,968,248	3,619,498	3,438,149	1,577,240
	Total-----	66,239,410	36,526,180	57,461,937	16,726,090	7,417,932

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 11.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Colombia, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	Carded yarn-----	7,812,553	2,566,032	9,762,493	1,902,182	0
301	Combed yarn-----	1,509,315	515,412	7,664,258	828,000	0
310	Gingham-----	1,293,315	1,315,484	1,365,044	1,899,119	1,107,024
311	Velveteen-----	0	0	50,673	47,820	0
312	Corduroy-----	1,406,307	423,704	536,602	1,759,738	0
313	Sheeting-----	6,137,163	4,425,308	7,273,563	4,097,852	2,268,440
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	1,257,678	646,889	917,748	1,759,013	621,474
315	Printcloth-----	1,528,068	152,777	2,102,328	505,210	0
316	Shirting-----	471,979	0	0	0	0
317	Twill and sateen-----	10,930,148	8,044,316	10,278,171	8,218,818	3,568,210
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	984,101	169,547	81,548	238,839	129,658
319	Duck-----	803,691	81,096	16,563	0	0
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	9,259,373	8,627,639	13,269,339	6,065,180	4,026,008
332	Hosiery-----	2,157	984	193	0	308
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	31,313	19,946	64,617	34,245	2,932
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	25,565	4,461	15,777	37,583	0
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	584,146	332,259	175,691	66,534	34,857
336	Dresses-----	283,851	188,721	116,693	139,207	75,018
337	Playsuits-----	26,600	8,300	5,300	26,750	8,975
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	43,776	79	590	0	0
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	25,150	34,012	31,789	14,775	16,862
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	6,672	22,056	5,496	8,328	24,648
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	83,651	85,914	150,771	207,408	119,510
342	Skirts-----	66,305	45,069	11,962	3,720	10,680
345	Sweaters-----	23,736	294	0	1,840	0
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	198,345	97,492	51,246	76,486	39,747
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	442,864	283,946	46,067	97,259	14,133
349	Brassieres-----	0	240	0	0	0
350	Dressing gowns-----	40,596	224,094	434,571	241,638	54,672
351	Nightwear-----	4,992	4,420	780	2,600	0
352	Underwear-----	18,271	5,665	352	8,250	15,642
359	Other apparel-----	90,571	142,301	92,897	65,307	20,989
360	Pillowcases-----	270	440	307	495	0
361	Sheets-----	10,354	3,274	5,413	0	0
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	1,415	0	1,056	0	0
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	598	0	20,262	10,200	91,332
369	Other manufactures-----	1,076,608	552,823	430,094	266,644	98,780
	Total-----	46,481,497	29,024,994	54,980,254	28,631,040	12,377,888

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 11A.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Costa Rica, by  
MFA categories, 1976-79, January-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)

Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
310	Gingham-----	802	-	-	-	-
313	Sheeting-----	9,007	-	-	-	-
317	Twill and sateen-----	12,271	1,999	-	-	-
319	Duck-----	22,427	-	-	-	-
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s.-----	17,548	-	-	-	-
333	Suit-type, coats, men and boys-----	6,193,712	374,634	233,309	-	-
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	7,682	4,956	29,571	-	-
335	Coats for women, girls and infants--	292,694	460,246	153,223	57,035	6,897
336	Dresses-----	555,060	365,934	625,367	516,646	84,757
337	Playsuits-----	226,875	803,650	20,175	97,100	-
338	Knit shirts for men and boys-----	1,829	11,678	157,111	61,430	-
339	Knit shirts and blouses for W,G,I---	273,377	631,706	1,055,707	668,895	214,307
340	Shirts, not knit, W,G,I-----	58,728	112,680	7,920	-	-
341	Blouses not knit, W,G,I-----	239,585	234,509	65,092	229,825	70,007
342	Shirts-----	87,166	45,443	28,356	92,916	13,653
345	Sweaters-----	45,374	149,150	-	-	-
347	Trousers for men and boys-----	16,767	198,861	309,329	56,462	12,051
348	Trousers for W,G,I-----	1,752,427	1,710,063	1,452,676	1,059,349	427,360
349	Brassiers-----	9,019	-	-	-	-
350	Dressing gowns-----	-	129,642	-	-	-
351	Nightwear-----	-	176,436	-	24,596	-
352	Underwear-----	-	-	660	-	-
359	Other apparel-----	672,792	678,956	209,640	230,758	89,336
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	1,635	-	-	-	-
369	Other manufacturers-----	2,351	-	497	-	-
	Total-----	10,499,128	6,090,543	4,348,633	3,095,012	918,368

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 12.—Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Egypt, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	: Carded yarn-----	5,842	0	520,637	7,890,293	28,724,773
301	: Combed yarn-----	0	0	115,000	71,304	1,388,786
313	: Sheeting-----	6,819,939	6,096,115	9,130,368	20,690,880	7,837,702
314	: Poplin and broadcloth-----	646,878	178,047	363,264	402,226	73,531
315	: Printcloth-----	0	0	0	55,556	0
316	: Shirting-----	0	22,684	3,333	537	0
317	: Twill and sateen-----	1,960,818	787,496	2,779,324	6,690,067	3,000,087
318	: Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	102	3,580	0	0	0
319	: Duck-----	1,217,679	1,072,960	1,027,457	1,778,463	1,352,668
320	: Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	411,933	416,762	269,453	639,825	63,407
331	: Gloves-----	0	48,475	340,550	254,100	0
333	: Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	2,100	652	0	0	0
334	: Other coats, men and boys-----	2,767	0	0	0	0
335	: Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	2,189	2,272	0	0	289
336	: Dresses-----	11,507	20,703	2,854	4,122	0
338	: Knit shirts, men and boys-----	0	7,171	713	1,080	0
339	: Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, : and infants.	0	3,723	0	8,396	0
340	: Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	1,824	13,368	0	1,428,240	876,096
341	: Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and : infants.	23,316	32,901	3,698	1,320	0
342	: Skirts-----	1,744	7,174	0	0	0
347	: Trousers, men and boys-----	2,706	8,722	0	26,700	0
348	: Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	1,424	38,395	0	8,900	0
350	: Dressing gowns-----	32,181	16,014	918	0	0
351	: Nightwear-----	7,852	364	0	119,600	0
352	: Underwear-----	0	13,178	660	0	352
359	: Other apparel-----	8,460	16,219	3,464	262	0
360	: Pillowcases-----	44	0	0	0	0
362	: Bedspreads and quilts-----	0	0	0	14	0
363	: Terry and other pile towels-----	0	0	0	19,887	15,000
369	: Other manufactures-----	2,332	78,517	10,700	44,836	36,238
	: Total-----	11,163,637	8,885,492	14,572,393	40,136,608	43,368,929

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 13.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Haiti, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	Carded yarn-----	0	4,789	101,145	0	0
313	Sheeting-----	0	166	0	0	0
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	796	0	0	0	0
316	Shirting-----	0	65	0	0	0
317	Twill and sateen-----	63,850	0	0	0	67
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	0	0	80	65	103
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	18,738	15,419	4,318	3,799	1,016
331	Gloves-----	602,350	1,201,585	985,317	798,140	668,784
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	254,904	457,026	450,583	303,513	50,469
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	60,174	82,559	207,655	269,855	221,410
336	Dresses-----	583,601	566,884	425,185	114,564	155,696
337	Playsuits-----	1,028,125	1,187,700	1,110,050	1,255,725	749,075
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	0	27,900	108,323	133,264	189,698
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	192,578	7,193	50,803	90,807	51,344
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	343,896	623,544	961,032	1,623,480	581,208
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	225,389	86,088	561,137	622,761	107,330
342	Skirts-----	44,108	46,334	23,870	57,672	6,034
345	Sweaters-----	19,173	52,220	83,573	19,982	0
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	274,708	632,397	550,679	238,236	86,206
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	878,271	1,277,507	541,207	573,695	141,723
349	Brassieres-----	10,022	2,280	1,411	80,582	44,933
350	Dressing gowns-----	579,870	1,506,387	779,127	368,526	92,922
351	Nightwear-----	9,360	5,928	33,124	37,908	0
352	Underwear-----	4,081	52,701	0	0	0
359	Other apparel-----	563,987	1,225,848	1,084,763	1,049,182	471,550
360	Pillowcases-----	906	63	287	702	0
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	7,528	25,262	29,388	14,351	14,558
369	Other manufactures-----	151,580	176,395	650,987	622,059	144,725
	Total-----	5,931,570	9,264,240	8,744,044	8,278,868	3,778,851

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 14.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Hong Kong, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	Carded yarn-----	0	2,383	41,400	0	0
301	Combed yarn-----	0	0	18,400	0	0
310	Gingham-----	0	68,755	4,113	10,543	14,504
311	Velveteen-----	12,535	0	0	0	844
312	Corduroy-----	1,400	19,208	60,277	27,712	28,750
313	Sheeting-----	94,754,878	54,018,265	77,615,178	44,484,338	13,306,633
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	1,466,983	2,216,427	1,877,797	3,133,511	1,828,377
315	Printcloth-----	1,068,495	1,651,881	5,980,563	1,077,121	250,687
316	Shirting-----	394,647	137,578	44,750	50,000	0
317	Twill and sateen-----	47,588,943	35,571,506	21,109,288	18,750,207	22,007,842
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	156,247	745,389	952,109	684,997	485,536
319	Duck-----	40,585,512	34,462,422	37,406,597	29,487,214	16,775,963
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	20,954,192	19,568,314	25,811,739	24,845,077	6,916,817
330	Handkerchiefs-----	52,394	58,730	50,036	155,213	131,242
331	Gloves-----	9,614,792	12,678,973	11,193,220	10,941,356	5,908,372
332	Hosiery-----	4,600	5,244	552	0	0
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	11,270,871	1,395,908	1,948,682	1,182,871	363,557
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	7,294,241	6,611,347	4,737,894	3,004,864	2,180,228
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	12,959,902	14,316,772	13,837,689	9,679,567	6,052,968
336	Dresses-----	5,767,507	6,914,547	5,520,937	4,001,667	6,309,792
337	Playsuits-----	9,932,825	12,514,550	11,237,725	12,263,575	9,784,625
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	7,565,552	8,021,053	8,704,865	10,227,082	3,241,828
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls and infants.	20,840,947	16,249,753	20,168,942	22,463,712	11,034,505
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	50,557,440	55,761,240	61,841,184	53,473,848	27,714,672
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	13,187,826	14,256,808	33,341,867	32,154,390	12,130,746
342	Skirts-----	5,668,622	4,585,048	4,091,919	5,768,358	3,340,846
345	Sweaters-----	9,479,496	3,387,109	4,798,573	8,648,590	7,757,586
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	35,672,249	35,109,717	35,009,859	35,786,171	23,398,900
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	59,969,499	68,377,597	69,674,556	61,162,759	40,288,948
349	Brassieres-----	91,968	25,756	79,924	92,491	8,611
350	Dressing gowns-----	4,357,389	5,746,068	3,967,647	2,402,406	3,130,533
351	Nightwear-----	28,346,968	39,964,548	43,583,748	41,253,992	11,207,976
352	Underwear-----	2,967,063	6,211,689	10,686,786	15,302,331	7,801,596
359	Other apparel-----	44,391,215	55,607,326	65,518,990	36,679,828	14,717,313
360	Pillowcases-----	441,188	67,111	194,778	22,132	119,627
361	Sheets-----	6,510	74,400	16,975	44,993	2,480
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	22,522	9,936	1,656	2,464	3,616
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	2,879,841	3,283,744	3,717,074	2,379,792	1,171,204
369	Other manufactures-----	55,173,007	58,964,930	82,969,061	65,151,033	27,235,105
	Total-----	605,500,266	578,662,032	667,817,350	556,796,205	286,652,829

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 15.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from India, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	Carded yarn-----	0	9,067	0	0	0
301	Combed yarn-----	67,579	0	0	0	0
310	Gingham-----	26,024	0	49,979	0	0
312	Corduroy-----	21,033	22,593	10,536	16,972	401
313	Sheeting-----	45,760,599	23,614,856	11,355,370	9,192,388	5,317,128
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	554,874	232,785	95,798	0	0
315	Printcloth-----	11,853,148	1,251,835	613,485	1,894,200	0
316	Shirting-----	150,961	0	22,204	0	1,098
317	Twill and sateen-----	19,433,073	13,977,146	8,195,768	4,861,194	5,476,770
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	2,811,048	84,581	185,495	178,109	507,081
319	Duck-----	14,546,701	11,722,274	5,627,273	6,152,737	3,915,001
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	42,753,760	30,929,329	16,017,249	17,083,824	7,154,138
330	Handkerchiefs-----	268,810	35,935	19,143	5,681	663
331	Gloves-----	142,345	241,308	290,308	683,025	131,933
332	Hosiery-----	0	0	0	1,546	0
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	104,582	110,808	289,744	396,246	84,274
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	328,336	389,087	767,231	409,407	100,400
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	1,113,615	838,886	1,736,129	1,650,019	2,606,609
336	Dresses-----	5,004,110	3,129,380	5,943,723	3,095,802	5,434,188
337	Playsuits-----	75,950	24,225	14,175	19,150	38,175
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	503,014	299,924	463,089	136,722	55,649
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	898,020	601,135	892,287	370,808	200,750
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	13,806,720	7,959,696	17,302,752	16,731,072	5,096,736
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	28,112,745	31,279,156	36,141,468	32,339,323	20,067,931
342	Skirts-----	1,314,049	1,409,030	3,381,467	1,772,594	2,242,942
345	Sweaters-----	29,072	2,613	14,021	71,650	56,451
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	113,262	226,131	349,966	350,980	146,388
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	900,858	1,366,756	1,765,795	981,189	972,449
349	Brassieres-----	240	0	240	0	0
350	Dressing gowns-----	54,519	7,956	52,989	7,752	99,705
351	Nightwear-----	108,004	93,392	503,048	100,308	1,014,416
352	Underwear-----	141,218	3,740	22,968	1,793	7,293
359	Other apparel-----	2,073,626	1,394,013	4,369,306	2,132,335	923,919
360	Pillowcases-----	1,053,069	1,367,145	561,675	450,581	108,204
361	Sheets-----	1,306,309	414,358	620	90,669	5,258
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	3,136,927	1,111,093	1,714,283	710,459	976,654
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	2,156,242	5,249,679	4,792,886	5,637,738	2,477,814
369	Other manufactures-----	14,346,387	14,855,793	12,469,768	13,999,705	14,561,753
	Total-----	215,070,829	154,252,705	136,032,238	121,525,978	79,782,171

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 16.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Japan, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	Carded yarn-----	848,538	1,453,959	1,116,342	74,939	31,170
301	Combed yarn-----	230	24,003	20,456	2,534	6,357
310	Gingham-----	1,680,034	3,522,069	2,901,405	3,890,051	1,577,105
311	Velveteen-----	2,126,306	2,430,268	1,992,023	796,193	1,547,011
312	Corduroy-----	63,253	112,691	119,338	53,874	90,183
313	Sheeting-----	3,017,489	1,427,605	1,459,922	796,879	311,506
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	5,238,641	4,836,702	5,344,162	5,295,476	1,296,990
315	Printcloth-----	2,739,850	2,032,281	3,736,819	1,404,126	554,701
316	Shirting-----	2,205,105	1,943,237	1,129,303	494,214	111,601
317	Twill and sateen-----	6,139,545	3,863,195	3,425,609	1,139,826	1,037,516
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	1,369,380	2,552,178	3,264,400	2,748,573	1,235,513
319	Duck-----	225,833	503	0	70,628	1,500
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	11,230,069	10,952,308	8,161,057	4,128,114	2,888,368
330	Handkerchiefs-----	594,951	775,065	346,705	382,324	77,411
331	Gloves-----	3,197,992	4,841,585	4,351,471	4,144,694	1,149,124
332	Hosiery-----	0	897	7,144	1,940	3,510
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	693,338	983,808	1,094,905	288,515	61,830
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	1,237,346	1,580,552	1,873,657	447,114	165,408
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	1,997,806	2,074,125	4,770,976	5,915,772	2,623,584
336	Dresses-----	127,067	258,439	222,695	126,932	235,878
337	Playsuits-----	976,525	2,626,550	2,493,800	1,647,625	103,800
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	101,074	463,478	834,213	815,163	869,853
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants-----	5,209,223	20,960,474	13,651,451	6,688,102	2,985,984
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	235,152	145,176	179,160	80,424	38,784
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants-----	154,586	283,477	81,926	173,551	138,432
342	Skirts-----	378,927	399,913	713,816	851,891	516,324
345	Sweaters-----	68,632	388,535	794,807	94,355	96,305
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	470,561	206,321	302,850	185,760	58,740
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	7,218,292	11,927,993	19,023,963	10,299,616	5,363,354
349	Brassieres-----	8,314	130	0	2,400	0
350	Dressing gowns-----	180,540	447,729	79,305	74,868	71,706
351	Nightwear-----	513,760	120,380	97,240	91,260	1,716
352	Underwear-----	45,045	102,399	59,367	40,161	7,183
359	Other apparel-----	3,355,664	4,533,873	3,917,679	1,213,727	714,499
360	Pillowcases-----	825	429,249	42,996	797	0
361	Sheets-----	347	8,730	1,073	0	0
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	132,943	138,863	61,617	10,329	7,825
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	164,810	71,775	161,497	137,379	68,124
369	Other manufactures-----	8,937,204	5,882,911	5,494,694	2,344,163	972,321
	Total-----	72,885,197	84,803,426	93,329,843	56,954,289	27,021,216

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 17.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Korea, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
310	Gingham-----	0	350,965	0	0	179,400
311	Velveteen-----	91,095	0	8,763	0	159,306
312	Corduroy-----	0	0	3,500	0	289
313	Sheeting-----	4,436,380	6,997,495	6,016,271	4,769,525	13,378,214
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	3,857,057	4,109,188	6,842,479	3,509,190	637,334
315	Printcloth-----	6,391,467	5,160,043	5,607,445	7,031,956	5,963,647
317	Twill and sateen-----	4,107,457	3,798,051	4,718,160	2,812,775	4,959,591
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	3,496	0	0	12,499	0
319	Duck-----	20,755,007	8,228,826	2,009,771	979,166	2,475,549
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	8,749,232	9,012,526	14,925,510	7,808,699	2,127,782
330	Handkerchiefs-----	1,336,339	1,461,867	1,586,501	988,052	309,818
331	Gloves-----	1,267,922	1,103,040	1,274,809	748,755	790,766
332	Hosiery-----	0	4,048	0	0	0
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	401,747	424,662	676,253	355,701	350,996
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	1,298,720	775,531	749,223	452,113	671,043
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	2,044,681	2,019,735	2,128,518	1,951,261	792,629
336	Dresses-----	337,848	514,791	509,581	689,874	273,432
337	Playsuits-----	1,997,625	800,800	1,455,775	368,825	75,000
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	324,050	621,872	982,317	1,268,971	984,377
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	1,963,750	2,181,427	1,641,528	1,557,281	1,548,064
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	3,329,232	3,496,752	3,525,672	3,187,704	2,157,768
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	994,861	803,940	1,156,551	840,045	799,981
342	Skirts-----	36,151	83,180	49,751	110,948	31,506
345	Sweaters-----	212,593	255,576	275,411	573,234	718,336
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	1,805,365	1,586,176	2,009,886	1,150,413	910,204
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	1,398,744	1,583,825	1,490,751	797,207	1,312,232
349	Brassieres-----	7,200	21,312	20,794	13,651	0
350	Dressing gowns-----	51,663	835,635	892,296	898,620	66,861
351	Nightwear-----	394,420	193,232	0	636,480	1,487,772
352	Underwear-----	235,796	385,000	403,689	128,590	0
359	Other apparel-----	8,595,233	6,208,694	5,546,546	7,221,380	4,685,914
361	Sheets-----	80,352	0	0	0	0
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	729,330	763,320	1,039,603	174,135	17,519
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	1,330,761	1,051,706	1,672,812	505,688	383,060
369	Other manufactures-----	9,146,607	8,358,908	8,488,649	6,817,742	2,045,248
	Total-----	87,712,181	73,192,123	77,708,815	58,360,480	50,293,638

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 18.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Macau, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
330	Handkerchiefs-----	0	0	18,416	26,161	0
331	Gloves-----	67,340	160,475	528,227	681,549	262,196
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	86,627	243,915	311,827	76,744	50,789
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	494,031	1,234,706	2,972,486	3,129,632	1,738,854
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	303,060	164,582	869,078	1,276,254	204,765
336	Dresses-----	28,947	14,088	11,280	997	106,229
337	Playsuits-----	5,000	0	93,300	443,350	634,625
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	90,432	320,652	782,396	835,156	403,048
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	1,474,567	2,024,208	1,855,253	3,362,983	3,046,508
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	770,232	2,428,176	1,797,816	2,578,440	1,261,128
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	17,835	134,212	575,332	789,933	483,171
342	Skirts-----	34,140	23,229	242,846	126,968	283,803
345	Sweaters-----	269,633	130,641	179,695	170,568	322,553
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	888,559	2,258,286	1,928,738	1,756,629	1,844,473
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	977,540	3,542,218	3,055,174	2,808,929	2,137,743
349	Brassieres-----	0	0	0	1,728	0
350	Dressing gowns-----	14,943	0	102,204	117,504	220,218
351	Nightwear-----	2,756	522,652	601,848	568,464	179,192
352	Underwear-----	0	0	71,808	22,000	0
359	Other apparel-----	297,693	21,588	165,466	101,518	198,486
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	0	0	0	8,300	0
369	Other manufactures-----	0	12,259	20,741	66,838	7,176
	Total-----	5,823,335	13,235,887	16,183,931	18,950,645	13,384,957

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 19.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Malaysia, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
313	Sheeting-----	2,314,865	863,109	1,235,259	0	0
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	438,137	2,849	63,372	124,837	3,466
315	Printcloth-----	17,655	27,121	0	9,131	0
316	Shirting-----	435,162	0	0	169,686	0
317	Twill and sateen-----	1,917,698	1,074,538	3,212,875	1,870,431	591,424
319	Duck-----	33,333	105,556	1,600,835	12,056	22,002
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	5,525,701	5,794,744	6,366,381	3,705,679	629,682
330	Handkerchiefs-----	978	340	0	5,100	0
331	Gloves-----	0	302,750	1,646,750	1,386,175	713,860
332	Cotton hosiery-----					166
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	1,339	0	83,260	51,006	0
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	148,804	81,567	390,120	665,963	153,801
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	428,694	469,168	537,148	966,255	280,263
336	Dresses-----	5,164	6,569	8,063	12,684	5,617
337	Playsuits-----	0	8,725	0	75,000	27,000
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	82,541	541,807	829,361	567,554	544,018
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	55,830	448,156	1,273,082	1,096,791	785,022
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	4,831,896	3,790,440	3,517,344	6,302,160	2,947,056
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	8,208	9,875	174,247	261,436	100,297
342	Skirts-----	1,940	57,654	4,414	3,382	641
345	Sweaters-----	11,077	45,963	125,083	18,584	1,840
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	426,684	893,239	1,220,332	589,822	436,901
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	194,037	391,991	720,598	694,822	282,912
350	Dressing gowns-----	67,830	510	12,750	283,203	100,317
351	Nightwear-----	476,268	110,968	77,896	0	0
352	Underwear-----	0	0	3,949	1,100	352
359	Other apparel-----	184,295	150,931	414,147	246,187	15,966
360	Pillowcases-----	792	0	0	0	0
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	0	0	7,935	0	0
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	1,200	9,600	23,200	21,250	0
369	Other manufactures-----	1,402,908	1,386,137	2,070,962	2,144,700	527,615
	Total-----	19,013,036	16,574,307	25,619,363	21,284,994	8,170,218

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 20.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Mexico, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	Carded yarn-----	34,405,217	26,217,360	47,069,182	16,500,158	1,019,438
301	Combed yarn-----	3,026,355	2,019,335	9,946,309	1,111,571	147,389
310	Gingham-----	502	7,001	1,261	0	0
311	Velveteen-----	0	0	0	68	0
313	Sheeting-----	3,894,601	4,554,737	5,809,467	289,913	55,556
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	0	1,335	9,353	640	0
315	Printcloth-----	97	653,616	4,431,241	316,185	3,612
317	Twill and sateen-----	16,113,343	17,402,297	8,899,582	7,601,057	3,338,425
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	21,226	167,627	2,857	32,169	1,615
319	Duck-----	2,496,251	1,383,347	918,919	398,502	13,665
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	4,756,948	3,996,547	3,214,841	453,162	77,592
330	Handkerchiefs-----	20,411	31,436	8,044	11,780	5,729
331	Gloves-----	60,918	0	0	263	0
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	228,386	14,842	44,960	111,532	13,538
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	201,007	390,945	487,835	569,527	234,337
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	81,486	243,011	368,561	390,410	399,166
336	Dresses-----	142,560	149,851	481,313	589,943	557,960
337	Playsuits-----	11,850	121,450	2,850	67,575	245,975
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	10,008	162,252	625,802	759,975	305,719
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	105,183	1,023,063	1,522,712	784,030	309,859
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	475,872	435,816	834,600	811,344	483,984
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	211,702	206,786	552,945	549,378	527,004
342	Skirts-----	30,884	25,098	80,884	263,121	147,171
345	Sweaters-----	0	1,951	8,574	75,292	41,327
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	1,592,636	1,192,795	2,882,638	3,368,613	1,564,425
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	666,306	1,815,743	3,390,598	3,059,447	1,832,760
349	Brassieres-----	1,934	28,834	68,832	40,781	31,719
350	Dressing gowns-----	6,426	3,570	25,704	3,213	2,142
351	Nightwear-----	5,304	2,340	0	10,712	14,092
352	Underwear-----	108,383	122,727	148,775	1,132,428	867,273
359	Other apparel-----	475,918	367,953	876,893	2,043,937	944,591
360	Pillowcases-----	110	266	0	825	0
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	2,871	4,009	59,885	42,724	12,586
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	34,430	71,195	110,273	110,489	26,550
369	Other manufactures-----	1,375,369	708,209	1,200,831	1,066,906	1,041,638
	Total-----	70,564,494	63,527,344	94,086,521	42,567,670	14,266,837

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 21.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Pakistan, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

		(In equivalent square yards)				
Cate- gory	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	Carded yarn-----	1,523	0	10,143	0	25,029
313	Sheeting-----	66,633,986	30,987,453	45,516,573	59,575,651	34,483,960
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	195,313	0	119,111	208,865	0
315	Printcloth-----	23,764,251	1,969,396	32,031,027	30,360,087	2,742,905
317	Twill and sateen-----	4,836,937	1,788,457	1,383,681	2,454,301	2,810,751
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	111,111	10,045	0	0	0
319	Duck-----	11,687,209	4,745,850	7,245,494	8,820,705	3,352,427
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	6,111,435	1,428,153	21,962,648	20,129,654	3,214,926
330	Handkerchiefs-----	3,774	0	2,437	0	3,400
331	Gloves-----	81,106	93,127	767,480	746,505	497,291
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	36	0	0	0	181
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	537	0	124	45,182	123,074
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	40,886	25,938	8,384	31,430	13,671
336	Dresses-----	571,641	428,856	648,831	613,544	731,007
337	Playsuits-----	375	125	3,775	0	1,700
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	7,919,971	5,540,645	6,534,152	7,258,038	3,110,148
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls and infants.	1,455,451	1,032,208	1,327,227	1,985,147	1,012,628
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	449,016	746,136	509,640	545,592	519,072
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	1,816,621	501,238	1,030,342	2,241,759	884,560
342	Skirts-----	142,027	70,559	160,912	420,418	518,639
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	57,013	54,023	69,064	59,808	12,816
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	45,496	37,558	82,557	699,842	344,163
350	Dressing gowns-----	111,843	87,006	125,664	97,206	31,365
351	Nightwear-----	102,700	3,796	1,225,692	365,820	222,612
352	Underwear-----	1,224,410	595,947	276,177	154,418	40,260
359	Other apparel-----	1,190,673	950,140	1,242,635	2,224,882	914,360
360	Pillowcases-----	219,120	224,620	39,600	180,950	80,520
361	Sheets-----	207,223	130,386	68,101	7,440	45,601
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	205,474	174,625	98,587	109,855	50,970
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	1,942,854	2,244,567	3,010,734	4,447,239	4,654,778
369	Other manufactures-----	10,917,138	13,279,543	18,893,180	34,051,896	10,563,880
	Total-----	142,047,150	67,150,397	144,393,972	177,836,234	71,006,694

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 22.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	Carded yarn-----	0	0	66,525	0	1,840
310	Gingham-----	124,238	0	0	0	207,571
311	Velveteen-----	1,800	0	38,400	0	0
312	Corduroy-----	1,185	37,668	600	1,050	150,283
313	Sheeting-----	33,291,992	17,890,825	30,404,014	11,737,256	11,980,087
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	18,583	480,404	549,436	22,980	0
315	Printcloth-----	67,628,835	28,487,603	91,170,773	56,151,095	30,467,085
317	Twill and sateen-----	13,434,928	3,519,230	4,302,895	3,237,089	3,833,519
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	32,267	92,708	154,824	238,294	349,618
319	Duck-----	2,386,188	1,146,770	884,128	62,381	20,000
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	7,220,506	1,376,565	3,333,192	2,391,000	4,096,018
330	Handkerchiefs-----	39,497	112,262	154,114	860,768	1,063,833
331	Gloves-----	4,215,359	3,792,250	9,162,552	14,212,419	6,395,610
332	Hosiery-----	460	0	0	529	0
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	45,974	51,730	97,776	183,389	308,678
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	314,211	215,918	547,472	1,646,796	1,520,004
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	236,815	228,635	902,198	2,176,840	2,206,907
336	Dresses-----	3,986	4,304	180,883	39,547	33,975
337	Playsuits-----	568,900	442,900	1,455,275	3,304,075	1,997,950
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	109,462	79,884	208,188	1,192,465	1,369,829
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls and infants.	1,593,324	2,430,691	3,478,377	7,141,824	3,019,132
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	4,999,128	4,480,272	7,803,864	25,360,728	6,928,944
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	43,964	91,785	612,206	8,976,981	6,749,563
342	Skirts-----	34,372	7,476	42,720	194,055	375,509
345	Sweaters-----	298,521	22,080	5,962	258,923	27,931
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	1,261,753	4,118,226	6,673,183	15,705,599	6,430,765
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	937,508	2,772,493	9,899,915	16,837,287	9,962,106
349	Brassieres-----	0	15,840	0	0	480
350	Dressing gowns-----	930,648	779,280	1,705,236	209,304	319,158
351	Nightwear-----	1,157,468	437,164	1,506,024	1,413,984	1,535,612
352	Underwear-----	48,807	41,910	153,428	631,147	314,413
359	Other apparel-----	2,975,939	2,973,421	4,040,204	3,884,775	3,530,340
360	Pillowcases-----	587,368	356,134	610,020	464,185	272,660
361	Sheets-----	9,808	36,791	53,828	100,465	112,009
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	422,067	51,509	130,838	139,968	94,545
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	702,272	939,791	408,546	1,045,434	933,328
369	Other manufactures-----	2,746,545	4,356,081	5,411,124	10,444,220	11,957,055
	Total-----	148,424,678	81,870,600	186,148,720	190,266,852	118,566,357

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 23.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from the Philippines, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	Carded yarn-----	0	0	60,196	0	0
311	Cotton velveteen-----					80
312	Corduroy-----	0	0	6,400	240	1,875
313	Sheeting-----	0	0	83,333	0	0
317	Twill and sateen-----	92,358	17,500	101	0	0
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	4,917	42	0	0	130,556
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	18,866	1,518	1,990	629,068	335
330	Handkerchiefs-----	989,646	925,036	1,094,227	959,177	335,706
331	Gloves-----	1,443,223	1,055,161	1,866,695	2,194,138	1,220,867
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	304,370	411,124	496,447	362,218	255,246
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	464,666	1,547,469	2,284,426	1,757,769	760,457
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	1,345,060	1,541,027	2,011,725	2,068,882	1,920,120
336	Dresses-----	3,524,703	2,897,298	4,210,365	3,150,706	1,268,853
337	Playsuits-----	2,786,800	4,176,975	3,891,475	2,989,625	2,045,125
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	329,839	514,318	1,064,859	1,266,861	915,890
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	2,620,923	2,294,735	2,881,878	2,954,453	1,134,296
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	156,144	721,056	4,027,080	4,494,576	2,997,576
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	827,168	627,242	930,061	1,830,597	492,420
342	Skirts-----	283,109	122,268	400,357	427,164	186,099
345	Sweaters-----	458,712	539,893	310,776	45,191	5,262
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	349,325	1,295,947	2,417,524	1,791,624	1,035,124
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	1,898,690	2,777,941	5,948,990	3,994,497	1,389,236
349	Brassieres-----	1,044,528	659,247	424,032	506,261	272,568
350	Dressing gowns-----	121,125	88,995	258,060	171,411	54,876
351	Nightwear-----	10,192	245,076	458,484	731,692	459,316
352	Underwear-----	33,770	4,697	57,871	39,017	231
359	Other apparel-----	5,391,780	7,276,436	5,957,936	5,831,030	3,807,707
360	Pillowcases-----	15,310	9,513	0	1,265	0
361	Sheets-----	0	0	415	62	0
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	5,810	9,984	0	559	0
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	0	0	0	26,160	0
369	Other manufactures-----	2,353,794	5,442,075	7,531,639	4,374,994	1,794,980
	Total-----	26,874,828	35,202,573	48,677,342	42,599,237	22,484,801

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 24.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Poland, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory :	Description :	1976 :	1977 :	1978 :	1979 :	Jan.-June 1980 :
311 :	Velveteen-----	1,914 :	4,934 :	0 :	0 :	0
312 :	Corduroy-----	2,011 :	0 :	459 :	310 :	0
315 :	Printcloth-----	0 :	0 :	12,235 :	0 :	0
317 :	Twill and sateen-----	98,937 :	0 :	87 :	0 :	0
318 :	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	24,949 :	0 :	0 :	31,792 :	0
320 :	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	79,130 :	2,002 :	143,282 :	162,206 :	141,904
330 :	Handkerchiefs-----	10,462 :	11,135 :	6,375 :	8,058 :	0
333 :	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	1,308,268 :	1,948,176 :	1,978,438 :	1,635,082 :	670,677
334 :	Other coats, men and boys-----	533,969 :	510,385 :	4,668,181 :	538,387 :	214,182
335 :	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	1,257,006 :	792,961 :	1,148,512 :	964,439 :	351,836
336 :	Dresses-----	3,714 :	408 :	272 :	1,314 :	13,726
338 :	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	3,570,199 :	2,505,744 :	3,162,341 :	2,729,663 :	629,243
339 :	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	1,652,825 :	1,251,418 :	775,288 :	1,583,848 :	357,170
340 :	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	504 :	495,936 :	400,752 :	783,264 :	109,440
341 :	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	0 :	81,476 :	102 :	18,401 :	73
342 :	Skirts-----	14,151 :	6,141 :	22,873 :	24,066 :	22,997
345 :	Sweaters-----	442 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0
347 :	Trousers, men and boys-----	595,161 :	876,935 :	908,406 :	817,322 :	240,407
348 :	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	30,616 :	42,525 :	19,901 :	8,900 :	10,039
350 :	Dressing gowns-----	78,336 :	0 :	29,070 :	73,338 :	7,650
351 :	Nightwear-----	251,472 :	0 :	0 :	51,636 :	0
352 :	Underwear-----	123,244 :	235,334 :	258,588 :	94,974 :	9,900
359 :	Other apparel-----	1,125,478 :	1,917,708 :	1,645,904 :	1,354,226 :	627,574
361 :	Sheets-----	148,800 :	130,200 :	0 :	0 :	0
362 :	Bedspreads and quilts-----	261,062 :	415,007 :	545,169 :	313,674 :	66,585
363 :	Terry and other pile towels-----	120,248 :	303,529 :	605,868 :	696,603 :	507,276
369 :	Other manufactures-----	44,113 :	94,186 :	147,217 :	1,456,934 :	2,351,474
	Total-----	11,337,011 :	11,626,140 :	16,479,320 :	13,348,437 :	6,332,153

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 25.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Romania, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	Carded yarn-----	123,915	0	0	0	0
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	882	0	0	0	0
315	Printcloth-----	0	0	2,347	0	0
317	Twill and sateen-----	60	0	0	0	0
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	5,917	0	0	0	84,760
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	155,802	269,796	200,370	0	0
330	Handkerchiefs-----	0	253	0	0	0
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	1,069,313	1,047,591	1,370,242	830,211	261,654
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	1,525,664	1,281,830	3,554,278	2,021,841	603,227
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	778,504	1,485,727	1,659,600	1,498,281	811,545
336	Dresses-----	12,231	55,267	26,818	12,684	1,450
337	Playsuits-----	7,500	0	0	25,000	0
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	1,140,048	1,244,650	3,066,372	1,485,035	266,738
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	571,862	227,578	423,548	394,733	180,179
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	1,585,224	2,177,736	2,849,880	1,284,576	1,129,920
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	10,803	60,349	196,026	26,985	3,713
342	Skirts-----	1,673	19,651	189,855	8,384	9,060
345	Sweaters-----	5,042	3,533	61,824	0	0
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	944,967	672,270	834,020	990,196	333,144
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	7,565	723,517	606,303	93,984	50,445
350	Dressing gowns-----	0	0	65,178	0	0
351	Nightwear-----	0	15,652	0	0	0
352	Underwear-----	20,724	374,220	676,808	100,452	42,922
359	Other apparel-----	2,342,855	1,320,715	1,781,069	1,134,456	284,758
360	Pillowcases-----	234,590	52,906	124,080	0	0
361	Sheets-----	2,018,943	296,856	59,818	0	0
369	Other manufactures-----	681,421	20,015	139,647	114,039	1,656
	Total-----	13,245,505	11,350,112	17,888,083	10,020,857	4,065,171

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 26.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Singapore, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
313	Sheeting-----	2,620,441	322,222	1,886,299	694,443	436,110
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	1,054,415	393,219	919,756	12,930	133,334
315	Printcloth-----	999,797	100,000	4,170,306	1,022,917	0
316	Shirting-----	0	0	4,391	0	0
317	Twill and sateen-----	1,558,710	806,752	4,515,267	6,101,508	9,142,830
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	0	0	0	6,181	0
319	Duck-----	1,248,499	1,173,491	2,599,174	1,846,004	834,107
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	3,139,176	1,921,096	5,643,327	8,897,406	2,808,879
330	Handkerchiefs-----	5,117	0	0	0	0
331	Gloves-----	80,724	50,988	114,730	942,592	218,803
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	46,697	110,700	289,636	345,783	82,029
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	257,424	304,340	1,339,484	2,201,414	725,931
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	617,106	866,971	1,554,408	2,741,203	1,586,788
336	Dresses-----	112,344	60,974	217,894	68,631	250,690
337	Playsuits-----	21,500	12,425	30,225	27,625	27,000
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	678,593	1,016,353	1,578,671	1,334,556	804,822
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	1,098,252	1,310,198	1,597,443	1,478,994	1,620,820
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	1,078,368	3,596,304	4,833,144	9,806,616	3,741,384
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	62,612	230,872	611,712	1,173,414	231,494
342	Skirts-----	14,062	57,886	228,516	178,605	128,623
345	Sweaters-----	39,008	200,486	115,847	496,873	144,440
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	897,529	3,158,735	8,797,829	5,913,623	3,893,393
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	490,390	1,882,153	5,754,688	3,439,371	2,276,673
350	Dressing gowns-----	243,219	55,998	305,847	55,080	105,213
351	Nightwear-----	726,648	1,052,480	657,644	512,252	128,232
352	Underwear-----	10,450	22,000	0	0	0
359	Other apparel-----	172,408	145,902	216,676	237,793	101,315
361	Sheets-----	0	0	818	0	0
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	345	96,573	257,425	446,658	170,968
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	36,641	357,420	115,600	6,000	0
369	Other manufactures-----	9,638,491	7,871,216	8,766,133	7,134,144	2,071,573
	Total-----	26,948,966	27,177,754	57,122,890	57,122,616	31,665,451

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 27.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Taiwan, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
300	Carded yarn-----	46,000	0	0	0	0
301	Combed yarn-----	23,000	0	0	0	0
310	Gingham-----	175,191	665,625	471,630	612,624	0
312	Cotton Corduroy-----					4,965
313	Sheeting-----	41,478,886	37,372,699	45,342,355	23,349,507	29,567,746
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	378,694	717	1,044,430	231,501	0
315	Printcloth-----	3,497,478	2,666,829	4,036,051	672,407	398,211
316	Shirting-----	9,754	698	0	57,072	11,121
317	Twill and sateen-----	5,617,785	5,424,505	3,830,242	2,669,919	2,960,463
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	3,533,702	3,635,224	3,171,237	2,074,554	1,761,738
319	Duck-----	1,241,554	518,206	156,667	449,608	99,111
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	11,780,000	9,237,070	24,415,660	10,034,803	4,654,473
330	Handkerchiefs-----	3,241	14,170	510	4,284	6,554
331	Gloves-----	1,156,719	1,161,885	2,203,675	1,372,372	670,243
332	Hosiery-----	0	1,656	0	0	0
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	204,095	521,643	597,626	335,429	546,765
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	450,295	537,685	643,991	1,131,909	358,856
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	1,938,705	1,770,283	2,261,385	2,940,767	1,470,528
336	Dresses-----	89,694	223,329	708,311	402,309	1,044,256
337	Playsuits-----	1,145,900	1,392,725	1,061,325	1,807,125	1,713,425
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	651,154	857,089	2,575,339	2,933,538	1,623,248
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants-----	1,556,955	1,388,643	1,344,296	988,070	628,625
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	16,484,592	14,667,864	16,213,344	15,050,064	7,838,640
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants-----	4,025,826	4,526,451	5,043,855	5,019,466	3,377,588
342	Skirts-----	178,819	138,536	327,449	646,817	444,732
345	Sweaters-----	159,638	774,346	1,106,943	965,154	759,331
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	5,097,386	5,349,720	4,732,041	5,653,957	2,684,863
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	9,654,560	9,762,213	7,250,563	11,614,268	7,083,901
349	Brassieres-----	0	0	0	182	86
350	Dressing gowns-----	753,168	1,150,611	1,702,125	1,511,232	322,728
351	Nightwear-----	2,784,548	2,381,496	4,494,516	3,499,704	3,121,300
352	Underwear-----	61,006	20,812	136,004	41,008	58,080
359	Other apparel-----	1,420,241	3,214,495	2,446,970	3,154,265	2,396,467
360	Pillowcases-----	147,123	46,675	70,646	26,400	18,506
361	Sheets-----	424,824	44,925	249,984	0	105,214
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	4,658	159,307	1,001	5,334	24,971
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	936,645	648,148	931,399	1,655,676	1,401,631
369	Other manufactures-----	2,291,887	2,444,116	5,988,012	3,794,942	2,840,181
	Total-----	119,403,723	112,720,396	144,559,582	104,706,267	79,998,547

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 28.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Thailand, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
310	Gingham-----	0	0	0	1,567	0
313	Sheeting-----	3,601,822	4,044,968	5,689,360	3,700,434	418,735
314	Poplin and broadcloth-----	1,173,198	2,382,226	1,476,696	2,407,756	628,925
315	Printcloth-----	4,008,179	2,416,199	4,216,585	1,417	0
317	Twill and sateen-----	2,638,447	2,258,074	3,989,727	1,380,451	1,862,314
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s-----	267	0	0	0	0
319	Duck-----	2,658,401	2,204,137	3,862,482	3,029,997	1,712,876
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	3,310,312	6,549,754	11,022,297	7,278,488	1,967,054
330	Handkerchiefs-----	367	1,193	0	0	0
331	Gloves-----	80,850	394,255	952,606	760,211	334,635
333	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	7,095	17,666	156,023	54,083	0
334	Other coats, men and boys-----	49,395	48,073	171,024	560,318	267,087
335	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	797,670	1,167,841	1,237,843	1,761,775	585,924
336	Dresses-----	316,059	250,010	408,698	830,350	168,245
337	Playsuits-----	625	225	12,775	165,150	128,150
338	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	593,964	1,016,381	1,570,636	1,331,510	998,481
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	652,104	616,537	1,866,312	1,527,661	873,425
340	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	1,045,848	1,537,464	1,808,808	1,076,640	698,640
341	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	357,775	207,047	894,652	1,618,594	521,581
342	Skirts-----	86,348	17,943	51,228	32,574	8,615
345	Sweaters-----	300,435	15,125	2,870	593,216	19,504
347	Trousers, men and boys-----	554,558	438,733	1,021,968	287,042	353,865
348	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	299,360	544,235	1,568,144	2,120,229	1,283,417
350	Dressing gowns-----	14,433	2,805	4,080	3,774	8,109
351	Nightwear-----	6,240	875,992	36,816	68,016	0
352	Underwear-----	18,260	7,700	19,800	0	0
359	Other apparel-----	88,901	48,207	57,426	18,616	14,712
360	Pillowcases-----	2,003	8,612	6,502	1,817	1,609
361	Sheets-----	16,616	0	384	0	0
362	Bedspreads and quilts-----	2,063	697	387	7,976	53,392
363	Terry and other pile towels-----	0	50,268	167,412	15,060	29,614
369	Other manufactures-----	141,588	383,345	573,821	640,610	183,559
	Total-----	22,823,183	27,505,712	42,847,362	31,275,332	13,122,468

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 29.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Brazil, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
400	Wool tops and yarn-----	467,224	474,508	197,680	0	0
410	Woolens and worsteds-----	22,780	6,382	17,760	5,587	78
411	Tapestries and upholstery-----	10	0	30	32	0
433	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	0	72	16,200	16,092	2,268
434	Other coats, men and boys-----	0	3,402	50,760	9,018	0
435	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	4,266	9,450	88,344	131,004	540
436	Dresses-----	148	0	0	787	0
438	Knit shirts and blouses-----	0	30	10,755	0	0
440	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	96	3,000	5,904	240	0
442	Skirts-----	1,638	6,876	25,668	29,610	342
443	Suits, men and boys-----	17,442	2,052	5,508	2,916	0
444	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	2,106	20,034	8,640	28,026	12,474
445	Sweaters, men and boys-----	19,850	6,011	34,387	0	0
446	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants-----	7,514	8,570	2,723	45	0
447	Trousers, men and boys-----	2,880	10,944	0	0	0
448	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	2,862	2,052	3,636	6,282	144
459	Other apparel-----	2,702	956	15,126	43,060	91,470
464	Blankets-----	0	0	506	386	0
465	Floor coverings-----	0	32,490	11	0	335
469	Other manufactures-----	710	111,632	62,466	120,092	2,360
	Total-----	552,228	698,461	546,104	393,177	110,011

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 30.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Colombia, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
400	Wool tops and yarn-----	24,796	8,878	3,086	0	0
410	Woolens and worsteds-----	322,755	282,229	70,380	778	0
411	Tapestries and upholstery-----	16,258	21,566	27,821	24,209	7,316
432	Hosiery-----	104	0	0	0	0
433	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	108,612	44,676	53,100	127,296	27,720
434	Other coats, men and boys-----	4,374	15,012	270	7,668	0
435	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	201,312	115,344	50,652	14,256	120,258
436	Dresses-----	246	0	0	0	0
438	Knit shirts and blouses-----	2,640	405	0	480	0
440	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	3,432	6,192	1,680	22,872	0
442	Skirts-----	7,182	6,174	2,754	4,284	24,426
443	Suits, men and boys-----	579,042	439,290	412,128	404,676	142,776
444	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	18,306	62,208	190,566	149,850	4,320
445	Sweaters, men and boys-----	1,012	45	0	30	581
446	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	2,946	4,658	1,354	476	328
447	Trousers, men and boys-----	26,910	6,426	3,546	10,422	3,078
448	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	25,002	20,970	1,962	0	0
459	Other apparel-----	72,990	138,852	12,966	15,770	15,184
464	Blankets-----	709	732	670	70	245
465	Floor coverings-----	883	793	1,137	15	39
469	Other manufactures-----	24,470	32,354	21,810	29,096	3,780
	Total-----	1,443,981	1,206,804	855,882	812,248	350,051

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 30A.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Costa Rica, by  
MFA categories, 1976-79, January-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)

Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June
						1980
435	: Coats, women, girls, and infants----	-	22,194	18,576	54	-
436	: Dresses-----	-	-	-	-	246
459	: Other apparel-----	-	2,764	38	-	-
465	: Floor coverings-----	-	56	-	-	-
	: Total-----		25,014	18,614	54	246

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 31.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Haiti, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)

Cate- gory :	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
400 :	Wool tops and yarn-----	18	52	0	0	0
410 :	Woolens and worsteds-----	0	200	0	0	0
411 :	Tapestries and upholstery-----	33,578	21,353	31,919	35,655	3,772
431 :	Gloves-----	2,602	7,190	3,013	3,236	2,503
446 :	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	0	179	45	0	0
459 :	Other apparel-----	3,860	0	8	46	0
464 :	Blankets-----	31	10	0	23	0
465 :	Floor coverings-----	7,008	4,040	2,305	1,673	271
469 :	Other manufactures-----	110,062	150,844	119,278	141,524	45,018
	Total-----	157,159	183,868	156,568	182,157	51,564

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 32.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Hong Kong, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
400	Wool tops and yarn-----	85,508	6,246	66	1,374	3,036
410	Woolens and worsteds-----	7,557	17,979	4,185	44,751	6,087
411	Tapestries and upholstery-----	4,770	12,614	5,181	1,422	1,730
425	Knit fabric-----	0	224	22,646	0	0
431	Gloves-----	6,743	26,891	31,500	47,061	40,782
432	Hoisery-----	0	0	722	420	0
433	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	35,496	71,892	153,972	129,816	20,700
434	Other coats, men and boys-----	69,606	190,566	325,890	309,096	40,230
435	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	1,208,520	1,886,490	2,170,746	1,764,990	630,828
436	Dresses-----	1,751,225	2,649,716	2,215,427	1,736,022	393,797
438	Knit shirts and blouses-----	1,830,720	9,378,420	9,314,055	8,451,315	2,332,755
440	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	148,272	431,352	550,704	379,344	21,816
442	Skirts-----	262,314	498,258	764,046	954,936	92,898
443	Suits, men and boys-----	223,290	234,414	414,990	352,728	85,158
444	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	1,627,182	1,127,952	577,746	714,150	62,802
445	Sweaters, men and boys-----	2,791,846	3,825,337	4,977,776	4,372,845	1,763,326
446	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	16,704,927	20,059,743	12,639,043	12,850,843	6,395,825
447	Trousers, men and boys-----	137,088	91,350	251,298	262,134	111,816
448	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	73,260	235,548	368,352	372,582	58,518
459	Other apparel-----	1,562,236	1,478,862	939,976	532,198	104,474
464	Blankets-----	0	88	0	8	0
465	Floor coverings-----	36,940	40,930	34,286	39,179	15,257
469	Other manufactures-----	25,624	58,858	8,558	1,350	380
	Total-----	28,593,124	42,323,730	35,771,165	33,318,564	12,182,215

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 33.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from India, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory :	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
400 :	Wool tops and yarn-----	10,582	438,910	0	0	0
410 :	Woolens and worsteds-----	39,123	25,627	36,438	84,628	14,352
411 :	Tapestries and upholstery-----	703	413	7,898	2,121	718
425 :	Knit fabric-----	0	194	0	0	0
431 :	Gloves-----	0	242	0	0	0
432 :	Hoisery-----	227	0	95	0	0
433 :	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	0	0	612	720	72
434 :	Other coats, men and boys-----	0	2,646	0	2,808	0
435 :	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	15,336	14,796	47,574	59,616	1,242
436 :	Dresses-----	1,525	10,480	98	2,558	98
438 :	Knit shirts and blouses-----	150	0	0	3,870	0
440 :	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	1,200	25,128	2,856	46,176	120
442 :	Skirts-----	6,930	7,056	2,322	41,904	0
443 :	Suits, men and boys-----	0	432	7,074	216	54
444 :	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	0	15,066	972	6,480	0
445 :	Sweaters, men and boys-----	0	9,344	937	2,009	3,824
446 :	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	10,223	47,229	29,269	1,146	312
447 :	Trousers, men and boys-----	47,394	33,066	58,698	113,832	40,968
448 :	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	11,826	8,190	1,566	18,954	0
459 :	Other apparel-----	5,910	21,706	23,072	23,406	1,788
464 :	Blankets-----	907	163	0	0	0
465 :	Floor coverings-----	636,770	779,526	700,211	144,085	403,535
469 :	Other manufactures-----	92,798	129,012	119,460	59,504	33,900
	Total-----	881,604	1,569,226	1,039,152	614,033	500,983

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 34.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Japan, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
400	Wool tops and yarn-----	919,508	664,938	755,438	87,088	142,152
410	Woolens and worsteds-----	4,517,451	3,818,295	4,756,276	3,420,865	2,229,215
411	Tapestries and upholstery-----	85	98	0	2	0
425	Knit fabric-----	0	22,564	360	1,634	1,892
431	Gloves-----	1,890	4,458	9,293	6,099	4,154
432	Hosiery-----	1,120	1,131	1,814	2,030	2,394
433	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	73,404	158,400	76,860	24,912	4,032
434	Other coats, men and boys-----	10,962	82,134	78,894	12,528	0
435	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	7,560	29,646	1,286,118	1,037,178	742,446
436	Dresses-----	7,282	11,365	13,628	886	688
438	Knit shirts and blouses-----	1,200	14,220	37,950	645	0
440	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	40,848	49,848	13,944	18,600	124,824
442	Skirts-----	9,594	30,222	322,884	303,228	55,728
443	Suits, men and boys-----	60,210	93,528	18,036	35,370	28,080
444	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	54	7,668	28,134	28,566	6,372
445	Sweaters, men and boys-----	134	24,389	10,893	5,164	74
446	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	29,731	48,018	204,035	41,262	2,203
447	Trousers, men and boys-----	25,272	39,600	25,362	25,074	12,384
448	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	32,382	38,034	479,610	161,244	43,506
459	Other apparel-----	1,124,194	1,383,784	2,242,920	943,788	328,320
464	Blankets-----	0	382	1,078	166	0
465	Floor coverings-----	65,405	45,069	40,357	31,969	22,829
469	Other manufactures-----	152,236	81,022	85,992	83,754	11,440
	Total-----	7,080,522	6,648,813	10,489,876	6,272,052	3,762,733

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 35.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Korea , by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)

Cate- gory	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
410	Woolens and worsteds-----	1,880,488	2,107,883	1,838,258	2,249,338	1,137,088
411	Tapestries and upholstery-----	0	294	0	0	0
425	Knit fabric-----	0	114	0	0	0
432	Hoisery-----	118	5,600	594	0	0
433	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	437,832	368,028	460,368	451,980	193,968
434	Other coats, men and boys-----	336,636	421,416	44,874	69,174	8,694
435	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	63,774	58,914	65,772	65,772	11,394
436	Dresses-----	3,149	35,128	0	0	0
438	Knit shirts and blouses-----	653,475	13,080	427,665	268,035	77,205
440	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	2,916,456	6,018,960	5,192,832	4,972,848	1,912,872
442	Skirts-----	18,972	83,466	53,460	21,654	0
443	Suits, men and boys-----	2,113,236	1,092,852	1,399,572	1,343,196	640,224
444	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	173,772	237,276	209,250	175,014	35,964
445	Sweaters, men and boys-----	20,251	80,397	12,038	145,035	51,871
446	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants-----	704,032	892,131	289,803	238,423	533,998
447	Trousers, men and boys-----	1,419,840	1,303,686	1,260,306	1,343,106	474,912
448	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	112,302	176,310	114,390	30,042	0
459	Other apparel-----	4,605,510	4,896,386	5,657,284	2,937,294	906,348
464	Blankets-----	204	0	562	0	0
465	Floor coverings-----	4,056	34	73	9	0
469	Other manufactures-----	8,284	354	0	212	0
	Total-----	15,472,387	17,792,309	17,027,101	14,311,132	5,984,538

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 36.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Macau, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
433	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	0	0	2,412	0	0
435	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	0	37,368	67,284	0	0
438	Knit shirts and blouses-----	0	0	1,080	4,500	0
440	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	0	0	0	120	10,248
442	Skirts-----	0	24,894	7,398	14,274	0
465	Wool floor coverings-----					42
444	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	21,492	0	0	0	0
445	Sweaters, men and boys-----	254,121	779,891	284,163	265,266	195,969
446	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	152,521	1,343,963	745,608	597,061	720,504
447	Trousers, men and boys-----	0	3,042	5,400	0	0
459	Other apparel-----	23,244	58,680	4,752	4,146	0
	Total-----	451,378	2,247,838	1,118,097	885,367	926,763

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 37.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Malaysia, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory :	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
433 :	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	0 :	1,656 :	0 :	0 :	0
434 :	Other coats, men and boys-----	0 :	10,260 :	15,390 :	0 :	0
435 :	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	0 :	0 :	6,120 :	0 :	0
442 :	Skirts-----	0 :	252 :	0 :	5,382 :	0
445 :	Sweaters, men and boys-----	0 :	12,455 :	144,946 :	39,551 :	69,103
438 :	Wool knit shirts and blouses-----	:	:	:	:	8,760
446 :	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	18,630 :	281,618 :	483,526 :	54,267 :	184,498
459 :	Other apparel-----	0 :	13,970 :	0 :	0 :	0
465 :	Floor coverings-----	71 :	245 :	145 :	18 :	11
:	Total-----	18,701 :	320,456 :	650,127 :	99,218 :	262,372

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 38.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Mexico, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
400	Wool tops and yarn-----	33,618	29,802	18,532	4,106	1,826
410	Woolens and worsteds-----	78,035	16,156	20,438	1,164	340
411	Tapestries and upholstery-----	4,380	4,519	4,642	2,699	1,339
429	Fabrics, n.e.s-----	0	0	0	2,808	0
431	Gloves-----	0	0	0	571	0
432	Hosiery-----	0	146	0	0	0
433	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	41,004	22,968	24,768	34,164	6,660
434	Other coats, men and boys-----	324	19,386	13,122	17,226	2,106
435	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	356,670	453,060	109,296	137,376	8,856
436	Dresses-----	0	492	2,460	2,804	2,558
438	Knit shirts and blouses-----	1,575	30,510	15,735	315	0
440	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	1,368	6,744	11,160	1,152	0
442	Skirts-----	612	396	14,850	2,088	0
443	Suits, men and boys-----	5,832	7,398	21,330	20,034	7,938
444	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	54	0	702	2,430	54
445	Sweaters, men and boys-----	32,542	13,004	10,669	7,113	953
446	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants-----	25,028	15,579	21,784	21,130	6,205
447	Trousers, men and boys-----	288	2,610	1,530	2,988	2,178
448	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	2,754	0	486	2,016	18
459	Other apparel-----	46,390	64,638	22,970	12,120	5,056
464	Blankets-----	10,038	7,518	13,104	4,732	863
465	Floor coverings-----	13,804	24,309	21,170	19,251	8,854
469	Other manufactures-----	41,684	32,888	48,616	43,290	12,626
	Total-----	696,000	752,123	397,364	341,577	68,430

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 39.—Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Pakistan, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
400	Wool tops and yarn	3,748	662	0	0	0
410	Woolens and worsteds	0	0	0	519	0
411	Tapestries and upholstery	697	0	15	0	160
435	Coats, women, girls, and infants	0	216	0	0	0
436	Dresses	98	0	0	0	0
440	Skirts and blouses, not knits	0	0	0	7,152	0
442	Skirts	0	54	0	0	0
445	Sweaters, men and boys	0	0	119	0	0
459	Other apparel	526	3,130	1,872	758	84
465	Floor coverings	143,705	177,513	192,607	156,697	165,673
469	Other manufactures	1,204	740	38	384	260
	Total	149,978	182,315	194,651	165,510	166,177

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 40.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from the Philippines, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
400	Wool tops and yarn-----	0	78	0	0	0
410	Woolens and worsteds-----	0	0	0	63	0
411	Tapestries and upholstery-----	488	301	527	264	10
431	Gloves-----	25,773	18,701	36,704	41,202	11,252
432	Hosiery-----	216	0	0	0	0
433	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	0	50,724	27,972	6,264	6,840
434	Other coats, men and boys-----	27,000	17,226	0	0	0
435	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	0	0	10,692	0	0
436	Dresses-----	0	22,780	0	0	0
438	Knit shirts and blouses-----	0	0	0	7,500	0
440	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	0	0	2,928	0	0
442	Skirts-----	0	0	16,506	68,166	0
443	Suits, men and boys-----	144,990	40,770	50,760	22,680	54
445	Sweaters, men and boys-----	1,458	655	134,902	125,826	20,267
446	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	26,531	128,578	57,600	0	30,458
447	Trousers, men and boys-----	24,606	1,386	216	180	0
448	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	0	0	8,964	25,452	0
459	Other apparel-----	35,200	10,132	255,968	111,340	18,032
464	Blankets-----	0	289	0	0	499
465	Floor coverings-----	872	670	1,180	5,103	181
469	Other manufactures-----	2,670	568	392	288	0
	Total-----	289,804	292,858	605,311	414,328	87,593

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 41.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Poland, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory :	Description :	1976 :	1977 :	1978 :	1979 :	Jan.-June 1980 :
410 :	Woolens and worsteds-----	448,637 :	1,132,209 :	1,480,419 :	1,723,437 :	889,844
411 :	Tapestries and upholstery-----	5,371 :	1,581 :	1,916 :	2,114 :	1,725
432 :	Hosiery-----	560 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0
433 :	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	29,196 :	84,456 :	213,876 :	183,924 :	93,780
434 :	Other coats, men and boys-----	17,820 :	131,868 :	145,530 :	103,626 :	5,346
435 :	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	162 :	215,244 :	229,446 :	65,826 :	37,530
436 :	Dresses-----	2,460 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	8,069
438 :	Knit shirts and blouses-----	0 :	0 :	0 :	23,160 :	0
440 :	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	0 :	0 :	18,624 :	112,320 :	72,000
442 :	Wool skirts-----					792
443 :	Suits, men and boys-----	352,296 :	602,532 :	609,876 :	770,904 :	411,480
444 :	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	26,136 :	48,168 :	73,386 :	46,872 :	20,898
447 :	Trousers, men and boys-----	39,042 :	24,318 :	46,548 :	65,592 :	11,718
448 :	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	0 :	1,332 :	2,988 :	54 :	36
459 :	Other apparel-----	75,542 :	81,262 :	137,950 :	141,462 :	88,160
464 :	Blankets-----	0 :	126 :	0 :	0 :	0
465 :	Floor coverings-----	26,309 :	8,877 :	3,459 :	12,260 :	5,524
469 :	Other manufactures-----	8,844 :	3,530 :	7,512 :	1,834 :	0
	Total-----	1,032,375 :	2,335,503 :	2,971,530 :	3,253,385 :	1,646,902

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 42.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Romania, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
410	Woolens and worsteds-----	34,929	44,512	1,937	7,620	12,296
411	Tapestries and upholstery-----	291	0	0	0	0
429	Fabrics, n.e.s-----	526	0	0	0	0
433	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	30,060	127,548	138,420	27,720	144
434	Other coats, men and boys-----	29,052	16,254	0	4,482	0
435	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	80,244	64,854	47,898	193,158	216
438	Knit shirts and blouses-----	8,505	0	0	0	0
440	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	432	3,144	0	0	0
442	Skirts-----	35,226	6,102	13,500	35,298	0
443	Suits, men and boys-----	611,172	373,248	366,876	201,042	50,976
444	Suits, women, girls and infants-----	111,294	232,200	140,886	40,338	3,024
445	Sweaters, men and boys-----	0	30	0	0	0
447	Trousers, men and boys-----	20,682	55,278	76,266	180	54
448	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	28,566	5,580	5,238	5,544	234
459	Other apparel-----	50,446	83,264	69,610	2,728	0
465	Floor coverings-----	34,068	61,368	75,375	26,871	63,589
469	Other manufactures-----	512	0	0	0	0
	Total-----	1,076,005	1,073,382	936,006	544,981	130,533

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 43.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Singapore, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
410	Woolens and worsteds-----	0	0	0	662	0
411	Tapestries and upholstery-----	0	38	0	67	0
434	Other coats, men and boys-----	86,184	243,000	22,518	0	0
435	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	6,912	2,646	0	0	0
436	Dresses-----	14,268	836	0	0	0
438	Knit shirts and blouses-----	0	10,485	0	0	0
440	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	17,952	2,448	18,768	19,200	0
442	Skirts-----	1,440	432	0	0	0
445	Sweaters, men and boys-----	3,780	18,779	178,456	65,055	78,894
446	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	19,880	173,381	154,454	29,373	210,745
447	Trousers, men and boys-----	0	0	0	20,502	450
448	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	0	0	0	16,416	252
459	Other apparel-----	55,046	19,050	0	39,100	0
464	Blankets-----	0	0	4	0	0
465	Floor coverings-----	2,463	4,928	6,024	2,168	869
469	Other manufactures-----	0	0	400	0	0
	Total-----	207,925	476,023	380,624	192,543	291,210

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 44.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Taiwan, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
400	Wool tops and yarn-----	31,588	2,092	736	3,884	0
410	Woolens and worsteds-----	391,744	308,317	235,103	122,714	19,189
411	Tapestries and upholstery-----	1,023	2,376	6,722	83	65
431	Gloves-----	0	0	151	19,843	0
433	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	11,664	61,200	110,196	19,404	216
434	Other coats, men and boys-----	758,592	881,064	1,004,022	940,788	752,328
435	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	163,620	231,984	189,324	293,436	145,314
436	Dresses-----	107,157	13,678	7,773	16,286	541
438	Knit shirts and blouses-----	20,190	3,825	76,740	69,915	69,555
440	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	287,592	302,064	57,744	116,544	228,648
442	Skirts-----	8,982	15,516	65,376	129,672	13,032
443	Suits, men and boys-----	972	39,744	10,476	14,472	0
444	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	61,938	32,778	10,692	83,160	14,904
445	Sweaters, men and boys-----	149,544	355,870	362,015	528,031	313,165
446	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	858,947	2,363,213	1,109,304	1,373,379	1,022,836
447	Trousers, men and boys-----	18,000	36,540	28,008	12,060	4,374
448	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	139,356	4,230	87,642	70,758	24,534
459	Other apparel-----	1,480,848	1,130,264	988,986	939,162	256,886
464	Blankets-----	56	0	0	0	0
465	Floor coverings-----	17,417	16,445	12,293	5,755	11,238
469	Other manufactures-----	19,254	4,180	14,180	161,930	2,056
	Total-----	4,528,484	5,805,380	4,377,483	4,921,276	2,878,881

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 45.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Thailand, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory :	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
400 :	Wool tops and yarn-----	0 :	0 :	0 :	352 :	0
411 :	Tapestries and upholstery-----	0 :	260 :	0 :	0 :	0
434 :	Other coats, men and boys-----	0 :	0 :	8,316 :	702 :	0
435 :	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	59,292 :	60,102 :	56,268 :	6,318 :	66,528
436 :	Dresses-----	0 :	492 :	2,214 :	1,919 :	197
438 :	Knit shirts and blouses-----	9,000 :	0 :	1,290 :	0 :	0
440 :	Shirts and blouses, not knit-----	0 :	144 :	360 :	0 :	0
442 :	Skirts-----	0 :	126 :	288 :	0 :	0
443 :	Suits, men and boys-----	0 :	0 :	54 :	0 :	0
445 :	Sweaters, men and boys-----	7,514 :	5,580 :	20,877 :	35,757 :	2,559
469 :	Other manufacturers-----	:	:	:	:	22
446 :	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	461 :	10,074 :	19,761 :	20,311 :	13,779
448 :	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	0 :	36 :	216 :	0 :	0
459 :	Other apparel-----	5,188 :	3,248 :	460 :	16,868 :	0
465 :	Floor coverings-----	2,249 :	7,882 :	15,372 :	21,403 :	22,328
:	Total-----	83,704 :	87,944 :	125,476 :	103,630 :	105,413

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 46.—Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Brazil, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn	973,536	34,819	1,929,803	159,054	0
601	Continuous cellulosic yarn	2,701,447	912,412	0	1,330,566	0
602	Continuous noncellulosic yarn	0	196,226	0	5,800	0
604	Non-continuous noncellulosic yarn	1,283,632	1,133,781	3,673,198	62,869	0
605	Other yarns	27,486	99,778	69,472	39,169	12,905
610	Continuous cellulosic woven fabrics	0	15,613	18,996	11,302	7,231
611	Spun cellulosic woven fabrics	0	2,663	28,205	53,796	0
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics	24,567	25,383	18,168	4,039	2,012
613	Spun noncellulosic woven fabrics	35,546	33,163	213,827	62,351	0
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s.	727,742	2,197,921	1,500,488	1,831,818	986,019
625	Knit fabric	377,372	44,320	702	0	13,829
626	Pile or tufted fabric	0	0	0	164	7,462
627	Specialty fabrics	40,739	45,130	83,366	12,940	28,696
632	Hosiery	0	644	18	43,870	13,418
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys	0	12,018	72	0	0
634	Other coats, men and boys	0	83	3,263	124	0
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants	1,652	16,769	0	207	5,286
636	Dresses	11,053	5,844	7,203	0	906
637	Playsuits	0	0	1,874	0	0
638	Knit shirts, men and boys	386,064	58,932	0	36	0
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants	404,880	135,180	97,230	256,515	0
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys	2,064	19,392	0	6,384	0
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants	1,247	305	5,974	15	493
642	Skirts	694	1,442	8,615	18	3,969
643	Suits, men and boys	0	3,078	0	2,268	0
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants	18,954	2,214	4,698	270	8,208
645	Sweaters, men and boys	94,245	90,086	132,922	0	0
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants	39,928	3,018	197,395	60,131	0
647	Trousers, men and boys	71	11,232	0	961	783
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants	19,437	4,058	53	0	1,496
649	Brassieres	78,782	106,339	151,839	128,218	14,227
651	Nightwear	884	104	0	0	0
652	Underwear	232,928	258,000	154,224	59,040	0
659	Other apparel	63,070	56,059	100,595	54,584	15,756
665	Floor coverings	0	3,273	12,356	0	0
666	Other furnishings	421,729	414,976	159,776	15,428	234
669	Other manufactures	44,905	1,580,990	1,348,558	9,795,435	545,540
	Total	8,014,654	7,525,245	9,922,890	13,997,372	1,668,470

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 47.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Colombia, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	0	0	3,087	0	928
604	Noncontinuous noncellulosic yarn-----	0	28,138	0	0	17,720
605	Other yarns-----	0	43,033	27,101	704	0
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	0	0	204	500	0
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	187,110	163,652	139,641	0	0
625	Knit fabric-----	0	390	0	0	0
627	Manmade fabric, specialty-----					5,117
632	Hosiery-----	143,631	61,093	34,017	57,104	2,070
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	575,471	745,358	1,136,137	1,127,848	648,451
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	1,485,519	599,429	499,235	474,372	208,235
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	645,559	696,153	456,738	1,067,564	193,450
636	Dresses-----	344,053	469,672	480,362	515,650	191,031
637	Playsuits-----	1,491	5,751	2,258	20,405	68,948
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	696,618	352,278	354,204	114,984	9,900
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	1,241,715	386,670	365,505	339,615	119,355
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	24,456	0	8,064	4,128	600
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	730,018	1,201,558	1,828,365	1,869,762	449,255
642	Skirts-----	35,849	8,936	1,210	60,911	71
643	Suits, men and boys-----	91,908	69,390	39,636	121,878	20,682
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	83,268	199,044	523,854	492,750	266,382
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants-----	258	5,520	2,981	0	0
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	79,780	65,059	13,492	4,290	1,531
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	123,888	135,760	209,274	198,649	36,401
649	Brassieres-----	24,490	5,558	254	0	3,216
650	Dressing gowns-----	3,315	166,923	480,522	689,775	119,901
651	Nightwear-----	7,592	0	17,212	15,236	0
652	Underwear-----	56,736	51,904	72,848	60,736	27,040
659	Other apparel-----	543,478	448,890	214,880	102,180	36,964
665	Floor coverings-----	9	142	0	4	6
666	Other furnishings-----	36,636	578,361	986,661	535,759	107,265
669	Other manufactures-----	18,642	4,563	0	0	0
	Total-----	7,181,490	6,493,225	7,897,742	7,874,804	2,534,519

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 48.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Costa Rica, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and January-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)

Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
602	Continuous noncellulosic yarn-----	0	0	0	428,226	0
604	Noncontinuous noncellosic yarn-----	0	0	0	0	17,154
605	Other yarns-----	0	28,508	0	0	0
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven : fabrics-----	78	0	0	0	0
613	Spun noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	0	0	0	132,875	0
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	0	0	0	66,787	0
627	Specialty fabrics-----	0	153,504	0	0	0
632	Hosiery-----	0	0	29,132	1,155,589	779,277
633	Suit-type coats men and boys-----	12,779	35,947	17,991	0	0
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	0	62,033	28,911	0	0
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	164,250	186,055	211,373	322,223	225,911
636	Dresses-----	1,805,839	699,477	1,460,655	747,495	38,234
637	Playsuits-----	71,270	70,759	16,316	70,184	192
638	Knit, shirts men and boys-----	2,934	0	15,210	50,976	68,598
639	Knit shirts and blouses, W,G,I-----	2,311,710	842,895	621,120	1,233,225	846,690
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	0	21,096	36,624	12,456	51,264
641	Blouses, not knit, W,G,I-----	264,843	393,545	261,785	1,040,493	630,810
642	Skirts-----	18,654	1,477	87,220	137,167	0
643	Suits, men and boys-----	0	8,640	64,476	0	0
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	1,200,474	645,894	1,194,858	994,842	512,784
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants-----	125,120	0	2,502	3,974	1,546
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	0	10,982	411,144	635,389	358,884
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	1,960,438	1,371,758	1,875,980	2,057,965	880,674
649	Brassiers-----	4,481,505	5,029,944	5,466,922	6,589,032	3,422,271
651	Nightwear-----	0	0	10,764	416	0
652	Underwear-----	0	147,456	39,840	4,720	0
659	Other apparel-----	932,147	686,337	437,175	565,437	161,094
665	Floor coverings-----	4,845	815	0	0	0
	Total-----	13,356,886	10,397,122	12,289,998	16,249,471	8,005,171

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 49.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Egypt, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980 <sup>1/</sup>

(In equivalent square yards)					
Cate- gory	Description	1976	1978	1979	
636	Dresses-----	45	0	0	
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	0	4,784	9,899	
665	Floor coverings-----	0	8	2	
	Total-----	45	4,792	9,901	

<sup>1/</sup> There were no imports in 1977 or January-June 1980.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 50.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Haiti, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
602	Continuous noncellulosic yarn-----	0	0	0	638	0
610	Continuous cellulosic woven fabrics---	0	1,200	0	0	0
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	9,651	0	7,496	0	0
627	Specialty fabrics-----	194,251	82,711	157,692	49,499	21,583
630	Handkerchiefs-----	0	0	816	0	0
631	Gloves-----	666,041	635,682	404,135	600,359	129,554
632	Hosiery-----	2,358,576	3,777,911	4,390,258	4,210,293	2,119,142
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	381,570	689,875	833,930	658,323	255,524
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	3,000,158	2,982,851	4,056,940	3,672,604	1,809,106
636	Dresses-----	2,082,896	1,071,208	3,659,063	3,036,368	2,208,829
637	Playsuits-----	2,862,443	4,281,002	5,651,210	3,104,070	1,568,170
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	469,584	53,694	404,226	469,692	299,124
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	2,858,655	2,045,475	2,000,835	1,953,960	932,025
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	1,147,104	397,344	415,848	720,144	270,288
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	1,913,957	1,693,789	2,454,271	2,810,623	1,677,841
642	Skirts-----	69,705	92,453	117,730	102,226	13,119
643	Suits, men and boys-----	213,084	30,780	0	0	0
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	1,344,438	492,480	603,882	225,612	109,350
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	82,947	58,770	68,042	91,558	14,389
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	306,961	122,696	262,140	646,264	382,487
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	5,333,503	4,108,916	5,370,848	5,102,744	2,201,843
649	Brassieres-----	2,474,726	3,555,912	3,949,757	5,694,081	3,180,839
650	Dressing gowns-----	1,873,230	1,074,927	849,456	1,029,690	681,309
651	Nightwear-----	1,926,548	928,304	2,491,684	2,723,084	1,040,572
652	Underwear-----	4,707,472	4,152,576	3,644,624	5,193,056	6,411,952
659	Other apparel-----	1,200,445	1,741,552	2,914,040	4,975,884	2,327,373
665	Floor coverings-----	1,639	5,295	4,312	10,388	6,735
666	Other furnishings-----	296,337	261,893	213,493	320,728	144,355
669	Other manufactures-----	20,943	10,842	17,355	20,935	8,884
	Total-----	37,796,864	34,350,138	44,944,083	47,422,823	27,814,393

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 51.—Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Hong Kong, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	0	206,360	2,528	7,298	0
601	Continuous cellulosic yarn-----	0	78,000	0	0	0
602	Continuous noncellulosic yarn-----	191,794	78,752	5,800	0	0
604	Noncontinuous noncellulosic yarn-----	0	84,706	41,000	171,056	16,785
605	Other yarns-----	684,871	773,119	861,348	628,328	404,314
610	Continuous cellulosic woven fabrics-----	115,009	5,599	3,539	1,030	14,528
611	Spun cellulosic woven fabrics-----	0	0	1,037	0	0
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	567,217	243,995	275,183	328,667	15,052
613	Spun noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	50,378	40,612	1,278,026	7,978,811	292,919
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	330,811	31,089	634,190	229,532	34,480
625	Knit fabric-----	449,950	582,395	697,757	707,632	64,717
626	Pile or tufted fabric-----	282	618	3,706	9,330	0
627	Specialty fabrics-----	89,542	60,318	87,587	34,674	4,852
630	Handkerchiefs-----	21,044	3,312	6,702	5,066	0
631	Gloves-----	1,116,592	1,410,945	1,472,728	1,283,622	603,782
632	Hosiery-----	448,895	292,344	70,665	86,554	16,560
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	277,545	263,970	698,696	534,673	102,664
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	5,391,632	11,360,764	12,013,841	8,848,335	2,896,079
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	13,884,605	13,958,576	17,841,189	17,206,002	7,165,305
636	Dresses-----	3,747,671	3,365,926	3,551,793	3,342,688	2,331,547
637	Playsuits-----	2,545,180	955,688	898,477	842,054	491,562
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	7,010,910	5,621,904	14,592,636	12,429,684	8,068,572
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	53,947,065	31,959,555	48,317,745	32,966,445	23,824,005
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	14,459,496	14,374,056	18,370,176	14,597,208	5,181,696
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	4,748,679	9,398,335	8,831,082	9,856,030	4,278,286
642	Skirts-----	921,149	614,634	1,586,727	1,236,228	548,186
643	Suits, men and boys-----	1,069,956	211,248	271,296	374,544	139,968
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	3,033,720	1,939,518	726,462	358,290	223,128
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	4,080,825	2,912,536	4,954,127	3,363,777	1,260,841
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants-----	35,716,719	37,565,698	41,011,355	39,045,608	8,935,407
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	1,856,647	1,581,298	3,610,411	3,164,163	783,377
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	18,148,577	8,428,513	12,350,868	10,801,288	7,509,269
649	Brassieres-----	4,516,119	4,978,310	5,285,746	2,680,147	1,297,982
650	Dressing gowns-----	519,435	331,908	405,144	284,733	77,724
651	Nightwear-----	144,872	774,176	398,268	606,684	19,760
652	Underwear-----	8,884,128	14,292,448	17,504,960	16,288,976	8,906,000
659	Other apparel-----	27,233,333	24,409,668	34,887,058	29,894,549	12,521,161
665	Floor coverings-----	47	2,885	44	3,101	5,138
666	Other furnishings-----	1,030,496	680,605	1,111,219	1,044,873	445,303
669	Other manufactures-----	664,802	444,133	1,020,489	597,761	798,416
	Total-----	217,899,993	194,318,516	255,681,605	221,839,441	99,279,365

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 52.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from India, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
601	Continuous cellulosic yarn-----	493,678	0	0	143,348	0
602	Continuous noncellulosic yarn-----	0	0	174	580	0
605	Other yarns-----	1,540	0	2,226	1,240	109
610	Continuous cellulosic woven fabrics----	5,090,427	5,570,779	4,505,265	2,231,652	868,692
611	Spun cellulosic woven fabrics-----	16,343	6,387	2,049	26,039	0
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics.	2,975	195,822	134,718	77,906	8,903
613	Spun noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	0	0	2,364	0	95
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	11,375	61,559	145,434	68,792	20,077
626	Pile or tufted fabric-----	15,810	60,752	14,912	16,996	33,261
627	Specialty fabrics-----	2,126,429	1,011,893	2,197,314	889,924	178,947
630	Handkerchiefs-----	1,870	83	170	1,061	0
631	Gloves-----	0	88	0	0	0
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	145	0	109	3,330	0
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	0	0	9,499	15,364	661
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	2,850	3,428	45,099	197,704	28,414
636	Dresses-----	30,442	155,561	511,663	555,515	358,776
637	Playsuits-----	0	2,982	7,647	1,065	256
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	0	1,080	22,356	2,178	8,460
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	63,975	48,585	126,615	37,560	12,330
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	3,408	179,328	271,536	516,736	191,280
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	67,629	201,188	984,160	2,104,474	819,947
642	Skirts-----	18,548	82,467	182,165	150,232	39,302
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	13,554	23,544	23,976	3,154	2,430
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	0	0	0	1,582	0
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants----	11,077	1,619	0	18,732	5,667
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	3,578	320	7,281	14,258	481
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants----	89,979	76,861	62,637	98,702	65,397
649	Brassieres-----	0	0	0	106	0
650	Dressing gowns-----	3,519	1,836	5,100	255	3,468
651	Nightwear-----	0	14,456	55,796	13,572	1,144
652	Underwear-----	0	6,400	0	2,128	2,624
659	Other apparel-----	87,857	47,362	357,569	282,305	23,446
665	Floor coverings-----	23,879	26,618	36,650	13,248	3,900
666	Other furnishings-----	1,148,425	1,897,998	2,452,398	3,596,931	2,386,354
669	Other manufactures-----	1,927	5,936	3,503	2,160	27,909
	Total-----	9,331,239	9,684,932	12,170,385	11,088,829	5,092,330

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 53.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Japan, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	22,702,644	26,447,878	22,573,119	15,090,560	5,615,134
601	Continuous cellulosic yarn-----	6,591,780	12,653,898	3,342,804	2,432,612	2,531,875
602	Continuous noncellulosic yarn-----	167,002,474	305,955,927	203,588,897	123,791,279	43,323,030
603	Noncontinuous cellulosic yarn-----	1,461,153	3,168,344	2,404,194	1,376,643	969,680
604	Noncontinuous noncellulosic yarn-----	18,837,634	62,738,741	75,029,431	16,124,895	5,341,078
605	Other yarns-----	3,184,550	3,961,096	2,800,942	2,104,657	1,231,280
610	Continuous cellulosic woven fabrics-----	16,051,852	14,600,713	13,517,491	9,019,325	4,107,367
611	Spun cellulosic woven fabrics-----	259,251	103,676	237,644	2,036,240	1,807,505
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics.	159,591,682	150,968,409	161,081,560	98,662,795	40,232,921
613	Spun noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	10,400,422	15,249,450	16,791,028	9,767,881	4,133,003
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	25,482,196	29,998,570	27,345,491	18,044,370	8,562,349
625	Knit fabric-----	42,332,293	41,538,846	35,504,695	16,688,295	5,838,292
626	Pile or tufted fabric-----	1,649,509	1,263,700	1,398,649	707,414	293,516
627	Specialty fabrics-----	19,005,986	27,153,392	32,614,344	22,383,184	25,890,010
630	Handkerchiefs-----	3,151,188	1,982,722	927,250	352,390	122,544
631	Gloves-----	703,981	911,670	963,519	857,186	347,922
632	Hosiery-----	5,060	12,415	10,189	2,401	2,185
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	659,528	194,068	154,430	50,897	30,553
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	3,934,444	6,279,003	5,202,024	1,898,934	467,433
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	1,966,954	2,157,885	3,174,858	1,580,426	358,691
636	Dresses-----	243,622	96,807	165,797	318,006	70,306
637	Playsuits-----	821,115	334,453	122,390	66,946	53,889
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	400,428	713,970	552,456	43,668	326,430
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	39,838,035	34,248,315	22,079,325	10,350,675	4,454,100
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	740,616	659,544	633,744	851,208	347,184
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls and infants.	131,778	391,748	1,453,249	683,314	138,738
642	Skirts-----	410,503	211,980	422,180	213,315	92,826
643	Suits, men and boys-----	259,362	52,596	64,638	48,438	18,414
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	40,932	11,988	6,588	25,380	15,174
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	150,034	386,584	253,662	135,498	150,475
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants-----	9,063,950	7,174,087	7,587,130	2,293,597	2,039,309
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	1,748,726	1,516,934	1,361,681	296,387	29,744
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	17,826,825	15,605,402	12,136,646	3,029,755	628,056
649	Brassieres-----	102,087	32,544	104,202	60,408	5,030
650	Dressing gowns-----	275,910	496,791	261,120	242,505	102,612
651	Nightwear-----	30,888	46,592	7,176	0	8,632
652	Underwear-----	2,064	103,120	6,240	24,784	672
659	Other apparel-----	46,469,373	40,562,397	52,281,932	28,643,748	12,016,861
665	Floor coverings-----	4,157,623	3,576,074	2,706,209	1,482,626	851,521
666	Other furnishings-----	9,969,333	9,974,585	9,551,936	6,482,540	3,374,467
669	Other manufactures-----	28,914,412	28,085,458	28,613,255	30,833,510	17,650,808
	Total-----	666,572,187	851,622,372	749,034,115	429,098,692	193,581,616

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 54.—Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Korea, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	878,350	29,481	378,603	0	31,696
601	Continuous cellulosic yarn-----	4,115,176	1,371,620	6,956,841	5,341,721	207,782
604	Noncontinuous noncellulosic yarn-----	0	0	144,787	1,303,013	1,487,304
605	Other yarns-----	3,321,196	5,579,376	5,895,845	4,100,030	1,906,471
610	Continuous cellulosic woven fabrics-----	356,141	362,134	439,638	270,248	113,919
611	Spun cellulosic woven fabrics-----	0	0	13,168	0	8,046
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	9,857,804	9,736,468	17,220,940	18,141,665	13,788,549
613	Spun noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	2,277,494	2,244,654	3,654,529	5,979,197	2,760,944
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	1,307,101	1,667,929	1,931,310	2,248,956	1,788,372
625	Knit fabric-----	78,865	1,780,771	614,297	10,342	6,958
626	Pile or tufted fabric-----	0	0	37,926	21,532	45,192
627	Specialty fabrics-----	71,487	20,202	2,324,251	1,284,715	1,307,482
630	Handkerchiefs-----	45,110	39,673	6,028	1,360	0
631	Gloves-----	712,786	1,009,920	1,327,078	940,129	59,903
632	Hosiery-----	535,914	565,110	678,988	1,028,449	379,243
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	5,882,392	2,900,090	4,797,875	2,527,810	849,396
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	22,554,096	29,599,007	27,138,602	21,202,676	13,501,961
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	18,628,985	18,973,345	19,715,713	17,666,860	11,621,781
636	Dresses-----	2,538,159	1,402,308	1,538,932	1,079,815	1,458,706
637	Playsuits-----	203,734	133,892	112,528	35,187	106,649
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	29,032,794	31,604,832	42,247,818	24,598,998	16,072,038
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants-----	50,444,025	46,894,650	35,941,635	25,030,815	12,331,545
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	135,888,168	116,099,448	130,374,600	143,014,800	78,619,632
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants-----	14,279,688	13,390,736	12,931,522	11,161,551	6,015,356
642	Skirts-----	610,432	186,954	208,100	195,212	143,166
643	Suits, men and boys-----	2,936,898	2,764,206	2,927,826	2,352,726	1,423,548
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	179,442	173,448	43,740	438,804	96,984
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	19,450,677	12,685,733	24,027,236	21,721,311	9,853,237
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants-----	105,350,746	75,180,118	67,381,757	57,923,421	40,152,443
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	9,104,184	9,409,917	11,393,298	6,727,884	1,937,743
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	4,093,964	4,510,574	3,789,336	1,623,182	681,812
649	Brassieres-----	688,761	800,194	739,168	897,307	659,347
650	Dressing gowns-----	844,968	138,261	187,374	195,432	315,435
651	Nightwear-----	96,304	32,864	255,320	2,338,648	696,800
652	Underwear-----	424,320	6,633,600	2,693,952	2,207,088	352,768
659	Other apparel-----	28,368,498	23,438,451	27,618,933	32,380,117	26,126,468
665	Floor coverings-----	8,175	1,417	4,297	13,101	7,657
666	Other furnishings-----	1,677,599	930,774	833,025	861,137	215,592
669	Other manufactures-----	11,085,782	11,127,791	7,744,324	13,186,331	5,873,681
	Total-----	487,930,215	433,419,948	466,271,140	430,051,570	253,005,606

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 55.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Macau, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
631	Gloves-----	3,500	0	0	33,390	10,458
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	0	0	204,277	42,390	0
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	193,160	2,536,894	4,289,791	3,666,242	1,146,820
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	723,576	2,450,412	2,728,691	2,572,537	936,105
636	Dresses-----	0	125,073	54,179	5,572	18,754
637	Playsuits-----	0	0	0	23,473	94,615
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	62,640	8,694	569,178	1,044,090	1,091,502
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	5,979,105	2,424,195	6,871,875	7,344,855	2,079,915
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	0	9,960	259,848	338,640	29,040
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	102,516	772,749	676,542	864,737	213,455
642	Skirts-----	149,128	4,717	2,136	2,617	3,168
643	Suits, men and boys-----	60,318	594	0	5,400	0
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	0	7,884	287,766	0	0
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	0	0	309,120	503,866	100,869
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants-----	1,058,846	883,126	849,307	2,048,251	98,477
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	25,027	32,592	62,389	91,617	98,007
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	180,759	35,404	1,098,295	3,674,899	1,201,945
649	Brassieres-----	0	9,739	278,616	356,361	160,108
650	Dressing gowns-----	0	0	204	6,069	0
651	Nightwear-----	0	0	0	31,980	91,364
652	Underwear-----	480,000	431,200	707,712	968,000	631,584
659	Other apparel-----	143,613	44,842	505,916	1,145,088	822,416
669	Other manufactures-----	0	0	4,118	0	0
	Total-----	9,162,188	9,778,075	19,759,960	24,770,074	8,828,602

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 56.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Malaysia, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	770	0	0	0	1,786,764
604	Noncontinuous noncellulosic yarn-----	1,419	250,215	221,154	3,951,445	0
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics.	0	341,851	0	298,578	0
613	Spun noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	0	1,631,944	1,058,138	2,125,106	509,940
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	189,306	74,204	0	0	0
627	Specialty fabrics-----	0	0	0	8,510	0
631	Gloves-----	361	154	43,506	149,716	49,042
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	0	235,947	330,524	4,130	0
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	0	8,714	0	0	0
636	Dresses-----	0	680	544	0	0
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	505,944	173,808	373,086	255,060	19,386
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	105,690	570,135	1,565,775	771,810	344,715
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	59,640	50,184	0	484,560	813,456
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	0	309,242	692,288	403,623	252,010
642	Skirts-----	0	2,741	0	0	0
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	0	0	0	154,707	27,195
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	0	47,656	212,704	104,475	280,710
647	Trousers, mens and boys, MMF-----					5,126
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	21,360	13,742	0	0	13,350
659	Other apparel-----	0	46,192	90,207	99,053	43,454
665	Floor coverings-----	19	0	0	0	0
	Total-----	884,509	3,757,409	4,587,926	8,810,773	4,145,148

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 57.- Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Mexico, by MFA categories and 1976-79, Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	6,374,198	6,540,609	3,950,931	1,340,431	566,286
601	Continuous cellulosic yarn-----	5,790,366	4,549,444	8,862,360	7,644,182	4,467,523
602	Continuous noncellulosic yarn-----	889,709	10,277	33,177	124,642	21,344
603	Noncontinuous cellulosic yarn-----	0	0	3,257	0	0
604	Noncontinuous noncellulosic yarn-----	75,817	1,607,196	3,565,098	2,416,421	2,047,356
605	Other yarns-----	316,537	303,451	1,224,885	2,533,239	847,935
610	Continuous cellulosic woven fabrics-----	0	630	640	0	137
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	16,390	137,736	38,537	42,157	9,043
613	Spun noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	731	284	0	0	0
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	9,497	21,185	320	0	54
625	Knit fabrics-----	32,963	30,038	6,685	30,717	129,231
626	Pile or tufted fabrics-----	0	0	371	0	0
627	Specialty fabrics-----	1,935,554	2,517,934	3,313,051	3,920,725	2,410,941
630	Handkerchiefs-----	7,982	0	0	306	680
631	Gloves-----	0	0	0	621	0
632	Hosiery-----	1,099	6,698	11,348	29,035	7,686
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	888,711	768,707	930,340	739,741	414,672
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	3,578,851	3,303,505	3,736,412	3,607,348	2,549,078
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	3,812,815	3,708,409	4,448,011	3,641,379	1,506,624
636	Dresses-----	1,335,671	2,150,890	2,690,186	1,525,659	970,100
637	Playsuits-----	44,070	2,876	28,053	73,976	75,402
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	1,654,722	2,067,228	2,454,534	1,697,238	1,105,830
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants-----	5,104,965	5,698,545	5,155,080	6,135,405	3,343,755
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	7,505,232	1,929,936	1,762,992	2,097,624	928,560
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants-----	2,240,642	3,117,994	4,246,051	4,149,438	2,004,917
642	Skirts-----	217,800	158,081	398,489	355,484	121,698
643	Suits, men and boys-----	540	10,152	324	9,180	1,296
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	699,246	1,000,998	656,532	417,312	68,958
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	6,514	27,011	14,647	19,173	1,546
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants-----	34,556	54,611	44,122	61,125	24,877
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	8,991,972	7,725,254	8,191,131	6,935,076	4,434,816
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	11,733,884	11,045,933	10,156,449	8,100,727	4,717,534
649	Brassieres-----	10,171,916	10,257,907	9,391,512	8,500,656	4,353,902
650	Dressing gowns-----	0	238,017	708,798	124,746	1,221,858
651	Nightwear-----	1,267,708	1,417,988	1,373,892	1,257,152	547,664
652	Underwear-----	5,879,680	7,085,163	7,536,944	10,079,488	4,578,288
659	Other apparel-----	6,435,592	9,969,992	14,867,049	9,041,317	5,397,008
665	Floor coverings-----	1,407	1,252	2,735	1,742	2,242
666	Other furnishings-----	389,843	532,163	3,030,738	6,493,399	4,444,104
669	Other manufactures-----	1,413,469	2,971,642	3,818,217	3,158,883	1,120,416
	Total-----	88,860,649	90,969,741	106,653,898	96,305,244	54,443,361

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 58.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Pakistan, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	0	4,631	0	795	0
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics.	23,536	0	0	0	0
614	Manmade woven fabric, n.e.s-----					45,854
627	Specialty fabrics-----	8,198	928	881	9,800	562
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	496	0	0	0	0
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	7,806	1,776	207	330	0
636	Dresses-----	1,903	0	634	2,808	9,015
637	Playsuits-----	0	0	85	0	0
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	0	0	738	0	0
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	75	0	0	0	0
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	0	192	72	408	0
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	0	2,320	5,989	300,717	140,579
642	Skirts-----	0	0	107	1,424	2,617
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----					1,350
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	0	0	2,901	0	890
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	0	0	160	676	1,193
650	Dressing gowns-----	102	0	0	0	0
651	Nightwear-----	0	0	0	936	0
659	Other apparel-----	562	0	3,378	4,469	2,589
665	Floor coverings-----	0	7	0	0	164
666	Other furnishings-----	0	0	15,436	5,483	0
669	Other manufactures-----	0	0	6,934	0	0
	Total-----	42,678	9,854	37,522	327,846	204,813

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 59.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Peoples Republic of China,  
by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
605	Other yarns-----	0	0	0	39	3,921
610	Continuous cellulosic woven fabrics----	2,947	3,001	9,184	3,390	17,841
611	Spun cellulosic woven fabrics-----	0	0	362	0	0
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics.	5,653	20,310	417	685,851	0
613	Spun noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	1,852	0	0	366,424	294,794
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	2,319	1,635	5,216	17,365	140,132
626	Pile or tufted fabrics-----	0	0	9,240	0	0
627	Specialty fabrics-----	0	5,483	0	1,552	5,093
630	Handkerchiefs-----	19,569	27,583	50,930	70,559	42,320
631	Gloves-----	336	8,761	168,165	258,927	357,592
632	Hosiery-----	340	23,460	1,937	2,047	0
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	1,810	3,367	2,860	42,354	3,620
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	36,137	49,395	44,190	286,415	692,767
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	306,735	92,264	828,067	5,796,788	583,115
636	Dresses-----	41,178	27,995	106,093	251,643	176,851
637	Playsuits-----	511	405	17,040	3,749	53,442
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	55,908	0	297,018	211,464	115,560
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	26,400	57,930	313,635	825,270	463,485
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	46,848	56,400	63,912	1,307,520	3,827,544
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	23,200	52,737	79,751	999,573	1,637,559
642	Skirts-----	890	0	0	249	1,299
643	Suits, men and boys-----	324	5,346	162	28,080	13,500
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	6,480	0	6,318	18,630	0
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	166,557	436,043	1,372,456	5,683,687	3,213,155
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants----	1,223,378	3,707,858	8,543,341	18,385,354	6,759,497
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	1,887	1,032	7,298	232,076	267,819
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants----	18,013	35,511	8,900	393,433	295,445
650	Dressing gowns-----	183,396	121,890	203,286	303,654	366,945
651	Nightwear-----	335,452	129,324	253,292	451,776	444,912
652	Underwear-----	0	800	0	144	12,400
659	Other apparel-----	119,263	189,915	317,989	1,583,985	1,130,534
665	Floor coverings-----	7,541	3,282	193	75	3,761
666	Other furnishings-----	599,281	704,279	975,615	1,695,003	1,217,602
669	Other manufactures-----	206,349	0	0	24,125	3,284
	Total-----	3,440,554	5,766,006	13,686,867	39,931,201	22,145,789

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 80.--Man-made-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from the Philippines, by MFA category, 1970-72 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	0	455,561	1,735	242	0
601	Continuous cellulosic yarn-----	0	0	0	0	0
602	Continuous noncellulosic yarn-----	0	0	0	0	0
603	Noncontinuous cellulosic yarn-----	0	0	0	0	0
604	Noncontinuous noncellulosic yarn-----	5,425,403	6,544,117	6,487,409	4,362,162	6,772,007
605	Other yarns-----	195,490	539,802	1,189,143	856,464	90,447
610	Continuous cellulosic woven fabrics-----	0	0	0	0	0
611	Spun cellulosic woven fabrics-----	0	0	0	0	0
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	1,010	531	95,259	11,900	17,563
613	Spun non-cellulosic woven fabrics-----	2,442	0	262,333	464,096	640
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s.-----	15,710	15,016	15,162	4,118	180
625	Knit fabrics-----	0	3,658	0	4,157	0
626	Pile or tufted fabrics-----	0	0	0	0	0
627	Specialty fabrics-----	12,356	32,229	418,314	196,903	106,548
630	Handkerchiefs-----	20,883	46,257	75,487	17,503	2,729
631	Gloves-----	3,483,990	4,640,991	5,079,373	4,130,375	1,549,682
632	Hosiery-----	396,492	68,609	116,453	107,765	51,088
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	164,565	216,983	345,022	139,985	0
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	3,730,011	5,354,669	4,351,038	3,704,197	928,053
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	5,397,909	6,028,107	6,908,994	6,072,215	3,555,143
636	Dresses-----	20,577,979	14,792,126	17,780,704	17,606,390	7,368,181
637	Playsuits-----	7,387,714	6,513,583	6,998,541	6,368,977	2,826,681
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	269,406	210,312	1,254,114	1,493,424	186,354
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls and infants-----	6,881,580	2,363,610	5,014,170	6,912,615	1,085,220
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	359,880	339,456	804,960	1,653,960	980,040
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants-----	939,905	1,476,057	3,274,928	3,774,599	938,166
642	Skirts-----	55,126	32,555	152,296	361,001	144,109
643	Suits, men and boys-----	341,604	657,018	1,202,958	902,502	90,180
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	362,983	78,300	139,266	37,314	0
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	512,550	657,505	2,232,876	2,417,392	230,442
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants-----	2,931,709	5,938,894	5,811,530	5,819,883	2,210,539
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	276,772	217,356	145,426	48,096	0
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	1,285,712	983,201	1,092,687	1,505,043	667,999
649	Brassieres-----	10,098,072	10,461,408	12,698,726	13,291,378	8,108,434
650	Dressing gowns-----	204,051	253,011	421,209	249,135	265,047
651	Nightwear-----	2,171,000	1,644,944	2,463,864	1,654,536	656,084
652	Underwear-----	4,966,112	4,480,054	3,709,200	2,941,776	1,064,160
653	Other apparel-----	21,925,465	30,576,928	34,378,767	30,857,116	14,776,367
655	Floor coverings-----	8,925	9,687	3,185	12,083	3,853
656	Other furnishings-----	551,840	850,785	461,986	615,693	220,545
659	Other manufactures-----	66,417	47,720	62,400	263,585	105,807
	Total-----	103,021,068	106,533,050	125,451,515	118,858,580	55,002,290

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 61.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Poland, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	0	1,614,886	1,104,040	34,724	0
601	Continuous cellulosic yarn-----	97,568	0	0	400,707	358,353
610	Continuous cellulosic woven fabrics---	0	0	261	0	0
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics.	63,732	471,305	394,469	1,189,050	275,902
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	560,018	562,061	480,590	640,070	102,766
627	Specialty fabrics-----	452,361	1,451	0	336,609	0
631	Gloves-----	0	2,258	0	0	0
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	10,787	69,722	73,849	5,611	0
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	18,999	1,034,029	3,341,873	2,443,928	684,382
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	71,821	568,825	1,815,756	814,768	24,202
636	Dresses-----	906	3,443	20,793	20,793	2,718
637	Playsuits-----	0	0	6,986	0	0
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	679,140	1,911,132	1,840,662	1,177,344	145,656
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	1,554,015	2,273,685	1,624,020	763,215	9,720
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	1,305	0	319	26,594	1,349
642	Skirts-----	0	26,700	7,974	8,170	3,542
643	Suits, men and boys-----	57,726	108	78,408	8,640	0
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	8,370	63,018	17,658	16,902	13,446
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	498,125	1,019,581	913,155	392,509	249,136
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	1,702,073	5,591,061	2,769,531	1,850,010	599,767
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	6,675	160,841	1,046,051	1,009,990	293,859
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	25,685	48,522	314,437	213,422	1,958
652	Underwear-----	107,488	599,088	294,480	0	0
659	Other apparel-----	104,426	100,183	78,273	292,702	43,735
665	Floor coverings-----	0	0	29	0	0
666	Other furnishings-----	0	35,919	4,680	0	0
669	Other manufactures-----	5,803	20,569	34,960	0	0
	Total-----	6,027,023	16,178,387	16,263,254	11,645,758	2,810,491

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 62.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Romania, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	856,979	0	0	170,051	0
602	Continuous noncellulosic yarn-----	891,367	0	0	1,440,302	0
604	Noncontinuous noncellulosic yarn-----	4,629,704	2,566,719	8,686,280	6,897,090	3,033,504
610	Continuous cellulosic woven fabrics----	0	0	2,338	1,958	0
611	Spun cellulosic woven fabrics-----	0	0	0	108,236	0
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics.	1,319	4,164	3,921	4,021	471
613	Spun noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	251,466	73,363	133,152	169,461	22,676
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	97,502	1,510,719	657,063	467,304	15,579
625	Knit fabric-----	1,154	530	0	0	0
627	Specialty fabrics-----	0	0	0	64,802	0
630	Handkerchiefs-----	3,055	82	0	0	0
631	Gloves-----	0	0	14,000	212,121	42,672
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	0	475,668	99,043	181,688	0
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	318,299	1,401,269	1,417,953	888,322	225,086
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	135,713	99,327	557,054	594,969	1,111,713
636	Dresses-----	91	181	0	2,220	952
637	Playsuits-----	774,383	0	0	0	0
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	742,446	413,352	1,159,758	988,940	415,602
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	376,410	312,090	636,465	436,140	22,500
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	48	0	648	0	0
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	0	305	275,515	126,629	363
642	Skirts-----	15,201	52,546	103,258	13,350	15,949
643	Suits, men and boys-----	845,910	1,094,904	990,414	633,906	329,670
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	151,362	148,662	514,566	326,806	112,428
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	153,861	1,949,885	3,509,836	3,217,240	143,446
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants----	4,157,627	4,447,906	2,173,850	938,437	497,425
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	158,794	522,359	700,378	545,820	46,458
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants----	240,781	493,113	62,087	2,599	8,989
651	Nightwear-----	0	0	14,560	15,600	0
659	Other apparel-----	4,547	938,356	371,718	889,248	74,053
665	Floor coverings-----	0	0	2	0	0
669	Other manufactures-----	47	0	0	1,232	0
	Total-----	14,808,066	16,505,500	22,083,859	19,338,492	6,119,536

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 63.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Singapore, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	214,704	494,225	150,108	0	0
601	Continuous cellulosic yarn-----	0	0	0	0	0
602	Continuous noncellulosic yarn-----	0	2,437,241	229,019	0	0
603	Noncontinuous cellulosic yarn-----	0	0	0	0	0
604	Noncontinuous noncellulosic yarn-----	691,822	1,961,784	3,797,761	2,654,889	3,004,947
605	Other yarns-----	0	0	0	0	0
610	Continuous cellulosic woven fabrics---	0	0	1,840	250	0
611	Spun cellulosic woven fabrics-----	0	0	0	0	0
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics.	62,449	10,440	232,892	102,724	7,026
613	Spun noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	33,308	93,997	798,778	4,389,114	589,717
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	1,974	0	74,411	253,137	0
625	Knit fabric-----	1,022,557	858,335	18,580	0	0
626	Pile or tufted fabric-----	0	0	0	0	0
627	Specialty fabrics-----	0	0	679	78,546	0
630	Handkerchiefs-----	0	0	0	0	0
631	Gloves-----	0	0	0	2,160	6,300
632	Hosiery-----	0	0	92,000	0	0
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	0	0	125,035	48,472	0
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	209,391	359,723	2,971,907	2,650,758	629,412
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	799,692	392,309	1,183,494	1,336,592	207,161
636	Dresses-----	4,304	30,170	20,385	49,422	35,380
637	Playsuits-----	286,613	0	54,272	72,101	246,036
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	2,113,524	1,452,672	4,329,918	3,999,726	1,730,520
639	Knit shirts-----	40,607,340	19,884,165	39,553,500	31,885,260	17,044,410
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	113,712	152,784	349,152	385,392	146,880
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	64,960	349,509	885,283	1,011,883	405,102
642	Skirts-----	24,350	28,765	294,180	211,322	13,866
643	Suits, men and boys-----	62,154	117,720	165,942	81,216	0
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	1,256,202	299,322	442,476	214,380	52,488
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	0	0	22,522	123,427	76,838
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	1,610,920	304,004	934,868	498,420	325,827
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	7,743	18,584	142,506	417,516	113,955
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	4,513,777	2,086,053	2,756,188	4,554,930	1,931,229
649	Brassieres-----	0	0	0	134	0
650	Dressing gowns-----	0	0	510	10,200	1,428
651	Nightwear-----	0	21,840	184,080	0	884
652	Underwear-----	0	40,000	0	0	0
659	Other apparel-----	902,764	2,189,015	1,965,601	1,334,425	331,711
665	Floor coverings-----	0	552	0	147	0
666	Other furnishings-----	0	0	281	63,203	24,788
669	Other manufactures-----	0	0	156	11,279	7,800
	Total-----	54,604,260	33,583,209	61,778,324	56,441,025	26,933,705

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 64.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Taiwan, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Cate- gory	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	1,178,401	14,994,603	11,058,314	6,618,724	1,842,579
602	Continuous noncellulosic yarn-----	353,104	1,258,820	1,869,409	160,660	1,821
603	Noncontinuous cellulosic yarn-----	0	137,221	0	0	0
604	Noncontinuous noncellulosic yarn-----	4,002	818,516	221,666	860,549	1,327,482
605	Other yarns-----	379,082	414,895	430,119	610,650	349,430
610	Continuous cellulosic woven fabrics---	781	0	10,908	0	91,967
611	Spun cellulosic fabric, woven-----					1,528
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics.	484,751	768,646	601,798	417,499	214,321
613	Spun non-cellulosic woven fabrics-----	158,132	937,693	2,226,915	2,275,735	1,782,704
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	1,781,176	185,576	151,917	153,069	275,672
625	Knit fabrics-----	838,672	205,857	326,548	166,827	195,531
626	Pile or tufted fabrics-----	6,498	21,519	70,035	164,121	38,337
627	Specialty fabrics-----	519,682	569,814	756,094	348,496	1,552,855
630	Handkerchiefs-----	7,438	36,761	10,343	32,254	10,853
631	Gloves-----	6,029,182	6,987,437	7,928,100	6,717,593	2,651,080
632	Hosiery-----	301,829	220,574	820,199	771,714	295,113
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	1,312,467	557,986	905,073	158,194	83,658
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	19,094,394	25,929,999	28,053,274	21,173,312	11,430,809
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	16,681,361	26,300,585	26,697,148	22,453,530	12,945,693
636	Dresses-----	4,372,311	3,542,461	6,268,885	6,151,740	5,526,510
637	Playsuits-----	2,985,557	1,516,688	1,786,665	2,857,843	3,134,189
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	21,706,506	25,334,568	36,014,742	27,621,306	20,209,194
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	71,494,920	88,561,695	73,155,435	68,435,205	53,156,610
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	43,077,024	37,476,624	45,560,040	64,149,693	33,912,456
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls and infants.	6,150,032	8,976,241	8,838,781	8,265,451	4,639,725
642	Skirts-----	1,108,566	723,944	1,218,445	1,711,773	1,152,639
643	Suits, men and boys-----	2,620,134	2,579,202	3,751,812	3,147,282	658,908
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	3,828,222	3,290,220	3,382,128	2,443,986	1,289,358
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	34,420,549	37,316,451	46,649,114	26,123,511	12,881,987
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants---	121,548,929	122,810,873	108,939,777	87,544,440	65,375,715
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	26,819,580	23,662,838	35,453,311	20,496,539	11,986,609
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants---	41,310,774	39,534,068	60,007,129	50,865,637	33,989,528
649	Brassieres-----	691	87,874	283,632	341,481	350,784
650	Dressing gowns-----	258,417	592,365	1,077,069	692,070	383,061
651	Nightwear-----	2,750,956	3,338,972	2,444,572	1,318,512	253,812
652	Underwear-----	81,008	540,384	855,232	1,438,320	1,527,424
659	Other apparel-----	31,929,423	32,284,560	48,704,361	55,035,850	31,845,480
665	Floor coverings-----	1,138	843	11,964	28,744	4,354
666	Other furnishings-----	3,264,922	2,763,859	4,684,275	3,554,967	1,564,165
669	Other manufactures-----	4,776,821	4,906,645	6,910,754	7,174,011	3,663,674
	Total-----	473,637,432	520,187,877	578,135,983	502,481,291	322,597,615

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 65.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Thailand, by MFA categories, 1976-79 and Jan.-June 1980

(In equivalent square yards)						
Category	Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	Jan.-June 1980
600	Textured yarn-----	0	662	0	0	0
604	Noncontinuous noncellulosic yarn-----	0	0	0	511,438	1,989,324
605	Other yarns-----	34,248	30,160	0	0	0
611	Spun cellulosic woven fabrics-----	0	0	32,652	199,500	0
612	Continuous noncellulosic woven fabrics.	1,786,158	27,650	566,706	343,883	42,508
613	Spun noncellulosic woven fabrics-----	3,362,651	2,570,449	1,711,551	3,350,344	443,475
614	Woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	133,412	548,533	63,542	45,326	84,200
627	Specialty fabrics-----	780	7,901	0	1,365	0
631	Gloves-----	10,500	45,235	32,292	68,758	26,985
632	Hosiery-----	8,280	5,244	193	0	0
633	Suit-type coats, men and boys-----	0	0	93,686	100,708	25,340
634	Other coats, men and boys-----	4,620,809	3,748,223	6,724,921	4,022,084	816,088
635	Coats, women, girls, and infants-----	2,279,802	3,137,395	2,538,547	2,239,740	1,004,004
636	Dresses-----	20,838	9,015	27,950	5,618	219,661
637	Playsuits-----	0	2,300	42,600	119,536	109,929
638	Knit shirts, men and boys-----	2,131,506	243,324	605,286	571,860	239,976
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women, girls, and infants.	16,879,770	4,695,105	14,423,520	12,017,700	4,610,400
640	Shirts, not knit, men and boys-----	370,104	619,920	494,280	706,632	414,744
641	Blouses, not knit, women, girls, and infants.	66,396	690,302	1,634,137	2,258,362	651,458
642	Skirts-----	99,502	712	72,197	44,144	12,994
643	Suits, men and boys-----	0	0	22,410	12,582	0
644	Suits, women, girls, and infants-----	28,080	0	48,114	0	594
645	Sweaters, men and boys-----	13,211	485,098	840,254	826,712	184,662
646	Sweaters, women, girls, and infants-----	328,992	802,608	2,316,376	1,109,888	669,834
647	Trousers, men and boys-----	185,476	65,647	436,690	824,888	28,978
648	Trousers, women, girls, and infants-----	1,515,474	137,896	3,186,716	3,136,520	2,647,180
649	Brassieres-----	0	0	5,942	0	65,851
650	Dressing gowns-----	0	2,040	0	1,428	204
651	Nightwear-----	0	51,948	0	0	3,120
652	Underwear-----	1,328	1,632	224,000	79,872	31,200
659	Other apparel-----	797,028	7,691	590,630	476,448	56,660
665	Floor coverings-----	112	738	0	406	245
666	Other furnishings-----	312	11,653	9,126	9,462	2,691
669	Other manufactures-----	31,957	14,485	145,119	237,424	201,989
	Total-----	34,706,726	17,963,566	36,889,437	33,322,628	14,584,294

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 65A.—Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles: U.S. imports, total and from selected countries, 1/ by types, 1976-79 and January-June 1980

Period	Cotton			Wool		
	Total	20 selected countries		Total	19 selected countries	
		Quantity	Percent of total		Quantity	Percent of total
	---Million equivalent square yards---			---Million equivalent square yards---		
1976-----	1,923.6	1,724.1	89.6	108.6	63.1	58.1
1977-----	1,655.1	1,320.0	79.8	143.1	84.8	59.3
1978-----	2,213.2	1,905.3	86.1	143.9	79.5	55.2
1979-----	1,892.7	1,601.0	84.6	121.6	68.2	56.1
1980						
(Jan.-June)---	1,028.7	880.2	85.6	52.3	31.1	59.4
	Manmade fiber			Total, cotton, wool, and manmade fibers		
	Total	19 selected countries		Total	MFA selected countries	
Quantity		Percent of total	Quantity		Percent of total	
	---Million equivalent square yards---			---Million equivalent square yards---		
1976-----	2,954.3	2,225.3	75.3	4,986.5	4,011.3	80.4
1977-----	3,212.2	2,376.0	74.0	5,010.5	3,915.8	78.2
1978-----	3,382.0	2,551.4	75.4	5,739.1	4,536.2	79.0
1979-----	2,624.5	2,100.0	80.0	4,638.9	3,773.5	81.3
1980						
(Jan.-June)---	1,391.2	1,119.7	80.5	2,472.2	2,031.0	82.2

1/ The United States had bilateral agreements with 20 countries during 1980 limiting exports of cotton textiles to the United States and 19 countries limiting exports of wool and manmade-fiber textiles.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 65-B.--Summary of ratio of import changes to restraint levels and percentage of general imports covered by bilateral agreement countries and by specific limits in these countries' agreements, 1978 and 1979

Category	Description	Ratio (percent) of import changes to--				Percentage of general imports covered by--			
		Original restraint level		Final adjusted restraint level		Imports from bilateral agreement countries		Specific limits in agreement	
		1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
	313 : Cotton sheeting-----	66	41	64	41	76	67	67	58
	315 : Cotton print cloth-----	73	41	71	43	41	43	1/	30
	316 : Cotton shirting-----	5	53	5	53	95	88	0	0
	318 : Cotton yarn-dyed fabrics, n.e.s.	38	28	38	26	25	24	12	1
	319 : Cotton duck fabric-----	40	35	40	36	93	82	72	63
	410 : Woolen and worsted fabrics.	30	35	30	35	36	41	6	9
	331 : Cotton gloves-----	80	70	76	70	69	57	44	38
	431 : Wool gloves-----	23	10	23	10	46	44	40	15
	631 : Manmade-fiber gloves-----	73	60	73	60	94	91	36	25
333/334/335	: Cotton coats-----	82	61	67	60	86	81	54	58
433/434/435	: Wool coats-----	47	44	46	42	46	43	33	16
633/634/635	: Manmade-fiber coats-----	80	67	75	67	96	93	90	76
338/339	: Knit cotton shirts-----	75	77	75	77	88	82	63	71
438	: Knit wool shirts and blouses.	81	70	80	70	97	98	96	3
638/639	: Knit manmade-fiber shirts.	92	74	86	74	97	98	90	93
340	: Woven cotton shirts-----	91	91	84	90	87	76	83	74
341	: Woven cotton blouses-----	101	94	92	93	97	84	90	81
440	: Woven wool shirts and blouses.	80	78	74	78	93	92	93	84
640/641	: Woven manmade-fiber shirts and blouses.	86	90	79	89	98	95	94	90
345	: Cotton sweaters-----	38	58	38	58	64	72	42	2
445/447	: Wool sweaters-----	95	94	91	90	77	84	73	83
645/646	: Manmade-fiber sweaters-----	98	78	89	79	93	89	90	73
347/348	: Cotton trousers, slacks and shorts.	92	82	86	80	83	75	71	67

Table 65-B.--Summary of ratio of import changes to restraint levels and percentage of general imports covered by bilateral agreement countries and by specific limits in these countries' agreements, 1978 and 1979--Continued

Category number	Category Description	Ratio (percent) of import changes to--				Percentage of general imports covered by--			
		Original restraint level		Final adjusted restraint level		Imports from bilateral agreement countries		Specific limits in agreement	
		1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
447/448	Wool trousers, slacks and shorts.	38	47	37	47	57	61	40	35
647/648	Manmade-fiber trousers, slacks and shorts.	74	65	70	64	97	96	89	78
443	Wool suits, men's and boys'.	71	67	68	67	48	47	47	46
643/644	Manmade-fiber suits-----	30	27	30	28	71	80	64	67
349	Cotton body-supporting garments.	9	7	9	7	64	97	45	65
649	Manmade-fiber body-supporting garments.	81	75	81	74	63	72	60	69

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Based on data in tables 68 to 123 in Appendix.



Table 66.—Sheeting, category 313: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against fi- nal re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original: restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Source under bilateral restraint:		1,000 square yards				1,000 square yards	
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 1/	110,818	2/	75,673	68.3	68.3	77,615	26
Pakistan	56,419	2/	3/ 54,271	96.2	96.2	45,517	15
Taiwan 1/	38,815	45,472	3/ 40,319	103.9	88.7	45,342	15
Brazil	17,517	2/	13,427	76.7	76.7	22,213	7
Mexico	12,693	2/	3,359	26.4	26.4	5,809	2
Colombia	8,500	2/	0	-	-	7,274	2
Philippines	4/ 3,683	2/	83	2.3	2.3	83	5/
Subtotal	248,445	255,102	187,132	75.3	73.4	203,854	67
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
India 1/	50,000	2/	6/ 10,329	20.7	20.7	11,355	4
Singapore 1/	10,000	2/	2,112	21.1	21.1	1,886	1
Korea 1/	7,500	2/	6,098	81.3	81.3	6,016	2
Thailand 1/	5,300	7,050	6,476	122.9	91.9	5,689	2
Romania 1/	2,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Malaysia 1/	1,800	2/	908	50.4	50.4	1,235	5/
Subtotal	76,600	78,350	25,923	33.8	33.1	26,183	9
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	1,460	5/
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	1,460	5/
Total	325,045	333,452	213,055	65.5	63.9	231,496	76
Source not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	-	-	30,404	10
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	24,682	8
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	9,130	3
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	4,362	1
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	1,845	1
All other	-	-	-	-	-	1,464	5/
Total	-	-	-	-	-	71,888	24
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	303,384	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Custom data as of June 1, 1979.

4/ Basket category ceiling.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Census data as of Apr. 30, 1979.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 67.--Sheeting, category 313: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
						1,000 square yards	
Source under bilateral restraint:		1,000 square yards					
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 2/-----	119,309	3/	36,083	30.2	30.2	44,484	20
Pakistan-----	60,368	5/ 368	48,618	80.5	84.7	59,576	26
Taiwan 2/-----	41,144	3/	4/ 28,502	69.2	69.2	23,350	10
Brazil-----	18,743	3/	133	.7	.7	1,560	1
Colombia-----	8,500	3/	5/ 5,922	69.6	69.6	4,098	2
Philippines-----	3,683	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	251,747	248,747	119,258	47.3	47.9	133,068	58
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
India 2/-----	50,000	3/	7,690	15.3	15.3	9,192	4
Thailand 2/-----	10,000	3/	1,740	17.3	17.3	3,700	2
Singapore 2/-----	10,000	3/	278	2.7	2.7	694	6/
Korea 2/-----	8,500	3/	8,605	101.2	101.2	4,770	2
Romania-----	2,000	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Malaysia 2/-----	1,800	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Macau-----	1,000	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Poland-----	1,000	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	84,300	84,300	18,313	21.7	21.7	18,357	8
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	7/ 1,000	3/	802	80.2	80.2	797	6/
Mexico-----	7/ 1,000	3/	290	29.0	29.0	290	6/
Dominican Republic-----	7/ 294	3/	294	100.0	100.0	0	-
Subtotal-----	7/ 2,294	2,294	1,386	60.4	60.4	1,087	6/
Total-----	338,341	335,341	138,957	41.1	41.4	152,511	67
Source not under bilateral restraint:							
Peru-----	-	-	-	-	-	41,521	18
Egypt-----	-	-	-	-	-	20,691	9
People's Republic of China-----	-	-	-	-	-	11,737	5
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,649	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	75,598	33
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	228,110	100

1/ Preliminary.2/ Has own export control system.3/ Unchanged.4/ Customs data: Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980.5/ Customs data: July 1, 1978-June 27, 1980.6/ Less than 0.5 percent.7/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980), Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), and Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 68.—Printcloth, category 315: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against fi- nal re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original: restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity 1,000 square yards	Percent of total
Source under bilateral restraint:							
Specific limits:		1,000 square yards					
Brazil	14,769	1/	279	1.9	1.9	619	2/
Subtotal	14,769	14,769	279	1.9	1.9	619	2/
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Pakistan	26,049	1/	38,482	147.7	147.7	32,031	20
India 3/	12,500	1/	4/ 1,266	10.1	10.1	613	2/
Korea 3/	6,000	1/	5,648	94.1	94.1	5,607	3
Thailand 3/	5,800	1/	2,895	49.9	49.9	4,217	3
Colombia	3,000	1/	0	-	-	2,102	1
Mexico	2,333	1/	9	.4	.4	4,431	3
Taiwan 3/	2,100	4,600	2,573	122.5	55.9	4,036	2
Malaysia 3/	2,000	1/	0	-	-	0	-
Romania	5/ 1,500	1/	2	.2	.2	2	2/
Singapore 3/	5/ 1,000	1/	4,704	470.4	470.4	4,170	3
Poland	3/ 1,000	1/	4/ 12	1.2	1.2	12	2/
Subtotal	63,282	65,782	55,591	87.8	84.5	57,221	35
Subject to consultation:							
Hong Kong 3/	6/ 3,291	1/	3,291	100.0	100.0	5,980	4
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	3,737	2
Subtotal	3,291	3,291	3,291	100.0	100.0	9,717	6
Total	81,342	83,842	59,161	72.7	70.6	67,557	41
Source not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	-	-	91,171	56
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic	-	-	-	-	-	3,739	2
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	371	2/
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	84	2/
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	77	2/
All other	-	-	-	-	-	74	2/
Total	-	-	-	-	-	95,516	59
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	163,075	100

1/ Unchanged.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

3/ Has own export control system.

4/ Census data as of Apr. 30, 1979.

5/ Consultation category level.

6/ Estimated. Restraint level part of a Group I limit of 261,778,905 square yards.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1978), Colombia (Jan. 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 69.--Printcloth, category 315: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level <sup>1/</sup>	Import charges against final restraint level <sup>1/</sup>	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
						1,000 square yards	
Source under bilateral restraint:							
Specific limits:							
Pakistan-----	33,500	26,500	24,179	72.2	91.2	30,360	29
Brazil-----	15,803	2/	460	2.9	2.9	224	3/
Philippines-----	3,683	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	52,986	45,986	24,639	46.5	53.6	30,584	30
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
India 4/-----	12,500	2/	1,114	8.9	8.9	1,894	2
Korea 4/-----	7,000	2/	6,994	99.9	99.9	7,032	7
Thailand 4/-----	5,860	2/	1	5/	5/	1	3/
Colombia-----	3,000	2/	1,497	49.9	49.9	505	3/
Taiwan 4/-----	2,100	4,600	812	38.7	17.6	672	1
Malaysia 4/-----	2,000	2/	0	-	-	9	3/
Romania-----	1,500	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Singapore 4/-----	1,000	596	6/ 133	13.3	22.3	1,023	1
Macau-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Poland-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	36,960	39,056	10,551	28.5	27.0	11,137	11
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	7/ 1,461	2/	1,461	100.0	100.0	1,404	1
Mexico-----	7/ 1,000	2/	248	24.8	24.8	316	3/
Hong Kong 4/-----	7/ 912	2/	912	100.0	100.0	1,077	1
Subtotal-----	3,373	3,373	2,621	77.7	77.7	2,797	3
Total-----	93,319	88,415	37,811	40.5	42.8	44,519	43
Source not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China-----	-	-	-	-	-	56,151	54
Peru-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,193	1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic-----	-	-	-	-	-	560	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	888	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	58,792	57
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	103,311	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

4/ Has own export control system.

5/ Less than 0.05 percent.

6/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

7/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department, Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980), Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), and Haiti (May 1, 1979-Apr. 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 70.--Shirting of cotton, category 316: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against fi- nal re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original: restraint level	Final: restraint level	Quantity 1,000 square yards	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:							
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Malaysia 1/-----	2/ 1,000	3/	41	4.2	4.2	0	-
India 1/-----	1,000	3/	4/ 22	2.2	2.2	22	2
Subtotal-----	2,000	2,000	63	3.2	3.2	22	2
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,129	90
Hong Kong 1/-----	5/ 31	3/	31	100.0	100.0	45	4
Subtotal-----	31	31	31	100.0	100.0	1,174	94
Total-----	2,031	2,031	94	4.6	4.6	1,196	95
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
West Germany-----	-	-	-	-	-	17	1
United Kingdom-----	-	-	-	-	-	13	1
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
Portugal-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	6/
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	59	5
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,255	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Basket category ceiling.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Census data as of Apr. 30, 1979.

5/ Estimated. Restraint level part of a Group I limit of 261,778,905 square yards.

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 71.--Shirting, category 316: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979.

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity 1,000 square yards	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:							
Specific limits:							
Philippines-----	3,683	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Brazil-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	4,683	4,683	0	-	-	0	-
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Malaysia 3/-----	1,000	2/	128	12.8	12.8	170	19
Taiwan 3/-----	1,000	2/	57	5.7	5.7	57	7
Colombia-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Korea 3/-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Macau 3/-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Pakistan-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Romania 3/-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Singapore 3/-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Thailand-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	9,000	9,000	185	2.0	2.0	227	26
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	4/ 1,000	2/	503	50.3	50.3	494	56
Hong Kong 3/-----	4/ 50	2/	50	100.0	100.0	50	6
Subtotal-----	1,050	1,050	553	52.6	52.6	544	62
Total-----	14,733	14,733	738	5.0	5.0	771	88
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Peru-----	-	-	-	-	-	55	6
Czechoslovakia-----	-	-	-	-	-	29	3
West Germany-----	-	-	-	-	-	14	2
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	109	12
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	880	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Has own export control system.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office, Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980) and Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 72.—Yarn dyed fabrics n.e.s. of cotton, category 318: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Source under bilateral restraint:						1,000 square yards	
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Taiwan 1/	4,000	2/	3,018	75.4	75.4	3,171	10
Mexico	2,667	2/	1	.1	.1	3	3/
Haiti	4/ 1,250	2/	5/	3/	3/	4/	3/
Brazil	6/ 1,000	2/	420	42.0	42.0	276	1
India 1/	6/ 1,000	2/	4/ 124	12.4	12.4	185	1
Colombia	6/ 1,000	2/	51	5.1	5.1	82	3/
Subtotal	10,917	10,917	3,614	33.1	33.1	3,717	12
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	3,264	10
Hong Kong 1/	8/ 787	2/	787	100.0	100.0	952	3
Subtotal	787	787	787	100.0	100.0	4,216	13
Total	11,704	11,704	4,401	37.6	37.6	7,933	25
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	12,682	39
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	3,233	10
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	2,791	9
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	2,262	7
West Germany	-	-	-	-	-	943	3
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	325	1
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	292	1
India	-	-	-	-	-	185	1
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	-	-	155	3/
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	72	3/
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	70	3/
France	-	-	-	-	-	67	3/
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	51	3/
All other	-	-	-	-	-	1,214	4
Total	-	-	-	-	-	24,342	75
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	32,275	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

4/ Basket category ceiling.

5/ Less than 500 square yards.

6/ Minimum consultation level.

7/ Census data as of Apr. 30, 1979.

8/ Estimated. Restraint level part of a Group I limit of 261,778,905 square yards.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 73.--Yarn-dyed fabrics n.e.s., category 318: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
						1,000 square yards	
Sources under bilateral restraint:							
Specific limits:							
Philippines-----	3,683	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Brazil-----	1,000	2/	541	54.0	54.0	276	1
Subtotal-----	4,683	4,683	541	11.5	11.5	276	1
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Taiwan 3/-----	4,000	5,000	1,862	46.6	37.2	2,074	8
Colombia-----	1,000	2/	228	22.7	22.7	239	1
India 3/-----	1,000	2/	287	28.7	28.7	178	1
Poland-----	1,000	2/	32	3.1	3.1	32	4/
Korea 3/-----	1,000	2/	12	1.2	1.2	12	4/
Singapore 3/-----	1,000	2/	6	.6	.6	6	4/
Macau-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Malaysia 3/-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Pakistan-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Romania-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Thailand 3/-----	1,000	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	14,000	15,000	2,427	17.3	16.1	2,542	10
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	5/ 2,616	2/	2,616	100.0	100.0	2,749	10
Mexico-----	5/ 1,000	2/	32	3.2	3.2	32	4/
Hong Kong 3/-----	5/ 749	2/	749	100.0	100.0	685	3
Haiti-----	6/	2/	7/	100.0	100.0	7/	4/
Subtotal-----	5/ 4,365	4,365	3,397	77.8	77.8	3,466	13
Total-----	23,048	24,048	6,365	27.6	26.4	6,284	24
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Portugal-----	-	-	-	-	-	9,759	37
Guatemala-----	-	-	-	-	-	3,965	15
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	2,223	8
Finland-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,610	6
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	2,551	10
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	20,108	76
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	26,392	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Has own export control system.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

5/ Estimated.

6/ Estimated less than 500 square yards.

7/ Less than 500 square yards.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980), Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), and Haiti (May 1, 1979-Apr. 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 74.—Duck fabric of cotton, category 319: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original	Final	Import char-	Percentage filled		Imports	
	restraint	adjusted	ges against	Original	Final	Quantity	Percent
	level	restraint	final re-	restraint	restraint	1,000	of
		level	straint	level	level	square	total
			level			yards	
Sources under bilateral							
restraint:							
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 1/	61,402	2/	33,922	55.2	55.2	37,407	56
Korea 1/	22,314	2/	1,597	7.2	7.2	2,010	3
Pakistan	13,321	2/	3/ 5,361	40.2	40.2	7,245	11
Mexico	6,720	2/	502	7.4	7.4	919	1
Brazil	3,664	2/	722	19.7	19.7	1,180	2
Subtotal	107,421	107,421	42,104	39.2	39.2	48,761	72
Designated or minimum							
consultation level:							
India 1/	17,500	2/	4/ 4,609	26.3	26.3	5,627	8
Thailand 1/	3,000	3,450	3,579	119.3	103.7	3,862	6
Singapore 1/	3,000	2/	2,335	77.8	77.8	2,599	4
Taiwan 1/	2,100	2/	497	23.6	23.6	157	5/
Malaysia 1/	1,350	2/	3/ 903	66.9	66.9	1,601	2
Subtotal	26,950	27,400	11,923	44.2	43.5	13,846	21
Total	134,371	134,821	54,027	40.2	40.1	62,607	93
Sources not under bilateral							
restraint:							
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	2,502	4
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	1,027	2
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	-	-	884	1
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	132	5/
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	78	5/
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	35	5/
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	10	5/
All other	-	-	-	-	-	23	5/
Total	-	-	-	-	-	4,690	7
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	67,298	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Custom data as of June 1, 1979.

4/ Census data as of Apr. 30, 1979.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979) and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 75.--Duck fabric of cotton, category 319: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity 1,000 square yards	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:		1,000 square yards					
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 2/-----	61,402	3/	29,185	47.5	47.5	29,487	46
Korea 2/-----	23,039	3/	1,306	5.6	5.6	979	2
Pakistan-----	14,253	11,253	6,870	48.2	61.1	8,821	14
Brazil-----	3,920	3/	975	24.8	24.8	808	1
Philippines-----	3,683	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	106,297	103,297	38,336	36.1	37.1	40,095	63
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
India 2/-----	17,500	3/	5,511	31.4	31.4	6,153	10
Thailand 2/-----	5,000	4,871	3,124	62.5	64.1	3,030	5
Singapore 2/-----	3,000	3/	1,819	60.6	60.6	1,846	3
Taiwan 2/-----	2,100	3/	110	5.2	5.2	450	1
Malaysia 2/-----	1,350	3/	12	.8	.8	12	4/
Colombia-----	1,000	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Poland-----	1,000	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Romania-----	1,000	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Macau-----	1,000	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	32,950	32,821	10,576	32.1	32.2	11,490	18
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	5/ 1,000	3/	71	7.1	7.1	71	4/
Mexico-----	5/ 1,000	3/	399	39.9	39.9	399	1
Subtotal-----	5/ 2,000	2,000	470	23.5	23.5	469	1
Total-----	141,247	138,118	49,382	35.0	35.8	52,054	82
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Peru-----	-	-	-	-	-	8,923	14
Egypt-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,778	3
Ecuador-----	-	-	-	-	-	865	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	249	4/
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	11,815	19
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	63,869	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

5/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce of Office, Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980) and Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 76.--Gloves of cotton, category 331: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity 1,000 dozen pairs	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:							
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 1/	3,120	3,330	3,413	109.4	96.4	3,198	30
Haiti	632	2/	335	53.0	53.0	282	3
Philippines	551	2/	223	40.5	40.5	533	5
Malaysia 1/	403	2/	390	96.6	96.6	471	4
Thailand 1/	314	333	252	80.2	75.6	272	3
Subtotal	5,020	5,449	4,613	91.9	84.7	4,756	44
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Japan	1,647	2/	986	59.9	59.9	1,243	12
Taiwan 1/	429	485	479	111.8	98.8	630	6
Mexico	378	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Korea 1/	330	2/	294	89.2	89.2	364	3
Pakistan	5/ 200	2/	192	95.8	95.8	219	2
Macao	5/ 200	2/	177	88.6	88.6	151	1
Singapore 1/	200	2/	83	41.6	41.6	33	6/
India 1/	200	2/	71	35.3	35.3	83	1
Brazil	7/ 1	2/	7/ 1	100.0	100.0	1	6/
Subtotal	3,585	3,641	2,283	63.7	62.7	2,724	25
Total	8,605	9,090	6,896	80.1	75.9	7,479	69
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	-	-	2,618	24
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	597	6
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	97	1
All other	-	-	-	-	-	1	6/
Total	-	-	-	-	-	3,314	31
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	10,793	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Custom data as of June 1, 1979.

4/ Custom data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

5/ Consultation category level; converted to dozens.

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

7/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 77.--Gloves of cotton, category 331: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:						1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:						pairs	
Hong Kong 2/	3,214	3,296	3,320	103.3	100.7	3,126	25
Philippines	568	3/	566	99.6	99.6	627	5
Taiwan 2/	441	422	4/ 410	92.9	97.0	392	3
Malaysia 2/	429	473	429	100.0	90.6	396	3
Thailand 2/	336	3/	3/ 156	46.2	46.2	217	2
Subtotal	4,988	5,095	4,881	97.9	95.8	4,758	38
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Mexico	571	3/	5/	6/	6/	5/	7/
Haiti	533	3/	8/ 252	47.2	47.2	228	2
Korea 2/	330	3/	4/ 202	61.3	61.3	214	2
Singapore 2/	200	221	221	110.7	100.0	269	2
Pakistan	200	3/	227	113.6	113.6	213	2
Macau	200	3/	185	92.2	92.2	195	1
India 2/	200	3/	115	57.6	57.6	195	1
Brazil	200	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Colombia	200	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Poland	200	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Romania	200	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal	3,034	3,055	1,202	39.6	39.3	1,315	10
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	1,647	3/	726	44.1	44.1	1,184	9
Subtotal	1,647	1,647	726	44.1	44.1	1,184	9
Total	9,669	9,797	6,809	70.4	69.5	7,257	57
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China 9/	-	-	-	-	-	4,061	32
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	750	6
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	480	4
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	73	1
All other	-	-	-	-	-	31	7/
Total	-	-	-	-	-	5,394	43
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	12,651	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

5/ Less than 500 dozen pairs.

6/ Less than 0.05 percent.

7/ Less than 0.5 percent.

8/ Customs data: (May 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

9/ China was subject to unilateral restraint from May 31, 1979 to Dec. 31, 1979.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980), Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), and Haiti (May 1, 1979-Apr. 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 78.--Coats of cotton, categories 333, 334, and 335: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import char- ges against final re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:						1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 1/-----	2/ 394	437	419	106.2	96.0	504	24
Singapore 1/-----	2/ 150	3/	82	54.7	54.7	150	7
Philippines-----	2/ 100	3/	66	66.3	66.3	118	6
Taiwan 1/-----	2/ 90	96	80	89.0	83.1	87	4
Korea 1/-----	2/ 77	86	4/ 83	108.3	96.3	88	4
Macau-----	2/ 73	86	100	136.8	115.9	102	5
Thailand 1/-----	5/ 60	63	60	99.8	95.9	38	2
Malaysia 1/-----	2/ 53	3/	21	40.2	40.2	25	1
Subtotal-----	997	1,210	911	91.4	75.3	1,112	54
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Poland-----	243	249	160	65.9	64.3	195	9
Romania-----	140	289	151	108.6	52.2	164	8
Mexico-----	65	3/	16	25.2	25.2	22	1
India 1/-----	53	3/	26	49.3	49.3	27	1
Brazil-----	6/ 53	3/	6	10.8	10.8	5	7/
Colombia-----	6/ 53	3/	0	-	-	6	7/
Haiti-----	8/ 42	3/	17	40.2	40.2	16	1
Pakistan-----	6/ 34	3/	16	25.2	25.2	42	2
Subtotal-----	683	838	392	57.4	46.8	477	23
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	-	191	9
Subtotal-----	-	-	-	-	-	191	9
Total-----	1,680	2,048	1,372	81.7	67.0	1,780	86
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Australia-----	-	-	-	-	-	115	6
Dominican Republic-----	-	-	-	-	-	48	2
Indonesia-----	-	-	-	-	-	41	2
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	-	-	-	37	2
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	53	3
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	294	14
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	2,074	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Separate limits are set for 333, 334 and 335 which when totaled exceed the limit for 333, 334 and 335. However, the limit for 333, 334, and 335 cannot be exceeded.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Customs data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

5/ Category 333 is subject to minimum consultation level with a ceiling of 700,000 square yards; converted to dozens.

6/ Consultation category with a level of 700,000 square yards; converted to dozen.

7/ Less than 0.5 percent.

8/ Basket category with a level of 875,000 square yards; converted to dozen.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:							
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 2/-----	3/ 412	407	371	90.0	91.2	340	19
Poland-----	256	4/	5/ 84	32.6	32.6	82	5
Singapore 2/-----	3/ 158	4/	114	72.2	72.2	129	7
Philippines-----	3/ 134	4/	118	87.9	87.9	103	6
Taiwan 2/-----	3/ 94	102	5/ 98	103.2	96.4	108	6
Korea 2/-----	3/ 82	81	78	95.6	96.7	68	4
Mexico-----	6/ 76	4/	26	34.5	34.5	26	1
Macao-----	78	90	90	115.9	100.0	109	6
Thailand 2/-----	7/ 63	66	52	82.2	78.7	58	3
Malaysia 2/-----	57	4/	33	57.9	57.9	41	2
Subtotal-----	1,410	1,427	1,064	75.5	74.6	1,063	58
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Romania-----	339	360	94	27.8	26.2	108	6
India 2/-----	53	60	5/ 27	51.0	44.9	61	3
Colombia-----	53	4/	5	8.8	8.8	3	8/
Pakistan-----	53	4/	2	4.0	4.0	2	8/
Brazil-----	53	4/	1	1.7	1.7	2	8/
Subtotal-----	551	579	129	23.3	22.2	177	10
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	9/ 174	4/	82	47.1	47.1	162	9
Dominican Republic-----	9/ 75	4/	75	100.0	100.0	69	4
Haiti-----	9/ 6	4/	6	100.0	100.0	14	1
Subtotal-----	9/ 255	255	163	63.9	63.9	245	13
Total-----	2,216	2,261	1,356	61.2	60.0	1,485	81
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Sri Lanka-----	-	-	-	-	-	121	7
People's Republic of China-----	-	-	-	-	-	98	5
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	-	-	-	23	1
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	13	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	97	5
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	352	19
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,837	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Separate limits are set for 333, 334 and 335 which when totaled exceed the limit for 333, 334 and 335. However, the limit for 333, 334, and 335 cannot be exceeded.

4/ Unchanged.

5/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

6/ Includes designated and minimum consultation level for categories 333 and 334.

7/ Includes minimum consultation level for category 333.

8/ Less than 0.5 percent.

9/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980), Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980), and Haiti (May 1, 1979-Apr. 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 80.--Knit shirts and blouses of cotton, categories 338 and 339: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import char- ges against final re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:						1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 1/-----	2/ 4,152	4,286	3,963	95.4	92.5	4,010	30
Pakistan-----	1,944	3/	873	44.9	44.9	1,092	8
Philippines-----	676	3/	480	71.0	71.0	548	4
Poland-----	576	633	405	70.1	64.0	547	4
Singapore 1/-----	500	3/	435	87.1	87.1	441	3
Thailand 1/-----	446	473	354	79.3	74.8	477	3
Taiwan 1/-----	437	498	442	101.2	88.7	544	4
Macao-----	433	3/	293	67.7	67.7	366	3
India 1/-----	4/ 193	191	176	91.2	92.1	188	1
Mexico-----	184	3/	169	91.9	91.9	298	2
Subtotal-----	9,541	9,818	7,590	79.6	77.3	8,513	63
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Japan-----	1,910	3/	1,238	64.8	64.8	2,012	15
Romania-----	589	439	341	57.9	77.7	485	4
Korea 1/-----	444	3/	292	65.7	65.7	364	3
Malaysia 1/-----	347	384	223	64.3	58.2	292	2
Brazil-----	5/ 310	348	256	82.8	73.7	250	2
Haiti-----	243	3/	31	12.9	12.9	22	6/
Subtotal-----	3,843	3,768	2,381	62.0	63.2	3,425	25
Total-----	13,384	13,586	9,971	74.5	76.7	11,938	88
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China-----	-	-	-	-	-	512	4
Israel-----	-	-	-	-	-	239	2
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	184	1
Costa Rica-----	-	-	-	-	-	168	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	518	4
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,622	12
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	13,560	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Includes tank tops.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Estimated part of specific limit for categories 338, 339, and 340.

5/ Converted limit in basket.

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 81.--Knit shirts and blouses of cotton, categories 338 and 339: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:		1,000 dozen				1 000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 2/	3/ 4,112	3/ 4,197	3/ 4,020	97.7	95.7	4,540	33
Pakistan	2,081	4/	1,336	64.2	64.2	1,284	9
Poland	814	671	5/ 536	65.6	79.9	599	4
Philippines	696	4/	619	88.9	88.9	586	4
Macau	563	630	5/ 620	110.1	98.4	583	4
Singapore 2/	525	4/	438	83.3	83.3	391	3
Thailand 2/	477	4/	5/ 439	91.9	91.9	397	3
Taiwan 2/	463	479	479	103.4	100.0	545	4
Korea 2/	444	4/	402	90.5	90.5	392	3
Mexico	368	4/	5/ 215	58.5	58.5	214	2
Brazil	324	340	173	53.2	50.7	203	1
India 2/	114	120	88	77.0	72.9	70	1
Subtotal	10,981	11,028	9,365	85.3	84.9	9,806	71
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Romania	389	395	5/ 249	64.0	63.0	261	2
Malaysia 2/	347	337	193	55.6	57.3	231	2
Colombia	194	4/	2	.9	.9	2	6/
Subtotal	930	926	444	47.7	47.9	494	4
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	7/ 2,103	4/	965	45.8	45.8	1,042	8
Dominican Republic	7/ 68	4/	68	100.0	100.0	30	6/
Haiti	7/ 26	4/	26	100.0	100.0	31	6/
Subtotal	7/ 2,197	2,197	1,059	48.2	48.2	1,103	8
Total	14,108	14,151	10,868	77.0	76.8	11,403	82
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China 8/	-	-	-	-	-	1,158	8
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	335	2
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	183	1
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	159	1
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	101	1
All other	-	-	-	-	-	495	4
Total	-	-	-	-	-	2,431	18
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	13,834	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Include tank tops.

4/ Unchanged.

5/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

7/ Estimated.

8/ China was subject to unilateral restraint on category 339 from May 31, 1979 to Dec. 31, 1979.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980), Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980), and Haiti (May 1, 1979-Apr. 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 82.--Woven shirts of cotton, category 340: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import char- ges against final re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity 1,000 dozen	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:							
Specific limits:		1,000 dozen					
Hong Kong 1/	2,195	2,483	2,466	112.3	99.3	2,577	45
India 1/	2/ 726	2/ 717	2/ 664	2/ 91.3	2/ 92.5	721	13
Taiwan 1/	584	661	3/ 605	103.7	91.6	676	12
Singapore 1/	350	4/	225	64.4	64.4	201	3
Malaysia 1/	214	4/	171	79.8	79.8	147	3
Philippines	208	4/	3/ 156	75.0	75.0	168	3
Brazil	199	4/	1	.7	.7	2	5/
Korea 1/	135	154	6/ 139	103.0	90.2	147	3
Haiti	121	134	48	39.5	35.6	40	1
Thailand 1/	79	83	67	84.8	80.0	75	1
Poland	63	4/	15	23.5	23.5	17	5/
Subtotal	4,874	5,266	4,558	93.5	86.5	4,770	83
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Romania	113	118	77	68.4	65.4	119	2
Mexico	7/ 110	4/	7/ 30	27.7	27.7	35	1
Macau	94	4/	78	83.5	83.5	75	1
Pakistan	29	50	22	74.6	43.5	21	5/
Colombia	29	4/	8/	.8	.8	8/	5/
Subtotal	375	401	208	55.5	51.9	250	4
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	7	5/
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	7	5/
Total	5,249	5,667	4,766	90.8	84.0	5,027	87
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	-	-	325	6
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	116	2
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	94	2
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	91	2
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	30	1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	14	5/
All other	-	-	-	-	-	60	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	731	13
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	5,758	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Customs data as of June 1, 1979.

4/ Unchanged.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Customs data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

7/ Excludes portion of old category 63.

8/ Less than 500 dozen.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 83.--Woven shirts of cotton, category 340: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:		1,000 dozen				1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 2/	2,261	2,292	2,305	101.9	100.5	2,228	34
India 2/	3/ 833	3/ 880	3/ 642	3/ 77.0	3/ 72.9	697	11
Taiwan 2/	602	637	4/ 628	104.4	98.5	627	10
Singapore 2/	367	434	395	107.4	91.0	409	6
Malaysia 2/	228	269	4/ 254	111.4	94.4	263	4
Philippines	214	5/	182	84.9	84.9	187	3
Korea 2/	144	5/	4/ 116	80.6	80.6	133	2
Brazil	132	5/	6/	.1	.1	1	7/
Dominican Republic	122	139	139	113.9	100.0	147	2
Haiti	113	5/	74	65.9	65.9	68	1
Macau	102	109	4/ 102	100.0	93.4	107	2
Thailand 2/	84	5/	3/ 35	41.2	41.2	45	1
Subtotal	5,202	5,447	4,872	93.6	93.6	4,912	74
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Romania	113	5/	65	57.3	57.3	54	1
Mexico	92	5/	35	38.3	38.3	34	1
Poland	63	5/	29	46.3	46.3	33	7/
Pakistan	29	5/	23	78.7	78.7	23	7/
Colombia	29	5/	1	1.8	1.8	6/	7/
Subtotal	326	326	153	46.9	46.9	143	2
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	3/ 29	5/	2	7.5	7.5	3	7/
Subtotal	3/ 29	29	2	7.5	7.5	3	7/
Total	5,557	5,802	5,027	90.5	86.6	5,058	76
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China 8/	-	-	-	-	-	1,057	16
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	179	3
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	124	2
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	60	1
All other	-	-	-	-	-	142	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	1,562	24
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	6,620	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

5/ Unchanged.

6/ Less than 500 dozen.

7/ Less than 0.5 percent.

8/ China was subject to unilateral restraint from May 31, 1979 to Dec. 31, 1979.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980), Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980), and Haiti (May 1, 1979-Apr. 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 84.--Woven blouses of cotton, category 341: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:		1,000 dozen				1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 1/-----	2,223	2,515	2,397	107.8	95.3	2,299	40
India 1/-----	2,012	2,193	2,193	109.0	100.0	2,493	43
Taiwan 1/-----	338	383	2/ 335	99.1	87.6	348	6
Philippines-----	135	3/	73	53.6	53.6	64	1
Thailand-----	83	88	79	94.8	89.4	62	1
Subtotal-----	4,791	5,314	5,077	105.9	95.5	5,266	90
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Pakistan-----	103	3/	73	71.4	71.4	71	1
Korea-----	90	3/	4/ 74	82.8	82.8	80	1
Haiti-----	5/ 60	3/	66	109.6	109.6	39	1
Singapore-----	6/ 48	3/	50	103.7	103.7	42	1
Macau-----	6/ 48	3/	48	98.9	98.9	40	1
Mexico-----	48	3/	23	47.6	47.6	38	1
Romania-----	6/ 48	3/	14	29.3	29.3	14	7/
Brazil-----	6/ 48	3/	8/	.2	.2	1	7/
Poland-----	6/ 48	3/	8/	9/	9/	8/	7/
Colombia-----	6/ 48	3/	0	-	-	10	7/
Malaysia 1/-----	6/ 28	3/	12	42.5	42.5	12	7/
Subtotal-----	617	617	360	58.3	58.3	346	6
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	7/
Subtotal-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	7/
Total-----	5,408	5,931	5,437	100.5	91.6	5,617	97
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Sri Lanka-----	-	-	-	-	-	46	1
People's Republic of China-----	-	-	-	-	-	42	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	116	2
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	204	4
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	5,822	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Customs data as of June 1, 1979.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Customs data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

5/ Consultation category with a level of 875,000 square yards; converted to dozens.

6/ Consultation category with a level of 700,000 square yards; converted to dozens.

7/ Less than 0.5 percent.

8/ Less than 500 dozen.

9/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 85.--Woven blouses of cotton, category 341: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level <u>1/</u>	Import charges against final restraint level <u>1/</u>	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:		1,000 dozen				1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong <u>2/</u>	2,290	2,236	2,177	95.1	97.3	2,218	34
India <u>2/</u>	2,072	2,138	2,138	103.1	100.0	2,230	34
Taiwan <u>2/</u>	348	369	<u>3/</u> 366	104.9	99.0	346	5
Philippines	139	<u>4/</u>	112	80.1	80.1	126	2
Pakistan	138	156	150	108.5	96.0	155	2
Korea <u>2/</u>	90	<u>4/</u>	72	79.8	79.8	58	1
Thailand <u>2/</u>	89	98	81	91.0	82.1	112	2
Macau	62	<u>4/</u>	52	83.9	83.9	54	1
Subtotal	5,228	5,288	5,148	98.5	97.3	5,299	81
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Mexico	69	<u>4/</u>	40	58.1	58.1	38	1
Singapore <u>2/</u>	48	53	53	110.5	100.0	81	1
Malaysia <u>2/</u>	48	<u>4/</u>	18	37.3	37.3	18	<u>5/</u>
Colombia	48	<u>4/</u>	14	29.1	29.1	14	<u>5/</u>
Poland	48	<u>4/</u>	1	2.6	2.6	<u>6/</u>	<u>5/</u>
Romania	48	<u>4/</u>	1	2.4	2.4	2	<u>5/</u>
Brazil	48	<u>4/</u>	<u>6/</u>	.5	.5	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>
Subtotal	357	362	127	35.6	35.1	154	2
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	<u>7/</u> 48	<u>4/</u>	15	31.9	31.9	12	<u>5/</u>
Haiti	<u>7/</u> 16	<u>4/</u>	16	100.0	100.0	43	1
Dominican Republic	<u>7/</u> 8	<u>4/</u>	8	100.0	100.0	4	<u>5/</u>
Subtotal	<u>7/</u> 72	72	39	54.2	54.2	58	1
Total	5,657	5,722	5,314	93.9	92.9	5,511	84
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China <u>8/</u>	-	-	-	-	-	619	9
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	274	4
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	60	1
All other	-	-	-	-	-	112	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	1,065	16
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	6,576	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

4/ Unchanged.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Less than 500 dozen.

7/ Estimated.

8/ China was subject to unilateral restraint from Sept. 31, 1979 to Dec. 31, 1979.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980), Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980) and Haiti (May 1, 1979-Apr. 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 86.--Sweaters of cotton, category 345: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity of total	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:						1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 1/-----	2/ 169	3/	104	61.9	61.9	130	38
Brazil-----	46	3/	7	15.2	15.2	6	2
Philippines-----	27	3/	8	27.7	27.7	8	2
Subtotal-----	242	242	119	49.2	49.2	144	42
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Taiwan 1/-----	31	3/	29	91.4	91.4	30	9
Korea 1/-----	27	3/	6	23.1	23.1	7	2
Haiti-----	2/ 24	3/	2	10.1	10.1	2	1
Macau-----	19	3/	4	22.9	22.9	5	1
Singapore 1/-----	4/ 19	3/	2	12.0	12.0	3	1
Romania-----	4/ 19	3/	2	8.8	8.8	2	1
Malaysia 1/-----	4/ 19	3/	2	7.4	7.4	3	1
Mexico-----	19	3/	6/	1.2	1.2	6/	5/
Thailand 1/-----	19	3/	6/	.4	.4	6/	5/
Subtotal-----	196	196	47	24.0	24.0	52	15
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	-	22	6
Subtotal-----	-	-	-	-	-	22	6
Total-----	438	438	166	37.9	37.9	218	64
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	79	23
France-----	-	-	-	-	-	9	3
United Kingdom-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
Greece-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	22	6
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	122	36
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	340	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Basket category with 875,000 square yards level, converted to dozen.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Basket category with 700,000 square yards level, converted to dozen.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Less than 500 dozen.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979) and Mexico, (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 87.--Sweater of cotton, category 345: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:	1,000 dozen					1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Brazil-----	50	2/	6	12.7	12.7	8	2
Philippines-----	28	2/	3/	1.5	1.5	1	4/
Subtotal-----	78	78	6	7.7	7.7	9	2
Designated or minimum consultation level:-----							
Taiwan 5/-----	31	2/	28	90.1	90.1	26	6
Korea 5/-----	27	2/	23	85.4	85.4	16	4
Thailand 5/-----	19	2/	16	84.7	84.7	16	4
Singapore 5/-----	19	2/	14	70.9	70.9	14	3
Macau-----	19	2/	8	40.8	40.8	5	1
Mexico-----	19	2/	2	10.8	10.8	2	4/
Malaysia 5/-----	19	2/	3/	.9	.9	3/	4/
India 5/-----	19	2/	3/	6/	6/	2	4/
Colombia-----	19	2/	0	-	-	3/	4/
Pakistan-----	19	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Poland-----	19	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Romania-----	19	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	248	248	91	36.7	36.7	81	18
Subject to consultation:							
Hong Kong 5/-----	276	2/	260	94.1	94.1	235	52
Japan-----	7/ 19	2/	1	7.8	7.8	3	1
Haiti-----	8/	2/	3/	100.0	100.0	1	4/
Subtotal-----	295	295	261	89.4	89.4	238	52
Total-----	621	621	358	57.6	57.6	328	72
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	51	11
Greece-----	-	-	-	-	-	29	6
Portugal-----	-	-	-	-	-	17	4
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	31	7
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	127	28
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	455	100

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.<sup>2/</sup> Unchanged.<sup>3/</sup> Less than 500 dozen.<sup>4/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.<sup>5/</sup> Has own export control system.<sup>6/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>7/</sup> Estimated.<sup>8/</sup> Estimated less than 500 dozen.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980), Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), and Haiti (May 1, 1979-Apr. 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 88.—Trousers of cotton, categories 347 and 348: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percent level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
						<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u> <u>yards</u>	
Sources under bilateral restraint:		1,000 dozen					
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 1/	5,076	5,520	5,319	104.7	96.3	5,881	47
Taiwan 1/	741	846	2/ 765	103.2	90.4	673	5
Philippines	3/ 597	4/	3/ 401	67.1	67.1	470	4
Singapore 1/	500	535	2/ 622	124.4	116.3	818	7
Haiti	283	4/	69	24.2	24.2	61	5/
Brazil	242	4/	106	43.7	43.7	129	1
Macau	230	247	2/ 6/ 215	93.3	87.0	280	2
Korea 1/	201	230	7/ 175	86.9	76.1	197	2
Thailand 1/	140	149	127	90.4	85.3	146	1
Malaysia 1/	126	4/	2/ 87	68.9	68.9	109	1
India 1/	106	119	111	104.7	93.6	119	1
Subtotal	8,242	8,894	7,997	97.0	89.9	8,882	71
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Mexico	225	4/	203	90.2	90.2	352	3
Romania	219	4/	66	30.3	30.3	81	1
Colombia	179	4/	0	-	-	5	5/
Poland	8/ 99	4/	9/ 50	50.2	50.2	52	5/
Pakistan	8/ 79	4/	11	14.5	14.5	9	5/
Subtotal	801	801	330	41.2	41.2	499	4
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	1,086	9
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	1,086	9
Total	9,043	9,695	8,327	92.1	85.9	10,467	83
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	-	-	931	7
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	287	2
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	180	1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	174	1
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	99	1
All other	-	-	-	-	-	404	3
Total	-	-	-	-	-	2,076	16
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	12,543	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Custom data as of June 1, 1979.

3/ Category 348 is shown in parts for traditional and nontraditional apparel.

4/ Unchanged.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Gym shorts (33,880 doz.) was deducted from categories 347 and 348 and charged to category 359 (91,476 lb).

7/ Custom data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

8/ Basket category with a level of 700,000 square yards each, converted to dozen.

9/ Census data as of Apr. 30, 1979.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 89.--Trousers of cotton, categories 347 and 348: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level <u>1/</u>	Import charges against final restraint level <u>1/</u>	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:	<u>1,000 dozen</u>					<u>1,000 dozen</u>	
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong <u>2/</u>	5,285	5,493	5,484	103.8	99.8	5,447	46
Taiwan	785	840	<u>3/</u> 840	107.0	100.0	970	8
Philippines	615	<u>4/</u>	302	49.2	49.2	325	3
Mexico	527	<u>4/</u>	316	60.0	60.0	361	3
Singapore <u>2/</u>	525	567	<u>3/</u> 567	108.0	100.0	226	2
Brazil	259	<u>4/</u>	59	22.8	22.8	75	1
Macau	244	262	<u>3/</u> 262	106.9	100.0	256	2
Korea <u>2/</u>	215	<u>4/</u>	90	42.0	42.0	109	1
Thailand <u>2/</u>	150	<u>4/</u>	155	102.9	102.9	135	1
Malaysia <u>2/</u>	134	<u>4/</u>	<u>3/</u> 67	49.7	49.7	72	1
Subtotal	8,739	9,062	8,142	93.1	89.8	7,978	67
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Haiti	258	<u>4/</u>	39	15.2	15.2	46	<u>5/</u>
Romania	219	246	66	30.1	26.8	61	1
Colombia	180	<u>4/</u>	9	5.2	5.2	10	<u>5/</u>
Poland	99	<u>4/</u>	43	43.6	43.6	46	<u>5/</u>
Pakistan	79	<u>4/</u>	46	58.0	58.0	43	<u>5/</u>
Subtotal	835	862	203	24.3	23.5	205	2
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	<u>6/</u> 1,150	<u>4/</u>	498	43.3	43.3	589	5
India <u>2/</u>	<u>6/</u> 79	<u>4/</u>	36	45.1	45.1	75	1
Dominican Republic	<u>5/</u> 30	<u>4/</u>	30	100.0	100.0	35	<u>5/</u>
Subtotal	<u>6/</u> 1,259	1,259	564	44.8	44.8	699	6
Total	10,833	11,183	8,909	82.2	79.7	8,882	75
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China <u>7/</u>	-	-	-	-	-	1,828	15
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	227	2
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	141	1
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	99	1
All other	-	-	-	-	-	674	6
Total	-	-	-	-	-	2,969	25
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	11,851	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980)

4/ Unchanged.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Estimated.

7/ China was subject to unilateral restraint on categories 347 and 348 from May 31, 1979 to Dec. 31, 1979.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980), Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980), and Haiti (May 1, 1979-Apr. 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 90.--Body-supporting garments of cotton, category 349: Original and final adjust bilateral restraint levels, imports changes against the final level percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports by sources under restraint and by other sources 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final restraint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:	-----1,000 dozen-----					1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Philippines-----	472	1/	88	18.5	18.5	88	45
Subtotal-----	472	472	88	18.5	18.5	88	45
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Haiti-----	2/ 182	1/	3/	.2	.2	3/	4/
Mexico-----	147	1/	9	6.4	6.4	14	7
Korea 5/-----	6/ 146	1/	5	3.1	3.1	4	2
Brazil-----	146	1/	7/ 1	.8	.8	1	1
India 5/-----	146	1/	3/	8/	8/	3/	4/
Subtotal-----	767	767	15	2.0	2.0	20	10
Subject to consultation:							
Hong Kong 5/-----	9/ 11	1/	11	100.0	100.0	17	8
Subtotal-----	9/ 11	9/ 11	11	100.0	100.0	17	8
Total-----	1,250	1,250	114	9.1	9.1	125	64
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Dominican Republic-----	-	-	-	-	-	59	30
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Trinidad-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Leeward and Windward Islands-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	70	36
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	195	100

1/ Unchanged.

2/ Basket category with a level of 875,000 square yards, converted to dozen.

3/ Less than 500 dozen.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

5/ Has own export control system.

6/ Basket category with a level of 700,000 square yards, converted to dozen.

7/ Census data as of Apr. 30, 1979.

8/ Less than 0.05 percent.

9/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 91.--Body-supporting garments of cotton, category 349: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, imports charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level <u>1/</u>	Import charges against final restraint level <u>1/</u>	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:		1,000 dozen				1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Philippines-----	487	<u>2/</u>	104	21.3	21.3	105	56
Haiti-----	3/ 17	<u>2/</u>	17	100.0	100.0	17	9
Subtotal-----	504	504	121	24.0	24.0	122	65
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Mexico-----	146	<u>2/</u>	8	5.4	5.4	9	5
Macau-----	146	<u>2/</u>	<u>5/</u>	.2	.2	<u>5/</u>	<u>6/</u>
Taiwan <u>4/</u> -----	146	<u>2/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>6/</u>
Korea <u>4/</u> -----	146	<u>2/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>	3	1
India <u>4/</u> -----	146	<u>2/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>	0	-
Brazil-----	146	<u>2/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Colombia-----	146	<u>2/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Malaysia <u>4/</u> -----	146	<u>2/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Pakistan-----	146	<u>2/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Poland-----	146	<u>2/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Romania-----	146	<u>2/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Singapore <u>4/</u> -----	146	<u>2/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Thailand <u>4/</u> -----	146	<u>2/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	1,898	1,898	8	0.4	0.4	12	6
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	3/ 146	<u>2/</u>	1	.3	.3	1	<u>6/</u>
Dominican Republic-----	3/ 20	<u>2/</u>	20	100.0	100.0	28	15
Hong Kong <u>4/</u> -----	3/ 21	<u>2/</u>	21	100.0	100.0	19	10
Subtotal-----	3/ 187	3/ 187	42	22.4	22.4	48	25
Total-----	2,589	2,589	171	6.6	6.6	182	97
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	189	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Has own export control system.

5/ Less than 500 dozen.

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

7/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980), Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980), and Haiti (May 1, 1979-Apr. 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figure may not add to totals shown.

Table 92.—Woolen and worsted fabrics, category 410: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percent level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
						1,000 square yards	
Sources under bilateral							
bilateral:							
Specific limits:							
Poland	1,600	1/	1,271	79.4	79.4	1,480	6
Hong Kong 2/	3/ 2	1/	2	100.0	100.0	4	4/
Subtotal	1,602	1,602	1,273	79.5	79.5	1,484	6
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Japan	18,717	1/	4,269	22.8	22.8	4,756	21
Korea 2/	2,750	1/	5/ 1,906	69.3	69.3	1,838	8
Taiwan 2/	800	1/	201	25.1	25.1	235	1
Mexico	433	1/	12	2.8	2.8	20	4/
Colombia	400	1/	1	.2	.2	70	4/
India 2/	100	1/	6/ 35	35.0	35.0	36	4/
Romania	7/ 100	1/	2	2.2	2.2	2	4/
Subtotal	23,300	23,300	6,426	27.6	27.6	6,957	30
Total	24,902	24,902	7,699	30.9	30.9	8,441	36
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	5,377	23
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	3,675	16
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	2,099	9
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	1,796	8
France	-	-	-	-	-	464	2
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	-	-	378	2
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	130	1
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	119	1
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	108	4/
West Germany	-	-	-	-	-	93	4/
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	87	4/
All other	-	-	-	-	-	304	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	14,630	63
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	23,071	100

1/ Unchanged.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Original restraint level is shown in a group limit of 42,145,503 square yards.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

5/ Customs data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

6/ Census data as of Apr. 30, 1979.

7/ Basket category with a level of 100,000 square yards.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 93.--Woolen and worsted fabric, category 410: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
						1,000 square yards	
Sources under bilateral restraint:							
Specific limits:							
Poland-----	1,704	2/	3/ 1,565	91.8	91.8	1,723	9
Philippines-----	115	2/	4/	5/	5/	4/	6/
Subtotal-----	1,819	1,819	1,565	86.0	86.0	1,723	9
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Korea 7/-----	2,850	2/	2,002	70.2	70.2	2,249	12
Taiwan 7/-----	800	2/	127	15.9	15.9	123	1
Colombia-----	400	2/	1	.1	.1	1	6/
Romania-----	150	2/	18	12.4	12.4	8	6/
Macau-----	102	2/	0	-	-	0	-
India 7/-----	100	2/	85	84.6	84.6	85	6/
Singapore 7/-----	100	2/	1	.6	.6	1	6/
Malaysia 7/-----	100	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Thailand 7/-----	100	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	4,702	4,702	2,234	47.5	47.5	2,466	13
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	14,000	2/	3,390	24.2	24.2	3,421	18
Mexico-----	8/ 100	2/	1	1.1	1.1	1	6/
Hong Kong 7/-----	8/ 45	2/	45	100.0	100.0	45	6/
Dominican Republic-----	9/	2/	4/	100.0	100.0	-	-
Subtotal-----	14,145	14,145	3,436	24.3	24.3	3,467	18
Total-----	20,666	20,666	7,235	35.0	35.0	7,656	41
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
United Kingdom-----	-	-	-	-	-	4,973	26
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	2,586	14
Argentina-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,373	7
Uruguay-----	-	-	-	-	-	853	5
Portugal-----	-	-	-	-	-	239	1
People's Republic of China-----	-	-	-	-	-	229	1
France-----	-	-	-	-	-	203	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	736	4
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	11,191	59
Grand Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	18,847	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980)

4/ Less than 500 square yards.

5/ Less than 0.05 percent.

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

7/ Has own export control system.

8/ Estimated.

9/ Estimated less than 500 square yards.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980) Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980) and Haiti (May 1, 1979-Apr. 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 94.--Gloves of wool, category 431: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import char- ges against final re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity 1,000 dozen pairs	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:							
Specific limits:							
Philippines-----	54	1/	17	32.1	32.1	17	21
Hong Kong 2/-----	15	1/	15	100.0	100.0	15	19
Subtotal-----	69	69	32	46.4	46.4	32	40
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Taiwan 2/-----	48	1/	3/	.2	.2	3/	4/
Haiti-----	28	1/	2	5.7	5.7	1	1
Subtotal-----	76	76	2	2.6	2.6	1	1
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Subtotal-----	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Total-----	145	145	34	23.4	23.4	37	46
Sources not under bilateral restraints:							
People's Republic of China-----	-	-	-	-	-	17	22
United Kingdom-----	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
Austria-----	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Sweden-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iceland-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	7	9
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	43	54
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	80	100

1/ Unchanged.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Less than 500 dozens.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following country is other than a calendar year: Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 95.--Gloves of wool, categories 431: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:		1,000 dozen pairs				1,000 dozen pairs	
Specific limits:							
Philippines-----	55	2/	19	34.4	34.4	20	15
Subtotal-----	55	55	19	34.4	34.4	20	15
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Macau-----	49	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Taiwan 3/-----	48	2/	9	19.8	19.8	9	7
Mexico-----	48	2/	4/	.5	.5	4/	6/
India 3/-----	47	2/	4/	5/	5/	0	-
Colombia-----	48	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Korea 3/-----	48	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Malaysia 3/-----	48	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Poland-----	48	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Romania-----	48	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Singapore 3/-----	48	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Thailand 3/-----	48	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	528	528	9	1.7	1.7	10	8
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	7/ 48	2/	3	5.5	5.5	3	2
Hong Kong 3/-----	7/ 32	2/	32	100.0	100.0	22	18
Haiti-----	7/ 2	2/	2	100.0	100.0	2	1
Subtotal-----	82	82	37	45.1	45.1	27	21
Total-----	665	665	65	9.7	9.7	56	44
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China-----	-	-	-	-	-	50	40
Austria-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
United Kingdom-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Iceland-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
New Zealand-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Canada-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Turkey-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	71	56
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	127	100

- 1/ Preliminary.  
2/ Unchanged.  
3/ Has own export control system.  
4/ Less than 500 dozen pairs.  
5/ Less than 0.05 percent.  
6/ Less than 0.5 percent.  
7/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980) and Haiti (May 1, 1979-Apr. 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 96.--Coats of wool, category 433, 434 and 435 : Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final restraint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:	-----1,000 dozen-----					1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 1/-----	2/ 62	3/	58	93.4	93.4	51	16
Taiwan 1/-----	4/ 42	3/	5/ 13	29.4	29.4	25	8
Singapore 1/-----	30	3/	0	-	-	6/	7/
Korea 1/-----	18	20	9/ 16	87.4	79.1	15	5
Poland-----	16	17	13	77.2	75.6	13	4
Philippines-----	5	3/	1	21.7	21.7	1	7/
Subtotal-----	173	176	101	58.4	57.4	105	33
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Thailand 1/-----	44	3/	13	29.4	29.4	1	7/
Mexico-----	10/ 16	3/	2	13.4	13.4	3	1
Colombia-----	12	3/	1	6.9	6.9	2	1
Romania-----	11/ 8	3/	5	60.1	60.1	5	1
India 1/-----	6	3/	1	10.3	10.3	1	7/ 1
Macau-----	12/ 5	3/	9/ 1	15.4	15.4	1	7/
Malaysia 1/-----	13/ 2	3/	6/	15.4	15.4	6/	7/
Subtotal-----	93	93	23	24.7	24.7	14	4
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	-	27	9
Subtotal-----	-	-	-	-	-	27	9
Total-----	266	269	124	46.6	46.1	146	46
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Uruguay-----	-	-	-	-	-	58	18
France-----	-	-	-	-	-	21	7
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	16	5
United Kingdom-----	-	-	-	-	-	14	4
West Germany-----	-	-	-	-	-	12	4
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	-	-	-	9	3
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	44	14
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	173	54
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	319	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Estimated. Original restraint level is shown in a group limit of 42,145,503 square yards.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Customs data as of June 1, 1979.

5/ Categories 433 and 435 are designated consultation level.

6/ Less than 500 dozen.

7/ Less than 0.5 percent.

8/ Category 435 has a minimum consultation level of 100,000 square yards, converted to dozens.

9/ Customs data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

10/ Includes women's, misses', and children's suits.

11/ Estimated.

12/ Consultation level of 102,010 square yards, converted to dozens.

13/ Basket category with a level of 100,000 square yards, converted to dozens.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979) and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 97.--Coats of wool, categories 433, 434, and 435: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, imports charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level <u>1/</u>	Import charges against final restraint level <u>1/</u>	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:	-----1,000 dozen-----					1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Taiwan <u>2/</u> -----	42	<u>3/</u>	24	57.2	57.2	23	8
Singapore <u>2/</u> -----	35	<u>3/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Korea <u>2/</u> -----	18	19	<u>4/</u> 14	77.3	74.0	15	5
Poland-----	17	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 8	48.0	48.0	8	3
Philippines-----	7	21	<u>5/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>7/</u>
Subtotal-----	119	134	46	38.7	34.3	47	16
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Romania-----	<u>8/</u> 12	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 4	36.9	36.9	4	2
Mexico-----	23	<u>3/</u>	4	16.6	16.6	4	1
Colombia-----	14	<u>3/</u>	4	28.2	28.2	4	1
Macau-----	7	<u>3/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
India <u>2/</u> -----	6	<u>3/</u>	1	12.4	12.4	1	<u>7/</u>
Thailand <u>2/</u> -----	6	<u>3/</u>	<u>5/</u>	2.0	2.0	<u>5/</u>	<u>7/</u>
Malaysia <u>2/</u> -----	6	<u>3/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	74	74	13	17.6	17.6	13	5
Subject to consultation:							
Hong Kong <u>2/</u> -----	<u>8/</u> 41	<u>3/</u>	41	100.0	100.0	42	15
Japan-----	<u>8/</u> 40	<u>3/</u>	20	50.4	50.4	20	7
Dominican Republic-----	<u>5/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>5/</u>	100.0	100.0	0	-
Subtotal-----	<u>8/</u> 81	81	61	75.3	75.3	62	22
Total-----	274	289	120	43.8	41.5	123	43
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Uruguay-----	-	-	-	-	-	52	18
France-----	-	-	-	-	-	21	7
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	15	5
United Kingdom-----	-	-	-	-	-	11	4
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	-	-	-	11	4
West Germany-----	-	-	-	-	-	9	3
Canada-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	35	12
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	162	57
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	284	100

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Has own export control system.

<sup>3/</sup> Unchanged.

<sup>4/</sup> Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

<sup>5/</sup> Less than 500 dozen.

<sup>6/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>7/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>8/</sup> Estimated.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980) and Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 98.--Knit shirts and blouses of wool, category 438: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:						<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong <u>1/</u> -----	691	<u>2/</u>	597	86.4	86.4	621	92
Korea <u>1/</u> -----	44	49	29	66.5	59.3	29	4
Thailand <u>1/</u> -----	7	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	1.3	1.3	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>
India <u>1/</u> -----	7	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	5/	5/	0	-
Subtotal-----	749	754	626	83.6	83.0	650	96
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Taiwan <u>1/</u> -----	17	<u>2/</u>	5	31.3	31.3	5	1
Singapore <u>1/</u> -----	7	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	2.4	2.4	0	-
Macau-----	7	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	5.5	5.5	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Malaysia <u>1/</u> -----	7	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	6.1	6.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Subtotal-----	38	38	5	13.2	13.2	5	1
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	3	-	-	3	<u>4/</u>
Subtotal-----	-	-	3	-	-	3	<u>4/</u>
Total-----	787	792	634	80.6	80.1	658	97
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	13	2
United Kingdom-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	<u>4/</u>
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	19	3
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	677	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Less than 500 dozen.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

5/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 99.--Knit shirts and blouses of wool, category 438: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:	-----1,000 dozen-----					1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Korea 2/-----	44	3/	15	33.7	33.7	17	3
Philippines-----	8	3/	1	12.5	12.5	1	4/
Subtotal-----	52	52	16	30.8	30.8	18	3
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Taiwan 2/-----	17	3/	5	32.7	32.7	5	1
Macau-----	7	3/	0	-	-	5/	4/
Poland-----	7	3/	2	23.1	23.1	2	4/
Malaysia 2/-----	7	3/	1	8.7	8.7	0	-
India 2/-----	7	3/	5/	3.8	3.8	5/	4/
Colombia-----	7	3/	5/	.3	.3	5/	4/
Mexico-----	7	3/	5/	.3	.3	5/	4/
Romania-----	7	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Singapore 2/-----	7	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Thailand 2/-----	7	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	80	80	8	10.0	10.0	7	1
Subject to consultation:							
Hong Kong 2/-----	732	3/	582	79.5	79.5	563	94
Japan-----	6/ 7	3/	5/	7/	7/	5/	4/
Dominican Republic-----	8/	3/	5/	100.0	100.0	5/	4/
Subtotal-----	6/ 739	739	582	78.8	78.8	563	94
Total-----	871	871	606	69.6	69.6	589	98
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	4/
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	598	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

5/ Less than 500 dozen.

6/ Estimated.

7/ Less than 0.05 percent.

8/ Estimated less than 500 dozen.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980) and Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 100.--Woven shirts and blouses of wool, category 440: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final re- straint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:						1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Korea 1/-----	200	220	2/ 179	89.5	81.2	216	83
Hong Kong 1/-----	3/ 23	4/	23	100.0	100.0	23	9
Taiwan 1/-----	13	14	5/ 6	47.2	44.9	2	1
Poland-----	6	4/	6/	7/	7/	1	8/
Philippines-----	5	4/	6/	2.6	2.6	6/	8/
Subtotal-----	247	268	208	84.2	77.6	242	93
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Singapore 1/-----	4	4/	6/	11.4	11.4	1	8/
India 1/-----	4	4/	6/	3.4	3.4	6/	8/
Thailand 1/-----	4	4/	6/	.4	.4	6/	8/
Mexico-----	1	4/	1	100.0	100.0	6/	8/
Subtotal-----	13	13	1	3.2	3.2	1	8/
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	8/
Subtotal-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	8/
Total-----	260	281	209	80.3	74.3	244	93
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
France-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Uruguay-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
United Kingdom-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	8/
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	17	7
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	261	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Customs data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

3/ Original restraint level is shown in a group limit of 42,145,503 square yards.

4/ Unchanged.

5/ Customs data as of June 1, 1979.

6/ Less than 500 dozen.

7/ Less than 0.05 percent.

8/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following country is other than a calendar year: Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 101.--Woven shirts and blouses, category 440: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level <u>1/</u>	Import charges against final restraint level <u>1/</u>	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:		<u>1,000 dozen</u>				<u>1,000 dozen</u>	
Specific limits:							
Korea <u>2/</u> -----	202	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 191	94.4	94.4	207	81
Taiwan-----	13	<u>3/</u>	5	36.1	36.1	5	2
Poland-----	6	<u>3/</u>	3	47.6	47.6	5	2
Philippines-----	5	<u>3/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	226	226	199	88.1	88.1	217	84
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Macau-----	4	<u>3/</u>	<u>5/</u>	.1	.1	<u>5/</u>	<u>6/</u>
India <u>2/</u> -----	4	<u>3/</u>	1	21.8	21.8	2	1
Singapore <u>2/</u> -----	4	<u>3/</u>	1	19.1	19.1	1	<u>6/</u>
Mexico-----	4	<u>3/</u>	<u>5/</u>	1.1	1.1	<u>5/</u>	<u>6/</u>
Colombia-----	4	<u>3/</u>	0	-	-	1	<u>6/</u>
Malaysia <u>2/</u> -----	4	<u>3/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Romania-----	4	<u>3/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Thailand <u>2/</u> -----	4	<u>3/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	32	32	2	6.3	6.3	4	1
Subject to consultation:							
Hong Kong <u>2/</u> -----	<u>7/</u> 15	<u>3/</u>	15	100.0	100.0	16	6
Japan-----	<u>7/</u> 4	<u>3/</u>	1	18.6	18.6	1	<u>6/</u>
Dominican Republic-----	<u>8/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>5/</u>	100.0	100.0	<u>5/</u>	<u>6/</u>
Subtotal-----	<u>7/</u> 19	19	16	84.2	84.2	17	6
Total-----	277	277	217	78.3	78.3	237	92
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Sri Lanka-----	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
West Germany-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	20	8
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	257	100

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Has own export control system.

<sup>3/</sup> Unchanged.

<sup>4/</sup> Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

<sup>5/</sup> Less than 500 dozen.

<sup>6/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>7/</sup> Estimated.

<sup>8/</sup> Estimated less than 500 dozen.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980) and Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 102.--Suits of wool, category 443: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import char- ges against final restraint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:						1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Korea 1/-----	27	29	2/ 24	89.9	82.1	26	19
Colombia-----	11	3/	0	0	0	8	6
Poland-----	4/ 11	3/	11	100.0	100.0	11	8
Hong Kong 1/-----	8	3/	7	90.1	90.1	8	6
Yugoslavia-----	5/ 8	3/	5	58.8	58.8	5	3
Romania-----	7	8	7	93.2	83.9	7	5
Philippines-----	2	3/	6/	63.7	63.7	1	7/
Subtotal-----	74	77	54	73.0	71.0	65	47
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Mexico-----	2	3/	6/	18.8	18.8	6/	7/
India 1/-----	2	3/	6/	1.0	1.0	6/	7/
Thailand 1/-----	2	3/	6/	.1	.1	6/	7/
Subtotal-----	6	6	6/	6.6	6.6	1	7/
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	-	6/	7/
Subtotal-----	-	-	-	-	-	6/	7/
Total-----	80	83	54	67.5	65.1	66	48
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
France-----	-	-	-	-	-	29	21
Chile-----	-	-	-	-	-	9	6
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	8	6
Canada-----	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Uruguay-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Belgium-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
United Kingdom-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	10	8
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	72	52
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	138	100

1/ Has own export control system

2/ Customs data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Estimated. Original restraint level shown in group limit with categories 443, 643, and 644.

5/ Estimated. Original restraint level is shown in a group limit of 12,700 dozen.

6/ Less than 500 dozen.

7/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Agreement period for the following countries are other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979) and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 103.--Suits of wool, category 443: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:							
Specific limits:		1,000 dozen				1,000 dozen	
Korea 2/	27	3/	4/ 26	99.0	99.0	25	19
Poland	5/ 14	3/	14	100.0	100.0	14	11
Colombia	11	3/	8	73.3	73.3	7	6
Hong Kong 2/	8	3/	7	79.0	79.0	7	5
Romania	7	8	4	44.4	44.4	4	3
Yugoslavia	6/ 7	3/	1	17.2	17.2	1	1
Philippines	2	3/	7/	17.2	17.2	7/	8/
Subtotal	76	77	60	78.9	77.9	59	46
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Mexico	2	3/	7/	20.4	20.4	7/	8/
Taiwan 2/	2	3/	7/	14.4	14.4	7/	8/
India 2/	2	3/	7/	.2	.2	7/	8/
Macau	2	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Malaysia 2/	2	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Singapore 2/	2	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Thailand 2/	2	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal	14	14	1	7.1	7.1	1	1
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	9/ 2	3/	1	36.5	36.5	1	1
Subtotal	9/ 2	2	1	36.5	36.5	1	1
Total	92	93	62	67.4	66.6	60	47
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
France	-	-	-	-	-	32	25
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	11	9
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
All other	-	-	-	-	-	11	9
Total	-	-	-	-	-	68	53
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	128	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

5/ Estimated. Original restraint level shown in a group limit with categories 443, 643 and 644.

6/ Estimated. Original restraint shown in a group limit of 13,462 dozen.

7/ Less than 500 dozen.

8/ Less than 0.5 percent.

9/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 104.--Sweaters of wool, category 445 and 446: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final restraint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity 1,000 dozen	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:							
Specific limits:		1,000 dozen					
Hong Kong 1/-----	1,131	1,188	1,155	102.1	97.2	1,184	62
Taiwan 1/-----	121	127	2/ 90	74.5	70.9	99	5
Macau-----	67	70	2/ 63	94.6	90.1	69	4
Korea 1/-----	49	55	3/ 23	47.4	42.2	20	1
Poland-----	25	4/	0	-	-	0	-
Philippines-----	17	4/	14	80.3	80.3	13	1
Thailand 1/-----	14	4/	3	22.9	22.9	3	5/
Subtotal-----	1,424	1,496	1,348	94.7	90.1	1,388	73
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Malaysia 1/-----	20	4/	6/ 44	220.5	220.5	42	2
Singapore 1/-----	20	4/	25	125.5	125.5	22	1
India 1/-----	13	4/	2	14.9	14.9	2	5/
Haiti-----	8	4/	7/	5/	5/	7/	5/
Colombia-----	7	4/	7/	1.3	1.3	7/	5/
Subtotal-----	68	68	71	104.4	104.4	66	3
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	-	14	1
Subtotal-----	-	-	-	-	-	14	1
Total-----	1,492	1,564	1,419	95.1	90.7	1,469	77
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	156	8
United Kingdom-----	-	-	-	-	-	117	6
Israel-----	-	-	-	-	-	38	2
Uruguay-----	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	111	6
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	440	23
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,909	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Customs data as of June 1, 1979.

3/ Customs data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

4/ Unchanged.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Include overshipment of 13,659 dozen from previous agreement year.

7/ Less than 500 dozen.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979) and Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 105.--Sweaters of wool, categories 445 and 446: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level <u>1/</u>	Import charges against final restraint level <u>1/</u>	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:		<u>1,000 dozen</u>				<u>1,000 dozen</u>	
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong <u>2/</u>	1,143	1,200	1,179	103.2	98.2	1,158	70
Taiwan <u>2/</u>	123	129	<u>3/</u> 125	102.2	97.4	128	8
Macau	67	75	<u>3/</u> 66	97.4	87.8	58	3
Korea <u>2/</u>	49	<u>4/</u>	28	56.9	56.9	26	1
Poland	25	<u>4/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Philippines	17	<u>4/</u>	<u>3/</u> 9	51.0	51.0	8	1
Thailand <u>2/</u>	14	<u>4/</u>	3	23.8	23.8	4	<u>5/</u>
Subtotal	1,438	1,509	1,410	98.1	93.4	1,382	83
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Malaysia <u>2/</u>	20	24	<u>3/</u> 21	103.1	85.9	6	<u>5/</u>
Singapore <u>2/</u>	20	15	<u>3/</u> 9	45.0	60.4	6	<u>5/</u>
Mexico	13	<u>4/</u>	2	15.7	15.7	2	<u>5/</u>
India <u>2/</u>	13	<u>4/</u>	<u>6/</u>	1.2	1.2	<u>6/</u>	<u>5/</u>
Colombia	13	<u>4/</u>	<u>6/</u>	1.4	1.4	<u>6/</u>	<u>5/</u>
Romania	13	<u>4/</u>	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal	92	91	32	34.8	35.2	14	1
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	<u>7/</u> 14	<u>4/</u>	3	23.0	23.0	3	<u>5/</u>
Dominican Republic	<u>8/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>6/</u>	100.0	100.0	0	-
Subtotal	<u>7/</u> 14	14	3	21.4	21.4	3	<u>5/</u>
Total	1,544	1,614	1,445	93.6	89.5	1,399	84
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	93	6
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	85	5
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	-	-	17	1
All other	-	-	-	-	-	49	3
Total	-	-	-	-	-	262	16
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	1,661	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

4/ Unchanged.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Less than 500 dozen.

7/ Estimated.

8/ Estimated less than 500 dozen.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), and Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 21, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 106.--Trousers of wool, categories 447 and 448: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final restraint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:						1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Korea 1/-----	86	2/ 95	76	89.3	80.4	76	28
Hong Kong 1/-----	3/ 34	4/	34	100.0	100.0	34	12
Philippines-----	5/ 6	4/	6/	7.9	7.9	1	7/
Subtotal-----	126	135	110	87.3	81.5	111	40
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Mexico-----	67	4/	1	1.5	1.5	6/	7/
Thailand 1/-----	8/ 67	4/	6/	.2	.2	6/	7/
Colombia-----	22	4/	6/	.5	.5	6/	7/
Taiwan 1/-----	8/ 17	4/	6	36.9	36.9	6	2
Poland-----	8/ 17	4/	9/ 5	27.9	27.9	3	1
Romania-----	8/ 11	4/	5	41.3	41.3	5	2
India 1/-----	11	4/	2	21.7	21.7	3	1
Subtotal-----	212	212	19	9.0	9.0	17	6
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	-	28	10
Subtotal-----	-	-	-	-	-	28	10
Total-----	338	347	129	38.2	37.2	157	57
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	33	12
France-----	-	-	-	-	-	33	12
West Germany-----	-	-	-	-	-	11	4
Uruguay-----	-	-	-	-	-	11	4
Canada-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	26	9
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	120	43
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	277	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Applies only to category 447, men's and boys' trousers.

3/ Original restraint level is shown in a group limit of 42,145,503 square yards.

4/ Unchanged.

5/ Basket category with a level of 11,850 square yards; converted to dozen.

6/ Less than 500 dozen.

7/ Less than 0.5 percent.

8/ Basket category with a level of 100,000 square yards; converted to dozen.

9/ Census data as of Apr. 30, 1979.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 107.--Trousers of wool, categories 447 and 448: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:							
Specific limits:		1,000 dozen				1,000 dozen	
Korea 2/-----	87	3/	4/ 79	91.4	91.4	76	33
Poland-----	17	3/	4	21.7	21.7	4	1
Philippines-----	13	3/	1	11.1	11.1	1	1
Subtotal-----	117	117	84	71.8	71.8	81	35
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Colombia-----	22	3/	5/	1.7	1.7	1	6/
Taiwan 2/-----	17	3/	5	21.7	21.7	5	2
India 2/-----	11	14	7	62.3	49.9	7	3
Singapore 2/-----	11	3/	2	18.6	18.6	2	1
Romania-----	11	3/	5/	2.8	2.8	5/	6/
Mexico-----	11	3/	5/	2.4	2.4	5/	6/
Macau-----	11	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Malaysia 2/-----	11	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Thailand 2/-----	11	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	116	119	14	12.1	11.8	15	7
Subject to consultation:							
Hong Kong 2/-----	39	3/	36	90.8	90.8	35	15
Japan-----	7/ 36	3/	11	30.2	30.2	10	4
Subtotal-----	75	75	47	62.7	62.7	46	20
Total-----	308	311	145	47.1	46.6	142	61
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	32	14
France-----	-	-	-	-	-	19	8
Canada-----	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
Netherlands-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
West Germany-----	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Uruguay-----	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	15	7
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	90	39
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	232	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

5/ Less than 500 dozen.

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

7/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 108.—Gloves of manmade fibers, category 631: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final restraint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:						1,000 dozen pairs	
Specific limits:		1,000 dozen pairs					
Philippines	1,425	1/	2/ 1,340	94.0	94.0	1,451	28
Hong Kong 3/	378	1/	378	100.0	100.0	421	8
Subtotal	1,803	1,803	1,718	95.3	95.3	1,872	36
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Taiwan 3/	2,109	1/	2/ 1,984	94.1	94.1	2,265	43
Haiti	714	1/	155	21.1	21.1	115	2
Korea 3/	397	1/	365	91.9	91.9	379	7
Malaysia 3/	4/ 200	1/	12	6.2	6.2	12	5/
Thailand 3/	4/ 200	1/	9	4.7	4.7	9	5/
Romania	4/ 200	1/	4	2.0	2.0	4	5/
Singapore 3/	4/ 200	1/	1	.3	.3	0	-
Subtotal	4,020	4,020	2,530	62.9	62.9	2,785	53
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	275	5
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	275	5
Total	5,823	5,823	4,248	73.0	73.0	4,933	94
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	135	3
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	133	2
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	-	-	48	1
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	8	5/
All other	-	-	-	-	-	8	5/
Total	-	-	-	-	-	332	6
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	5,264	100

1/ Unchanged.

2/ Customs data as of June 1, 1979.

3/ Has own export control system.

4/ Basket category with a level of 700,000 square yards; converted to dozen pairs.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—The agreement period for the following country is other than a calendar year: Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 109.--Gloves of manmade fibers, category 631: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level <u>1/</u>	Import charges against final restraint level <u>1/</u>	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
						<u>1,000 dozen</u>	
						<u>pairs</u>	
Sources under bilateral restraint:	-----1,000 dozen pairs-----						
Specific limits:							
Philippines-----	1,468	2/	3/ 1,091	74.3	74.3	1,180	25
Subtotal-----	1,468	1,468	1,091	74.3	74.3	1,180	25
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Taiwan <u>4/</u> -----	2,109	2/	2,105	99.8	99.8	1,919	41
Haiti-----	686	2/	140	20.3	20.3	172	4
Korea <u>4/</u> -----	516	2/	3/ 201	38.9	38.9	269	6
Romania-----	200	2/	61	30.3	30.3	61	1
Malaysia <u>4/</u> -----	200	2/	43	21.5	21.5	43	1
Thailand <u>4/</u> -----	200	2/	21	10.6	10.6	20	7/
Macau-----	200	2/	10	4.7	4.7	10	7/
Mexico-----	200	2/	5/	6/	6/	5/	7/
Colombia-----	200	2/	0	-	-	0	-
India <u>4/</u> -----	200	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Poland-----	200	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Singapore <u>4/</u> -----	200	2/	0	-	-	1	7/
Subtotal-----	5,111	5,111	2,581	50.5	50.5	2,493	53
Subject to consultation:							
Hong Kong <u>4/</u> -----	8/ 354	2/	354	100.0	100.0	367	8
Japan-----	8/ 254	2/	254	100.0	100.0	245	5
Subtotal-----	8/ 608	608	608	100.0	100.0	612	13
Total-----	7,187	7,187	4,280	59.6	59.6	4,285	91
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Barbados-----	-	-	-	-	-	210	4
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	149	3
People's Republic of China-----	-	-	-	-	-	74	2
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	12	7/
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	446	9
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	4,730	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

4/ Has own export control system.

5/ Less than 500 dozen.

6/ Less than 0.05 percent.

7/ Less than 0.5 percent.

8/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980) and Haiti (May 1, 1979-April 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 110.--Coats of manmade fibers categories 633, 634 and 635: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import char- ges against final restraint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:						1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Taiwan 1/-----	2/ 1,286	1,455	3/ 1,316	102.3	90.4	1,351	26
Korea 1/-----	2/ 1,200	1,320	4/ 1,168	97.3	88.4	1,267	25
Hong Kong 1/-----	934	5/	742	79.4	79.4	742	14
Singapore 1/-----	2/ 400	5/	109	27.2	27.2	104	2
Philippines-----	6/ 398	5/	241	60.4	60.4	282	5
Thailand 1/-----	7/ 307	5/	142	46.3	46.3	227	4
Poland-----	7/ 174	5/	141	80.8	80.8	127	2
Macau-----	2/ 163	174	164	101.6	94.5	176	3
Haiti-----	159	174	8/ 163	102.2	93.3	118	2
Mexico-----	118	5/	105	88.6	88.6	224	4
Subtotal-----	5,139	5,454	4,291	83.5	78.7	4,618	90
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Colombia-----	9/ 161	5/	0	0	0	55	1
Romania-----	112	115	49	43.6	42.2	50	1
India 1/-----	34	5/	1	2.5	2.5	1	10/
Malaysia 1/-----	11/ 17	5/	3	14.8	14.8	8	10/
Subtotal-----	324	327	53	16.4	16.2	114	2
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	-	207	4
Subtotal-----	-	-	-	-	-	207	4
Total-----	5,463	5,781	4,344	79.5	75.1	4,939	96
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	71	1
Sri Lanka-----	-	-	-	-	-	35	1
Dominican Republic-----	-	-	-	-	-	24	10/
People's Republic of China-----	-	-	-	-	-	21	10/
France-----	-	-	-	-	-	11	10/
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	7	10/
Costa Rica-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	10/
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	33	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	209	4
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	5,148	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Separate limits are set for 633, 634 and 635 which when totaled exceed that limit for 633/634/635. However, the limit for 633, 634 and 635 cannot be exceeded.

3/ Customs data as of June 1, 1979.

4/ Customs data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

5/ Unchanged.

6/ Category 635 shown in parts for traditional and non-traditional apparel.

7/ Category 633 is a basket category with a level of 700,000 square yards, converted to dozens.

8/ Customs data as of Dec. 31, 1978. Census data as of Jan. 1, 1979 thru Apr. 30, 1979.

9/ Category 633 has a specific limit of 66,298 dozen.

10/ Less than 0.5 percent.

11/ Basket category with a level of 700,000 square yards; converted to dozen.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 111.--Coats of manmade fibers, categories 633, 634 and 635: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:		1,000 dozen				1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Taiwan 2/-----	3/ 1,325	1,318	4/ 1,073	81.0	81.4	1,061	25
Korea 2/-----	3/ 1,234	5/	1,012	82.0	82.0	1,011	24
Singapore 2/-----	3/ 420	5/	81	19.2	19.2	98	2
Philippines-----	410	5/	226	55.0	55.0	241	6
Thailand 2/-----	327	5/	137	41.9	41.9	154	4
Mexico-----	315	5/	4/ 200	63.5	63.5	196	5
Poland-----	184	5/	69	37.3	37.3	79	2
Macau-----	3/ 173	185	4/ 131	75.9	70.9	152	4
Colombia-----	161	5/	6/ 64	39.8	39.8	68	2
Haiti-----	138	5/	97	69.8	69.8	105	2
Subtotal-----	4,687	4,692	3,090	65.9	65.8	3,165	76
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Romania-----	112	5/	52	46.3	46.3	41	1
India 2/-----	53	5/	5	9.2	9.2	5	7/
Malaysia 2/-----	53	5/	0	-	-	8/	7/
Subtotal-----	218	218	57	26.1	26.1	46	1
Subject to consultation:							
Hong Kong 2/-----	9/ 786	5/	607	77.2	77.2	646	15
Japan-----	9/ 79	5/	79	100.0	100.0	86	2
Dominican Republic-----	9/ 20	5/	20	100.0	100.0	14	7/
Subtotal-----	9/ 885	885	706	79.8	79.8	745	18
Total-----	5,790	5,795	3,853	66.5	66.5	3,957	93
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China 10/-----	-	-	-	-	-	148	3
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	54	1
Sri Lanka-----	-	-	-	-	-	29	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	60	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	292	6
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	4,249	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Separate limits are set for 633, 634, and 635 which when totaled exceed the limits for 633, 634, and 635. However, the limits for 633, 634, and 635 cannot be exceeded.

4/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

5/ Unchanged.

6/ Customs data (July. 1, 1978-June 27, 1980).

7/ Less than 0.5 percent.

8/ Less than 500 dozen.

9/ Estimated.

10/ China was subject to unilateral restrictions on category 635 from Sept. 31, 1979 to Dec. 31, 1979.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), Haiti (May 1, 1979-April 30, 1980), and Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 112.--Knit shirts and blouses of manmade fibers, categories 638 and 639: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint level, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final restraint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:	1,000 dozen					1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Taiwan 1/-	5,958	6,782	6,428	107.9	94.8	6,878	29
Korea 1/-	4,824	5,281	4,621	95.7	87.4	4,743	20
Hong Kong 1/-	3,764	3,995	3,778	100.3	94.5	4,032	18
Singapore 1/-	2,720	2,910	2,747	100.9	94.4	2,877	12
Thailand 1/-	989	2/	994	100.5	100.5	995	4
Philippines	765	2/	300	39.2	39.2	404	2
Macau	681	2/	570	83.7	83.7	490	2
Mexico	491	2/	331	67.4	67.4	480	2
Poland	382	2/	173	45.4	45.4	211	1
Romania	162	2/	107	66.0	66.0	107	3/
Malaysia 1/-	142	2/	83	58.3	58.3	125	3/
Subtotal	20,878	22,580	20,132	96.4	89.2	21,342	90
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Japan	1,870	2/	1,336	71.4	71.4	1,503	6
Haiti	442	491	160	36.1	32.5	156	1
Colombia	239	2/	0	-	-	44	3/
India 1/-	86	2/	7	8.1	8.1	10	3/
Subtotal	2,637	2,686	1,503	57.0	56.0	1,712	7
Total	23,515	25,266	21,635	92.0	85.6	23,054	97
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	243	1
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	238	1
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	42	3/
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	-	-	37	3/
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	36	3/
All others	-	-	-	-	-	90	3/ 1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	687	3
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	23,742	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Brazil (Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 30, 1979), Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 113.--Knit shirts and blouses of manmade fibers, categories 638 and 639: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:		1,000 dozen				1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Taiwan-----	6,467	6,478	6,280	97.1	96.9	6,097	33
Korea 2/-----	4,972	3/	3,040	61.1	61.1	3,035	16
Hong Kong 2/-----	3,892	3/	3,193	82.0	82.0	2,888	15
Romania-----	2,862	3/	1,441	50.3	50.3	84	4/
Singapore 2/-----	2,802	3/	5/ 2,305	82.2	82.2	2,348	13
Thailand-----	1,148	1,142	5/ 742	64.6	64.9	833	4
Mexico-----	944	3/	5/ 513	54.3	54.3	503	3
Philippine 2/-----	788	3/	467	59.2	59.2	544	3
Macau-----	722	3/	477	66.1	66.1	548	3
Poland-----	320	3/	107	33.4	33.4	116	1
Dominican Republic-----	6/ 311	350	7/ 347	111.4	99.1	349	2
Malaysia 2/-----	151	131	3/ 92	60.9	70.1	66	4/
Subtotal-----	25,379	25,403	19,004	74.9	74.8	17,411	93
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Haiti-----	6/ 406	3/	154	37.8	37.8	156	1
Colombia-----	239	3/	39	16.5	16.5	29	4/
India 2/-----	86	3/	5/ 7	7.8	7.8	3	4/
Subtotal-----	731	731	200	27.4	27.4	188	1
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	6/ 622	3/	622	100.0	100.0	692	4
Subtotal-----	6/ 622	622	622	100.0	100.0	692	4
Total-----	26,732	26,756	19,826	74.2	74.1	18,291	98
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	130	1
People's Republic of China-----	-	-	-	-	-	67	4/
Costa Rica-----	-	-	-	-	-	85	4/
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	24	4/
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	96	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	402	2
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	18,694	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

5/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

6/ Estimated.

7/ Customs data: (June 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Haiti (May 1, 1979-April 30, 1980), Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980), and Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 114.--Woven shirts and blouses of manmade fibers, categories 640 and 641: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import char- ges against final restraint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:						1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Korea 1/-----	6,230	7,035	2/ 6,299	101.4	89.5	6,324	53
Taiwan 1/-----	3,504	3,762	3/ 2,517	71.8	66.9	2,508	21
Hong Kong 1/-----	1,294	1,385	1,361	105.2	98.3	1,374	11
Haiti-----	4/ 474	515	5/ 228	48.1	44.3	187	2
Mexico-----	4/ 410	6/	249	60.7	60.7	366	3
Philippines-----	7/ 300	6/	221	73.4	73.4	259	2
Colombia-----	4/ 153	169	8/ 42	27.5	24.8	126	1
Thailand 1/-----	4/ 153	161	155	101.0	96.3	133	1
Subtotal-----	12,518	13,737	11,072	88.5	80.6	11,278	94
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Malaysia 1/-----	159	6/	2/ 40	24.9	24.9	48	9/
Romania-----	98	6/	2/ 26	26.5	26.5	19	9/
Singapore-----	77	85	67	86.8	79.2	76	1
Macau-----	10/ 77	6/	63	80.7	80.7	57	9/
India 1/-----	77	6/	31	40.4	40.4	79	1
Poland-----	10/ 77	6/	11/	12/	12/	11/	9/
Subtotal-----	565	573	227	40.2	39.6	279	2
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	-	127	1
Subtotal-----	-	-	-	-	-	127	1
Total-----	13,083	14,310	11,299	86.4	79.0	11,684	98
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Sri Lanka-----	-	-	-	-	-	65	1
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	64	1
Dominican Republic-----	-	-	-	-	-	40	9/
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	120	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	289	2
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	11,973	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Customs data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

3/ Customs data as of June 1, 1979.

4/ Category 640 is subject to minimum consultation level; category 641 is subject to specific limit.

5/ Customs data as of Dec. 31, 1978.

6/ Unchanged.

7/ Category 641 is shown in parts for traditional and nontraditional apparel.

8/ Include overshipment of 41,928 dozen from previous agreement year.

9/ Less than 0.5 percent.

10/ Consultation category with a level of 700,000 square yards; converted to dozen.

11/ Less than 500 dozen.

12/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 115.—Woven shirts and blouses of manmade fibers, categories 640 and 641: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:		1,000 dozen				1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Korea 2/-----	6,405	3/	4/ 6,296	98.3	98.3	6,729	49
Taiwan 2/-----	3,627	3,670	4/ 3,269	90.1	89.1	3,243	24
Hong Kong 2/-----	1,361	1,406	1,320	96.9	93.9	1,288	9
Mexico-----	644	611	4/ 215	33.3	35.2	374	3
Philippines-----	310	3/	282	90.9	91.0	329	2
Thailand 2/-----	174	172	142	81.5	82.8	185	1
Colombia-----	153	169	5/ 130	84.5	76.4	129	1
Macau-----	100	3/	4/ 61*	60.9	60.9	74	1
Subtotal-----	12,774	12,843	11,715	91.7	91.2	12,350	90
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Haiti-----	345	3/	240	69.7	69.7	224	2
Malaysia 2/-----	159	3/	64	40.3	40.3	48	6/
Romania-----	98	3/	2	1.8	1.8	9	6/
Singapore 2/-----	77	106	92	118.3	86.8	86	1
India 2/-----	77	98	4/ 76	97.6	77.0	167	1
Poland-----	77	3/	2	2.4	2.4	2	6/
Subtotal-----	833	883	476	57.1	53.9	535	4
Subject to consultation:							
Dominican Republic-----	7/ 128	3/	128	100.0	100.0	112	1
Japan-----	7/ 83	3/	83	100.0	100.0	83	6/
Subtotal-----	7/ 211	211	211	100.0	100.0	195	1
Total-----	13,818	13,937	12,402	89.7	89.0	13,080	95
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Sri Lanka-----	-	-	-	-	-	265	2
People's Republic of China-----	-	-	-	-	-	123	1
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	95	1
Costa Rica-----	-	-	-	-	-	72	1
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	112	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	667	5
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	13,747	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

5/ Customs data: (July 1, 1978-June 27, 1980).

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

7/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980), and Haiti (May 1, 1979-April 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 116.--Suits of manmade fibers, categories 643 and 644: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import charges against final restraint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:						1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Hong Kong 1/	385	2/	26	6.9	6.9	18	4
Singapore 1/	238	2/	11	4.7	4.7	11	3
Taiwan 1/	129	137	126	97.6	92.0	132	30
Philippines	81	2/	3/ 50	61.3	61.3	25	6
Korea 1/	4/ 67	72	57	85.6	80.1	55	12
Haiti	40	44	14	31.9	31.9	11	3
Romania	18	2/	3/ 21	113.0	100.0	28	6
Yugoslavia	13	2/	5	42.9	42.9	2	5/
Poland	6/ 1	2/	1	100.0	100.0	2	5/
Subtotal	972	989	311	32.0	31.4	284	64
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Colombia	41	2/	0	-	-	10	2
Mexico	7/ 37	2/	8/ 12	32.8	32.8	12	3
Thailand 1/	9/ 26	2/	1	5.0	5.0	1	5/
Macau	9/ 13	2/	5	40.9	40.9	5	1
Subtotal	117	117	18	15.4	15.4	29	6
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	1	5/
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	1	5/
Total	1,089	1,106	329	30.2	29.8	315	71
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	82	18
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	23	5
France	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
All other	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
Total	-	-	-	-	-	130	29
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	445	100.0

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Customs data as of June 1, 1979.

4/ Category 644 has a minimum consultation level of 700,000 square yards; converted to dozen.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Estimated. Original restraint level is shown in a group limit with categories 443, 643, and 644.

7/ Estimated.

8/ Separate charges not available for category 643 estimated from Textiles Quotas report.

9/ Category with a minimum consultation level of 700,000 square yards; converted to dozens.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 117.--Suits of manmade fibers, categories 643 and 644: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level <sup>1/</sup>	Import charges against final restraint level <sup>1/</sup>	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:	1,000 dozen					1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Singapore <sup>2/</sup>	250	3/	3	1.1	1.1	5	2
Taiwan <sup>2/</sup>	133	128	4/ 91	68.8	71.4	104	35
Korea <sup>2/</sup>	68	3/	59	87.6	87.6	52	18
Philippines	58	3/	16	26.9	26.9	17	6
Romania	22	3/	18	83.3	82.2	18	6
Yugoslavia	13	3/	2	16.1	16.1	1	5/
Poland	6/	3/	7/	100.0	100.0	7/	5/
Subtotal	544	539	189	34.7	35.1	197	67
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Mexico	50	3/	8	16.4	16.4	8	3
Colombia	41	3/	12	29.9	29.9	11	4
Haiti	37	3/	2	5.9	5.9	4	1
Thailand <sup>2/</sup>	26	3/	7/	.9	.9	7/	5/
India <sup>2/</sup>	26	3/	7/	.7	.7	7/	5/
Macau	26	3/	7/	.3	.3	7/	5/
Malaysia <sup>2/</sup>	26	3/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal	232	232	22	9.5	9.5	24	8
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	8/ 26	3/	1	3.9	3.9	1	5/
Hong Kong <sup>2/</sup>	8/ 10	3/	10	100.0	100.0	14	5
Subtotal	8/ 36	36	11	30.5	30.5	15	5
Total	812	807	222	27.3	27.5	236	80
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	21	7
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	18	6
France	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
All other	-	-	-	-	-	14	5
Total	-	-	-	-	-	59	20
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	295	100

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Has own export control system.

<sup>3/</sup> Unchanged.

<sup>4/</sup> Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

<sup>5/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>6/</sup> Estimated less than 500 dozen.

<sup>7/</sup> Less than 500 dozen.

<sup>8/</sup> Estimated.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980) and Haiti (May 1, 1979-April 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 118.—Sweaters of manmade fibers, categories 645 and 646: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original	Final	Import char-	Percentage filled		Imports	
	restraint	adjusted	ges against	Original	Final	Quantity	Percent
	level	restraint	final	restraint	restraint	of	total
		level	restraint	level	level	total	
Sources under bilateral restraint:						1,000	
		1,000 dozen				dozen	
Specific limits:							
Taiwan 1/	3,786	4,316	2/ 4,188	110.6	97.1	4,228	44
Korea 1/	2,836	3,209	3/ 2,593	91.4	80.8	2,484	26
Hong Kong 1/	1,131	4/	1,200	106.1	106.1	1,249	13
Philippines	284	4/	183	64.3	64.3	219	2
Romania	140	149	1/ 131	94.1	88.0	154	2
Poland	70	4/	70	100.0	100.0	100	1
Macau	88	4/	1/ 32	36.7	36.7	31	5/
Thailand 1/	57	60	1/ 60	105.3	100.0	86	1
Subtotal	8,392	9,307	8,457	100.8	90.9	8,551	90
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Singapore 1/	6/ 119	4/	23	19.3	19.3	26	5/
India 1/	38	4/	1	2.0	2.0	0	-
Malaysia 1/	6/ 38	4/	9	24.3	24.3	6	5/
Haiti	7/ 24	4/	2	9.7	9.7	2	5/
Mexico	19	4/	1	6.2	6.2	1	5/
Subtotal	238	238	36	15.1	15.1	35	5/
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	213	2
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	213	2
Total	8,630	9,545	8,493	98.4	89.0	8,800	93
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	349	4
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	-	-	269	3
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	22	5/
France	-	-	-	-	-	10	5/
All other	-	-	-	-	-	52	5/
Total	-	-	-	-	-	702	7
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	9,502	100.0

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Customs data as of June 1, 1979.

3/ Customs data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

4/ Unchanged.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Consultation category with a level of 700,000 square yards each; converted to dozen.

7/ Basket category with a level of 875,000 square yards each; converted to dozen.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979) and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 119.--Sweaters of manmade fibers, categories 645 and 646: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:	-----1,000 dozen-----					1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Taiwan 2/-----	3,786	3,703	3/ 3,346	88.4	90.3	3,089	39
Korea 2/-----	2,896	4/	1,885	65.0	65.0	2,164	27
Philippines-----	293	284	3/ 184	63.0	65.0	224	3
Romania-----	140	158	3/ 110	78.9	69.7	113	1
Macau-----	93	4/	3/ 55	58.5	58.5	69	1
Poland-----	74	4/	3/ 73	99.0	99.0	61	1
Thailand 2/-----	61	4/	3/ 55	90.7	90.4	53	1
Subtotal-----	7,343	7,269	5,708	77.7	78.5	5,773	73
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Singapore 2/-----	119	4/	17	13.9	13.9	17	5/
Malaysia 2/-----	38	4/	4	9.4	9.4	7	5/
Mexico-----	38	4/	2	5.4	5.4	2	5/
India 2/-----	38	4/	6/	.5	.5	1	4
Colombia-----	38	4/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	271	271	23	8.5	8.5	27	5/
Subject to consultation:							
Hong Kong 2/-----	1,200	4/	1,151	95.8	95.8	1,152	15
Japan-----	7/ 73	4/	73	100.0	100.0	66	1
Haiti-----	7/ 2	4/	2	100.0	100.0	2	5/
Dominican Republic-----	7/ 1	4/	1	100.0	100.0	1	5/
Subtotal-----	1,276	1,276	1,227	96.1	96.1	1,222	16
Total-----	8,890	8,816	6,958	78.3	78.9	7,021	89
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
People's Republic of China 8/-----	-	-	-	-	-	654	8
Italy-----	-	-	-	-	-	158	2
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	-	-	-	26	5/
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	69	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	908	11
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	7,929	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

4/ Unchanged.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Less than 500 dozen.

7/ Estimated.

8/ China was subject to unilateral restraints from May 31, 1979 to Dec. 31, 1979.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980), Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980), and Haiti (May 1, 1979-April 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 120.—Trousers of manmade fibers categories 647 and 648: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import char- ges against final restraint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity 1,000 dozen	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:		1,000 dozen					
Specific limits:							
Taiwan 1/	4,594	5,198	2/ 4,654	101.3	89.5	5,363	53
Singapore 1/	1,350	3/	175	13.0	13.0	163	2
Korea 1/	1,204	1,318	4/ 769	63.9	58.4	853	8
Hong Kong 1/	1,054	3/	965	91.5	91.5	897	9
Mexico	857	3/	684	79.8	79.8	1,031	10
Haiti	5/ 768	798	6/ 415	54.0	52.0	316	3
Thailand 1/	377	3/	255	67.7	67.7	204	2
Philippines	7/ 282	3/	67	23.9	23.9	70	1
Macau	177	3/	122	69.1	69.1	65	1
Poland	157	3/	82	52.4	52.4	76	1
Subtotal	10,820	11,568	8,188	75.7	70.8	9,037	89
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Romania	99	109	2/ 39	39.1	35.5	43	8/
India 1/	79	3/	6	8.1	8.1	4	8/
Colombia	79	3/	0	-	-	12	8/
Subtotal	257	267	45	17.5	16.8	59	1
Subject to consultation:							
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	758	7
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	758	7
Total	11,077	11,835	8,233	74.3	69.5	9,855	97
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	128	1
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	52	1
France	-	-	-	-	-	18	8/
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	12	8/
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	11	8/
West Germany	-	-	-	-	-	10	8/
All other	-	-	-	-	-	60	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	292	3
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	10,147	100

1/ Has own export control system.

2/ Customs data as of June 1, 1979.

3/ Unchanged.

4/ Customs data as of Dec. 28, 1979.

5/ Basket category with a ceiling of 875,000 square yards each for apparel; converted to dozen.

6/ Customs data as of Dec. 31, 1978; census data as of Jan. 1, 1979 thru Apr. 30, 1979.

7/ Category 648 is shown in parts for traditional and nontraditional apparel.

8/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Agreement period for the following countries are other than a calendar year: Colombia (July 1, 1978-June 30, 1979), Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979), and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 121.--Trousers of manmade fibers, categories 647 and 648: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level 1/	Import charges against final restraint level 1/	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:	-----1,000 dozen-----					1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Taiwan 2/-----	4,703	4,879	3/ 4,157	88.4	85.2	4,009	50
Singapore 2/-----	1,418	4/	260	18.3	18.3	279	4
Mexico-----	1,309	4/	3/ 857	65.4	65.4	845	11
Korea 2/-----	1,245	4/	411	33.0	33.0	469	6
Thailand 2/-----	343	4/	206	60.1	60.1	223	3
Philippines-----	291	4/	88	30.4	30.4	87	1
Macau-----	188	202	201	107.0	99.9	212	3
Poland-----	167	4/	3/ 89	53.2	53.2	69	1
Subtotal-----	9,664	9,854	6,269	64.9	63.6	6,192	78
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Haiti-----	3/ 602	4/	311	51.5	51.5	323	4
Romania-----	99	4/	30	30.4	30.4	31	6/
Colombia-----	79	4/	20	25.5	25.5	11	6/
India 2/-----	79	4/	3/ 5	6.8	6.8	6	6/
Malaysia 2/-----	79	4/	7/	.3	.3	0	-
Subtotal-----	938	938	366	39.0	39.0	372	5
Subject to consultation:							
Hong Kong 2/-----	5/ 1,027	4/	783	76.3	76.3	785	10
Japan-----	5/ 171	4/	171	100.0	100.0	187	2
Dominican Republic-----	5/ 68	4/	68	100.0	100.0	94	1
Subtotal-----	5/ 1,266	1,266	1,022	80.7	80.7	1,065	13
Total-----	11,868	12,058	7,657	64.5	63.5	7,629	96
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Costa Rica-----	-	-	-	-	-	151	2
Indonesia-----	-	-	-	-	-	43	1
People's Republic of China-----	-	-	-	-	-	35	6/
Jamaica-----	-	-	-	-	-	21	5/
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	17	6/
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	75	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	343	4
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	7,972	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Has own export control system.

3/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

4/ Unchanged.

5/ Estimated.

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

7/ Less than 500 dozen.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Haiti (May 1, 1979-April 30, 1980), Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980), and Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 122.--Body-supporting garments of manmade fibers category 649: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1978

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level	Import char- ges against final restraint level	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:						1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Philippines-----	3,400	1/	2/ 2,541	74.7	74.7	2,646	24
Mexico-----	1,560	1/	1,322	84.8	84.8	1,959	18
Hong Kong 3/-----	1,023	1/	927	90.6	90.6	1,101	10
Haiti-----	978	1/	4/ 1,091	111.6	111.6	823	8
Subtotal-----	6,961	6,961	5,881	84.5	84.5	6,527	60
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Korea 3/-----	219	1/	156	71.1	71.1	154	1
Macau-----	5/ 146	1/	63	42.9	42.9	58	1
Taiwan 3/-----	5/ 146	1/	101	69.0	69.0	59	1
Thailand 3/-----	5/ 146	1/	1	.8	.8	1	6/
Subtotal-----	657	657	321	48.9	48.9	272	3
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	-	22	6/
Subtotal-----	-	-	-	-	-	22	6/
Total-----	7,618	7,618	6,202	81.4	81.4	6,822	63
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Dominican Republic-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,285	12
Costa Rica-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,139	10
Barbados-----	-	-	-	-	-	394	4
Honduras-----	-	-	-	-	-	359	3
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	325	3
Jamaica-----	-	-	-	-	-	289	3
Trinidad-----	-	-	-	-	-	138	1
France-----	-	-	-	-	-	45	6/
Brazil 7/-----	-	-	-	-	-	32	6/
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	67	1
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	4,073	37
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	10,894	100

1/ Unchanged.

2/ Customs data as of June 1, 1979.

3/ Has own export control system.

4/ Customs data thru Nov. 30, 1978. Census data: (Dec. 1, 1978, - Apr. 30, 1979).

5/ Category with a minimum consultation level of 700,000 square yards; converted to dozen.

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

7/ Brazil is committed to consult with the United States for possible limits on manmade-fiber textiles.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and Textiles Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Haiti (Jan. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1978) and Mexico (May 1, 1978-Dec. 31, 1978). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 123.--Body supporting garments of manmade fibers, category 649: Original and final adjusted bilateral restraint levels, import charges against the final level, percentage of the level filled, and U.S. general imports, by sources under restraint and by other sources, 1979

Source	Original restraint level	Final adjusted restraint level <u>1/</u>	Import charges against final restraint level <u>1/</u>	Percentage filled		Imports	
				Original restraint level	Final restraint level	Quantity	Percent of total
Sources under bilateral restraint:	-----1,000 dozen-----					1,000 dozen	
Specific limits:							
Philippines-----	3,502	2/	3/ 2,921	83.4	83.4	2,769	24
Mexico-----	2,277	2/	3/ 1,809	79.4	79.4	1,771	15
Hong Kong <u>4/</u> -----	1,084	2/	596	54.8	54.8	559	5
Dominican Republic-----	1,500	1,712	3/ 1,535	102.3	89.6	1,564	14
Haiti-----	5/ 1,186	2/	5/ 1,186	100.0	100.0	1,186	10
Subtotal-----	9,549	9,761	8,047	84.3	82.4	7,849	69
Designated or minimum consultation level:							
Korea <u>4/</u> -----	219	2/	202	92.4	92.4	187	2
Macau-----	146	2/	66	45.4	45.4	74	1
Taiwan <u>4/</u> -----	146	2/	86	58.9	58.9	71	1
Singapore <u>4/</u> -----	146	2/	6/	7/	7/	6/	8/
India <u>4/</u> -----	146	2/	6/	7/	7/	6/	8/
Colombia-----	146	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Malaysia <u>4/</u> -----	146	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Poland-----	146	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Romania-----	146	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Thailand <u>4/</u> -----	146	2/	0	-	-	0	-
Subtotal-----	1,533	1,533	354	23.1	23.1	332	3
Subject to consultation:							
Japan-----	5/ 146	2/	13	84.9	84.9	13	8/
Subtotal-----	5/ 146	5/ 146	13	84.9	84.9	13	8/
Total-----	11,228	11,440	8,414	74.9	73.5	8,194	72
Sources not under bilateral restraint:							
Costa Rica-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,373	12
Honduras-----	-	-	-	-	-	524	5
Barbados-----	-	-	-	-	-	336	3
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	-	-	312	3
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-	668	6
Total-----	-	-	-	-	-	3,214	28
Grand total-----	-	-	-	-	-	11,407	100

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Unchanged.

3/ Customs data: (Jan. 1, 1979-June 27, 1980).

4/ Has own export control system.

5/ Estimated.

6/ Less than 500 dozen.

7/ Less than 0.05 percent.

8/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from Performance Reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, except as noted, and the Textile Quotas reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The agreement period for the following countries is other than a calendar year: Haiti (May 1, 1979-April 30, 1980), Dominican Republic (June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980), and Colombia (July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980). Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 124.--EC agreements under art. 4 of the MFA completed during 1974-76

Area and signatory	Date of directive	Date initialed	Period covered	Coverage
Asia and Far East:				
India-----	Oct. 15, 1974	Oct. 24, 1975	Jan. 1975-Dec. 1977	Cotton fabrics, underwear, and notions.
Pakistan-----	do	do	do	Cotton fabrics and household items.
Korea-----	Feb. 11, 1975	Nov. 28, 1975	do	9 apparel items. <u>1/</u>
Hong Kong-----	do	Aug. 13, 1975	do	14 textile products.
Macau-----	June 16, 1975	Sept. 27, 1975	Oct. 1975-Dec. 1977	Trousers. <u>1/</u>
Singapore-----	do	do	Jan. 1975-Dec. 1977	Do.
Malaysia-----	do	Oct. 23, 1975	Nov. 1975-Dec. 1977	Men's shirts. <u>1/</u>
Japan-----	July 10, 1975	Dec. 12, 1975	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977	Synthetic/cotton fabrics. <u>1/</u>
Thailand-----	Feb. 24, 1976			
Mediterranean:				
Yugoslavia-----	Dec. 19, 1975	June 25, 1976	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977	Cotton fabrics and household items. <u>2/</u>
Egypt-----	Feb. 24, 1976	May 14, 1976	Jan. 1977-Dec. 1977	Consultation arrangements.
Latin America:				
Brazil-----	Mar. 18, 1975	Apr. 1, 1976	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977	Cotton yarn, grey cloth finished piece goods, and household items.
Colombia-----		Apr. 28, 1976		Cotton yarns and fabrics and synthetic fabrics.

1/ Limits on a few additional items were provided for particular member countries.

2/ This agreement also provided consultation procedures for other madeup textile products.

Source: Commission of the European Communities, Information Bulletin 131/76, "European Community Textile Agreements Under the International Arrangement for Trade in Textile."

Table 125.--Cotton, wool, and manmade fibers: World consumption  
by selected countries and by economic areas, 1973-79

(In thousands of metric tons)

Year	United States	Western Europe			Japan
		EEC <sup>1/</sup>	Other	Total	
1973-----	5,219.8	3,265.2	1,517.7	4,782.9	2,305.8
1974-----	5,072.8	3,011.1	1,486.9	4,498.0	1,941.4
1975-----	4,522.1	2,640.7	1,354.0	3,994.7	1,737.6
1976-----	4,588.9	3,038.8	1,649.2	4,688.0	1,889.8
1977-----	4,775.7	2,737.6	1,537.0	4,274.6	1,840.1
1978-----	4,793.3	2,758.2	1,652.4	4,410.6	2,010.0
1979-----	4,872.9	2,930.6	1,779.3	4,709.9	2,184.7
	Socialist countries	Canada and Australia	Other countries	World	
1973-----	7,120	412.0	6,183.5	26,024	
1974-----	7,423	374.4	6,187.4	25,497	
1975-----	7,471	324.5	6,410.1	24,460	
1976-----	7,560	351.8	7,600.5	26,679	
1977-----	7,866	332.3	7,888.3	26,977	
1978-----	8,206	358.5	8,440.6	28,219	
1979-----	8,466	394.1	8,874.4	29,502	

<sup>1/</sup> France, W. Germany, Italy, and United Kingdom

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee, Quarterly Bulletin,  
October, 1980.

Table 126.--Cotton, wool, and manmade fibers: Share of world consumption, by selected countries and by economic areas, 1974, 1976, 1978, and 1979

(In percent)							
Year and Fiber	United States	Western Europe	Japan	Socialist countries	Other countries	World	
1974:							
Cotton-----	29.6	30.7	37.0	69.2	65.8	51.3	
Wool-----	.8	10.0	6.0	6.1	6.7	5.9	
Manmade fibers:							
Cellulosic-----	9.8	18.3	17.0	14.9	11.3	13.7	
Noncellulosic-----	59.8	41.0	40.0	9.8	16.2	29.1	
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1976:							
Cotton-----	33.8	29.8	37.6	66.0	59.8	50.2	
Wool-----	1.2	12.0	8.3	6.0	2.9	5.4	
Manmade fibers:							
Cellulosic-----	8.1	14.0	12.4	15.6	9.7	12.1	
Noncellulosic-----	56.9	44.2	41.7	12.4	27.6	32.3	
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1978:							
Cotton-----	28.8	28.2	32.6	65.4	54.3	47.5	
Wool-----	1.0	11.6	5.6	6.0	3.6	5.2	
Manmade fibers:							
Cellulosic-----	8.1	12.6	11.1	15.1	10.7	11.8	
Noncellulosic-----	62.1	47.6	50.7	13.5	31.4	35.5	
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1979:							
Cotton-----	28.5	28.2	33.8	65.2	54.2	47.5	
Wool-----	1.0	11.4	5.5	6.2	2.9	5.1	
Manmade fibers:							
Cellulosic-----	7.5	12.7	11.6	14.3	10.3	11.5	
Noncellulosic-----	62.9	47.7	49.1	14.3	32.6	35.9	
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee, Quarterly Bulletin, October, 1980.

Table 127.--Textiles and wearing apparel (including footwear): Indexes of production, by major economic areas, 1973-79

(1975=100)						
Item	1973	1974	1976	1977	1978	1979
Developed countries:						
Textiles-----	113	107	108	107	107	111
Wearing apparel-----	104	102	107	108	109	109
Developing countries:						
Textiles-----	95	95	105	105	109	114
Wearing apparel-----	90	94	105	104	108	111
Socialist (Eastern Europe): <u>1/</u>						
Textiles-----	89	94	105	109	114	116
Wearing apparel-----	88	94	106	110	114	118
World:						
Textiles-----	102	101	107	107	109	113
Wearing apparel <u>2/--</u>	97	98	106	109	111	113

1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R.

2/ Includes leather apparel and footwear.

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, November, 1980.

Table 128.--Textiles and clothing: Indexes of production,  
by selected economic areas and countries, 1974-79

(1973=100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Textiles					
EEC-----	96	88	97	94	92	96
Canada-----	97	94	95	97	106	110
United States-----	93	86	94	94	96	101
Japan-----	88	83	90	88	89	91
Yugoslavia-----	107	113	115	125	126	133
India-----	95	98	102	100	106	1/
Hong Kong-----	95	105	126	110	111	1/
Korea-----	103	131	172	186	213	238
Brazil 2/-----	1/	100	106	107	113	123
	Clothing					
EEC-----	96	95	100	98	94	99
Canada-----	100	101	106	101	116	120
United States-----	97	92	107	114	114	111
Japan-----	89	89	83	88	89	93
Yugoslavia-----	107	107	113	115	124	137
India-----	97	98	98	87	80	1/
Hong Kong-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Korea-----	131	168	238	265	330	319
Brazil 2/-----	1/	100	107	103	111	116

1/ Not available.

2/ 1975=100.

Source: GATT Textiles Committee, COMTEX w/76, 1979.

Table 129.--Valued added in the textile and clothing industries,  
by selected countries, 1975

Category and signatory	Value added in textiles and clothing 1/	Percent of total manufacturing
	Million dollars	
Low-income:		
India-----	2,484.0	30
Pakistan-----	707.4	43
Middle-income:		
Egypt-----	561.3	34
Korea-----	812.4	24
Turkey-----	753.7	22
Mexico-----	1,628.6	14
Brazil-----	1,731.2	10
Argentina-----	1,122.6	13
Yugoslavia-----	863.5	14
Iran-----	842.4	26
Hong Kong-----	1,026.1	98
Greece-----	638.6	27
Spain-----	1,218.7	8
Industrialized:		
Italy-----	4,129.2	13
United Kingdom-----	3,150.4	9
Japan-----	6,423.9	7
Austria-----	709.9	12
Netherlands-----	650.8	6
France-----	2,962.8	6
Belgium-----	993.8	10
West Germany-----	5,535.0	7
Canada-----	1,624.9	8
United States-----	21,135.6	9

1/ 1970 dollars.

Source: Comitextil, Bulletin 79/5-6, 1979.

Table 130.--Trade in textiles and clothing as a share of apparent consumption in the European Economic Community, (EEC), the United States, Canada, and Japan

Source	EEC				United States, Canada			
	1968	1970- 1971	1972- 1973	1974- 1975	1968	1970- 1971	1972- 1973	1974- 1975
Textiles:								
Apparent consumption								
million dollars-----	19,854	24,245	32,860	40,626	28,825	31,271	39,330	42,043
Trade as percent of consumption:								
External imports-----	3.68	5.83	7.21	8.51	4.00	4.93	4.91	4.39
Imports from:								
Developing countries-----	1.12	1.90	2.58	3.13	1.29	1.33	1.58	1.74
Socialist countries-----	.33	.47	.69	.78	.10	.09	.15	.19
Developed market								
economies, total-----	2.22	3.46	3.93	4.59	2.61	3.51	3.18	2.46
EEC-----	8.49	14.80	16.79	17.83	1.22	1.84	1.79	1.31
United States, Canada-----	.69	.88	.94	1.39	.66	.79	.92	1.27
Japan-----	.21	.38	.34	.33	1.10	1.30	1.04	.84
Other-----	1.32	2.19	2.65	2.87	.30	.37	.35	.31
External exports-----	8.51	12.04	12.30	13.29	1.67	1.81	2.27	3.54
Clothing:								
Apparent consumption								
million dollars-----	13,617	17,471	26,038	33,570	27,526	29,178	35,364	38,275
Trade as percent of consumption:								
External imports-----	4.12	8.29	11.52	14.60	5.85	8.61	10.52	11.79
Imports from:								
Developing countries-----	1.93	3.61	5.38	7.09	1.98	3.63	5.51	7.40
Socialist countries-----	.44	1.10	1.65	2.01	.09	.12	.19	.27
Developed market-								
economies-----	1.74	3.57	4.48	5.49	3.78	4.86	4.81	4.12
Of which:								
EEC 1/-	(7.88)	(15.84)	(16.76)	(17.97)	2.03	2.44	2.51	2.33
United States, Canada-----	.33	.37	.38	.46	.29	.44	.52	.68
Japan-----	.19	.33	.29	.22	1.25	1.53	1.14	.61
Other-----	1.22	2.87	3.81	4.81	.50	.89	1.16	1.19
External exports-----	8.98	11.27	10.58	10.45	1.02	1.05	1.13	1.57

See footnote at end of table.

Table 130.--Trade in textiles and clothing as a share of apparent consumption in the European Economic Community, (EEC), the United States, Canada, and Japan

Source	EEC				United States, Canada			
	1968	1970- 1971	1972- 1973	1974- 1975	1968	1970- 1971	1972- 1973	1974- 1975
Textiles:								
Apparent consumption								
million dollars-----	19,854	24,245	32,860	40,626	28,825	31,271	39,330	42,043
Trade as percent of consumption:								
External imports-----	3.68	5.83	7.21	8.51	4.00	4.93	4.91	4.39
Imports from:								
Developing countries-----	1.12	1.90	2.58	3.13	1.29	1.33	1.58	1.74
Socialist countries-----	.33	.47	.69	.78	.10	.09	.15	.19
Developed market								
economies, total-----	2.22	3.46	3.93	4.59	2.61	3.51	3.18	2.46
EEC-----	8.49	14.80	16.79	17.83	1.22	1.84	1.79	1.31
United States, Canada-----	.69	.88	.94	1.39	.66	.79	.92	1.27
Japan-----	.21	.38	.34	.33	1.10	1.30	1.04	.84
Other-----	1.32	2.19	2.65	2.87	.30	.37	.35	.31
External exports-----	8.51	12.04	12.30	13.29	1.67	1.81	2.27	3.54
Clothing:								
Apparent consumption								
million dollars-----	13,617	17,471	26,038	33,570	27,526	29,178	35,364	38,275
Trade as percent of consumption:								
External imports-----	4.12	8.29	11.52	14.60	5.85	8.61	10.52	11.79
Imports from:								
Developing countries-----	1.93	3.61	5.38	7.09	1.98	3.63	5.51	7.40
Socialist countries-----	.44	1.10	1.65	2.01	.09	.12	.19	.27
Developed market-								
economies-----	1.74	3.57	4.48	5.49	3.78	4.86	4.81	4.12
Of which:								
EEC 1/-----	(7.88)	(15.84)	(16.76)	(17.97)	2.03	2.44	2.51	2.33
United States, Canada--	.33	.37	.38	.46	.29	.44	.52	.68
Japan-----	.19	.33	.29	.22	1.25	1.53	1.14	.61
Other-----	1.22	2.87	3.81	4.81	.50	.89	1.16	1.19
External exports-----	8.98	11.27	10.58	10.45	1.02	1.05	1.13	1.57

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See footnote at end of table.



Table 131.--The EEC Textile and Clothing industry: Index of production and number employed, 1973-79

Year	Index of production (1973 = 100)		Number employed (in thousands)	
	Textiles	Clothing	Textiles	Clothing
	:	:	:	:
1973-----	100.0	100.0	1,905	1,343
1974-----	95.7	96.5	1,821	1,264
1975-----	88.4	94.6	1,678	1,196
1976-----	97.0	99.5	1,635	1,156
1977-----	94.3	98.0	1,577	1,123
1978-----	91.6	93.8	1,522	1,103
1979 <u>1</u> /-----	94.8	99.4	1,470	1,090

1/ Partly estimated.

Source: Comitextil, COMMERCE exterior, No. 80/79.

Table 132.—Textile and clothing industries: Number of employees  
in the EEC by countries, 1973-79

(In thousands)							
Country	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Textile industry							
West Germany-----	434.0	393.8	356.9	341.7	331.0	325.1	
France-----	362.0	355.0	337.0	330.0	314.5	310.0	
Italy-----	373.7	369.5	354.3	338.3	331.5	311.8	
Netherlands-----	59.4	55.2	48.6	46.9	42.7	38.0	
Belgium-----	94.8	92.9	83.9	79.8	71.8	1/ 70.0	
United Kingdom-----	549.0	537.0	486.0	485.0	474.0	459.8	
Ireland-----	23.0	21.0	19.5	19.7	19.5	2/ 19.5	
Denmark-----	21.7	16.4	16.1	16.5	14.5	2/ 14.5	
EEC, total-----	1,917.6	1,840.8	1,702.3	1,657.9	1,599.5	1,548.7	
Clothing industry							
West Germany-----	356.3	304.6	286.4	271.2	272.9	268.1	
France-----	331.7	305.9	286.7	285.5	285.3	281.0	
Italy-----	217.2	220.0	212.2	206.0	196.0	1/ 186.0	
Netherlands-----	43.0	35.9	27.1	24.2	21.7	20.3	
Belgium-----	68.2	64.7	59.5	53.6	47.4	1/ 46.0	
United Kingdom-----	317.5	322.1	305.7	290.1	295.6	295.5	
Ireland-----	17.0	16.1	13.8	12.6	12.0	2/ 12.0	
Denmark-----	17.6	14.7	14.1	14.5	13.0	2/ 13.0	
EEC, total-----	1,368.5	1,284.9	1,205.5	1,185.7	1,143.9	1,121.9	

1/ Estimated.

2/ 1977 data.

Source: Comitextil, Bulletin 80/1.

Table 133.--Textiles and clothing: EEC gross value added, and percent of total gross value added, by countries 1975

Country	Textile Industry (43)		Clothing Industry (453)		Total	
	Value	Share of total	Value	Share of total	Value	Share of total
	Million EUR	Percent	Million EUR	Percent	Million EUR	Percent
West Germany-----	3,469.1	27.5	1,953.9	31.2	5,423.0	28.8
France-----	2,984.0	23.7	1,517.0	24.2	4,501.0	23.9
Italy-----	2,260.9	18.0	974.2	15.6	3,235.1	17.2
Netherlands-----	483.1	3.8	193.3	3.1	676.4	3.5
Belgium-----	770.4	6.1	350.3	5.6	1,120.7	5.9
United Kingdom-----	2,410.9	19.1	1,190.1	19.0	3,601.0	19.1
Ireland-----	102.6	.8	1/	1/	102.6	.6
Denmark-----	122.7	1.0	78.9	1.3	201.6	1.0
EEC total-----	12,603.7	100.0	6,257.7	100.0	18,861.4	100.0

1/ Not available.

Source: Comitextil, Bulletin 80/1.

Table 134.--Textiles industry: Total investment and investment per employee, by countries, 1973-77

Country	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total investment (million EUR) 1/					
West Germany-----	399.9	346.5	321.6	413.9	417.6
France-----	271.3	265.1	264.8	330.8	253.7
Italy-----	367.9	455.6	394.2	427.5	378.6
Netherlands-----	56.4	53.2	50.2	54.7	56.0
Belgium-----	103.6	125.7	94.5	84.4	88.3
United Kingdom-----	315.7	367.8	285.2	250.3	287.9
Ireland-----	10.0	14.3	15.1	-	-
Denmark-----	20.3	23.5	13.9	32.7	22.2
Total EEC-----	1,545.1	1,651.7	1,539.5	1,594.3	1,504.3
Investment per employee (thousand EUR) 1/					
West Germany-----	.95	.91	.91	<u>2/</u> 1.22	<u>2/</u> 1.25
France-----	.74	.76	.81	1.03	<u>2/</u> .81
Italy-----	.97	1.25	1.12	1.27	<u>2/</u> 1.18
Netherlands-----	1.02	.98	1.03	<u>2/</u> 1.22	<u>2/</u> 1.35
Belgium-----	1.04	1.32	1.13	<u>2/</u> 1.07	<u>2/</u> 1.22
United Kingdom-----	.62	.74	.65	<u>2/</u> .61	<u>2/</u> .69
Ireland-----	.43	.65	<u>2/</u> .69	-	-
Denmark-----	1.20	1.61	1.11	2.42	-
Total EEC-----	.83	.93	.94	<u>2/</u> 1.02	<u>2/</u> .98

1/ Values at current prices.

2/ Partly estimated.

Source: Comitextil, Bulletin 80/1, pp. 26-27.

Table 135.--Hourly labor costs per worker in the Textile Industry, 1973

Country	Hourly wages 1/	Social charges Percent	Total 1/ hourly cost	Hourly cost 2/	EUR conversion
West Germany-----	9.49	56.8	14.88	5.74	2.59
Belgium-----	148.38	68.2	249.50	6.20	40.27
Denmark-----	34.43	20.0	41.33	5.80	7.13
France-----	13.40	64.0	21.97	3.82	5.75
Italy-----	2,208.00	103.9	4,502.00	4.24	1,062.00
Netherlands-----	11.33	62.6	18.42	6.60	2.78
United Kingdom----	1.34	22.7	1.64	2.56	0.64

1/ In national currencies.

2/ Converted from national currency to EUR.

Source: Comitextil, Bulletin 80/1.

Table 136.--Registered unemployed in textile and clothing industries,  
by selected countries, 1974-78

(In thousands)								
Year	West Germany		France		Belgium		United Kingdom	
	Textile	Clothing	Textile	Clothing	Textile	Clothing	Textile	Clothing
1974-----	17.0	23.9	11.7	10.9	5.1	6.4	12.9	7.4
1975-----	23.2	24.5	19.2	15.6	9.0	12.0	23.6	14.5
1976-----	17.6	22.7	20.8	18.3	11.4	17.7	30.2	23.1
1977-----	14.9	20.3	25.1	24.1	13.9	22.7	29.6	23.8
1978-----	13.0	19.2	<u>1</u> / 28.2	<u>1</u> / 28.6	15.3	24.3	29.7	24.7
<u>1</u> / Average of quarterly data.								

Source: Comitextil, Bulletin 80/1.

Table 137.--Textile fibers and products: Total EEC exports, including intra-EEC trade, 1974-79

Nimexe : Chapter 1/:	Description	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
		Quantity (million kg)					
50	Silk fiber, yarn and fabric-----	3	3	3	4	5	5
51	Manmade fibers (continuous), yarn, and fabric.	886	811	868	872	880	901
52	Merallised textiles-----	1	1	1	1	1	1
53	Wool fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	356	386	440	418	409	434
54	Flax, flax yarn and fabric-----	263	219	214	192	211	214
55	Cotton fiber, yarn and fabric-----	430	359	481	456	476	475
56	Manmade fiber (discontinuous) yarn, and fabric.	1,198	1,102	1,232	1,318	1,455	1,470
57	Vegetable fiber, yarn, and fabric.	82	67	73	71	76	80
58	Carpets, pile and narrow fabrics, embroidery.	479	464	570	608	657	695
59	Felt, cordage, coated fabrics, fabric, etc.	559	474	510	503	500	543
60	Knitted or crocketed fabric and apparel.	256	259	287	272	286	313
61	Apparel, except knitted or crocketed.	151	151	238	184	361	212
62	Other made up textile articles-----	150	138	167	173	181	182
63	Old clothing, rags-----	319	325	353	352	361	362
	Total-----	5,133	4,759	5,437	5,424	5,859	5,887
	Total excluding 50,52, 54, 57 and 63-----	4,465	4,144	4,793	4,804	5,205	5,225
		Value (1,000 EUR)					
50	Silk fiber, yarn and fabric-----	81	84	115	155	184	208
51	Manmade fibers (continuous), yarn, and fabric.	2,498	2,109	2,537	2,634	2,712	3,113
52	Merallised textiles-----	10	9	11	11	11	15
53	Wool fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	1,410	1,374	1,888	2,137	2,169	2,402
54	Flax, flax yarn and fabric-----	172	146	201	219	225	249
55	Cotton fiber, yarn and fabric-----	1,180	974	1,538	1,676	1,671	1,931
56	Manmade fiber (discontinuous) yarn, and fabric.	2,657	2,280	2,823	3,083	3,402	3,648
57	Vegetable fiber, yarn, and----- fabric.	55	48	59	70	77	90
58	Carpets, pile and narrow fabrics, embroidery.	1,506	1,450	1,926	2,308	2,658	2,952
59	Felt, cordage, coated fabrics, fabric, etc.	1,200	1,079	1,994	1,465	1,561	1,789
60	Knitted or crocketed fabric and apparel.	2,527	2,626	1,315	3,670	3,867	4,453
61	Apparel, except knitted or crocketed.	2,281	2,514	3,330	3,985	4,456	5,231
62	Other made up textile articles-----	416	429	573	672	704	781
63	Old clothing, rags-----	94	89	115	124	133	142
	Total-----	16,087	15,211	19,813	22,209	23,830	27,004
	Total excluding 50,52,54, 57 and 63-----	15,675	14,835	19,312	21,630	23,200	26,300

1/ The EEC nomenclature for external trade statistics (Nimexe) comprises 21 sections and 99 chapters containing 6-digit product detail.

Source: European Communities Statistical Office, External Trade Yearbook.

Table 138.--Textile fibers and products: Extra-EEC exports, 1974-79

Nimex : Chapter :	Description :	1974 :	1975 :	1976 :	1977 :	1978 :	1979 :
		Quantity (million kg)					
50	Silk fiber, yarn and fabric-----	2	2	2	2	3	2
51	Manmade fibers (continuous), yarn, and fabric.	397	336	347	322	308	289
52	Merallised textiles-----	1	1	1/	1/	1/	1/
53	Wool fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	133	120	130	136	128	127
54	Flax, flax yarn and fabric-----	53	49	42	32	35	36
55	Cotton fiber, yarn and fabric-----	132	104	129	140	127	124
56	Manmade fiber (discontinuous) yarn, and fabric.	412	339	396	427	450	415
57	Vegetable fiber, yarn, and fabric---	19	14	18	15	14	14
58	Carpets, pile and narrow fabrics, embroidery.	147	127	167	181	183	185
59	Felt, cordage, coated fabrics, fabric, etc.	241	201	197	196	183	188
60	Knitted or crocketed fabric and apparel.	87	89	92	89	88	93
61	Apparel, except knitted or crocketed.	42	41	52	58	58	62
62	Other made up textile articles-----	69	63	75	83	80	72
63	Old clothing, rags-----	101	102	111	115	113	111
	Total-----	1,836	1,588	1,758	1,796	1,770	1,718
	Total excluding 50,52, 54, 57 and 63-----	1,836	1,588	1,758	1,796	1,770	1,718
		Value (1,000 EUR)					
50	Silk fiber, yarn and fabric-----	44	51	68	80	100	121
51	Manmade fibers (continuous), yarn, and fabric.	1,164	913	1,097	1,047	1,031	1,139
52	Merallised textiles-----	6	6	7	7	8	11
53	Wool fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	631	523	671	814	821	822
54	Flax, flax yarn and fabric-----	69	56	69	73	75	80
55	Cotton fiber, yarn and fabric-----	439	363	530	642	624	667
56	Manmade fiber (discontinuous) yarn, and fabric.	1,025	774	998	1,081	1,155	1,200
57	Vegetable fiber, yarn, and fabric---	17	14	17	20	19	21
58	Carpets, pile and narrow fabrics, embroidery.	552	498	726	842	902	1,009
59	Felt, cordage, coated fabrics, fabric, etc.	563	506	578	638	647	718
60	Knitted or crocketed fabric and apparel.	887	850	1,090	1,244	1,252	1,407
61	Apparel, except knitted or crocketed.	702	778	1,085	1,401	1,525	1,757
62	Other made up textile articles-----	175	173	225	297	292	298
63	Old clothing, rags-----	41	39	51	57	57	59
	Total-----	6,315	5,544	7,212	8,243	8,508	9,369
	Total excluding 50,52,54, 57 and 63-----	6,138	5,378	7,000	8,006	8,249	9,077

1/ Less than 500,000 Kg.

Source: European Communities Statistical Office, External Trade Yearbook.

Table 139.--Textile fibers and products: Total EEC imports, including intra-EEC trade, 1974-79

Nimexe : Chapter :	Description :	1974 :	1975 :	1976 :	1977 :	1978 :	1979 :
		Quantity (million kg)					
50	Silk fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	7	8	10	12	13	13
51	Manmade fibers (continuous), yarn, and fabric.	567	565	638	631	671	760
52	Merallised textiles-----	1	1/	1	1	1	1
53	Wool fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	685	721	917	769	794	839
54	Flax, flax yarn and fabric-----	250	210	229	202	220	218
55	Cotton fiber, yarn and fabric-----	1,601	1,576	1,906	1,616	1,734	1,811
56	Manmade fiber (discontinuous) yarn, and fabric.	1,094	1,009	1,207	1,109	1,268	1,405
57	Vegetable fiber, yarn, and fabric---	690	402	493	452	395	415
58	Carpets, pile and narrow fabrics, embroidery.	406	402	483	502	579	647
59	Felt, cordage, coated fabrics, fabric, etc.	394	329	390	420	434	503
60	Knitted or crocketed fabric and apparel.	272	295	339	325	350	402
61	Apparel, except knitted or crocketed.	285	319	384	374	390	455
62	Other made-up textile articles-----	176	176	213	223	252	281
63	Old clothing, rags-----	356	339	377	357	382	372
	Total-----	6,784	6,351	7,586	6,993	7,483	8,122
	Total excluding 50,52, 54, 57 and 63-----	5,480	5,392	6,476	5,969	6,472	7,105
		Value (1,000 EUR)					
50	Silk fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	115	105	151	220	227	272
51	Manmade fibers (continuous), yarn, and fabric.	1,574	1,444	1,777	1,848	2,027	2,486
52	Merallised textiles-----	5	4	7	8	5	6
53	Wool fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	1,658	1,565	2,562	2,594	2,672	2,976
54	Flax, flax yarn, and fabric-----	127	113	174	181	188	213
55	Cotton fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	2,616	2,129	3,441	3,500	3,290	3,856
56	Manmade fiber (discontinuous) yarn, and fabric.	2,245	1,974	2,560	2,631	2,964	3,418
57	Vegetable fiber, yarn, and fabric---	316	179	200	212	204	235
58	Carpets, pile and narrow fabrics, embroidery.	1,438	1,422	1,926	2,207	2,745	3,191
59	Felt, cordage, coated fabrics, fabric, etc.	792	710	894	1,039	1,137	1,359
60	Knitted or crocketed fabric and apparel.	2,466	2,749	3,676	3,986	4,269	5,063
61	Apparel, except knitted or crocketed.	3,075	3,467	4,834	5,364	5,946	7,263
62	Other made-up textile articles-----	449	447	655	718	819	977
63	Old clothing, rags-----	88	80	105	108	119	132
	Total-----	16,964	14,502	22,962	24,616	26,612	31,447
	Total excluding 50,52,54, 57 and 63-----	16,313	14,021	22,325	23,887	25,869	30,589

1/ Less than 500,000 Kg.

Source: European Communities Statistical Office, External Trade Yearbook.

Table 140.--Textile fibers and products: Extra-EEC imports, 1974-79

Nimex : Chapter :	Description :	1974 :	1975 :	1976 :	1977 :	1978 :	1979 :
		Quantity (million kg)					
50	Silk fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	5	6	9	10	11	11
51	Manmade fibers (continuous), yarn, and fabric-----	119	121	124	118	127	171
52	Merallised textiles-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
53	Wool fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	421	465	618	487	524	539
54	Flax, flax yarn and fabric-----	52	38	63	38	37	33
55	Cotton fiber, yarn and fabric-----	1,238	1,236	1,458	1,213	1,339	1,370
56	Manmade fiber (discontinuous) yarn, and fabric.	361	349	398	364	419	495
57	Vegetable fiber, yarn, and fabric---	631	351	445	393	338	357
58	Carpets, pile and narrow fabrics, embroidery.	77	68	76	83	110	140
59	Felt, cordage, coated fabrics, fabric, etc.	80	64	86	119	125	160
60	Knitted or crocketed fabric and apparel.	105	124	150	148	158	192
61	Apparel, except knitted or crocketed.	179	213	263	252	261	310
62	Other made-up textile articles-----	105	109	127	142	162	180
63	Old clothing, rags-----	132	112	129	117	130	118
	Total-----	3,505	3,256	3,946	3,484	3,741	4,076
	Total excluding 50,52, 54,	2,685	2,749	3,300	2,926	3,225	3,557
		Value (1,000 EUR)					
50	Silk fiber, yarn and fabric-----	78	72	106	144	144	190
51	Manmade fibers (continuous), yarn, and fabric.	323	305	354	358	410	562
52	Merallised textiles-----	2	1	2	2	1	2
53	Wool fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	890	725	1,352	1,256	1,346	1,472
54	Flax, flax yarn and fabric-----	26	23	43	37	35	41
55	Cotton fiber, yarn and fabric-----	1,795	1,444	2,314	2,322	2,148	2,509
56	Manmade fiber (discontinuous) yarn, and fabric.	639	559	720	739	794	997
57	Vegetable fiber, yarn, and fabric---	281	146	160	161	148	171
58	Carpets, pile and narrow fabrics, embroidery.	502	503	694	814	1,072	1,296
59	Felt, cordage, coated fabrics, fabric, etc.	173	152	197	239	270	341
60	Knitted or crocketed fabric and apparel.	828	984	1,445	1,578	1,662	2,055
61	Apparel, except knitted or crocketed.	1,521	1,744	2,618	2,793	3,028	3,849
62	Other made-up textile articles-----	220	237	318	370	425	520
63	Old clothing, rags-----	35	28	39	37	41	45
	Total-----	7,313	6,923	10,362	10,850	11,524	14,050
	Total excluding 50,52,54, 57 and 63-----	6,891	6,653	10,012	10,469	11,155	13,601

1/ Less than 500,000 Kg.

Source: European Communities Statistical Office, External Trade Yearbook.

Table 141.--Textile fibers and products: Extra-EEC imports  
by economic areas, 1979

Nimexe chapter	Description	Developed countries: (class I)	Developing countries: (class II)	State trading countries: (class III)	Extra EEC, Total
Quantity (1,000 kg)					
50	Silk fiber, yarn and fabric-----	1	1	8	11
51	Manmade fibers (continuous), yarn, and fabric.	145	18	8	171
52	Metallised textiles-----	1/	-	-	1/
53	Wool fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	416	101	23	539
54	Flax, flax yarn and fabric-----	3	9	21	33
55	Cotton fiber, yarn and fabric-----	545	623	194	1,370
56	Manmade fiber (discontinuous) yarn, and fabric.	359	72	64	495
57	Vegetable fiber, yarn, and fabric---	12	326	20	357
58	Carpets, pile and narrow fabrics, embroidery.	81	49	10	140
59	Felt, cordage, coated fabrics, fabric, etc.	88	62	10	160
60	Knitted or crocketed fabric and apparel.	75	88	28	192
61	Apparel, except knitted or crocketed.	75	94	40	310
62	Other made-up textile articles-----	48	94	38	180
63	Old clothing, rags-----	98	4	16	118
	Total-----	1,946	1,550	480	4,076
	Total excluding 50, 52, 54, and 57-----	1,832	1,210	415	3,557
Value (1,000 EUR)					
50	Silk fiber, yarn and fabric-----	23	27	140	190
51	Manmade fibers (continuous), yarn, and fabric.	478	65	19	562
52	Metallised textiles-----	2	-	-	2
53	Wool fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	1,104	284	85	1,472
54	Flax, flax yarn and fabric-----	11	10	19	41
55	Cotton fiber, yarn and fabric-----	1,172	1,069	267	2,509
56	Manmade fiber (discontinuous) yarn, and fabric.	687	236	74	997
57	Vegetable fiber, yarn, and fabric---	17	148	7	171
58	Carpets, pile and narrow fabrics, embroidery.	484	702	110	1,296
59	Felt, cordage, coated fabrics, fabric, etc.	284	41	16	341
60	Knitted or crocketed fabric and apparel.	883	955	216	2,055
61	Apparel, except knitted or crocketed.	1,220	2,129	485	3,849
62	Other made-up textile articles-----	240	193	87	520
63	Old clothing, rags-----	41	2	2	45
	Total-----	6,646	5,861	1,527	14,050
	Total excluding 50, 52, 54, and 57-----	6,552	5,674	1,359	13,601

Source: EC Statistical Office, External Trade Yearbook.

Table 142.--Textile fibers and products: Extra-EEC imports,  
by economic areas, 1974

Nimex : chapter :	Description :	Developed : countries : (class I) :	Developing : countries : (class II) :	Ste. trading : country : (class III) :	Extra : EEC, Total
		Quantity (1,000 kg)			
50	Silk fiber, yarn and fabric-----	1	1	4	5
51	Manmade fibers (continuous), yarn, and fabric.	105	7	5	119
52	Merallised textiles-----	1/	-	-	1/
53	Wool fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	355	51	14	421
54	Flax, flax yarn, and fabric-----	3	8	41	52
55	Cotton fiber, yarn and fabric-----	410	681	147	1,238
56	Manmade fiber (discontinuous) yarn, and fabric-----	275	41	40	361
57	Vegetable fiber, yarn, and fabric---	8	604	19	631
58	Carpets, pile and narrow fabrics, embroidery.	36	32	8	77
59	Felt, cordage, coated fabrics, fabric, etc.	56	16	8	80
60	Knitted or crocketed fabric and apparel.	39	47	18	105
61	Apparel, except knitted or crocketed.	46	103	30	179
62	Other made-up textile articles-----	31	50	23	105
63	Old clothing, rags-----	99	9	23	132
	Total-----	1,464	1,650	380	3,505
	Total excluding 50,52, 54, and 57-----	1,353	1,028	293	2,685
		Value (1,000 EUR)			
50	Silk fiber, yarn and fabric-----	13	15	50	78
51	Manmade fibers (continuous), yarn, and fabric.	277	27	13	323
52	Merallised textiles-----	2	-	-	2
53	Wool fiber, yarn, and fabric-----	744	107	36	890
54	Flax, flax yarn, and fabric-----	6	5	15	26
55	Cotton fiber, yarn and fabric-----	644	951	197	1,795
56	Manmade fiber (discontinuous) yarn, and fabric.	457	125	50	639
57	Vegetable fiber, yarn, and fabric---	7	269	5	281
58	Carpets, pile and narrow fabrics, embroidery.	179	269	50	502
59	Felt, cordage, coated fabrics, fabric, etc.	149	14	9	173
60	Knitted or crocketed fabric and apparel.	335	386	102	828
61	Apparel, except knitted or crocketed.	504	773	237	1,521
62	Other made-up textile articles-----	101	82	36	220
63	Old clothing, rags-----	29	3	3	35
	Total-----	3,447	3,026	803	7,313
	Total excluding 50,52, 54, and 57-----	3,390	2,734	730	6,891

Source: EC statistical office, External Trade yearbook.

Table 143.--EEC trade balance in textiles and clothing, 1973-79

(Million EUR)			
	Textiles	Clothing	Total
1973-----	1,540	-683	857
1974-----	1,771	-1,122	649
1975-----	1,236	-1,452	-216
1976-----	1,001	-2,011	-1,010
1977-----	1,239	-2,115	-876
1978-----	1,001	-2,147	-1,146
1979-----	435	-3,008	-2,573

Source: Comitextil, Bulletin 80/1-2-3.

Table 144.--Textiles and clothing: World exports, total and by specified countries and regions, 1970, 1974, and 1978

Item and supplier	1970		1974		1978	
	Value	Share of total	Value	Share of total	Value	Share of total
	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Percent
Textiles:						
World total-----	12,380	100.0	28,020	100.0	40,702	100.0
EEC-----	5,980	48.3	12,940	46.2	18,480	45.4
United States-----	600	4.8	1,800	6.4	2,253	5.5
Japan-----	1,740	14.1	3,080	11.0	3,832	9.4
Asia 1/-----	1,585	12.4	4,035	14.4	6,946	17.1
Clothing:						
World total-----	6,290	100.0	14,960	100.0	28,539	100.0
EEC-----	2,650	42.1	5,610	37.5	10,308	36.1
United States-----	225	3.6	420	2.8	689	2.4
Japan-----	460	7.3	330	2.2	486	1.7
Asia 1/-----	1,270	20.2	4,270	28.5	9,474	33.2
Total:						
World total-----	18,670	100.0	42,980	100.0	69,241	100.0
EEC-----	8,630	46.2	18,550	43.2	28,788	41.6
United States-----	825	4.4	2,220	5.2	2,942	4.2
Japan-----	2,200	11.8	3,410	7.9	4,318	6.2
Asia 1/-----	2,805	15.0	8,305	19.3	16,420	23.7

1/ Includes only developing countries of West Asia and Southeast Asia as defined by UNCTAD.

Source: UNCTAD, Implications for Developing Countries of Recent Developments in International Trade in Textiles, report by the Secretariat, July 1980.

Table 145.--Textiles and clothing: EEC imports, by selected sources, 1977-79

Source	1977	1978	1979	Percentage increase, 1979 from 1977
	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	
Bilateral countries:				
Hong Kong-----	1,174.5	1,406.9	1,818.9	55.1
Korea-----	566.9	639.9	802.9	41.6
India-----	439.9	471.5	687.6	56.3
Taiwan-----	317.0	338.1	454.8	43.4
Subtotal-----	2,508.3	2,856.4	3,764.2	50.1
Hungary-----	212.7	250.0	315.3	48.2
Poland-----	163.4	177.5	242.6	48.4
Romania-----	189.0	261.9	344.0	82.0
Bulgaria-----	35.0	37.1	53.6	53.1
China-----	136.1	145.1	259.1	90.4
Subtotal-----	736.2	871.6	1,214.6	65.1
Other-----	1,416.3	1,327.0	2,176.5	53.6
Total-----	4,660.8	5,055.0	7,155.3	53.5
Spain 1/-----	262.6	372.6	422.9	61.0
Portugal 1/-----	280.0	424.3	658.3	135.1
Greece 1/-----	520.3	635.9	853.8	64.1
Turkey-----	229.9	273.6	366.2	59.3
Total-----	1,292.8	1,706.4	2,301.2	78.0
Grand total-----	9,599.2	11,556.4	15,662.1	63.1

1/ Data converted from EUR to U.S. dollars.

Source: Compiled from data of the GATT Textiles Committee and EEC Statistical Office.

Table 146.--Textiles and clothing: EEC imports from bilateral countries, by sources, 1974, 1976, and 1979

Source	(In millions of dollars)								
	Textiles			Clothing			Total		
	1974	1976	1979	1974	1976	1979	1974	1976	1979
Hong Kong	118.43	128.84	177.03	772.22	1,167.88	1,641.86	890.65	1,296.72	1,818.89
Korea	51.92	89.76	157.11	192.36	345.03	645.79	244.28	434.79	802.90
India	127.58	185.96	362.16	69.61	163.32	325.47	197.19	349.28	687.63
Brazil	113.41	126.38	233.58	14.38	31.97	39.56	127.79	158.35	273.14
Yugoslavia	32.51	54.05	74.40	271.74	328.51	443.77	304.25	382.56	518.17
Romania	29.24	53.17	61.19	102.85	160.25	282.76	132.09	213.42	343.95
Pakistan	118.81	118.04	226.91	10.87	14.58	20.26	129.68	132.62	247.17
Hungary	28.23	30.50	47.27	122.69	158.19	268.04	150.92	188.69	315.31
Thailand	9.43	53.14	96.69	6.75	25.09	63.92	16.18	78.23	160.61
Poland	28.89	36.80	58.78	85.69	106.45	182.80	114.58	143.25	242.58
Egypt	27.26	29.66	81.83	.11	.10	5.02	27.37	29.76	86.85
Macau	5.63	8.01	20.48	52.78	134.88	187.56	58.41	142.89	208.04
Malaysia	5.18	30.95	44.07	13.96	31.72	73.59	19.14	62.67	117.66
Singapore	7.85	14.97	23.78	28.33	79.97	139.69	36.18	94.94	163.47
Peru	3.85	4.64	42.70	.85	3.33	2.61	4.70	7.97	45.31
Uruguay	14.84	34.06	52.97	.10	.88	6.05	14.94	34.94	59.02
Philippines	2.82	4.13	3.69	3.02	34.81	133.32	5.84	38.94	137.01
Colombia	31.98	35.68	37.05	3.17	4.02	1.78	35.15	39.70	38.83
Mexico	38.77	35.68	29.65	6.39	7.21	6.29	45.16	42.89	35.94
Argentina	9.20	19.07	31.22	.95	.94	.11	10.15	20.01	31.33
Indonesia	.30	1.06	4.92	.33	2.00	24.83	.63	3.06	29.75
Sri Lanka	.19	.18	.52	.60	1.57	23.68	.79	1.75	24.20
Total	806.32	1,094.73	1,868.00	1,759.75	2,802.70	4,519.76	2,566.07	3,897.43	6,387.76
World total	3,329.70	4,063.72	7,581.43	2,866.28	4,459.31	8,080.64	6,195.98	8,523.03	15,662.07

Source: GATT Textiles Committee, Statistics on Textiles and Clothing, Part 3, September 1980.

Note.--Taiwan, China, and Bulgaria--non-MFA countries with which the EEC has bilateral agreements--are not shown separately. Estimated EEC imports from these countries in 1979 were \$454.8 million, \$259.1 million, and \$53.6 million, respectively. In addition to the countries listed, the EEC had consultation agreements with Guatemala, Haiti, and Bangladesh.

Table 147.--U.S. and EEC trade balances in textiles and clothing, 1974-79

(In millions of dollars)

Year and item	EEC			United States		
	Textiles	Clothing	Total	Textiles	Clothing	Total
1974:						
Balance-----	2,221	-1,196	1,025	401	-1,735	-1,334
Exports-----	5,551	1,670	7,221	1,762	362	2,124
Imports-----	3,330	2,866	6,196	1,361	2,097	3,458
1975:						
Balance-----	1,656	-1,685	-29	549	-1,957	-1,408
Exports-----	4,958	1,834	6,792	1,600	362	1,962
Imports-----	3,302	3,519	6,821	1,051	2,319	3,370
1976:						
Balance-----	1,295	-2,356	-1,061	479	-2,801	-2,322
Exports-----	5,359	2,104	7,463	1,923	457	2,380
Imports-----	4,064	4,459	8,523	1,444	3,258	4,702
1977:						
Balance-----	1,488	-2,285	-797	340	-3,149	-2,809
Exports-----	6,088	2,715	8,803	1,898	547	2,445
Imports-----	4,600	4,999	9,599	1,558	3,696	5,254
1978:						
Balance-----	1,362	-2,780	-1,418	321	-4,347	-4,026
Exports-----	6,953	3,186	10,139	2,152	563	2,715
Imports-----	5,591	5,965	11,556	1,832	4,911	6,742
1979:						
Balance-----	545	-4,197	-3,652	1,243	-4,375	-3,132
Exports-----	8,127	3,884	12,011	3,067	787	3,854
Imports-----	7,581	8,081	15,662	1,824	5,162	6,986
Source: GATT, COM. TEX W/78, September 1980.						

Note: Data for the EEC exclude intracommunity trade. Products other than those of cotton, wool and manmade fibers have been excluded to the extent they are identified in the SITC.

Table 148.--EEC and U.S. imports of textiles and clothing, 1974-79

(In millions of dollars)						
Year	EEC			United States		
	Developing	Other	Total	Developing	Other	Total
Textiles (65)						
1974-----	1,736.7	1,593.0	3,329.7	589.1	771.8	1,360.9
1975-----	1,694.5	1,607.3	3,301.8	395.1	655.8	1,050.9
1976-----	2,244.7	1,819.0	4,063.7	616.7	827.5	1,444.2
1977-----	2,565.0	2,034.9	4,599.9	626.4	931.3	1,557.7
1978-----	3,069.6	2,521.6	5,591.2	721.6	1,110.1	1,831.7
1979-----	4,076.8	3,504.6	7,581.4	809.7	1,014.3	1,824.0
Clothing (841)						
1974-----	2,160.4	705.8	2,866.2	1,643.2	453.9	2,097.1
1975-----	2,707.5	811.8	3,519.3	1,897.2	421.9	2,319.1
1976-----	3,522.5	936.8	4,459.3	2,710.0	548.1	3,258.1
1977-----	3,905.5	1,093.8	4,999.3	3,058.2	637.9	3,696.1
1978-----	4,628.1	1,337.0	5,965.1	4,057.9	852.7	4,910.6
1979-----	6,266.0	1,814.6	8,080.6	4,340.9	820.7	5,161.6
Total						
1974-----	3,897.1	2,298.8	6,195.9	2,232.3	1,225.7	3,458.0
1975-----	4,402.0	2,419.1	6,821.1	2,292.3	1,077.7	3,370.0
1976-----	5,767.2	2,755.8	8,523.0	3,326.7	1,375.6	4,702.3
1977-----	6,470.5	3,128.7	9,599.2	3,684.6	1,569.2	5,253.8
1978-----	7,697.7	3,858.6	11,556.3	4,779.5	1,962.8	6,742.3
1979-----	10,342.8	5,319.2	15,662.0	5,150.6	1,835.0	6,985.6

Source: GATT, COM. TEX W/78, September 1980

Note.--Developing countries includes Southern Europe (including Romania).

Table 149.--Textiles and clothing: U.S. and EEC imports, by selected sources, 1973-79

(In millions of dollars)						
Source and year	EEC			United States		
	Textiles	Clothing	Total	Textiles	Clothing	Total
Hong Kong:						
1973-----	100.4	661.3	761.7	84.4	418.4	502.8
1974-----	118.4	772.2	890.6	106.8	458.1	564.9
1975-----	117.9	941.3	1,059.2	67.7	573.6	641.3
1976-----	128.8	1,167.9	1,296.7	123.8	877.8	1,001.6
1977-----	114.5	1,060.4	1,174.9	124.0	1,037.0	1,161.0
1978-----	135.6	1,271.0	1,406.6	104.9	1,312.9	1,417.8
1979-----	177.0	1,641.9	1,818.9	101.5	1,405.7	1,507.2
Korea:						
1973-----	30.4	101.9	132.3	19.7	229.6	249.3
1974-----	51.9	192.4	244.3	30.5	256.6	287.1
1975-----	66.7	264.1	330.8	27.7	338.3	366.0
1976-----	89.9	345.0	434.8	46.0	547.7	593.7
1977-----	122.6	444.3	566.9	41.7	550.0	591.7
1978-----	135.5	504.5	640.0	50.6	697.7	748.3
1979-----	157.1	645.8	802.9	54.3	722.8	777.1
India:						
1973-----	104.9	38.0	142.9	55.7	15.5	71.2
1974-----	127.6	69.6	197.2	76.3	39.3	115.6
1975-----	88.4	70.7	159.1	37.1	89.7	126.8
1976-----	186.0	163.3	349.3	85.5	87.1	172.6
1977-----	234.4	205.5	439.9	88.3	73.4	161.7
1978-----	246.0	225.5	471.5	82.5	145.6	228.1
1979-----	362.2	325.5	687.7	91.8	159.0	250.8
Yugoslavia:						
1973-----	68.0	5.5	73.5	1.9	10.0	11.9
1974-----	105.7	12.8	118.5	1.5	11.8	13.3
1975-----	85.3	16.4	101.7	.4	12.9	13.3
1976-----	197.4	39.9	237.3	1.6	17.0	18.6
1977-----	180.9	49.0	229.9	3.4	22.0	25.4
1978-----	226.1	47.5	273.6	2.1	20.6	22.7
1979-----	305.5	60.6	366.1	2.8	16.4	19.4

Source: GATT Textiles Committee, statistics on Textiles and Clothing (COM. TEX/W/63), September 1980.

Table 150.--EEC trade balances in textiles and clothing, by countries  
1974-78 1/

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)			
Year and Country	Imports	Exports	Balance trade
1974:			
West Germany	5,216,991	3,735,561	-1,481,350
France	2,455,187	3,077,725	622,538
Italy	1,312,793	3,314,548	2,001,865
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,918,917	2,593,696	674,779
United Kingdom	2,554,268	2,296,144	-268,124
Ireland	520,121	233,067	-27,054
Denmark	653,364	393,965	-259,399
Netherlands	2,444,484	1,996,423	-448,061
Total	16,876,115	17,691,329	815,214
1975:			
West Germany	6,861,062	4,397,354	-2,463,208
France	2,776,736	3,171,540	394,904
Italy	1,089,740	3,789,458	2,699,718
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,030,192	2,621,520	591,328
United Kingdom	2,633,058	2,133,586	-499,472
Ireland	311,241	280,061	-31,180
Denmark	666,266	418,436	-247,830
Netherlands	2,587,517	1,964,274	-623,243
Total	18,955,812	18,776,829	-178,983
1976:			
West Germany	7,709,798	5,287,653	-2,422,145
France	3,326,701	3,190,800	135,901
Italy	1,498,138	4,142,131	2,643,993
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,324,008	2,828,937	504,929
United Kingdom	2,861,101	2,416,883	-444,218
Ireland	370,810	311,358	-59,452
Denmark	886,946	456,839	-430,107
Netherlands	3,027,538	2,080,078	-947,460
Total	22,005,040	20,714,679	-1,290,361
1977:			
West Germany	8,911,204	5,851,981	-3,059,223
France	3,685,076	3,727,781	42,705
Italy	1,821,906	5,064,791	3,242,885
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,635,013	3,123,259	488,246
United Kingdom	3,289,039	3,047,585	-241,454
Ireland	464,115	403,664	-60,451
Denmark	901,248	484,069	-417,179
Netherlands	3,270,367	2,126,852	-1,143,515
Total	24,976,568	23,829,982	-1,146,586
1978:			
West Germany	11,173,662	7,106,315	-4,064,347
France	4,435,674	4,535,765	100,091
Italy	1,998,562	6,700,939	4,702,427
Belgium-Luxembourg	2/ 3,143,549	2/ 3,670,607	2/ 527,058
United Kingdom	4,558,569	3,661,608	-896,961
Ireland	2/ 581,794	2/ 514,587	2/ -67,207
Denmark	966,474	555,856	-410,618
Netherlands	4,066,892	2,483,718	-1,583,174
Total	30,922,176	29,229,445	-1,692,731

1/ Based on total imports and exports of individual EEC countries, including trade with other member countries.

2/ Estimated.

Source: U.N. Commodity Trade Statistics, Series D.

Table 151.--EEC imports of textile and clothing, member states and total, by world area.

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

Year and country	World <sup>1/</sup>	Developed economies			Developing economies	Centrally planned economies
		EEC	other	total		
1974:						
West Germany-----	5,216,991	3,148,764	697,032	3,845,796	1,053,158	318,037
France-----	2,455,187	1,873,527	206,552	2,080,079	260,579	111,427
Italy-----	1,312,783	827,019	189,690	1,016,709	220,803	75,127
Belgium-Luxembourg-----	1,918,917	1,566,247	200,358	1,766,605	119,607	31,870
United Kingdom-----	2,554,268	1,233,772	472,324	1,706,096	768,829	79,343
Ireland-----	320,121	271,450	23,452	294,902	19,170	6,048
Denmark-----	653,364	289,076	240,789	529,865	87,609	35,891
Netherlands-----	2,444,484	1,893,195	185,423	2,078,618	261,963	103,904
Total-----	16,876,115	11,103,050	2,215,620	13,318,670	2,791,718	761,647
1976:						
West Germany-----	7,729,778	5,123,157	1,046,971	5,343,915	1,921,906	463,957
France-----	3,326,701	2,424,604	446,047	2,744,374	433,718	147,140
Italy-----	1,498,138	961,354	157,178	1,118,532	294,177	85,384
Belgium-Luxembourg-----	2,324,008	1,860,455	236,996	2,097,451	186,006	39,295
United Kingdom-----	2,416,803	1,265,707	571,619	1,837,326	953,921	111,987
Ireland-----	370,810	313,346	32,044	345,390	21,362	4,057
Denmark-----	886,946	413,835	279,961	693,796	148,573	44,578
Netherlands-----	3,027,538	2,242,385	260,860	2,503,245	387,953	136,341
Total-----	21,580,802	14,604,843	3,031,676	16,684,029	4,347,616	1,032,739
1977:						
West Germany-----	8,911,204	4,412,471	1,807,148	6,219,619	2,152,430	539,155
France-----	3,685,076	2,482,450	485,969	2,968,419	525,222	156,168
Italy-----	1,821,906	963,477	374,398	1,337,875	390,397	92,937
Belgium-Luxembourg-----	2,635,013	2,104,013	275,205	2,379,218	220,791	34,821
United Kingdom-----	3,228,039	1,332,055	835,857	2,167,912	1,011,339	108,783
Ireland-----	464,115	378,052	52,598	430,650	28,098	5,367
Denmark-----	901,248	444,582	252,625	697,207	160,776	43,265
Netherlands-----	3,270,367	2,378,559	303,833	2,682,392	460,862	127,113
Total-----	24,976,968	14,495,659	4,387,633	18,883,292	4,949,915	1,107,609
1978:						
West Germany-----	11,170,662	5,507,810	2,393,694	7,901,504	2,602,352	666,804
France-----	4,435,674	3,027,759	615,944	3,643,703	574,532	184,044
Italy-----	1,998,562	1,328,124	191,454	1,519,578	386,340	92,088
Belgium-Luxembourg-----	2/ 3,143,549	2/ 2,543,525	2/ 328,864	2/ 2,872,389	2/ 263,098	2/ 36,643
United Kingdom-----	4,558,569	1,987,384	1,165,085	3,152,469	1,271,391	134,710
Ireland-----	2/ 5,817,494	2/ 4,735,74	2/ 722,34	2/ 5,458,08	2/ 35,404	2/ 6,837
Denmark-----	966,474	490,245	261,788	752,033	166,638	47,803
Netherlands-----	4,066,892	2,986,533	372,517	3,359,050	537,262	170,581
Total-----	30,922,176	18,344,954	5,401,580	23,746,534	5,837,017	1,339,510

<sup>1/</sup> Includes intra-EEC trade.<sup>2/</sup> Estimated.

Source: U.N. Commodity Trade Statistics, Series D.

Table 152.--Quantitative limits under the MFA for the EEC, by countries of origin for selected group I and group II categories, 1980

Category No.	Units of quantity	Argentina	Brazil	Bulgaria	Colombia	Egypt	Korea	Hong Kong	Hungary	India	Macau	Malaysia	Mexico
Group I:													
1----	Metric tons	2,868	27,170	121	7,281	-	431	717	-	9,090	-	-	5,202
2----	do	-	16,666	955	5,611	6,061	5,353	13,065	1,931	40,200	-	3,636	6,219
2A----	do	-	3,041	287	156	1,212	653	11,276	1,416	4,900	-	773	-
3----	do	-	378	204	-	-	3,820	10,439	468	-	-	4,137	-
3A----	do	-	-	102	-	-	443	6,993	26	-	-	1,468	-
4----	1,000 pieces	-	10,816	612	-	-	10,854	24,638	2,809	7,325	10,362	1,456	-
5----	do	-	-	597	-	-	26,247	26,581	1,804	-	9,473	1,893	-
6----	do	-	1,731	299	-	-	4,413	51,423	233	175	10,470	2,939	-
7----	do	-	109	254	-	-	8,497	30,603	267	28,563	4,203	1,597	-
8----	do	-	-	2,193	-	-	28,733	49,067	505	25,142	6,253	3,825	-
Group II:													
9----	1,000 pairs	-	3,749	-	-	-	772	1,274	187	3,969	-	-	-
10----	do	-	-	-	-	-	2,221	63,210	-	-	315	-	-
11----	do	-	-	-	-	-	10,255	-	-	-	-	1,378	-
12----	do	-	-	1,716	-	-	88,199	7,086	2,163	-	-	-	-
13----	1,000 pieces	-	4,326	-	-	-	-	70,182	4,244	-	3,053	-	-
14A----	do	-	-	-	-	-	3,097	2,584	-	-	-	-	-
14B----	do	-	-	125	-	-	1,963	2,418	47	-	-	-	-
15A----	do	-	-	-	-	-	1,479	1,150	-	-	75	-	-
15B----	do	-	-	255	-	-	4,205	4,554	249	723	101	-	-
16----	do	-	-	163	-	-	649	2,266	288	-	257	-	-
17----	do	-	-	-	-	-	2,209	4,360	238	325	656	-	-
18----	Metric tons	-	-	-	-	-	531	3,074	-	-	1,724	-	-
19----	1,000 pieces	-	-	-	-	-	19,469	71,649	1/ 249	67,935	1/ 312	22,176	-
20----	Metric tons	-	2,315	-	-	-	100	889	866	6,204	46	-	-
21----	1,000 pieces	-	-	-	-	-	9,214	13,705	-	594	242	-	-
22----	Metric tons	-	-	-	-	-	8,306	599	-	-	222	3,713	-
22A----	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	-	-	-	-	-
23----	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24----	1,000 pieces	-	243	-	-	-	1,082	5,939	865	-	195	-	-
25----	do	-	1,122	-	-	-	1,348	-	270	-	319	303	-
26----	do	-	365	-	-	-	440	8,373	-	6,830	605	-	-
27----	do	-	-	-	-	-	1,208	7,295	-	4,728	1,741	-	-
28----	do	-	-	-	-	-	317	2,649	-	-	-	-	-
29----	do	-	-	-	-	-	312	2,138	-	430	-	-	-
30A----	do	-	-	-	-	-	1,103	8,259	1,190	-	3,142	-	-
30B----	Metric tons	-	110	-	-	-	72	85	-	218	9	-	-
31----	1,000 pieces	-	2,084	-	-	-	3,786	13,633	-	-	650	-	-
Other:													
37----	Metric tons	-	-	-	-	-	3,038	-	-	-	-	-	-
39----	do	-	1,461	-	-	-	-	1,004	441	1,313	-	-	-
46----	do	7,834	7,613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55----	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110----	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,135	-	-	-	-

Table 152.--Quantitative limits under the MFA for the EEC, by countries of origin for selected group I and group II categories, 1980--Continued

Cate- gory No.	Units of quantity	Paki- stan	Peru	Philipp- ine	Po- land	Roma- nia	Singa- pore	Sri Lanka	Thail- and	Yugo- slavia	Tavian	China
Group I:												
1---	Metric tons	7,070	536	-	-	1,466	-	-	-	7,532	-	2,168
2---	-----do-----	20,100	287	-	1,810	4,084	2,471	-	14,419	9,203	4,985	18,101
2A---	-----do-----	1,206	-	-	905	2,403	1,196	-	3,910	1,841	350	152
3---	-----do-----	-	-	-	728	903	408	-	-	746	6,762	3,024
3A---	-----do-----	-	-	-	582	-	101	-	-	-	439	76
4---	1,000 pieces	6,841	-	8,653	962	13,711	1,166	1,210	8,140	13,969	7,378	4,192
5---	-----do-----	1,353	585	4,745	1,591	9,119	6,147	787	5,490	1,157	18,821	4,378
6---	-----do-----	-	-	2,800	456	3,691	6,347	1,764	1,152	567	3,158	5,537
7---	-----do-----	2,756	-	2,095	-	527	5,977	2,833	1,906	326	2,311	1,494
8---	-----do-----	2,485	-	2,800	1,164	5,611	4,295	3,162	1,727	2,084	8,557	6,146
Group II:												
9---	Metric tons	978	-	-	618	-	-	-	-	530	-	1,918
10---	1,000 pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,672	2,390
11---	-----do-----	1,590	-	2,640	-	-	-	-	2,079	-	6,216	-
12---	-----do-----	-	-	-	4,249	25,046	-	-	-	3,348	24,320	7,463
13---	-----do-----	-	-	-	5,411	8,487	-	-	-	-	1,420	-
14A---	-----do-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,239	-
14B---	-----do-----	-	-	-	424	630	12	-	-	-	273	80
15A---	-----do-----	-	-	-	117	69	-	-	-	-	1,181	-
15B---	-----do-----	-	-	568	460	719	-	-	-	318	45	26
16---	-----do-----	-	-	-	260	1,477	-	-	-	364	407	-
17---	-----do-----	-	-	-	125	642	-	-	-	-	1,123	58
18---	Metric tons	-	-	-	276	100	1,348	-	-	131	722	176
19---	-----do-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/ 2,920	2/ 41,830	-
20---	-----do-----	-	-	-	624	508	-	-	677	-	141	-
21---	1,000 pieces	-	-	2,350	-	-	541	-	1,011	-	2,309	-
22---	Metric tons	-	-	-	-	1,634	2,028	-	-	-	6,094	-
22A---	-----do-----	-	-	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	865	-
23---	-----do-----	-	-	-	1,082	1,622	-	-	-	-	3,179	1,751
24---	1,000 pieces	149	-	-	331	1,121	165	-	-	468	1,257	-
25---	-----do-----	-	-	393	595	418	181	-	745	549	1,088	-
26---	-----do-----	300	-	843	1,387	557	-	-	88	-	2,642	-
27---	-----do-----	-	-	-	-	-	519	-	-	-	1,229	-
28---	-----do-----	-	-	-	-	-	324	-	-	-	463	-
29---	-----do-----	-	-	-	-	54	17	-	-	-	-	-
30A---	-----do-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,890	-	-	-	1,918	-
30B---	Metric tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31---	1,000 pieces	-	-	4,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other:												
37---	Metric tons	-	-	-	1,011	2,048	-	-	2,250	-	8,980	-
39---	-----do-----	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	2,578
46---	-----do-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55---	-----do-----	-	-	-	-	7,909	-	-	-	-	-	-
110---	-----do-----	-	-	-	1,555	-	-	-	-	-	1,808	-

1/ In Metric tons.

2/ In 1,000 pieces.

Source: Official Journal of the European Communities, L 347, December, 1979.

Table 153.- Quantitative limits under the MFA for the EEC, by Group I categories and by sources, 1978

(In metric tons)												Group I Total
Source	1	2	2(A)	3	3(A)	4	5	6	7	8		
Argentina	2,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,839
Brazil	26,900	16,500	3,021	-	-	1,540	-	909	-	-	12	45,849
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	7,209	5,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12,764
Egypt	-	5,000	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6,000
Korea	118	5,300	647	3,636	423	1,545	5,468	2,340	1,499	6,076	7	26,282
Hong Kong	710	11,300	11,120	9,936	6,656	1,542	5,591	28,633	5,400	10,438	20	77,250
Hungary	-	1,912	1,402	450	25	416	376	127	47	105	9	3,433
India	9,000	40,000	4,200	-	-	1,043	-	62	5,040	5,317	16	60,462
Yagu	-	-	-	-	-	1,533	1,973	5,772	742	1,330	3	11,350
Malaysia	-	3,600	765	4,016	1,425	647	387	1,573	279	814	3	11,316
Mexico	5,150	6,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11,307
Pakistan	1,300	20,000	1,200	-	-	974	266	-	482	518	8	29,240
Peru	530	283	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	3	933
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	1,232	933	1/ 683	393	210	9	3,451
Poland	-	1,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,805
Romania	1,423	4,043	2,379	835	-	2,029	1,900	1,957	92	1,194	3	13,473
Singapore	-	2,447	1,184	363	70	1,653	1,280	3,499	1,055	914	3	11,211
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	154	155	908	495	673	6	2,385
Thailand	-	14,052	3,811	-	-	1,159	1,080	605	333	364	4	17,593
Yugoslavia	7,457	9,157	1,831	690	-	554	228	295	57	443	4	18,881
Taiwan	-	4,936	347	6,436	418	893	4,089	1,644	321	1,736	5	20,055
Total	68,636	154,747	33,207	26,363	9,037	18,914	23,846	49,007	16,235	30,132		387,879

1/ Does not include all EEC countries.

Source: Official Journal of the European Communities, L149, vol 22, June 18 1979.

Note.- The limits for categories 2(A) and 3(A) are more specific limits within the total for categories 2 and 3, respectively.

Table 154.--Quantitative EEC import limits under the MFA, by sources, 1982

(In metric tons)											
Source	1	2	2(A)	3	3(A)	4	5	6	7	8	Group I total
Argentina	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,900
Brazil	27,442	16,832	3,061	-	-	1,802	-	1,063	-	-	47,139
Bulgaria	122	964	289	212	106	98	140	180	47	495	2,258
Colombia	7,354	5,667	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,027
Egypt	-	6,122	1,224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,122
Korea	444	5,407	660	4,013	466	1,807	6,154	2,686	1,560	6,399	28,470
Hong Kong	725	13,130	11,333	10,967	7,347	4,065	6,172	29,796	5,619	10,862	81,336
Hungary	-	1,951	1,431	488	27	450	423	137	50	114	3,613
India	9,181	40,401	5,600	-	-	1,219	-	112	5,245	5,599	61,757
Macau	-	-	-	-	-	1,660	2,221	6,127	772	1,385	12,165
Malaysia	-	3,672	780	4,262	1,512	728	452	1,771	297	847	12,029
Mexico	5,254	6,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,535
Pakistan	7,141	20,200	-	-	-	1,140	336	-	512	562	29,891
Peru	541	290	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	971
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	1,441	1,178	170	389	65	3,243
Poland	-	1,820	910	757	606	1,422	373	275	-	261	4,908
Romania	1,510	4,124	2,427	977	-	2,197	2,138	2,246	98	1,242	14,532
Singapore	-	2,496	1,208	458	114	1,789	1,441	3,714	1,098	951	11,947
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	225	195	1,105	526	701	2,752
Thailand	-	14,797	4,013	-	-	1,356	1,363	708	354	387	18,965
Yugoslavia	7,607	9,249	1,850	807	-	674	287	352	61	462	19,499
Taiwan	-	5,035	354	7,104	461	1,229	4,413	1,922	429	1,906	22,038
China	2,194	18,305	1,511	3,074	80	698	1,047	3,369	277	1,374	30,338
Total	72,415	176,743	36,813	33,119	10,719	24,000	28,473	55,733	17,334	33,612	441,429

Source: Official Journal of the European Communities, L149, vol. 22, June 18 1979.

Note.--The limits for categories 2(A) and 3(A) are more specific limits within the total for categories 2 and 3, respectively.

Table 155.--Quantitative limits under the MFA for the EEC,  
by selected category and sources, 1978 and 1982

(In metric tons)				
Category No.	Source	1978	1982	Percentage change, 1982 and 1978
1	Brazil-----	26,900	27,442	2
1	India-----	9,000	9,181	2
1	Yugoslavia-----	7,457	7,607	2
2	Brazil-----	16,500	16,832	2
2	India-----	40,000	40,401	1
2	Pakistan-----	20,000	20,200	1
3	Hong Kong-----	9,936	10,967	9
3	Taiwan-----	6,436	7,104	9
4	Hong Kong-----	3,542	4,065	12
4	Romania-----	2,029	2,197	8
5	Korea-----	5,468	6,154	11
5	Hong Kong-----	5,591	6,172	9
5	Taiwan-----	4,089	4,413	7
6	Hong Kong-----	28,633	29,796	4
6	Macau-----	5,772	6,127	6
6	Singapore-----	3,499	3,714	6
7	Hong Kong-----	5,400	5,619	4
7	India-----	5,040	5,245	4
7	Korea-----	1,499	1,560	4
8	Korea-----	6,076	6,399	5
8	Hong Kong-----	10,438	10,862	4
8	India-----	5,317	5,599	5
	Total-----	228,622	237,656	4

Source: Official Journal of the European Communities, L 149, June 1979.

Note.--Data for categories 4-8 have been converted from 1,000 pieces to metric tons.

Table 156.--Textiles and clothing: EEC external imports, by MFA categories, 1977-79 1/

Category No.	Description	Quantity			Value		
		1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
		1,000 kilograms			1,000 EUR		
Group I:							
1	Cotton yarns-----	193,713	212,739	256,918	504,426	482,590	645,484
2	Cotton fabrics-----	233,310	225,021	274,739	836,300	767,335	996,266
3	Fabric synthetic spun yarn-----	65,592	62,579	75,937	301,716	291,039	377,931
4	T shirts, knit shirts-----	28,142	26,801	28,707	309,325	281,472	304,113
5	Jerseys, pullovers-----	38,010	36,983	42,186	478,536	448,406	527,711
6	Trousers, mens shirts-----	72,745	73,150	88,630	622,488	642,587	845,980
7	Blouses-----	12,872	20,627	21,648	212,120	356,918	425,120
8	Chemises (woven men's shirts)-----	41,254	41,735	46,810	437,830	447,029	564,609
	Total-----	685,638	699,635	835,575	3,702,741	3,717,376	4,687,214
Group II:							
9	Terry fabrics and towels-----	15,519	17,282	21,461	68,975	79,897	106,405
10	Coated knitted gloves-----	3,252	3,718	4,946	23,308	24,843	33,319
11	Noncoated knitted gloves-----	3,318	3,144	4,006	27,704	25,978	35,283
12	Socks and stockings-----	8,269	8,837	11,352	64,684	67,546	93,557
13	Pants and briefs-----	8,195	8,768	9,958	76,964	81,427	100,086
14A	Men's coated coats-----	958	1,494	1,574	5,396	6,981	7,930
14B	Men's noncoated coats-----	5,534	3,987	4,060	65,577	57,189	59,423
15A	Women's coated coats-----	556	694	1,080	4,755	6,957	12,153
15B	Women's noncoated coats-----	13,919	16,185	18,640	199,585	252,119	307,792
16	Men's woven suits-----	9,917	9,754	11,186	146,181	148,046	173,387
17	Men's jackets-----	8,458	8,375	9,670	112,353	125,685	157,273
18	Men's woven underwear except shirts.	5,784	4,876	6,067	43,841	36,481	48,102
19	Handkerchiefs, not more than 15 EUA per kilogram.	3,211	2,755	2,646	25,695	22,232	21,375
20	Bed linen-----	22,114	23,722	28,362	101,001	105,946	134,348
21	Andraks, etc-----	16,066	22,743	29,719	159,519	220,263	342,162
22	Synthetic spun yarns-----	41,625	46,318	44,151	111,145	118,303	120,987
23	Regenerated spun yarn-----	20,668	22,837	23,585	41,711	45,380	49,749
24	Men's knitted pajamas-----	2,832	3,398	4,958	21,971	26,220	40,177
25	Women's knitted nightwear-----	2,580	2,943	3,989	28,407	32,338	47,203
26	Dresses-----	15,584	14,363	17,797	264,930	265,990	349,375
27	Skirts-----	7,340	7,693	9,080	89,643	104,797	130,215
28	Knitted trousers-----	1,423	1,213	1,478	15,766	13,600	17,112
29	Women's woven suits-----	2,222	1,921	2,533	34,507	36,995	47,562

Table 156.--Textiles and clothing: EEC external imports, by MFA categories, 1977-79 1/--Continued

Category No.	Description	Quantity			Value		
		1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
		-----1,000 kilograms-----			-----1,000 EUR-----		
Group II :							
Cont. :							
30A :	Women's woven nightwear-----	3,632	3,640	4,862	42,177	39,996	56,051
30B :	Women's other woven nightwear-----	1,291	318	275	12,322	3,497	3,253
31 :	Brassieres-----	2,878	2,848	3,071	72,620	72,157	78,950
	Total <u>2/</u> -----	227,145	243,826	280,506	1,860,737	2,020,863	2,573,229
Group III :							
32 :	Woven velvets-----	17,906	36,516	47,895	96,879	194,162	262,033
35 :	Fabrics of synthetic continuous yarn.	12,419	11,859	12,414	98,722	118,678	133,058
39 :	Table, toilet, kitchen linen-----	7,735	8,657	10,549	50,486	57,822	70,954
41 :	Synthetic continuous filament yarn--	51,145	50,544	76,303	120,822	119,725	183,199
46 :	Carded or comb wool or hair-----	32,008	37,538	34,449	131,410	145,053	147,059
58 :	Knotted carpets-----	24,856	27,121	29,371	507,810	618,904	717,941
59 :	Other carpets and felt floor covering-----	21,278	27,696	43,396	75,712	92,516	134,520
62 :	Woven lables chenille yarn tulle lace-----	4,569	5,507	5,755	98,095	128,140	136,236
65 :	Knitted fabrics except elastic-----	12,424	13,654	17,455	78,253	90,058	112,356
	Total <u>3/</u> -----	283,509	335,005	410,313	1,644,175	2,035,788	2,355,884
Group IV :							
70 :	Tights-----	10,723	10,958	12,032	100,476	105,066	118,696
76 :	Woven work wear-----	11,718	13,009	15,125	89,848	102,849	121,415
81 :	Women's other outer garments-----	6,745	6,559	8,351	64,733	78,106	102,869
83 :	Other knitted outer garments-----	6,082	4,642	6,364	75,842	61,818	88,245
	Total <u>4/</u> -----	56,155	58,391	75,199	597,620	626,316	810,840
Group V :							
96 :	Bonded fibre fabric-----	14,542	16,537	21,788	51,935	62,761	89,472
140 :	Other industrial textiles-----	1,853	2,148	7,060	34,220	36,620	89,200
	Total <u>5/</u> -----	80,337	88,865	106,307	281,480	317,227	423,491

1/ Excludes intra-EEC trade.

2/ Includes categories 9-31.

3/ Includes categories 32-67.

4/ Includes categories 68-89.

5/ Includes categories 90-114.

Source: EEC report # SCE 1520.

Table 157.--EEC imports of MFA products, by selected  
major sources, 1976-79

Source	Imports				Percentage change				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1977 from 1976	1978 from 1977	1979 from 1978	1979 from 1976	
	-----1,000 metric tons-----								
Hong Kong-----	144.6	114.8	125.8	134.9	-21	10	7	-7	
Korea-----	65.2	81.7	83.1	79.7	25	2	-4	22	
India-----	76.5	70.9	53.9	74.5	-7	-24	38	-3	
Taiwan-----	56.8	56.1	57.6	60.7	-1	3	5	7	
Brazil-----	48.4	50.9	47.6	58.2	5	-6	22	20	
China-----	36.5	27.8	30.9	40.9	-24	11	32	12	
Yugoslavia-----	42.1	30.7	30.2	38.8	-27	-2	28	-8	
Romania-----	39.8	28.6	35.4	36.0	-28	24	2	-10	
Pakistan-----	31.7	23.3	28.2	35.1	-27	21	24	10	
Hungary-----	22.6	22.7	21.0	24.2	-	-8	15	7	
Thailand-----	19.1	19.9	22.2	24.0	4	12	8	26	
Poland-----	19.8	19.0	17.6	20.9	-4	7	19	6	
Egypt-----	11.1	11.7	11.0	20.3	5	6	85	83	
Greece-----	82.9	79.0	92.1	101.5	-5	17	10	22	
Turkey-----	84.8	60.8	80.4	90.8	-28	32	13	7	
Portugal-----	54.8	47.7	65.6	81.3	-13	38	24	48	
Spain-----	47.1	49.0	60.6	58.2	4	24	-4	24	
Subtotal-----	883.8	794.6	863.2	980.0	-10	9	14	11	
Japan-----	25.4	30.9	27.2	29.8	22	12	10	17	
United States-----	150.7	127.3	128.1	212.6	-16	1	66	41	
Subtotal-----	176.1	158.2	155.3	242.4	-10	-2	56	38	
Total-----	1,059.9	952.8	1,018.5	1,227.4	-10	-7	20	15	

Source: EEC statistical reports.

Table 158.--EEC imports of MFA products, by selected  
major sources, 1976-79

Source	1977		1978		1979	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Metric tons	1,000 EUR	Metric tons	1,000 EUR	Metric tons	1,000 EUR
Hong Kong-----	114,760	1,006,764	125,757	1,077,903	134,882	1,282,103
Korea-----	81,717	500,376	83,068	502,636	79,684	577,787
India-----	70,909	367,737	53,860	349,112	74,534	477,439
Taiwan-----	56,106	278,039	57,564	266,170	60,682	332,039
Brazil-----	50,982	158,591	47,552	134,276	58,250	186,182
China-----	27,843	119,428	30,914	127,301	40,864	187,105
Yugoslavia-----	30,675	328,049	30,172	328,393	38,814	372,278
Romania-----	28,645	165,901	35,403	203,456	35,953	243,662
Pakistan-----	23,286	124,450	28,254	142,966	35,116	179,910
Hungary-----	22,690	183,392	21,044	194,181	24,210	227,692
Thailand-----	19,901	80,770	22,193	82,289	23,975	111,795
Poland-----	18,964	138,984	17,629	135,722	20,836	171,598
Egypt-----	11,709	34,024	10,960	32,129	20,286	62,991
Greece-----	79,021	456,351	92,179	500,667	101,468	623,218
Turkey-----	60,761	202,004	80,370	216,901	90,830	270,124
Portugal-----	47,662	245,633	65,620	334,131	81,312	480,583
Spain-----	49,055	230,381	60,633	293,432	58,166	308,731
Subtotal-----	794,596	4,620,874	863,172	4,921,665	979,862	6,095,237
Japan-----	30,947	185,601	27,240	214,480	29,764	238,992
United States-----	127,263	537,431	128,145	533,437	212,649	859,734
Subtotal-----	158,210	723,032	155,385	747,917	242,413	1,098,726
Total-----	952,806	5,343,906	1,018,557	5,669,582	1,222,275	7,193,963

Source: EEC statistical report (SCE 2510)

Table 159.--EEC imports of MFA products, by selected  
major sources, by MFA groups, 1977

Source	Total textile: products	I	II	III	IV	V	Total MFA products
Quantity (metric tons)							
Hong Kong-----	118,623	72,794	26,998	3,053	10,958	957	114,760
Korea-----	82,294	30,997	27,149	14,635	5,221	3,715	81,717
India-----	157,402	48,696	10,678	10,237	791	507	70,909
Taiwan-----	56,756	30,803	12,796	7,174	2,714	2,619	56,106
Brazil-----	126,417	38,747	4,776	6,857	346	164	50,892
China-----	68,934	15,091	4,001	6,645	462	1,644	27,843
Yugoslavia-----	43,688	11,971	8,993	2,741	6,249	721	30,675
Romania-----	35,985	9,021	8,707	8,238	2,519	160	28,645
Pakistan-----	31,821	17,570	790	2,915	292	1,719	23,286
Hungary-----	35,135	4,998	7,209	3,088	2,455	4,940	22,690
Thailand-----	34,698	16,824	1,424	199	331	1,123	19,901
Poland-----	37,627	5,356	6,579	4,250	1,221	1,558	18,964
Egypt-----	45,187	10,900	303	401	97	8	11,709
Greece-----	89,800	55,505	9,687	10,312	2,597	920	79,021
Turkey-----	122,986	55,952	1,964	1,909	934	2	60,761
Portugal-----	65,123	23,284	12,294	6,357	891	4,836	47,662
Spain-----	69,843	22,292	7,517	15,095	813	3,338	49,055
United States-----	275,348	53,496	11,377	49,042	727	12,621	127,263
Japan-----	46,757	9,865	2,258	12,504	1,697	4,623	30,947
Total, excluding United States-----	1,269,076	480,666	154,125	116,610	40,588	33,554	825,543
Value (1,000 EUR)							
Hong Kong-----	1,013,190	607,834	268,573	16,416	107,425	6,516	1,006,764
Korea-----	507,277	204,310	194,296	45,822	43,339	12,609	500,376
India-----	436,739	207,024	75,346	75,561	8,362	1,444	367,737
Taiwan-----	278,991	164,133	70,773	19,286	15,559	8,288	278,039
Brazil-----	211,271	105,312	23,554	25,182	3,897	646	158,591
China-----	263,368	50,312	15,969	45,636	3,512	3,999	119,428
Yugoslavia-----	355,862	99,452	146,958	10,475	69,399	1,765	328,049
Romania-----	172,022	46,022	71,334	28,968	19,153	424	165,901
Pakistan-----	134,616	46,870	3,835	67,966	1,785	3,994	124,450
Hungary-----	193,067	43,807	94,433	9,541	26,583	9,028	183,392
Thailand-----	90,154	66,169	8,703	1,372	3,299	1,227	80,770
Poland-----	150,107	37,889	71,511	14,695	11,308	3,581	138,984
Egypt-----	90,110	29,045	797	4,167	12	3	34,024
Greece-----	476,394	264,927	114,987	48,362	26,592	1,548	456,351
Turkey-----	265,806	152,253	14,064	27,077	8,596	14	202,004
Portugal-----	259,267	143,859	63,298	20,310	10,955	7,211	245,633
Spain-----	260,086	101,056	38,087	72,249	10,522	8,467	230,381
United States-----	713,930	240,521	49,412	178,724	9,879	58,895	537,431
Japan-----	218,002	54,945	13,866	71,774	19,964	25,052	185,601
Total, excluding United States-----	5,376,329	2,425,219	1,290,384	604,859	390,197	95,816	4,806,475

Source: EEC statistical report (SCE 2510).

Table 160.--EEC imports of MFA products, by selected major sources by MFA groups, 1978

Source	MFA Group						Total MFA products
	Total textile products	I	II	III	IV	V	
	Quantity (metric tons)						
Hong Kong-----	130,030	80,212	27,437	6,795	10,206	1,107	125,757
Korea-----	83,807	31,866	28,552	11,831	4,859	5,960	83,068
India-----	150,606	32,652	8,851	11,097	822	438	53,860
Taiwan-----	57,936	28,086	11,820	9,975	4,194	3,489	57,564
Brazil-----	99,379	33,931	51,108	7,815	551	147	47,552
China-----	77,096	17,681	3,644	7,549	470	1,570	30,914
Yugoslavia-----	43,704	12,013	8,625	2,798	5,862	874	30,172
Romania-----	44,880	11,170	11,896	9,892	2,384	61	35,403
Pakistan-----	37,703	21,864	718	3,402	421	1,849	28,254
Hungary-----	33,152	4,264	7,401	3,474	2,470	3,435	21,044
Thailand-----	38,717	16,202	2,043	1,751	349	1,848	22,193
Poland-----	33,681	3,908	6,042	5,004	1,058	1,617	17,629
Egypt-----	55,745	9,592	468	429	1	470	10,960
Greece-----	107,523	64,838	10,297	13,661	2,806	577	92,179
Turkey-----	193,709	75,231	1,917	2,348	841	33	80,370
Portugal-----	86,302	30,170	19,273	9,460	1,058	5,659	65,620
Spain-----	87,597	21,502	8,859	24,471	1,097	4,704	60,633
United States-----	367,573	44,249	13,264	56,582	841	13,209	128,145
Japan-----	41,357	7,088	2,524	11,503	1,692	4,433	27,240
Total, excluding United States-----	1,402,924	502,270	165,475	143,255	41,141	38,271	890,412
	Value (1,000 EUR)						
Hong Kong-----	1,080,633	678,275	265,679	31,682	94,248	8,019	1,077,903
Korea-----	557,090	208,483	192,222	37,875	43,452	20,604	502,636
India-----	421,846	164,867	74,447	99,550	8,970	1,278	349,112
Taiwan-----	266,695	147,731	61,263	24,729	22,812	9,635	266,170
Brazil-----	177,020	77,986	23,670	26,707	5,083	830	134,276
China-----	269,921	52,763	14,817	52,820	3,339	3,562	127,301
Yugoslavia-----	335,953	90,626	157,152	9,340	69,511	1,764	328,393
Romania-----	210,672	52,759	102,863	29,880	17,706	248	203,456
Pakistan-----	152,899	48,321	3,460	85,363	1,550	4,272	142,966
Hungary-----	203,179	41,155	106,681	10,058	24,546	6,741	194,181
Thailand-----	92,568	59,078	12,831	5,170	2,836	2,374	82,289
Poland-----	145,577	33,674	71,349	17,617	8,911	4,171	135,722
Egypt-----	92,166	24,647	1,410	4,897	43	1,132	32,129
Greece-----	516,218	287,853	124,302	58,790	28,759	963	500,667
Turkey-----	328,063	162,937	13,475	33,549	6,815	125	216,901
Portugal-----	352,894	183,506	97,194	32,537	12,370	8,524	334,131
Spain-----	330,536	103,757	44,339	119,898	12,907	12,531	293,432
United States-----	740,084	186,139	54,252	223,173	11,774	58,099	533,437
Japan-----	242,961	44,669	16,780	98,224	21,574	33,233	214,480
Total, excluding United States-----	5,731,832	2,463,087	1,383,934	778,686	390,432	120,006	5,136,145

Source: EEC statistical report (SCE 2510).

Table 161.--EEC Imports of MFA Products, by Selected sources, by MFA groups, 1979

MFA Group							
Source	Total textile: products	I	II	III	IV	V	Total MFA products
Quantity (metric tons)							
Hong Kong-----	143,112	78,324	33,538	7,098	14,734	1,188	134,882
Korea-----	80,667	27,752	30,081	11,007	6,263	4,581	79,684
India-----	156,560	48,761	11,133	12,952	1,162	526	74,534
Taiwan-----	61,849	26,571	11,842	13,119	6,292	2,858	60,682
Brazil-----	112,108	43,624	4,947	8,577	959	143	58,250
China-----	107,862	23,104	5,379	10,047	841	1,493	40,864
Yugoslavia-----	52,729	19,989	8,814	2,945	6,349	719	38,814
Romania-----	52,770	12,803	14,332	5,713	2,899	206	35,953
Pakistan-----	44,893	27,587	1,743	3,582	621	1,583	35,116
Hungary-----	36,309	4,795	8,526	4,255	2,654	3,980	24,210
Thailand-----	55,159	16,037	2,523	4,265	634	516	23,975
Poland-----	37,070	4,940	7,168	5,151	1,408	2,169	20,836
Egypt-----	57,142	17,698	1,195	687	71	635	20,286
Greece-----	117,059	68,062	12,952	16,418	3,418	618	101,468
Turkey-----	168,657	84,048	2,329	3,165	1,203	85	90,830
Portugal-----	108,501	33,888	23,215	15,026	2,027	7,156	81,312
Spain-----	89,404	22,420	5,234	22,697	1,034	6,781	58,166
United States-----	448,922	74,732	17,260	100,985	1,604	18,068	212,649
Japan-----	53,139	11,486	1,699	11,018	1,181	4,380	29,764
Total							
excluding							
United							
States-----	1,534,990	571,889	186,650	157,722	53,748	39,617	1,009,626
Value (1,000 EUR)							
Hong Kong-----	1,297,234	737,545	359,651	34,963	141,365	8,579	1,282,103
Korea-----	586,150	220,709	236,422	45,880	61,937	12,839	577,787
India-----	557,090	236,791	101,248	123,638	14,223	1,539	477,439
Taiwan-----	333,641	167,764	73,174	40,851	40,693	9,557	332,039
Brazil-----	228,814	118,128	25,862	31,826	9,784	582	186,182
China-----	402,348	80,376	24,306	73,809	4,918	3,696	187,105
Yugoslavia-----	381,836	121,900	159,375	10,801	78,609	1,593	372,278
Romania-----	258,737	68,573	132,447	20,779	21,332	531	243,662
Pakistan-----	191,643	69,225	8,080	96,537	2,421	3,647	179,910
Hungary-----	237,575	51,250	122,945	12,426	32,923	8,148	227,692
Thailand-----	131,953	70,051	20,688	13,839	5,492	1,725	111,795
Poland-----	183,930	45,265	88,179	20,349	12,302	5,503	171,598
Egypt-----	118,597	48,714	4,543	7,540	464	1,730	62,991
Greece-----	642,591	343,668	168,222	77,118	33,108	1,102	623,218
Turkey-----	346,568	201,621	18,376	39,982	10,114	31	270,124
Portugal-----	507,051	239,839	145,967	57,506	26,068	11,203	480,583
Spain-----	357,570	118,789	42,465	114,043	15,105	18,329	308,731
United States-----	1,135,183	319,462	75,891	365,080	20,144	79,157	859,734
Japan-----	284,605	74,159	11,723	99,236	15,557	38,317	238,992
Total,							
excluding							
United							
States-----	6,763,328	3,014,367	1,743,673	921,123	526,415	128,671	6,334,229

Source: EEC statistical report (SCE 2510).

Table 162.--EEC imports of MFA products, by selected economic areas, by product groups, 1979

Product group No.	Extra-EEC, total	Low-cost countries	Developing countries	Socialist countries	Developed countries
Quantity (metric tons)					
I-----	835,575	684,824	395,719	60,645	378,076
II-----	280,506	221,932	126,880	44,460	109,035
III-----	460,313	204,475	103,798	42,417	259,669
IV-----	75,199	66,425	41,698	10,242	23,242
V-----	101,772	47,827	14,190	18,282	69,267
Total-----	1,699,365	1,225,483	682,285	176,046	839,289
Value (1,000 EUR)					
I-----	4,687,214	3,741,167	2,399,649	308,431	1,963,926
II-----	2,573,229	2,066,394	1,111,967	447,247	1,013,085
III-----	2,475,084	1,447,028	954,041	206,877	1,313,284
IV-----	810,840	640,069	390,668	88,653	331,410
V-----	378,610	117,958	46,631	37,931	294,002
Total-----	10,924,977	8,012,616	4,902,956	1,089,139	4,915,707

Source: EEC statistical report (SCE 2510).

Table 163.--EEC imports of MFA products, by selected economic areas,  
by product categories in Group I, 1979

Product categories	Extra-ECC, total	Low-cost countries	Developing countries	Socialist countries	Developed countries
Quantity (1,000 metric tons)					
1-----	256,918	235,870	70,176	2,062	184,680
2-----	274,739	201,563	145,211	37,193	92,332
3-----	75,937	44,176	34,039	2,392	39,506
4-----	28,707	24,557	13,184	2,928	12,587
5-----	42,186	38,656	27,905	3,587	10,665
6-----	88,630	75,382	55,705	4,920	26,964
7-----	21,648	20,686	15,942	1,876	3,830
8-----	46,810	43,934	33,555	5,687	7,512
Total, group I--	835,575	684,824	395,719	60,645	378,076
Value (1,000 EUR)					
1-----	645,484	573,139	171,187	5,286	469,011
2-----	996,266	626,949	427,158	120,775	448,291
3-----	377,931	194,974	140,520	10,584	226,826
4-----	304,113	225,507	147,152	15,684	141,186
5-----	527,711	461,700	338,031	26,860	162,574
6-----	845,980	701,806	470,846	41,623	319,650
7-----	425,120	394,545	295,698	37,619	91,801
8-----	564,609	532,547	409,057	50,000	104,587
Total, group I--	4,687,214	3,741,167	2,399,649	308,431	1,859,339

Source: EEC statistical report (SCE 2510).

Table 164.--Exports of MFA products from developing countries,  
by specified markets, 1970, 1974, and 1977

Market	1970	1974	1977	Annual growth rate, 1970-77
	Millions dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
World total-----	2,642	7,631	11,869	24.0
Developed countries-----	1,673	5,430	8,616	26.4
Developing countries-----	663	1,579	2,610	21.6
EEC-----	530	2,195	3,597	31.5
United States-----	748	1,546	2,945	21.6
Japan-----	94	667	788	35.5
Latin America-----	133	379	443	18.8
Africa-----	180	332	489	15.4
Asia <u>1/</u> -----	336	826	1,640	25.4

1/ Only developing countries and excluding socialist countries.

Source: UNCTAD, Implications for Developing Countries of Recent Developments in International Trade in Textiles, report by the Secretariat, July 1980.

Appendix F

Meeting in Bogota, Colombia,  
November 1980

Meeting of Twenty-two Developing Textile Exporting Countries in  
Bogota, Colombia, November 3-7, 1980

Delegations from the developing countries that are exporters of textiles met in Bogota, Colombia, from November 3-7, 1980 to review the arrangement regarding international trade in textiles commonly referred to as the MFA and to consider the system that should govern world trade in textiles and clothing at the expiration of the present arrangement in December 1981.

The participants expressed their concern that the commitment of developed importing countries to liberalize world trade in textiles and clothing remains unfulfilled. Furthermore, the restrictive nature of the regime under the MFA has been aggravated by the unrestrained trade among developed countries, which they contend grossly discriminates against developing countries. Moreover, while developed countries severely restrained textiles and clothing imports from developing countries, they continued to expand substantially their exports to developing countries not only of textile machinery, chemicals, fibers and related products, but also of nontextile products that affect the overall trade balance.

The participants reiterated that, for more than two decades, developing countries that export have faced an increasingly discriminatory and restrictive regime that has derogated the normal rules and practices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This policy regime has been renewed repeatedly and expanded in scope despite the original and specific understanding that it would be temporary. The perpetuation of this derogatory system was held to be unacceptable to developing countries. World trade in textile and clothing must be liberalized in real terms by means of a gradual return to free trade in conformity with normal GATT rules and practices.

The delegates maintained that the so-called "Reasonable Departures" clause contained in the 1977 Protocol of Extension of the MFA has been widely misused and has given rise to widespread lack of discipline in various provisions of the original arrangement. They further expressed their conviction that, within the lifetime of the protocol of extension, the criteria and discipline of the 1974 arrangement must be reestablished and that all practices, legitimate and illegitimate, deriving from the "reasonable departures" clause, must be abolished. The concept known as "cumulative market disruption," which is extraneous to the MFA, was resolved to be detrimental to the legitimate interests of exporting countries, especially small suppliers and new entrants.

The participants regarded the Bogota meeting as a significant step to be implemented in the process of the forthcoming negotiations and beyond. They agreed to further develop common positions, taking into account whatever negotiating elements may be presented to them in the future.





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