

Technical Notes

Part 1: Common notes applicable to all trade tables in series A - E:

| |
|---|
| 1. Textiles and clothing (T&C) refer to products covered by HS Section XI (HS Chapters 50 through 63) excluding agricultural textile raw materials classified under HS 5001 - 03, 5101 - 03, 5201 - 03 and 5301 - 02. |
| 2. Clothing refer to those products covered by HS Chapters 61 and 62. |
| 3. Textiles refer to products covered by HS Chapters 50 through 60 and Chapter 63, but excluding agricultural textile raw materials under HS 5001 - 03, 5101 - 03, 5201 - 03 and 5301 - 02. |
| 4. Merchandise trade refers to trade in all goods covered by HS code 010110 through 970600. |
| 5. Import data are gross imports including re-imports. Export data are gross exports including re-exports. Both export and import data are inclusive of intra-EU trade unless otherwise indicated. |
| 6. All data quoted or aggregated here are as reported by member states to United Nations. No adjustment/revision have been effected, nor have any estimation introduced. Vacant cells denote that no data has been reported by the party concerned. |
| 7. Data for "World" actually refers to the aggregate total that all United Nations member states that are obligated to report and have reported to United Nations at the time of data extraction. These world totals may be better described as "Total reported". Adjustment and estimation have been avoided as these figures are based, first of all, on the availability and type of trade data supplied by member states and are subject to constant updating. |
| 8. World T&C export figures are bigger than corresponding import figures mainly because of double-counting on account of re-exports. For example, in 2007, Hong Kong export data included re-exports to the tune of \$35,338 million. |
| 9. Developed country group (or developed markets) are taken as: Andorra, Australia, Bermuda, Canada, EU27 (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom; Cyprus, Czech, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovak, Slovenia; Bulgaria and Romania), Faeroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland, Holy See, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Lichtenstein, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, San Marino, Svalbard and Jan Mayen Island, Switzerland and United States (47 in all). |
| 10. Developing country group (developing markets) include all other countries and territories other than 47 developed countries and 17 economies in transition of Albania, former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. |
| 11. All tables are ITCB compilation from UN Comtrade data unless otherwise indicated. |

Part 2: Notes to specific tables:

| |
|---|
| 1. Tables A1 - A3 show broad and long-term developments of textiles, clothing, T&C exports from the world, developed country group, and developing country group, to the world, developed markets, and developing markets respectively. Besides showing the annual changes (positive or negative annual growth), they also reveal the evolution in respective groupings' shares in world textiles and clothing exports over time. |
| 2. Tables B1 - B3 show broad and long-term evolution of textiles, clothing, T&C imports from the world, developed, and developing country groupings to the world, developed, and developing country groupings respectively. Besides showing annual changes (positive or negative annual growth), they also gave the changes in respective groupings' share in total world textiles and clothing imports over time. |

3. Table C series is designed to present long-term evolution of each of the top 100 T&C exporters' rankings and changes of their T&C shares in their respective total merchandise trade based on mirror trade data. Mirror trade data is to reflect a country's total exports to the world by adding up all member states' imports from that country as they reported to United Nations. This is necessary because one need to make trade data comparable by overcoming two shortcomings of the available data: i) the time lag in the reporting of certain countries' exports; and ii) the differences in reporting practices whereby some countries do not include shipments from export processing zones in their export figures.

4. Table C1 shows therefore long-term evolution of each of the top 100 T&C exporters' rankings and changes of their T&C shares in their total merchandise trade.

5. Tables C2 - C3 show long-term evolution of export rankings for each of the top 100 clothing and top 100 textiles exporters separately.

6. Tables D1 - D3 show long-term export values to the world by 100 major T&C, clothing, and textiles exporters and their annual changes. These data are as reported by member states to the United Nations and no adjustment or estimation is made.

7. Tables E1 - E3 show long-term import values to the world by 100 major T&C, clothing, and textiles importers and their annual changes. These data are as reported by member states to the United Nations and no adjustment or estimation is made.