

# THE HISTORY AND CURRENT STATUS OF THE MULTIFIBER ARRANGEMENT

January 1978

USITC Publication 850



# UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

## COMMISSIONERS

*Daniel Minchew, Chairman*  
*Joseph O. Parker, Vice Chairman*  
*George M. Moore*  
*Catherine Bedell*  
*Italo H. Ablondi*  
*Bill Alberger*

---

Kenneth R. Mason, Secretary to the Commission

---

Office of Industries  
Norris A. Lynch, Director

---

This report was prepared principally by  
John A. Taylor, C. Lee Cook, and Susan Schill

Textiles, Leather Products, and Apparel Division

Address all communications to  
Office of the Secretary  
United States International Trade Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20436



# NEWS

(202) 523-0161

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION • Office of the Secretary • Washington, D.C. 20436

FOR RELEASE AT WILL  
January 3, 1978

CONTACT: Hal Sundstrom  
(202) 523-0161

USITC 77-101

## RELEASE OF REPORT ON THE MULTIFIBER ARRANGEMENT

The United States International Trade Commission has released its report on the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (sometimes referred to as the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA)). The study was instituted on the Commission's own initiative and traces the history of the U.S. trade agreements program for textiles from the 1950's until the present. The report presents import data on textile products of cotton, wool, and man-made fibers compiled by fiber, country, and MFA category.

In addition, the bilateral agreements currently in effect under the MFA are examined comparing the limitations established in each agreement with actual imports from the country involved. Other reference information dealing with import penetration and balance of trade pertaining to textiles is also provided. The text of the MFA along with its category descriptions and the texts of prior textile trade agreements are included as part of the comprehensive study.

Copies of the report The History and Current Status of the Multifiber Arrangement (USITC Publication No. 850) may be obtained from the Office of the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20436.



# C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
The History and Current Status of the Multifiber Arrangement:	
Executive Summary-----	vi
Background of textile trade agreements:	
Early efforts by the United States to control imports-----	1
Escape-clause petitions-----	1
Quotas-----	2
Voluntary export controls-----	2
Shift of import sources-----	3
Agricultural Act of 1956-----	5
Petitions for import relief-----	5
Initial multilateral steps-----	5
The President's Seven-Point Program-----	6
The Geneva Arrangements-----	7
Preliminary steps-----	7
Principles and aims-----	8
Short-Term Arrangement-----	9
The Provisional Cotton Textile Committee-----	9
Long-Term Arrangement-----	10
Multifiber Arrangement (MFA)-----	12
The U.S. market: Production and imports:	
The domestic industry-----	18
Imports of textiles-----	20
Cotton textiles-----	21
Wool textiles-----	25
Manmade-fiber textiles-----	26
Imports under TSUS item 807.00-----	29
Generalized System of Preferences-----	30
Trade deficit in textiles-----	30
Import penetration and MFA restraints:	
Import penetration and MFA coverage-----	33
Current status of bilateral agreements-----	38
Brazil-----	41
Taiwan-----	42
Colombia-----	43
Egypt-----	44
Haiti-----	45
Hong Kong-----	46
India-----	47
Japan-----	48
Korea-----	48
Macao-----	49
Malaysia-----	50
Mexico-----	50
Pakistan-----	51
Philippines-----	52
Poland-----	53
Romania-----	53
Singapore-----	54
Thailand-----	55

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
The History and Current Status of the Multifiber Arrangement--Continued	
Import penetration and MFA restraints--Continued	
Current status of bilateral agreements--Continued	
Other countries-----	55
Appendix A. Short-Term Arrangement, Long-Term Arrangement, and Multifiber Arrangement-----	A-1
Appendix B. Executive Order-----	B-1
Appendix C. Statistical tables-----	C-1
Appendix D. Figures-----	D-1
Appendix E. Category system-----	E-1

## Figures

1. Cotton, wool, and manmade fibers consumed in textiles: U.S. mill consumption, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1960-76-----	D-2
2. Cotton, wool, and manmade fibers consumed in textiles: U.S. imports, 1960-76-----	D-3
3. Cotton, wool, and manmade fibers consumed in textiles: U.S. imports, 1960-76-----	D-4
4. Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports, total and from selected countries, 1969-76-----	D-5
5. Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports, total and from selected countries, 1969-76-----	D-6
6. Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles, U.S. imports 1969-76-----	D-7
7. Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber apparel: U.S. imports, 1969-76-----	D-8
8. Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber fabrics: U.S. imports, 1969-76-----	D-9
9. Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1968-76-----	D-10
10. Textiles, wholly or in chief value of wool: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1968-76-----	D-11
11. Textiles, wholly or in chief value of manmade fibers: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1968-76-----	D-12

## CONTENTS

Tables	<u>Page</u>
1. Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (MFA): Status of quantitative limitations on U.S. imports of textiles, as of October 1, 1977-----	C-2
2. Cotton, wool, and manmade-fibers consumed in textiles: U.S. mill consumption, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1960-76----	C-3
3. Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports, by types, 1969-76-----	C-4
4. Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, by MFA categories, 1969-76-----	C-5
5. Textiles, wholly or in chief value of wool: U.S. general imports, by MFA categories, 1969-76-----	C-7
6. Textiles, wholly or in chief of value of manmade-fibers: U.S. general imports, by MFA categories, 1969-76-----	C-8
7. Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, by areas and principal sources, 1968-76-----	C-9
8. Textiles, wholly or in chief value of wool: U.S. general imports, by areas and principal sources, 1968-76-----	C-10
9. Textiles, wholly or in chief value of manmade-fibers: U.S. general imports, by areas and by principal sources, 1968-76-----	C-11
10. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from the Arab Republic of Egypt, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-12
11. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Brazil, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-13
12. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Colombia, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-14
13. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Haiti, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-15
14. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Hong Kong, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-16
15. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from India, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-17
16. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Japan, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-18
17. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Korea, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-19
18. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Macao, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-20
19. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Malaysia, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-21
20. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Mexico, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-22
21. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from the Philippines, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-23
22. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Pakistan, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-24
23. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Poland, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-25
24. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Romania, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-26

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
25. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Singapore, by MFA category, 1973-76-----	C-27
26. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Taiwan, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-28
27. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Thailand, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-29
27a. Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from China by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-30
28. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from the Arab Republic of Egypt, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-31
29. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Brazil, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-32
30. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Colombia, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-33
31. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Haiti, by MFA categories, 1973-76--	C-34
32. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Hong Kong, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-35
33. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from India, by MFA categories, 1973-76--	C-36
34. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Japan, by MFA categories, 1973-76--	C-37
35. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Korea, by MFA categories, 1973-76--	C-38
36. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Macao, by MFA categories, 1973-76--	C-39
37. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Malaysia, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-40
38. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Mexico, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-41
39. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Pakistan, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-42
40. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from the Philippines, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-43
41. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Poland, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-44
42. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Romania, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-45
43. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Singapore, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-46
44. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Taiwan, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-47
45. Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Thailand, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-48
46. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from the Arab Republic of Egypt, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-49
47. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Brazil, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-50
48. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Colombia, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-51
49. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Haiti, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-52
50. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Hong Kong, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-53

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
51. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from India, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-54
52. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Japan, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-55
53. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Korea, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-56
54. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Macao, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-57
55. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Malaysia, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-58
56. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Mexico, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-59
57. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Pakistan, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-60
58. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from the Philippines, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-61
59. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Poland, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-62
60. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Romania, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-63
61. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Singapore, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-64
62. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Taiwan, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-65
63. Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Thailand, by MFA categories, 1973-76-----	C-66
64. Apparel items entered under item 807.00: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1970-76-----	C-67
65. Apparel items entered under item 807.00: U.S. general imports, by types, 1970, 1972, and 1974-76-----	C-68
66. Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports, total and from selected countries by types, 1969-76-----	C-69
67. MFA levels which were 85 percent or more filled in specified agreement periods, by countries and by categories-----	C-70

## Category System

1. 1978 U.S. textile category system and correlation with present category number-----	E-2
---	-----

## Arrangements

1. Short-Term Arrangement (STA)-----	A-2
2. Long-Term Arrangement (LTA)-----	A-10
3. Multifiber Arrangement (MFA)-----	A-21

## Executive Order

1. Executive Order 11651-----	B-2
-------------------------------	-----

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The domestic textile industry has become increasingly concerned over their vulnerability to import penetration and since the 1950's has been seeking Government assistance in the form of import controls and foreign limitations on exports. Cotton textiles from Japan accounted for virtually all of the early increases in imports. Starting in 1957 the Japanese agreed to voluntarily control exports of cotton textiles, but various industry attempts to gain other individual protective measures were not successful. The Japanese voluntary controls resulted in a decline in U.S. imports during 1957 and 1958, but imports began to increase again in 1959 from sources, such as Hong Kong, which were emerging as important suppliers. It soon became apparent that in order to obtain adequate overall controls over imports, efforts would have to be broadened to a multilateral basis. Exporting and importing nations met under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade during 1961 and agreed to the Short-Term Arrangement which went into effect for 1 year beginning October 1, 1961. Procedures were established to control the level of trade in cases of market disruption during that year, and, simultaneously, efforts proceeded toward the development of the Long-Term Arrangement (LTA). The LTA went into effect on October 1, 1962, and initially controlled trade in cotton textiles for 5 years. At first, imports under the LTA were restrained on an item-by-item basis from most countries, but before the end of the 5-year period, emphasis had shifted toward controls under various bilateral agreements between the United States and numerous exporting countries. The LTA was extended for 3 additional years during both 1967 and 1970.

The limitations imposed by the LTA applied only to cotton. Coupled with the emerging popularity of new manmade fibers such as polyester and acrylic, these restraints created an incentive for exporting countries to shift to manmade-fiber products which were not restrained during the 1960's. Imports into the United States of cotton textiles increased under the LTA, but not as sharply as those of manmade fibers. While U.S. imports of cotton textiles almost doubled from 1960 to 1970, imports of manmade-fiber textiles increased more than ten-fold. The United States succeeded in negotiating bilateral agreements during 1971 with five Asian countries limiting exports from those countries of wool and manmade-fiber textiles in addition to cotton. Finally, in 1974, efforts by U.S. negotiators culminated in the signing of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, also known as the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA). This broad-based treaty expanded the three-fiber approach on a multilateral basis and today represents by far the preeminent statement of principle and policy relating to international trade in textiles. The MFA seeks to expand world trade in textiles with particular regard to the economic needs of developing countries which are exporters, while at the same time preventing disruption of the markets of the developed, importing countries. Under the general terms of the MFA, the United States has signed bilateral agreements with 18 major textile-exporting countries which provide limitations on imports into the

United States of most textile and apparel items of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers. 1/ The MFA, effective for a 4-year period, is scheduled to expire on December 31, 1977. The United States is currently actively working to extend the arrangement beyond this date. 2/

During the period of time since the Short-Term Arrangement went into effect in 1961, the output of the domestic textile industry has increased sharply. This is reflected by the fact that about twice the quantity of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers was consumed annually in some years of the 1970's as was consumed during the early 1960's.

The amount of fiber used in imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles during this period increased from 340 million pounds in 1961 to 1.3 billion pounds in 1976. In terms of yardage, total annual imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles have remained below the peak level of 1972, when they amounted to 6.2 billion equivalent square yards; since then, they have fluctuated between 3.8 billion and 5.1 billion yards per year.

About 50 percent of the total imports during 1976 (in terms of equivalent square yardage) was in apparel; 28 percent, in fabric; 16 percent, in yarn; and 6 percent, in other made-up and miscellaneous products. Most apparel imports in recent years have been of manmade fibers while most fabric imports have been of cotton. A larger share of total cotton textile imports are in the form of fabric than is true for wool or manmade fibers, while a larger share of total wool and manmade-fiber textile imports are in the form of apparel than is true for cotton.

The United States has had a negative trade balance in textiles for every year since 1962. The deficit for cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles fluctuated between \$102.6 million in 1962 and \$2.4 billion in 1976. Deficits have been primarily with countries of the Far East.

The ratio of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers in imported textiles to those fibers in domestic textile products ranged from 5 percent in 1961 to 11 percent in 1976. U.S. Department of Commerce data indicate that imports of cotton textiles during 1975 amounted to 15.7 percent of the apparent domestic market for such products; wool textiles amounted to 19.6 percent; and manmade fibers, to 6.4 percent. In addition, products in 27 categories or groups of categories had import-to-production ratios during 1975 of 30 percent or more. Analysis of available data indicates that trade in most of these areas is limited by bilateral agreements under the MFA.

---

1/ In addition to the 18 bilateral agreements with countries limiting exports of textiles, there are agreements with 10 other countries which provide for discussions of possible limitations when problems arise.

2/ On December 15, 1977, a draft protocol extending the MFA until December 31, 1981 was opened for signature (app. A, pg. A-38). The United States was expected to agree to the extension.

As of October 1, 1977, the United States had bilateral agreements with 18 countries specifically limiting textile imports under the provisions of the MFA. Thirteen of these agreements (counting two agreements with Romania as one) contained restraints (or provisions for restraints) on textiles of all three fibers--cotton, wool, and manmade fibers. The agreements with Brazil 1/, Egypt, India, Pakistan, and Poland include restraints on textiles of cotton only.

Current agreements with the Republic of China (Taiwan), Colombia, Haiti 2/, Hong Kong, India, Japan 3/, the Republic of Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Romania, and Singapore have limitations on textiles of all three fibers. Several of these agreements will be expiring during 1977, and negotiations are in progress to renew these. The agreement with Hong Kong was renewed during August 1977 and reflects concern for many areas of high import penetration.

---

1/ A second agreement with Brazil provides for limitations on manmade-fiber textiles if imports reach a specified level; however, there are currently no restrictions on imports of such products from Brazil.

2/ Although Haiti does not currently have restraints on wool textiles, the Haitian Government agrees to consult should a problem develop and, if necessary, to impose limitations.

3/ Specific limitations have been eliminated from the Japanese Agreement but consultations are provided for where there is a real risk of market disruption.

## Background of Textile Trade Agreements

### Early efforts by the United States to control imports

In the early 1950's the U.S. textile industry began experiencing major competition from increasing imports of cotton textiles from Japan. Imports were concentrated in women's and children's cotton blouses, velveteens, and gingham. Other factors were also of concern to the domestic industry. These included changing demand patterns following the end of World War II; the development of textile industries in Latin America, which had been traditional markets for U.S. exports; and imports of textiles of manmade fibers, particularly rayon, which were becoming increasingly competitive with cotton textiles. Efforts were thus begun to seek protective action against imports.

Escape-clause petitions.--Negotiations at Geneva between the United States and Japan, undertaken following Japan's acceptance into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), resulted in a reciprocal trade agreement effective September 10, 1955, which provided, among other things, for the U.S. tariff concessions on certain textile products. Under the Trade Agreements Extension Act, as amended, the United States Tariff Commission had the authority to conduct investigations to determine whether imports (on which trade-agreement concessions had been granted) were entering in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles. Under this authority, the domestic industry filed four so-called escape-clause petitions <sup>1/</sup> with the United States Tariff Commission between January and June of 1956 in an effort to obtain some protection from Japanese imports.

There was a basic difficulty involved, however, since the escape clause provided tariff relief to industries injured as the result of tariff concessions. As the concessions in question did not become effective until September 1955, and since such concessions rarely have an immediate effect on imports, import injury was not readily demonstrable on a wide scale in 1956. The Tariff Commission recommended a modification of the tariff for only one product group--cotton velveteens. The President decided against accepting the recommendation of the Commission because of Japan's announced

- 
- 1/ (1) Cotton Pillowcases--application by Riegel Textile Corp., New York, N.Y.;
- (2) Cotton Gingham--application by Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, New York, N.Y.;
- (3) Cotton Velveteens--application by the Crompton, Co., West Warwick, R.I., the A. D. Juilliard & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y., and the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Inc., Lowell, Mass.;
- (4) Women's and girls' cotton blouses--application by National Association of Blouse Manufacturers, Inc., New York, N.Y.

intention to voluntarily control its exports of cotton textiles. The announcement also prompted the Commission to dismiss petitions on women's and girls' cotton blouses and cotton gingham. 1/

Quotas.--In addition the industry appealed to both the executive branch and the Congress to establish quotas on imports of textiles and textile products. However, the imposition of import quotas would not have been consistent with the United States' commercial policy and its commitment to trade expansion under the GATT. The situation was particularly sensitive since the United States had been the major supporter of the GATT and, in particular, the outspoken opponent of quantitative restrictions used for protective purposes. It had also been one of Japan's supporters in the latter's efforts to join the GATT. The problem was temporarily resolved by the so-called Japanese voluntary export controls.

Voluntary export controls.--Since the United States was hesitant to impose quotas on imports of textile products because of its foreign economic policy position, voluntary export controls by Japan provided a temporary answer to the problem. Late in 1955, Japan instituted a series of internal restrictions on certain of its cotton exports to the United States. This was followed by additional restrictions and adjustments. On January 16, 1957, Japan transmitted the details of a 5-year program of controls on its exports of cotton textiles and manufactures to the United States. The program was to cover calendar years 1957-61 and established an annual aggregate limit of 235 million square yards 2/ on Japanese exports of cotton textiles to the United States. The aggregate limit was in turn divided into five major groups; the group limits could not be exceeded by more than 10 percent. As a result of Japan's voluntary export controls, significant changes occurred for the major suppliers of cotton textiles to the United States. 3/ The following table shows the decline in Japan's share and the increase in Hong Kong's share of total imports of cotton textiles into the United States.

---

1/ On the fourth petition--cotton pillowcases--the Commission found that escape-clause relief was not warranted.

2/ Japan reviewed the export ceilings annually with the United States to make adjustments warranted by changed conditions. The annual quota was revised several times as a result of these annual reviews; however, the limitation in 1961 was only 5 percent larger than during 1957.

3/ Italy also began limiting exports of cotton velveteens to the United States during 1957 and continued such voluntary limitations for many years. At the request of the Italian Government, little publicity was given this limitation.

Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: Percentage distribution of  
U.S. general imports, by sources, 1958-61

(In percent)

Source	1958	1959	1960	1961
Japan-----	62.7	42.9	25.9	33.7
Hong Kong-----	13.8	28.1	27.5	25.4
All other-----	23.5	29.0	46.6	40.9
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Shift of import sources.--The Japanese export control program, in combination with a business recession in the United States, was effective in 1957 and 1958 in reducing cotton textile imports. In 1958, however, the events of the early 1950's with regard to Japanese exports to the United States were being repeated, except that the sources were different.

Hong Kong was the major source of the new rise in cotton textile imports. In 1958, U.S. imports of cotton textiles from Hong Kong totaled 67.9 million square yards; in 1959, they rose to 206.3 million; and in 1960, to 289.7 million.

Although Hong Kong was by far the largest source of increased imports into the United States, it was not the only one. A large number of other countries obtained large percentage increases in their exports of cotton textiles to the United States, although the actual quantities involved were relatively small. Annual U.S. imports of cotton textiles from nine countries for 1958, 1959, and 1960 are shown in the following table.

Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports,  
by specified sources, 1958-60

(In millions of equivalent square yards)

Source	1958	1959	1960
Portugal-----	1.1	4.2	65.6
Spain-----	1.2	10.1	61.2
Egypt-----	.9	2.0	54.9
India-----	3.2	28.1	52.7
France-----	3.1	14.7	38.0
Republic of China-----	.2	11.1	23.0
Pakistan-----	.4	8.6	16.1
Republic of Korea-----	4.8	8.3	13.7
Hong Kong-----	67.9	206.3	289.7

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

Total U.S. imports of cotton textiles more than doubled from 1958 to 1960; they rose from 491.5 million square yards in 1958, to 719.6 million in 1959, and to 1.1 billion in 1960. Major increases were experienced in all groups of cotton textiles, although the actual degree varied widely from group to group. "1960 fabric imports were 2-1/2 times those in 1958. During the same period, imports of textile products rose by two-thirds. Yarn imports jumped 800 percent." <sup>1/</sup>

During the same period, Japan was controlling its cotton textile exports to the United States under the 5-year program instituted in 1957. As a consequence, total U.S. imports of cotton textiles from Japan declined slightly, from 309.0 million square yards in 1958, to 301.5 million in 1959, and to 273.3 million in 1960. This trend, in combination with the increase in most countries' exports to the United States, culminated in a major redistribution of the U.S. import market. Japan's share of the market had been 62.7 percent in 1958. By 1960, it had only 25.9 percent and it had lost its place as principal supplier. It was replaced by Hong Kong, whose share of the market rose from 13.8 percent in 1958 to 27.5 percent in 1960. There was an even larger relative increase in the shares of some other countries.

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Congress, Study of the Domestic Textile Industry; Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 1962, p. 24.

The overall significance of these developments can be summarized briefly. Despite Japan's control of its exports of cotton textiles to the United States, imports had taken another rise. This development was due in large part to the emergence of Hong Kong as a principal supplier. However, there were also significant implications from the major percentage increases in imports from a large number of other countries, most of which were developing countries.

Agricultural Act of 1956.--On May 28, 1956, the Agricultural Act of 1956 was enacted. Section 204 of the act created a potential source of relief for the domestic textile producers. It granted the President authority, "whenever he determines such action appropriate", to negotiate agreements limiting exports from foreign countries or imports into the United States of textiles or textile products and the "President is authorized to issue regulations governing the entry or withdrawal from warehouses of any such commodity, product, textiles, or textile products to carry out any such agreement." 1/ It also granted the President authority to control imports of such articles from nonparticipating countries when such agreements account "for a significant part of world trade in the articles with respect to which the agreement was concluded. . . ."

Petitions for import relief.--Petitions to the United States Tariff Commission for import relief followed (under various provisions of law) with a favorable decision and relief being extended only to the domestic producers of cotton typewriter ribbon cloth. Although the domestic textile industry continued to press for the imposition of import quotas, the executive branch maintained its opposition to restriction through specific legislation. In a direct effort to meet the threat of rising imports, overtures were made to Hong Kong in hopes that it would institute a program of voluntary export controls similar to Japan's. However, these overtures proved unsuccessful. It became apparent that a large number of countries would have to be approached if any kind of consistent program were to be established.

Initial multilateral steps.--An initial attempt at multilateral action was made through the GATT. At the opening of the 15th session of the Contracting Parties at Tokyo in November 1959, the United States raised the question of market disruption due to sudden large increases of imports from low-wage countries. On November 19, 1960, the Contracting Parties agreed to procedures for considering the problem of market disruption.

---

1/ Executive Order 11651, issued March 3, 1972, is the latest directive establishing administrative procedures for implementing the authority granted under Section 204. It establishes the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) which is empowered to take such actions as may be necessary to implement each textile trade agreement (see app. B).

Their agreement included the following list of elements which generally exist in combination in cases of market disruption:

- (1) A sharp and substantial increase or potential increase of imports of particular products from particular sources;
- (2) 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;
- (3) There is serious damage to domestic producers, or threat thereof; and
- (4) The price differentials referred to in paragraph (2) above do not arise from governmental intervention in the fixing or formation of prices or from dumping practices.

This was not proffered as an exhaustive definition but as a set of guidelines. It was noted that situations of market disruption had led governments to take "a variety of exceptional measures," including discriminatory actions both inside and outside the GATT framework by importing countries and export control systems by exporting countries.

The decision states that it was the aim of all countries involved in situations of market disruption to find constructive solutions consistent with the basic aims of the GATT and that consultation on such problems should be facilitated. It recognized the advantage of multilateral consultations in some cases. As a result, a permanent committee of the Contracting Parties, designated as the Committee on Avoidance of Market Disruption, was established to coordinate and supervise such consultations.

The Contracting Parties also initiated a factual study, to be undertaken jointly by the GATT Secretariat and the International Labor Organization, of the factors underlying market disruption with regard to textiles.

The President's Seven-Point Program.--The textile problem continued to grow, so the President, on February 16, 1961, announced the appointment of a new Cabinet committee "to study the current problems of the textile industry in the United States and to submit recommendations for dealing with those problems." The committee was chaired by the Secretary of Commerce. The Committee was expected to "explore such questions as the competitive position of the U.S. textiles industry and its ability to meet the pressure of imports."

On May 2, 1961, the President announced a seven-point program of assistance for the textile industry which had been developed by the Cabinet committee. The program was as follows: (1) The Department of Commerce was directed "to launch an expanded program of research, covering new products, processes and markets . . . in cooperation with both union and management groups." (2) The Treasury Department was asked to review existing depreciation allowances on textile machinery with a view to their revision. It was intended that such revisions, in combination with investment incentive credit proposals of the administration, would encourage modernization of the industry. (3) The Small Business Association was directed "to assist the cotton textile industry to obtain the necessary financing for modernization of its equipment." (4) The Department of Agriculture was directed "to explore and make recommendations to eliminate or offset the cost to United States mills of the adverse differential in raw cotton costs between domestic and foreign textile producers." (5) The President expressed his intention to "send to the Congress a proposal to permit industries seriously injured or threatened with serious injury as a result of increased imports to be eligible for assistance from the Federal Government." (6) The President directed the Department of State "to arrange for calling an early conference of the principal textile exporting and importing countries. . . . [to] seek an international understanding which will provide a basis for trade that will avoid undue disruption of established industries." [Emphasis added.] (7) The President also noted that "an application by the textile industry for action under existing statutes, such as the [GATT] escape-clause or the national security provision of the Trade Agreements Extension Act, [will] be carefully considered on its merits."

### The Geneva Arrangements

Point six of the President's seven-point program seemed to clear the way for efforts on an international basis for some kind of multilateral arrangement for textiles. A number of intermediate steps were set into motion.

Preliminary steps.--On June 16, 1961, the GATT Council of Representatives met at Geneva in response to a request by the U.S. Government. The United States had requested the Council "to convene a meeting, to take place in the latter part of July, of high-level officials of countries substantially interested in the importation and exportation of cotton products, with a view to reaching agreement on arrangements for the orderly development of the trade in such products, so as progressively to increase export possibilities of less-developed countries and territories and of Japan, while at the same time avoiding disruptive conditions in import markets." <sup>1/</sup> The Council instructed the Executive Committee to convene a meeting

---

<sup>1/</sup> Cotton textile products during 1960 and 1961 represented over 50 percent of textile imports into the United States.

of representatives of substantially interested countries in Geneva at the earliest possible moment.

Informal meetings were held at Washington, D.C., June 21-23, 1961, between the United States and seven textile-consuming countries--Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. In addition, the Executive Secretary of the GATT and representatives of the European Common Market Commission took part. The meetings were held to discuss approaches to international trade problems in cotton textiles. They were "part of the preparatory work for multilateral consultation between major importing and exporting countries to consider ways of providing a basis for expanding trade that will avoid undue disruption of established industries."

An instrument was drafted in Geneva in July 1961, entitled "Arrangements Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles" with the following 16 Governments participating: Australia, Austria, Canada, India, Japan, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and five members of the European Economic Community (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands). Representatives of the following seven countries attended as invited observers: Brazil, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Arab Republic. Several additional Governments were also represented on an informal basis. The instrument was then presented to the participating Governments for consideration and final acceptance. It was also open to acceptance by other textile exporting or importing countries. The countries acceding to the arrangements accounted for over 90 percent of the free world's trade in cotton textiles.

The arrangements comprised three major parts: A statement of principles and objectives; the text of a short-term arrangement for the 12-month period October 1, 1961, to September 30, 1962; and provisions establishing the preliminary machinery for the implementation of a long-term arrangement. They also included two annexes. The first was a definition of market disruption for the purposes of the arrangements. The second was a list of 64 categories of cotton textiles covered by the arrangements.

Principles and aims.--The first part of the arrangements recognized the need for cooperative and constructive action for the development of world trade and noted that disruption which had taken place in the cotton-textile markets of some countries. It expressed the desire of the participants "to deal with these problems in such a way as to provide growing opportunities for exports of these products provided that the development of this trade proceeds in a reasonable and orderly manner so as to avoid disruptive effects in individual markets and on individual lines of production."

Short-Term Arrangement.--The Short-Term Arrangement (STA) covered the period October 1, 1961 to September 30, 1962 (see app. A). Its aims were--

- (i) to significantly increase access to markets where imports are at present subject to restriction;
- (ii) to maintain orderly access to markets where restrictions are not at present maintained; and
- (iii) to secure from exporting countries, where necessary, a measure of restraint in their export policy so as to avoid disruptive effects in import markets.

Article IA provided that when unrestricted imports of cotton textiles are causing or threatening to cause disruption of its domestic market, an importing country could request a participating exporting country to exercise restraint in the export of specific categories of textile products during the period covered by the arrangement at a level not lower than that of actual exports during the year July 1960 to June 1961. If the exporting country declined to exercise this restraint, the importing country could impose import restrictions at the same minimum level 30 days after the initial request. During the 30-day period, the exporting country could request consultations. However, in critical circumstances, provisional action could be taken before the expiration of the 30-day period. Also, mutually acceptable bilateral agreements on other terms were permitted.

Article IB provided for a 5-percent deviation in any particular restraint level, provided that the exporting country's aggregate exports to the requesting country did not exceed the aggregate level of restraint. Article IC provided for the restraint of a particular item within a category in the event of an excessive concentration of exports. Article ID provided for action to prevent circumvention or frustration of the arrangement by nonparticipants, by transshipment, or by substitution of directly competitive textiles. Article IE provided for a significant increase in market access to imports of cotton textiles in countries currently maintaining quantitative restrictions on such products. Article IF concerned the duration of the agreement; it was to be valid for the 12-month period beginning October 1, 1961, although the actions contemplated by article IE are to enter into force not later than January 1, 1962. Article IG provides for consultation in the event of problems arising from the arrangement's application.

The Provisional Cotton Textile Committee.--A Provisional Cotton Textile Committee was created. The committee was instructed to (1) undertake work looking toward a long-term solution to the problems in the field of cotton textiles on the basis of the guiding principles set out in the preamble to the arrangement; (2) collect all useful data for this purpose; and (3) at an

early date, not later than April 30, 1962, make recommendations for a long-term solution. The discussions and consultations to be undertaken by the committee on the long-term problem were to be multilateral and aimed at action consistent with the basic principles of GATT.

Long-Term Arrangement.--On February 9, 1962, negotiations for the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles were concluded on an ad referendum basis by representatives of 19 Governments including the 15 that had already adhered to the Short-Term Arrangement (see app. A).

The aims of the Long-Term Arrangement (LTA) were basically the same as those of the Short-Term Arrangement. It continued the attempt to balance the need for increased access to the industrial national markets for exports from the developing countries, in order to facilitate the latter's economic expansion and development, with the need to prevent market disruption in importing countries. The arrangement stressed the former aspect in its introductory statement; in its substantive provisions, however, the latter aspect was emphasized more strongly.

Article 1 provided that the arrangements would not affect any country's rights and obligations under the GATT and that they were "not to be considered as lending themselves to application in other fields." Article 2 was the successor to article 1E of the Short-Term Arrangement; it provided for increased access to markets where quantitative restrictions on imports of cotton textiles were in force. Article 3 was the successor to the main provisions of article IA of the Short-Term Arrangement; it provided procedures for restraint requests and actions by an importing country. It differed from the earlier article in three major respects. First, the minimum level to which exports could be restrained was to be based on a "rolling average calculation" rather than on a fixed base period, as under the Short-Term Arrangement. The minimum level was determined by the level of actual imports in the relevant cotton textile category from the requested country during the first 12 months of the 15 months preceding the initial request for restraint. Second, the consultation period, during which only provisional action could be taken even in the event of critical circumstances, was extended from 30 to 60 days. Third, because they covered more than 1 year, the arrangements contained provisions for an annual percentage increase in the minimum level to which imports could be restrained.

Article 4 provided for the conclusion of "mutually acceptable arrangements on other terms not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the Arrangement." Participating countries were to keep the cotton textile committee fully informed of such arrangements. Article 5 provided for the effective operation of the arrangements through the exchange of information. Article 6 provided in some detail for the prevention of circumvention of the arrangements by transshipment or rerouting, substitution of directly competitive textiles, and action by nonparticipants. Article 7 concerned the

possibility of actions by participating countries which could have had the effect of nullifying the objectives of the agreement. It provided for consultation, for reference to the Cotton Textiles Committee, and for possible action under the provisions of article XXIII 1/ of the GATT.

Article 8 concerned the composition and functions of the Cotton Textiles Committee. It was to be composed of representatives of the participating countries. It was to undertake studies on trade in cotton textiles as the participating countries would decide, and it was to collect the statistical and other information necessary for the discharge of its functions. Divergences of view as to interpretation and application of the arrangements were to be referred to the committee. It was to make an annual review of the operation of the arrangements and report to the Contracting Parties to the GATT. The third such review was to be a comprehensive one covering the operation of the arrangements from their inception. Also, the committee was to meet no later than a year before the expiration of the arrangements in order to consider whether they should be extended, modified, or discontinued.

Article 9 defined the expression "cotton textiles" for the purposes of the arrangements as including "yarns, piece-goods, made-up articles, garments, and other textile manufactured products, in which cotton represented more than 50 percent (by weight) of fiber content, with the exception of handloom fabrics of the cottage industry." Article 10 cited the decision of the Contracting Parties to the GATT of November 19, 1960, (previously mentioned) as the basis for determination of market disruption.

Article 11 laid down the requirements for acceptance to the agreement by Governments party to the GATT and by those not party to the GATT. Article 12 concerned its entry into force. Article 13 provided for withdrawal from the arrangements by any contracting party 60 days after the receipt of written notice to that effect by the Executive Secretary of GATT. Article 14 provided that the arrangement was to remain in force for 5 years. Article 15 provided that the annexes constitute an integral part of the arrangements.

---

1/ Article XXIII of the GATT entitled, "Nullification or Impairment" establishes a formal basis for consultation concerning the impairment of a benefit arising under the GATT or the impediment of an objective of the agreement. If bilateral consultations do not resolve the problem, the article provides that the Contracting Parties acting jointly may investigate and make an appropriate ruling. The Contracting Parties have the authority to suspend the application of concessions under the GATT to a contracting party found at fault.

Annex A enumerated the percentages by which participants agreed to liberalize their trade restrictions pursuant to article 2. Annex B provided detailed procedures for the determination of the minimum level to which imports might be restrained pursuant to the provisions of article 3. Annex C reproduced the relevant portion of the Contracting Parties' decision of November 19, 1960, on market disruption. Annex D gave an illustrative list of Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) categories covered by the arrangements. Annex E contained interpretive notes. One of these provided an exception to the provisions of article 9, which defined cotton textiles for the purposes of the arrangements, for any country applying a criterion based on value rather than weight. The United States was mainly responsible for this provision.

The Long-Term Arrangement was renewed several times in 1967 and 1970 under Presidents Johnson and Nixon, respectively. By 1973, there were approximately 82 countries that were signatories to the Long-Term Arrangement. However, since limitations under the Long-Term Arrangement applied only to cotton textiles, there was some incentive for foreign exporters to shift to manmade-fiber textiles. Imports into the United States of manmade-fiber textiles increased from 31 million pounds in 1960 to 329 million pounds in 1970. The growth in such imports necessitated efforts to broaden the arrangements to include products of fibers in addition to cotton. The United States succeeded in negotiating bilateral agreements during 1971 with five Asian countries limiting exports from these countries of wool and manmade-fiber textiles in addition to cotton. Finally, in 1974 about 50 countries participated in negotiations leading to the signing of the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA).

#### Multifiber Arrangement

The MFA, which covers the period January 1, 1974, to December 31, 1977, includes trade in most textile products manufactured from manmade fibers, wool, cotton, and the blends thereof (see app. A). Article 1 provides the basic objective of the MFA, which is--

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 on 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.

In addition, one of the principal aims of the MFA 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."

Article 2 cites that 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 the MFA. The Textile Surveillance Body (established by article 11) will then circulate such notification to all the other countries involved with the MFA for their information. If new members do not notify the Textile Surveillance Body of such measures or agreements within 60 days of their accession, then these will be considered contrary to the arrangement. Procedures are specified as to how such measures can be brought into conformity with the MFA.

Article 3 provides that, unless justified under the provisions of the GATT, no new restrictions on trade in textile products shall be introduced by participating countries nor shall an existing restriction be intensified unless under certain circumstances such action would be approved under the rules of the MFA. Participating countries are reminded that this privilege of expanding or creating a new restriction with another country should be used only sparingly and should be limited to the precise products and to countries whose exports of such products are causing market disruption. In highly unusual and critical circumstances, where the imports of a textile product or products would cause serious market disruption giving rise to damage which would be difficult to repair, the importing country shall request the exporting country concerned to cooperate immediately on a bilateral emergency basis to avoid such damage and at the same time, communicate immediately to the Textiles Surveillance Body the details, in full, of the situation.

Article 4 reminds that--

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 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.

Article 5 states--

Restrictions on imports of textile products under the provision of Articles 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 shall 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 fiber composition and in terms of competing for the same segment of its domestic market.

Article 6 outlines the obligations of the participating countries to pay special attention to the needs of the developing countries.

1. . . . 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 . . . .
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.

Article 7 states--

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 provides that the participating countries agree to avoid circumvention of this arrangement by transshipment, rerouting, or action by countries not participating in the MFA.

Article 9 cites--

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."

Article 10 states--

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.
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 requires that the Textiles Committee shall establish a Textiles Surveillance Body to supervise the implementation of this arrangement. It will 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. The Textiles Surveillance Body will be considered as a standing body and will meet as necessary to perform the functions required of it under this arrangement.

Article 12 defines the term "textiles" as it pertains to the Arrangement. "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, manmade fibers, or blends thereof, in which any or all of those fibers in combination represent either the chief value of the fibers or 50 percent or more by weight (or 17 percent or more by weight of wool) of the product. Artificial and synthetic staple fiber, tow, waste, simple mono- and multi-filaments, are not covered. However, should conditions of market disruption be found to exist for such products, the provisions of the articles of the arrangement will apply.

In addition, the arrangement shall not apply to developing country exports of hand-loomed fabrics of the cottage industry, or hand-made cottage industry products made of such hand-loomed fabrics, or to traditional folklore handicraft textile products, provided that such products are properly certified under arrangements established between the importing and exporting participating countries concerned.

Article 13 directs that the arrangement 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 which are contracting parties to the GATT or having provisionally acceded to the GATT and by the European Economic Community (EEC).

Any Government which is not a contracting party to the GATT, or has not acceded provisionally to the GATT, may accede to the arrangement on terms to be agreed between that Government and the participating countries.

Article 14 sets the time of January 1, 1974, as when the arrangement enters into force. Also certain exceptions are explained.

Article 15, cites "any participating country may withdraw from this Arrangement upon the expiration of 60 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 says the arrangement shall remain in force for 4 years.

Article 17 announces that annexes to the arrangement constitute an integral part of it.

Annex A of the MFA defines and establishes guidelines for determining market disruption. The factors used to determine the existence of "market disruption" are--

- (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.

In considering "market disruption" the interests of the exporting country must be considered, i.e., stage of development, importance of textiles to the economy of the country, employment, balance of trade, etc. Annex B specifies that article 3 limitations on imports shall usually not be less than the level of imports during the 12-month period terminating 2 months prior to a request for consultation. When restraint levels remain in force for additional 12-month periods, limitations shall be increased by not less than 6 percent unless evidence clearly indicates that market disruption will recur. A lower positive growth rate may be decided upon through consultation. Provisions are made for carry forward and carryover of prior and succeeding year limitations.

Although the MFA has not and cannot solve all the problems of international trade, it does give participating countries a means of negotiating agreements to solve or ease trade problems. At present, the existing MFA will expire December 31, 1977, unless it is extended. 1/

---

1/ On December 15, 1977, a draft protocol extending the MFA until December 31, 1981 was opened for signature. The protocol recognized that "certain importing and several exporting countries have encountered practical difficulties in the implementation of the provisions of the MFA. . ." and envisioned consultations and negotiations within the framework of the MFA which include "the possibility of jointly agreed reasonable departures from particular elements in particular cases" (app. A, pg. A-38).

## The U.S. Market: Production and Imports

The domestic industry

The increasing level of output by the domestic textile industry is reflected by the fact that almost twice as much cotton, wool, and manmade fibers has been consumed annually in several years of the 1970's as during 1960 (table 2, and fig. 1). Production of broadwoven fabric of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber during 1976 amounted to 10.7 billion linear yards. Although production of such fabric during 1960 was more (12.1 billion linear yards), much of the 1976 output was on wider looms, and, as the fiber consumption would indicate, the square yards of 1976 production is far greater than that during 1960. Also, the increase in knitted fabric has added to the overall production since 1960.

Total shipments by the textile industry have increased sharply from \$23.0 billion in 1969 to \$37.6 billion in 1976, while sales of textile mill products increased from \$21.8 billion to \$33.9 billion. Net profits increased less dramatically from \$621 million to \$809 million, but profit per dollar of sales declined. The index of industrial production for the 1970-76 period for textile mill products and apparel products is shown as follows (1967=100):

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Textile mill products-----	111.8	116.5	132.7	142.9	132.8	122.3	136.4
Apparel products-----	101.4	104.7	109.4	117.3	114.3	107.6	122.2

The wholesale price index during the 1970-76 period has increased dramatically for the textile and apparel industry but not as rapidly as for all other industrial commodities. These indexes are shown as follows (1967=100):

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
All industrial commodities---	110.0	114.0	117.9	125.9	153.8	171.5	182.3
Textile products and apparel-----	107.2	108.6	113.6	123.8	129.1	127.9	148.0

The consumer price indexes have followed similar patterns. Personal expenditures for clothing (including shoes) represented 6.8 percent of disposable income in 1970 and 6.4 percent in 1976.

Employment by the textile mill products industry during 1970-76 fluctuated between 0.9 million and 1.0 million; for the apparel and related products industry, between 1.2 million and 1.4 million. Average number of hours worked per week by persons employed in the textile mill products industry ranged between 39.4 and 41.3; for apparel and related products, between 35.1 and 36.0.

The rapid increase in the use of all fibers has been accompanied by a marked change in the relative importance of individual fibers, and, consequently, the various fibers have not shared equally in the tremendous growth in total use. Consumption of cotton and wool in the 1970's was below that in 1960. Manmade fibers have been the beneficiaries of the expansion in the use of textile fibers since 1960, with mill consumption in 1976 amounting to four times the 1960 level. Cotton and wool accounted for over two-thirds of the mill consumption of the three fibers in 1960; in 1976, they accounted for less than one-third. Furthermore, the share of the market held by cotton and wool is much less than the quantities consumed would indicate since the yardage of fabrics produced from a pound of manmade fiber is, on the average, greater than the yardage of similar types of fabrics produced from a pound of natural fibers.

Before manmade fibers became such an important factor in the fiber market, individual fibers tended to be promoted on the basis of their adaptability for specific end uses, i.e., wool for warmth and cotton for washability and absorbency. The textile industry could formerly be separated into rather distinct segments according to the fiber components of its various products. In recent years, however, it has become clear from the changing composition of the fiber market that former distinctions as to fiber components are less meaningful.

Until 1960, virtually all the increase in consumption of manmade fibers was in end products made entirely of manmade fibers, and these products either captured markets formerly using natural fibers or moved into new textile markets. Since then, however, much of the increase in use of manmade fibers has taken place on the spinning systems of wool and cotton. Thus, a multifiber industry has come into being with manmade fibers being used increasingly in blends with natural fibers. Mills have found that blends can be efficiently produced with minimum adjustment of equipment, and the resultant change in the product mix has made it increasingly difficult to consider separately the producers of textile products by the kind of fiber with which they are primarily engaged or occupied.

### Imports of textiles

Since the beginning of import restraints on textiles under article 3 of the LTA and bilateral import restraints established by agreements negotiated under article 4 of the LTA in the early 1960's, the weight of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers in imported textiles increased from 340 million pounds in 1961 to 1.3 billion pounds in 1976 (table 2, app. C). Based on data for the January-September 1977 period, imports for the entire year may reach 1.3 billion pounds.

Although total imports declined slightly during 1961--the first year in which the Short-Term Arrangement became operative--they have trended upward thereafter (figs. 2 and 3, app. D). Imports of cotton textiles, which have been under restraint during the entire 1961-76 period, increased from 189 million pounds in 1961 to 709 million pounds in 1976. Cotton textile imports during 1977 are running behind those of 1976; based on January-September data, imports for 1977 will equal 677 million pounds. Imports of manmade-fiber textiles increased from 23 million pounds in 1961 to 479 million pounds in 1976. 1/

Manmade-fiber imports during 1977 are running ahead of 1976; based on imports during January-September, total 1977 imports will reach 535 million pounds. In contrast to the increasing trends for imports of cotton and manmade-fiber textiles during the 16-year period, imports of wool textiles have declined from 127 million pounds in 1961 to 99 million in 1976. However, wool textile imports during 1977 are likely to reach 120 million pounds, the highest level since 1969.

For the period from 1961 through most of 1971, import restraints were applied only to cotton textiles, and much of the sharp increase in imports of manmade-fiber textiles was due to a shift from restrained imports of cotton textiles. The first bilateral agreements limiting imports of manmade-fiber and wool textiles went into effect in the fall of 1971 with Hong Kong, Korea, Japan, Malaysia, and the Republic of China (Taiwan). Imports of manmade-fiber textiles amounted to 451 million pounds in 1971; since then, annual imports have fluctuated between 371 million and 480 million pounds and may reach 535 million pounds this year. Imports of wool textiles amounted to 90 million pounds in 1971; since then, annual imports have fluctuated between 68 million and 99 million pounds and may amount to 120 million this year.

In terms of yardage, total annual imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles have declined since the peak level of 1972 when they amounted

---

1/ Although on a poundage basis imports of manmade-fiber textiles during 1976 were about the same as during 1972, imports on an equivalent-square-yard basis indicate a decline of about 1.2 billion yards (table 3, app. C). Imports of manmade-fiber textiles, therefore, now represent a much heavier per unit weight than during 1972.

to 6.2 billion equivalent square yards (table 3 and figs. 4, 5, and 6); since then, they have fluctuated between 3.8 billion and 5.1 billion yards per year. Based upon import data for January-July 1977, imports of textiles of all three fibers will amount to 5.1 billion yards in 1977. Imports of textiles of manmade fibers declined sharply from 4.2 and 4.3 billion in 1971 and 1972, respectively, to 2.5 billion yards in 1975 and rose to 3.1 billion in 1976; they are expected to reach 3.4 billion yards in 1977. Imports of cotton textiles declined steadily from 1.9 billion in 1972 to 1.3 billion in 1975, but increased during 1976 to 2.0 billion yards; 1977 imports may amount to 1.7 billion yards. Imports of wool textiles bounced back during 1976 after declining steadily during the 1973-75 period. During 1976, imports of wool textiles amounted to 105.5 million equivalent square yards, almost equal to the 117.0 million yards imported during 1971 and 1972. Imports during 1977 are expected to reach 120.0 million yards.

About 50 percent of the total imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles during 1976 (in terms of equivalent square yardage) was in apparel; most apparel imports in recent years have been of manmade fibers (fig. 7, app. D). About 28 percent of the total was in fabric; most fabric imports are of cotton (fig. 8, app. D). Sixteen percent of the total was in yarn and 6 percent was in other made-up and miscellaneous products. It appears that a much larger share of cotton textile imports are in the form of fabric (48 percent) than is true for wool (16 percent) or manmade fibers (15 percent). On the other hand, much higher percentages of textile imports of manmade fibers and wool are in the form of apparel (58 percent and 64 percent respectively) than for cotton (37 percent).

Cotton textiles.--As indicated in table 7 (app. C), total imports of cotton textiles during the 1968-76 period fluctuated between 1.3 billion equivalent square yards (in 1975) and 2.0 billion equivalent square yards (in 1976) and are expected to reach 1.7 billion yards in 1977. Most imports of cotton textiles are shipped from Asian countries. During the 1968-76 period, those nations supplied from 60 to 70 percent of total cotton textile imports by the United States. Hong Kong has been the leading supplier for many years, accounting for over 400 million yards annually during most of the 1968-75 period and increasing sharply to 635 million yards during 1976 (table 7 and fig. 9). The following countries are also important suppliers (with 1976 imports in equivalent square yards shown in parentheses): India (213.4 million), Pakistan (142.0 million), Taiwan (119.7 million), Korea (88.3 million) and Japan (73.6 million). Among the countries of Western Europe, Italy was the most important supplier during 1976 with 25.2 million yards. Brazil and Colombia were the most important South American suppliers during 1976, with 65.2 million and 46.5 million yards, respectively. In North America, Canada and Mexico were the principal sources of cotton textiles during 1976 with 16.7 million and 71.1 million yards, respectively.

In terms of equivalent square yards, imports of cotton textiles during 1976 were about twice the level of imports when the Short-Term Arrangement became effective in the early 1960's. The increase has been accounted for about equally by fabric and apparel.

U.S. imports of certain specified cotton products, by categories, under the Short-Term Arrangement and in 1976

(In thousands)

Product	Category No.	Short-Term Arrangement (Oct. 1, 1961-Sept. 30, 1962):		1976	
		Actual units	Yd <sup>2</sup> equivalent	Actual units	Yd <sup>2</sup> equivalent
Carded sheeting-----:	9	147,228 yd <sup>2</sup>	147,228	333,507 yd <sup>2</sup>	333,507
Carded print cloth-----:	19	4,259 yd <sup>2</sup>	4,259	131,672 yd <sup>2</sup>	131,672
Carded twill and sateen-----:	22	27,139 yd <sup>2</sup>	27,139	141,634 yd <sup>2</sup>	141,634
Carded fabric, n.e.s-----:	26	89,325 yd <sup>2</sup>	89,325	263,747 yd <sup>2</sup>	263,747
Towels-----:	31	54,562 units	18,988	124,650 units	43,378
Gloves and mittens-----:	39	996 doz pr	3,513	6,790 doz pr	23,948
Certain T-shirts-----:	42	291 doz	2,105	2,685 doz	19,423
Other knit shirts-----:	43	1,203 doz	8,703	5,137 doz	37,161
Men's sport shirts-----:	46	1,714 doz	41,919	3,496 doz	85,502
Men's trousers-----:	50	1,675 doz	29,810	2,651 doz	47,180
Women's trousers-----:	51	3,500 doz	62,290	4,918 doz	87,526
Other knit apparel-----:	62	1,384 lb	6,408	12,634 lb	62,716
Other apparel, not knit--:	63	3,893 lb	17,908	31,346 lb	144,192

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

Table 10 through 27(a) (app. C), present category detail <sup>1/</sup> of imports of cotton textiles from countries having bilateral agreements limiting exports of textiles to the United States in 1976, plus the People's Republic of China (China). The principal sources for each of the items which have had significant increases since the Short-Term Arrangement can be determined by reference to these tables. Table 4 shows that total 1976 imports of cotton sheeting under category 9 amounted to 333.5 million yards, with Hong Kong supplying 94.7 million yards (table 14), or 28 percent. Pakistan and India accounted for 66.6 million yards (table 22) and 45.8 (table 15) million yards, respectively, or about 20 and 14 percent, respectively. Other important suppliers were Taiwan (41.5 million) (table 26), and China (33.3 million) (table 27(a)). A similar analysis was made of each of the other items to determine the principal countries of origin in each case.

---

<sup>1/</sup> For a description of the cotton products in each category, refer to table 4. Effective Jan. 1, 1978, the textile category system will be revised. App. E includes a schedule showing the revised category numbers and the present numbers which they will include.

Principal suppliers of specified cotton products and their shares of total imports, by categories, 1976

Product	Category No.	Principal supplier or suppliers in 1976	Percent of total 1976 imports
Carded print cloth-----	19	China	50.9
		Pakistan	17.9
		India	9.0
Carded twill and sateen-----	22	Hong Kong	33.0
		India	13.7
		China	9.5
		Mexico	9.0
		Colombia	7.7
Carded fabric n.e.s-----	26	Hong Kong	22.8
		India	20.8
		Korea	11.2
		Pakistan	6.5
		Taiwan	4.6
Towels-----	31	Hong Kong	38.5
		Singapore	20.6
		Pakistan	14.9
		India	11.1
Gloves and mittens-----	39	Hong Kong	40.5
		China	17.7
Certain T-shirts-----	42	Hong Kong	29.1
		Pakistan	16.9
Other knit shirts-----	43	Hong Kong	34.1
		Pakistan	16.3
		Japan	11.8
Men's sport shirts-----	46	Hong Kong	45.4
Men's trousers-----	50	Hong Kong	58.5
Women's trousers-----	51	Hong Kong	67.2
Other knit apparel-----	62	Hong Kong	53.8

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

Wool textiles.--Total imports of wool textiles during the 1968-76 period fluctuated between 78 million equivalent square yards in 1975 and 210 million equivalent square yards in 1968 (table 8, app. C); during 1977, they are expected to reach 120 million yards. Japan was the principal supplier of wool textiles for many years until 1970; since then, imports from Japan have declined sharply, and Hong Kong has replaced them as the leading source of such imports (fig. 10, app. D). Hong Kong supplied 25.4 million equivalent square yards during 1976, accounting for almost one-fourth of total U.S. imports. Japan supplied only 7.1 million equivalent square yards during 1976. The following countries are also important suppliers of wool textiles (with 1976 imports in equivalent square yards shown in parentheses): Korea (14.6 million), United Kingdom (12.8 million), Italy (6.7 million), France (4.7 million), Taiwan (4.6 million), and Canada (3.7 million).

During the period since restraint levels were imposed on wool products, imports at first declined and then during 1976 almost regained the 1971 level. Increases have occurred in imports of certain wool floor coverings (category 132), wool slacks and trousers (category 124), men's and boys' suits (category 120), higher-value knit outerwear (category 117), and wool fabric (category 104) since restraints were first imposed on wool products in 1971 (table 5, app. C).

Principal suppliers of specified wool products and their shares of total imports, by categories, 1976

Product	Category No.	Principal supplier or suppliers in 1976	Percent of total 1976 imports
Woolens and worsteds-----	104	Japan	27.8
		United Kingdom	24.2
		Korea	11.6
		Uruguay	10.9
		Italy	10.8
Wool knit outerwear and other knit articles over \$5 per pound-----	117	Hong Kong	69.0
		Italy	9.5
Wool men's and boys' suits---	120	Korea	29.8
		France	22.4
		Romania	8.6
		Colombia	8.2
Wool slacks and trousers-----	124	Korea	43.8
		France	16.9
		Italy	9.1
Wool rugs, carpets, woven, including Wilton-----	132	Belgium	29.8
		United Kingdom	18.6
		India	12.7

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

Manmade-fiber textiles.--Total imports of manmade-fiber textiles during the 1968-76 period fluctuated between 1.8 billion equivalent square yards in 1969 and 4.3 billion equivalent square yards in 1972 (table 9, app. C); during 1977, they are expected to reach 3.4 billion yards. As are cotton textiles, most imports of manmade-fiber textiles are shipped from Asian countries. Although imports from Japan have declined from the peak in 1971, imports from that country still maintain the lead, followed closely by Taiwan and Korea (fig. 11, app. D). Following are the principal suppliers of manmade-fiber textiles (with 1976 imports in equivalent square yards shown in parentheses): Japan (693.8 million), Taiwan (512.2 million), Korea (507.0 million), Hong Kong (226.5 million), West Germany (149.8 million), Italy (119.2 million), and the Philippines (103.6 million).

During the period since restraint levels were first imposed, imports of manmade-fiber textiles have declined—from 4.2 billion equivalent square yards in 1971 to 3.1 billion in 1976. However, only about half of the decline has occurred from countries where MFA restraints are a factor. European countries accounted for a reduction of about 700 million equivalent square yards, with most of the decline being from West Germany and smaller reductions in imports from the United Kingdom and Italy. The reductions from these European countries have been primarily in noncellulosic continuous yarns and knit fabrics.

During the period since restraint levels were imposed on manmade-fiber products, imports from the Asian countries at first declined and then during 1976 regained the level of 1972; however, they were still below the record level of 1971. Since restraints were first imposed on manmade-fiber products in 1971, increases have occurred in imports of cellulosic continuous filament yarns (category 201), woven fabrics of noncellulosic continuous filament yarns (category 208), T-shirts (category 218), knit shirts including blouses (category 219), sweaters (category 221), certain other knit wearing apparel (category 224), body-supporting garments (category 225), handkerchiefs (category 226), mufflers, not knit (category 227), suits, not knit (category 237), trousers, not knit (category 238), and manufactures, i.e.s. (category 243) (table 6, app. C).

Principal suppliers of specified manmade-fiber textiles and their shares  
of total imports, by specified categories, 1976

Product	Category No.	Principal supplier or suppliers in 1976	Percent of total 1976 imports
Cellulosic continuous fila- ment yarns-----	201	Netherlands	39.5
		United Kingdom	21.2
		West Germany	12.8
Woven fabrics of noncellu- losic continuous filament yarns-----	208	Japan	81.4
T-shirts-----	218	Korea	32.0
		Hong Kong	30.1
Knit shirts, including blouses-----	219	Taiwan	23.9
		Korea	20.7
		Hong Kong	15.3
		Japan	11.9
		Singapore	11.8
Sweaters-----	221	Taiwan	43.9
		Korea	35.1
		Hong Kong	11.2
Knit wearing apparel, n.e.s--	224	Taiwan	35.0
		Korea	20.7
		Japan	12.3
		Hong Kong	10.0
		Philippines	4.8
Body-supporting garments----	225	Mexico	25.3
		Philippines	25.1
Handkerchiefs-----	226	Japan	71.2
		Italy	25.3
Mufflers, etc., not knit----	227	Japan	78.9
Suits, not knit-----	237	Taiwan	32.1
		Hong Kong	14.7
		Romania	10.8
		Korea	10.5
		Salvador	9.6

Principal suppliers of specified manmade-fiber textiles and their shares of total imports, by specified categories, 1976--Continued

Product	Category No.	Principal supplier or suppliers in 1976	Percent of total 1976 imports
Trousers, etc., not knit-----	238	Mexico	30.9
		Taiwan	23.5
		Japan	14.5
		Hong Kong	9.0
		Haiti	8.9
		Korea	7.2
Manufactures, n.e.s-----	243	Japan	29.9
		West Germany	12.7
		Korea	11.5
		United Kingdom	9.4
		France	9.2

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

Imports under TSUS item 807.00.--U.S. imports of textiles and apparel under the MFA include some imports under item 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). Item 807.00 provides that duty on articles assembled abroad of fabricated components made in the United States be applied to the full value of the imported article less the cost or value of such products of the United States--i.e., the fabricated components. <sup>1/</sup> About one-tenth of U.S. imports of textiles and apparel during the past 3 years, 1974-76, have been entered under item 807.00. Nearly all the 807.00 textile imports have been apparel and have been exported mainly from the Central American and Caribbean countries (table 64, app. C). Mexico and Haiti are major sources of U.S. apparel imports under 807.00.

<sup>1/</sup> The specific language of item 807.00 is as follows: "Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c) have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting."

Generalized System of Preferences.--The Trade Act of 1974 provides authority to the President to extend duty-free treatment for certain articles from eligible beneficiary developing countries. Section 503 of the Act excludes "textile and apparel articles which are subject to textile agreements" from eligibility for such duty-free status.

Trade deficit in textiles.--The United States has had a negative balance in textiles for every year since 1962. During the 1962-76 period, the deficit for cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles fluctuated between \$102.6 million in 1962 and \$2.4 billion in 1976. The deficits have been primarily with countries of the Far East. The annual imbalance with Hong Kong for textiles and apparel, for example, has increased steadily from \$356 million in 1971 to \$977 million in 1976; for Japan it has fluctuated for those years between \$347 million and \$605 million; for Korea, between \$195 million and \$590 million; and with Taiwan, between \$266 million and \$627 million. The countries with which the United States has recently had the most significant imbalance in textile trade for recent years are shown in the following table.

U.S. balance of trade in textiles and apparel, by  
selected countries, 1971-76

(In millions of dollars) 1/

Country	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
France-----	-51	-71	-87	-47	-37	-35
Italy-----	-127	-144	-165	-114	-88	-113
West Germany-----	-166	-129	-84	-16	2/	-7
Hong Kong 3/-----	-356	-436	-476	-526	-618	-977
Japan 3/-----	-605	-580	-405	-347	-361	-480
Korea 3/-----	-195	-254	-243	-283	-362	-590
Taiwan 3/-----	-266	-318	-346	-405	-430	-627
Brazil 3/-----	-11	-18	-30	-32	-23	-27
Colombia 3/-----	-4	-9	-16	-18	-24	-28
Haiti 3/-----	-1	-1	-4	-18	-13	-10
Mexico 3/-----	-9	-26	-51	-80	-62	-46
Macao 3/-----	2/	-14	-18	-11	-14	-20
Malaysia 3/-----	-5	-8	-8	-8	-5	-10
Philippines 3/-----	-16	-27	-31	-43	-58	-76
Singapore 3/-----	-14	-37	-74	-60	-36	-54
Thailand 3/-----	-1	-10	-22	-22	-25	-48
India 3/-----	-166	-223	-203	-252	-207	-250
Pakistan 3/-----	-59	-25	-19	-34	-25	-49
Poland 3/-----	-7	-9	-13	-13	-11	-29
Romania 3/-----	-2	-2	-7	-6	-5	-32
People's Republic of China-----	2/	-4	-12	-31	-41	-62
Spain-----	-22	-30	-27	-9	-11	-2

1/ A minus indicates a balance in favor of imports.

2/ Less than -\$500,000.

3/ Countries which had bilateral agreements limiting exports of textiles to the United States during 1976.

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

Although textile exports increased during the 1960-76 period, they failed to increase as rapidly as imports, thus widening the textile trade imbalance in most years. The annual trade balances for cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles for the 1961-76 period are shown in the following table.

## U.S. Trade balance for cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles, 1961-76

(In millions of dollars) 1/

Year	Cotton	Wool	Manmade fiber	Total
1961-----	+73.6	-191.6	+171.7	+53.7
1962-----	-44.3	-263.7	+205.4	-102.6
1963-----	-111.1	-288.4	+199.6	-199.9
1964-----	-103.6	-278.2	+228.9	-152.9
1965-----	-156.4	-341.2	+101.9	-395.7
1966-----	-299.2	-388.4	+43.1	-524.2
1967-----	-186.6	-310.5	-20.5	-517.6
1968-----	-247.7	-395.9	-184.7	-828.3
1969-----	-239.9	-395.7	-347.7	-983.2
1970-----	-269.9	-345.6	-676.1	-1,292.5
1971-----	-286.4	-279.5	-1,181.1	-1,747.1
1972-----	-393.2	-299.2	-1,299.3	-1,991.6
1973-----	-376.9	-340.8	-1,111.4	-1,829.0
1974-----	-290.3	-325.5	-691.9	-1,307.7
1975-----	-296.3	-312.2	-826.9	-1,435.4
1976-----	-648.3	-465.7	-1,265.6	-2,380.0

1/ A minus indicates a balance in favor of imports, a plus indicates a balance in favor of exports.

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

### Import Penetration and MFA Restraints

#### Import penetration and MFA coverage

The ratio of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers in imported textiles to total domestic use of these three fibers in textile products ranged from 5 percent in 1961 to 11 percent in 1976 (table 2, app. C). The U.S. Department of Commerce has developed data on imports of cotton textiles, wool textiles, and manmade-fiber textiles as a percent of the apparent domestic market as follows: 1/

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Cotton textiles-----	11.2	11.7	14.6	14.5	14.7	15.7
Wool textiles-----	28.0	28.0	25.1	26.3	22.6	19.6
Manmade-fiber textiles-----	8.2	10.5	9.4	7.3	6.3	6.4

The detailed penetration data developed by the Department of Commerce on individual categories is expressed in terms of percentages of production. Although the overall percentages for broadwoven fabrics never exceeded 8 percent in the data presented for the 1967-75 period, the 1975 import levels for certain individual constructions were significantly high (30 percent or more) compared with domestic production.

Item	:Percent of : domestic : production
Combed cotton twill & sateen (MFA category 23)-----	61.9
Yarn-dyed fabrics, carded (MFA category 24)-----	49.2
Cotton duck (MFA category 26pt)-----	30.2
Wool worsted fabrics (MFA category 104)-----	32.3

Imports during 1975 of certain categories of apparel and made-up or miscellaneous products also accounted for significant (30 percent or more) import-to-production ratios, as follows--

1/ The ratios of imports to the apparent domestic market were derived by dividing domestic consumption by the level of imports. Domestic consumption was calculated by adding the domestic production and import data and subtracting the export data. See Cotton, Wool and Man-made fiber Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Production, Imports, and Import/Production Ratios, U.S. Department of Commerce, December 1976.

Item	:Percent of : domestic : production
Carded cotton pillowcases (MFA category 28)-----	38.3
Combed cotton pillowcases (MFA category 29)-----	42.9
Cotton woven raincoats (MFA category 48/63)-----	52.0
Cotton carpets (MFA category 64pt)-----	41.8
Wool carpets (MFA category 128/131/132)-----	44.0
Cotton woven sport shirts (men's and boys') (MFA category 46)----	68.2
Cotton woven blouses and blouse combinations (MFA category 52)---	95.0
Cotton sweaters (MFA category (44/62)-----	66.9
Cotton woven trousers (women's, girls', or infants') (MFA category 51)-----	41.7
Wool woven shirts and blouses (MFA category 125)-----	51.7
Wool knit suits (women's, girls', or infants') (MFA category 117)-----	95.2
Wool sweaters (MFA category 116/117)-----	93.6
Manmade-fiber knit coats (MFA category 224)-----	39.4
Manmade-fiber woven coats (MFA category 229)-----	41.9
Manmade-fiber knit shirts and blouses (MFA category 218/219/224)-----	59.1
Manmade-fiber woven dress shirts (men's and boys') (MFA category 234)-----	60.7
Manmade-fiber sweaters (MFA category 221)-----	92.5
Manmade-fiber knit trousers and slacks (MFA category 222)-----	31.8
Manmade-fiber body-supporting garments (MFA category 225)-----	34.4
Wool gloves and mittens (MFA category 112)-----	480.0
Manmade-fiber gloves and mittens (MFA category 214)-----	236.4
Manmade-fiber handkerchiefs (MFA category 226)-----	79.4
Manmade-fiber knit swimsuits (MFA category 224)-----	36.3

Through the years, much of the discussion related to bilateral agreements has emphasized overall limitations and aggregate levels of control. In reality, these aggregate limitations have seldom been filled. More recently, agreements have been negotiated which reflect greater concern for levels of import penetration within individual categories. The United States and Hong Kong approved a new bilateral agreement during August 1977 which reflects considerable concern for some of the individual problems existing within the overall spectrum of textiles. For example, imports of cotton duck from all "bilateral countries" represent about 95 percent of total imports. The largest supplier is, by far, Hong Kong, which accounted for 42 percent of the total in 1976. India, Korea, and Pakistan are also large suppliers. Table 67 (app. C) indicates that the limitations for these countries are largely filled. The new agreement with Hong Kong allows no annual increases in limitations on cotton duck.

Many of the areas of high import penetration are covered by bilateral agreements with the principal sources of such imports. For example, imports of combed cotton twill and sateen (MFA category 23) from countries subject to limitations under bilateral agreements during 1976 accounted for 84 percent of total imports under category 23. Most of the imports have been from Japan and Mexico. Japan has no specific limitation, but if the United States feels that there is undue concentration, limitations can be requested. There is a combined limitation on carded (MFA category 22) and combed (MFA category 23) twills and sateens from Mexico, and imports under both these categories have not surpassed the limit. Several suppliers have filled or almost filled the combined limits on categories 22 and 23 (table 67, app. C)--e.g., Hong Kong (115 percent), Korea (94 percent), Pakistan (90 percent), and Taiwan (85 percent). The new agreement with Hong Kong provides for annual increases for both carded and combed cotton twill and sateen of 10 percent for the second year and 6 percent in each of the last 3 years.

Imports of cotton carded pillowcases (MFA category 28) from bilateral countries represented from two-thirds to three-fourths of total imports of such pillowcases in 1975 and 1976; combed cotton pillowcases from these countries have represented over 97 percent of total imports in recent years. The principal bilateral country sources of carded pillowcases in 1976 were India, Pakistan, Romania, and Taiwan; China is the only non-bilateral country who was an important supplier in 1976. The principal bilateral country sources of combed pillowcases have been Hong Kong, India and Pakistan.

Imports from bilateral countries of woven cotton men's and boys' sport shirts (MFA category 46) accounted for 88 percent of total imports of such shirts during 1975 and 1976. Hong Kong is, by far, the leading supplier, accounting for 45 percent of the total; India, Malaysia, and Taiwan are also important suppliers. Table 67 indicates that combined limitations for dress, work, and sport shirts of cotton have been almost completely filled by Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Taiwan. The new Hong Kong agreement allows annual increases of only 3 percent for woven shirts of cotton.

Imports from bilateral countries of woven cotton women's, girls', and infants' trousers (MFA category 51) represent over 95 percent of total imports of such trousers. Hong Kong is, by far, the leading supplier, and their combined limitations on categories 50 and 51 have been filled (table 67). The new agreement with Hong Kong provides for 4-percent annual increases in the limitation.

Imports from bilateral countries of woven cotton blouses (MFA category 52) represent over 96 percent of total imports of such blouses. India supplies over half of the total, but Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Pakistan are also important suppliers. Table 67 indicates that several of these sources have largely filled their quotas. The new agreement with Hong Kong provides for annual increases of 3 percent for woven cotton blouses.

Imports of sweaters of manmade fibers (MFA category 221) from bilateral countries represent over 95 percent of total imports of such sweaters. Taiwan, Korea, and Hong Kong account for most of the imports, and table 67 indicates that quotas for these three countries were filled. The new agreement with Hong Kong allowed no increase in import limits for manmade-fiber sweaters and no annual changes without consultation for the duration of the agreement.

Imports from bilateral countries of knit women's, girls', and infants' trousers (MFA category 222) of manmade fibers represent over 90 percent of total imports of such trousers. Taiwan accounts for more than half the imports; Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Mexico, and Singapore account for most of the remainder. Table 67 indicates that Hong Kong is the only country that has completely filled its quota. The new agreement with Hong Kong allows an annual increase in limitations for all trousers for women, girls, and infants of 3 percent.

Imports from bilateral countries of woven dress shirts of manmade fibers (MFA category 234) represent over 99 percent of total imports of such shirts. Korea accounts for three-fourths of the total. Although table 67 indicates that the limit for this category was not completely filled by Korea during the period from October 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976, import data for calendar year 1976 show that the limitation has more recently been filled.

Imports from bilateral countries of manmade-fiber body-supporting garments (MFA category 225) account for 70 percent of total imports of such garments. Most imports are from Mexico and the Philippines, although imports from Hong Kong are also important. Table 67 indicates that Mexico and the Philippines filled their quotas.

Imports from bilateral countries of manmade-fiber gloves and mittens (MFA category 214) represent more than 94 percent of total imports of such articles. Taiwan and the Philippines account for most of the imports. Table 67 indicates that these countries have filled the quotas on these items.

Imports from bilateral countries of woven manmade-fiber coats (MFA category 229) account for 97 percent of the total imports of such coats. Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Mexico, and Haiti are all important suppliers. This category number appears in table 67 for several countries, indicating that they have filled their limitations.

Imports of woven cotton raincoats (MFA category 48) from bilateral countries account for over 80 percent of total imports of such raincoats. The largest suppliers are Hong Kong, Korea, Poland, Taiwan, and Thailand. Category 48 appears in table 67 for four of the five countries, which would indicate that the limitations are being filled. The new Hong Kong agreement

has a combined limitation on all cotton coats which is allowed to increase by 4 percent each year.

Imports of wool woven shirts (MFA category 125) from bilateral countries account for 99 percent of total imports of such shirts. Korea has been the largest and only important supplier. Imports of wool knit suits (MFA category 117) from bilateral countries represent over 88 percent of total imports of such suits, with Hong Kong being the largest supplier.

Imports of manmade-fiber handkerchiefs (MFA category 226) from bilateral countries account for over 74 percent of total imports of such handkerchiefs. Japan is the leading and only important bilateral country supplier. Italy is the only important source not controlled by an agreement.

Imports of cotton sweaters (MFA category 44 and part of category 62) from bilateral countries account for three-fourths of total imports of such sweaters. Hong Kong is, by far, the leading bilateral country supplier; France and Italy are the principal non-bilateral country suppliers. The new agreement with Hong Kong provides for annual increases in limitations on cotton sweaters of 6 percent.

Imports of manmade-fiber knit coats (part of MFA category 224) from bilateral countries represent over 95 percent of total imports of such coats. Taiwan, Korea, and Japan are the leading suppliers.

Imports of wool sweaters (part of MFA categories 116 and 117) from bilateral countries account for over three-fourths of total imports of such sweaters. Hong Kong is, by far, the leading bilateral country supplier; Italy and the United Kingdom are the leading non-bilateral country suppliers. The new agreement with Hong Kong provides for annual increases in the limitation on wool sweaters of only 1 percent.

Imports of manmade-fiber swimsuits (part of MFA category 224) from bilateral countries represent over 85 percent of total imports of such swimsuits. The principal supplier has been Taiwan.

Imports of knit shirts of manmade fibers (MFA categories 218, 219, and part of 224) from bilateral countries account for over 90 percent of total imports of such shirts. Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand are the principal suppliers. Table 67 indicates that the limitations for at least four of these countries have recently been filled. The new bilateral agreement with Hong Kong allows annual increases in imports of manmade-fiber knit shirts of only 3.4 percent.

A few areas of high import penetration are not fully covered by bilateral agreements. For example, most of the imports of cotton floor coverings (part of MFA category 64) come from countries that are not parties to bilateral agreements. Imitation oriental rugs account for the largest share of cotton rug imports and most of these are from Belgium.

Imports of wool gloves and mittens (MFA category 112) from bilateral countries account for only 42 percent of total imports of such articles. The Philippines is the leading bilateral country supplier. Countries which do not have bilateral agreements with the United States and which are important sources for wool gloves and mittens include China, Italy, Austria, the United Kingdom, and Norway.

The imports from bilateral countries of carded cotton yarn-dyed fabrics (MFA category 24) represent less than half of total imports of such fabrics. Portugal is the principal supplier, and although there are currently no limitations on imports from that country, there is a bilateral agreement which provides for discussions when problems arise. Finland, a nonagreement country, is also an important supplier. The two principal bilateral country suppliers--India and Taiwan--have remained below the quota limitations (table 67).

Import statistics for category 104 include both woolen and worsted fabrics. Although the bilateral countries represented two-thirds of the total imports under category 104 during 1975, a sharp decline in total imports from Japan resulted in the imports from bilateral countries declining to 45 percent in 1976. The declines in imports from Japan were more than offset by increases in imports from certain European countries which do not have bilateral agreements with the United States.

#### Current status of bilateral agreements

As of October 1, 1977, the United States had bilateral agreements which limit imports of textiles under the provisions of the MFA with 18 countries (table 1). Thirteen of these agreements (counting two agreements with Romania as one) were applicable to textiles of all three fibers--cotton, wool, and manmade fibers. The agreements with Brazil 1/, Egypt, India, Pakistan, and Poland include restraints on textiles of cotton only. Current agreements with Taiwan, Colombia, Haiti 2/, Hong Kong, India, Japan 3/, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Romania, and Singapore provide for limitations on textiles of all three fibers. In addition to the agreements with these 18 countries providing for limitations on textile

---

1/ The United States also has a bilateral agreement with Brazil which provides for consultations when imports of manmade-fiber textiles "exceed by 10 percent their highest level in any of the three calendar years prior to" the effective date of the agreement.

2/ The agreement with Haiti has no current limitations on wool textiles, but provides for consultations should a problem develop.

3/ Specific limitations have been eliminated from the Japanese Agreement but consultations are provided for where there is a real risk of market disruption.

imports, there are agreements with 10 other countries which provide for discussions of possible limitations when problems arise.

During 1976, imports from the 18 countries with which the United States had agreements accounted for 82.0 percent of total cotton textile imports; imports from the countries limiting exports of wool and manmade fibers in addition to cotton accounted for 53 percent of wool textile imports and 75 percent of manmade-fiber textile imports (table 66). The 1975 and 1976 imports and the export limitations agreed to by each country are shown in the following table.

Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber (MMF) textiles: Aggregate limitations  
and U.S. imports, by sources, 1975 and 1976

(In millions of equivalent square yards)

Source	Coverage	Aggregate limitations for 1976 <u>1/</u>	U.S. imports	
			1975	1976
Brazil-----	Cotton only <u>2/</u>	114.0	35.1	65.2
Taiwan-----	3 fibers	714.3	522.7	636.5
Colombia-----	3 fibers	97.2	46.7	56.8
Egypt-----	Cotton only	72.0	1.3	11.2
Haiti-----	Cotton & MMF	61.0	37.3	45.9
Hong Kong-----	3 fibers	887.5	635.6	887.4
India-----	Cotton only	<u>3/</u> 152.0	91.0	213.5
Japan-----	Wool and MMF	<u>4/</u> 998.1	584.6	700.9
Korea-----	3 fibers	537.0	440.3	609.9
Macao-----	3 fibers	33.8	13.9	16.7
Malaysia-----	3 fibers	35.3	13.5	20.0
Mexico-----	3 fibers	278.0	147.5	165.0
Pakistan-----	Cotton only	130.4	66.8	142.0
Philippines-----	3 fibers	189.0	109.8	130.7
Poland-----	Cotton only	16.1	6.0	13.6
Romania-----	Cotton only <u>5/</u>	19.3	4.4	18.2
Singapore-----	3 fibers	218.3	72.0	87.6
Thailand-----	3 fibers	72.0	48.2	60.0

1/ Limitations shown for 10 of these countries are for the calendar year 1976; for Brazil, Colombia, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, and the Philippines, the limitations are for the agreement year closest to the calendar year.

2/ There is a bilateral agreement with Brazil which provides for consultations if imports of manmade-fiber textiles reach certain levels.

3/ Aggregate level for India does not include a limitation of 3.0 million dozen on certain products of hand-loomed fabric which were subject to restraint. This additional amount could be in excess of 50 million equivalent square yards.

4/ Aggregate limitations were eliminated by subsequent amendments but are presented here for comparison with imports.

5/ Limitations on wool and manmade fibers became effective on Jan. 1, 1977.

Source: Compiled from bilateral agreements between the United States and various foreign countries and official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Although the aggregate limitations established by the individual bilateral agreements have generally not been exceeded, imports under a few specific categories have been above limitations (table 67). During the 12-month period from October 1, 1975, to September 30, 1976, imports from Hong Kong were in excess of limitations in a dozen cases. In the past, Hong Kong officials controlled and monitored shipments, and many of the overshipments were due to misunderstandings and disagreements between the United States and Hong Kong as to proper classifications. The new bilateral agreement with Hong Kong has developed a system of Export Authorizations to be furnished by the Hong Kong Government as requested by the United States. It also provides for consultations which should reduce problems of overshipments in the future. Overshipments of items which are controlled by U.S. customs officials are rare, although U.S. importers sometimes quarrel with the Customs Service on matters of proper classification and face shutouts of items which they thought had adequate remaining quota allocation.

The significance of the data developed in table 67 is the large number of categories which have been completely filled while overall or aggregate limitations have been greatly underutilized. Generally, bilateral agreements have allowed annual 6- to 7-percent increases in aggregate limitations on textile products. Category switching, carryovers to future years, and borrowing against future quotas have been allowed by agreements resulting in much larger than 6-percent increases in certain categories. As previously noted, the agreement with Hong Kong, approved in August 1977, allows smaller increases in some (but not all) items of high import penetration, although the aggregate limitations still provide for annual 6-percent increases.

Brazil.--Exports of cotton textiles from Brazil to the United States have been restrained to some degree for many years. The first limitation was imposed under article 3 of the Long-Term Arrangement on exports of carded cotton sheeting (category 9) in November 1963. This was followed by an article 3 limitation of exports of carded singles yarn (category 1) in August 1964. Additional article 3 limitations were imposed on plied yarn, printcloth, twills, sateens, and duck in 1965 and 1966. Limitations were added for poplin and broadcloth in 1967, and certain towels and miscellaneous cotton products were given limitations in 1969. The first bilateral agreement with Brazil under the provisions of article 4 of the LTA was effective November 1, 1970, for a period of 5 years and had an aggregate limitation of 75.0 million equivalent square yards. It was amended in 1972 and finally replaced by the current agreement negotiated under the authority of the MFA.

The current bilateral agreement with Brazil was signed on April 22, 1976, and is effective for a 3-year period from April 1, 1976, through March 31, 1979. The limitations under the agreement specifically apply only to exports of cotton textiles and textile products, but in a separate agreement Brazil agrees 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, exports of cotton products were limited to an aggregate level of 114 million equivalent square yards. Within the aggregate limitation, cotton yarn was limited to 40 million square yards, fabric to 49 million and apparel, made-up and miscellaneous products to 25 million yards. Within each of these subgroups, specific limitations were imposed on individual categories. Categories which were not given specific limitations were subject to consultation if exports exceeded 1.0 million square yards for each non-apparel category and 700,000 square yards for each apparel category.

The aggregate level, group levels, and specific category limitations established for the first year of the agreement have been allowed to increase in each succeeding year by 7 percent. However, exports are allowed to exceed specific limitations by up to 11 percent by using any unused portion of the applicable limitation for the previous year--known as carry-over. In addition, a portion of future limitations may be used, still within the 11-percent overall allowance--known as carry forward. Subgroup limitations in a particular year for yarns and fabrics 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.

Taiwan.--Restrains on exports of cotton textiles from Taiwan have been in existence since the beginning of the Long-Term Arrangement. Eleven cotton categories received restraint levels on October 1, 1962, under the provisions of article 3 of the LTA. The first bilateral agreement with Taiwan under the provisions of article 4 became effective October 1, 1963, for 4 years and had an initial aggregate limitation on cotton textiles of 55.7 million equivalent square yards. It was followed by another 4-year agreement which became effective on January 1, 1967, with an initial aggregate limitation of 64.6 million equivalent square yards; it was extended for 1 additional year. A new 5-year agreement became effective on January 1, 1971, with an initial aggregate limitation of 90.0 million equivalent square yards on cotton textiles. An additional 5-year agreement became effective on October 1, 1971, with limitations on wool textiles (initially 4.7 million square yards) and manmade-fiber textiles (initially 467.5 million square yards). These agreements were replaced by the current comprehensive agreement applicable to textiles of all three fibers which became effective January 1, 1975. The current bilateral agreement with Taiwan was signed on May 21, 1975, and is effective for a 3-year period from January 1, 1975, through December 31, 1977. The limitations under the agreement apply to exports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles and textile products. During the first year (Jan. 1, 1975-Dec. 31, 1975) of the agreement, exports were limited to an aggregate level of 813.0 million equivalent square yards, but the limitation for the second year (Jan. 1, 1976-Dec. 31, 1976) was

reduced to 714.3 million yards. In the third agreement year, the aggregate limitation was allowed to increase by 6.25 percent.

Aggregate limitations each year were allowed to be increased by an additional 11 percent for a portion of unused quotas from a previous year (carryover) and a portion of limitations for a succeeding year (carry forward). Carryover limitations were required to be in the same category and group as originally specified.

Within the overall limitation, subgroups were limited as follows (in millions of equivalent square yards):

Item	1st agreement year	2nd agreement year
Group I-Yarn, fabric, made-up and miscellaneous goods :	:	:
of cotton and/or manmade fibers-----:	166.7 :	156.1
Group II-Apparel of cotton and/or manmade fibers-----:	640.2 :	553.3
Group III-Wool textiles-----:	6.1 :	5.0
:	:	:

The group limitations were allowed to be exceeded by 15 percent in group I, 7 percent in group II, and 1 percent in group III. Within group limitations, specific restraints were imposed on exports under individual categories. Within the groups, individual category limitations could be exceeded by 10 percent in group I, 7 percent in group II, and 5 percent in Group III. Categories not allocated specific limitations are subject to consultation levels which cannot be exceeded unless different levels are agreed to. Certain hand-loomed fabrics and folklore handicraft textile products traditional to the Republic of China, if properly certified by the Government, are exempt from the limitations under this agreement.

Colombia.--The first bilateral agreement with Colombia was for a 4-year period beginning July 1, 1965. It provided for an initial aggregate limitation of 24.0 million equivalent square yards on exports of cotton textiles. It was replaced by a new 3-year agreement effective July 1, 1968, which limited exports of cotton textiles initially to 32.5 million yards. It was again replaced by a 4-year agreement effective July 1, 1971, which initially limited cotton textile exports to 40.0 million equivalent square yards. This agreement has been replaced by the current comprehensive agreement applicable to textiles of all three fibers which became effective July 1, 1975.

The current bilateral agreement with Colombia is for a 3-year period from July 1, 1975, through June 30, 1978. The limitations under the agreement apply to exports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles and textile products. During the first year (July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976) of the agreement, exports were limited to 90.8 million equivalent square yards.

Within the aggregate limitation, restraints of exports within groups were initially as follows (in millions of equivalent square yards):

Group I - Yarn-----	27.0
Group II - Fabrics and other non-apparel---	33.6
Group III - Apparel-----	30.2

Certain categories within each of the groups are given specified limitations.

The aggregate and group limitations are allowed to be increased annually by 7 percent. Increases for the wool items however, are limited to 1 percent annually. The aggregate limitation may be increased by 11 percent per year to allow for a portion of unused quotas in the previous year (carryover) and a portion of limitations from succeeding years. Such transfers must be within the same categories and groups. Consultation levels apply to categories not given specific limitations, and exports cannot exceed these levels until different levels are agreed to.

Exports of hand-loomed fabrics and hand-made products of the Colombian cottage industry made of such hand-loomed fabrics or traditional folklore products are not subject to the limitations under this agreement.

Egypt.—Restraints on exports of cotton yarn and fabric from Egypt to the United States were imposed under article 3 of the LTA as early as 1962. The first bilateral agreement with Egypt was negotiated under the provisions of article 3 of the LTA for a 4-year period beginning October 1, 1963. It provided for an initial aggregate limitation on cotton textiles of 43.2 million equivalent square yards. The limitations under the original agreement were extended on several occasions until a new 3-year agreement was ratified effective October 1, 1970. The new agreement provided for an aggregate export limitation on cotton textiles of 52.5 million equivalent square yards. This agreement was extended until December 31, 1973. Its successor which entered into force May 10, 1974, was extended until the present agreement effective January 1, 1975, replaced and superseded it.

The current bilateral agreement, negotiated under the provisions of the MFA, is for a 3-year period from January 1, 1975, through December 31, 1977. It provided for an initial limitation on cotton textiles of 45.0 million equivalent square yards, for the second year (Jan. 1, 1976-Dec. 31, 1976) it rose to 72.0 million equivalent square yards, and for the current

year it became 105.0 million equivalent square yards. Within the aggregate limitation, there are specific limitations on exports under certain categories which increased correspondingly in each of the agreement years. Consultation levels are specified for other categories, and these must be adhered to unless different levels are agreed to. Specific levels of non-apparel categories may be exceeded by 10 percent and apparel items by 7 percent, as long as the aggregate limitations are not exceeded. Exports may exceed the aggregate limit by as much as 11 percent by using a portion of unused quotas from the previous year or a portion of the quotas from a succeeding year.

Exports of hand-loomed fabrics and hand-made products of the Egyptian cottage industry made of such hand-loomed fabrics or traditional folklore products are not subject to the limitations under this agreement.

Haiti.--The first limitation on imports from Haiti was imposed during 1970 (under article 3 of the LTA) on cotton gloves and mittens. During 1971, limitations were imposed on other cotton knit clothing, playsuits, and dresses. A 5-year bilateral agreement was negotiated under article 4 of the LTA and became effective October 1, 1971. The initial limitation on cotton textile exports amounted to 4.5 million equivalent square yards.

During 1976, certain restraints were imposed on specific manmade-fiber categories under the provisions of article 3 of the MFA. Finally a comprehensive 3-year bilateral agreement was concluded under the MFA covering the period from January 1, 1976, through December 31, 1978. The initial aggregate limitation on exports of cotton and manmade-fiber textiles amounted to 61.0 million equivalent square yards. Within this total, 5.0 million yards are reserved for indigenous Haitian cotton fabrics and products thereof, although certain hand-loomed fabrics and hand-made cottage industry products made from such hand-loomed fabrics are not included in the limitations of this agreement. There are other specific limitations on certain categories within group totals as follows (in millions of equivalent square yards):

Group I - Cotton textiles and apparel (including indigenous items)-----	14.0
Group II - Manmade-fiber textiles and apparel-----	47.0

The aggregate and group limitations are allowed annual increases of 7 percent. Exports may exceed the aggregate limit by as much as 11 percent by using carryover or carry forward. Consultation levels are specified for other categories, and these must be adhered to unless different levels are agreed to.

There are no limitations on wool textiles, but Haiti agrees that should a problem develop, the Haitian and U.S. Governments will consult promptly and if necessary impose limitations of 100,000 square yards for each wool category.

Hong Kong.--Restrains on exports of cotton fabric, certain cotton made-up goods, and cotton apparel from Hong Kong to the United States were imposed under article 3 of the LTA as early as 1962. The first bilateral agreement with Hong Kong was negotiated under the provisions of article 3 of the LTA for a 5-year period beginning October 1, 1965. It provided for an initial aggregate limitation on cotton textiles of 322.5 million equivalent square yards. It was replaced by a new 3-year agreement effective October 1, 1970, with an initial aggregate limitation on exports of cotton textiles amounting to 429.8 million yards. A separate 5-year agreement was negotiated and became effective October 1, 1971, for limitations on exports of wool apparel (initially 40 million yards) and manmade-fiber apparel (initially 210 million yards). The cotton agreement was extended once. The provisions of both agreements were consolidated into a single 3-year agreement negotiated under the provisions of the MFA and effective October 1, 1974. The initial aggregate limitation was 835.3 million equivalent square yards applicable to exports of textiles of all three fibers. The agreement which was scheduled to expire September 30, 1977, was extended through December 31, 1977, with appropriate revisions in limitations.

A new 5-year bilateral agreement with Hong Kong will become effective on January 1, 1978. The initial aggregate limitation will be 957.7 million equivalent square yards, which will increase annually by 6 percent during the life of the agreement. However, certain sensitive items will be allowed little or no increases under the new agreement. For example, exports of cotton duck will be limited to 61.4 million square yards each year; certain wool textiles will be allowed only 1-percent annual increases; and certain woven cotton shirts will be allowed only 3-percent annual increases.

The initial group limitations under the new agreement will be as follows (in millions of equivalent square yards):

Group I - Yarn and fabric of cotton and/or manmade fiber-----	261.8
Group II - Apparel of cotton and/or manmade fibers-----	594.7
Group III - Other made-up and miscellaneous products of cotton and/or manmade fibers-----	59.1
Group IV - Wool textiles and textile products---	42.1

The new agreement will allow the group I and III limitations to be exceeded by 15 percent, the group II limitations may be exceeded by 7 percent, and group IV may be exceeded by 3 percent. Although certain individual category limitations may be exceeded by as much as 10 percent, the agreement notes particularly sensitive items and specifies that limits for these items can be exceeded by lesser amounts.

The agreement allows upward adjustments in group limitations by as much as 11 percent to use portions of unused quotas in the previous year and portions of quotas for future years.

India.--Restrictions were imposed during 1963 under article 3 of the LTA on imports from India of carded cotton sheeting, cotton print cloth, carded cotton twills and sateens, and certain other cotton carded fabrics. A 2-1/2-year bilateral agreement was negotiated pursuant to article 4 of the LTA effective April 1, 1964. It applied restraints to these same items plus certain cotton towels and had an aggregate limitation of 20.4 million equivalent square yards. It was replaced by a bilateral agreement effective October 1, 1966, which applied (an initial) limitation of 79.0 million equivalent square yards to exports of all cotton textiles. This agreement was replaced by a new agreement effective October 1, 1970, which imposed an initial aggregate limitation on exports of cotton textiles amounting to 110.0 million equivalent square yards. The current agreement was negotiated under the provisions of the MFA and became effective on October 1, 1973, with an initial limitation of 152.0 million equivalent square yards on cotton textiles. This aggregate limitation may be increased by 7 percent in each of the succeeding years of the agreement. Within the aggregate limitation, two group restraints were applicable, but these can be exceeded by as much as 10 percent consistent with the overall aggregate limitation. Specific limitations are provided for certain categories within each group level. Consultation levels for cotton twills, sateens, and duck are established each year by mutual agreement between India and the United States. Under certain conditions, the amount of shortfalls in categories having specific limitations may be used for items not having specific limitations. In the event of undue concentration of imports of an item not under specific limitation, the U.S. may request consultation and, until a limitation level is agreed to, India must limit exports in the following 12-month period to 107 percent of the level of imports in the last 12-month period. All limitations may be exceeded by up to 10 percent by using carryover and carry forward. Generally carryover and carry forward items must be used within the same category and group limits as originally assigned. Hand-loomed fabrics and items which are traditional Indian products, cut, sewn, and fabricated by hand are not included in the limitations of this agreement. However, India agreed to limit such products of hand-loomed fabrics to overall restraint; e.g., 2.9 million dozen units during the October 1, 1975-September 30, 1976, period (with some adjustments allowed). These restraints, which were over and above the aggregate limitations of the agreement, were eliminated later by amendment which provided for consultations whenever necessary.

The agreement, which was scheduled to expire on September 30, 1977, has been extended by a month pending negotiation of a new agreement.

Japan.--Japan began controlling exports of cotton products on a voluntary basis in 1957. The first bilateral agreement under the provisions of the LTA became effective on January 1, 1963, for 3 years. The aggregate limitation initially amounted to 282.0 million equivalent square yards on cotton textiles; it was extended for 2 additional years. A new 3-year bilateral agreement became effective January 1, 1968, which initially limited exports of cotton textiles to an aggregate level of 373.1 million equivalent square yards. After a 1-year lapse, a new agreement became effective January 1, 1972, for 21 months. The initial limitation on cotton textiles amounted to 463.4 million equivalent square yards; it was extended for 1 additional year.

Meanwhile, a 3-year bilateral agreement limiting exports of wool and manmade fibers became effective October 1, 1971; the aggregate limitation for wool was initially 42.8 million square yards, and for manmade fibers, 954.7 million square yards. A new comprehensive 3-1/4-year agreement under the provisions of the MFA and applicable to all three fibers became effective October 1, 1974. It initially limited textile exports of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers to an aggregate level of 1.7 billion equivalent square yards. Within this total, cotton was limited to 536.5 million yards, while wool and manmade fibers were limited to an aggregate level of 1.2 billion yards. The agreement was amended to eliminate aggregate and category limits for cotton and category limits for manmade fibers during the period October 1, 1975, thru September 30, 1976, and the undue concentration portions of the agreement became applicable to these products. A later amendment eliminated all specific limitations; however, if the United States can factually claim that imports of any category are increasing so as to cause a real risk of market disruption and such imports have reached certain specified levels <sup>1/</sup>, consultations may be requested. Japan agreed that upon such a request the Japanese and U.S. Governments shall meet promptly to work out a satisfactory solution within 30 days. If a solution cannot be reached, the United States may request a limitation of exports of the category or categories affected.

Korea.--Limitations were imposed by Korea on exports of certain cotton fabrics, cotton shirts, cotton trousers, and cotton playsuits as early as January 1, 1963, under the provisions of article 3 of the LTA. A 3-year bilateral agreement was concluded and put into effect on January 1, 1965, which initially limited cotton textile exports at an aggregate level of 26.0 million equivalent square yards. It was superseded by a later 4-year

---

<sup>1/</sup> The levels specified for consultations were 1.0 million square yards for each manmade fiber or cotton category other than apparel, 700,000 square yards for each manmade fiber or cotton apparel category, and 100,000 square yards for each wool category.

agreement which became effective January 1, 1967, initially limiting cotton textile exports at an aggregate level of 28.7 million yards; the limitation increased to 35.1 million yards the next year. After a short extension of this agreement, a new 4-3/4-year agreement became effective on October 1, 1971, limiting exports initially to 46.7 million equivalent square yards. A separate 5-year agreement was negotiated and became effective October 1, 1971, for limitations on exports of wool products (initially 12.8 million yards) and manmade-fiber products (initially 344.3 million yards). The provisions of both agreements were consolidated into a single 3-year agreement negotiated under the provisions of the MFA and effective October 1, 1974. The initial aggregate limitation was 504.7 million equivalent square yards applicable to exports of textiles of all three fibers. The aggregate limitation was allowed to be increased by 6.25 percent the second agreement year and 6.75 percent the third year.

Within the aggregate level, there are group and category limitations. Group limitations for yarn, fabrics, made-up, and miscellaneous goods of cotton and manmade fibers may be exceeded by up to 15 percent, within aggregate limitations; group limitations for apparel of cotton and manmade fibers, by up to 7 percent; and group limitations for wool textiles and apparel, by up to 1 percent.

Aggregate limitations are allowed to be exceeded by up to 11 percent by use of portions of unused quotas from prior years and portions of quotas in subsequent years. Categories not given specific limitations are limited by consultation levels which cannot be exceeded without mutual agreement. Exports of numerous products such as tae-kwon-do and judo suits, animal toys, and certain unspecified items "previously agreed upon as being exempt" are not included in this agreement.

The agreement, which was scheduled to expire September 30, 1977, was extended through December 31, 1977, with appropriate revisions in limitations, pending the completion of negotiations for a new bilateral agreement.

Macao.--Macao began limiting exports under the terms of a 5-year bilateral agreement which became effective January 1, 1973. The agreement initially limited exports of cotton textiles to 3.1 million equivalent square yards, wool textiles to 1.4 million, and manmade-fiber textiles to 24.0 million. This agreement was replaced by another 3-year bilateral agreement negotiated under the provisions of the MFA which became effective January 1, 1975. The aggregate limitation under this agreement was initially 31.8 million equivalent square yards applicable to all three fibers. The agreement has since been extended for an additional 2 years by an exchange of notes between the United States and Macao.

Within the aggregate limitation, exports during the first year of cotton and manmade-fiber textiles are limited to 30.4 million yards and wool

to 1.4 million. Under these group limitations, certain category restraint levels are applicable. The aggregate level may be increased annually by 6.25 percent, except that within these annual increases levels for wool products can increase only 1 percent while cotton and manmades can increase by more. In addition, exports are allowed to exceed limitations by up to 11 percent by using carryover and carry forward. Categories not assigned specific limitations are controlled by consultation levels, which are not to be exceeded unless otherwise agreed to by the United States.

Malaysia.--Malaysia began limiting exports of certain fabrics, cotton shop towels, carded cotton bedsheets, cotton dress and sport shirts, cotton trousers, and cotton pajamas during 1966 and 1967 under article 3 of the LTA. Certain cotton coats and dressing gowns were added during 1969. A 4-year bilateral agreement with Malaysia became effective September 1, 1970, limiting exports of all cotton textiles to 20.0 million equivalent square yards. A separate 4-year agreement also became effective September 1, 1970, limiting exports of wool and manmade-fiber textiles to an aggregate of 5.0 million equivalent square yards. The agreement provided for subsequent changes in export limitations to be based on changes in the consumption level of such textile products in the U.S. market. The current bilateral agreement became effective January 1, 1975, for a period of 3 years. It had an initial aggregate limitation of 33.0 million equivalent square yards applicable to all three fibers.

Within the aggregate levels, group and certain category limitations were established which may be exceeded by specified percentages. The aggregate limitations are allowed 7-percent annual increases; however, (within this annual increase) the group limitation for wool textiles is allowed to increase annually by only 1 percent while cotton and manmade-fiber group limitations are allowed to increase by more. During the first year of the agreement, if the aggregate limitation was 85 percent (or more) filled, the aggregate limitation for the second year was allowed to be increased by an additional 2.5 million square yards; if this occurred during the second year, the limitation for the third year could increase by 3.0 million yards. In addition, exports are allowed to exceed limitations by up to 11 percent by using carryover or carry forward. Categories not assigned specific limitations are controlled by consultation levels, which are reviewed annually. Consultation levels are not to be exceeded unless otherwise agreed to by the United States. Exports of hand-loomed fabrics, certain hand-made products made from hand-loomed fabrics, and certain traditional Malaysian folklore products are not included in the limitations imposed by this agreement.

Mexico.--Mexico began controlling exports of cotton yarn as early as 1962 under article 3 of the LTA. Controls of certain cotton fabrics were added in 1964 and 1965. A 4-year bilateral agreement with Mexico became effective May 1, 1967, limiting exports of cotton textiles initially to 75.0 million equivalent square yards. This was followed by a 5-year agreement

effective May 1, 1971, limiting exports of cotton textiles to 98.1 million yards. The current agreement was negotiated under the provisions of the MFA, becoming effective May 1, 1975, for a period of 3 years. It initially limited exports to an aggregate level of 197.0 million yards, applicable to all three fibers. The aggregate limitation increased to 278.0 million yards during the second agreement year (May 1, 1976-April 30, 1977) and to 355.0 million yards in the third year (May 1, 1977-April 30, 1978). The annual limitations are based on a total 3-year limitation of 830.0 million yards, derived from a first-year amount equal to 258.0 million yards increased by 7 percent each year thereafter. Within aggregate totals, group and category limitations are specified in the agreement; yarn and fabric group limitations may be exceeded by 15 percent and apparel and made-up group limitations may be exceeded by 7 percent. Aggregate limitations may be exceeded by up to 11 percent by using carryover and carry forward. Certain categories not given specific limitations are assigned consultation levels which cannot be exceeded until mutual agreement is reached between the United States and Mexico. Exports of hand-loomed fabrics or hand-made cottage industry products of such hand-loomed fabric are not included in the limitations of this agreement. Recent amendments to the agreement provide for certain category combinations and new limitations but no changes were made in aggregate limits.

Pakistan.--Pakistan began limiting exports of cotton sheeting as early as 1963. A bilateral agreement signed during 1965 was replaced by an agreement effective July 1, 1966, which initially limited exports of cotton textiles to 55.0 million equivalent square yards. By mutual agreement between Pakistan and the United States, the initial aggregate limitation was later increased to 68.5 million yards. A later 4-year agreement became effective July 1, 1970, and limited exports of cotton textiles initially to 85.0 million yards. In 1972, the agreement was extended for 3 additional years.

During 1975, a new 3-1/2-year bilateral agreement was negotiated under the provisions of the MFA, becoming effective July 1, 1974. The initial agreement was for an 18-month period and imposed a limitation of 180.7 million equivalent square yards on cotton textiles; for the following two 12-month periods, limitations of 130.4 million and 139.5 million yards were imposed. Within the aggregate limit, two group limits included categories 1 through 27 and 28 through 64. Categories within the first group could exceed specified limitations by as much as 10 percent, while those in the second group could exceed limits by 7 percent, each within group and aggregate limitations. The aggregate limitations can be exceeded by up to 11 percent by using carryover and carry forward.

Some categories were not given specific limitations; in the event of undue concentration in these categories, the United States may request consultation. Until agreement is reached on a level, Pakistan agrees to limit exports of such items to 107 percent of the level of exports during

the year preceding the consultation. The United States agrees to furnish a detailed justification for any requests for consultation.

Exports of hand-loomed fabrics, hand-made products of such fabrics, and many traditional Pakistan items are not included in this agreement. Negotiations are currently in progress in an effort toward developing a new bilateral to replace the current agreement which expires December 31, 1977.

Philippines.--The Philippines began limiting exports of women's cotton dresses and cotton brassieres under article 3 of the LTA as early as 1962; limitations on women's cotton trousers were imposed during 1963. A 3-year bilateral agreement became effective January 1, 1964, limiting exports of cotton textiles to an initial aggregate level of 45.3 million equivalent square yards. A later 3-year agreement became effective January 1, 1968, limiting cotton textile exports to an initial level of 49.5 million yards. This agreement was extended another 3 years and limited exports to an initial level of 57.3 million yards. It was extended for another 3 years effective January 1, 1974, and limited exports initially to 66.3 million yards.

The agreement was superseded by another 3-year bilateral agreement negotiated under the provisions of the MFA and effective October 1, 1975. The aggregate limitation for the first year beginning October 1, 1975, was 189.0 million equivalent square yards applicable to textile exports of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers; this limitation is increased by 7 percent in each succeeding year. The total restraint level may be exceeded in any year by as much as 11 percent by using carryover and carry forward. The aggregate limitation is divided between three group restraint levels--traditional (group I) and nontraditional (group II) apparel items and yarn and fabrics (group III). Within the quotas on traditional and nontraditional apparel items, certain categories are given specific restraint levels which can be exceeded in any agreement year by 7 percent. Items not given specific limitations are controlled by consultation levels. If Philippine exporters intend to exceed these consultation levels by more than 110 percent, the Philippine Government must notify the United States, and consultations may be requested if undue concentration is threatened.

The agreement provides for a classification problem involving trousers and coats in sets by specifying that cotton jackets (other than suit jackets) imported as sets should be classified for quota purposes in the category for cotton trousers. The limitations of the agreement do not apply to hand-loomed fabric or to hand-made products of such fabrics or to traditional folklore products of the Philippines. The export limits also do not apply to hand-plied or braided and hand-tied macrame handicraft articles, if not combined with woven or knit material and if used for nonessential decorative and ornamental purposes only.

The agreement, which was scheduled to terminate on September 30, 1978, was extended 3 months until December 31, 1978.

Poland.--Poland began limiting exports of certain cotton fabrics, cotton sheets and pillowcases, and certain miscellaneous cotton items as early as 1962 under article 3 of the LTA. A 3-year bilateral agreement became effective March 1, 1967, which initially limited cotton textile exports to 5.0 million equivalent square yards. It was replaced by a 5-year bilateral agreement effective March 1, 1970, which initially limited exports of cotton textiles to 6.4 million yards. This was superseded by a 3-year bilateral agreement under the provisions of the MFA effective January 1, 1975. The agreement initially limited exports of cotton textiles to 15.0 million equivalent square yards. The aggregate limitation is allowed to increase by 7 percent each year thereafter. The limitation may also be exceeded by up to 11 percent by using carryover and carry forward.

Specific limitations within the aggregate level are given for 7 categories; items not given limitations are subject to consultation levels of 1.0 million yards for non-apparel items and 700,000 square yards for apparel items. In the event that Poland wished to exceed these levels, it agrees to formally request agreement from the United States. If the United States does not agree to the request, data must be furnished to support the refusal. Negotiations are in progress in an attempt to develop a new bilateral agreement to replace the current one which expires December 31, 1977.

Romania.--Romania began limiting exports of cotton dressing gowns and cotton sheets during 1967 under article 3 of the LTA. Certain cotton coats were added during 1968. A 5-year bilateral agreement became effective January 1, 1971, initially limiting exports of cotton textiles to 9.0 million equivalent square yards. It was replaced by a 3-year bilateral effective January 1, 1975, negotiated under the provisions of the MFA, limiting cotton textile exports initially to 18.0 million equivalent square yards. The aggregate limit is increased by 7 percent annually thereafter. In addition, exports may exceed the aggregate by 11 percent by using carryover and carry forward. Within the aggregate totals, all categories are assigned consultation levels which cannot be exceeded without agreement from the United States.

Exports of hand-loomed fabrics, hand-made products from those fabrics, and traditional folklore products are not subject to the limitations of the agreement. The agreement is scheduled to expire on December 31, 1977. Negotiations are currently being conducted in an effort to develop a new agreement.

In addition to limitations on exports of cotton textiles, Romania (at the request of the United States) began limiting exports of certain suits of wool and manmade fibers on January 1, 1977. Later in the year a bilateral

was concluded, effective January 1, 1977, limiting exports of wool and manmade-fiber textiles to an initial aggregate level of 32.0 million equivalent square yards. Two group levels are established by the agreement--non-apparel products and apparel products. The group levels each contain category limitations which may be increased annually by 7 percent if manmade fiber and by 1 percent if wool. In addition, the limits may be exceeded by 7 percent if of manmade fiber and 5 percent if of wool. Also, exports may exceed limits by up to 11 percent by using carryover or carry forward. Categories not given specific limitations are subject to consultation levels. These levels cannot be exceeded without agreement from the United States.

Exports of hand-loomed fabrics, products of such hand-loomed fabrics, and certain traditional folklore products are not subject to limitations under the agreement.

Singapore.--Singapore began controlling exports of cotton textiles under a 3-year bilateral agreement effective April 1, 1966, which had an initial aggregate limitation of 30.0 million equivalent square yards; it was extended for 2 additional years. A later 4-year agreement became effective January 1, 1971, limiting cotton textile exports initially to 44.9 million equivalent square yards.

In addition to cotton textile limitations, a 3-year bilateral agreement became effective on October 1, 1973, initially limiting exports of wool textiles to 3.3 million equivalent square yards and manmade-fiber textiles to 124.0 million yards.

A new 3-year bilateral agreement became effective on January 1, 1975, initially limiting exports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles to an aggregate level of 205.5 million yards. The aggregate level may be increased by 6.25 percent annually thereafter. It may also be exceeded by up to 11 percent by using carryover and carry forward.

Within the aggregate limitation, three group limitations are imposed with category limits within groups. The United States reserved the right to consult when imports of certain wearing apparel are unduly concentrated, and Singapore agrees to limit such exports until agreement is reached on an export quota. Categories not given specific limitations are subject to consultation levels.

Exports of hand-loomed fabrics, products made from such fabrics, and certain folklore products traditional to Singapore are not subject to limitations under the agreement.

Negotiations are in progress in an attempt to develop a new bilateral agreement to replace the current one which will expire December 31, 1977.

Thailand.--Thailand began limiting exports of cotton pajamas and rain-coats during 1971 under the provisions of article 3 of the LTA. A 5-year bilateral agreement became effective April 1, 1972, limiting exports of cotton textiles initially to 15.0 million equivalent square yards. During 1975, Thailand began limiting exports of manmade-fiber shirts and coats under article 3 of the MFA. A new 3-year bilateral became effective January 1, 1976, under the provisions of the MFA. It initially limited textile exports of all three fibers to 72.0 million equivalent square yards. For the remaining 2 years, exports are limited to a total of 144.0 million yards. The aggregate total is divided between non-apparel and apparel groups. Within apparel there are certain category limitations. Within the aggregate limitation, non-apparel may be exceeded by 15 percent and apparel by 7 percent. Categories not given specific limitations are subject to consultation levels which cannot be exceeded without the agreement of the United States. In the event that the United States does not agree, data will be furnished justifying that decision.

Specific limitations under the agreement are increased annually by 7 percent, except categories 219 and 229, which will remain at the same annual level throughout the period of the agreement. Limitations may be exceeded by up to 11 percent by using carryover and carry forward.

Exports of hand-loomed fabrics, products produced from such fabrics, and traditional folklore products are not included in limitations under the agreement.

Other countries.--In addition to the countries (discussed above) which have current bilateral agreements with the United States limiting textile exports to the United States, a number of other countries have had their textile exports to the United States restrained from time to time since the early 1960's. Argentina had their exports of cotton yarn and cotton sheeting restrained on several occasions during the 1960's. Barbados had a restraint on exports of cotton gloves during the 1971-73 period. Belize (British Honduras) limited shipments of certain woven wearing apparel during 1969-73.

Costa Rica had a 2-year bilateral agreement effective October 1, 1969, which initially restrained cotton textiles to 3.0 million equivalent square yards; they later had individual limitations on woven cotton dresses, cotton brassieres, and woven cotton trousers. Czechoslovakia had bilateral agreements from 1969 through March 1977 which limited exports of cotton textiles to levels between 2.5 million and 3.5 million equivalent square yards. There is currently an agreement with Czechoslovakia which provides for discussions of possible limitations should problems arise. El Salvador limited exports of cotton sheeting during 1969 and 1970; a 5-year agreement effective April 1, 1972, initially limited exports of cotton textiles to 5.1 million equivalent square yards. The agreement with El Salvador was terminated in July 1976. Cotton twills and sateens were limited by Ghana during 1972 and 1973.

Greece had a 6-year bilateral agreement originally effective on September 1, 1964, limiting cotton textiles initially to 6.0 million equivalent square yards; the agreement was amended and extended several times, but was terminated at the end of 1975. There is currently an agreement with Greece which provides for discussions of possible limitations should problems arise. Honduras limited exports of cotton brassieres during 1968, 1969, and 1970.

Hungary limited exports of cotton gingham, printcloth, and certain other carded fabrics and cotton gloves during the 1968-70 period; a 5-year agreement became effective on August 1, 1970, limiting exports of cotton textiles to 4.3 million equivalent square yards. The agreement with Hungary was terminated, but there is currently an agreement which provides for discussions of possible limitations should problems arise. Israel had limitations on cotton yarn and cotton raincoats as early as 1962; a 4-year bilateral agreement became effective October 1, 1963, limiting exports of cotton fabrics initially to 12.5 million equivalent square yards; it was replaced by a new 4-year agreement effective October 1, 1966, limiting exports of cotton textiles to 23.0 million equivalent square yards. The agreement with Israel was allowed to expire in September 1970 and was replaced by article 3 limitations on exports of cotton sweaters, woven dresses, and certain other knit and woven wearing apparel during 1970, 1971, and 1972. Italy limited exports of cotton velveteen during the 1960's and until September 1974.

Jamaica originally restrained exports of cotton shirts, trousers, and brassieres under article 3 of the LTA; exports were then controlled under a 4-year bilateral agreement which became effective on October 1, 1962. The initial limitation on cotton textiles amounted to 18.4 million equivalent square yards. This agreement was replaced by another 4-year agreement effective October 1, 1966, which initially controlled cotton textile exports at 21.4 million yards. A third agreement lasting 3 years became effective October 1, 1970, and initially limited cotton textiles to 26.0 million yards. After being extended, the agreement was allowed to expire during 1975, but there is currently an agreement which provides for discussions of possible limitations should problems arise.

Malta controlled exports originally under a 4-year bilateral agreement effective January 1, 1967, which limited cotton textiles to 12.7 million equivalent square yards; the agreement was extended twice for 4 additional years. After 1 additional 3-month extension, the agreement was allowed to expire during 1975, but there is currently an agreement which provides for discussions of possible limitations should problems arise. Mauritius controlled exports of cotton gloves during 1971 and 1972. Nansei-Nanpo limited exports of cotton textiles under a 4-year bilateral agreement effective July 1, 1963; the amount of the control was originally 9.5 million equivalent square yards. A new 3-1/4-year bilateral agreement effective July 1, 1967, originally limited exports to 12.6 million yards. This agreement was

replaced by another agreement for 1-2/3 years, effective October 1, 1970, initially limiting exports to 14.8 million yards. This agreement expired June 30, 1972.

Nicaragua controlled exports of certain cotton fabrics during 1971 and 1972 and all cotton textiles under a bilateral agreement which became effective August 1, 1972. The initial aggregate limitation under the agreement was for 5.0 million yards. The agreement was terminated at the end of the third year, but there is currently an agreement which provides for discussions of possible limitations should a problem arise. Peru controlled exports of cotton textiles under a 5-year bilateral agreement effective October 1, 1971, initially at 5.0 million yards. The agreement was terminated at the end of the fourth year, but there is currently an agreement which provides for discussions of possible limitations should problems arise. Portugal began controlling exports of cotton products under article 3 of the LTA on October 1, 1962; the products limited included yarn, gingham, sheetings, printcloth, yarn-dyed fabrics, certain other fabrics, and T-shirts. A 3-year bilateral agreement became effective with Portugal on January 1, 1964, limiting most cotton textiles initially to 97.3 million equivalent square yards. This agreement was replaced by another 4-year agreement effective January 1, 1967, limiting exports of all cotton products initially to 102.3 million yards. A third 4-year agreement became effective January 1, 1971, limiting exports to 113.6 million yards. After a 3-month extension, the agreement was terminated, but there is currently an agreement which provides for discussions of possible limitations should problems arise.

Spain began limiting exports of cotton textiles under article 3 of the LTA on October 1, 1962. The limitations were on cotton yarn and several types of cotton fabrics. A 4-year bilateral agreement, effective January 1, 1963, initially limited exports of all cotton textiles to about 30.0 million equivalent square yards. This was replaced by a later 4-year agreement effective January 1, 1967, which initially limited exports to 37.9 million yards. The agreement was extended beginning January 1, 1971, initially limiting exports to 49.0 million yards; during 1976, it was terminated, but there is currently an agreement which provides for discussions of possible limitations should problems arise.

Sri Lanka (Ceylon) limited exports of cotton pajamas during 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973 under article 3 of the LTA. Exports of cotton blouses and brassieres were limited under article 3 from Trinidad/Tobago during 1967, 1968, and 1969. Exports of cotton duck were limited by Tunisia during 1968. Turkey began limiting exports of cotton sheeting during 1963. A 3-year agreement with Turkey became effective July 1, 1964, and initially limited exports to 2.8 million square yards; it was extended for 6 additional years and allowed to expire during 1973.

Yugoslavia began controlling exports of certain cotton fabrics and coats on January 1, 1963. A 3-year agreement became effective January 1,

1965, initially limiting exports of cotton products to 15.1 million equivalent square yards. A later 3-year agreement became effective January 1, 1968, and initially limited exports to 18.8 million yards. This was replaced by a 5-year agreement effective January 1, 1971, which initially limited exports to 23.4 million yards; it was terminated during 1976, but there is currently an agreement which provides for discussions of possible limitations should problems arise.

Appendix A

Short-Term Arrangement (STA)  
Long-Term Arrangement (LTA)  
Multifiber Arrangement (MFA)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
FOR THE PRESS

JULY 26, 1961

NO. 531

The Department of State today released the text of a proposed international cotton textile agreement (appended hereto) reached at a July 17-21 meeting in Geneva of major textile importing and exporting countries called by the GATT at the request of the United States. Simultaneous release of the proposed agreement was made by GATT in Geneva.

This agreement has now been submitted to participating countries for approval. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following 16 countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, India, Japan, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (also representing Hong Kong), United States, and 5 member states of EEC (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands). In addition, representatives of the following 7 governments attended as invited observers: Brazil, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and UAR. The OEEC and the Commission of the EEC were also represented, as were several additional governments, on an informal basis.

The U. S. request for the Geneva meeting was based on Point 6 of President Kennedy's 7 Point Program of assistance to the textile industry, announced on May 2. The Geneva meeting was preceded by a preparatory meeting held in Washington, June 21-23 with representatives of Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Executive Secretariat of GATT and representatives of the EEC were also present. At the conclusion of the June meeting, the participants joined the U. S. in asking that the Executive Secretariat of GATT call the Geneva meeting for some time in July (see PRs Nos. 425 and 440).

In effect, the proposed agreement announced today sets out certain basic principles, and objectives, makes short-term arrangements for cotton textile trade problems during the 12-month period beginning October 1, 1961, and provides for the establishment of a Cotton Textile Committee to develop a longer term solution by April 30, 1962.

1. Basic Principles and Objectives. The agreement recognizes the need for cooperative and constructive action for the development of world trade, notes the "disruption" aspects of the cotton-textile market, and sets the goal of dealing with the trade problems in such a way as to provide growing export opportunities, but in a reasonable and orderly manner.

2. Short-Term Arrangement. An arrangement for the 12-month period beginning October 1, 1961 is made to deal with the immediate

problems pending development of a longer term solution. These arrangements are designed to increase access to markets where imports are at present subject to restriction; to maintain orderly access to markets where restrictions are not at present maintained; and to secure from exporting countries, where necessary, a measure of restraint in their export policy so as to avoid disruptive effects in import markets. If, during this period shipments of cotton textiles from a participating country cause or threaten disruption in an importing country's markets, the latter country may call for restraints by this exporting country for any of the 64 categories of cotton textiles specified in the agreement. The requested level of restraint may not be lower than the level during the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1961. If agreement on restraint is not reached within 30 days the importing country may take a unilateral action to limit the imports in question.

There are also provisions against undue concentration of particular export items within categories, against frustration of these arrangements by non-participants, by trans-shipment, and by substitution of directly competitive textiles. In particular, the substitution problem may -- under certain circumstances -- be dealt with by unilateral import restrictions.

To widen the world market for cotton textiles, participating countries which now quantitatively restrict imports of these products will "significantly increase access to their markets" by January 1, 1962. A specific statement on this point is expected to be made by certain of the countries concerned.

3. Long-Term Arrangement. A Cotton Textile Committee is to be established. It would be charged with the responsibility of making recommendations, by April 30, 1962, on a long-term solution to the problems in the field of cotton textiles on the basis of specified guiding principles. This Committee is to meet on October 9 at Geneva, to begin consideration of the long-term problem.

Agreement was reached on an "ad referendum" basis by the representatives of the 16 governments participating in the Geneva meeting. The agreement now goes before those governments for consideration and final acceptance. It will also be open to acceptance by other major textile exporting or importing countries.

Mr. George W. Ball, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, headed the U.S. Delegation at the Geneva meeting (see PR 494), Mr. Warren M. Christopher, Special Consultant to Mr. Ball, was Alternate Chairman. Mr. Willard W. Wirtz, Under Secretary of Labor, and Mr. Hickman Price, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce, were also members of the Delegation.

## GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

21 July 1961

TEXT OF ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES

THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES recognize the need to take co-operative and constructive action with a view to the development of world trade and that such action should be designed to facilitate economic expansion and in particular to promote the development of the less-developed countries by providing increasing access for their exports of manufactured products.

They take note, however, that in some countries situations have arisen which, in the view of these countries, cause or threaten to cause "disruption" of the market for cotton textiles. In using the expression "disruption" the countries concerned have in mind situations of the kind described in the Decision of the CONTRACTING PARTIES of 19 November 1960 the relevant extract from which is annexed as Appendix A to this Agreement.

The participating countries desire to deal with these problems in such a way as to provide growing opportunities for exports of these products provided that the development of this trade proceeds in a reasonable and orderly manner so as to avoid disruptive effects in individual markets and on individual lines of production.

I. SHORT-TERM ARRANGEMENT

Pending a long-term solution the participating countries agree to deal with immediate problems relating to cotton textiles through international action designed, at the same time:

- (i) to significantly increase access to markets where imports are at present subject to restriction;
- (ii) to maintain orderly access to markets where restrictions are not at present maintained; and
- (iii) to secure from exporting countries, where necessary, a measure of restraint in their export policy so as to avoid disruptive effects in import markets.

Accordingly the participating countries agree to adopt the following short-term arrangement for the twelve-month period beginning 1 October 1961.

A. A participating country, if unrestricted imports of cotton textiles are causing or threatening to cause disruption of its domestic market, may request any participating country to restrain, at a specified level not lower than the level prevailing for the twelve-month period ending 30 June 1961, its total exports of any category (see Appendix B) of cotton textiles causing or threatening to cause such disruption, and failing agreement within

thirty days, the requesting country may decline to accept imports at a level higher than the specified level.<sup>1</sup> In critical circumstances, action may be taken provisionally by either country involved while the request is under discussion. Nothing in this arrangement shall prevent the negotiation of mutually acceptable bilateral arrangements on other terms.

It is intended by the participating countries that this procedure will be used sparingly, with full regard for their agreed objective of attaining and safeguarding maximum freedom of trade, and only to avoid disruption of domestic industry resulting from an abnormal increase in imports.

B. A country requested to restrain its exports to a specified level may exceed the specified level for any category by 5 per cent provided that its total exports to the requesting country of the categories of products subject to restraint do not exceed the aggregate for all the categories.

C. If a requesting country determines that a shift in the pattern of imports within any category is producing undue concentration of imports of any particular item and that such concentration is causing or threatening disruption, the requesting country may, under the procedure set forth in paragraph A above, request the producing country to restrain its total exports of the said item during the 12 months beginning 1 October 1961 to a prescribed level not lower than that which prevailed during the year ending 30 June 1961.

D. Participants agree to take action to prevent circumvention or frustration of this short-term arrangement by non-participants, or by trans-shipment, or by substitution of directly competitive textiles. In particular, if the purposes of this arrangement are being frustrated or are in danger of being frustrated through the substitution of directly competitive textiles, the provisions of paragraph A above shall apply to such goods, to the extent necessary to prevent such frustration.

---

<sup>1</sup>In Canada, there is no legislation whereby imports may be limited in a precise quantitative manner as envisaged in this paragraph. The provision available for limiting imports in order to avoid injury or a threat of injury to a domestic industry is contained in Section 40 A(7)(c) of the Customs Act which authorizes the application of special values for duty purposes. These special values cannot be used to achieve a precise level of imports. Accordingly, the participating countries recognize that, should Canada find it necessary to take action to limit imports pursuant to this arrangement, it would not be in a position to ensure that imports would not fall below the minimum level as defined in this paragraph.

E. Participating countries presently maintaining quantitative restrictions on cotton textile imports shall, as from 1 January 1962, significantly increase access to their markets by countries the exports from which are now restricted. A specific statement of the new access will be forthcoming.

F. This short-term arrangement shall be valid for a period of 12 months, beginning on 1 October 1961; however, the provisions of section E above shall enter into force not later than 1 January 1962.

G. In accordance with GATT provisions for joint consultations the parties to this arrangement shall meet as necessary to consider any problems arising out of the application of this Agreement. Such consultations could, in particular, take place in the event that a country, the exports of which are under restraint as a result of action taken under paragraph A above, considers that experience shows that the level of restraint is inequitable.

## II. LONG-TERM ARRANGEMENT

A. Participating countries agree to create a Provisional Cotton Textile Committee and to request the CONTRACTING PARTIES to confirm the establishment of the Committee at the nineteenth session.

The Committee shall:

1. undertake work looking toward a long-term solution to the problems in the field of cotton textiles on the basis of the guiding principles set out in the Preamble to this Agreement.
2. Collect all useful data for this purpose.
3. At an early date, not later than 30 April 1962, make recommendations for such long-term solution.

B. The discussions and consultations to be undertaken by the Committee on the long-term problem shall be of the kind provided for by the Market Disruption Committee at the seventeenth session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES. The Committee shall, as appropriate, from time to time report to this Committee and to Committee III of the Expansion of Trade Programme on progress made and on its findings.

C. The Provisional Cotton Textile Committee referred to in this article shall meet on 9 October 1961 to initiate consideration of this long-term problem.

APPENDIX AExtract from the CONTRACTING PARTIES'  
Decision of 19 November 1960.

"These situations market disruption generally contain the following elements in combination:

- (i) a sharp and substantial increase or potential increase of imports of particular products from particular sources;
- (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;
- (iii) there is serious damage to domestic producers or threat thereof;
- (iv) the price differentials referred to in paragraph (ii) above do not arise from governmental intervention in the fixing or formation of prices or from dumping practices.

In some situations other elements are also present and the enumeration above is not, therefore, intended as an exhaustive definition of market disruption."

Appendix BCotton Textile Categories

<u>List of Categories</u>	<u>Unit</u>
1. Cotton yarn, carded, singles, not ornamented, etc.	lb.
2. Cotton yarn, plied, carded, not ornamented, etc.	"
3. Cotton yarn, singles, combed, not ornamented, etc.	"
4. Cotton yarn, plied, combed, not ornamented, etc.	"
5. Gingham, carded yarn	Sq. yds.
6. Gingham, combed yarn	" "
7. Velveteens	" "
8. Corduroy	" "
9. Sheeting, carded yarn	" "
10. Sheeting, combed yarn	" "
11. Lawns, carded yarn	" "
12. Lawns, combed yarn	" "
13. Voiles, carded yarn	" "
14. Voiles, combed yarn	" "
15. Poplin and broadcloth, carded yarn	" "
16. Poplin and broadcloth, combed yarn	" "
17. Typewriter ribbon cloth	" "
18. Print cloth type shirting, 80 x 80 type, carded yarn	" "
19. Print cloth type shirting, other than 80 x 80 type, carded yarn	" "
20. Shirting, carded yarn	" "
21. Shirting, combed yarn	" "
22. Twill and sateen, carded yarn	" "
23. Twill and sateen, combed yarn	" "
24. Yarn-dyed fabrics, except gingham, carded yarn	" "
25. Yarn-dyed fabrics, except gingham, combed yarn	" "
26. Fabrics, n.c.s., carded yarn	" "
27. Fabrics, n.e.s., combed yarn	" "
28. Pillowcases, plain, carded yarn	Numbers
29. Pillowcases, plain, combed yarn	"
30. Dish towels	"
31. Towels, other than dish towels	"
32. Handkerchiefs	Dozen
33. Table damasks and manufactures of	lb.
34. Sheets, carded yarn	Numbers
35. Sheets, combed yarn	"
36. Bedspreads	"
37. Braided and woven elastics	lb.
38. Fishing nets	"

List of Categories (cont'd)

	<u>Unit</u>
39. Gloves and mittens	Doz.
40. Knee and half hose	Doz. prs.
41. Men's and boys' all white T. shirts, knit or crocheted	Doz.
42. Other T. shirts	Doz.
43. Knitshirts, other than T. shirts and Sweatshirts (including infants)	Doz.
44. Sweaters and cardigan	Doz.
45. Men's and boys' shirts, dress, not knit or crocheted	Doz.
46. Men's and boys' shirts, sport, not knit or crocheted	Doz.
47. Men's and boys' shirts, work, not knit or crocheted	Doz.
48. Raincoats, 3/4 length or over	Doz.
49. All other coats	Doz.
50. Men's and boys' trousers, slacks and shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted	Doz.
51. Women's, misses' and children's trousers, slacks and shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted	Doz.
52. Blouses, and blouses combined with skirts, trousers, or shorts	Doz.
53. Women's, misses', children's and infants' dresses (including nurses' and other uniform dresses), not knit or crocheted	Doz.
54. Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc. (except blouse and shorts; blouse and trouser; or blouse, shorts and skirt sets)	Doz.
55. Dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beachrobes, lounging gowns, dusters and housecoats, not knit or crocheted	Doz.
56. Men's and boys' undershirts, (not T. shirts)	Doz.
57. Men's and boys' briefs and undershorts	Doz.
58. Drawers, shorts and briefs (except men's and boys' briefs), knit or crocheted	Doz.
59. All other underwear, not knit or crocheted	Doz.
60. Nightwear and pyjamas	Doz.
61. Brassieres and other body supporting garments	Doz.
62. Other knitted or crocheted clothing	Units or lbs.
63. Other clothing, not knit or crocheted	Units or lbs.
64. All other cotton textile items	Units or lbs.

To whatever extent this List of Categories may present questions in the light of established listing practices of any participating country, such questions shall be resolved by consultation between the countries concerned or by the process of joint consultation referred to in Paragraph G of the short-term Arrangement.

\* \* \*

LONG-TERM COTTON TEXTILE ARRANGEMENT\*

RECOGNIZING the need to take co-operative and constructive action with a view to the development of world trade;

RECOGNIZING further that such action should be designed to facilitate economic expansion and promote the development of less-developed countries possessing the necessary resources, such as raw materials and technical skills, by providing larger opportunities for increasing their exchange earnings from the sale in world markets of products which they can efficiently manufacture;

NOTING, however, that in some countries situations have arisen which, in the view of these countries, cause or threaten to cause "disruption" of the market for cotton textiles;

DESIRING to deal with these problems in such a way as to provide growing opportunities for exports of these products, provided that the development of this trade proceeds in a reasonable and orderly manner so as to avoid disruptive effects in individual markets and on individual lines of production in both importing and exporting countries;

DETERMINED, in carrying out these objectives, to have regard to the Declaration on Promotion of the Trade of Less-developed Countries adopted by Ministers at their meeting during the nineteenth session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES in November 1961;

The PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES have agreed as follows:

The negotiation of this arrangement was concluded in Geneva on an ad referendum basis on February 9, 1962 by representatives of the following governments: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (also representing Hong Kong), United States, and the member states of European Economic Community (Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and Netherlands).

Article 1

In order to assist in the solution of the problems referred to in the Preamble to this Arrangement, the participating countries are of the opinion that it may be desirable to apply, during the next few years, special practical measures of international co-operation which will assist in any adjustment that may be required by changes in the pattern of world trade in cotton textiles. They recognize, however, that the measures referred to above do not affect their rights and obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (hereinafter referred to as the GATT). They also recognize that, since these measures are intended to deal with the special problems of cotton textiles, they are not to be considered as lending themselves to application in other fields.

Article 2

1. Those participating countries still maintaining restrictions inconsistent with the provisions of the GATT on imports of cotton textiles from other participating countries agree to relax those restrictions progressively each year with a view to their elimination as soon as possible.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 3, no participating country shall introduce new import restrictions, or intensify existing import restrictions, on cotton textiles, insofar as this would be inconsistent with its obligations under the GATT.

3. The participating countries at present applying import restrictions to cotton textiles imported from other participating countries undertake to expand access to their markets for such cotton textiles so as to reach, by the end of the period of validity of the present Arrangement, for the products remaining subject to restrictions at that date, taken as a whole, a level corresponding to the quotas opened in 1962, for such products, as increased by the percentage mentioned in Annex A.

Where bilateral arrangements exist, annual increases shall be determined within the framework of bilateral negotiations. It would, however, be desirable that each annual increase should correspond as closely as possible to one fifth of the overall increase.

4. The participating countries concerned shall administer their remaining restrictions on imports of cotton textiles from participating countries in an equitable manner and with due regard to the special needs and situation of the less-developed countries.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 above, if, during the licensing period preceding the entry into force of this Arrangement, a specific basic quota is nil or negligible, the quota for the succeeding licensing period will be established at a reasonable level by the participating importing country concerned in consultation with the participating exporting country or countries concerned. Such consultation would normally take place within the framework of the bilateral negotiations referred to in paragraph 3 above.

6. Participating countries shall, as far as possible, eliminate import restrictions on the importation, under a system of temporary importation for re-export after processing, of cotton textiles originating in other participating countries.

7. The participating countries shall notify the Cotton Textiles Committee as early as possible, and in any case not less than one month before the beginning of the licensing period, of the details of any quota or import restriction referred to in this Article.

### Article 3

1. If imports from a participating country or countries into another participating country of certain cotton textile products not subject to import restrictions should cause or threaten to cause disruption in the market of the importing country, that country may request the participating country or countries whose exports of such products are, in the judgement of the importing country, causing or threatening to cause market disruption to consult with a view to removing or avoiding such disruption. In its request the importing country will, at its discretion, 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 one indicated in Annex B. The request shall be accompanied by a detailed, factual statement of the reasons and justification for the request; the requesting country shall communicate the same information to the Cotton Textiles Committee at the same time.

2. In critical circumstances, where an undue concentration of imports during the period specified in paragraph 3 below would cause damage difficult to repair, the requesting participating country may, until the end of the period, take the necessary temporary measures to limit the imports referred to in paragraph 1 above from the country or countries concerned.

3. If, within a period of sixty days after 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 1 above of the cotton textile products causing or threatening to cause market disruption, at a level higher than that specified in Annex B, in respect of the period starting on the day when the request was received by the participating exporting country.

4. In order to avoid administrative difficulties in enforcing a given level of restraint on cotton textiles subject to measures taken under this article, the participating countries agree that there should be a reasonable degree of flexibility in the administration of these measures. Where restraint is exercised for more than one product the participating countries agree that the agreed level for any one product may be exceeded by 5 per cent 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 of measurement to be determined by the participating countries concerned.

5. If participating countries have recourse to the measures envisaged in this Article, they shall, in introducing such measures, seek to avoid

damage to the production and marketing of the exporting country and shall co-operate with a view to agreeing on suitable procedures, particularly as regards goods which have been, or which are about to be, shipped.

6. A participating country having recourse to the provisions of this Article shall keep under review the measures taken under this Article with a view to their relaxation and elimination as soon as possible. It will report from time to time, and in any case once a year, to the Cotton Textiles Committee on the progress made in the relaxation or elimination of such measures. Any participating country maintaining measures under this Article shall afford adequate opportunity for consultation to any participating country or countries affected by such measures.

7. Participating importing countries may report the groups or categories to be used for statistical purposes to the Cotton Textiles Committee. The participating countries agree that measures envisaged in this Article should only be resorted to sparingly, and should be limited to the precise products or precise groups or categories of products causing or threatening to cause market disruption, taking full account of the agreed objectives set out in the Preamble to this Arrangement. Participating countries shall seek to preserve a proper measure of equity where market disruption is caused or threatened by imports from more than one participating country and when resort to the measures envisaged in this Article is unavoidable.

#### Article 4

Nothing in this Arrangement shall prevent the application of mutually acceptable arrangements on other terms not inconsistent with the basic objectives of this Arrangement. The participating countries shall keep the Cotton Textiles Committee fully informed on such arrangements, or the parts thereof, which have a bearing on the operation of this Arrangement.

#### Article 5

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 6

The participating countries agree to avoid circumvention of this Arrangement by trans-shipment or re-routing, substitution of directly competitive textiles and action by non-participants. In particular, they agree on the following measures:

##### (a) Trans-shipment

The participating importing and exporting countries agree to collaborate with a view to preventing circumvention of this Arrangement by trans-shipment or re-routing and to take appropriate administrative action to avoid such circumvention. In cases where a participating country has reason to believe that imports shipped to it from another participating country and purporting to have originated in that country did not originate there, it may request that country to consult with it with a view to assisting in the determination of the real origin of the goods.

(b) Substitution of directly competitive textiles

It is not the intention of the participating countries to broaden the scope of this Arrangement beyond cotton textiles but, when there exists a situation or threat of market disruption in an importing country in terms of Article 3, to prevent the circumvention of this Arrangement by the deliberate substitution for cotton of directly competitive fibers. Accordingly, if the importing participating country concerned has reason to believe that imports of products in which this substitution has taken place have increased abnormally, that is that this substitution has taken place solely in order to circumvent that provision of this Arrangement, that country may request the exporting country concerned to investigate the matter and to consult with it with a view to reaching agreement upon measures designed to prevent such circumvention. Such request shall be accompanied by a detailed, factual statement of the reasons and justification for the request. Failing agreement in the consultation within 60 days of such request, the importing participating country may decline to accept imports of the products concerned as provided for in Article 3 and, at the same time, any of the participating countries concerned may refer the matter to the Cotton Textiles Committee which shall make such recommendations to the parties concerned as may be appropriate.

(c) Non-participants

The participating countries agree that, if it proves necessary to resort to the measures envisaged in Article 3 above, 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 any country not participating in this Arrangement which are causing, or threatening to cause, 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 action as may be consistent with their law to prevent such frustration.

Article 7

1. In view of the safeguards provided for in this Arrangement the participating countries shall, as far as possible, refrain from taking 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 participating country so requested fails to take appropriate remedial action within a reasonable length of time, the requesting participating country may refer the matter to the Cotton Textiles Committee which shall promptly discuss such matter and make such comments to the participating countries as it considers appropriate. Such comments would be taken into account should the matter subsequently be brought before the CONTRACTING PARTIES under the procedures of Article XXIII of the GATT.

#### Article 8

The Cotton Textiles Committee, as established by the CONTRACTING PARTIES at their nineteenth session, shall be composed of representatives of the countries party to this Arrangement and shall fulfill the responsibilities provided for it in this Arrangement.

- (a) The Committee shall meet from time to time to discharge its functions. It will undertake studies on trade in cotton textiles as the participating countries may decide. 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.
- (b) 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 discussion.
- (c) The Committee shall review the operation of this Arrangement once a year and report to the CONTRACTING PARTIES. The review during the third year shall be a major review of the Arrangement in the light of its operation in the preceding years.
- (d) 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 9

For purposes of this Arrangement the expression "cotton textiles" includes yarns, piece-goods, made-up articles, garments, and other textile manufactured products, in which cotton represents more than 50 per cent (by weight) of the fiber content, with the exception of hand-loom fabrics of the cottage industry.

Article 10

For the purposes of this Arrangement, the term "disruption" refers to situations of the kind described in the Decision of the CONTRACTING PARTIES of 19 November 1960, the relevant extract from which is reproduced in Annex C.

Article 11

1. This Arrangement is open for acceptance, by signature or otherwise, to governments parties to the GATT or having provisionally acceded to that Agreement, provided that if any such government maintains restrictions on the import of cotton textiles from other participating countries, that government shall, prior to its accepting this Arrangement, agree with the Cotton Textiles Committee on the percentage by which it will undertake to increase the quotas other than those maintained under Article XII or Article XVIII of the GATT.

2. Any government which is not 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 party to the GATT must undertake, on acceding to this Arrangement, not to introduce new import restrictions or intensify existing import restrictions, on cotton textiles, insofar as such action would, if that government had been a party to the GATT, be inconsistent with its obligations thereunder.

Article 12

1. This Arrangement shall enter into force on 1 October 1962 subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 below.

2. The countries which have accepted this Arrangement shall, upon the request of one or more of them, meet within one week prior to 1 October 1962 and, at that meeting, if a majority of these countries so decide, the provisions of paragraph 1 above may be modified.

Article 13

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 Executive Secretary of GATT.

Article 14

This Arrangement shall remain in force for five years.

Article 15

The Annexes to this Arrangement constitute an integral part of this Arrangement.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

For purposes of Articles 2 the percentages referred to in paragraph 3 thereof shall be:

For Austria . . . . .	95 percent
For Denmark . . . . .	15 percent
For European Economic Community..	88 percent
For Norway . . . . .	15 percent
For Sweden . . . . .	15 percent

ANNEX B

1. (a) The level below which imports or exports of cotton textile products causing or threatening to cause market disruption 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 three months preceding the month in which the request for consultation is made.

(b) Where a bilateral agreement on the yearly level of restraint exists between participating countries concerned covering the twelve-month period referred to in paragraph (a), the level below which imports of cotton textile products causing or threatening to cause market disruption may not be restrained under the provisions of Article 3 shall be the level provided for in the bilateral agreement 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 bilateral agreement, the level shall be:

(i) the level provided for in the bilateral agreement, or the level of actual imports or exports, whichever is higher, for

the months where the period covered by the bilateral agreement 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.

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 5 per cent. In exceptional cases, where it is extremely difficult to apply the level referred to above, a percentage between 5 and 0 may be applied in the light of market conditions in the importing country and other relevant factors after consultation with the exporting country concerned.

3. Should the restraining measures remain in force for further periods, the level for each subsequent twelve-month period shall not be lower than the level specified for the preceding twelve-month period, increased by 5 per cent.

#### ANNEX C

##### Extract from the CONTRACTING PARTIES' Decision of 19 November 1960

"These situations market disruption generally contain the following elements in combination:

- (i) a sharp and substantial increase or potential increase of imports of particular products from particular sources;
- (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;
- (iii) there is serious damage to domestic producers or threat thereof;
- (iv) the price differentials referred to in paragraph (ii) above do not arise from governmental intervention in the fixing or formation of prices or from dumping practices.

In some situations other elements are also present and the enumeration above is not, therefore, intended as an exhaustive definition of market disruption."

ANNEX D

For the purposes of applying Article 9, the following list of the groups or sub-groups of the S.I.T.C. is suggested. This list is illustrative and should not be considered as being exhaustive.

	<u>SITC Rev.</u>	<u>HTN</u>
I Cotton yarns and fabrics	651.3	55.05
	.4	.06
	652	.07
		.08
		.09
		58.04A
II Cotton made-up articles and special fabrics	ex 653.7	ex 46.02
	ex 654	ex 58.01-03
	ex 655	ex 58.05-10
	ex 656	ex 59.01-17
	ex 657	ex 60.01
		ex 62.01-05
		ex 65.01-02
III Cotton Clothing	ex 841	ex 60.02-06
		ex 61.01-11
		ex 65.03-07

ANNEX EInterpretative Notes1. Ad. Article 3, paragraph 3

In Canada, there is no legislation whereby imports may be limited in a precise quantitative manner as envisaged in this paragraph. The provision available for limiting imports in order to avoid injury or a threat of injury to a domestic industry is contained in Section 40 A(7)(c) of the Customs Act which authorizes the application of special values for duty purposes. These special values cannot be used to achieve a precise level of imports. Accordingly, the participating countries recognize that, should Canada find it necessary to take action to limit imports pursuant to this arrangement, it would not be in a position to ensure that imports would not fall below the minimum level as defined in this paragraph.

2. Ad. Article 9

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 9, any country which is applying a criterion based on value will be free to continue to use that criterion for the purposes of Article 9.

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

---

## 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.

---

<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.

5. 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

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.

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.

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

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 overshoot, 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.



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  
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  
Statistical Tables

Table 1.--Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (MFA): 1/ Status of quantitative limitations on U.S. imports of textiles, as of Oct. 1, 1977

Source	Type of limitation <u>2/</u>	Categories involved	Current limitations on import trade		Limitation controlled by--
			For 12-month period beginning-- <u>3/</u>	Aggregate quantity	
				Million equivalent square yards	
Arab Republic of					
Egypt-----	Art. 3-----	Part <u>4/</u> ----	Jan. 1, 1977	105.0	Joint.
Brazil-----	Arts. 2,4-----	do-----	Apr. 1, 1977	122.0	Do.
Colombia-----	Art. 4-----	All-----	July 1, 1977	105.0	Do.
Haiti-----	do-----	Part <u>5/</u> ----	Jan. 1, 1977	65.3	Do.
Hong Kong-----	do-----	All-----	Oct. 1, 1976	1,178.8	Hong Kong.
India-----	do-----	Part <u>4/</u> ----	do-----	160.2	India.
Japan-----	do-----	All-----	do. <u>6/</u> ----	0	-
Korea-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	716.5	Joint.
Macao-----	do-----	do-----	Jan. 1, 1977	35.9	Do.
Malaysia-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	37.8	Do.
Mexico-----	do-----	do-----	May 1, 1977	355.0	Do.
Pakistan-----	do-----	Part <u>4/</u> ----	Jan. 1, 1977	139.5	Do.
Philippines-----	do-----	All-----	Oct. 1, 1976	252.8	Do.
Poland-----	Arts. 2,4-----	Part <u>4/</u> ----	Jan. 1, 1977	17.2	Do.
Romania-----	Art. 4-----	do-----	do-----	20.6	Do.
	do-----	Part <u>7/</u> ----	do-----	32.0	Do.
Singapore-----	do-----	All-----	do-----	232.0	Singapore.
Taiwan-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	758.9	Joint
Thailand-----	Art. 2, 4-----	do-----	do-----	70.0	Do.

1/ Beginning in 1962, the Long-term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles encompassed 64 categories of textile imports of cotton. In the 1970's, 32 categories of textiles of wool and 43 categories of textiles of 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/ Art. 4 of the MFA provides for bilateral agreements between participating countries to restrict textile imports in order to prevent market disruption. Art. 3 of the MFA provides for the establishment of specific quota levels on separate categories of textile imports whenever market disruption exists.

3/ Due to an extension of their agreements, Hong Kong, Korea, and the Philippines are currently in a 15 month period which expires Dec. 31, 1977. India, has an extension of 1 month on their agreement for a 13 month period which expired Oct. 31, 1977.

4/ Only categories 1-64 (textiles of cotton) are subject to limitations. Handloom fabrics of the cottage industry, or hand-made cottage industry products made of such handloom fabrics, or traditional folklore handicraft textile products, that are properly certified are exempt if exports are from a developing country. In the case of India, although certain hand-loomed fabrics and hand-made products of such handloomed fabrics are exempted, certain other machine sewn products of hand-loomed fabrics are subject to limitation. For the period shown in the table for India, this additional limitation was equal to 3.0 million dozen which could amount to 40 to 50 million additional equivalent square yards above the aggregate amount of 160.2 million shown for India.

5/ Only categories 1-64 (textiles of cotton) and categories 200-243 (textiles of manmade fiber) are subject to limitations.

6/ The current bilateral textile agreement between Japan and the United States extends for 3 years and 3 months, beginning Oct. 1, 1974, and continuing until Dec. 31, 1977. The final period extends for 15 months. There are currently no category limitations or aggregate levels.

7/ This is the 2d of 2 different agreements negotiated by Romania. This one consists of wool and man-made-fiber articles only. Nonapparel textile products (categories 104-110, 126, 128, 131, 132, 206-213, and 241-243) as a group are subject to a designated consultation level of 10 million equivalent square yards. Apparel textile products (categories 111-125 and 214-240) as a group are subject to a specific limit of 22 million equivalent square yards.

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, 1960-76

Year	Mill consumption				Exports			Imports			Apparent consumption				Ratio of imports to consumption (total)		
	Cot- ton	Wool	Man- made fiber	Total	Cot- ton	Wool	Man- made fiber	To- tal	Cot- ton	Wool	Man- made fiber	Total	Cot- ton	Wool		Man- made fiber	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-----	3,834	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	7,699	11,102	392	26	391	809	503	74	371	948	3,420	142	7,679	11,241	8.4
1975-----	3,027	110	7,416	10,553	354	21	322	697	501	68	400	970	3,174	157	7,494	10,825	9.0
1976-----	3,414	122	8,081	11,617	413	15	352	780	709	99	479	1,287	3,710	205	8,209	12,124	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, 1969-76

(In millions of equivalent square yards)

Year	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----	104.1	7.3	709.9	821.3	945.1	17.2	451.1	1,413.4	731.3	67.5
	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----	1,778.9	2,577.7	176.1	13.5	136.4	326.0	1,956.6	105.5	3,076.3	5,138.4

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 4.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, 1/ by MFA categories, 1969-76

(In thousands of units of quantity)										
Category No. 2/	Commodity description	Unit of quantity	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1	Cotton yarn, carded, singles, not ornamented, etc-----	Pounds----	20,145	16,154	19,477	26,959	18,824	9,231	7,783	17,004
2	Cotton yarn, plied, carded, not ornamented, etc-----	do-----	4,244	4,249	3,832	4,648	3,358	1,929	1,724	4,476
3	Cotton yarn, singles, combed, not ornamented, etc-----	do-----	2,287	314	4,075	2,552	142	310	232	1,125
4	Cotton yarn, plied, combed, not ornamented, etc-----	do-----	346	137	338	386	110	89	11	21
5	Ginghams, carded yarn-----	Sq. yd.--	18,337	8,069	5,819	4,254	2,880	2,669	304	1,869
6	Ginghams, combed yarn-----	do-----	11,430	5,872	1,135	786	676	769	607	1,591
7	Velveteens-----	do-----	5,706	5,839	5,728	4,753	2,525	961	265	2,854
8	Corduroy-----	do-----	325	153	232	1,363	1,122	671	506	1,798
9	Sheeting, carded yarn-----	do-----	205,004	206,553	258,869	276,479	281,429	253,773	193,672	333,507
10	Sheeting, combed yarn-----	do-----	263	334	556	250	1,119	206	182	363
11	Lawns, carded yarn-----	do-----	125	42	4	3	0	31	190	59
12	Lawns, combed yarn-----	do-----	754	127	121	497	101	95	337	268
13	Voiles, carded yarn-----	do-----	85	43	3	53	1	33	15	54
14	Voiles, combed yarn-----	do-----	334	26	26	0	76	6	4	40
15	Poplin and broadcloth, carded yarn-----	do-----	10,987	9,941	7,897	14,617	9,065	9,231	9,639	10,313
16	Poplin and broadcloth, combed yarn-----	do-----	21,190	11,706	4,801	6,595	6,660	6,597	3,540	6,963
17	Typewriter-ribbon cloth-----	do-----	1,805	1,614	1,074	1,114	703	790	86	101
18	Print cloth type shirting, 80x80 type, carded yarn-----	do-----	9,639	2,670	1,058	839	2,418	506	208	280
19	Print cloth type shirting, other than 80x80 type, carded yarn.	do-----	36,805	30,101	53,646	77,499	66,549	94,599	83,069	131,672
20	Shirting, carded yarn-----	do-----	7,140	11,505	9,344	18,943	7,038	3,982	3,702	3,452
21	Shirting, combed yarn-----	do-----	5,519	4,177	3,808	5,062	1,591	676	660	709
22	Twill and sateen, carded yarn-----	do-----	76,614	72,571	82,140	104,564	108,887	114,092	96,463	141,634
23	Twill and sateen, combed yarn-----	do-----	10,375	13,808	13,487	17,884	13,176	14,469	12,567	6,932
24	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, carded yarn-----	do-----	6,572	11,134	12,622	18,883	20,343	22,443	11,429	18,324
25	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, combed yarn-----	do-----	1,832	1,633	1,988	1,806	1,775	1,399	1,869	1,738
26	Fabrics, n.e.s., carded yarn-----	do-----	227,423	199,202	194,852	323,194	291,548	230,379	138,951	263,747
27	Fabrics, n.e.s., combed yarn-----	do-----	26,939	27,013	19,399	31,752	27,352	20,956	11,407	16,543
28	Pillowcases, plain, carded yarn-----	Number----	8,919	5,975	6,854	5,954	5,536	1,720	1,229	1,470
29	Pillowcases, plain, combed yarn-----	do-----	1,692	3,172	2,394	4,053	1,639	1,250	607	635
30	Dish towels-----	do-----	6,121	8,537	8,577	7,513	5,053	3,792	7,824	18,646
31	Towels, other than dish towels-----	do-----	103,153	104,961	108,888	118,331	96,457	145,838	72,476	124,650
32	Handkerchiefs-----	Dozens----	4,128	3,530	2,584	2,795	1,955	1,767	1,906	2,558
33	Table damasks and manufactures thereof-----	Pounds----	2,565	2,054	1,085	935	544	505	291	282
34	Sheets, carded yarn-----	Number----	5,305	4,341	3,842	2,261	1,086	298	46	665
35	Sheets, combed yarn-----	do-----	807	352	279	289	149	43	138	17
36	Bedspreads-----	do-----	1,786	1,775	2,243	2,979	2,171	1,646	1,167	801
37	Braided and woven elastics-----	Pounds----	346	284	131	39	67	54	27	38
38	Fishing nets-----	do-----	71	101	156	101	108	106	93	111
39	Gloves and mittens-----	Doz. pr.---	1,101	1,679	1,534	1,733	2,785	4,823	3,742	6,790
40	Hose and half hose-----	do-----	13	10	13	10	6	7	9	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, <sup>1/</sup> by MFA categories, 1969-76--Continued

(In thousands of units of quantity)										
Category No. <sup>2/</sup>	Commodity description	Unit of quantity	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
41	Men's and boys' all white T-shirts, knit or crocheted-----	Dozens----	758	548	607	665	532	241	376	192
42	Other T-shirts-----	do-----	740	537	505	1,007	991	920	1,933	2,685
43	Knit shirts other than T-shirts and sweatshirts (including infants').	do-----	1,993	1,769	2,138	2,901	2,846	2,170	3,466	5,137
44	Sweaters and cardigans-----	do-----	167	139	211	354	257	293	377	357
45	Men's and boy's shirts, dress, not knit or crocheted-----	do-----	1,049	842	986	1,227	780	727	370	674
46	Men's and boys' shirts, sport, not knit or crocheted-----	Dozens----	2,222	1,838	1,612	2,032	1,654	2,640	2,781	3,496
47	Men's and boys' shirts, work, not knit or crocheted-----	do-----	100	162	138	288	315	450	352	279
48	Raincoats, 3/4 length or over-----	do-----	209	141	150	207	158	129	132	190
49	All other coats-----	do-----	709	598	638	842	948	853	814	1,034
50	Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted.	do-----	2,271	2,248	2,306	2,649	2,113	1,801	2,326	2,651
51	Women's, misses', and children's trousers, slacks, shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted.	do-----	4,094	3,247	3,876	4,617	3,996	3,308	3,809	4,918
52	Blouses, and blouses combined with skirts, trousers, or shorts.	do-----	2,150	1,558	1,276	1,251	1,785	1,929	2,798	3,569
53	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' dresses (including nurses' and other uniform dresses), not knit or crocheted.	do-----	677	531	455	448	333	359	348	460
54	Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc. (except blouse and shorts; blouse and trouser; or blouse, shorts, and skirt sets).	do-----	727	836	767	624	554	354	451	682
55	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beachrobes, lounging gowns, justers, and housecoats, not knit or crocheted.	do-----	274	233	180	225	100	120	90	170
56	Men's and boys' undershirts (not T-shirts)-----	do-----	28	29	42	31	33	27	11	7
57	Men's and boys' briefs and undershorts-----	do-----	499	382	405	327	135	68	130	289
58	Drawers, shorts, and briefs (except men's and boys' briefs), knit or crocheted.	do-----	8	24	26	58	129	48	63	98
59	All other underwear, not knit or crocheted-----	do-----	22	10	7	16	1	3	46	4
60	Nightwear and pajamas-----	do-----	1,295	1,428	1,543	1,322	635	654	675	765
61	Brassieres and other body-supporting garments-----	do-----	1,909	1,623	1,335	1,365	812	460	474	658
62	Other knitted or crocheted clothing-----	Pounds----	2,332	3,542	4,581	6,439	5,656	4,446	6,011	12,634
63	Other clothing, not knit or crocheted-----	do-----	14,846	13,717	15,682	13,686	12,462	13,512	22,227	31,346
64	All other cotton textile items-----	do-----	45,241	52,136	45,795	31,343	27,254	23,925	18,534	24,486

<sup>1/</sup> Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise immediately entered into bonded storage warehouses.

<sup>2/</sup> Categories used by the United States in administering the MFA.

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

Table 5.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of wool: U.S. general imports, <sup>1/</sup> by MFA categories, 1969-76

(In thousands of units of quantity)

Category No. 2/	Commodity description	Unit of quantity	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
101 A	Wool tops and wool advanced-----	Pounds---	4,590	4,856	2,024	681	286	503	337	456
102 A	Wool yarns, wholly or chief value, angora rabbit hair-----	do-----	91	62	13	245	131	11	14	44
103 A	Yarns of wool and other hair-----	do-----	7,401	6,510	5,856	3,955	2,796	3,077	2,170	3,226
104 A	Woolens and worsteds-----	Sq. yd.---	62,700	48,294	23,134	14,757	17,320	10,624	11,388	16,242
105 A	Wool billiard cloths-----	do-----	8	13	3	3	2	1	1	1
106 A	Wool blankets-----	Pounds---	563	551	507	491	221	245	289	238
107 A	Wool carriage and auto robes, etc-----	do-----	87	139	79	70	37	19	29	66
108 A	Wool tapestries and upholstery goods-----	Sq. yd.---	700	656	716	995	1,017	857	642	822
109 A	Wool pile fabrics-----	do-----	67	69	38	43	97	83	87	121
110 A	Wool knit fabrics in the piece-----	Pounds---	1,833	2,185	2,703	2,733	1,587	892	780	787
111 A	Wool hose and half hose-----	Doz. pr. :	218	219	189	169	134	107	67	101
112 A	Wool gloves and mittens-----	do-----	171	103	63	58	42	23	24	41
113 A	Wool knit underwear-----	Pounds---	49	39	28	44	33	81	61	58
114 A	Wool infants' outerwear-----	do-----	23	17	6	7	2	5	2	1
115 A	Wool knit hats and similar items-----	do-----	535	684	364	335	281	273	315	415
116 A	Wool knit outerwear and other knit articles under \$5 per pound.	do-----	10,837	9,107	7,400	5,060	1,440	1,359	1,270	1,889
117 A	Wool knit outerwear and other knit articles over \$5 per pound.	do-----	18,581	14,635	12,934	13,997	12,831	10,901	10,416	16,090
118 A	Wool hats, caps, etc., not blocked trimmed-----	do-----	2	3/	1	3/	63	74	30	27
119 A	Wool hats, caps, etc., blocked trimmed finished-----	do-----	9	9	11	11	35	27	19	19
120 A	Wool men's and boys' suits-----	Number---	548	831	703	529	694	828	999	1,574
121 A	Wool men's and boys' outer coats-----	do-----	694	933	654	1,722	2,057	1,854	985	887
122 A	Wool women's, misses', and children's coats and suits-----	do-----	659	617	621	1,308	938	496	449	670
123 A	Wool misses' and children's separate skirts-----	do-----	582	385	264	253	205	182	241	335
124 A	Wool slacks and trousers-----	do-----	3,332	3,722	1,974	849	1,165	899	1,240	2,331
125 A	Wool articles of wearing apparel, n. c. s-----	Pounds---	3,316	5,237	5,067	9,516	5,845	6,653	6,256	6,409
126 A	Wool lace and lace articles including veiling, etc-----	do-----	445	367	144	228	209	169	211	287
128 A	Wool miscellaneous manufactures-----	do-----	7,654	6,129	5,147	2,454	2,725	2,944	2,343	2,797
131 A	Wool rugs and carpets braid including tubular-----	Sq. ft.---	378	515	324	398	336	281	221	275
132 A	Wool rugs, carpets, woven, including Wilton-----	do-----	30,441	25,981	31,796	42,866	47,788	43,639	40,458	50,194

<sup>1/</sup> Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise immediately entered into bonded storage warehouses.

<sup>2/</sup> Categories used by the United States in administering the MFA.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 500 pounds.

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, 1969-76

(In thousands of units of quantity)

Category No. 2/	Commodity description	Units of quantity	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
200 A	Textured yarns-----	Pounds---	11,588	77,915	145,087	126,640	100,271	41,900	31,74	30,854
201 A	Cellulosic continuous filament yarns-----	---do---	4,109	3,574	4,958	10,951	18,815	9,487	9,434	26,287
202 A	Noncellulosic continuous filament yarns-----	---do---	24,259	57,163	97,386	104,226	49,679	54,155	26,334	35,426
203 A	Cellulosic yarns of noncontinuous fibers-----	---do---	1,632	1,008	1,550	318	77	356	108	490
204 A	Noncellulosic yarns of noncontinuous fibers-----	---do---	7,433	8,658	9,658	9,432	13,613	5,459	4,230	8,280
205 A	Other yarns of manmade fibers-----	---do---	1,751	3,869	6,766	6,653	6,725	4,927	6,227	5,272
206 A	Woven fabrics of cellulosic continuous filament yarns-----	Sq. yd.--	49,062	42,278	35,502	39,983	26,486	18,738	11,987	25,075
207 A	Woven fabrics of cellulosic noncontinuous fibers-----	---do---	17,281	11,641	4,938	3,819	2,756	3,774	1,361	1,282
208 A	Woven fabrics of noncellulosic continuous filament yarns-----	---do---	108,149	134,723	15,380	152,018	141,799	153,820	175,698	195,941
209 A	Woven fabrics of noncellulosic noncontinuous fibers-----	---do---	23,479	23,132	26,614	24,990	16,175	20,174	11,308	22,048
210 A	Other woven fabrics, n.e.s-----	---do---	26,769	27,690	29,128	43,034	37,690	45,067	38,139	50,888
211 A	Knit fabrics-----	Pounds---	6,668	18,394	54,744	40,970	30,367	12,218	11,592	9,295
212 A	Pile or tufted fabrics-----	Sq. yd.--	9,916	12,088	16,880	17,682	11,360	6,158	3,698	5,679
213 A	Specialty fabrics-----	Pounds---	13,518	14,295	20,161	19,953	15,765	12,698	6,780	9,959
214 A	Gloves and mittens-----	Doz. pr. :	3,714	3,366	2,705	3,436	4,135	3,601	3,076	3,825
215 A	Hosiery-----	---do---	1,318	783	4,596	3,513	3,405	4,461	3,433	3,315
216 A	Knit dresses-----	Dozens---	428	696	1,196	922	665	586	541	427
217 A	Knit pajamas-----	---do---	203	182	113	77	114	96	55	127
218 A	T-shirts-----	---do---	187	361	563	658	467	960	1,994	1,994
219 A	Knit shirts, including blouses-----	---do---	5,336	6,629	11,728	15,475	17,061	18,185	19,332	20,551
220 A	Knit skirts-----	---do---	60	126	181	226	118	103	173	156
221 A	Sweaters-----	---do---	7,137	6,066	8,329	7,870	8,717	9,068	9,138	9,656
222 A	Women's, girls', and infants' knit trousers-----	---do---	1,513	3,037	6,113	7,489	7,991	5,272	5,329	5,674
223 A	Knit underwear-----	---do---	540	1,457	2,517	2,047	2,003	1,711	1,451	1,695
224 A	Knit wearing apparel, n.e.s-----	Pounds---	8,450	16,139	22,193	32,508	32,134	22,485	24,171	29,506
225 A	Body-supporting garments-----	Dozens---	1,835	2,674	3,745	4,779	5,353	5,868	6,573	8,378
226 A	Handkerchiefs-----	---do---	1,350	944	572	550	261	415	1,471	2,604
227 A	Mufflers, etc., not knit-----	Pounds---	3,025	3,376	2,143	1,822	1,044	1,237	2,312	3,184
228 A	Blouses, not knit-----	Dozens---	1,643	2,852	2,900	1,568	1,545	1,439	1,590	2,248
229 A	Coats, not knit-----	---do---	1,325	1,865	2,126	2,522	2,654	2,202	1,900	2,471
230 A	Dresses, not knit-----	---do---	488	600	691	684	541	508	576	600
231 A	Dressing gowns, not knit-----	---do---	161	147	107	79	62	61	45	45
232 A	Pajamas, not knit-----	---do---	617	651	655	287	177	192	85	94
233 A	Playsuits, etc., not knit-----	---do---	200	333	299	463	412	302	442	483
234 A	Dress shirts, not knit-----	---do---	4,195	5,548	6,256	4,672	2,851	2,421	2,284	5,139
235 A	Shirts, n.e.s., not knit-----	---do---	2,753	3,442	3,753	2,779	1,841	1,572	2,294	3,420
236 A	Skirts, not knit-----	---do---	115	245	307	111	57	22	38	71
237 A	Suits, not knit-----	Numbers---	496	785	813	601	632	914	1,412	2,049
238 A	Trousers, etc., not knit-----	Dozens---	1,516	1,753	1,984	1,625	1,627	1,853	2,410	3,357
239 A	Underwear, not knit-----	---do---	109	110	240	367	310	223	182	237
240 A	Wearing apparel, n.e.s., not knit-----	Pounds---	3,590	5,057	9,331	12,016	11,900	9,012	8,010	12,335
241 A	Floor coverings-----	Sq. ft.--	133,548	110,819	98,086	88,871	64,458	38,540	34,709	48,258
242 A	Furnishings, n.e.s-----	Pounds---	2,904	4,742	5,147	6,269	4,374	3,646	3,943	4,416
243 A	Manufactures, n.e.s-----	---do---	6,749	7,215	6,608	9,081	13,932	11,244	7,205	12,387

1/ Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise immediately 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 principal sources, 1968-76

(In millions of square yards)									
Area and source	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<b>North America:</b>									
Canada-----	25.3	17.0	34.1	39.8	24.3	26.8	17.6	13.2	16.7
Mexico-----	54.7	58.3	56.1	69.6	96.0	97.8	74.3	55.9	71.1
Jamaica-----	12.4	12.8	8.0	5.7	6.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
Other-----	3.3	5.9	8.0	18.7	19.4	23.9	32.2	29.0	46.7
Total-----	95.7	94.0	106.2	133.8	146.4	154.4	126.9	100.9	137.2
<b>South America:</b>									
Colombia-----	39.7	29.2	25.2	25.6	46.8	42.4	28.1	27.6	46.5
Brazil-----	22.2	37.4	73.9	70.8	93.2	69.5	42.3	35.1	65.2
Other-----	2.8	.5	1.8	2.4	2.2	6.0	10.4	3.5	9.9
Total-----	64.7	67.1	100.9	98.8	142.2	117.9	80.8	66.2	121.6
<b>Western Europe:</b>									
Denmark-----	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.5	.5
United Kingdom-----	18.7	19.2	16.8	14.5	12.3	13.3	11.5	9.3	10.3
Netherlands-----	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.6	4.9	3.8	5.2	3.7	3.2
Belgium-----	38.1	37.2	30.3	40.8	44.8	38.6	17.0	10.7	11.8
France-----	8.8	7.1	6.9	7.7	7.8	9.8	12.0	9.8	11.2
West Germany-----	15.9	17.9	23.5	25.7	19.4	19.3	14.1	7.2	9.8
Austria-----	1.3	1.6	4.8	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.0	1.0	2.2
Switzerland-----	7.1	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.8	3.9	2.6	2.7
Spain-----	63.0	25.1	13.4	15.4	9.1	4.5	3.2	3.3	5.4
Portugal-----	67.5	29.8	21.3	37.9	32.3	20.2	13.7	10.0	11.2
Malta-----	6.6	2.8	1.2	.9	.1	.3	1.0	.1	2/
Italy-----	51.0	60.3	83.1	40.3	30.5	44.3	28.6	18.5	25.2
Yugoslavia-----	13.1	16.2	9.3	9.6	10.6	6.4	4.3	2.9	7.8
Greece-----	7.3	1.0	2/	2/	.2	.2	.1	.4	.5
Other-----	2.4	3.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	6.0	3.2	36.9
Total-----	306.7	233.7	225.4	213.0	186.1	175.3	124.2	83.2	138.7
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>									
Israel-----	17.6	11.4	4.8	8.1	7.2	6.0	4.8	3.2	3.3
India-----	77.7	111.1	90.7	98.3	133.5	162.6	166.0	91.0	213.4
Pakistan-----	55.7	95.0	74.5	112.0	132.3	69.9	79.3	66.8	142.0
Philippines-----	25.1	21.3	15.0	10.0	10.7	12.8	17.3	17.6	26.8
China (Mainland)-----	0	0	0	.2	11.0	33.4	83.9	140.3	148.6
Korea-----	36.6	36.2	39.1	41.3	51.0	39.1	44.1	48.4	88.3
Hong Kong-----	401.8	413.1	376.5	416.0	487.3	456.5	458.4	450.9	635.5
Taiwan-----	70.8	60.7	65.6	73.5	91.7	78.4	86.3	92.7	119.7
Japan-----	391.6	395.7	330.6	284.9	294.3	156.9	87.7	57.4	73.6
Nansei and Nanpo Islands-----	12.0	12.5	9.2	8.1	3.1	0	0	0	0
Malaysia-----	8.1	14.8	11.6	15.7	18.4	16.1	13.0	11.5	19.1
Singapore-----	30.5	35.5	36.5	35.3	36.5	28.2	22.0	12.8	26.4
Other-----	1.0	1.5	4.8	17.6	34.8	22.6	23.7	23.5	38.3
Total-----	1,128.5	1,208.8	1,058.9	1,121.0	1,311.8	1,082.5	1,086.4	1,016.1	1,535.1
<b>Africa:</b>									
Tunisia-----	.2	1.1	.1	.1	.1	2/	2/	2/	0
Arab Republic of Egypt-----	40.5	31.8	30.9	29.0	41.4	32.6	20.8	1.3	11.2
Other-----	.2	.6	.7	1.2	3.9	3.0	4.5	1.1	1.9
Total-----	40.9	33.5	31.7	30.3	45.5	35.6	25.3	2.4	13.1
<b>Other areas-----</b>	11.9	14.8	13.8	14.1	21.8	30.1	18.9	11.9	10.9
<b>Grand total-----</b>	1,648.4	1,651.9	1,536.8	1,611.2	1,853.7	1,592.8	1,462.5	1,280.7	1,956.6

<sup>1/</sup> Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise immediately entered into bonded storage warehouses. <sup>2/</sup> Less than 50,000 square yards.

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

Note.-- Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 8.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of wool: U.S. general imports, 1/ by areas and principal sources, 1968-76

(In thousands of equivalent square yards)

Area and source	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
North America:									
Canada-----	3,261	3,970	3,805	2,510	2,952	3,557	3,300	3,162	3,681
Mexico-----	655	634	937	810	763	2,091	1,771	1,366	876
Other-----	11	38	64	49	52	78	93	143	270
Total-----	3,927	4,642	4,806	3,369	3,767	5,726	5,164	4,671	4,827
South America:									
Uruguay-----	4,113	2,559	3,868	2,544	481	634	1,101	817	2,723
Other-----	767	1,008	2,109	1,298	691	1,732	2,514	2,533	3,636
Total-----	4,880	3,567	5,977	3,842	1,172	2,366	3,616	3,359	6,359
Western Europe:									
Italy-----	27,569	23,060	21,123	12,495	10,953	11,712	6,529	4,690	6,719
United Kingdom-----	26,872	22,606	20,134	16,586	13,735	14,578	13,141	10,087	12,839
Ireland-----	4,010	5,189	4,281	1,088	4,367	3,419	2,435	2,147	2,422
West Germany-----	4,104	3,678	2,865	2,205	2,236	1,580	1,145	983	1,398
France-----	3,981	3,504	3,655	2,233	2,924	3,902	3,689	3,393	4,664
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	4,480	3,607	2,466	2,034	2,924	2,506	1,922	1,844	2,758
Austria-----	1,563	1,773	1,738	1,228	1,984	631	342	177	265
Switzerland-----	1,150	1,555	1,519	1,003	782	875	812	351	498
Netherlands-----	651	795	1,616	1,089	771	678	397	410	500
Other-----	3,981	4,463	5,185	3,868	6,477	5,553	3,944	3,112	5,276
Total-----	78,361	70,230	64,582	43,829	47,153	45,234	34,536	27,194	37,339
Asia and Oceania:									
Japan-----	69,943	62,006	47,439	24,911	11,311	5,891	5,163	7,815	7,086
Hong Kong-----	30,417	32,802	27,059	25,702	25,769	18,034	17,140	15,213	25,446
Australia-----	10,456	6,206	6,078	1,373	559	238	207	82	36
Korea-----	3,243	4,082	6,942	6,929	11,513	9,273	9,287	11,619	14,552
Taiwan-----	3,396	3,447	3,370	3,163	7,574	3,510	3,712	3,456	4,553
Israel-----	893	773	752	618	650	730	590	452	461
New Zealand-----	291	573	578	772	864	993	779	724	887
Other-----	1,558	1,716	1,145	1,105	5,338	4,786	4,108	3,291	2,615
Total-----	120,197	111,605	93,363	64,573	63,578	43,455	40,986	42,652	55,636
Africa:									
Republic of South Africa-----	2,010	1,089	574	966	491	323	298	188	215
Other-----	93	74	128	104	106	128	131	117	171
Total-----	2,103	1,163	702	1,070	597	451	429	305	386
Other areas-----	123	213	180	288	689	1,641	1,332	872	971
Grand total-----	209,591	191,420	169,610	116,971	116,956	98,873	86,063	78,172	105,519

1/ Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise immediately entered into bonded storage warehouses.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 9.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of manmade fibers: U.S. general imports, 1/ by areas and principal sources, 1968-76

Area and source	(In thousands of equivalent square yards)									
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	
<b>North America:</b>										
Canada-----	79,591	58,013	44,748	78,275	83,898	95,301	95,385	33,745	37,254	
Mexico-----	23,762	18,123	18,799	50,950	50,918	80,332	95,307	90,165	92,954	
Guatemala-----	2,038	529	224	73	109	361	78	111	62	
British Honduras-----	263	273	739	1,001	1,640	3,008	5,661	5,098	7,698	
El Salvador-----	66	259	361	379	1,536	6,437	11,659	11,721	12,583	
Honduras-----	308	626	766	784	1,035	1,145	1,139	1,543	1,970	
Costa Rica-----	170	1,237	2,486	4,354	4,840	8,574	13,543	11,324	14,131	
Panama-----	0	153	17	0	66	436	414	1,212	2,168	
Jamaica-----	2,518	2,957	4,530	7,221	3,110	2,785	3,942	4,747	3,520	
Haiti-----	1,645	2,343	3,191	4,175	12,832	25,704	36,168	33,846	40,005	
Dominican Republic-----	129	134	112	207	805	1,528	2,445	5,496	9,037	
Barbados-----	597	2,136	2,454	2,900	2,422	2,901	2,854	3,281	3,945	
Trinidad-----	1,076	1,607	2,679	2,326	2,021	1,489	1,431	1,371	1,178	
Other-----	36	59	196	195	233	802	758	386	1,198	
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>112,199</b>	<b>88,450</b>	<b>81,302</b>	<b>152,840</b>	<b>165,466</b>	<b>230,883</b>	<b>270,784</b>	<b>204,046</b>	<b>227,703</b>	
<b>South America:</b>										
Colombia-----	305	778	1,736	944	3,200	21,441	26,301	17,121	8,808	
Brazil-----	35	173	1,755	14,537	12,428	31,905	21,425	13,564	8,191	
Uruguay-----	21	29	57	1	4	3	31	32	17	
Argentina-----	64	293	488	5,361	4,731	13,240	1,664	14	248	
Other-----	10	64	163	288	348	994	1,676	2,334	6,050	
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>21,131</b>	<b>20,711</b>	<b>67,584</b>	<b>51,097</b>	<b>33,065</b>	<b>23,314</b>	
<b>Europe:</b>										
Sweden-----	2,111	1,473	1,849	4,947	4,724	3,883	1,851	1,697	2,403	
Norway-----	4,181	3,317	2,694	1,555	2,319	4,702	3,165	1,466	1,733	
Finland-----	217	369	5,713	5,245	1,610	914	306	227	397	
Denmark-----	209	674	8,748	6,639	10,020	9,847	1,848	1,394	808	
United Kingdom-----	38,103	32,354	104,709	187,324	295,417	214,052	72,811	42,839	96,450	
Ireland-----	6,817	8,823	14,990	31,749	53,778	49,033	47,228	56,961	45,998	
Netherlands-----	16,860	16,371	24,995	28,940	87,355	94,886	102,980	37,003	77,856	
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	19,511	18,114	19,299	29,384	29,435	28,229	10,117	11,491	9,909	
France-----	41,056	22,300	46,451	65,313	185,227	130,743	43,719	43,502	73,677	
West Germany-----	197,150	232,507	589,579	718,605	705,561	408,574	309,549	143,414	149,833	
Austria-----	5,543	8,630	6,842	9,807	10,063	12,244	3,659	2,590	5,037	
Czechoslovakia-----	15	58	6	1	0	10	3	2	313	
Switzerland-----	27,370	19,412	41,424	47,153	122,010	67,829	32,463	8,362	14,032	
Norway-----	97	286	427	1,994	875	2,586	9,727	1,700	6,552	
Spain-----	14,507	10,995	15,328	22,701	38,800	39,628	25,427	14,782	16,726	
Portugal-----	3,578	2,781	7,613	9,127	7,183	13,932	6,494	4,935	2,512	
Malta-----	380	225	16	93	562	983	722	85	16	
Italy-----	109,104	65,549	98,057	141,148	201,807	109,632	61,251	73,497	119,158	
Yugoslavia-----	3,484	1,588	2,112	2,413	5,504	5,196	2,343	1,169	1,223	
Greece-----	139	190	558	1,501	2,664	5,326	1,434	616	556	
Other-----	38	14	168	388	637	1,057	1,356	1,853	15,255	
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>490,470</b>	<b>445,990</b>	<b>991,578</b>	<b>1,316,027</b>	<b>1,765,552</b>	<b>1,203,286</b>	<b>738,453</b>	<b>449,585</b>	<b>640,444</b>	
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>										
Iran-----	1	33	11	18	162	20	15	24	22	
Israel-----	19,612	31,173	52,779	70,415	59,908	58,648	32,098	25,342	17,667	
India-----	47	306	344	769	1,192	1,568	2,976	1,717	9,319	
Pakistan-----	56	67	7	15	109	115	66	76	43	
South Vietnam-----	230	0	0	0	0	35	0	182	23	
Malaysia-----	524	2,268	2,658	1,510	3,790	2,664	2,925	1,592	939	
Singapore-----	190	3,923	3,059	7,281	46,954	117,644	78,551	58,597	61,044	
Indonesia-----	0	0	22	27	58	1,771	1,126	125	427	
Philippine Republic-----	18,221	27,246	37,822	43,091	60,484	84,427	87,988	91,754	103,585	
Hong Kong-----	153	91	489	750	20,385	23,989	9,017	9,353	10,279	
South Korea-----	136,928	212,350	254,036	408,453	415,603	316,952	305,705	380,257	507,029	
Long Kong-----	99,342	144,882	188,052	247,047	253,614	203,715	146,274	169,478	226,513	
Taiwan-----	122,851	237,572	349,539	540,115	465,817	397,261	403,627	426,523	512,209	
Japan-----	447,801	584,967	774,476	1,381,633	943,008	650,368	690,340	576,831	693,820	
Yankee and Nanpo Islands-----	63	48	343	435	252	0	0	0	0	
Australia-----	3,124	932	1,630	6,078	908	560	208	66	41	
New Zealand-----	42	127	148	132	45	5	16	22	38	
Other-----	14	16	83	120	16,007	49,575	37,711	39,314	40,688	
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>849,199</b>	<b>1,246,001</b>	<b>1,665,498</b>	<b>2,707,889</b>	<b>2,288,296</b>	<b>1,909,337</b>	<b>1,798,643</b>	<b>1,781,253</b>	<b>2,183,686</b>	
<b>Africa:</b>										
Morocco-----	14	6	405	466	2,468	165	77	160	397	
British West Africa-----	14	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Madeira Islands-----	195	175	234	244	169	107	147	122	114	
Republic of South Africa-----	453	654	8,219	24,480	22,250	18,650	1,374	19	78	
Other-----	18	15	78	128	448	3,017	1,111	297	560	
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>8,960</b>	<b>25,314</b>	<b>25,315</b>	<b>21,919</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>1,149</b>	
<b>Grand total-----</b>	<b>1,452,997</b>	<b>1,762,628</b>	<b>2,751,537</b>	<b>4,223,205</b>	<b>4,265,360</b>	<b>3,433,629</b>	<b>2,861,686</b>	<b>2,468,550</b>	<b>3,076,297</b>	

1/ Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise immediately entered into bonded storage warehouses.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 10.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from the Arab Republic of Egypt, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
1-----	1,914,069	0	0	0
2-----	0	0	0	5,842
9-----	17,137,294	10,694,271	1,137,211	6,819,939
10-----	230,402	68,901	0	0
15-----	706,202	473,745	28,573	263,693
16-----	292,672	807,232	94,476	383,185
18-----	0	98,580	0	0
19-----	179,795	767,799	0	0
22-----	3,724,801	2,284,406	56,654	1,960,818
25-----	0	11,600	0	102
26-----	8,120,108	4,959,959	0	1,378,886
27-----	301,499	612,204	4,924	250,726
28-----	0	65,040	0	0
45-----	0	0	0	1,287
46-----	0	171	2,005	440
49-----	0	0	0	3,608
50-----	0	0	0	2,705
51-----	0	0	0	1,424
52-----	0	0	1,424	23,364
53-----	0	45	0	11,507
55-----	0	867	8,670	32,181
60-----	0	0	0	7,067
62-----	0	55	0	0
63-----	0	0	2,797	15,319
64-----	607	4,724	2,549	2,378
Total-----	32,607,449	20,849,599	1,339,283	11,164,471

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

Table 11.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Brazil,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
1-----	25,764,094	12,399,778	20,712,889	43,629,031
2-----	4,577,074	793,132	875,596	5,072,218
3-----	56,106	0	685	103,661
4-----	293,751	113,289	0	0
5-----	0	50,000	0	0
6-----	0	7,435	0	0
8-----	4,847	7,070	0	0
9-----	13,604,854	7,471,509	2,601,059	3,098,239
10-----	500,882	0	0	0
12-----	0	0	0	3,953
14-----	0	0	0	4,977
15-----	0	0	0	5,946
16-----	0	0	0	207,545
19-----	5,589,545	5,612,702	555,556	52,778
20-----	0	0	0	213,386
21-----	0	0	0	13,529
22-----	5,243,702	3,860,351	1,412,807	1,469,058
23-----	3,137	0	64,491	592,591
24-----	910,332	251,317	46,093	102,226
25-----	312,824	32,390	55,461	0
26-----	6,386,150	4,032,253	3,544,201	2,726,556
27-----	1,155,742	1,759,624	31,719	117,036
30-----	153,309	59,850	126,756	479,724
31-----	983,638	2,095,896	1,423,137	912,098
32-----	0	322	432	0
35-----	0	0	7,440	0
39-----	16,333	16,983	0	0
40-----	0	506	0	626
41-----	203,912	0	7,762	3,617
42-----	224,662	404,423	700,078	406,977
43-----	395,548	171,402	33,074	443,205
44-----	15,014	0	478	258
45-----	34,810	3,616	932	5,813
46-----	220,235	86,627	11,837	38,299
48-----	0	300	0	0
49-----	128,832	119,666	63,701	36,499
50-----	665,946	53,604	172,934	1,451,630
51-----	191,230	171,457	38,530	39,670
52-----	29,830	23,698	2,993	33,520
53-----	0	0	1,087	14,632
54-----	0	67,650	17,975	2,875
55-----	267,495	567,885	304,011	962,574
56-----	38,125	13,754	0	0
57-----	1,125	0	8,786	25,178
58-----	80,440	0	90,000	1,865
60-----	0	0	6,651	0
61-----	52,583	177,650	41,848	11,443
62-----	303,710	368,709	173,553	966,058
63-----	205,155	107,530	262,039	196,370
64-----	855,633	1,422,095	1,691,338	1,795,010
Total-----	69,470,565	42,324,473	35,087,929	65,240,671

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

Table 12.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Colombia,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
1-----	13,376,588	3,523,517	3,009,472	4,718,662
2-----	0	0	304,120	3,092,023
3-----	320,004	0	0	1,509,315
4-----	0	3,110	0	0
5-----	2,219,415	2,075,005	250,860	1,292,439
6-----	0	30,428	0	876
8-----	680,378	454,635	166,068	1,406,307
9-----	4,014,929	6,481,091	4,694,010	6,137,163
15-----	268,628	402,870	833,803	191,024
16-----	1,241,296	440,345	421,765	1,066,654
19-----	0	0	529,600	1,528,068
20-----	215,502	0	0	471,979
21-----	0	0	82,850	0
22-----	10,274,770	7,800,259	10,827,411	10,881,329
23-----	0	0	20,541	48,819
24-----	116,438	0	148,266	984,101
25-----	45,211	0	341,210	0
26-----	7,313,333	5,380,845	4,627,999	9,721,189
27-----	406,832	144,462	24,095	341,875
28-----	0	1,355	0	0
30-----	216	0	0	0
31-----	202	0	38,778	85,712
32-----	0	39,074	5,642	0
34-----	0	0	0	2,604
35-----	0	0	0	7,750
36-----	0	0	0	1,415
40-----	3,160	1,095	2,401	2,157
41-----	94,997	11,314	0	0
42-----	434	0	507	3,798
43-----	5,324	608	13,376	60,556
44-----	73,784	1,766	11,114	23,736
45-----	12,956	9,673	4,126	2,285
46-----	3,082	5,772	6,017	4,280
47-----	0	11,426	0	0
48-----	88,150	15,000	8,350	14,650
49-----	755,822	50,603	130,912	487,177
50-----	113,225	45,454	73,003	163,305
51-----	13,400	36,199	112,406	392,014
52-----	42,079	7,802	12,060	83,824
53-----	34,473	67,950	42,401	38,551
54-----	34,650	4,825	75	725
55-----	0	0	0	51
57-----	5,592	7,943	8,179	4,545
58-----	49,560	1,450	180	6,285
60-----	5,768	110,675	0	4,988
61-----	195	0	0	0
62-----	150,801	181,507	199,065	303,714
63-----	52,376	396,046	320,979	395,823
64-----	324,957	353,974	292,605	969,248
Total-----	42,358,527	28,098,078	27,564,246	46,451,016

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

Table 13.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Haiti, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
1-----	0	644	0	0
9-----	23,682	0	0	0
15-----	0	0	0	796
16-----	363	0	0	0
22-----	620,398	470,314	77,539	63,131
23-----	7,994	0	0	719
24-----	17,175	0	0	0
26-----	71,357	29,134	29,079	18,588
27-----	1,000	1,114	1,423	150
28-----	34	0	0	711
36-----	11,723	57,801	26,316	7,528
39-----	348,024	434,189	133,691	606,997
41-----	0	4,847	0	0
42-----	0	1,418	0	123,701
43-----	1,931	12,255	13,101	58,096
44-----	1,509	920	3,606	8,354
45-----	20,677	599,754	131,120	26,180
46-----	25,728	237,991	294,388	188,441
47-----	190,267	348,853	113,415	120,781
48-----	0	0	4,850	0
49-----	48,263	85,475	79,529	214,145
50-----	107,244	91,121	68,767	259,694
51-----	22,300	378,881	461,976	833,399
52-----	17,464	27,171	230,417	225,854
53-----	860,246	545,231	511,030	583,601
54-----	73,475	185,925	62,475	1,020,425
55-----	97,104	673,302	80,937	579,870
57-----	2,284	13,635	47,790	0
58-----	50,410	5,000	0	1,855
60-----	209,450	0	22,447	9,353
61-----	29,797	34,215	49,794	9,918
62-----	115,584	269,018	231,227	189,284
63-----	1,261,712	1,484,950	551,341	561,067
64-----	422,395	139,719	154,096	150,550
Total-----	4,659,590	6,132,877	3,380,354	5,863,188

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, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
2-----	0	211,600	0	0
6-----	0	4,000	562	0
7-----	259	0	0	12,535
8-----	110,859	0	6,944	1,400
9-----	98,445,321	82,710,479	56,812,180	94,651,958
10-----	231,111	0	19,800	102,920
14-----	636	2,409	56	0
15-----	456,945	1,832,515	400,586	157,657
16-----	75,000	326,771	411,244	1,309,326
19-----	46,329	3,326,806	2,762,005	1,067,745
20-----	38,436	36,637	137,025	394,647
21-----	197,916	672	2,197	0
22-----	34,585,359	34,438,242	35,120,355	46,692,290
23-----	53,333	101,092	515,110	896,653
24-----	24,722	2,190,594	218,599	93,899
25-----	0	2,679	31,250	62,348
26-----	76,129,763	63,876,158	38,684,637	60,137,513
27-----	805,413	718,394	675,261	1,402,941
28-----	107,550	529	39,024	100
29-----	0	175,959	156,774	133,627
30-----	195,761	77,256	64,051	90,097
31-----	15,603,817	23,336,186	8,535,229	16,714,036
32-----	94,736	118,259	70,049	51,161
33-----	0	78,600	0	15,850
34-----	231,880	0	0	0
36-----	84,464	8,888	10,536	22,522
37-----	15,341	21,063	11,965	28,847
38-----	1,532	0	13,105	0
39-----	2,619,745	5,804,105	4,861,759	9,688,963
40-----	0	0	0	4,600
41-----	259,129	214,199	197,517	140,832
42-----	2,846,131	1,188,027	3,996,329	5,657,783
43-----	5,463,515	5,835,783	9,983,376	12,687,076
44-----	1,222,054	3,645,113	8,542,715	7,742,757
45-----	12,790,164	9,914,480	4,311,006	8,930,264
46-----	18,137,629	36,811,526	36,303,578	38,834,880
47-----	953,088	3,158,554	4,352,850	2,586,178
48-----	1,334,550	1,297,450	1,461,550	1,892,300
49-----	3,720,147	3,738,542	8,710,978	13,688,874
50-----	22,504,822	19,726,870	29,706,787	27,588,072
51-----	43,936,433	41,677,763	49,501,698	58,806,220
52-----	16,312,424	12,497,922	10,021,965	13,208,538
53-----	1,598,683	814,270	1,748,943	4,445,788
54-----	5,502,525	3,711,750	5,307,500	8,413,475
55-----	951,405	1,938,459	1,949,526	4,125,951
56-----	78,807	9,108	9,071	11,840
57-----	874,891	185,063	563,175	2,312,482
58-----	104,325	19,625	54,590	209,715
59-----	0	13,600	9,600	23,696
60-----	22,948,289	21,083,082	22,699,661	27,091,060
61-----	1,374,798	391,353	288,311	91,011
62-----	9,744,246	9,677,494	16,204,435	31,266,385
63-----	22,269,046	25,523,079	58,542,959	94,052,179
64-----	31,404,898	35,901,453	26,874,822	37,983,221
Total-----	456,488,227	458,374,459	450,903,245	635,524,212

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

Table 15.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from India, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category	1973	1974	1975	1976
2-----	0	0	92	0
3-----	0	0	0	67,579
5-----	0	30	0	0
6-----	629	0	0	26,024
8-----	0	0	0	21,033
9-----	46,914,094	34,744,158	9,347,815	45,757,998
10-----	0	104,103	5,694	2,601
11-----	0	0	116,250	0
12-----	4,024	0	41,979	32,292
13-----	0	0	0	47,670
14-----	0	127	0	0
15-----	837,549	326,058	0	554,144
16-----	473,286	48,408	12,917	730
17-----	6,330	0	0	0
18-----	241,395	162,369	0	0
19-----	7,279,065	13,826,951	679,872	11,853,148
20-----	149,025	122,999	6,958	7,984
21-----	556	0	0	142,977
22-----	15,950,358	17,671,120	4,273,077	19,358,045
23-----	28,818	0	1,800	75,028
24-----	689,414	1,135,121	940,704	2,799,820
25-----	7,642	27,485	15,644	11,228
26-----	44,226,415	44,362,303	12,849,522	54,852,268
27-----	1,607,872	745,149	1,112,353	2,345,138
28-----	2,578,902	1,003,576	314,681	537,410
29-----	1,512,327	859,439	428,015	493,143
30-----	381,261	633,174	505,533	1,910,749
31-----	4,341,267	5,324,874	2,515,155	4,815,484
32-----	69,533	27,790	177,600	256,810
34-----	3,878,044	1,195,149	75,435	1,222,584
35-----	436,499	4,805	72,974	83,725
36-----	10,228,353	7,831,977	5,610,998	3,136,927
39-----	80,239	208,801	153,319	143,444
40-----	0	124	0	0
41-----	251,678	181,009	39,027	89,514
42-----	169,015	1,124,756	1,160,977	982,327
43-----	192,511	275,441	140,159	168,900
44-----	1,472	50,784	12,475	1,398
45-----	814,070	1,564,624	2,208,127	2,448,779
46-----	880,037	3,080,164	6,280,776	11,063,441
47-----	487,116	874,749	376,896	278,257
48-----	9,650	19,600	109,050	26,600
49-----	178,785	527,250	1,046,308	975,069
50-----	138,995	291,088	218,956	112,940
51-----	401,269	524,994	766,339	900,190
52-----	3,849,142	9,773,605	23,575,900	28,170,908
53-----	4,812,763	4,894,303	4,373,673	4,908,527
54-----	126,475	69,850	72,825	67,800
55-----	77,826	75,531	89,811	54,519
56-----	460	0	0	0
57-----	1,879	0	484	0
58-----	125	0	0	0
59-----	608	1,280	206,752	7,424
60-----	15,847	18,239	134,370	107,505
61-----	119	0	3,349	238
62-----	578,053	1,364,448	952,438	755,941
63-----	1,307,636	2,549,175	4,928,485	4,141,003
64-----	6,414,824	8,380,444	5,079,265	7,534,045
Total-----	162,633,252	166,007,424	91,034,829	213,351,308

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

Table 16.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Japan,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
1-----	6,587	144,458	8,625	50,880
2-----	21,790	324,811	248,575	785,611
3-----	0	460	0	230
4-----	0	222,235	41,570	0
5-----	168,695	131,694	53,235	278,930
6-----	432,712	695,898	564,034	1,401,104
7-----	1,081,277	785,706	119,198	2,126,306
8-----	9,462	3,422	119,540	63,253
9-----	719,462	1,110,815	1,053,923	2,846,032
10-----	8,929	5,329	29,023	171,457
11-----	0	13,658	73,969	58,513
12-----	7,406	38,913	192,000	117,723
13-----	1,287	31,992	14,860	6,038
14-----	856	2,014	2,059	28,244
15-----	3,868,744	4,487,699	1,143,058	2,096,375
16-----	4,080,328	4,381,839	2,426,122	3,142,266
17-----	471,134	526,550	56,943	100,995
18-----	3,310	3,883	0	0
19-----	781,222	5,010,866	935,280	2,513,239
20-----	6,132,102	3,690,538	3,528,995	1,884,974
21-----	1,231,896	539,473	492,519	320,131
22-----	4,894,207	3,705,631	3,273,539	4,448,911
23-----	5,234,038	2,369,263	2,099,764	1,690,634
24-----	1,522,485	1,023,650	483,489	470,110
25-----	667,757	475,164	462,713	899,270
26-----	23,056,890	10,267,522	8,052,030	8,589,790
27-----	4,282,960	3,305,932	1,647,868	2,781,210
28-----	929,096	271,477	34,634	650
29-----	217,884	184,011	0	0
30-----	118,598	12,528	193,676	235,760
31-----	151,266	85,886	201,946	247,891
32-----	478,641	457,874	356,068	480,860
33-----	287,646	159,423	201,625	279,087
34-----	686,507	8,903	0	0
35-----	390,749	0	0	0
36-----	938,091	407,804	205,688	132,425
37-----	10,290	1,840	1,440	2,507
38-----	388,951	361,698	361,178	110,533
39-----	2,161,194	1,699,434	1,813,230	3,222,663
41-----	0	0	36,655	19,850
42-----	404,373	84,653	182,455	246,563
43-----	3,600,977	966,882	1,417,575	4,387,790
44-----	188,195	267,794	186,097	56,709
45-----	440,992	69,021	27,688	34,144
46-----	2,334,201	467,251	195,558	201,796
47-----	0	11,093	47,456	177
48-----	2,195,650	952,500	317,350	210,700
49-----	9,993,623	7,061,537	3,424,560	2,904,626
50-----	2,847,556	221,022	350,013	448,484
51-----	15,073,721	6,177,178	5,301,032	6,934,192
52-----	1,571,041	649,360	238,845	154,906
53-----	484,981	149,309	112,979	124,621
54-----	3,780,450	954,450	644,375	969,300
55-----	411,621	176,970	156,213	179,310
56-----	0	0	460	2,999
57-----	37,125	0	2,487	2,262
58-----	370	200	1,990	1,030
59-----	608	2,128	1,392	9,888
60-----	305,057	45,258	49,934	484,683
61-----	1,316	0	1,178	8,227
62-----	7,265,256	1,678,973	1,055,156	1,888,485
63-----	16,376,486	8,637,192	4,851,477	4,184,548
64-----	24,145,292	12,209,490	8,322,991	8,528,895
Total-----	156,853,340	87,702,554	57,418,332	73,568,793

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

Table 17.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Korea, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
1-----	0	0	23,000	0
7-----	1,000	120,000	873	91,095
9-----	3,186,770	3,915,832	7,110,831	4,436,380
15-----	0	0	652,778	3,857,057
16-----	0	65,278	66,667	0
19-----	2,780,493	3,795,549	3,139,555	6,391,467
22-----	1,397,612	2,825,926	4,445,437	4,107,457
25-----	0	0	0	3,496
26-----	11,616,889	13,022,114	5,762,339	29,504,239
28-----	721,618	130,080	65,040	0
29-----	26,016	0	0	0
30-----	336,168	135,883	24,847	397,591
31-----	889,016	651,009	719,886	1,968,048
32-----	641,922	617,520	989,083	1,304,896
34-----	44,640	74,921	0	80,352
36-----	958,004	706,891	275,662	729,330
38-----	19,122	0	21,744	42,821
39-----	402,420	603,773	1,047,522	1,277,701
40-----	0	0	4,600	0
41-----	160,277	90,425	225,477	147,834
42-----	36,459	74,691	894,448	592,776
43-----	442,048	346,776	1,360,766	1,156,746
44-----	0	22,080	233,781	208,177
45-----	712,216	1,009,464	313,466	593,099
46-----	1,309,111	1,668,627	1,892,777	2,336,599
47-----	187,095	593,964	172,918	364,871
48-----	722,800	524,500	756,700	1,626,150
49-----	1,120,862	1,414,695	1,470,074	1,892,380
50-----	947,603	789,156	974,546	1,729,798
51-----	1,171,292	443,627	835,658	1,394,947
52-----	350,231	624,428	586,823	996,919
53-----	32,843	0	299,885	261,246
54-----	1,105,200	1,286,500	1,528,925	1,994,625
55-----	397,290	138,720	19,278	51,000
57-----	0	0	0	11,250
60-----	0	0	613,647	394,117
61-----	0	0	0	7,125
62-----	112,217	21,979	726,413	1,087,065
63-----	2,487,284	4,276,036	6,784,167	8,953,655
64-----	4,749,602	4,132,630	4,406,005	8,279,272
Total-----	39,066,120	44,123,164	48,435,618	88,271,581

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

Table 18.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Macao, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
39-----	278,618	370,289	56,291	67,859
42-----	75,241	18,837	176,192	582,142
43-----	280,209	108,127	373,904	756,648
44-----	0	19,062	142,342	247,774
45-----	44,594	48,854	11,182	59,148
46-----	102,010	637,496	365,632	679,635
47-----	0	0	51,605	36,340
48-----	0	0	0	30,000
49-----	1,776,061	714,481	838,762	646,265
50-----	454,731	360,016	443,020	886,129
51-----	1,028,578	491,411	222,391	977,376
52-----	91,408	48,457	46,089	17,872
53-----	150,441	0	11,959	15,357
54-----	0	1,250	0	5,000
55-----	0	0	62,424	14,943
60-----	193,083	0	207,216	2,754
62-----	384,276	122,466	700,576	467,548
63-----	246,895	3,680	344,090	417,343
64-----	0	0	455	0
Total-----	5,106,145	2,944,426	4,054,130	5,910,133

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

Table 19.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Malaysia, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
9-----	783,685	781,393	0	2,314,865
12-----	3,126	0	0	0
13-----	0	612	0	0
15-----	95,625	0	0	333,693
16-----	76	0	416	104,444
19-----	150,264	0	0	17,655
20-----	0	17,823	17,815	410,733
21-----	0	0	0	24,429
22-----	1,524,994	1,186,953	509,194	1,917,698
25-----	1,250	0	0	0
26-----	5,096,150	4,503,380	5,104,238	5,557,191
27-----	13,693	15,679	4,048	1,843
29-----	0	0	429	0
30-----	0	0	10,173	0
31-----	193,440	259,644	182,930	835
32-----	0	0	2,691	955
36-----	0	0	490	0
39-----	353,941	945,394	86,024	0
42-----	21,702	12,370	2,207	6,026
43-----	97,572	6,988	0	121,394
44-----	0	0	0	11,077
45-----	1,575,649	1,301,852	232,687	637,071
46-----	402,684	1,025,213	2,387,541	4,196,673
47-----	279,100	298,602	31,016	22,630
48-----	319,650	203,350	242,650	395,400
49-----	658,321	491,856	608,434	192,207
50-----	510,614	222,446	205,982	422,856
51-----	127,106	301,427	11,835	194,005
52-----	301,802	360,169	122,487	8,224
53-----	318,504	1,178	589	5,164
54-----	234,150	0	0	67,575
55-----	566,508	0	2,091	0
60-----	654,592	0	242,704	465,718
61-----	36,100	5,938	0	0
62-----	135,576	11,997	13,685	46,502
63-----	106,697	324,935	189,662	224,127
64-----	1,488,524	713,690	1,252,451	1,403,120
Total-----	16,051,095	12,992,899	11,464,469	19,104,110

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

Table 20.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Mexico,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
1-----	35,071,122	21,546,635	9,758,969	25,430,157
2-----	7,536,106	5,364,308	4,477,530	8,975,060
3-----	0	1,420,853	1,061,151	2,982,829
4-----	0	0	0	40,738
6-----	0	0	0	502
8-----	1,074	0	0	0
9-----	15,030,213	12,076,332	5,497,267	3,888,899
10-----	17,217	0	0	5,702
15-----	608,664	0	0	0
16-----	199	269,350	11,944	0
18-----	370,292	0	0	0
19-----	349,152	0	0	0
22-----	9,106,680	11,041,124	11,963,281	13,884,861
23-----	6,506,441	8,170,433	8,240,585	2,228,482
24-----	2,330,991	850,119	240,500	19,797
25-----	31,403	1,976	232,044	1,429
26-----	11,653,686	5,851,777	8,915,742	6,497,842
27-----	4,575,885	1,368,630	1,263,207	755,454
30-----	738	0	0	12,528
31-----	1,027,255	631,065	156,963	644,713
32-----	885	1,411	7,233	19,932
33-----	0	0	108	0
34-----	0	0	870	0
36-----	621	4,065	0	2,871
37-----	0	83,973	0	0
38-----	0	0	0	97,483
39-----	4,952	601,337	266,564	61,387
40-----	4,641	1,927	120	0
41-----	23,959	0	0	0
42-----	127,826	44,859	5,223	79,914
43-----	0	24,646	2,098	7,893
44-----	74	0	2,098	0
45-----	7,830	63,808	35,498	27,068
46-----	236,108	423,474	449,570	454,484
47-----	26,712	19,169	9,762	555
48-----	0	4,700	0	3,350
49-----	513,112	934,832	189,477	156,913
50-----	691,982	872,640	798,195	1,437,019
51-----	692,731	705,936	617,056	665,982
52-----	357,713	291,384	235,851	212,138
53-----	168,743	157,690	148,403	139,253
54-----	1,050	2,425	2,275	1,400
55-----	10,659	1,377	11,169	5,661
56-----	432	304	0	0
57-----	0	428	74,104	25,718
58-----	0	12,660	19,800	37,835
59-----	0	0	784	0
60-----	0	0	312	2,754
61-----	361	926	0	1,914
62-----	62,810	50,563	65,633	177,235
63-----	466,154	1,002,391	690,124	1,385,232
64-----	192,229	441,614	446,512	742,912
Total-----	97,808,702	74,341,141	55,898,022	71,115,896

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

Table 21.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from the Philippines, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
5-----	0	3,413	0	0
9-----	1,586,786	0	0	0
22-----	667,177	1,085,535	4,170	91,934
23-----	0	0	0	424
24-----	0	30,972	0	0
25-----	0	63	0	4,917
26-----	124,844	0	40,000	18,374
27-----	0	0	0	492
28-----	0	0	275	0
32-----	926,239	795,291	728,542	966,362
33-----	0	0	0	447
36-----	110	3,250	3,636	5,810
39-----	99,496	141,042	1,224,750	1,454,354
41-----	105,110	0	0	5,165
42-----	200,837	391,836	290,481	502,011
43-----	117,625	510,575	781,012	1,965,058
44-----	0	121,440	85,192	190,624
45-----	20,832	168,703	68,178	59,481
46-----	312,071	248,581	157,234	73,005
47-----	0	0	0	18,636
48-----	2,400	11,500	128,800	221,900
49-----	677,496	394,811	653,122	1,311,801
50-----	21,570	104,878	27,496	338,588
51-----	187,581	298,295	253,963	1,788,118
52-----	149,092	205,613	329,934	828,878
53-----	1,368,876	4,948,845	3,667,442	3,500,241
54-----	1,811,800	1,775,825	2,366,950	2,513,975
55-----	12,699	62,628	163,812	118,575
56-----	0	1,656	0	0
57-----	0	0	13,500	13,106
58-----	15,720	0	5,455	5,195
59-----	0	1,504	0	2,432
60-----	294,717	114,728	0	7,015
61-----	1,272,145	892,164	734,906	1,033,647
62-----	550,827	700,972	567,009	1,602,493
63-----	1,940,801	4,116,559	4,884,534	5,839,737
64-----	304,114	171,365	373,383	2,342,017
Total-----	12,770,965	17,302,044	17,553,776	26,824,812

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

Table 22.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Pakistan,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
1-----	2,535	32,200	44,588	1,523
2-----	9,632	26,367	43,603	0
4-----	0	22,816	3,041	0
9-----	29,854,608	25,560,535	29,436,372	66,633,986
15-----	0	0	0	195,313
18-----	0	73,625	0	0
19-----	10,078,063	12,230,430	5,991,597	23,630,918
22-----	2,567,986	2,598,328	260,771	4,836,937
24-----	2,999	3,788	1,662	0
25-----	0	0	0	111,111
26-----	12,035,000	13,415,103	5,414,711	17,160,602
27-----	2,582,372	1,726,925	3,451	771,375
28-----	39,024	180,811	26,016	163,901
29-----	6,504	79,912	26,016	52,032
30-----	20,880	117,429	1,601,250	3,099,749
31-----	2,010,881	10,619,921	6,763,730	6,479,566
32-----	0	930	0	3,685
33-----	0	40,643	0	0
34-----	24,695	97,470	0	270,233
35-----	79,193	62	7,899	0
36-----	285,627	809,570	441,863	205,474
39-----	124,754	814,571	129,201	81,730
41-----	1,993,177	757,906	1,823,648	805,217
42-----	678,318	1,019,979	2,015,717	3,289,061
43-----	4,209,313	2,536,884	5,743,478	6,072,263
45-----	4,947	43,041	60,724	113,858
46-----	35,390	130,625	65,325	182,620
47-----	12,202	205,287	3,705	135,556
48-----	0	0	0	1,050
49-----	16,933	5,363	19,924	22,947
50-----	3,364	9,201	5,286	39,065
51-----	7,314	9,308	4,698	45,490
52-----	287,012	351,147	1,110,106	1,820,376
53-----	492,094	341,563	541,833	556,647
54-----	0	725	1,250	375
55-----	15,249	137,649	94,248	111,843
57-----	30,870	0	0	0
60-----	390,947	83,500	128,809	102,621
62-----	310,832	331,695	281,042	148,203
63-----	817,639	2,046,012	1,148,534	1,403,272
64-----	911,480	2,848,831	3,522,405	3,549,809
Total-----	69,941,834	79,310,152	66,766,503	142,035,398

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

Table 23.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Poland, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
7-----	33,057	298	4,497	1,914
8-----	0	0	0	2,011
19-----	0	139,327	0	0
22-----	10,020	0	0	98,937
24-----	0	0	0	24,949
26-----	232,326	81,789	111,306	45,762
27-----	706,679	355,682	6,462	33,368
28-----	345,089	0	0	0
31-----	64,728	59,953	16,955	110,362
32-----	0	0	2,772	10,216
34-----	334,800	335,246	0	148,800
36-----	738,128	644,432	769,488	261,062
41-----	394,354	305,911	310,802	66,408
42-----	273,185	112,677	665,991	734,541
43-----	357,157	561,547	1,594,764	3,401,730
44-----	0	0	0	442
46-----	190,520	1,467	0	514
48-----	29,600	17,950	467,350	1,509,450
49-----	552,112	422,177	531,604	1,328,472
50-----	79,482	131,502	252,611	532,860
51-----	0	19,044	6,282	30,611
52-----	0	29	1,976	0
53-----	0	14,632	7,293	3,714
55-----	0	29,631	31,008	78,336
58-----	42,640	55,000	0	10,120
60-----	91,034	675,688	0	251,279
62-----	725,530	352,204	606,155	3,695,024
63-----	282,335	157,017	547,511	1,136,651
64-----	96,932	136,313	15,433	44,113
Total-----	5,579,708	4,609,516	5,950,260	13,561,646

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

Table 24.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Romania, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
2-----	0	0	0	123,317
8-----	0	27,329	158	0
15-----	0	0	0	882
19-----	173,619	0	0	0
23-----	0	0	0	60
24-----	0	0	0	5,917
26-----	2,827,004	661,993	2,040	155,802
27-----	21,000	0	0	0
28-----	0	0	0	231,178
30-----	41,760	1,044	0	81,432
31-----	0	0	0	173,304
33-----	0	0	0	63,881
34-----	0	0	0	2,018,943
41-----	1,809	14,468	34,058	13,629
42-----	767,317	377,535	88,978	213,859
43-----	1,295,117	1,089,990	718,155	835,621
44-----	59,984	244,499	0	5,042
45-----	2,795	887	9,052	6,722
46-----	4,109	664,105	16,557	1,011,640
47-----	1,490,101	1,177,943	494,992	540,983
48-----	0	176,500	87,900	238,200
49-----	962,067	350,643	728,098	1,996,899
50-----	267,471	205,253	78,858	566,175
51-----	303	0	908	7,563
52-----	3,981	4,722	5,231	10,824
53-----	272,162	205,707	5,572	12,186
55-----	0	320,280	0	0
56-----	59,248	139,766	0	0
57-----	21,195	17,010	0	0
58-----	19,680	58,440	0	0
60-----	82,616	672,258	0	0
62-----	396,617	145,035	933,769	7,773,250
63-----	1,309,404	1,044,029	1,234,659	2,154,236
64-----	6,905	1,605	1,536	598
Total-----	10,086,264	7,601,041	4,440,521	18,242,143

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

Table 25.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Singapore, by MFA category, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
9-----	1,440,488	1,592,514	1,062,629	2,620,441
15-----	7,636	0	424,167	1,048,539
16-----	0	0	0	5,876
19-----	563,895	333,213	0	999,797
22-----	1,478,540	1,795,151	776,342	1,255,377
23-----	0	0	0	303,333
24-----	99,614	201	0	0
25-----	0	0	120,000	0
26-----	2,099,593	2,315,335	1,986,464	4,315,453
27-----	168,292	3,020	3,934	72,222
30-----	261,000	59,160	0	0
31-----	7,665,859	5,821,282	3,717,783	8,944,779
32-----	0	0	701	4,997
33-----	0	729	0	0
36-----	0	19,520	0	345
39-----	522,131	458,983	175,757	81,347
41-----	0	7,234	0	6,872
42-----	165,941	13,397	74,344	595,981
43-----	958,968	413,510	195,260	1,039,627
44-----	42,946	0	0	39,008
45-----	31,216	8,542	34,188	2,219
46-----	1,495,815	1,487,403	372,628	1,071,999
47-----	917,169	323,627	8,297	22,186
48-----	373,850	569,300	297,600	330,600
49-----	1,272,866	1,015,529	518,735	498,617
50-----	1,847,364	1,456,631	379,912	868,920
51-----	805,280	1,053,582	133,299	486,462
52-----	0	63,627	7,788	62,741
53-----	300,203	1,450	109,717	23,194
54-----	152,775	35,875	0	825
55-----	1,073,448	120,411	232,101	243,219
57-----	11,993	0	0	0
58-----	540	0	0	0
60-----	3,374,646	2,391,719	1,831,486	726,088
61-----	0	4,940	0	0
62-----	260,002	120,694	207,074	468,104
63-----	718,617	292,564	154,743	233,053
64-----	78,936	172,068	14,950	67,395
Total-----	28,189,623	21,951,211	12,839,899	26,439,616

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

Table 26.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Taiwan, by MFA categories, 19 3-70

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
1-----	0	23,000	0	23,000
2-----	138,000	0	0	23,000
3-----	0	0	0	23,000
5-----	403,460	17,769	0	31,944
6-----	0	0	0	143,247
7-----	1,141	0	0	0
8-----	0	0	1,890	0
9-----	30,693,946	38,376,172	34,909,063	41,478,886
14-----	71,398	0	0	0
15-----	1,135,802	133,333	1,517,221	378,694
16-----	245,555	66,667	0	0
18-----	0	0	0	133,333
19-----	873,267	4,917,651	644,800	3,364,145
20-----	0	0	0	9,754
22-----	3,846,519	3,081,204	4,792,457	5,617,785
24-----	2,816,604	2,905,656	1,349,228	3,533,702
25-----	0	0	254,875	0
26-----	5,558,257	2,839,625	8,259,860	12,227,234
27-----	65,252	263,222	23,333	794,320
28-----	1,269,191	205,006	556,998	143,348
29-----	0	45,528	29,346	0
30-----	0	0	6,264	4,260
31-----	280,514	250,173	369,189	812,948
32-----	116,808	88,810	25,300	3,164
34-----	1,512,106	122,165	198,946	424,824
35-----	0	238,378	433,603	0
36-----	2,208	25,819	17,388	4,658
38-----	134,734	104,866	29,932	221,219
39-----	629,708	870,852	1,403,788	1,165,642
41-----	239,916	723	0	904
42-----	334,406	262,493	1,199,702	1,269,704
43-----	575,363	543,664	1,032,220	722,698
44-----	0	221	89,645	140,355
45-----	221,483	190,889	230,978	450,153
46-----	9,569,168	10,306,840	9,815,989	14,435,305
47-----	1,817,167	1,966,656	1,155,802	1,693,590
48-----	496,350	725,250	975,050	1,174,500
49-----	900,836	890,925	1,050,208	1,079,098
50-----	3,006,625	3,687,824	4,815,779	4,995,065
51-----	4,761,482	4,391,695	6,667,969	9,652,221
52-----	1,352,453	1,968,974	2,837,985	4,034,152
53-----	24,326	0	110,487	89,694
54-----	954,500	684,275	1,108,450	1,145,900
55-----	277,950	411,570	398,769	753,168
56-----	35,420	0	46,258	41,547
57-----	1,688	189,000	263,835	10,181
59-----	0	0	24,000	0
60-----	1,656,848	2,117,422	2,339,343	2,809,113
62-----	41,073	114,544	435,547	472,707
63-----	1,397,683	1,937,326	2,326,551	2,271,573
64-----	949,344	1,287,425	921,658	1,939,273
Total-----	78,408,551	86,253,612	92,679,706	119,743,008

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

Table 27.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from Thailand, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
6-----	3,239	0	0	0
9-----	2,233,077	1,906,789	1,920,548	3,601,822
12-----	0	0	0	484
15-----	267,731	1,411,762	149,811	1,172,754
16-----	2,697	4,810	1,607	444
19-----	695,865	2,199,277	133,333	3,840,105
22-----	1,532,469	1,482,333	1,306,665	2,638,447
23-----	0	238	0	0
25-----	0	0	0	267
26-----	2,176,231	1,839,351	1,418,245	6,126,182
27-----	59,800	2,708	15,499	10,121
28-----	325	0	163	0
29-----	0	0	0	1,523
31-----	10,753	0	0	0
32-----	0	0	0	359
33-----	1,506	0	0	0
36-----	932	0	0	2,063
39-----	88,176	587,623	144,579	81,474
42-----	41,957	65	15,965	262,290
43-----	332,938	148,919	26,889	921,699
44-----	0	0	11,960	188,600
45-----	184,366	554,761	140,349	10,450
46-----	558,060	1,220,258	1,116,780	1,053,632
47-----	174,848	0	0	555
48-----	375,400	431,150	391,350	636,950
49-----	560,920	443,822	321,784	235,693
50-----	712,769	549,037	82,489	553,363
51-----	478,544	454,375	420,384	299,309
52-----	384,958	98,382	97,366	358,514
53-----	148,312	39,864	100,385	315,741
54-----	0	575	67,300	0
55-----	247,197	102	4,131	14,433
57-----	0	0	0	18,675
60-----	515,495	2,933,453	2,200,972	6,235
62-----	170,684	63,581	48,060	153,205
63-----	25,411	30,778	89,309	275,007
64-----	65,034	73,748	104,406	105,675
Total-----	12,049,694	16,477,761	10,330,329	22,886,071

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

Table 27a.--Cotton textiles: U.S. imports from China  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
5-----	0	0	0	124,238
6-----	50,000	0	0	0
7-----	0	23,100	0	1,800
8-----	16,956	85,780	43,860	1,185
9-----	2,328,487	16,381,326	36,076,468	33,291,992
10-----	0	15,120	86,175	0
15-----	52,313	62,193	4,033,412	2,063
16-----	157,552	0	0	16,520
18-----	68,900	138,236	207,987	139,000
19-----	25,654,033	40,746,406	66,977,264	67,086,235
21-----	0	44,278	0	0
22-----	1,621,110	8,590,176	9,275,408	13,434,928
23-----	0	64,089	94,500	0
24-----	76,679	90,898	4,255	32,267
25-----	0	0	2,469	0
26-----	1,149,706	9,333,630	8,615,105	9,692,648
27-----	5,934	851,609	449	317,646
28-----	0	0	286,126	497,052
29-----	0	0	3,252	264
30-----	0	3,475	0	0
31-----	8,352	579,462	100,884	934,782
32-----	44,398	5,777	39,725	38,567
33-----	0	0	1,556	4,039
34-----	0	0	0	682
35-----	0	4,098	0	0
36-----	0	10,805	0	419,721
39-----	1,115,590	1,675,661	695,102	4,247,878
40-----	0	0	0	460
41-----	0	2,170	0	25,681
42-----	45,213	115,165	271,709	649,302
43-----	0	21,058	223,168	711,370
44-----	0	0	0	298,374
45-----	0	0	11,182	662,141
46-----	1,101	1,056,102	3,147,544	4,014,225
47-----	0	133,116	943,881	317,659
48-----	0	252,900	174,000	1,250
49-----	59,704	923,295	1,098,534	431,571
50-----	18,225	218,583	99,930	1,232,568
51-----	43,140	146,363	103,045	937,351
52-----	0	4,359	3,662	45,509
53-----	0	0	4,530	906
54-----	0	27,500	10,800	568,900
55-----	0	51,000	35,649	657,849
56-----	0	3,238	2,760	0
57-----	0	3,724	731	3,376
58-----	0	815	0	950
59-----	0	10,640	2,160	6,352
60-----	13,614	28,058	214,491	1,140,782
62-----	552	14,338	53,904	976,111
63-----	372,757	1,930,073	5,637,442	3,349,749
64-----	478,976	269,680	1,719,003	2,316,307
Total-----	33,383,292	83,918,296	140,302,122	148,632,250

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

Table 28.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from the Arab Republic of Egypt,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
108-----	162	479	833	1,014
123-----	0	0	0	293
125-----	0	0	0	32
126-----	0	0	119	0
128-----	0	0	0	13,564
132-----	768	669	837	1,431
Total-----	930	1,148	1,789	16,334

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

Table 29.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Brazil,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
103-----	90,455	3,767	10,910	455,544
104-----	308,521	57,797	35,199	22,780
108-----	586	12	0	10
116-----	0	0	263	0
117-----	35,322	35,742	13,691	35,350
119-----	0	3,859	133	1,640
120-----	0	13,059	6,674	17,469
121-----	24,561	50	2,210	0
122-----	257	2,408	30,325	6,717
123-----	0	24	3,363	1,631
124-----	83	2,723	6,086	5,738
125-----	20,552	318	4,490	1,152
126-----	0	0	148	74
128-----	881	37	716	619
132-----	422	856	498	0
Total-----	481,630	120,652	114,706	548,724

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

Table 30.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Colombia, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
103	7,051	7,371	7,172	24,177
104	80,979	233,250	77,156	322,755
106	523	1,167	52	706
108	31,327	33,822	15,132	16,258
111	0	0	0	103
113	854	0	0	0
115	1,039	2,383	2,118	257
116	9,046	5,120	24,915	542
117	10,847	245,128	751,403	19,393
118	0	0	0	156
119	0	0	0	27
120	43,178	428,342	787,815	579,011
121	29,678	319,032	190,783	167,207
122	57,390	114,556	26,481	231,681
123	0	0	5,453	6,990
124	740	114,671	49,367	51,888
125	29,614	89,162	70,042	70,374
126	2,251	1,486	4,565	5,722
128	23,667	29,507	21,462	18,137
131	17	0	0	0
132	130	515	436	981
Total	328,331	1,625,512	2,034,352	1,516,365

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

Table 31.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Haiti,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square feet)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
103-----	944	0	14	18
104-----	187	86	0	0
106-----	0	0	78	0
107-----	0	0	0	31
108-----	1,725	3,316	11,773	33,578
112-----	0	770	2,189	2,593
113-----	0	0	0	1,006
114-----	0	0	761	0
116-----	0	0	0	195
117-----	953	1,199	0	0
124-----	0	828	0	0
125-----	712	0	0	2,628
126-----	26,186	22,122	35,215	43,392
128-----	13,654	21,622	12,655	63 920
132-----	2,867	181	1,119	7,786
Total-----	47,228	50,124	63,814	155,147

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, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
102-----	101	0	0	0
103-----	63,612	16,423	56,001	83,370
104-----	14,764	4,345	3,389	7,557
106-----	0	84	0	0
108-----	6,800	4,599	2,097	4,770
110-----	41,061	583	363	0
112-----	26,401	6,650	9,144	6,721
113-----	0	0	0	72
114-----	0	4,540	952	293
115-----	30,701	30,562	49,392	84,550
116-----	1,469,726	1,796,226	1,538,227	2,468,426
117-----	13,479,046	12,518,202	12,505,864	21,650,174
118-----	0	0	0	189
119-----	0	156	0	0
120-----	41,756	131,599	60,062	223,353
121-----	876,655	1,031,702	232,107	115,596
122-----	1,019,864	161,258	81,890	246,806
123-----	21,683	9,906	17,604	29,175
124-----	163,183	48,111	31,436	210,309
125-----	676,278	1,334,710	594,856	248,858
126-----	2,240	1,198	51	23,380
128-----	54,965	2,811	2,780	1,604
131-----	0	19	0	9
132-----	45,228	36,345	26,582	41,031
Total-----	18,034,064	17,140,029	15,212,797	25,446,243

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

Table 33.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from India,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
103-----	0	86	0	10,317
104-----	64,263	14,161	16,539	39,123
106-----	0	479	57	904
108-----	3,009	1,688	293	703
115-----	267	928	0	374
116-----	1,149	160	1,067	396
117-----	3,227	19,078	13,589	12,533
120-----	180	8,348	0	0
121-----	144	3,101	2,754	0
122-----	875	618	12,692	16,141
123-----	0	0	4,392	6,930
124-----	27	3,765	30,371	59,208
125-----	6,332	9,084	7,544	5,162
126-----	24,976	42,150	25,784	75,514
128-----	3,143	5,848	784	14,964
131-----	267	494	0	0
132-----	692,362	830,955	627,339	707,449
Total-----	800,221	940,943	743,206	949,718

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

Table 34.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Japan,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
101-----	0	84,146	0	0
103-----	325,455	1,406,402	516,813	896,520
104-----	3,646,924	2,342,150	5,491,886	4,517,451
105-----	111	0	0	0
106-----	155	0	295	0
108-----	0	0	2	85
110-----	72,965	11,901	19,089	0
111-----	1,950	4,784	1,346	1,113
112-----	6,094	1,015	4,496	1,884
115-----	4,286	0	995	6,885
116-----	4,879	2,753	23,970	1,014
117-----	74,224	52,568	116,467	60,942
119-----	0	0	39	2,418
120-----	121,622	24,512	55,090	60,116
121-----	48,286	29,184	29,471	120,965
122-----	74,699	30,800	9,239	5,596
123-----	372	266	16,122	8,714
124-----	367,824	160,742	201,289	57,640
125-----	884,432	830,206	1,143,778	1,123,874
126-----	90,878	34,462	48,817	45,334
128-----	111,807	99,070	81,396	103,098
131-----	34,767	30,210	24,251	24,700
132-----	19,320	17,492	30,497	47,968
Total-----	5,891,050	5,162,663	7,815,348	7,086,317

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

Table 35.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Korea,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
104-----	912,576	521,855	1,474,838	1,880,488
106-----	0	0	0	203
111-----	0	0	5,646	117
113-----	0	7,552	13,595	22,255
116-----	55,772	15,801	139,121	24,736
117-----	184,014	21,692	448,381	907,768
119-----	0	0	1,451	0
120-----	1,180,670	1,191,146	1,611,757	2,113,183
121-----	899,861	485,281	785,566	993,336
122-----	71	159,063	16,008	222,405
123-----	0	39	12,485	12,354
124-----	224,660	146,189	611,104	1,532,078
125-----	5,815,122	6,737,836	6,496,488	6,830,390
126-----	0	0	0	2,471
128-----	70	390	2,956	5,606
132-----	0	12	13	4,505
Total-----	9,272,816	9,286,886	11,619,409	14,551,895

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

Table 36.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Macao,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
116-----	136,596	143,099	272,909	247,887
117-----	30,356	77,377	144,942	194,579
121-----	0	37,476	0	0
122-----	0	0	0	22,686
Total-----	166,952	257,952	417,851	465,152

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

Table 37.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Malaysia,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
116-----	0	3,102	15,797	0
117-----	0	277	8,137	17,090
121-----	0	69,984	356,508	0
122-----	22,629	9,633	0	0
125-----	0	5,292	2,562	0
128-----	0	0	289	0
132-----	30	0	0	78
Total-----	22,659	88,288	383,293	17,168

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

Table 38.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Mexico,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
101-----	408	0	0	0
103-----	21,597	36,785	40,236	32,777
104-----	272,749	426,658	78,171	78,035
106-----	11,418	8,636	22,303	9,999
108-----	3,073	6,327	4,124	4,380
110-----	113	0	0	0
112-----	0	0	44	0
113-----	0	0	973	0
116-----	117,208	94,599	124,983	195,798
117-----	30,321	37,462	33,151	24,328
119-----	0	3,182	259	372
120-----	8,690	24,256	10,211	5,769
121-----	644,329	432,685	68,248	61,664
122-----	786,007	542,926	653,039	376,357
123-----	3,300	0	3,585	216
124-----	29,635	12,155	7,481	3,051
125-----	82,398	26,042	252,466	26,842
126-----	20,387	20,585	18,639	26,693
128-----	30,453	74,071	18,535	13,948
131-----	430	0	0	0
132-----	28,420	24,209	29,823	15,334
Total-----	2,090,936	1,770,578	1,366,271	875,563

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

Table 39.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Pakistan,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
103-----	0	14,402	29,018	3,654
104-----	8	0	0	0
106-----	62	0	0	0
108-----	0	50	0	697
117-----	115	51	0	62
121-----	135	0	0	0
122-----	228	0	912	0
125-----	2,276	276	2,792	526
126-----	59	0	63	207
128-----	341	2,535	31	967
131-----	0	102	0	0
132-----	150,778	140,505	146,322	159,656
Total-----	154,002	157,921	179,138	165,769

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, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
104-----	5,805	0	0	0
108-----	13	46	23	488
111-----	0	0	0	125
112-----	11,718	8,974	3,822	25,687
115-----	0	0	0	3,524
116-----	0	468	5,246	0
117-----	275	3,726	2,202	44,744
120-----	0	0	13,293	144,995
121-----	0	70,956	183,978	27,000
122-----	71,421	0	0	0
124-----	0	0	0	24,617
125-----	222	200,264	225,204	1,608
126-----	3,629	3,625	7,494	2,603
128-----	0	0	131	0
132-----	1,745	1,327	1,242	969
Total-----	94,828	289,386	442,635	276,432

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

Table 41.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Poland,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
103-----	0	185	0	0
104-----	359,884	9,169	43,315	448,437
106-----	0	199	0	0
108-----	177	3,834	31	5,371
111-----	0	0	0	556
115-----	0	25	0	0
116-----	484	0	0	0
117-----	24,720	0	68	146
118-----	117,462	137,196	49,672	49,624
119-----	30,004	1,191	0	0
120-----	197,208	53,793	112,950	352,247
121-----	150,153	307,166	14,909	61,552
122-----	40,157	101,764	48,507	27,721
123-----	273	3,123	0	0
124-----	50,209	2,250	0	39,050
125-----	13,728	22,840	1,102	26,456
126-----	34,804	19,642	14,325	8,623
128-----	254	0	281	0
132-----	6,252	10,301	7,658	29,228
Total-----	1,025,769	672,678	292,818	1,049,211

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

Table 42.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Romania,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
104-----	2,929	409	180	34,929
108-----	0	0	71	291
109-----	0	0	0	526
117-----	64	0	0	10,501
120-----	31,995	65,750	3,348	611,235
121-----	160,713	154,270	100,949	74,170
122-----	300,966	108,105	240,612	202,066
123-----	0	0	0	35,228
124-----	0	3,921	89	49,241
125-----	18	0	322	50,954
126-----	0	0	0	113
128-----	0	0	0	386
132-----	2,853	1,860	7,483	37,849
Total-----	499,538	334,315	353,054	1,107,489

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

Table 43.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Singapore,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
108-----	835	709	75	0
116-----	0	0	306	3,329
117-----	7,997	3,891	2,621	31,854
120-----	1,944	0	0	0
121-----	1,898,262	1,362,582	387,882	86,164
122-----	145,008	0	0	0
125-----	682,622	494,640	188,968	81,564
128-----	0	1,862	1,225	0
132-----	4,572	7,171	4,255	2,737
Total-----	2,741,240	1,870,855	585,332	205,668

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

Table 44.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Taiwan,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
101-----	0	0	0	21,202
103-----	118,811	56,076	9,524	9,596
104-----	267,244	11,899	23,621	391,744
106-----	0	0	0	56
108-----	4,078	10,731	1,404	1,023
111-----	278	0	0	0
112-----	479	0	1,842	0
115-----	0	293	1,088	51
116-----	188,192	60,268	138,872	295,321
117-----	277,179	259,435	398,200	909,879
120-----	9,000	19,148	8,163	999
121-----	1,218,951	2,222,073	1,071,451	776,088
122-----	2,285	0	156,940	201,030
123-----	210	0	5	4,665
124-----	752	56,642	87,066	157,365
125-----	1,357,656	980,426	1,519,256	1,745,470
126-----	2,867	421	19,157	1,478
128-----	19,762	14,442	956	17,296
132-----	41,883	19,920	18,190	19,349
Total-----	3,509,627	3,711,774	3,455,735	4,552,612

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

Table 45.--Wool textiles: U.S. imports from Thailand,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
104-----	63	0	0	0
116-----	0	0	3,270	0
117-----	0	0	15,104	70,966
122-----	119	0	0	0
123-----	45	78	0	0
124-----	36	50	0	0
125-----	238	294	94,310	0
132-----	597	155	456	2,497
Total-----	1,098	577	114,140	73,463

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

Table 46.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from the Arab Republic of Egypt,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76 1/

(In equivalent square yards)

Category	1973	1974	1975	1976
216-----	181	0	0	0
224-----	0	0	3,011	0
230-----	0	0	0	45
Total-----	181	0	3,011	45

1/ There were no imports in 1974.

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

Table 47.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Brazil,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
200-----	393,913	0	905,310	976,317
201-----	3,442,901	1,066,031	465,964	2,696,252
202-----	2,802,178	3,039	208,197	0
204-----	2,824,713	155,946	1,523,504	1,289,894
205-----	1,713,869	2,166,189	1,436,341	27,564
206-----	692	18,452	0	0
207-----	0	9,251	0	0
208-----	86,888	37,259	35,046	24,567
209-----	428,670	68,686	724	35,546
210-----	168,495	46,111	47,224	727,742
211-----	704,840	528,286	371,358	377,372
212-----	0	409	0	0
213-----	13,190	35,919	27,511	40,739
216-----	39,819	137,984	4,172	10,419
217-----	0	51,960	0	884
218-----	66,058	174	31,009	130
219-----	4,231,815	7,400,494	4,539,529	630,151
220-----	18,654	0	5,304	0
221-----	2,080,377	620,190	234,379	134,173
222-----	5,536,210	4,515,362	2,368,806	18,547
223-----	602,176	1,198,416	340,640	222,976
224-----	3,034,503	1,217,330	255,520	411,410
225-----	47,306	12,711	39,197	77,962
228-----	45,072	7,672	305	1,250
229-----	70,579	586,081	9,405	1,650
230-----	5,436	12,005	8,381	634
232-----	0	4,832	0	0
233-----	4,217	1,470	0	0
234-----	178	56,185	288	421
235-----	170,437	55,011	1,394	1,639
236-----	0	89	303	694
237-----	3,744	35,006	13,437	27
238-----	50,997	72,143	10,093	961
239-----	64,000	3,216	3,904	9,952
240-----	3,931	10,499	6,934	4,360
241-----	0	111	160	0
242-----	3,249,628	1,290,206	654,420	421,729
243-----	0	0	6,115	44,905
Total-----	31,905,486	21,424,725	13,564,414	8,190,867

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

Table 48.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Colombia, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
200-----	56,690	0	0	0
201-----	3,809,449	1,219,676	385,985	0
202-----	0	98,762	0	0
204-----	61,957	4,202	0	0
208-----	226	0	0	0
209-----	10,028	0	0	0
210-----	462,189	1,099,290	13,262	187,110
211-----	5,125	2,636	0	0
212-----	0	632	0	0
213-----	225,966	438,165	657,361	38,345
215-----	326,623	129,499	113,353	143,631
216-----	2,546,041	195,017	400,861	62,015
217-----	36,476	19,381	1,039	7,586
218-----	3,642	1,209	1,933	5,155
219-----	2,131,579	3,465,908	1,982,862	2,217,336
220-----	13,065	64,827	33,731	18,174
221-----	1,542,471	2,055,832	392,324	258
222-----	1,467,378	1,328,984	241,297	29,495
223-----	878,432	847,344	73,600	56,736
224-----	4,093,915	7,862,720	6,083,681	2,010,870
225-----	4,237	47,572	140,353	24,235
226-----	0	12,138	332	0
227-----	10,179	2,909	25,833	18,330
228-----	162,591	357,860	430,117	731,527
229-----	1,967,377	4,955,735	3,573,695	2,380,208
230-----	331,370	384,505	701,426	282,038
231-----	102	2,244	0	1,989
232-----	0	6,235	9,613	0
233-----	27,712	8,285	5,964	831
234-----	29,046	2,552	106,312	0
235-----	718,830	204,364	143,873	24,924
236-----	0	22,251	32,645	17,675
237-----	115,952	245,143	564,454	107,334
238-----	98,577	741,708	627,646	174,173
239-----	167,424	46,112	8,320	0
240-----	115,495	159,557	67,073	213,157
241-----	0	0	0	9
242-----	15,031	17,948	11,404	36,636
243-----	6,240	249,608	290,901	18,642
Total----	21,441,415	26,300,810	17,121,250	8,808,419

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

Table 49.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Haiti,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
205-----	2,211	0	0	0
210-----	0	0	0	9,651
213-----	214,594	181,257	144,838	194,251
214-----	1,041,757	1,150,021	774,090	671,749
215-----	787	43,902	0	2,358,576
216-----	233,522	1,277,777	1,687,833	946,907
217-----	2,877,285	363,772	458,079	1,868,066
218-----	1,810	9,651	5,314	0
219-----	938,269	4,670,784	4,448,170	3,929,426
220-----	24,458	211,784	131,239	47,615
221-----	94,355	232,686	29,808	82,947
222-----	1,041,976	2,557,469	2,338,387	295,374
223-----	472,464	552,080	936,192	1,194,272
224-----	3,050,822	3,766,246	4,669,608	5,133,634
225-----	527,270	786,121	1,467,912	2,448,948
226-----	0	0	554	0
228-----	1,268,149	2,056,416	1,263,775	1,917,917
229-----	1,279,783	3,926,753	2,227,501	3,112,437
230-----	2,326,156	3,575,302	1,687,002	1,135,989
231-----	107,100	329,205	311,508	996,846
232-----	126,055	131,771	0	57,000
233-----	2,943,468	1,102,232	2,636,770	2,813,453
234-----	0	42,871	0	35,282
235-----	1,236,331	949,023	821,538	1,130,199
236-----	4,539	0	24,689	11,837
237-----	249,494	1,372,302	367,295	287,969
238-----	2,257,040	3,466,942	4,238,037	5,345,090
239-----	2,916,128	2,949,264	2,343,120	3,513,200
240-----	134,722	368,971	383,369	147,530
241-----	0	0	145	1,803
242-----	7,511	81,767	430,490	296,337
243-----	325,760	11,443	27,636	20,943
Total----	25,703,816	36,167,812	33,845,899	40,005,248

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

Table 50.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Hong Kong, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
200-----	1,548,511	653,352	274,271	0
202-----	2,192	18,050	0	191,794
204-----	14,090	3,593	0	0
205-----	1,021,297	552,380	439,877	686,826
206-----	4,060	52,073	8,866	115,009
207-----	0	12,107	1,189	0
208-----	13,107	41,706	694,630	567,217
209-----	5,438	1,978	375	50,378
210-----	88,533	70,226	38,996	330,811
211-----	9,314,056	925,602	854,841	449,950
212-----	0	839	0	282
213-----	13,526	1,388	236,589	89,581
214-----	1,672,256	1,348,128	777,462	1,126,163
215-----	597,517	632,054	1,865,999	448,895
216-----	3,735,801	3,794,373	4,625,584	3,025,815
217-----	116,027	92,801	93,009	43,127
218-----	1,189,677	283,982	2,376,075	4,341,139
219-----	31,024,379	31,270,588	38,692,690	57,809,067
220-----	295,320	367,125	596,567	710,344
221-----	35,763,491	38,084,762	44,550,889	39,797,544
222-----	9,547,119	6,064,816	7,196,736	14,634,537
223-----	7,527,296	3,518,976	4,323,680	8,820,128
224-----	41,251,760	22,840,366	21,157,070	23,200,780
225-----	2,209,506	1,830,355	2,918,804	4,469,076
226-----	6,491	896	25,327	20,549
227-----	3,877	2,317	15,702	60,723
228-----	3,204,475	2,433,629	3,186,503	4,758,503
229-----	11,739,668	8,307,215	8,684,117	17,712,053
230-----	1,345,682	620,067	1,075,785	721,856
231-----	308,958	361,845	222,360	425,085
232-----	419,473	60,897	585,018	101,634
233-----	475,331	182,967	336,540	395,456
234-----	10,898,708	6,706,484	7,015,857	7,676,297
235-----	5,464,706	2,930,748	1,733,872	6,275,066
236-----	152,261	25,721	50,765	201,086
237-----	410,298	417,375	1,001,629	1,353,066
238-----	2,076,530	1,701,449	2,702,538	5,370,687
239-----	63,296	30,112	4,000	64,000
240-----	18,250,480	9,414,226	9,986,856	18,773,345
241-----	2,299	5,297	6,204	52
242-----	485,254	256,589	590,266	1,030,496
243-----	1,452,618	354,706	530,736	664,802
Total-----	203,715,364	146,274,160	169,478,274	226,513,219

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

Table 51.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from India, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
200-----	63,689	0	0	0
201-----	0	0	0	492,728
202-----	35,543	206,306	0	0
205-----	0	11,379	4,211	1,544
206-----	22,714	179,008	11,051	5,090,427
207-----	80,254	941,546	0	16,343
208-----	0	26,801	9,669	2,975
210-----	37,067	63,006	5,634	11,375
211-----	8,619	0	0	0
212-----	285,157	80,326	50,874	15,810
213-----	669,497	1,121,500	1,313,864	2,126,429
215-----	0	0	230	0
216-----	4,077	2,945	6,433	1,541
217-----	0	2,598	0	0
218-----	174	297	181	18,100
219-----	8,574	20,507	59,046	32,387
220-----	374	125	0	0
221-----	13,616	47,877	0	11,077
222-----	231	0	0	6,657
223-----	400	0	0	0
224-----	28,275	8,026	20,522	43,297
226-----	156	506	491	1,826
227-----	1,349	1,295	5,203	7,301
228-----	77,765	73,609	30,963	67,769
229-----	47,438	7,468	1,156	3,011
230-----	105,640	51,189	48,788	28,901
231-----	5,151	2,703	459	3,519
232-----	5,404	0	0	0
233-----	0	298	0	0
234-----	7,323	799	222	399
235-----	4,721	4,623	7,583	3,033
236-----	1,175	5,892	8,384	18,548
237-----	810	3,223	194	13,532
238-----	2,990	17,301	22,642	86,900
240-----	6,973	69,591	17,042	37,306
241-----	4,117	15,989	27,485	26,267
242-----	14,797	6,069	57,549	1,148,425
243-----	23,712	3,026	7,441	1,927
Total-----	1,567,782	2,975,828	1,717,317	9,319,354

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

Table 52.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Japan, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
200-----	21,221,364	36,779,232	17,869,470	22,813,938
201-----	356,719	649,046	135,532	6,579,104
202-----	65,170,319	218,364,465	109,255,435	167,002,474
203-----	0	472,192	290,020	1,461,153
204-----	33,972,378	17,321,971	12,782,605	18,929,525
205-----	5,918,243	2,471,995	4,767,598	3,193,647
206-----	20,782,589	14,594,625	9,005,673	16,051,852
207-----	680,855	962,470	971,011	259,241
208-----	108,427,797	121,647,831	150,100,681	159,591,682
209-----	12,059,070	15,194,483	8,991,871	10,400,422
210-----	17,642,827	19,814,569	25,649,869	25,482,196
211-----	75,762,367	50,544,794	64,581,428	42,332,293
212-----	1,844,599	1,117,335	967,757	1,649,509
213-----	41,378,283	19,152,838	18,992,478	31,163,175
214-----	1,610,807	801,176	729,925	710,014
215-----	22,761	8,896	10,833	5,060
216-----	1,627,086	1,708,082	1,157,098	171,233
217-----	61,832	0	13,562	20,888
218-----	60,439	58,246	400,828	497,374
219-----	25,366,506	31,541,562	31,201,994	44,810,682
220-----	397,883	250,695	355,644	267,338
221-----	21,278,312	19,187,152	12,987,088	9,213,984
222-----	14,941,444	11,053,622	12,861,834	10,925,979
223-----	8,320	38,656	9,552	1,632
224-----	40,721,913	25,711,913	22,435,052	28,391,315
225-----	156,228	59,271	76,380	101,028
226-----	293,857	518,435	1,732,376	3,077,043
227-----	7,246,450	8,332,154	14,946,898	19,594,474
228-----	3,757,066	979,685	720,905	132,048
229-----	14,789,075	3,862,076	2,102,760	1,976,124
230-----	317,009	132,956	186,998	72,389
231-----	374,952	336,804	267,240	274,737
232-----	1,057,075	236,782	228,572	9,976
233-----	336,157	67,585	14,399	490
234-----	1,150,352	22,034	108,287	433,282
235-----	1,942,687	184,160	255,583	277,206
236-----	573,569	70,506	105,874	143,165
237-----	301,649	47,732	141,175	134,474
238-----	7,056,792	5,257,674	6,290,324	8,649,572
239-----	544	464	144	432
240-----	33,175,489	21,332,953	9,376,255	13,560,276
241-----	6,623,742	3,982,382	3,589,945	4,573,385
242-----	11,903,229	9,040,348	7,038,112	9,969,333
243-----	47,997,603	26,428,459	23,124,495	28,914,412
Total-----	650,368,238	690,340,306	576,831,489	693,819,556

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

Table 53.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. Imports from Korea, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
200-----	2,759,263	14,327,431	2,107,053	880,859
201-----	0	0	545,490	4,107,262
202-----	71,456	8,990,000	0	0
204-----	0	0	175,767	0
205-----	106,869	390,516	822,285	3,330,685
206-----	115,786	181,537	307,853	356,141
208-----	6,662,295	7,874,035	12,532,767	9,857,804
209-----	0	6,501	12,889	2,277,494
210-----	211,490	435,924	983,239	1,307,101
211-----	5,065,897	916,820	448,796	78,865
212-----	31,853	0	0	0
213-----	16,138	117	10,280	71,487
214-----	527,788	659,648	404,006	718,895
215-----	139,283	78,430	670,063	535,914
216-----	2,138,749	1,615,398	764,302	2,520,447
217-----	208,256	207,840	126,003	61,261
218-----	882,447	4,045,676	7,238,038	4,620,965
219-----	66,853,809	56,934,195	86,757,425	78,325,742
220-----	67,070	21,663	263,298	486,313
221-----	102,987,119	95,236,376	106,004,498	124,812,463
222-----	10,705,276	5,468,693	7,406,597	8,877,857
223-----	4,832,864	1,077,184	366,688	424,320
224-----	19,516,193	16,479,007	32,501,085	47,642,837
225-----	0	0	106,334	681,588
226-----	0	0	103,418	44,048
227-----	0	6,513	146,086	223,314
228-----	7,066,869	6,299,060	8,812,620	14,309,230
229-----	27,945,928	21,310,659	28,243,795	36,347,893
230-----	98,890	0	272	17,712
231-----	147,594	59,925	40,800	48,399
232-----	0	6,391	0	34,969
233-----	0	11,225	11,289	1,874
234-----	37,394,078	34,695,929	31,541,154	87,942,298
235-----	14,944,179	19,455,851	32,886,960	41,554,043
236-----	22,321	0	56,693	105,269
237-----	322,961	677,944	753,040	968,518
238-----	1,022,824	1,184,074	4,041,362	4,320,415
240-----	3,492,659	4,253,146	8,725,642	16,362,403
241-----	87,016	5,558	1,976	8,992
242-----	161,093	57,658	944,774	1,677,599
243-----	345,790	2,734,111	3,393,087	11,085,782
Total-----	316,952,103	305,705,035	380,257,424	507,029,058

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

Table 54.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Macao, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
208-----	17,321	0	0	0
213-----	11,793	0	0	0
214-----	0	1,765	10,590	3,530
216-----	0	5,345	27,542	0
218-----	59,397	53,040	101,679	291,294
219-----	9,607,255	4,167,279	5,416,824	6,349,990
220-----	70,168	0	51,745	139,409
221-----	2,636,242	1,622,954	1,197,141	1,058,846
222-----	3,395,653	280,581	191,902	165,754
223-----	2,072,096	256,320	169,856	480,000
224-----	1,871,680	321,375	106,688	651,284
227-----	0	6,084	0	0
228-----	6,408	770	12,074	102,728
229-----	3,900,641	2,015,599	1,646,741	915,626
230-----	66,138	0	0	0
231-----	16,371	0	0	0
232-----	6,547	0	0	0
234-----	4,638	37,945	25,252	0
235-----	7,338	1,492	0	0
236-----	0	0	1,193	9,719
237-----	0	0	171	0
238-----	90,958	26,860	58,313	40,032
240-----	148,208	219,679	335,603	70,543
Total-----	23,988,852	9,017,088	9,353,314	10,278,755

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

Table 55.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Malaysia, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
200-----	0	0	0	772
204-----	0	0	0	1,426
209-----	0	0	5,787	0
210-----	0	0	0	189,306
214-----	0	0	0	364
218-----	0	869	0	290
219-----	83,281	349,464	252,616	639,203
221-----	3,386	17,259	4,379	0
222-----	144,536	0	11,285	21,360
224-----	48,259	3,120	0	25,724
225-----	127,509	19,855	9,652	0
228-----	334,437	566,307	182,206	0
229-----	757,721	848,884	260,494	0
230-----	136	0	0	0
234-----	536,133	633,813	586,881	0
235-----	568,548	485,531	278,306	60,783
238-----	8,010	0	0	0
240-----	52,392	0	0	0
241-----	0	0	0	21
Total-----	2,664,348	2,925,102	1,591,606	939,249

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

Table 56.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Mexico, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
200-----	241,807	44,180	4,740,083	6,392,409
201-----	545,453	809,510	1,986,835	5,779,231
202-----	3,138,647	1,631,783	3,971,875	889,709
204-----	506,715	631,061	123,337	76,187
205-----	40,288	23,394	80,990	317,441
206-----	920,254	730	36,815	0
207-----	0	0	1,710	0
208-----	4,057,399	4,252,147	423,075	16,390
209-----	1,092,675	2,468,128	32,300	731
210-----	8,370	103,057	33,868	9,497
211-----	11,942	2,309	14,337	32,963
212-----	3,559	0	0	0
213-----	76,705	245,030	1,698,279	1,935,554
214-----	8,797	123,006	8,070	0
215-----	1,090	3,381	354	1,099
216-----	3,414,125	3,910,479	1,976,620	939,839
217-----	978,719	3,700,747	1,146,705	1,266,733
218-----	27,816	90,550	21,409	2,433
219-----	6,514,588	8,942,458	11,327,569	7,643,048
220-----	56,622	114,650	116,875	130,669
221-----	73,931	23,809	100,942	41,070
222-----	5,174,192	3,188,745	1,840,894	2,251,236
223-----	3,156,304	4,834,544	6,816,272	5,879,680
224-----	12,118,423	13,675,840	9,480,104	7,520,159
225-----	6,280,607	7,442,965	8,854,375	10,065,958
226-----	0	0	246	7,794
227-----	65,840	12,371	4,040	10,211
228-----	1,536,954	1,402,814	1,147,303	2,245,277
229-----	3,369,342	5,924,451	5,136,162	5,188,964
230-----	1,715,329	924,573	245,889	395,832
231-----	70,992	135,252	1,683	0
232-----	2,821,999	4,574,923	565,533	0
233-----	73,144	69,672	96,276	38,489
234-----	37,168	33,507	113,879	592,495
235-----	4,914,772	6,510,030	8,111,083	6,995,976
236-----	44,785	59,915	106,942	87,131
237-----	48,840	144,352	136,809	364,388
238-----	8,022,496	14,462,090	15,473,238	18,474,620
239-----	5,760	35,136	0	0
240-----	6,297,095	4,221,164	3,048,224	5,555,705
241-----	168	1,190	515	1,547
242-----	65,419	30,163	489,668	389,843
243-----	2,792,393	503,077	653,633	1,413,469
Total-----	80,331,524	95,307,183	90,164,816	92,953,777

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

Table 57.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Pakistan, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
200-----	20,123	9,674	44,882	0
205-----	0	0	63	0
208-----	12,500	2,041	0	23,536
209-----	0	2,185	0	0
210-----	205	0	0	0
212-----	854	0	0	0
213-----	31	569	78	8,198
214-----	0	17,650	0	0
216-----	272	2,945	1,948	0
218-----	0	58	0	0
219-----	1,542	2,258	0	92
221-----	0	0	27,600	0
224-----	273	3,050	257	109
227-----	0	0	0	390
228-----	11,798	3,705	1,003	0
229-----	21,120	1,155	0	8,291
230-----	35,470	5,889	362	1,903
233-----	0	2,130	0	0
234-----	0	7,988	0	0
235-----	783	807	0	0
236-----	1,869	498	0	0
237-----	608	0	0	0
238-----	0	409	0	0
240-----	6,513	2,504	0	172
241-----	0	238	0	0
242-----	897	0	0	0
243-----	78	0	8	0
Total-----	114,936	65,753	76,201	42,691

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

Table 58.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from the Philippines  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
204-----	5,100,395	1,399,865	274,285	5,451,868
205-----	52,976	314,622	102,818	196,048
208-----	14,567	5,666	2,462	1,010
209-----	8,217	0	0	2,442
210-----	1,800	1,300	0	15,710
211-----	13,876	0	2,191	0
213-----	50,224	5,374	1,115	12,356
214-----	3,248,341	3,308,002	3,413,193	3,513,850
215-----	608,966	437,101	770,735	396,492
216-----	3,513,966	3,056,211	5,101,324	3,881,259
217-----	1,260,134	122,262	629,547	1,670,150
218-----	21,981	6,023	515,704	427,355
219-----	2,893,903	4,399,074	6,546,111	5,154,111
220-----	49,466	112,514	133,233	27,981
221-----	3,350,935	6,592,573	5,488,647	3,444,259
222-----	1,697,622	1,670,262	1,434,378	1,094,682
223-----	3,962,448	3,947,632	3,256,272	4,921,120
224-----	11,651,460	12,536,946	13,364,448	11,093,168
225-----	9,651,264	9,783,210	9,050,099	9,992,884
226-----	63,457	84,330	125,126	20,392
227-----	530	34,679	41,169	71,745
228-----	186,668	1,274,441	1,088,427	941,849
229-----	3,813,771	7,837,294	4,140,264	8,565,687
230-----	14,346,510	12,758,383	15,245,127	16,696,720
231-----	258,672	621,639	935,952	69,615
232-----	651,682	858,015	712,580	499,180
233-----	4,726,620	4,860,596	6,003,171	6,607,708
234-----	1,287	5,636	6,945	114,633
235-----	5,357	61,712	166,694	241,910
236-----	40,424	39,570	30,723	25,223
237-----	28,125	15,075	18,293	274,339
238-----	322,287	581,170	511,964	467,802
239-----	58,496	7,776	288,176	44,992
240-----	12,397,087	11,191,316	12,320,060	17,016,239
241-----	1,022	0	4,460	9,817
242-----	20,662	55,443	22,862	553,840
243-----	352,021	2,590	5,429	66,417
Total-----	84,427,219	87,988,302	91,753,984	103,584,853

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

Table 59.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Poland  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
201-----	0	0	0	97,380
204-----	0	0	13,172	0
208-----	780,864	680,742	0	63,732
209-----	117,475	0	0	0
210-----	2,661	35,884	13,052	560,018
211-----	9,087	0	0	0
212-----	195,647	22,698	0	0
213-----	0	88,639	1,981	452,361
218-----	0	733,021	3,258	36,200
219-----	470,107	706,126	854,254	2,371,212
221-----	354,494	2,148,641	576,804	2,200,198
222-----	0	0	0	32,360
223-----	0	4,762,720	0	107,488
224-----	450,590	297,999	30,997	499,348
225-----	0	0	19	0
227-----	0	0	0	36,036
228-----	0	2,659	1,816	1,308
229-----	21,038	131,794	121,770	21,532
230-----	0	2,945	16,444	906
235-----	7,338	0	0	0
236-----	0	0	196	0
237-----	74,741	55,868	65,813	65,638
240-----	0	15,678	0	0
242-----	0	39,484	0	0
243-----	102,336	2,340	0	5,803
Total-----	2,586,378	9,727,238	1,699,576	6,551,520

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

Table 60.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Romania,  
by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
200-----	0	0	388,793	859,427
202-----	0	0	1,282,009	891,367
204-----	0	0	21,564	4,652,288
206-----	0	313	0	0
208-----	0	0	0	1,319
209-----	0	0	0	251,466
210-----	0	0	0	97,502
211-----	0	0	0	1,152
216-----	906	951	0	0
218-----	0	0	0	666
219-----	170,859	117,265	32,772	1,216,332
221-----	393,245	119,305	11,187	4,311,488
222-----	0	0	0	157,370
224-----	201,334	306,766	25,997	1,130,463
226-----	0	0	1,042	2,983
227-----	0	0	5,795	967
228-----	0	30,237	0	0
229-----	132,331	111,416	0	78,417
230-----	0	0	0	91
234-----	0	0	0	44
236-----	0	10,306	0	7,031
237-----	0	837	0	992,192
238-----	0	93,165	0	242,205
240-----	0	377,855	0	3,580
243-----	0	0	0	47
Total-----	898,675	1,168,416	1,769,159	14,898,399

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

Table 61.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Singapore, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
200-----	2,104,031	63,327	140,400	215,317
204-----	0	0	61,367	695,196
205-----	0	0	1,755	0
208-----	0	2,394	9,263	62,449
209-----	7,493	8,578	5,860	33,308
210-----	37,843	0	18,273	1,974
211-----	943,698	947,217	661,658	1,022,557
214-----	7,060	0	0	0
215-----	2,760	0	0	0
216-----	43,850	50,011	227	2,401
218-----	273,687	260,416	1,515,912	2,160,351
219-----	45,883,421	43,237,065	36,664,828	44,784,740
220-----	111,802	50,267	28,427	24,350
221-----	4,510,282	2,886,960	2,076,845	1,610,920
222-----	26,049,481	10,555,187	8,236,077	4,495,924
224-----	18,415,300	7,578,550	5,034,557	4,979,246
228-----	449,805	357,162	52,700	65,094
229-----	15,637,999	10,071,850	2,302,823	499,745
230-----	181	0	362	1,903
232-----	1,336,203	515,287	357,069	0
233-----	27,669	0	3,067	4,281
234-----	396,069	84,943	14,956	6,124
235-----	460,973	106,792	131,521	109,141
236-----	3,026	160	17,622	0
237-----	2,160	0	72,909	41,045
238-----	238,538	1,203,351	417,055	25,596
240-----	677,766	571,023	94,996	202,324
242-----	0	0	14,617	0
243-----	22,901	0	662,033	0
Total-----	117,643,998	78,550,540	58,597,179	61,043,986

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

Table 62.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Taiwan, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)				
Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
200-----	1,750,669	7,947,073	1,335,092	1,181,768
202-----	0	372,221	29,000	353,104
204-----	36,594	4,120	0	4,021
205-----	688,241	596,651	397,413	380,165
206-----	673	0	0	781
208-----	708,411	211,193	394,296	484,751
209-----	17,739	0	9,840	158,132
210-----	371,505	46,339	15,072	1,781,176
211-----	599,890	783,729	420,513	838,672
212-----	1,578	554	0	6,498
213-----	3,828,100	2,981,559	7,403,198	10,216,275
214-----	4,813,473	4,011,030	4,097,927	6,080,858
215-----	77,285	1,048,961	2,135,131	301,829
216-----	5,821,685	3,504,318	5,000,123	4,258,925
217-----	33,254	3,897	245,355	457,923
218-----	278,921	906,860	751,533	909,764
219-----	86,600,008	109,684,770	96,287,752	90,214,504
220-----	461,323	261,321	1,162,678	745,500
221-----	119,102,869	148,440,822	153,335,444	155,968,815
222-----	50,163,177	37,106,895	43,943,234	54,104,026
223-----	731,824	88,640	45,456	81,008
224-----	58,411,835	37,195,923	52,939,374	80,596,712
225-----	2,375	14,013	14,108	684
226-----	0	0	249	7,263
227-----	27,042	10,709	14,219	102,749
228-----	3,087,974	4,036,797	4,462,004	6,162,755
229-----	12,799,422	10,115,038	10,961,653	15,494,493
230-----	211,869	47,565	24,870	113,386
231-----	397,800	12,750	0	163,098
232-----	998,463	1,816,314	874,694	2,290,916
233-----	0	0	0	16,997
234-----	12,339,393	10,609,150	10,305,968	16,427,390
235-----	13,334,956	6,738,560	10,258,792	25,794,781
236-----	69,722	11,285	114,330	352,315
237-----	871,713	559,333	1,918,320	2,962,090
238-----	7,041,252	3,263,559	6,266,152	14,026,328
240-----	7,802,300	7,410,062	8,088,217	11,125,491
241-----	2,101	590	414	1,252
242-----	203,806	150,649	2,006,512	3,264,922
243-----	3,591,511	3,634,005	1,263,827	4,776,821
Total-----	397,280,753	403,627,255	426,522,760	512,208,938

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

Table 63.--Manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports from Thailand, by MFA categories, 1973-76

(In equivalent square yards)

Category No.	1973	1974	1975	1976
204-----	0	0	36,086	34,345
208-----	10,527	0	128,612	1,786,158
209-----	946,525	586,030	392,651	3,362,651
210-----	338,748	1,016	1,397	133,412
211-----	413	0	0	0
213-----	0	0	0	780
214-----	0	35,300	0	10,590
215-----	0	0	0	8,280
216-----	142,469	0	362	2,356
217-----	123,041	0	0	0
218-----	111,040	112,699	1,282,333	966,932
219-----	15,939,601	14,752,260	21,430,454	19,853,531
220-----	106,889	0	0	0
221-----	1,339,704	1,745,240	502,467	342,203
222-----	8,575,790	3,983,355	3,263,381	1,169,211
223-----	8,000	0	0	0
224-----	7,007,130	4,072,616	2,552,426	1,200,116
225-----	114	0	0	0
228-----	312,220	108,321	370,705	66,533
229-----	7,284,132	6,870,147	5,761,429	6,736,620
230-----	227	8,562	7,474	18,482
231-----	123,828	0	612	0
232-----	1,381,097	1,351,168	0	0
233-----	0	170	0	0
234-----	190,834	584,884	632,459	303,959
235-----	84,583	99,528	468,042	42,145
236-----	0	0	748	99,502
237-----	0	0	135	28,058
238-----	0	10,377	443,825	531,739
239-----	0	0	0	1,328
240-----	231,013	81,759	487,320	285,067
241-----	17	0	0	123
242-----	0	0	0	312
243-----	972,371	0	0	31,957
Total----	45,230,313	34,403,432	37,762,918	37,016,390

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

Table 64.--Apparel items entered under TSUS item 807.00: U.S.  
general imports, by principal sources, 1970-76

(In millions of dollars)

Source	:	1970	:	1972	:	1974	:	1975	:	1976
Mexico-----	:	21.0	:	50.6	:	117.4	:	124.2	:	130.8
Haiti-----	:	1.5	:	4.1	:	19.7	:	19.2	:	26.9
Colombia-----	:	.3	:	1.5	:	18.5	:	20.4	:	14.1
Philippines-----	:	.8	:	4.8	:	13.1	:	13.8	:	13.2
Costa Rica-----	:	2.1	:	4.8	:	10.1	:	10.8	:	19.0
Other-----	:	16.6	:	19.0	:	<u>1/</u> 40.6	:	<u>2/</u> 48.0	:	<u>3/</u> 71.6
Total-----	:	42.3	:	84.8	:	219.4	:	236.4	:	275.6
	:		:		:		:		:	

1/ El Salvador and the Dominican Republic accounted for \$9.0 million and \$5.5 million, respectively, of the total value of apparel entered under item 807.00.

2/ El Salvador and the Dominican Republic accounted for \$12.6 million and \$10.9 million, respectively, of the total value of apparel entered under item 807.00.

3/ El Salvador and the Dominican Republic accounted for \$17.9 million and \$19.2 million, respectively, of the total value of apparel entered under item 807.00.

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

Table 65.--Apparel items entered under item 807.00: U.S. general imports, by types, 1970, 1972, and 1974-76

Types	Value					Percent of total				
	1970	1972	1974	1975	1976	1970	1972	1974	1975	1976
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>					
Body-supporting garments-----	9,890	22,467	43,820	55,468	69,460	23.4	26.5	20.0	23.5	25.2
Women's dresses <u>1/</u> ----	4,758	8,705	14,327	12,100	13,349	11.3	10.3	6.5	5.1	4.8
Women's slacks and shorts <u>1/</u> -----	5,281	11,331	31,553	31,971	30,410	12.5	13.4	14.4	13.5	11.0
Women's suits, coats, jackets, and skirts <u>1/</u> -----	3,188	5,430	18,378	25,496	23,229	7.5	6.4	8.4	10.8	8.4
Women's blouses <u>1/</u> ----	7,262	10,486	21,519	25,961	26,121	17.2	12.4	9.8	11.0	9.5
Men's trousers, slacks, and shorts <u>2/</u> -----	1,606	3,673	13,246	11,314	18,771	3.8	4.3	6.0	4.8	6.8
Men's shirts <u>2/</u> -----	3,224	8,434	23,745	29,898	30,485	7.6	9.9	10.8	12.6	11.1
Men's coats and jackets <u>2/</u> -----	865	3,296	21,513	14,494	17,808	2.0	3.9	9.8	6.1	6.5
Underwear-----	862	1,651	3,340	5,553	6,793	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.5
Certain textile rainwear coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics-----	1,624	1,368	1,420	92	72	3.8	1.6	.6	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Men's other apparel <u>2/</u> -----	1,033	2,822	7,724	7,773	12,139	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	4.4
Women's other apparel <u>1/</u> -----	2,672	5,118	18,856	16,282	26,837	6.3	6.0	8.6	6.9	9.7
Total-----	42,265	84,781	219,441	236,402	275,474	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Duty-free value					Ratio of duty-free value to total value				
	1970	1972	1974	1975	1976	1970	1972	1974	1975	1976
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per-</u> <u>cent</u>	<u>Per-</u> <u>cent</u>	<u>Per-</u> <u>cent</u>	<u>Per-</u> <u>cent</u>	<u>Per-</u> <u>cent</u>
Body-supporting garments-----	6,412	11,870	23,220	30,279	40,202	64.8	52.8	53.0	54.6	57.9
Women's dresses <u>1/</u> ----	3,175	6,122	9,732	8,005	8,701	66.7	70.3	67.9	66.2	65.2
Women's slacks and shorts <u>1/</u> -----	4,304	9,294	25,026	24,923	23,415	81.5	82.0	79.3	78.0	77.0
Women's suits, coats, jackets, and skirts <u>1/</u> -----	1,959	3,691	12,807	17,537	15,998	61.4	68.0	69.7	68.8	68.9
Women's blouses <u>1/</u> ----	5,055	6,861	13,574	16,462	16,530	69.6	65.4	63.1	63.4	88.1
Men's trousers, slacks, and shorts <u>2/</u> -----	1,173	2,865	9,825	8,058	13,365	73.0	78.0	74.2	71.2	71.2
Men's shirts <u>2/</u> -----	1,121	3,694	14,385	18,866	17,538	34.8	43.8	60.6	63.1	57.5
Men's coats and jackets <u>2/</u> -----	545	2,481	15,839	10,444	12,422	63.0	75.3	73.6	72.1	69.8
Underwear-----	681	1,063	2,373	4,101	4,862	79.0	64.4	71.0	73.9	71.6
Certain textile rainwear coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics-----	744	598	760	36	37	45.8	43.7	53.5	39.1	51.4
Men's other apparel <u>2/</u> -----	695	2,043	5,533	5,640	8,772	67.3	72.4	71.6	72.6	72.3
Women's other apparel <u>1/</u> -----	1,647	3,075	11,840	9,973	17,600	61.6	60.1	62.8	61.3	65.6
Total-----	27,511	53,657	144,914	154,324	179,442	65.1	63.3	66.0	65.3	65.1

1/ Includes girls' and infants'. 2/ Includes boys'. 3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 66.--Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports, total and from selected countries, 1/  
by types, 1969-76

Year	Cotton			Wool			Manmade fibers			Total cotton, wool, and manmade fibers		
	18 selected countries			12 selected countries			13 selected countries			All selected countries		
	Total	Per-	Per-	Total	Per-	Per-	Total	Per-	Per-	Total	Per-	Per-
	Quantity	cent	cent	Quantity	cent	cent	Quantity	cent	cent	Quantity	cent	cent
of total			of total			of total			of total			
: Million : Million :			: Million : Million :			: Million : Million :			: Million : Million :			
: equiv- : equiv- :			: equiv- : equiv- :			: equiv- : equiv- :			: equiv- : equiv- :			
:alent yd <sup>2</sup> :alent yd <sup>2</sup> :			:alent yd <sup>2</sup> :alent yd <sup>2</sup> :			:alent yd <sup>2</sup> :alent yd <sup>2</sup> :			:alent yd <sup>2</sup> :alent yd <sup>2</sup> :			
1969-----	1,651.9	81.9	81.9	191.4	54.2	54.2	1,782.6	69.3	69.3	3,625.9	74.2	74.2
1970-----	1,536.8	80.8	80.8	169.6	50.6	50.6	2,751.5	59.4	59.4	4,457.9	66.4	66.4
1971-----	1,611.2	81.4	81.4	117.0	62.0	62.0	4,223.2	65.3	65.3	5,951.4	69.4	69.4
1972-----	1,353.8	85.4	85.4	117.0	61.1	61.1	4,265.4	53.7	53.7	6,236.2	63.1	63.1
1973-----	1,592.8	81.6	81.6	98.9	42.7	42.7	3,433.0	57.4	57.4	5,124.7	64.7	64.7
1974-----	1,462.5	80.5	80.5	86.1	41.5	41.5	2,861.7	67.0	67.0	4,410.3	71.1	71.1
1975-----	1,280.7	77.9	77.9	78.2	43.8	43.8	2,468.6	76.8	76.8	3,827.5	76.7	76.7
1976-----	1,956.6	82.0	82.0	105.5	55.2	55.2	3,076.3	75.1	75.1	5,138.4	77.3	77.3

1/ The United States had bilateral agreements with 18 countries during 1976 limiting exports of cotton textiles to the United States; 12 countries limiting exports of wool textiles; and 13 countries limiting exports of manmade-fiber textiles.

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

Table 67.--MFA levels which were 85 percent or more filled in specified agreement periods, by countries and by categories

Country	Agreement period	Category	Unit of quantity	Agreement level (thousands)	Imports (thousands)	Percent filled
Arab Republic of Egypt	Jan. 1, 1976-Dec. 31, 1976	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	Apr. 1, 1976-Mar. 31, 1977	1-4	Lb	9,652	8,700	92.7
Colombia	July 1, 1976-June 30, 1977	19	Yd <sup>2</sup>	1,000	1,412	141.2
		120	No.	125	119	95.3
		228	Doz	48	66	137.3
Haiti	Jan. 1, 1976-Dec. 31, 1976	224	Lb	590	555	94.1
		229	Doz	99	86	86.0
		231	Doz	16	19	114.4
		238	Doz	333	333	100.0
		239	Doz	231	211	91.2
Hong Kong	Oct. 1, 1975-Sept. 30, 1976	1-27, 200-213	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	241,854	210,115	86.8
		22/23	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	38,110	43,877	115.1
		28-38, 64-241-43	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	54,614	55,373	101.4
		39-63, 214-240	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	549,400	593,376	108.0
		41/42/43 & 62(pt)	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	2,019	3,519	174.3
		45/46/47	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	48,575	49,695	102.3
		48	Doz	24	36	152.2
		49/63	Doz	301	543	180.2
		50/51	Doz	4,584	4,964	108.3
		116/117 2/	Doz	1,117	1,290	115.2
		218/219/224(pt)	Doz	3,456	4,255	123.1
		221	Doz	1,115	1,256	112.7
		222	Doz	778	752	96.7
		237	No.	132	318	241.3
India	Oct. 1, 1975-Sept. 30, 1976	9/10	Yd <sup>2</sup>	47,857	46,664	102.6
		18/19	Yd <sup>2</sup>	10,075	10,075	97.5
		26(pt) 3/	Yd <sup>2</sup>	44,079	42,002	95.3
		26(pt) 4/	Yd <sup>2</sup>	14,000	13,099	96.6
		28-38, 64	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	12,000	12,000	100.0
		39-63	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	20,000	19,853	99.3
Japan 5/	Oct. 1, 1975-Sept. 30, 1976	200-213, 241, 243pt.	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	630,136	569,753	90.4
Korea	Oct. 1, 1975-Sept. 30, 1976	9/10	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	7,153	6,403	89.5
		18/19/26(pt)	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	5,935	5,743	96.8
		22/23	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	3,917	3,680	93.9
		26(pt) 4/	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	24,873	21,595	86.8
		31	No.	5,747	5,669	98.6
		39	Doz Pr	266	266	100.0
		43	Doz	173	173	100.0
		48	Doz	24	36	152.2
		49	Doz	54	52	95.8
		54	Doz	84	84	99.7
		63(pt) 6/	Lb	935	931	99.6
		64	Lb	1,957	1,762	90.0
		101-132	Yd <sup>2</sup>	14,704	13,421	91.3
		104	Yd <sup>2</sup>	1,700	1,679	98.8
		116/117	Lb	517	499	96.4
		120	No.	356	356	100.0
		121	No.	213	204	95.8
		209	Yd <sup>2</sup>	2,000	2,000	100.0
		210	Yd <sup>2</sup>	1,170	1,170	100.0
		218	Doz	829	769	92.8
		219	Doz	4,393	4,393	100.0
		221	Doz	3,018	3,018	100.0
		224(pt) 7/	Doz	47	47	100.0
		224(pt) 8/	Doz	44	39	88.9
		224(pt) 9/	Lb	3,868	3,748	96.9
		225	Doz	147	140	95.2
		228	Doz	965	859	88.0
		229	Doz	797	797	100.0
		235	Doz	1,599	1,574	98.4
		237	No.	168	168	100.0
		238	Doz	231	231	100.0
		242	Lb	192	192	100.0
		243	Lb	1,282	1,333	103.9
Macau	Jan. 1, 1976-Dec. 31, 1976	46	Doz	29	29	97.1
Malaysia	Jan. 1, 1976-Dec. 31, 1976	26	Yd <sup>2</sup>	6,475	5,549	85.7
		45/46/47	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	5,303	5,303	100.0
		64	Lb	233	250	107.3
Mexico	May 1, 1976-Apr. 30, 1977	116/117	Lb	103	97	94.2
		225	Doz	2,181	2,100	96.3
		228	Doz	137	154	112.1
		237	No.	156	143	91.9
		238	Doz	1,036	1,008	97.3
		240	Lb	861	871	101.1
Pakistan	Jan. 1, 1976-Dec. 31, 1976	1-27	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	101,220	86,237	85.2
		9/10	Yd <sup>2</sup>	53,563	47,079	87.9
		22/23	Yd <sup>2</sup>	6,314	5,682	90.0
		26 4/	Yd <sup>2</sup>	12,028	10,534	87.6
		28-64	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	23,626	25,543	108.1
		31 10/	No.	15,017	15,017	100.0
		39-63	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	11,850	13,302	112.3

Table 67.--MFA levels which were 85 percent or more filled in specified agreement periods, by countries and by categories--  
continued

Country	Agreement period	Category	Unit of quantity	Agreement level (thousands)	Imports (thousands)	Percent filled
Philippines	Oct. 1, 1975-Sept. 30, 1976	39	Doz Pr	387	344	88.8
		42/43/62(pt) 11/	Doz	450	387	86.1
		51	Doz	100	89	89.2
		52	Doz	48	54	112.7
		54	Doz	94	87	92.9
		63(pt) 12/	Lb	1,159	1,124	97.1
		64	Lb	217	431	198.1
		204	Lb	728	1,181	162.2
		214	Doz	1,000	916	91.6
		219	Doz	326	302	92.5
		221(pt) 13/	Doz	19	21	111.9
		223	Doz	300	292	97.3
		224(pt) 9/	Lb	385	612	159.1
224(pt) 7/	Lb	100	100	100.0		
224(pt) 8/	Lb	100	75	74.7		
225	Doz	2,500	2,269	90.8		
Poland	Jan. 1, 1975-Dec. 31, 1976	43	Doz	415	435	104.9
		48	Doz	20	28	142.3
		62	Lb	326	820	251.5
		63	Lb	152	257	168.8
Romania	Jan. 1, 1976-Dec. 31, 1976	34	No.	323	314	97.2
		46	Doz	39	50	127.9
		49	Doz	92	81	87.6
Singapore	Jan. 1, 1976-Dec. 31, 1976	62	Lb	1,087	1,614	148.5
		15	Yd <sup>2</sup>	1,000	917	91.7
		31	No.	2,874	4,047	140.8
Taiwan	Jan. 1, 1976-Dec. 31, 1976	219	Doz	2,373	2,190	92.3
		9/10	Yd <sup>2</sup>	40,185	34,815	86.6
		18/19	Yd <sup>2</sup>	2,392	2,289	95.7
		22/23	Yd <sup>2</sup>	4,312	3,664	85.0
		43/62	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	933	918	98.4
		45/46/47	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	15,168	14,810	97.6
		50/51	Doz	777	751	96.7
		52	Doz	317	289	91.3
		54	Doz	56	54	97.2
		55	Doz	14	12	90.1
		60	Doz	48	48	100.0
		101-132	Yd <sup>2</sup> E	5,497	4,846	88.2
		125	Lb	950	864	91.0
		210	Yd <sup>2</sup>	2,000	1,837	91.8
		213	Lb	9,523	9,523	100.0
		214	Doz	1,771	1,615	91.2
		219	Doz	5,303	5,052	95.3
221	Doz	4,069	3,913	96.2		
224	Lb	10,769	9,703	90.1		
229	Doz	388	407	104.9		
238	Doz	758	780	102.8		
243	Lb	897	896	99.9		
Thailand	Jan. 1, 1976-Dec. 31, 1976	15	Yd <sup>2</sup>	1,000	979	97.9
		26 4/	Yd <sup>2</sup>	2,300	2,478	107.7
		26/27 3/	Yd <sup>2</sup>	4,400	4,100	93.2
		48	Doz	14	15	107.0
		208	Yd <sup>2</sup>	1,000	1,422	142.2

1/ Import figures represent the exports that are shipped from a foreign country during the agreement period specified. However, some shipments may actually be imported into the United States after the specified agreement period.

2/ Wool sweaters.

3/ Excludes duck (all TSUS items in category 26, except TSUS items with prefixes of 320, 321, 322, 326, or 327 and common suffixes of --01 through --04, --06 and --08).

4/ Includes duck.

5/ Japan has no agreement limitation on category, group, or aggregate levels. Elimination was carried out in two stages. The first stage, effective Dec. 19, 1975, eliminated limitations on all cotton plus manmade-fiber category levels. The second stage, effective Feb. 15, 1977, eliminated the remainder of manmade-fiber limitations and all those on wool.

6/ Includes shoe uppers (TSUS items 380.3980 and 382.3380).

7/ Includes men's and boys' knit suits (TSUSA items 380.0420 and 380.8143).

8/ Includes other wearing apparel, knit men's and boys' coats, (TSUSA items 380.0402 and 380.8103).

9/ Other wearing apparel, knit. Includes all of category 224 except TSUSA items 380.0420, 380.1143, 380.0402, and 380.8103.

10/ Towels, excluding shop towels (TSUSA item 366.2740).

11/ Includes all of category 43 and TSUSA items 380.0027, 382.0002, 382.0026, 382.0605, and 382.0610 in category 62.

12/ Wearing apparel not knit, n.e.s.

13/ Other.

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

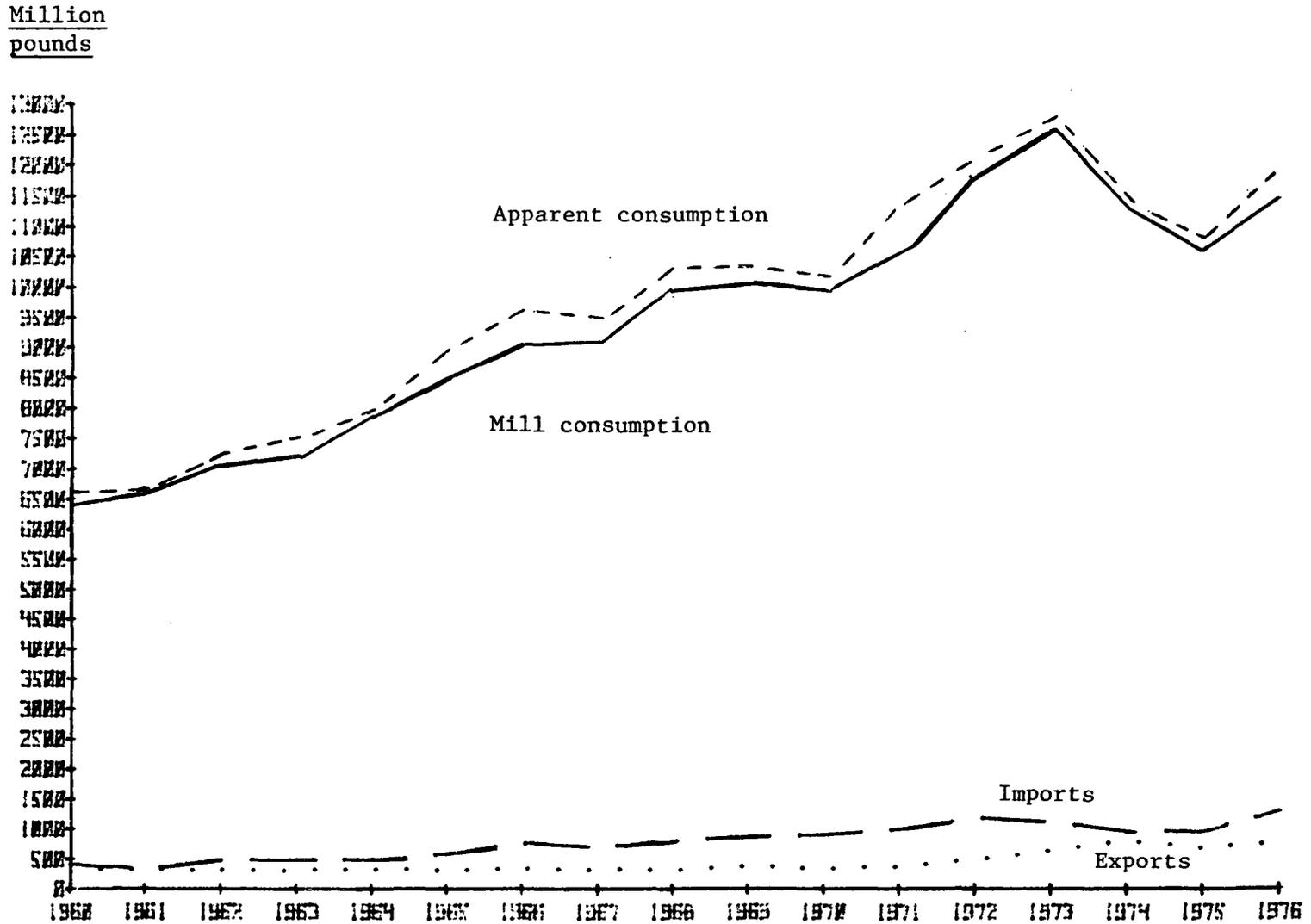
Note.--Data are compiled from Census reports through Feb. 28, 1977, except for the following: Brazil, through July 29, 1977; Colombia and Mexico, through June 30, 1977; India and Taiwan, through Mar. 25, 1977; and Romania, through Apr. 1, 1977.



Appendix D

Figures

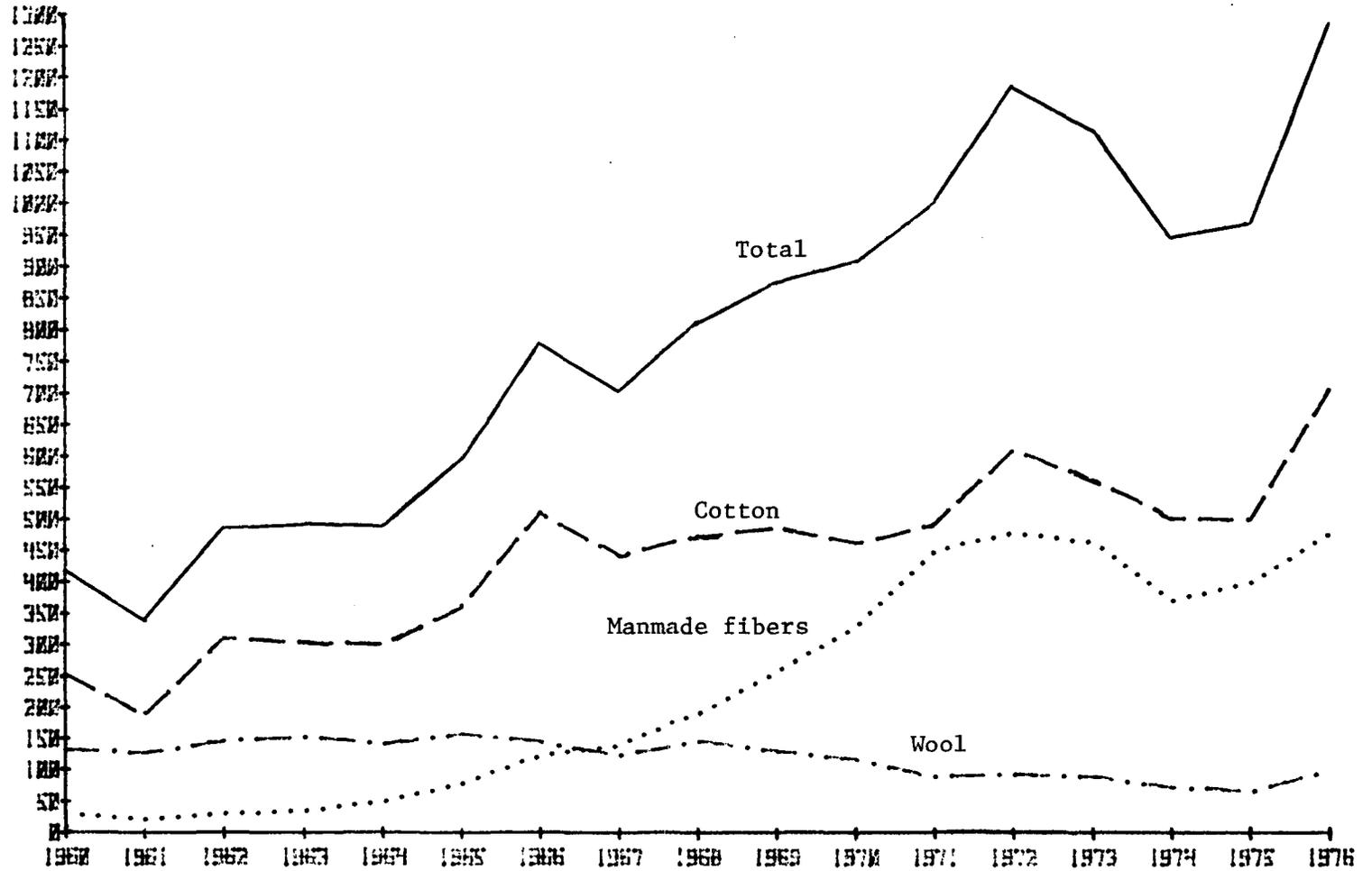
Figure 1.--Cotton, wool, and manmade fibers consumed in textiles: U.S. mill consumption, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1960-76.



Source: Based on data in table 2.

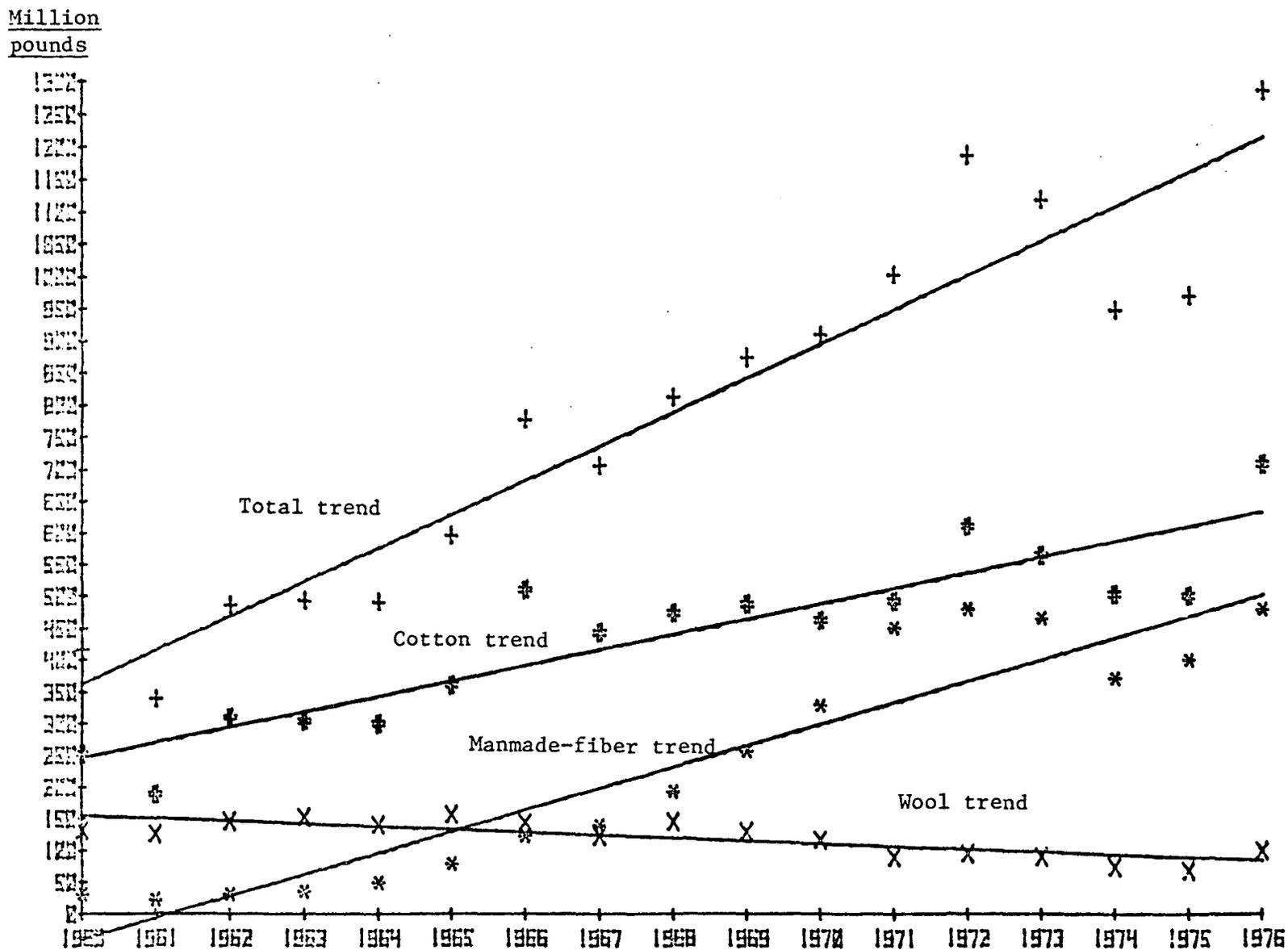
Figure 2.--Cotton, wool, and manmade fibers consumed in textiles: U.S. imports, 1960-76.

Million  
pounds



Source: Based on data in table 2.

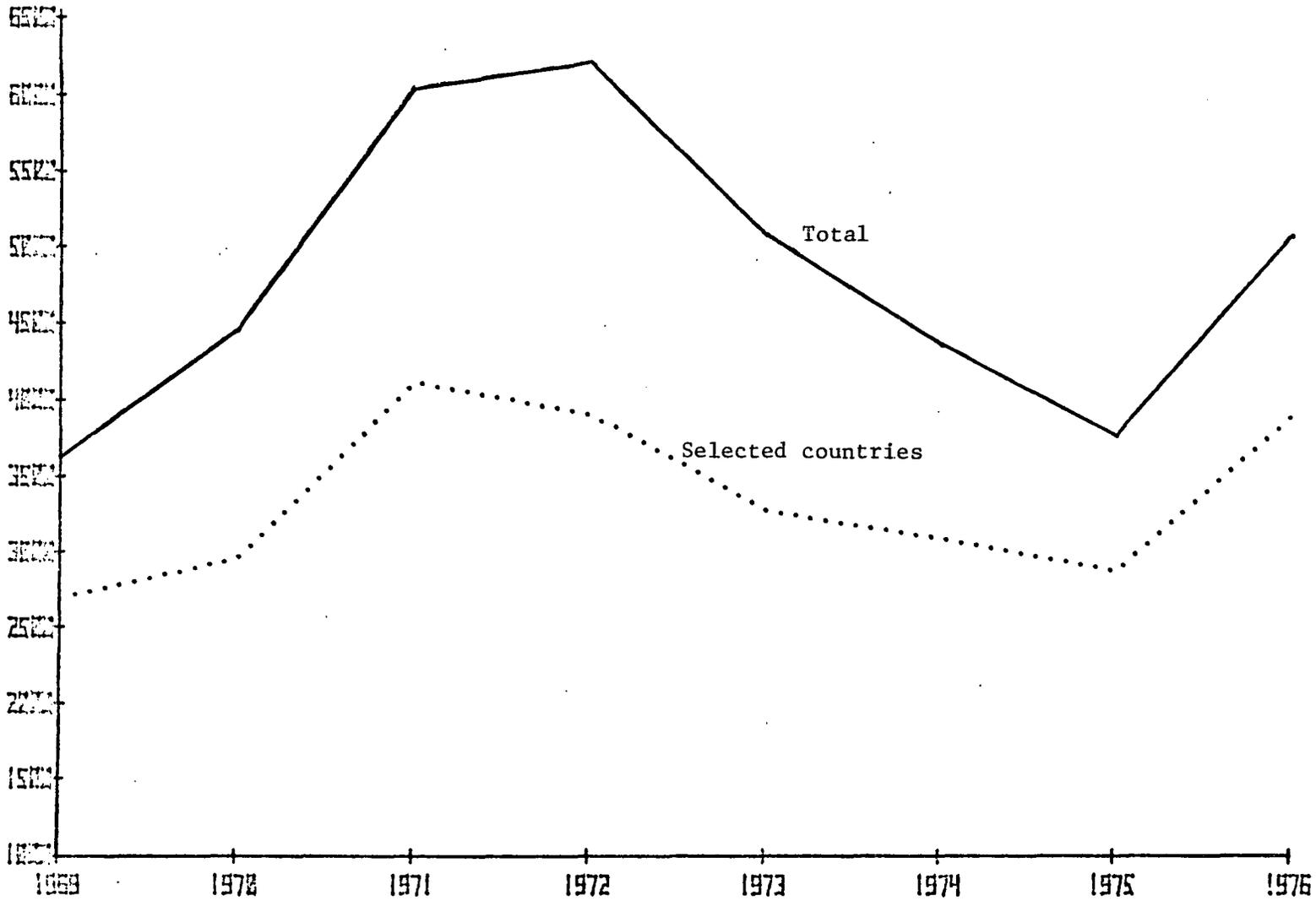
Figure 3.--Cotton, wool, and manmade fibers consumed in textiles: U.S. imports, 1960-76.



Source: Based on data in table 2.

Figure 4.--Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports, total and from selected countries, 1969-76.

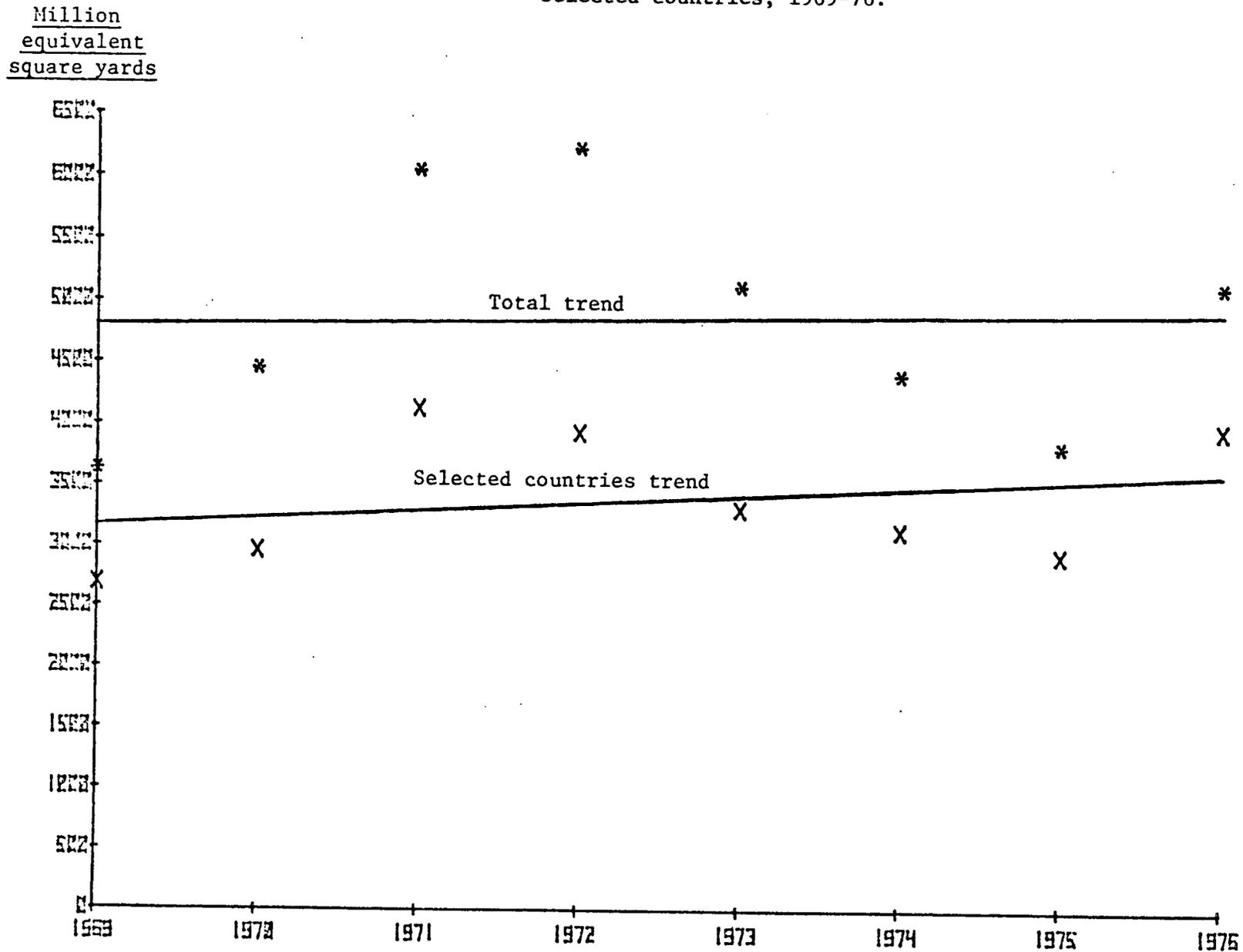
Million  
equivalent  
square yards



Source: Based on data in table 66.

Note.--The selected countries are 18 countries with which the United States had bilateral agreements limiting textile imports during 1976 under the provisions of the MFA; 5 of these agreements contain limitations for cotton only.

Figure 5 .--Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles: U.S. imports, total and from selected countries, 1969-76.

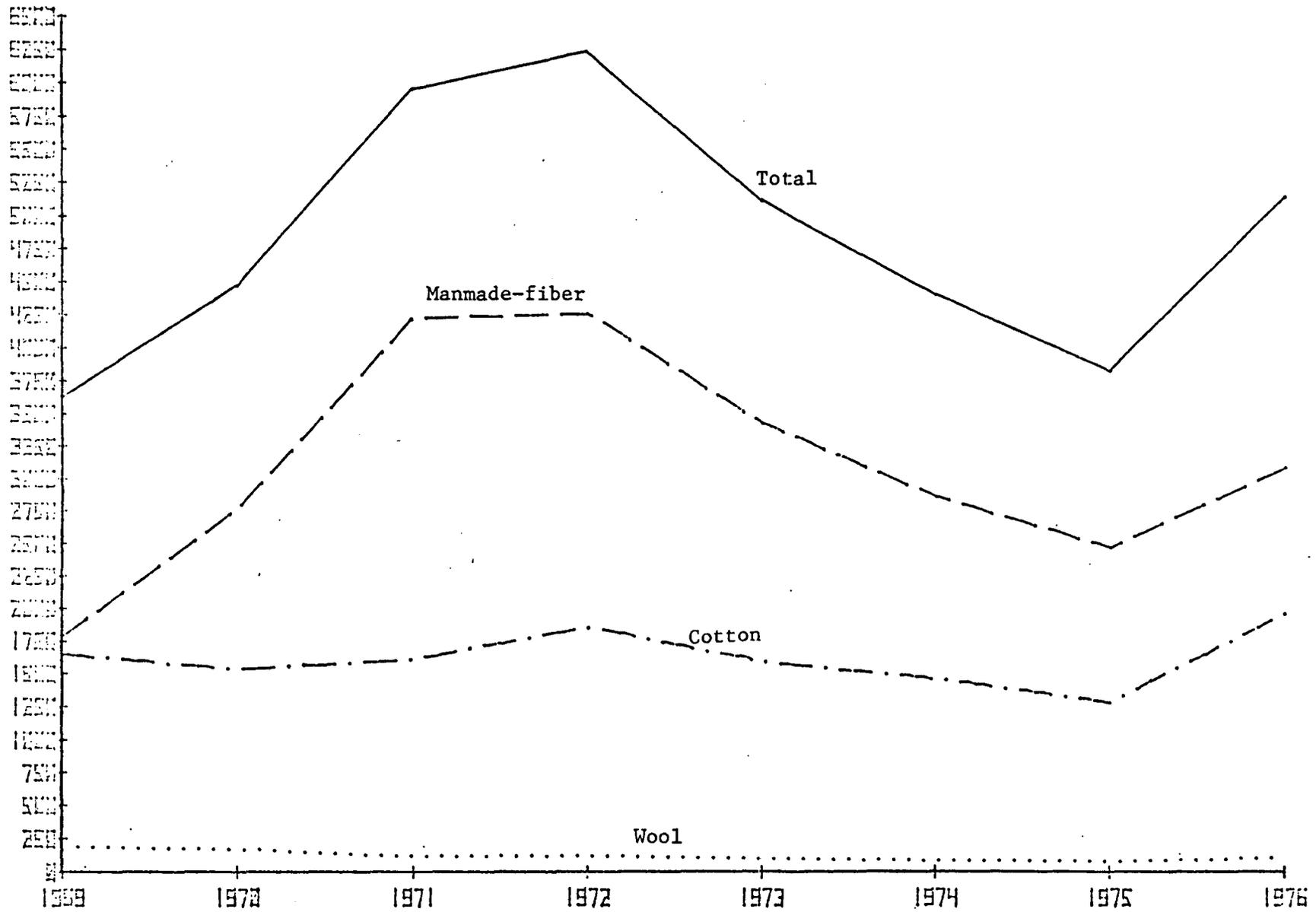


Source: Based on data in table 66.

Note.--The selected countries are 18 countries with which the United States had bilateral agreements limiting textile imports during 1976 under the provisions of the MFA; 5 of these agreements contain limitations for cotton only.

Figure 6.--Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles, U.S. imports, 1969-76.

Million  
equivalent  
square yards

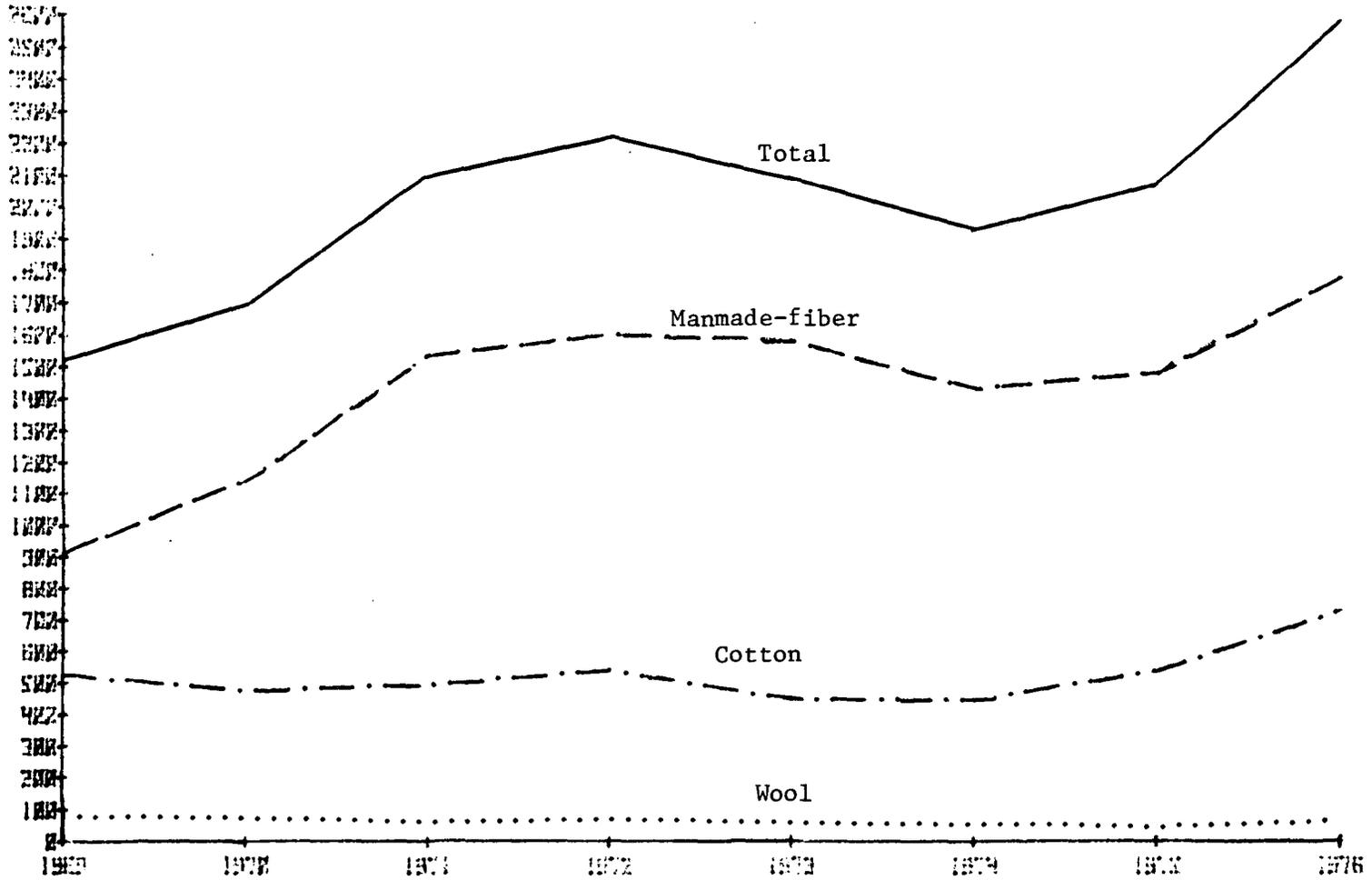


D-7

Source: Based on data in tables 3 and 66.

Figure 7.--Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber apparel: U.S. imports, 1969-76.

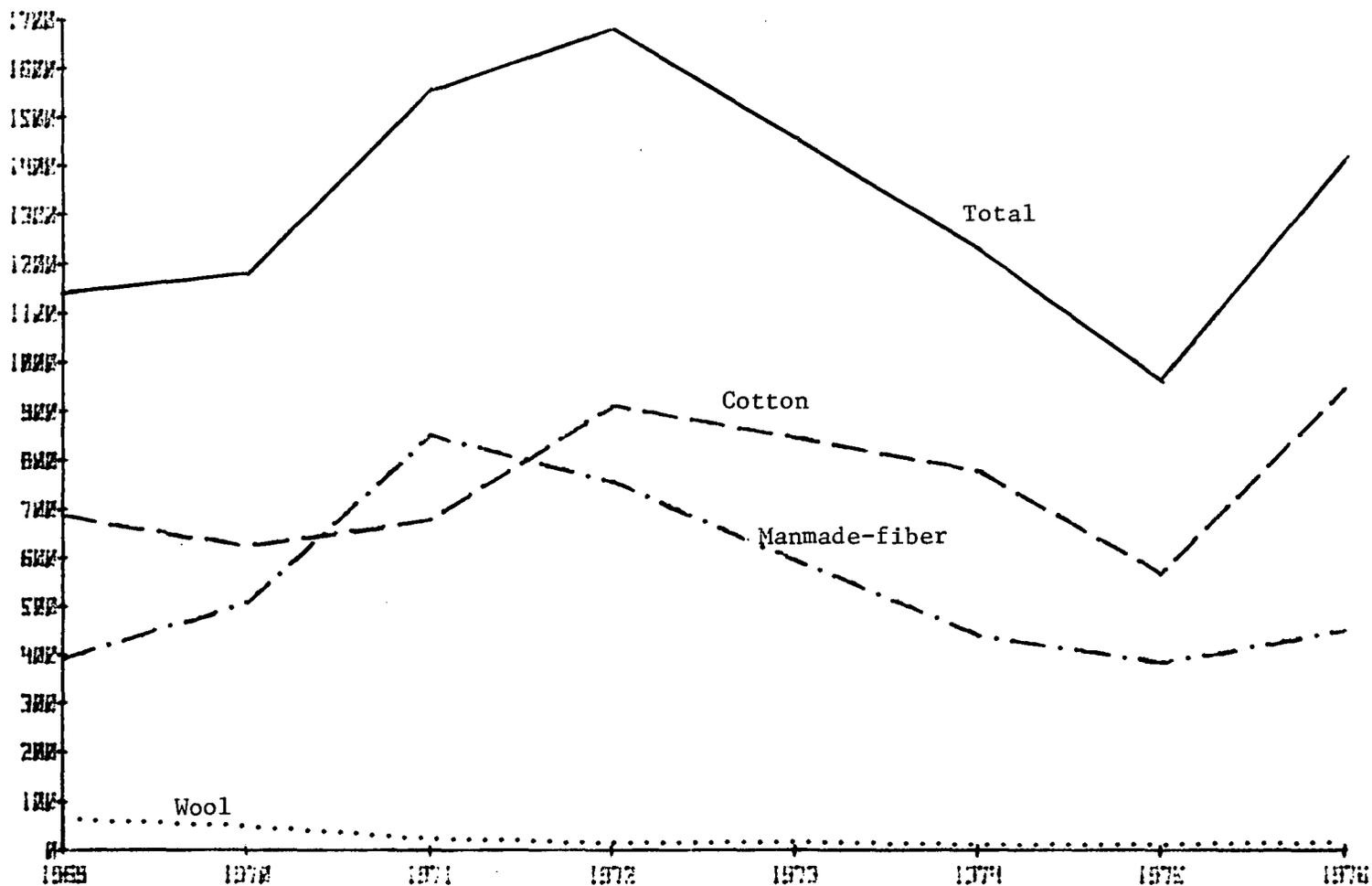
Million  
equivalent  
square yards



Source: Based on data in table 3.

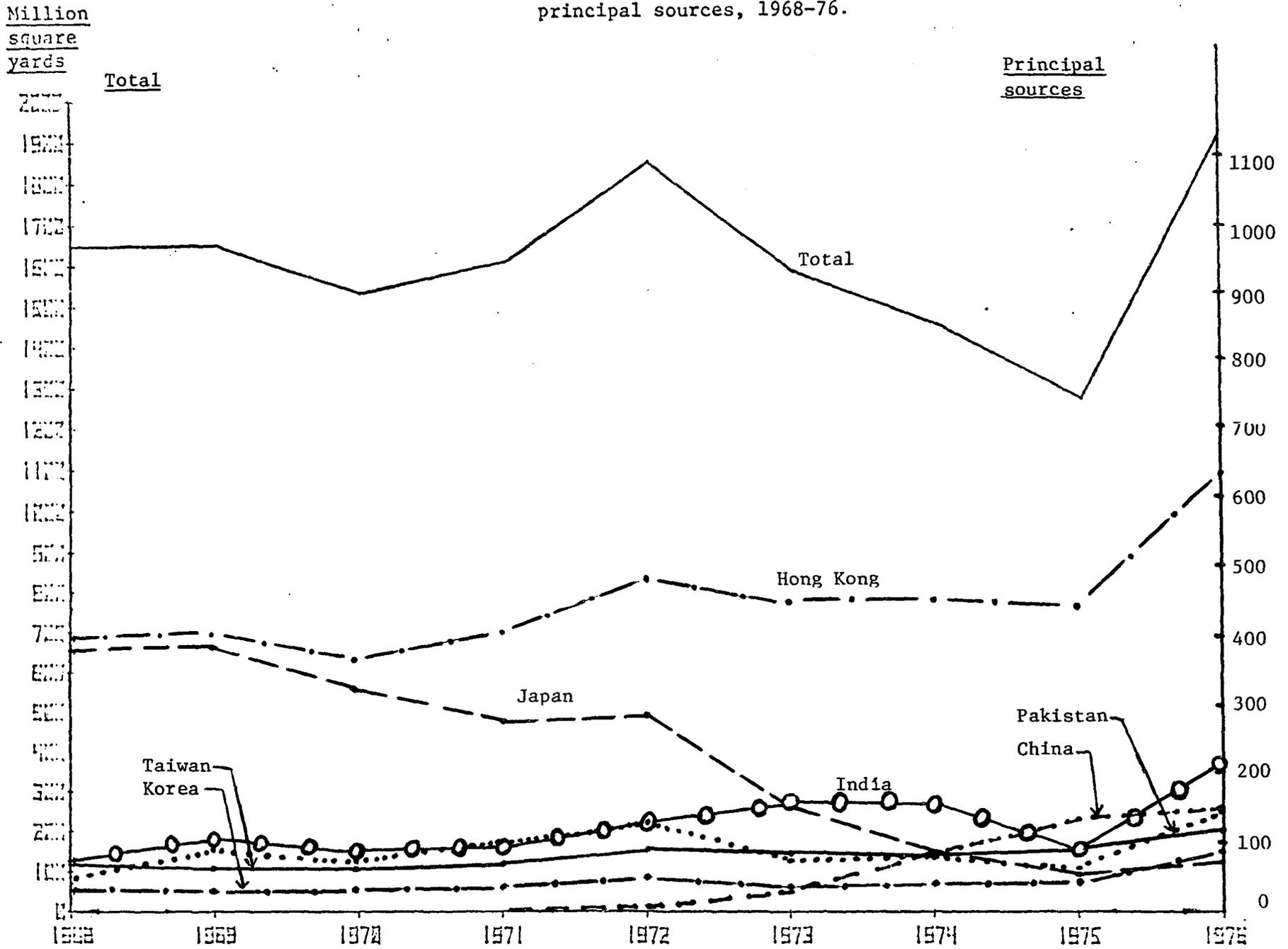
Figure 8. --Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber fabrics: U.S. imports, 1969-76 .

Million  
equivalent  
square yards



Source: Based on data in table 3.

Figure 9.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1968-76.

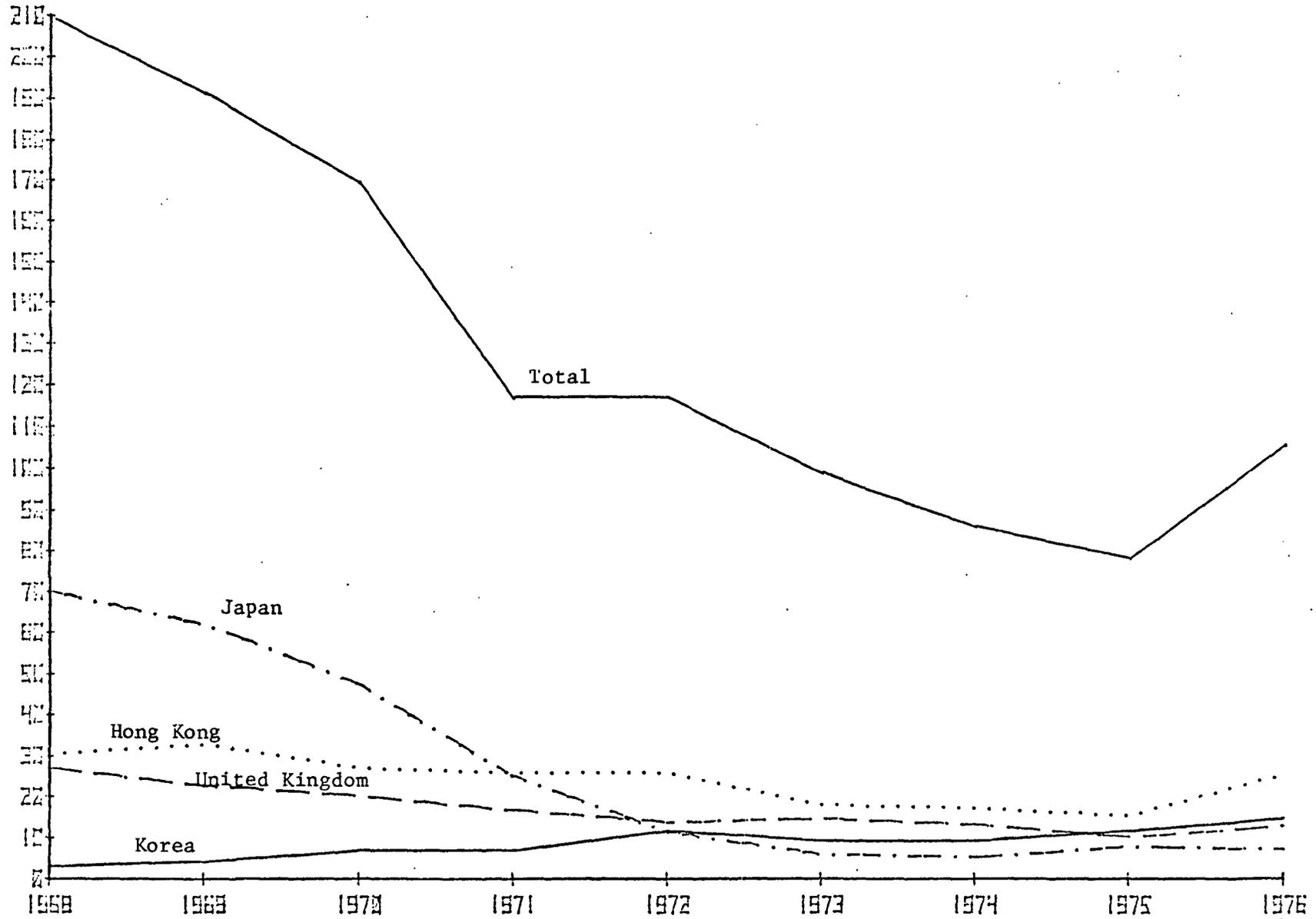


D-10

Source: Based on data in table 7.

Figure 10.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of wool: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1968-76

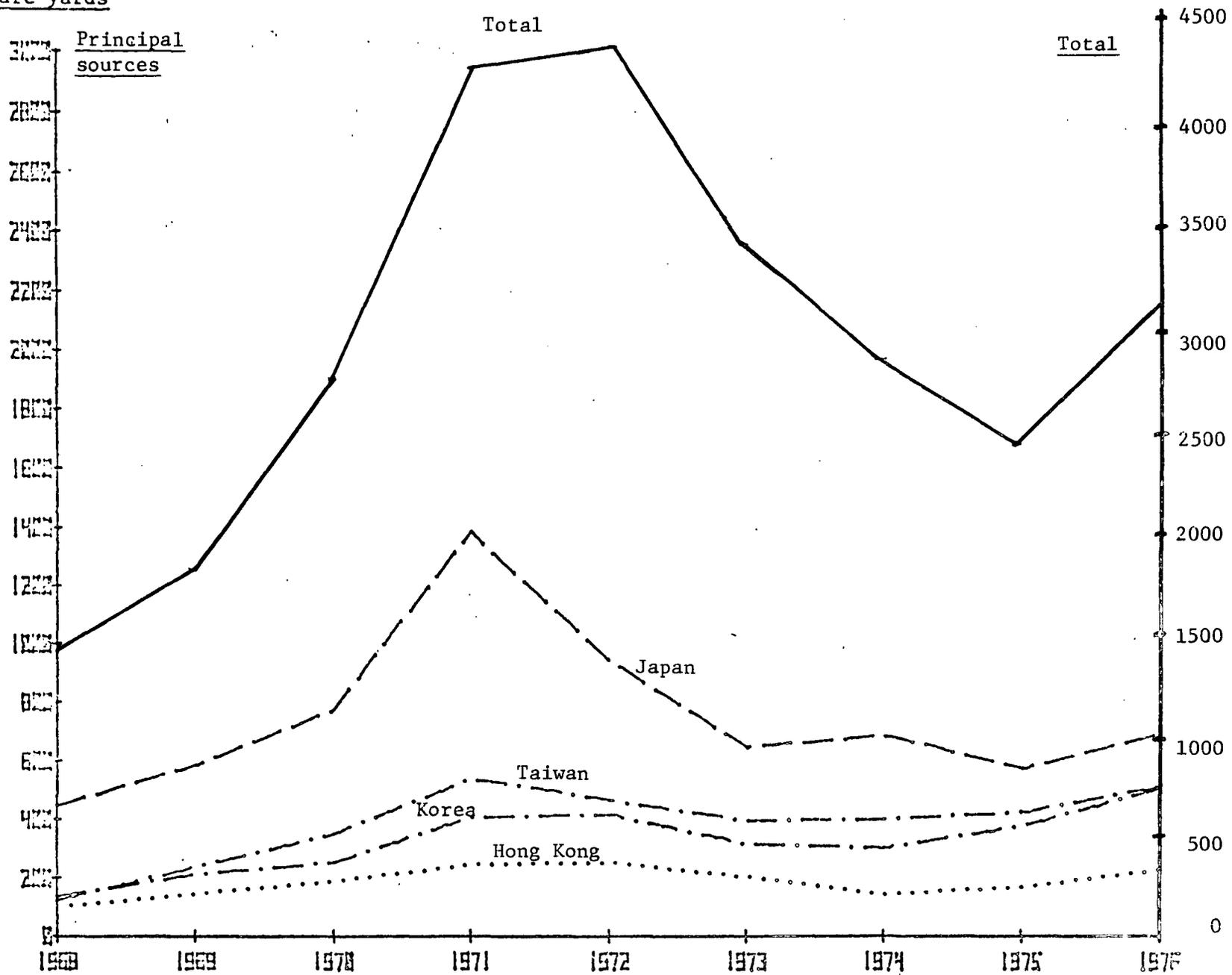
Million  
equivalent  
square yards



Source: Based on data in table 8.

Figure 11.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of manmade fibers: U.S. general imports, by principal sources, 1968-76.

Million  
equivalent  
square yards



Appendix E  
CATEGORY SYSTEM

1978 U.S. textile category system and  
correlation with present category numbers

<u>New category No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1977 (and prior) category No. and TSUSA No.</u>
Cotton:		
300	Carded yarn	1, 2 Pt. 64: 300.6020 300.6022 300.6024
301	Combed yarn	3, 4 Pt. 64: 300.6026 300.6028
310	Gingham	5, 6
311	Velveteen	7
312	Corduroy	8
313	Sheeting	9, 10
314	Poplin and broadcloth	15, 16
315	Printcloth	18, 19 Pt. 26: 320.--34 <u>1/</u> 321.--34 <u>1/</u> 322.--34 <u>1/</u> 326.--34 <u>1/</u> 327.--34 <u>1/</u> 328.--34 <u>1/</u>
316	Shirting	20, 21
317	Twill and sateen	22, 23
318	Yarn-dyed fabric, n.e.s.	24, 25
319	Duck fabric	Pt. 26: 321.--01 through .--08 <u>1/</u> 322.--01 through .--08 <u>1/</u> 326.--01 through .--08 <u>1/</u> 327.--01 through .--08 <u>1/</u> 328.--01 through .--08 <u>1/</u>
320	Woven fabrics, n.e.s.	11-14, 17 Pt. 26: Remaining TSUSA Nos. 27
330	Handkerchiefs	32

1/ The fourth and fifth digits of TSUSA classifications for cotton yarns which represent yarn number or yarn-number groupings have been omitted to shorten the listing of many such items. TSUSA numbers listed, regardless of the fourth and fifth digits, appear in the category indicated.

<u>New category</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1977 (and prior) category</u> <u>No. and TSUSA No.</u>
Cotton--Continued		
331	Gloves	39
332	Hosiery	40
		Pt. 62:
		374.1520
333	Suit-type coats, men's and boys'	Pt. 49:
		380.0940
		380.0960
		380.1240
		380.1260
		380.5104
		791.7414
		Pt. 63:
		380.0043
334	Other coats, men's and boys'	Pt. 48:
		380.0910
		380.0920
		380.1210
		380.1220
		Pt. 49:
		376.5410
		380.0980
		380.0990
		380.1280
		380.1290
		380.5108
		Pt. 62:
		380.0003
		380.0610
		380.0006
		380.0501
		380.0615
		Pt. 63:
		380.0040
		380.0046
335	Coats, women's, girls', and infants'	Pt. 48:
		382.0902
		382.0904
		382.0906
		382.0908
		382.0910
		382.0912
		382.1202
		382.1204
		382.1206
		382.1208
		382.1210
		382.1212

<u>New category No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1977 (and prior) category No. and TSUSA No.</u>
Cotton--Continued		
335	Continued	Pt. 49: 382.0914 382.0916 382.0918 382.0920 382.0922 382.0924 382.1214 382.1216 382.1218 382.1220 382.1222 382.1224 382.3313 382.4208 Pt. 62: 382.0004 382.0006 382.0008 382.0010 382.0615 382.0620 382.0625 382.0630 Pt. 63: 382.0052 382.0054 382.0056
336	Dresses	53 Pt. 62: 382.0012 382.0014 382.0635 382.0640 382.3908 382.6908
337	Playsuits	54 Pt. 62: 382.0015 380.0630 382.0020 382.0655

<u>New category</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1977 (and prior) category</u> <u>No. and TSUSA No.</u>
Cotton--Continued		
338	Knit shirts, men's and boys'	Pt. 42: 380.0018 380.0021 380.0640 Pt. 43: 380.0650 Pt. 62: 380.0024 380.0027 380.0645
339	Knit shirts and blouses, women's, girls', and infants'	Pt. 42: 382.0022 382.0660 Pt. 43: 382.0670 Pt. 62: 382.0002 382.0024 382.0026 382.0605 382.0610 382.0665 382,3904 382.6904
340	Shirts, not knit, men's and boys'	45 46 47 Pt. 63: 380.5112
341	Blouses, not knit women's, girls', and infants'	52
342	Skirts	Pt. 62: 382.0028 382.0675 382.3912 Pt. 63: 382.0080 382.0082 382.3334 382.3336 382.3338 382.3340 382.3342 382.3344 382,4216
343	Suits, men's and boys' <u>1/</u>	
344	Suits, women's, girls', and infants' <u>1/</u>	

---

1/ The composition of these newly created categories will be established in 1979.

<u>New category</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1977 (and prior) category</u> <u>No. and TSUSA No.</u>
Cotton--Continued		
345	Sweaters	44 Pt. 62: 380.0030 382.0030
347	Trousers, men's and boys'	50 Pt. 62: 380,0033 380.0660 Pt. 63: 380.0070
348	Trousers, women's, girls', and infants'	51 Pt. 62: 382.0032 382,0685 382.0690 382.3922 382,6916
349	Brassieres and other body supporting garments	61
350	Dressing gowns	55 Pt. 62: 380.0009 380.0620 382.0016 382.0645 Pt. 63: 382.7212
351	Nightwear	60 Pt. 63: 380.0052 380.0055 382.0072
352	Underwear	41 56 57 58 59 Pt. 62: 378,1012 378.1512
359	Apparel, n.e.s.	Pt. 62: Remaining TSUSA Nos. Pt. 63: Remaining TSUSA Nos.
360	Pillowcases	28, 29 Pt. 64: 363.0120

<u>New category</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1977 (and prior) category</u> <u>No. and TSUSA No.</u>
Cotton--Continued		
361	Sheets	34, 35 Pt. 64: 363.0140
362	Bedspreads and quilts	36 Pt. 64: 363.6025
363	Terry and other pile towels	Pt. 31: 366.1860 366.1880 366.2160 366.2180 366,2460 366.2480 366.2720
369	Other cotton manufactures	30 Pt. 31: Remaining TSUSA Nos. 33 37 38 64
Wool:		
400	Tops and yarn	101-103
410	Wool and worsted fabric	104
411	Tapestry and upholstery fabric	108
425	Knit fabric	110
429	Fabric, n.e.s.	105, 109
431	Gloves	112
432	Hosiery	111 Pt. 117: 374.3000
433	Suit-type coats, men's and boys'	Pt. 121: 380.0240 380.5134 380.6310 380.6610
434	Other coats, men's and boys'	Pt. 121: 380.0245 380.5138 380.6320 380.6620 Pt. 116: 380.5710 Pt. 117: 380.6110

<u>New category</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1977 (and prior) category</u> <u>No. and TSUSA No.</u>
Wool--Continued		
435	Coats, women's, girls', and infants'	Pt. 122: 382.0255 382.4238 382.6015 382.6020 382.6315 382.6320 Pt. 117: 382.5820
436	Dresses	Pt. 116: 382.5420 Pt. 117: 382.0210 382.3938 382.5830 382.6928 Pt. 125: 382.4242 382.6025 382.6325 382.7228
438	Shirts and blouses, knit	Pt. 116: 380.5720 382.5410 Pt. 117: 380.0205 380.6120 382.0205 382.3934 382.5810 382.6924
440	Shirts and blouses, not knit	Pt. 125: 380.0255 380.5142 380.6340 380.6640 382.0250 382.4234 382.6010 382.6310 382.7224
442	Skirts	123 Pt. 116: 382.5425 Pt. 117: 382.0215 382.5840

<u>New category</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1977 (and prior) category</u> <u>No. and TSUSA No.</u>
Wool--Continued		
443	Suits, men's and boys'	120
444	Suits, women's, girls', and infants'	Pt. 122: 382.4252 382.6040 382.6340 Pt. 117: 382.0235 382.5845
445	Sweaters, men's and boys'	Pt. 116: 380.5730 380.5740 380.5750 Pt. 117: 380.0210 380.0215 380.0220 380.5900 380.6130 380.6140 380.6150
446	Sweaters, women's, girls', and infants'	Pt. 116: 382.5430 382.5435 382.5440 Pt. 117: 382.0220 382.0225 382.0230 382.3946 382.5600 382.5850 382.5860 382.5870 382.6932
447	Trousers, men's and boys'	Pt. 124: 380.0265 380.5154 380.6360 380.6660
448	Trousers, women's, girls', and infants'	Pt. 124: 382.3952 382.4256 382.6045 382.6345 382.6936 382.7238

<u>New category No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1977 (and prior) category No. and TSUSA No.</u>
Wool--Continued		
459	Apparel, n.e.s.	113 114 115 118 119 Pt. 116: Remaining TSUSA Nos. Pt. 117: Remaining TSUSA Nos. Pt. 125: Remaining TSUSA Nos.
464	Blankets	106 107
465	Floor coverings	131 132
469	Other wool manufactures	126 128
Manmade fiber:		
600	Textured yarn	200
610	Yarn of continuous filament, cellulosic	201
602	Yarn of continuous filament, noncellulosic	202
603	Yarn of noncontinuous filament, cellulosic	203
604	Yarn of noncontinuous filament, noncellulosic	204
605	Yarn, n.e.s.	205
610	Woven fabric of continuous fiber, cellulosic	206
611	Woven fabric, spun, cellulosic	207
612	Woven fabric of continuous fiber, noncellulosic	208
613	Woven fabric, spun, noncellulosic	209
614	Woven fabric, n.e.s.	210
625	Knit fabrics	211
626	Pile and tufted fabrics	212
627	Specialty fabrics	213
630	Handkerchiefs	226
631	Gloves	214
632	Hosiery	215

<u>New category</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1977 (and prior) category</u> <u>No. and TSUSA No.</u>
Manmade fiber--Continued		
633	Suit-type coats, men's and boys'	Pt. 229: 380.0443 380.5164 380.8415 791.7472 Pt. 224: 380.0402 380.8103 791.7462
634	Other coats, men's and boys'	Pt. 229: 376.5610 380.0440 380.0446 380.5168 380.8410 380.8420 Pt. 224: 380.0401 380.0404 380.8101 380.8107
635	Coats, women's, girls', and infants'	Pt. 299: 382.0462 382.0464 382.4268 382.8106 382.8108 382.8110 Pt. 224: 382.0405 382.0407 382.7807 382.7809
636	Dresses	216 230
637	Playsuits	233 Pt. 224: 380.0414 380.8127 382.0437 382.7841
638	Knit shirts, men's and boys'	Pt. 218: 380.0416 380.0417 380.8133 380.8135 Pt. 219: 380.0419 380.8137

<u>New category</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1977 (and prior) category</u> <u>No. and TSUSA No.</u>
Manmade fiber--Continued		
639	Knit shirts and blouses, women's, girls', and infants'	Pt. 218: 382.0439 382.7851 Pt. 219: 382.0401 382.0443 382.3964 382.6944 382.7801 382.7859 Pt. 224: 382.0455 382.7879 382.0403 382.7805
640	Shirts, not knit, men's and boys'	234 235
641	Blouses, not knit, women's, girls', and infants'	228
642	Skirts	220 236 Pt. 224: 382.0411 382.7815
643	Suits, men's and boys'	Pt. 224: 380.0420 380.8143 Pt. 237: 380.0464 380.5176 380.8450
644	Suits, women's, girls', and infants'	Pt. 224: 382.0451 382.7867 Pt. 237: 382.0478 382.4282 382.8126
645	Sweaters, men's and boys'	Pt. 221: 380.0423 380.8147
646	Sweaters, women's, girls', and infants'	Pt. 221: 382.0427 382.0430 382.3976 382.6952 382.7870 382.7873 794.7456

<u>New category</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1977 (and prior) category</u> <u>No. and TSUSA No.</u>
Manmade fiber--Continued		
647	Trousers, men's and boys'	Pt. 222: 380.0428 380,8165 791.7458 Pt. 238: 380.0467 380.5184 380.8455 791.7482
648	Trousers, women's, girls', and infants'	Pt. 222: 382.0454 382.3982 382.6956 382.7888 Pt. 238: 382.0480 382.4286 382.7258 382.8128
649	Brassieres and other body- supporting garments	225
650	Dressing gowns	231 Pt. 224: 380.0408 380.8117 382.0417 382.7821
651	Nightwear	217 232
652	Underwear	223 239
659	Apparel, n.e.s.	Pt. 224: Remaining TSUSA Nos. 227 240
665	Floor coverings	241
666	Other furnishings	242
669	Other manmade manufactures	243



Library Cataloging Data

U.S. International Trade Commission.

The history and current status of the Multifiber Arrangement [by] John A. Taylor, C. Lee Cook, and Susan Schill. Washington, 1978.

58, A 1-139 p. illus. 28 cm. (USITC Publication 850)

1. Textile industry and fabrics. 2. Textile industry and fabrics--U.S. 3. Cotton trade. 4. Cotton trade--U.S. 5. Wool trade and industry. 6. Wool trade and industry--U.S. 7. Textile fibers, synthetic. 8. Textile fibers, synthetic--U.S. 9. Fibers. 10. Fibers--U.S. 11. Textile fibers. 12. Textile fibers--U.S. I. Title. II. Taylor, John A. III. Cook, C Lee. IV. Schill, Susan. V. International Cotton Textile Agreement. VI. Multifiber Arrangement. VII. Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles.

**UNITED STATES  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20436**

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**

**ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED**

**PENALTY FOR PRIVATE  
USE TO AVOID PAYMENT  
OF POSTAGE. \$300**



**ADDRESS CHANGE**

- Remove from List
  - Change as Shown
- Please detach address label and mail to address shown above.