

A Reality Check of Three Years of Post-Quota Trade in Textiles
And why so many predictions of doom proved unfounded

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Island group of countries
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (of the United States)
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ATC	Agreement on Textiles and Clothing
ATPA	Andean Trade Preference Act (of the United States)
ATPDEA	Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (of the US)
CAFTA-DR	US/Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CBERA	Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (trade vehicle under CBI legislation of the US)
CBI	Caribbean Basin Initiative (US programme to assist countries of the Caribbean and Central America)
CBTPA	Caribbean Basin Trade Promotion Act (of the United States in modification of CBERA)
CTG	Council for Trade in Goods of the WTO
EBA	Everything-But-Arms (initiative of the EU granting quota-free, duty-free treatment to least-developed countries)
EC	Commission of the European Communities (executive arm of EU)
EU	European Union
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GALs	Guaranteed Access Levels (system establish by US providing additional MFA quotas for CBI countries)
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (forerunner of the WTO)
GSP	Generalised System of Trade Preferences
GTAP	Global Trade Analysis Project
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (classification system devised by World Customs Organization)
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ICTSD	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
ITCB	International Textiles and Clothing Bureau
LDCs	Least-Developed Countries
MFA	Multi-Fibre Arrangement
MFN	Most-Favoured-Nation treatment
MMF	Man-Made Fibres
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement (between Canada, Mexico and the United States of America)
NAMA	Non-Agricultural Market Access (negotiations under Doha Round)
OPT	Outward Processing Trade

QIZ	Qualifying Industrial Zones (US programme of duty-free treatment for imports from Jordan and Egypt)
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification (classification system devised by the United Nations Statistical Office)
TPLs	Tariff Preference Levels (under US free trade agreements)
TRQ	Tariff Rate Quota
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
US	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
WTO	World Trade Organisation

INTRODUCTION

It has been three years since the abolition of quota regime that had long regulated much of world trade in textiles and clothing. Although it is rather early in the adjustment process, yet the need for a reality check and some stocktaking.

For those interested in the specifics of English language, the term “reality check” is defined as “a reminder of the state of things in the real world, especially to dispel mistaken perceptions or unrealistic expectations”¹. The account of post-quota trade developments in this paper is accordingly set against the backdrop of forecasts by a number of researchers in the run up to the expiry of quota restrictions.

Section one provides a brief review of the main findings of a selection of such studies.

Section two is devoted to highlighting some definitional and methodological complexities in interpreting trade in textiles and clothing because it is largely due to over-generalisation of a host of complex factors that most quantitative studies’ proved unfounded. It is also intended to provide complete transparency on our own analysis of post-quota developments in this paper.

Section three presents an analysis of developments in the United States and European Union imports over the three post-quota years (2005-2007). These two were the main practitioners of quota system towards the end of its expiry at the close of 2004². The two markets also account for well over half of world trade in the sector and, for many developing countries, are their main (in many a case only) export destinations.

Where necessary, the results of trade flows during post-quota years (2005-2007) are compared with forecasts and predictions outlined in section one. These flows reveal how wide of the mark these predictions have proven to be. Admittedly, post-quota developments have produced substantial shifts in export fortunes. Yet it is now apparent that most dire predictions proved ill-founded and did not come to pass.

Indeed the situation calls for a serious reflection to assess why so many erred and how forecasting techniques could be improved to inspire a measure of confidence in their results.

Turning to our own analysis in the paper, a particular effort is made to set it against the objective reality facing various groups of countries. In this context, it is shown how the legacy of quota system played a key role in defining the

¹ See *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, Oxford University Press, Fifth Edition, 2002.

² The only other country applying quota restrictions was Canada.

general direction of trade in this sector, and how United States and European Union trade policy still continues to be a key determinant.

The analysis of trade flows in section three is provided in a simple easy-to-understand format. It is done with the help of inclusive self-explanatory tables, with each table designed to show data in a single page on (a) import quantities, (b) import values, and (c) average annual rates of growth for various countries since the abolition of quota restrictions. To make our presentation even more user-friendly, a straightforward chart opposite each table provides a mirror image of the table. Shifts in import shares are depicted under a separate heading.

Section four is designed to contrast post-quota developments with a selection of pre quota-elimination forecasts.

Section five offers some concluding reflections.

I. REVIEW OF STUDIES ON THE IMPACT OF QUOTA ABOLITION

The eve of the expiry of quota restrictions from the end of 2004 was greeted by a deluge of studies on the likely impact of quota elimination; some analytical, others descriptive. In fact it had been fashionable for several years to research the quota system, the distortions to trade caused by it, and the consequences of its removal. A ready availability of information on quota prices (i.e., quota rents) and the fact that they were openly auctioned and/or traded in certain countries and markets, especially in East and South Asia, made the task enticing as well as convenient. With this information in hand, researchers had a field day in developing estimates of export tax equivalents of quotas on various countries' exports of textiles and clothing products and in attempting to measure the consequences if these export tax equivalents not to be there.

It is neither necessary nor possible to dwell on each of the scores of such studies. The following review is therefore confined to providing only a short account of some of the more significant among them. They were brought out under the banners of reputable international organisations and therefore acquired some authenticity about them. In fact some of these had since become common currency among the users of such studies and are continually quoted as authoritative work on the subject.

A. World Trade Organization (WTO)

WTO, Nordas, H. K., (August 2004), *The Global Textile and Clothing Industry Post the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing*, Discussion Paper No. 5

The study stated as follows: "Most analyses of the impact of the phasing out of the ATC conclude that China and India will come to dominate world trade in textiles and clothing. This study *replicates* (emphasis added) those predictions using a model which is commonly used in such studies (the GTAP model)".³

As to actual numbers, the study's simulations found that, after full implementation of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC), China and India will emerge as the biggest gainers in terms of international market share for *clothing*: In the United States from 16 percent to 50 percent and from 4 percent to 15 percent respectively; in the European Union market from 18 percent to 29 percent and 6 percent to 9 percent respectively. Similar figures were produced with respect to likely shifts in *textiles*⁴.

³ For readers' convenience, the concluding section of the WTO study is reproduced in the Appendix to this paper. GTAP is the acronym for Global Trade Analysis Project. Based in Purdue University in Indiana in the United States, it is a global network of researchers and policy makers conducting quantitative analysis of international policy issues, especially trade policy. GTAP's goal is to improve the quality of quantitative analysis and is funded among others by the World Bank, WTO, UNCTAD and other international organizations.

⁴ Again, for convenience of review, pie charts from the study with respect to estimated shifts in selected countries' shares are also reproduced in the Appendix.

For several other countries, however, the study's simulations predicted steep reversals. Thus, in the United States market for clothing, it estimated Bangladesh and Indonesia's shares dropping from 4 percent before quota elimination to 2 percent each after quota elimination; and rest of Americas (excluding Mexico)'s share contracting from 16 percent to 5 percent⁵.

Likewise, in the European Union market for clothing, Turkey's share was seen as declining from 9 percent to 6 percent; Morocco's from 5 percent to 4 percent; other North Africa (i.e., excluding Morocco)'s from 6 percent to 5 percent; with Bangladesh share increasing from 3 percent to 4 percent and Indonesia retaining its presence at 3 percent.

However, the study went on to argue that these estimates told only a part of the story "as they were totally driven by changes in relative prices and cost competitiveness" and that it was therefore necessary to focus on other factors that were also important but had generally not been taken into account in the previous literature.

Looking at those other factors, the study concluded, *first*, that the outcome of the phasing out of quotas will depend much more on the prevailing tariff rates and the preference margins of countries receiving such preferences than were captured by the conventional estimates. *Second*, it emphasized that time to market was important and increasingly so, particularly in the fashion clothing sector. Therefore, countries close to the major markets were likely to be less affected by competition than had been anticipated in previous studies and that, as such, Mexico, the Caribbean, Eastern European and North African countries were likely to remain important exporters to the United States and European Union respectively, and possibly maintain their market shares.

It added that countries that were most likely to lose market shares were those located far from the major markets and which have had either tariff or quota-free access or which had non-binding quotas. It therefore implied that Asian least-developed countries like Bangladesh, Cambodia and Nepal would be hard hit because their existing advantage of unfilled quotas would become irrelevant or would be severely diluted.

As noted earlier, the study's simulations in fact showed that Bangladeshi and Indonesian⁶ shares of clothing in the United States would each be halved from 4 percent to 2 percent, while on the European Union market Bangladesh share would advance from 3 percent to 4 percent but that of Indonesia stay unchanged.

Coming under the WTO banner the study soon caught the fancy of researchers, academia and all those involved in the well-being and sustainability of many a

⁵ References to any specific countries in this paper are because these were identified for specific individual simulations in respective studies.

⁶ Indonesia's quota utilization was generally assumed to be less-than-full.

country's exports. And it continues to be among the most widely quoted pieces of work on the subject to this day⁷.

B. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

IMF. Montfort Mlachila and Yongzheng Yang (June 2004), *The End of Textiles Quotas: A Case Study of the Impact on Bangladesh*, Working Paper 108.

This paper noted that several previous studies had attempted to assess the impact of removal of quotas on Bangladeshi economy but that it was difficult to draw reliable conclusions from those studies. The authors recalled that, for example, a study by Forest Cookson⁸ had estimated that 50 percent of the United States market and 35 percent of the European Union market could be lost to competition, leading to an overall loss of 35 percent of Bangladesh's ready made garments exports. Likewise, another study by Spinnager and Verma had projected a decline of 7.9 percent in Bangladesh's exports of clothing.

The IMF researchers noted that "the fact that Bangladesh does not face any quotas in the European Union market means that the shock to its exports could be even larger when quotas on other countries are removed", especially because the degree of substitution between Bangladesh and its main competitors on the European Union market was high.

The paper therefore carried its own simulations, correcting and adjusting the GTAP dataset for its shortcomings. The end result was a confirmation of "the consensus that Bangladesh is likely to be adversely affected by the phase out of textiles and clothing quotas".

Constructing a number of scenarios⁹ under varying assumptions, the study projected that employment in the country may contract between 2.1 percent and 7.7 percent; GDP between 0.3 percent and 4.1 percent; total exports between 3 percent and 29.5 percent; clothing exports between 6.2 percent and 38.1 percent; and clothing output between 5.9 percent and 36.5 percent.

⁷ Following a critical appraisal by ITCB highlighting serious data and methodological deficiencies, the WTO secretariat however distanced itself from the study's findings and posted the following rider on its website: "This paper, written under the exclusive responsibility of a member of the WTO Secretariat in a personal capacity, assesses some of the possibilities with respect to the potential impact of trade liberalization in the textiles and clothing sector with the end of quotas on 1 January 2005. The paper *reproduces* (emphasis added) simulation estimates of the effects on trade flows of quota removal, using standard general equilibrium modelling techniques. It then argues that the estimates thus derived tend to ignore certain industry characteristics and policy factors. The paper does not purport to reflect a comprehensive list of such factors. The paper ends by offering an alternative estimation technique. The fluidity of the commercial and policy environments affecting trade in this sector, and the consequent difficulty in assessing the impact of trade liberalisation, should be borne in mind when reading this paper". www.wto.org/resources/discussion_papers.

⁸ Cookson, Forest, March 2003, "Facing 2005 – Outlook for the Garment Sector", Dhaka, quoted in the IMF paper under review.

⁹ For these scenarios and their respective results, see Table in the Appendix to this paper.

Reflecting widespread concern over the results emanating from this and other similar studies, in April 2004 the IMF introduced a Trade Integration Mechanism (TIM) to assist countries to meet balance-of-payments shortfalls that might result from multilateral trade liberalisation such as after the expiry of textile quotas. In July 2004 the Fund's Executive Board also approved the activation of an SDR (special drawing rights) 53.33 million or \$78 million facility for Bangladesh.¹⁰

C. Asian Development Bank (ADB)

This major ADB-assisted study, "*Cambodia's Garment Industry: Meeting the Challenges of the Post-Quota Environment*, October 2004", similarly projected that a baseline scenario of undertaking no reforms and improvements in garment industry would see Cambodia's exports declining by USD 110 million and job losses of 11,000 by 2007. In the overall economy, it estimated that the opportunity cost could be 101,000 new jobs foregone by 2007¹¹.

D. International Labour Office (ILO)

Adding its own contribution as late as October 2005, ILO researchers produced the following:

ILO. (October 2005) Christoph Ernst, Alfons Hernandez Ferrer and Daan Zult, *The end of the Multi-Fibre Agreement and its implications for trade and employment*, Employment Strategy Paper 2005/16

Basing themselves on a gravity model, the authors showed Bangladesh's *clothing exports* to European Union, United States, and Canada (combined) declining by 27.8 percent; India's by 11.5 percent; Cambodia's by 30 percent; Egypt's by 40.6 percent; Turkey's by 40.7 percent; Vietnam's by 6.5 percent.

And the effect on *total exports* due to quota phase out for some countries was projected as follows: Cambodia minus 24.5 percent; Bangladesh minus 22.0 percent; Turkey minus 11.4 percent.

As to *employment*, the ILO estimated net job losses due to ATC phase out to be 221,084 for Bangladesh; 78,779 for Cambodia; 35,043 for Turkey; 9,387 for Vietnam; 7,230 for Thailand; 1,555 for Indonesia; and so on.

At the other end, the study projected *export gains* for Pakistan as 18.8 percent; China 13.2 percent; Hong Kong, China 11.3 percent; India 0.9 percent; Republic of Korea 0.6 percent.

¹⁰ In addition, the Board also noted Madagascar's intention to activate the TIM facility for USD 80.8 million in anticipation of the possible impact of the end of textile quotas (see IMF press release at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2006/pr06163.htm>.) In reality, as would be shown in section III of this paper, both these countries ended up logging handsome increases in their textile exports after the expiry of quota restrictions.

¹¹ Quoted in UNDP, Regional Centre in Colombo, Policy Paper (2005) *International Trade in Textiles and Clothing and Development Policy Options After the Full Implementation of the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) on 1 January 2005*, page 12.

And it estimated gains in *jobs* of 2.13 million for China; 0.214 million for Pakistan and 40,684 for India¹².

E. Organization for Cooperation and Development (OECD)

- (i) OECD. (2004), *A New World Map in Textiles and Clothing; Adjusting to Change*

This OECD study did not venture into forecasting the impact of quota phase-out on individual economies, although it did review the literature relating to quantitative studies on the subject. Its focus was on identifying recent developments in the supply chain, the policy and regulatory challenges in the fields of trade, labour adjustment, technology and innovation, and requirements and strategies for business facilitation. The study stood out from others in as much as it recognised the influence that trade policy measures were continuing to exert on investment and production decisions, and provided an extremely useful synthesis of key policy issues and market developments and how governments could help their own textile and clothing industries adjust to the new trading regime.

It also provided a road map for capitalising on opportunities emerging from improved market access conditions for the sector. From the point of view of OECD countries, it argued, *inter alia*, that as “the prospect of improving trade in a south-south direction in textiles and clothing [were] not promising”, “in terms of expanding north-south trade, the export interests of developed countries may be better served by seeking improved access to the retail distribution systems of developing countries”¹³ (presumably through WTO negotiations on services).

- (ii) OECD. (June 2007) Przemyslaw Kowalski and Margit Molnar, *Economic Impact of the Phase-Out in 2005 of Quantitative Restrictions under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing*, Interim Progress Report to the OECD Working Party of the Trade Committee

In submitting this as an “interim” report, the authors stated that “depending on comments and suggestions as to the future direction of this work, the final report could be ready by November or December [2007]”. On inquiry, a co-author replied that “the revision of our paper has been postponed” and that “we hope to have a revised version by the end of 2008”.

Contrary to its title, however, the report does not make any assessment of the economic impact since the phase-out of quota restrictions. Nor does it provide any empirical data or other evidence to show changes in investment, employment, production or the like. The authors note that what the report does is to take stock of recent changes in textile and clothing imports in major developed country markets and to analyse some broad strategies adopted by producers to

¹² For selected extracts from this ILO study, see tabulation in the Appendix to this paper.

¹³ See page 28 of the Study.

survive in the post-quota global competitive arena. The report notes that the quota system had led to a scattering of global production and sourcing of textiles and clothing. Its abolition is starting to reshape, significantly, the global landscape for textiles and clothing production, trade and investment and bringing about efficiency gains through “agglomeration”¹⁴ of production, exploiting scale economies, technology spillovers, and reductions in trade costs.

However the benefits were not evenly distributed. Exporters with low costs and high productivity such as China, India and to a lesser extent Pakistan and Vietnam had succeeded in benefiting from enlarged markets. A major challenge for OECD countries was how to cope with decreasing demand for labour in textiles and clothing industries. For low-income countries, it was how to specialise in products of their competitive strengths and markets to stay afloat.

The report further notes that after the initial shock in 2005, the new European Union quotas curbed the surge from China in 2006. Many exporters that experienced declining exports to the European Union in 2005 were gaining back their market shares in 2006. In the United States, too, the re-imposition of quotas curbed the surge but changes observed in 2005 continued in 2006, i.e., that unlike, in the European Union market, the others were not able to regain their shares in the United States indicating as though the European Union quotas might have been more binding.

The study noted that post-quota adjustment strategies adopted by producers had involved the following: (a) vertical differentiation; (b) horizontal differentiation; (c) reorientation of markets; (d) relocation of production overseas, which is however mainly adopted by OECD producers.

Vertical differentiation means differentiating the export products by quality, i.e., moving into different ranges of quality than your competitors’. It involves withdrawing from low-cost segments and focusing on high value-added segments. Italian producers, for example, had adopted this strategy to good success. China, too, had followed this approach. Judging from comparisons of unit prices, the study notes that countries differentiating themselves from China, or trying to lower their prices relative to China, gained market shares in the United States; however countries that tried to produce more expensive products did not.

Horizontal specialization involves concentrating on fewer product categories to better exploit the economies of scale within specific product of strengths enjoyed by particular producers; in other words, avoiding overlap with the competitors’ products. Analysing the price structures, the study however found mixed trends among suppliers, because “China has basically diversified its export structure moving into all categories and gaining export shares more rapidly than its

¹⁴ The dictionary meaning of this term is “collection into a mass; accumulation in a disorderly way”. The authors however appear to use it in the sense of “concentration” of production.

competitors”.

Reorientation of markets involves moving into new markets (i.e., market diversification). For some exporters, however, the post-quota scene has led to more market concentration, resulting in even larger shares of their exports being directed to markets in which they faced quota restrictions. Included among these countries are Bangladesh, China and India. Countries not previously affected by quotas, such as OECD members, on the other hand, have not experienced any significant changes in their export market structures.

Relocation of production, as the term suggests, involves moving production to more efficient locations and consolidating the production base. The authors however do not provide any empirical evidence in this regard, and propose to do so in the final version of the report.

F. United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

UNCTAD. (November 2004) Hayashi, Michiko *Assuring Development Gains from the International Trading System and Trade Negotiations: Implications of ATC Expiration on 31 December 2004*, UNCTAD Study Series No. XX and UNCTAD, TD/B/51/CRP.1, dated 30 September 2004

This study also did not venture into any simulation exercise. It rather highlighted the factors which would affect trade in textiles and clothing in the post-ATC trading environment and argued that an exporter's success would depend on how it takes advantage of the opportunities, and overcomes the challenges brought about by the expiry of the ATC.

The study noted that in the prevailing policy environment competitiveness of textiles and clothing industries was largely determined by factors such as labour cost, proximity to market, availability of preferential market access and preferential rules of origin and projected that trade in the sector would grow in the coming years on the back of increases in population, incomes and living standards as well the emergence of rapidly growing markets in the South. The study concluded that developing-country firms that were able to respond to market demands, move up the value chain and operate in niche markets were poised to reap substantial gains. And lower clothing prices would mean that consumers in developed countries would also gain.

The study warned that certain countries and industry segments were likely to experience some dislocation and urged that they be provided adequate support for adjustment. In addition, the study recommended a set of issues for action to enhance development gains from quota phase-out, including improvement in non-reciprocal preferential access and preferential rules of origin for textiles and clothing, reduction in tariff peaks and escalation in industrialized countries, and reduction of market entry and non-tariff barriers.

II. DATA AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

A. MAKING SENSE OF TEXTILE TRADE DATA

Interpreting textile and clothing trade data is fraught with a host of complications. For one thing, uniform and reliable data are hard to come by. The problem partly derives from differences of product coverage in various classification systems and partly from some exporting countries' reporting practices. For another, the fact is that major developed countries had long sought to restrict imports in the sector and the process evolved over time injecting significant changes to the regulatory landscape at regular intervals. Over the past decade or so, these changes were largely directed at modifying the extent and quality of preferential access extended to a number of developing exporting countries by the United States or the European Union. It is also important to note that much of these changes were however conditioned by a desire on the part of preference-giving countries to link the availability of preferences to the use of raw materials (mainly yarns and fabrics) produced in the United States or the European Union¹⁵.

The following sub-sections discuss some of the issues and problems in interpreting textiles and clothing data.

(i) Differences in the definition of textile products under various classification systems

(a) The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

According to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) system developed by the United Nations Statistical Office for classification of trade, textiles and clothing are grouped mainly under two Divisions: Division 65 for textiles; and Division 84 for articles of apparel and clothing accessories.

But it so happens that SITC Division 84 also includes articles of apparel and clothing accessories of leather and composition leather, of fur skin, and of plastics and vulcanized rubber. Likewise, Division 65 includes yarns and fabrics of glass fibre and hat-shapes, hat-forms, hat bodies and hoods. However, these products are not treated as textiles and clothing either for trade policy purposes or in common understanding of the sector. Therefore, data under these SITC Divisions is overstated to the extent of the inclusion of these products.

Trade data on textiles and clothing compiled and published by the WTO are on the basis of SITC. In its *World Trade Report 2006*, the WTO Secretariat justified the use of SITC by saying that: "For the analysis of textiles trade various

¹⁵ Bringing out the details and evolution of these changes is beyond the scope of this paper. For a short and readable account of such changes, readers may profit from the following: ICTSD (December 2007) Munir Ahmad, *Impact of Origin Rules for Textiles and Clothing on Developing Countries*, Geneva (available at www.itcb.org). Major changes in the policy landscape pertinent to textiles and clothing since the elimination of quotas at the end of 2004 are referred to in the Concluding Remarks section of this paper.

definitions are found. In this overview the textiles product categories are defined according to the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3 as *is the practice in the regular WTO publications*, International Trade Statistics and the World Trade Report (Emphasis added). Textiles are defined as SITC Division 65 and clothing as SITC Division 84".¹⁶

(b) The Harmonized System (HS)

The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the World Customs Organization (commonly called the HS) classifies textiles and clothing in its Section IX. For purposes of this Section XI, the HS does not treat the above items (i.e., apparel of leather, etc., yarns and fabrics of fibre glass, and hat-shapes, etc.) as textiles and clothing. On the other hand, however, the HS classifies certain agricultural products, namely, raw cotton, silk, wool and animal hair, and other vegetable fibres including jute, flax, ramie, etc., as textiles and clothing under Section XI. Thus in the HS, too, Section XI overstates textiles and clothing data to the extent of these agricultural raw materials.

The data published by the Commission of the European Communities treats the entire HS Section XI as textiles and clothing. Furthermore, the European Commission treats made-up articles of HS Chapter 63 (such as blankets, bed linen, kitchen linen, toilet linen, sacks and bags, and the like) as clothing, whereas these are otherwise generally treated as textiles.

(c) The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC)

The product coverage of the defunct Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) was largely based on Section XI of the HS. However while it excluded the aforementioned agricultural raw materials, it added many other items from outside Section XI to the list of textiles and clothing products under the coverage of the ATC. The most significant of these inclusions were luggage, handbags and footwear uppers of textile materials; fabrics coated, covered or laminated with plastics; headgear; yarns and fabrics of glass fibre; safety seat belts; pillows and cushions.

As with leather apparel, etc., under SITC and agricultural raw materials under Section XI of HS, these products do not normally belong to the universe of textiles and clothing. They were included in the product coverage of the ATC at the insistence of major developed countries, their purpose being to inflate the base volume of imports (even if such items had never been under any MFA quotas).

According to estimates, in the case of the European Union, non-Section XI and other non-quota-restrained products included in the product coverage of the ATC

¹⁶ See *WTO, World Trade Report 2006*, footnote 15 at page 14.

accounted for some 42 per cent of total volume of its imports. In the case of the United States, the comparable figure was about 40 per cent. The percentage for Canada was higher still. Using these unrestrained items to fulfil the requirement for integration of various percentages of an inflated overall base figure they succeeded, in the first three steps of the integration process, in postponing the integration of bulk of products that were actually under MFA quotas to the very end of the ATC integration process. This phenomenon was later dubbed by many as “back-loading” of quota phase-out process.

(d) The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)

Finally, under the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)’s classification system, i.e., International Standard Industrial Classification – ISIC (Revision 3), textiles and clothing are grouped under sectors 17 and 18 respectively. However, for reasons unknown, sector 17 of this classification system treats the following items as textiles, not clothing: T-shirts, singlets and other vests; jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and other similar articles; and panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery. These are highly traded items and are otherwise classified in the HS as clothing under headings 61.09, 61.10 and 61.15.

To appreciate the significance of this definitional issue, readers of this paper may refer to the concordance of these items with those in SITC and HS classification systems provided in the Appendix to this paper.

The Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) database used by most economists as the basis for their simulation exercises to measure, for example, the effects of quota elimination, employed this ISIC classification for distinguishing between textiles and clothing. The studies using GTAP database some of which are reviewed in this paper also followed the same approach. As a result, the shares of textiles for a number of countries got overstated but their shares of clothing understated. The impact of this mixing up on simulation results can potentially have been very large because, as any casual observer of textile trade would readily attest, these items constitute the bulk of many a developing country’s clothing exports¹⁷.

Indeed when, after reviewing the WTO study, ITCB pointed to these flaws in GTAP database, the authors of the database conceded “mixing apples and sweaters”. They further recognised that input-output tables developed on this basis “will however continue to be affected for a long time to come” and that it was therefore important “to be careful in interpreting results” simulated on that basis. Unfortunately this recognition came too late for modellers to have been cognizant of, although they would have been expected to exercise the necessary rigour in producing their results.

¹⁷ For an idea of the magnitude of this mixing up, please see Appendix to this paper (the page following the concordance of these items in ISIC, SITC and HS cited in the preceding paragraph).

(ii) Differences in reporting practices among countries

As if the differences in classification outlined above were not complicated enough, the situation is compounded by two further factors: first, the time lag with which various countries report their trade statistics, and, second, the differences among exporting countries with respect to the treatment and reporting of exports from their export processing zones.

For example, Honduras' national statistics¹⁸ report textile and clothing exports of merely USD 36 million in 2005 whereas, according to United States data, the US alone imported USD 2.6 billion worth of these products from Honduras, i.e., way above those in Honduras' own figures. Furthermore, whereas Honduras' statistics show total imports of a mere USD 127 million in 2005, the United States data show US exports to Honduras worth USD 1.4 billion. Likewise, Dominican Republic reports 2005 imports of USD 94 million only, but the United States data reports US exports to the Dominican Republic of USD 1.1 billion. Similar discrepancies run across a number of other countries' figures as well. They seem to result mainly from the non-inclusion of trade taking place through export processing zones¹⁹.

Thus in many a case trade from export processing zones is not included in respective countries' import or export figures, even though these are bona fide trade flows and, in any case, are reflected in major importing countries' data as imports from countries where they originate.

To correct for this deficiency, the WTO Secretariat introduces its own estimates in certain cases. It also does the same by drawing on importing countries' mirror statistics with respect to cases in which data do not become available on time. The UN Comtrade data however does not appear to introduce any such estimates.

Further still, in so far as the major importing entities are concerned, as noted earlier, for purposes of data on textiles and clothing the Commission of the European Communities, the executive arm of the European Union, treats the entire Section XI of HS as textiles and clothing, i.e., including figures with regard to agricultural raw materials such as raw cotton, silk, wool and animal hair, and other vegetable fibres, namely, jute, flax, ramie, etc. Furthermore, it also treats made-up articles of HS Chapter 63 as clothing whereas these are otherwise generally treated as textiles.

Finally, another factor introducing a major complication is the fact that European Commission's value figures are expressed in terms of Euro which, firstly, is not a

¹⁸ Anuario Estadístico del Comercio Exterior

¹⁹ The product coverage of textiles and clothing for purposes of these illustrations was taken as HS Section XI 'Textiles and Textile Articles'. The numbers may not therefore fully tally with figures elsewhere in this paper.

universal unit even among the members of the European Union and, secondly, introduces an element of incomparability. As for the United States, the Office of Textiles and Apparel of the Department of Commerce continues to use the definition of defunct MFA to disseminate data on United States imports of textiles and clothing. This coverage excludes agricultural textile raw materials such as cotton, wool, silk and other vegetable fibres. It also does not include apparel of leather, etc. To that extent it is closer to the HS definition of textiles and clothing. Ironically, however, it includes such high volume items as luggage, handbags and a number of similar other items containing some textile content. These were brought under the ambit of MFA quotas at the instance of the United States in early 1980s. The United States essentially wished to be able to restrict their imports and found it convenient to claim that these products were made of textile materials or contained textile components.

(iii) Hence, the need for caution and transparency

In light of the foregoing, it is important that due caution is exercised while interpreting data on textile and clothing emanating from different sources. For purposes of ITCB work with respect to developments in international trade in textiles and clothing and related analyses, including the present one, we proceed on the basis of the following twin considerations: To use figures as close to commonly understood definition of textiles and clothing as possible and, at the same time, avoid any unnecessary confusion.

Accordingly, as a general principle we use HS data, excluding however the figures with respect to certain agricultural textile raw materials which are classified under HS Section XI in the same chapters as textiles made of those raw materials. But, in doing so, we exclude only those items that are covered by the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, i.e., raw cotton, silk, wool, and other vegetable fibres, namely, flax and true hemp. Secondly, we include made-up articles of HS Chapter 63 under textiles rather than under clothing. Thirdly, in the interest of comparability, we convert the European Union figures from Euro to United States dollar on the basis of average exchange rate for the relevant period from the IMF.

In so far as the United States imports are concerned, we keep to the coverage of textile and clothing products as used by the United States for many years, i.e. MFA: this to avoid any unnecessary confusion. It is closer to the HS definition of textile and clothing because it excludes agricultural raw materials.

In a nutshell, we believe that for any analysis to measure up to minimum standards of transparency and probity it is important, in fact essential, that precise data definitions used in particular studies and analyses are made known to the users.

Accordingly the data used for purposes of this paper are based on the definitions

and product coverage explained above.

B. SOME METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

Aside from data and definitional issues outlined above, certain methodological issues also deserve to be commented on.

(i) Value versus volume data

Firstly the quota regime involved restrictions on *quantities* of textiles and clothing that individual countries could export. It did not place any limits on the monetary *values* of such exports. Yet almost all analysis and research results are produced and expressed by economists in terms of values, rarely in terms of quantities. In our reality check of post-quota developments in the following section, we dwell on developments both in terms of quantity and value.

(ii) Limitation of changes in market shares as the sole indicator to measure export performance

Secondly several studies, especially the one produced under the WTO banner, centred on estimating changes in import market *shares* post the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing. This method however loses sight of other equally important measures such as the absolute increase or decrease in trade (whether in volume or value terms), the relative rates of growth, and the like.

For example, European Union is the single most important market for Turkish exports²⁰ of textiles and clothing, taking some 94 percent of Turkey's combined exports to the European Union and the United States. Now whereas Turkey's share of European Union imports in value terms decreased from 15.5 percent in 2004 to 14.8 percent in 2007, the fact is that the absolute value of these flows registered a handsome increase of USD 3.5 billion. Similarly, in volume terms, Turkey shipped 108,919 tons more in 2007 than in 2004, although its share of the import market decreased by a percentage point, from 12.7 percent in 2004 to 11.7 percent in 2007.

Likewise, Bangladesh's share of extra-EU(25) import market for textiles and clothing declined from 5.8 percent in 2004 to 5.6 percent in 2007. Yet the fact is that the value of its exports to the European Union increased from USD 4.84 billion to USD 6.34 billion, producing a handsome gain of USD 1.5 billion. In volume terms, too, it shipped 92,299 tons more in 2007 than in 2004.

Indeed, there is no dearth of similar examples. These can be gleaned from a cursory glance through the tables in this paper.

²⁰ Measured as these markets' imports from Turkey; similar references in this paper to specific countries or economies' *exports* may likewise be construed as United States and/or European Union *imports* from those sources.

In the event, the emphasis on changes in market shares as the sole indicator for measuring a country's trade performance tends to underplay the importance of other equally important (often positive) indicators.

(iii) Limitations of econometric models to fully capture the peculiar features of textile trade

Thirdly, in any objective analysis of textile trade, it is also important not to lose sight of certain important features of textile trade. And to simplify matters, it is best done with the help of a self-explanatory table.

The following table has advisedly been divided into two portions, with a gap in the middle to underscore the overwhelming dependence of countries in the lower

Table 1

Relative Presence of Selected Suppliers in US/EU (25) Textiles and Clothing Markets, 2007									
All Amounts are in Million US Dollars									
Exporters	US	EU(25)	US+EU	% to US	Exporters	US	EU (25)	US+EU	% to US
China	32,320	36,886	69,206	46.7%	Vietnam	4,558	1,744	6,302	72.3%
India	5,104	8,449	13,553	37.7%	Indonesia	4,206	2,228	6,434	65.4%
Pakistan	3,170	3,329	6,499	48.8%	Thailand	2,059	1,495	3,554	57.9%
Hong Kong, China	2,124	2,331	4,455	47.7%	Cambodia	2,435	716	3,151	77.3%
Chinese Taipei	1,365	808	2,174	62.8%	Philippines	1,794	306	2,100	85.4%
Korea	1,325	1,423	2,748	48.2%	Sri Lanka	1,590	1,491	3,081	51.6%
Egypt	870	999	1,869	46.6%	Macao, China	1,028	382	1,410	72.9%
Brazil	325	180	505	64.4%	Malaysia	720	444	1,164	61.9%
Argentina	15	80	95	15.5%	Maldives*	81	0	81	100.0%
Uruguay	9	71	80	11.0%	Paraguay	1	3	4	25.0%
Sub-total	46,627	54,557	101,184	46.1%	Sub-total	18,473	8,807	27,280	67.7%
				% to EU					% to US
Turkey	1,147	16,555	17,701	93.5%	Mexico	5,626	131	5,757	97.7%
Bangladesh	3,191	6,341	9,533	66.5%	Honduras	2,518	40	2,558	98.4%
Romania	126	4,364	4,490	97.2%	Canada	2,202	174	2,376	92.7%
Tunisia	59	3,898	3,957	98.5%	El Salvador	1,507	40	1,547	97.4%
Morocco	91	3,617	3,708	97.5%	Guatemala	1,463	7	1,471	99.5%
Bulgaria	73	1,858	1,931	96.2%	Jordan	1,146	14	1,160	98.8%
Macedonia	7	646	653	98.9%	Dominican. R.	1,061	19	1,080	98.2%
Croatia	12	607	619	98.1%	Nicaragua	968	3	971	99.7%
Ukraine	36	577	613	94.1%	Peru	833	182	1,015	82.1%
Serbia	--	409	409	100.0%	Haiti	452	22	474	95.4%
Mauritius	115	663	778	85.2%	Costa Rica	432	2	434	99.5%
Madagascar	290	352	642	54.8%	AGOA	909		909	
DPR Korea	--	16	16	100.0%	Colombia	428		428	
Sub-total	5,147	39,903	45,050	88.6%	Sub-total	19,545	634	20,180	96.9%

[*] Data in respect of Maldives is for 2004

half on either the United States or the European Union market. It is apparent that, for a majority of these countries, well over 90 percent of their textile and clothing trade is directed to either one or the other of the two main markets.

Besides their reliance on one or the other of the two markets, it is noticeable that

most of these countries are also beneficiaries of tariff preferences either by virtue of their free trade agreements with the United States or the European Union, or by virtue of the autonomous preferential schemes of the two majors.

Contrarily, as is readily apparent, exports of economies in the upper portion of the table are not concentrated on either market. Moreover, as a factual matter, exports of economies in the upper left hand portion of the table came under quantitative restrictions from relatively early stages of the quota regime: some of them from the very start of the system in 1960s under the Short or Long-term Cotton arrangements²¹; others somewhat later under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement of 1974. Those in the upper right hand portion of the table also came under the quota net as and when they started being significant suppliers of particular textiles and/or clothing products.

In the event it is important that an objective analysis of the export performance of various countries takes into account the essential structural differences in their export profiles as well as the historical legacy affecting the evolution of their trade in the sector.

(iv) Impact of constantly shifting policy landscape

Fourthly, the specifics of policy dispensation with respect to imports of textiles and clothing from economies listed in this table had also seen constant evolution over time. In the event, given the fluidity of policy regime, it is hard to capture all those twists and turns neatly into any model specifications.

Aside from the above, any objective analysis can ill afford to lose sight of the fact that, unlike most other sectors of trade, the number of players in textiles and clothing is rather large and subject to changes in policy of major importing economies.

To illustrate this latter reality, it may be recalled that in 1990, United States imports of textiles and clothing from Mexico amounted to a mere USD 678 million compared to USD 793 million from India. On the back of NAFTA²² concessions, by 2000 Mexico jumped to USD 9,693 million bringing its share of the market to 13.5 percent from 2.4 percent in 1990. India, on the other hand, advanced to only USD 2,741 million thus managing to augment its share by a mere one percentage point from 2.8 percent in 1990 to 3.8 percent in 2000²³.

²¹ The quota system was first incorporated in a Short-Term Cotton Arrangement (STA) which went to effect from 1 October 1961. STA was replaced by the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) from 1 October 1962. LTA was then replaced by the Multi-Fibre Arrangement from 1 January 1974 and lasted until 31 December 1994. From 1 January 1995 through 31 December 2004, the quota system was covered under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC). It came to an end with the expiry of the ATC on 1 January 2005.

²² North American Free Trade Agreement between Canada, Mexico and the United States

²³ For figures in this and the following two paragraphs, see long-term Trade Developments in ITCB website www.itcb.org

More recently, by virtue of United States' Qualifying Industrial Zones (QIZ) scheme²⁴, Jordan came from nowhere (a mere USD 52 million) in 2000 to balloon to USD 1,254 million by 2006, capturing 1.3 percent of the import market. Its presence in the European Union remains virtually non-existent even though in terms of geographical distance the European Union market is closer to Jordan than the United States.

Similarly, with the grant of duty-free access to Sub-Saharan African countries under the United States' Africa Growth and Opportunity Act in 2000, this group of countries also managed to advance its exports to the United States from USD 776 million in 2000 to USD 1,783 million in 2004, an increase of 130 percent within a short span of time.

On this side of the Atlantic, Bulgaria proceeded to increasing its share of the European Union (25) market from 0.9 percent in 1995 to 1.9 percent in 2004; and Romania from 2.8 percent to 6.3 percent in the same period.

(v) Differences in the composition of export baskets

Fifthly, at yet another level, the composition of export baskets of developing economies varies significantly. A large number exports in a few product categories. Even among the larger players, there are important differences.

Table 2

**Fibre Composition of United States Imports, Selected Suppliers
Shares of Various Fibres in 2007 imports in Percent
Other Vegetable**

Supplier	Cotton	Wool	MMF	Fibres
Mexico	29.0%	0.7%	69.8%	0.5%
China	33.2%	0.8%	62.6%	3.4%
Indonesia	40.5%	0.6%	58.1%	0.8%
Vietnam	49.8%	1.1%	48.5%	0.6%
Bangladesh	68.7%	0.2%	29.7%	1.3%
India	71.3%	1.1%	26.6%	3.4%
Pakistan	92.6%	0.1%	7.3%	0.6%

Source: ITCB compilation from Office of Textiles and Apparel, United States Department of Commerce data

Thus, for example, the share of cotton-made products in China and Mexico's export baskets to the United States is about one third; Indonesia's 41%; Vietnam's 50%; Bangladesh's 69%; India's 71% and Pakistan's over 92%.

And while about two third of China and Mexico's trade is in man-made fibre products, the share of these fibres in Bangladesh and India's exports is less than one third. The share of MMF products in Pakistan's export basket is a paltry 7%.

²⁴ For a summary exposition of this scheme, see ICTSD, Munir Ahmad, *Impact of Origin Rules for Textiles and clothing on Developing Countries*, December 2007, Geneva, page 13 (see www.itcb.org).

Lumping these and other differences into a single calculation is inevitably liable to throwing up a distorted picture. A need therefore for disaggregated analyses.

III. POST-QUOTA IMPORT DEVELOPMENTS IN UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN UNION MARKETS

A. ORGANISATION OF THE SECTION

Turning now to our reality check, which is an important purpose of this paper in light of the foregoing, the analysis in this section is organised as detailed below.

Sub-section B gives a general overview of import growth in the United States and European Union markets during the post-quota period, contrasting it with long-term trends registered over the preceding ten year period.

As a large majority of countries export either to the United States or European Union (relatively few to both markets), sub-section C is devoted to reviewing developments in the United States and European Union markets separately. In each case, first, there is a review of developments in textiles and clothing combined and, then, for clothing and textiles taken separately; this, because clothing represents by far the largest proportion of trade both as percentage of overall trade in the sector and for a majority of developing economies individually. The Statistical Appendix the end of the paper provides data on imports in each year during the period 2004-2007.

For those interested in a global view, post-quota developments in the two markets combined are presented immediately following those in these markets taken separately.

To round up our analysis, sub-section D is designed to bring out the changes in import market shares, notwithstanding our view that these changes do not fully (or even adequately) reflect the true import of an economy's situation. We believe that other indicators such as relative rates of growth are equally relevant.

Sub-section E summarises the post-quota trade developments.

It should be noted that data about European Union imports used for purposes of this paper are with respect to 25 member states of the Union. Although Bulgaria and Romania also joined the European Union from January 2007 raising the membership to 27; yet they were outside the Union for a better part of the post quota period, i.e., until 2006.

Secondly, the lists of exporting countries and economies selected for purposes of inclusion in our analysis have followed the following principle: top 30 and some other selected suppliers that make up for about 95 percent of imports in each case (whether by volume or value).

B. A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF POST-QUOTA IMPORT GROWTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN UNION

Foremost among the economists' forecasts was a prediction of boom in the

volumes of clothing imports. Based on conventional theory, the reasoning went as follows: As quota-related costs disappear, it will push prices down and, in turn, deliver an incentive for consumers to buy more leading to a spurt in the quantities of trade.

The three-year data since the abolition of quota regime however has defied this prediction. The growth in imports of clothing as well as textiles²⁵ in both the United States and European Union markets has been slower than long-term trend witnessed in the preceding 10-year period.

Table 3
Post-Quota Rates of Growth of Textiles and Clothing Imports in the United States and European Union

Products/Markets	Annual change	
	1995-2004	2004-2007
	<u>In volume terms</u>	
Textiles and Clothing		
United States	11.0%	4.2%
European Union (25)	7.4%	6.2%
Clothing only		
United States	8.9%	5.4%
European Union (25)	10.0%	6.5%
Textiles only		
United States	12.9%	3.3%
European Union (25)	5.7%	6.0%
	<u>In current dollar terms</u>	
Textiles and Clothing		
United States	7.4%	5.0%
European Union (25)	6.3%	10.3%
Clothing only		
United States	7.2%	4.5%
European Union (25)	7.6%	10.6%
Textiles only		
United States	8.0%	6.6%
European Union (25)	3.5%	9.4%

Thus, during ten-years preceding the elimination of quotas, in volume terms the United States imports of clothing advanced at an average annual rate of 8.9 percent²⁶; during three post-quota years, however, the rate has been only 5.4 percent per year. Textile imports likewise grew by 3.3 percent annually compared to 12.9 percent in the previous period.

²⁵ With the exception of textiles in the case of the European Union

²⁶ These long-term trends are available under "Trade Developments" on ITCB website www.itcb.org

Likewise, while the pre-quota-elimination period of 1995-2004 saw the European Union imports of clothing grow at an average annual rate of 10 percent, since the abolition of quotas this rate has been 6.5 percent.

Analysing the reasons behind this deceleration in the quantities of imports is beyond the scope of this short paper. Suffice it to note that it is a reflection of a variety of factors such as maturing demand in these markets, recent slackening of economic activity, and consumers' propensity to spend lower proportions of total household incomes on clothing.

It is clear however that, contrary to forecasts, post-quota import growth has been slower than long-term trends in either market.

It should be emphasised that value data with respect to European Union imports are affected (even distorted) by shifts in exchange rates. As is well known, in recent years US dollar has experienced a significant depreciation vis-à-vis the Euro. The value figures in the above table need therefore to be interpreted with necessary caution. Indeed this is an added reason why in our analysis in this paper we provide information with respect to developments in value as well as volume terms.

C. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF POST-QUOTA DEVELOPMENTS

The pundits' second forecast that did not come to pass was with respect to the fortunes of certain specific countries which they feared would become major casualties of the post-quota world. Top of the list of such vulnerable economies were predicted to be Bangladesh, Cambodia, Egypt, Indonesia and, even, Vietnam. Defying predictions, all these have shown strong gains on both the United States and European Union markets.

In the following paragraphs, import flows are shown in both volume and value. We believe that the performance in volume terms is a better indicator of an economy's export capability than merely in terms of dollar values, not the least because quotas were limits on quantities that an exporting economy could ship to the quota-imposing country. Moreover dollar flows are subject to significant distortion due to fluctuations in exchange rates especially in the case of the European Union.

(i) *The United States market*

(a) *Textiles and clothing combined*

Increases

Table-4 contains a snapshot of United States textiles and clothing imports over

Table 4
Dynamics of Post-Quota Imports in the US Market for Textiles and Clothing
Performance of 30 Top Suppliers and Selected Others

2007 Rank		Exporter	Annual Change 2004 - 2007		Import Quantities Million SME		Import Values USD Million	
V	Q		Quantity	Value	2004	2007	2004	2007
		World	4.2%	5.0%	46,936	53,112	83,310	96,407
Top 30 Suppliers								
1	1	China	22.4%	30.5%	11,662	21,371	14,558	32,320
4	9	Vietnam	18.5%	18.8%	905	1,506	2,720	4,558
24	28	Nicaragua	17.2%	17.6%	177	286	595	968
29	--	Haiti	17.2%	11.7%	154	247	324	452
3	4	India	12.5%	12.0%	1,915	2,723	3,633	5,104
6	8	Bangladesh	11.9%	15.6%	1,109	1,555	2,066	3,191
9	13	Cambodia	9.7%	19.1%	673	887	1,442	2,435
5	7	Indonesia	8.4%	17.1%	1,275	1,625	2,620	4,206
21	30	Jordan	3.3%	6.2%	228	251	956	1,146
25	26	Egypt	2.9%	15.5%	288	314	564	870
26	--	Peru	2.2%	6.4%	94	101	692	833
7	2	Pakistan	2.2%	7.6%	2,970	3,173	2,546	3,170
8	10	Honduras	0.7%	-2.0%	1,209	1,235	2,678	2,518
28	25	Japan	-1.2%	-10.6%	335	322	642	459
16	14	El Salvador	-2.7%	-5.0%	895	824	1,757	1,507
15	18	Sri Lanka	-2.9%	0.1%	488	446	1,585	1,590
18	11	Chinese Taipei	-4.5%	-13.4%	1,302	1,134	2,104	1,365
13	12	Thailand	-4.7%	-2.2%	1,114	965	2,198	2,059
27	27	Malaysia	-5.0%	-2.0%	364	312	764	720
19	5	Korea Republic	-5.3%	-19.9%	2,301	1,953	2,580	1,325
30	29	Costa Rica	-6.1%	-6.3%	334	276	524	432
14	16	Philippines	-7.7%	-2.5%	711	558	1,938	1,794
--	22	Brazil	-8.1%	-7.3%	497	386	408	325
17	20	Guatemala	-9.2%	-9.3%	550	412	1,959	1,463
2	3	Mexico	-9.5%	-10.3%	4,101	3,041	7,793	5,626
--	17	Israel	-9.6%	-11.4%	647	478	590	411
--	23	Germany	-10.4%	-3.5%	479	344	361	324
10	24	Italy	-10.5%	-0.4%	462	331	2,261	2,233
20	15	Turkey	-12.6%	-13.4%	982	656	1,764	1,147
11	6	Canada	-16.4%	-10.6%	3,272	1,913	3,086	2,202
23	--	Macao, China	-19.0%	-10.6%	448	238	1,437	1,028
12	19	Hong Kong, China	-20.1%	-18.7%	862	440	3,959	2,124
22	21	Dominican Rep.	-20.4%	-19.9%	772	390	2,066	1,061
ITCB Members not appearing above								
		Paraguay	-12.1%	-16.2%	0	0	1	1
		Uruguay	-21.4%	-20.1%	2	1	17	9
		Argentina	-37.5%	-15.6%	31	8	25	15
		Maldives	-100.0%	-100.0%	38	-	81	-
Memorandum items								
Total of all above					43,644	50,700	75,293	90,992
All above as % of total					93.0%	95.5%	90.4%	94.4%
NAFTA countries			-12.4%	-10.4%	7,372	4,953	10,879	7,827
CBI beneficiaries			-3.9%	-5.5%	4,168	3,701	10,023	8,457
CAFTA beneficiaries			-4.6%	-6.0%	3,937	3,422	9,579	7,949
Andean beneficiaries			-6.5%	-2.2%	293	240	1,387	1,297
AGOA beneficiaries			-9.2%	-9.6%	462	346	1,783	1,316

Notes: 1 The table includes top 30 suppliers by quantity and value, plus other ITCB members.
2 The symbol [--] denotes that this supplier does not figure among top thirty.
3 The table has been ranked according to performance by annual change in quantity.

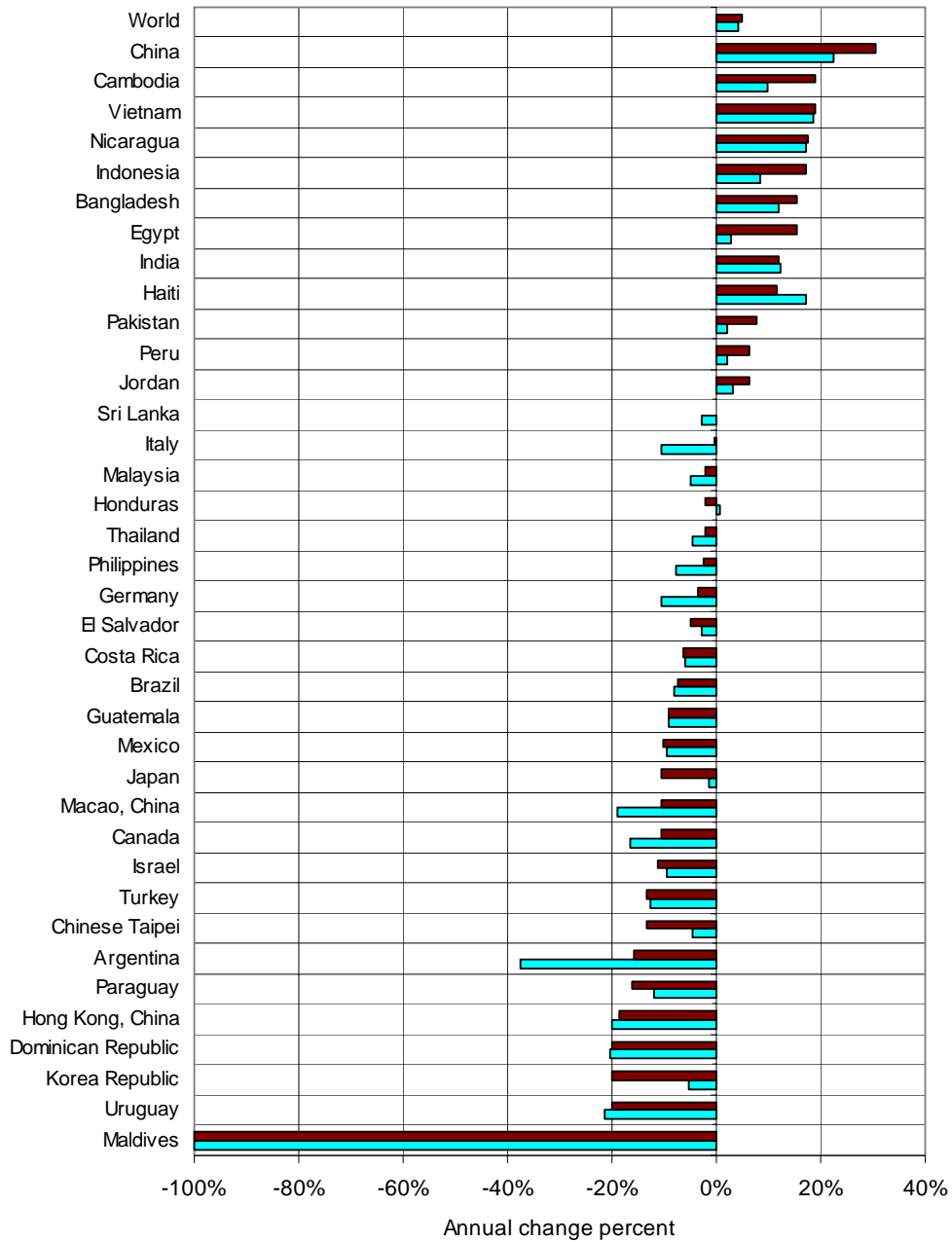
Coverage: Products classified by the United States as textiles and clothing per the MFA.

Data source: ITCB compilation from US Department of Commerce data.

Chart 1

**US Imports of Textiles and Clothing by Supplier
Annual Percentage Change, 2004 - 2007**

Quantity Value



the post-quota period. On the opposite page is a chart, Chart 1, providing a mirror image of this table. To simplify the presentation the table is ranked according to the descending order of annual percentage change logged by each country during 2004-2007 in terms of the volumes of their shipments. Attention in this context is invited to the column “Annual Change, 2005-2007, Quantity”. A quick glance down the column should reveal how many of the countries that were feared to fall victim to heightened competition have defied predictions.

Given their large overall sizes, their robust rates of economic growth especially in recent years, and the fact that their trade had been subject to binding quotas, China and India have largely proved equal to expectations.

In addition, however, several others also logged handsome annual gains. Among those fairing better than the world average are Nicaragua registering an annual increase of 17.2 percent; Haiti 17.2 percent; Bangladesh 11.9 percent; Cambodia 9.7 percent; Indonesia 8.4 percent. And, the best of these, Vietnam registered yearly increase of 18.5 percent or more than four times the world average.

Jordan, Egypt, Peru and Pakistan held their own, each registering positive annual rates of growth: Jordan 3.3 percent, Egypt 2.9 percent, and Peru and Pakistan 2.2 percent each.

The annual gains in value terms for these countries have also been equally impressive, in some cases even better than in volume terms: Nicaragua 17.6 percent; Haiti 11.7 percent; Bangladesh 15.6 percent; Cambodia 19.1 percent; Indonesia 17.1 percent; Vietnam 18.8 percent.

Also logging better than average annual gains in value terms are Pakistan 7.6 percent; Jordan 6.2 percent; Egypt 15.5 percent: and Peru 6.4 percent.

Declines

This need not however cloud the rough goings faced by many others. From among those whose exports are largely destined to the United States, the following suffered sharp annual declines in the volume of their shipments: Dominican Republic by 20.4 percent; Canada 16.4 percent; Mexico 9.5 percent; Guatemala 9.2 percent; AGOA²⁷ beneficiaries as a group 9.2 percent²⁸; Philippines 7.7 percent; Costa Rica 6.1; El Salvador 2.7 percent.

The largest declines were however suffered by Maldives and Fiji both of whom lost virtually all their sector exports to the United States (from about USD 93 million each in 2000).

²⁷ The Africa Growth and Opportunity Act of the United States in terms of which it provides duty free access to imports from eligible Sub-Saharan African countries

²⁸ The only exception among this group has been Madagascar which registered an annual growth of 2.4 percent in volume and 4.6 percent in value.

A cursory glance down the column “Annual Change, 2004-2007, Quantity” would also reveal sharp declines in shipments from many established suppliers. For example Hong Kong, China suffered annual decline of 20.1 percent; Macao, China 19.0 percent; Chinese Taipei 4.5 percent; Republic of Korea 5.3 percent; Brazil 8.1 percent; Malaysia 5 percent; Thailand 4.7 percent.

(b) Clothing only

Increases

Table-5 and chart 2 show the performance of various economies on United States markets for clothing alone.

Here again, it is apparent that China performed very strongly, increasing its exports by an annual rate of 39.3 percent in volume and 36.6 percent in value. India's performance had however been lower than several others at 12.5 percent in volume and 12.7 percent in value.

Among those performing better than the world average are Vietnam 17.9 percent; Nicaragua 17.6 percent; Haiti 17.2 percent; Indonesia 14.8 percent; Bangladesh 12.9 percent; Cambodia 10.9 percent; Pakistan 10.2 percent; Egypt 10.1 percent.

Also holding their own were Malaysia: plus 4 percent; Jordan 3.3 percent; Peru 1.7 percent; and Honduras 0.7 percent.

Declines

Those suffering declines in clothing shipments to the United States were Republic of Korea; Turkey; Hong Kong, China; the Dominican Republic; Chinese Taipei; Macao, China; Colombia; Mexico; Italy (although its exports in value terms registered a positive rate of growth); Guatemala; Lesotho; Costa Rica; the Philippines; El Salvador and Thailand.

Table 5
Dynamics of Post-Quota Imports in the US Market for Clothing
Performance of 30 Top Suppliers and Selected Others

2007 Rank	V Q	Exporter	Annual Change 2004 - 2007		Import Quantities Million SME		Import Values USD Million	
			Quantity	Value	2004	2007	2004	2007
		World	5.4%	4.5%	19,951	23,335	64,768	73,923
Top 30 Suppliers								
1	1	China	39.3%	36.6%	2,973	8,034	8,928	22,745
3	3	Vietnam	17.9%	19.4%	777	1,274	2,562	4,358
20	18	Nicaragua	17.6%	17.6%	175	285	595	968
28	21	Haiti	17.2%	11.7%	154	247	324	452
4	6	Indonesia	14.8%	18.3%	703	1,064	2,403	3,981
6	2	Bangladesh	12.9%	16.2%	942	1,354	1,978	3,103
5	7	India	12.5%	12.7%	609	868	2,217	3,170
8	8	Cambodia	10.9%	19.3%	635	867	1,429	2,425
13	10	Pakistan	10.2%	9.6%	519	696	1,138	1,499
24	24	Egypt	10.1%	18.2%	156	208	422	697
25	23	Malaysia	4.0%	-1.4%	211	237	712	683
17	20	Jordan	3.3%	6.2%	227	250	956	1,145
23	29	Peru	1.7%	6.4%	88	93	677	814
7	4	Honduras	0.7%	-2.1%	1,199	1,223	2,673	2,511
12	13	Sri Lanka	-0.5%	0.5%	415	409	1,549	1,573
10	11	Thailand	-0.6%	-0.6%	533	523	1,799	1,766
14	9	El Salvador	-1.7%	-4.8%	853	810	1,720	1,486
11	12	Philippines	-3.8%	-1.2%	514	458	1,786	1,722
29	19	Costa Rica	-4.4%	-6.4%	304	265	516	423
30	28	Lesotho	-5.1%	-5.6%	111	95	456	384
15	15	Guatemala	-9.0%	-9.3%	499	376	1,947	1,451
16	--	Italy	-13.4%	0.2%	84	55	1,427	1,437
2	5	Mexico	-13.9%	-12.2%	1,896	1,210	6,685	4,523
--	30	Colombia	-18.2%	-13.4%	138	76	589	382
19	22	Macao, China	-19.0%	-10.6%	447	238	1,436	1,028
22	17	Chinese Taipei	-19.1%	-17.8%	572	303	1,549	861
18	14	Dominican Republic	-20.5%	-19.9%	761	382	2,059	1,057
9	16	Hong Kong, China	-21.4%	-19.1%	739	358	3,849	2,035
21	27	Canada	-21.8%	-13.9%	245	117	1,504	960
27	26	Turkey	-26.3%	-21.8%	307	123	1,169	559
26	25	Korea Republic	-31.0%	-29.8%	624	205	1,809	627
ITCB Members not appearing above								
		Paraguay	-12.2%	-16.2%	0	0	1	1
		Brazil	-25.6%	-20.4%	37	15	135	68
		Argentina	-30.7%	-19.9%	1	0	5	3
		Uruguay	-43.7%	-32.8%	1	0	12	4
		Maldives	-100.0%	-100.0%	38	-	81	-
Memorandum items								
		Total of all above			18,488	22,719	59,096	70,902
		All above as % of total			92.7%	97.4%	91.2%	95.9%
		NAFTA countries	-14.7%	-12.5%	2,141	1,327	8,189	5,484
		CBI beneficiaries	-3.4%	-5.5%	4,019	3,620	9,952	8,402
		CAFTA beneficiaries	-4.1%	-6.0%	3,791	3,342	9,509	7,895
		Andean beneficiaries	-9.5%	-2.3%	253	187	1,323	1,232
		AGOA beneficiaries	-9.0%	-9.7%	440	332	1,757	1,293

Notes: 1 The table includes top 30 suppliers by quantity and value, plus other ITCB members.

2 The symbol [-] denotes that this supplier does not figure among top thirty.

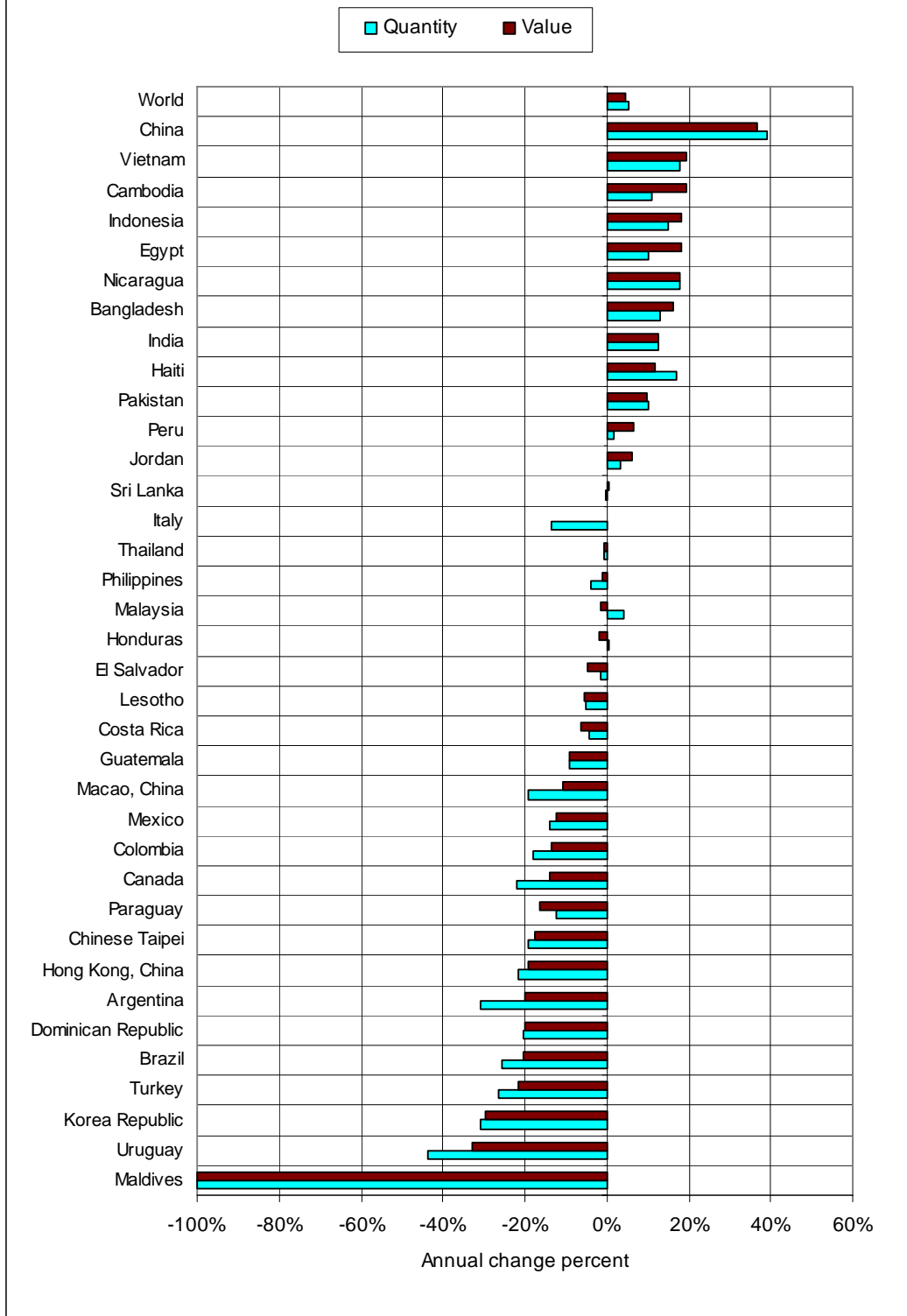
3 The table has been ranked according to performance by annual change in quantity.

Coverage: Products classified by the United States as textiles and clothing per the MFA.

Data source: ITCB compilation from US Department of Commerce data.

Chart 2

US Imports of Clothing by Supplier
Annual Percentage Change, 2004 - 2007



(c) *Textiles only*

Unlike clothing, textile trade still carries some distinctive features. *Firstly*, the dollar value of United States' textile imports is less than one quarter of total textile and clothing imports. Thus whereas the proportion of clothing in total 2007 imports of textiles and clothing of USD 96,407 million was USD 73,923 million, the proportion of textiles was only USD 22,484 million. *Secondly*, while only two developed countries, Italy and Canada, figured among top thirty suppliers of clothing, the number of developed countries among top thirty suppliers of textiles was fourteen. *Thirdly*, compared to clothing, textile products were subject to fewer restrictions. *Fourthly*, the product mix of various supplying countries is also much more diverse, including several suppliers shipping relatively small amounts. And for this reason, weighing relative performance on the basis of average annual rates of growth does not represent a worthy indicator. Therefore, table 6 showing the dynamics of trade in textiles on the United States market since the abolition of quota restrictions has been ranked according to the descending order of the amount of various suppliers' presence in terms of absolute quantities. Their presence in terms of the dollar values substantially mirrors that in term of volume.

Increases

Those making handsome gains from amongst the major suppliers were China with an average annual increase of 15.4 percent in volume and 19.4 percent in value terms; India 12.4 percent and 10.9 percent; Pakistan 5.9 percent but only in value terms.

Among the minor suppliers, Vietnam excelled with an annual increase of 21.9 percent in volume and 8.3 percent in value terms. Egypt 6.7 percent, but only in value terms.

Decreases

As in textiles and clothing overall, Mexico and Canada suffered sharp declines. So did the Republic of Korea; Turkey; Thailand; Israel; Brazil; Germany; Italy; France; United Kingdom; Portugal; the Philippines; Spain; and Hong Kong, China.

Table 6
Dynamics of Post-Quota Imports in the US Market for Textiles
Performance of 30 Top Suppliers and Selected Others

2007 Rank	V	Q	Exporter	Annual Change 2004 – 2007		Import Quantities Million SME		Import Values \$ Million	
				Quantity	Value	2004	2007	2004	2007
			World	3.3%	6.6%	26,985	29,777	8,543	2,484
Top 30 Suppliers									
1	1		China	15.4%	19.4%	8,690	13,337	5,630	9,575
3	2		Pakistan	0.4%	5.9%	2,451	2,477	1,408	1,672
2	3		India	12.4%	10.9%	1,305	1,855	1,416	1,934
5	4		Mexico	-6.0%	-0.2%	2,204	1,830	1,108	1,102
4	5		Canada	-16.0%	-7.8%	3,027	1,796	1,581	1,241
7	6		Korea Republic	1.4%	-3.3%	1,677	1,748	771	698
9	7		Chinese Taipei	4.4%	-3.2%	730	832	555	504
16	8		Indonesia	-0.6%	1.2%	571	561	217	225
8	9		Turkey	-7.6%	-0.4%	675	533	595	587
11	10		Thailand	-8.7%	-9.8%	581	442	399	293
17	11		Israel	-8.0%	-4.6%	544	423	254	221
13	12		Brazil	-7.0%	-2.0%	460	370	273	257
12	13		Germany	-10.4%	-2.8%	473	340	315	289
10	14		Japan	2.4%	3.6%	294	316	352	391
6	15		Italy	-9.9%	-1.5%	378	276	834	796
20	16		Vietnam	21.9%	8.3%	128	233	157	199
25	17		Bangladesh	6.3%	0.0%	167	201	88	88
--	18		Saudi Arabia	35.2%	29.3%	63	155	18	38
30	19		Greece	33.7%	34.2%	61	145	19	46
14	20		France	-1.9%	-1.6%	150	142	246	235
15	21		United Kingdom	-13.7%	-5.2%	190	122	273	233
19	22		Portugal	-13.6%	-6.5%	169	109	251	205
21	23		Egypt	-7.3%	6.7%	132	105	142	173
27	24		Philippines	-20.2%	-22.2%	197	100	153	72
--	25		Finland	-1.1%	20.2%	101	98	24	41
26	26		Spain	-6.6%	-8.6%	120	98	108	82
24	27		Hong Kong, China	-12.6%	-6.8%	123	82	110	89
18	28		Belgium	-5.7%	0.9%	92	77	213	219
--	29		Malaysia	-21.2%	-10.7%	153	75	52	37
--	30		Luxembourg	-0.7%	16.9%	74	72	19	31
29	--		Bahrain	1.9%	2.7%	52	55	48	52
22	--		Netherlands	-3.5%	8.8%	52	47	85	109
28	--		Switzerland	-20.5%	-1.7%	37	18	60	57
23	--		Iran	-11.3%	-7.5%	2	2	114	91
ITCB Members not appearing above									
			Sri Lanka	-19.9%	-21.9%	73	37	36	17
			Guatemala	-11.4%	-0.5%	51	35	13	13
			El Salvador	-31.2%	-16.7%	42	14	37	21
			Honduras	5.3%	18.9%	10	12	4	7
			Argentina	-37.8%	-14.6%	29	7	20	12
			Uruguay	-10.0%	-1.2%	1	1	5	5
Memoranda items									
Total of all above						26,331	29,178	18,006	21,958
All above as % of total						97.6%	98.0%	97.1%	97.7%
NAFTA countries				-11.5%	-4.5%	5,232	3,626	2,690	2,343
CBI beneficiaries				-35.9%	-27.4%	3	1	2	1
CAFTA beneficiaries				-18.2%	-7.9%	146	80	69	54
Andean beneficiaries				9.1%	0.4%	40	52	64	65
AGOA beneficiaries				-13.6%	-3.2%	22	14	25	23

Notes: 1. The table includes top 30 suppliers by quantity and value, plus other ITCB members

2. The symbol [-] denotes that this supplier does not figure among top thirty.

Coverage: Products classified by the United States as textiles per the MFA.

Source: ITCB compilation from US Department of Commerce.

(ii) The European Union market

As in the case of the United States, tables 7 and 8 and charts 3 and 4 show developments on the European Union market with respect to textiles and clothing combined and clothing respectively.

(a) Textiles and clothing combined

Increases

On the European Union market, besides China and India, several others logged very respectable rates of growth in volume terms.

Thus Vietnam increased its exports at an annual rate of 43.4 percent; Macedonia 18.4 percent; Egypt 6.9 percent; Sri Lanka 6.8 percent; Bangladesh 5.2 percent.

Besides, the following also made handsome gains or held their own: Serbia 5.9 percent; Pakistan 5.2 percent; Israel 4.7 percent; Indonesia 3 percent; Cambodia 1.7 percent.

But most of all, perhaps, Turkey for whom the European market represents by far the most important destination: it registered an annual increase of 3.3 percent from a very large base and maintained its number two slot by a very wide margin compared to the next biggest supplier.

In value terms, too, Vietnam advanced by an annual rate of 24.4 percent; Macedonia 23 percent; India 15.3 percent; Egypt 9.6 percent; Sri Lanka 12.5 percent; Serbia 24.7 percent; Bangladesh 9.4 percent; Pakistan 4.9 percent; Cambodia 3.5 percent.

Here again Turkey's performance has been notable in as much as it advanced at an annual rate of 8.5 percent, making a gain of USD 3.5 billion.

Declines

From amongst those whose main export market has been the European Union, notable declines were suffered by the following: Romania by an annual average of 15.6 percent; Syria 14.7 percent; Ukraine 5.7 percent; Mauritius 5.6 percent; Bulgaria 2.7 percent; Morocco 2.7 percent; Tunisia 1.8 percent.

Table 7
Dynamics of Post-Quota Imports in the EU (25) Market for Textiles and Clothing Combined
Performance of 30 Top Suppliers and Selected Others

2007 Rank		Exporter	Annual Change 2004 - 2007		Import Quantities Tons		Import Values USD Million	
V	Q		Quantity	Value	2004	2007	2004	2007
		EU-25 Intra	-7.8%	4.5%	10,820,097	8,489,972	94,161	107,507
		EU-25 Extra	6.2%	10.3%	8,456,615	10,131,902	83,597	112,227
Top 30 Suppliers								
14	8	Vietnam	43.4%	24.4%	87,885	258,887	906	1,744
1	1	China	19.6%	26.5%	1,934,936	3,312,767	18,202	36,886
23	--	Macedonia	18.4%	23.0%	15,786	26,196	347	646
3	3	India	9.4%	15.3%	756,055	988,955	5,508	8,449
18	17	Egypt	6.9%	9.6%	96,906	118,397	759	999
16	15	Sri Lanka	6.8%	12.5%	102,926	125,439	1,046	1,491
19	19	Japan	6.3%	5.4%	75,958	91,265	718	839
28	--	Serbia	5.9%	24.7%	21,154	25,119	211	409
8	5	Pakistan	5.2%	4.9%	493,272	574,543	2,886	3,329
4	4	Bangladesh	5.2%	9.4%	564,796	657,095	4,843	6,341
27	22	Israel	4.7%	0.8%	48,557	55,665	404	414
2	2	Turkey	3.3%	8.5%	1,074,797	1,183,716	12,963	16,555
10	7	Indonesia	3.0%	0.8%	271,878	297,374	2,175	2,228
13	9	United States	2.5%	7.5%	215,970	232,441	1,407	1,749
21	24	Cambodia	1.7%	3.5%	38,940	40,932	646	716
--	23	Belarus	1.2%	-2.8%	46,272	48,023	242	222
30	--	Madagascar	-0.1%	18.8%	13,240	13,220	210	352
15	14	Thailand	-0.3%	0.9%	140,893	139,612	1,453	1,495
29	--	Croatia	-0.5%	-2.2%	29,826	29,369	650	607
20	10	Chinese Taipei	-1.8%	-4.9%	195,710	185,399	939	808
6	11	Tunisia	-1.8%	3.4%	165,531	156,796	3,524	3,898
--	26	United Arab Emirates	-2.2%	-9.8%	38,405	35,935	339	249
7	13	Morocco	-2.7%	4.5%	154,474	142,346	3,169	3,617
12	20	Bulgaria	-2.7%	5.9%	89,390	82,229	1,565	1,858
17	6	Korea Republic	-3.4%	-7.3%	333,139	300,476	1,786	1,423
22	--	Mauritius	-5.6%	0.6%	32,638	27,440	651	663
25	25	Ukraine	-5.7%	-2.5%	42,957	36,063	622	577
11	16	Switzerland	-5.8%	3.8%	142,046	118,686	1,926	2,151
--	27	Uzbekistan	-7.3%	-3.4%	39,672	31,607	111	100
9	18	Hong Kong, China	-9.6%	-2.5%	135,543	100,246	2,514	2,331
26	21	Malaysia	-11.3%	-3.6%	91,247	63,751	496	444
--	28	Philippines	-11.6%	-12.5%	44,816	30,927	456	306
29	--	Macao, China	-13.1%	-10.5%	23,795	15,610	533	382
--	29	Syria	-14.7%	-9.3%	48,462	30,097	222	165
5	12	Romania	-15.6%	-5.9%	255,702	153,724	5,245	4,364
--	30	Russia	-21.0%	-19.9%	60,763	29,940	317	163
ITCB Members not appearing above								
		El Salvador	55.0%	50.4%	2,143	7,980	12	40
		Honduras	3.8%	3.3%	15,434	17,271	36	40
		Uruguay	1.2%	4.7%	10,541	10,928	62	71
		Argentina	0.6%	5.1%	9,332	9,511	69	80
		DPR Korea	-1.1%	5.9%	1,153	1,116	13	16
		Paraguay	-10.7%	-4.0%	205	146	4	3
		Guatemala	-21.1%	1.1%	2,687	1,320	7	7
		Brazil	-22.1%	-13.2%	58,460	27,638	275	180
		Maldives	-77.1%	-59.0%	25	0	0	0
Memorandum item								
Total of all above					8,024,316	9,836,193	80,467	109,409
All above as % of Extra-EU (25)					94.9%	97.1%	96.3%	97.5%

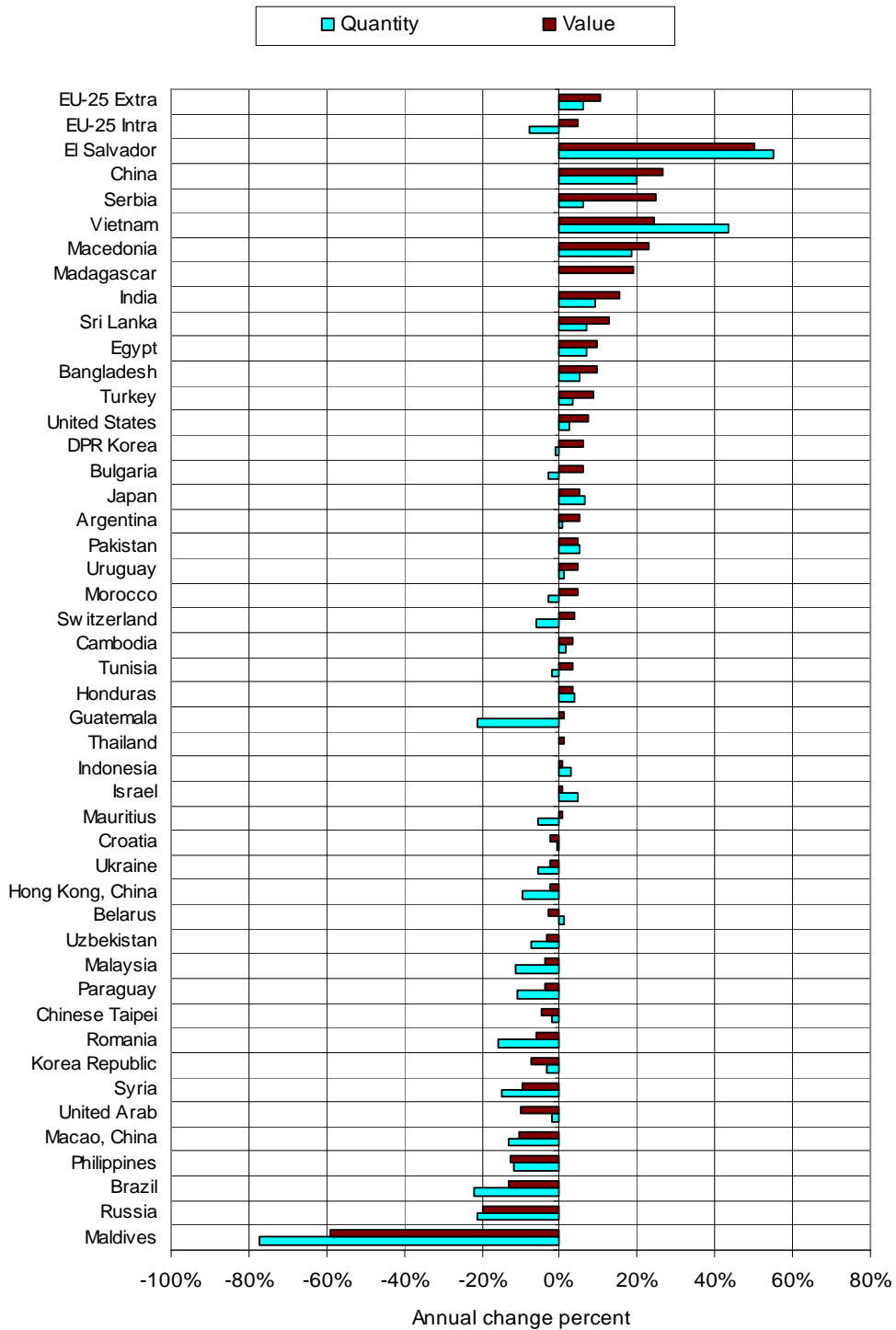
Notes: 1 The table includes top 30 suppliers by quantity and value, plus other ITCB members.

2 The table has been ranked according to performance by annual change in quantity.

Coverage: Section XI of the HS, excl. agricultural raw materials; Source: ITCB compilation from Eurostat.

Chart 3

EU-25 Imports of Textiles and Clothing by Supplier
Annual Percentage Change, 2004 - 2007



(b) Clothing only

On the European Union market, the countries making impressive gains were all those that figured in respect of textiles and clothing combined. But also making the list was Madagascar.

Besides China and India which, in volume terms, registered annual increases of 19.8 percent and 10.3 percent respectively, several others also logged handsome rates of growth. Vietnam increased its exports at an annual rate of 51 percent; Serbia 30.6 percent; Macedonia 19.8 percent; Egypt 9.2 percent; Madagascar 8.9 percent; Bangladesh 5.5 percent; Albania 3.7 percent; Sri Lanka 3.3 percent.

With the exception of Vietnam, their increases in value terms were even more impressive. So were those of Cambodia 3.4 percent; Pakistan 2.8 percent Morocco 4.6 percent; and most of all Turkey 7.9 percent – signifying better unit value realisation.

Here again Turkey's performance is notable in as much as its exports increased by USD 2.4 billion even as its share declined from 15.4 percent to 14.3 percent.

Declines

As in the case of textiles and clothing combined, the declines in clothing for several countries whose main export destination is the European Union had been even more pronounced: Romania minus 28.4 percent; Ukraine 8.1 percent; Bulgaria 12.6 percent; Morocco 3.5 percent; Tunisia 4.5 percent and Mauritius 4.3 percent.

Republic of Korea; the Philippines; Chinese Taipei and Macao, China also suffered substantial rates of decline.

Table 8
Dynamics of Post-Quota Imports in the EU (25) Market for Clothing
Performance of 30 Top Suppliers and Selected Others

2007 Rank		Exporter	Annual Change 2004 - 2007		Import Quantities Tons		Import Values USD Million	
V	Q		Quantity	Value	2004	2007	2004	2007
		EU-25 Intra	-9.5%	7.0%	1,606,891	1,190,674	47,459	58,124
		EU-25 Extra	6.5%	10.6%	3,670,398	4,433,196	61,824	83,718
Top 30 Suppliers								
10	5	Vietnam	51.0%	24.7%	53,111	182,696	784	1,519
24	21	Serbia	30.6%	28.2%	7,935	17,689	178	374
1	1	China	19.8%	27.6%	1,110,433	1,907,286	14,255	29,609
18	20	Macedonia	19.8%	23.7%	12,375	21,252	329	623
4	4	India	10.3%	19.2%	178,044	238,801	3,077	5,214
19	16	Egypt	9.2%	10.1%	21,358	27,791	423	564
26	--	Madagascar	8.9%	19.6%	5,702	7,362	197	337
3	2	Bangladesh	5.5%	9.0%	456,067	535,050	4,624	5,992
22	29	United States	5.2%	12.3%	8,672	10,097	348	493
30	23	Albania	3.7%	17.4%	14,121	15,731	137	221
12	12	Sri Lanka	3.3%	12.1%	58,869	64,821	1,012	1,425
16	14	Cambodia	1.7%	3.4%	38,821	40,784	645	714
27	19	Malaysia	1.6%	-1.9%	20,855	21,891	334	316
13	7	Pakistan	0.4%	2.8%	116,300	117,675	1,140	1,237
2	3	Turkey	0.1%	7.9%	444,335	445,595	9,527	11,964
--	30	Lao	-0.9%	0.3%	10,033	9,766	147	148
15	--	Switzerland	-3.1%	6.4%	5,967	5,428	686	827
7	6	Morocco	-3.5%	4.6%	134,671	121,094	3,017	3,448
17	17	Mauritius	-4.3%	0.4%	27,464	24,060	639	647
6	8	Tunisia	-4.5%	2.8%	113,539	98,775	3,235	3,517
9	10	Indonesia	-4.6%	-1.0%	95,706	83,143	1,658	1,607
20	27	Croatia	-5.7%	-2.7%	14,319	11,999	565	521
14	13	Thailand	-6.1%	-0.9%	59,077	48,969	1,106	1,077
8	9	Hong Kong, China	-8.0%	-2.3%	121,293	94,421	2,430	2,265
21	18	Ukraine	-8.1%	-2.6%	29,079	22,549	544	503
11	15	Bulgaria	-12.6%	3.9%	53,211	35,492	1,336	1,499
23	24	Macao, China	-13.2%	-10.6%	23,783	15,564	533	381
28	28	Chinese Taipei	-14.3%	-14.4%	17,657	11,104	409	256
29	25	Philippines	-18.0%	-14.1%	25,121	13,860	405	256
25	22	Korea Republic	-28.4%	-22.5%	47,251	17,344	755	352
5	11	Romania	-28.4%	-7.9%	182,620	66,943	4,774	3,729
--	26	Myanmar	-29.7%	-22.2%	39,224	13,655	465	219
ITCB Members not appearing above								
		El Salvador	143.9%	66.6%	415	6,019	8	37
		DPR Korea	4.0%	10.0%	988	1,113	12	16
		Honduras	-2.1%	3.2%	4,456	4,175	31	34
		Guatemala	-6.3%	0.5%	337	277	6	6
		Uruguay	-15.1%	-4.0%	35	21	2	1
		Argentina	-20.9%	-8.5%	557	276	16	12
		Brazil	-25.5%	-12.0%	4,500	1,859	94	64
		Paraguay	-31.3%	-33.1%	90	29	2	1
		Maldives	-75.9%	-58.0%	22	0	0	0
Memorandum item								
Total all above					3,558,409	4,362,457	59,882	82,025
Above as % of Extra-EU (25)					96.9%	98.4%	96.9%	98.0%

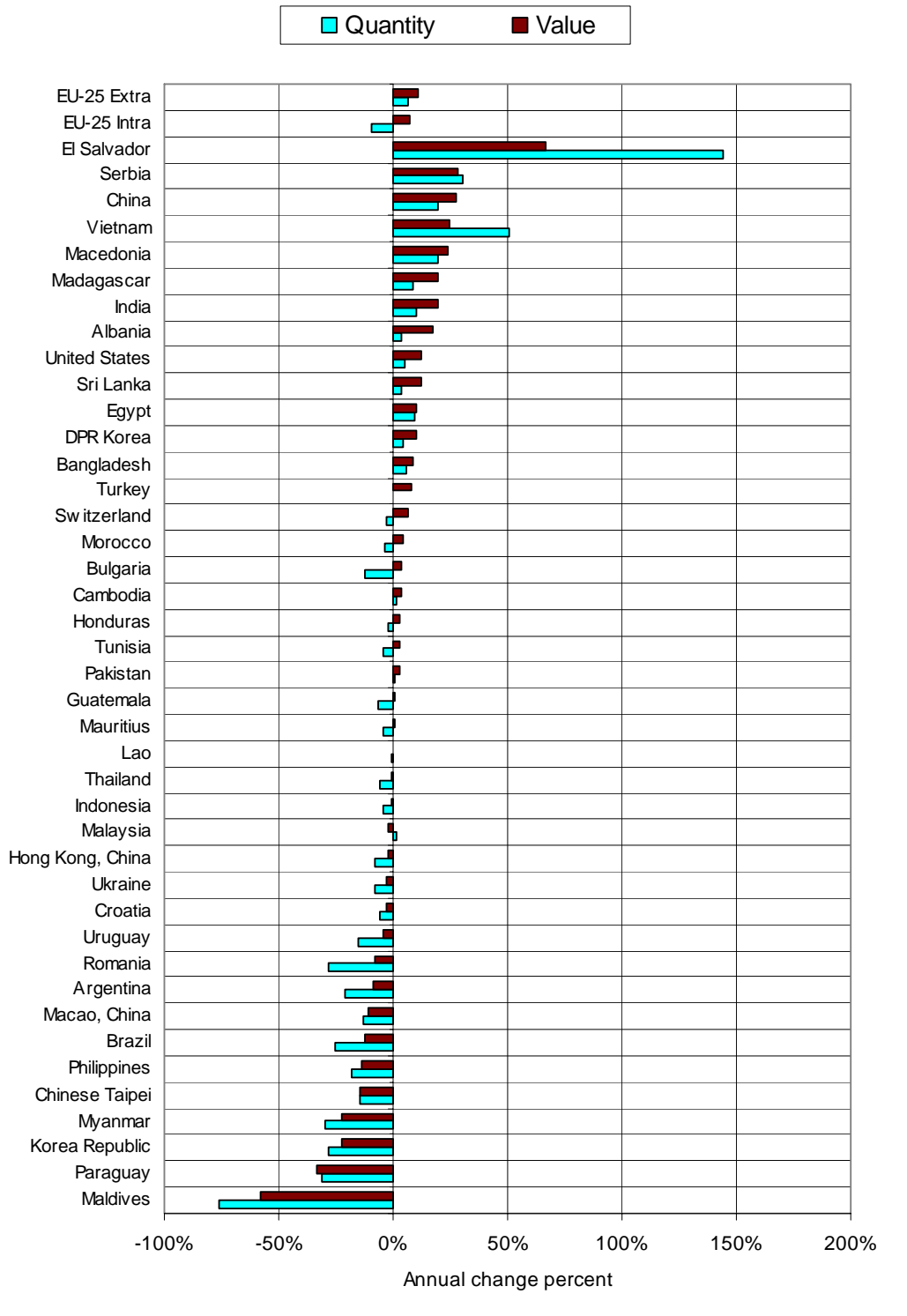
Notes: 1 The table includes top 30 suppliers by quantity and value, plus other ITCB members.
2 The symbol [--] denotes that this supplier does not figure among top thirty.
3 The table has been ranked according to performance by annual change in quantity.

Coverage: Section XI of the HS, excl. agricultural raw materials.

Source: ITCB compilation from Eurostat.

Chart 4

EU-25 Imports of Clothing by Supplier
Annual Percentage Change, 2004 - 2007



(c) Textiles only

As in the case of the United States market, the share of textiles in overall textile and clothing imports of the European Union is also about one quarter. Thus of the total European Union imports of USD 112,227 million in 2007, USD 28,509 million or 25 percent was textiles, the rest clothing. Likewise, whereas only two developed countries appeared among top thirty suppliers of clothing, in textiles their number was fourteen (consisting of five developed countries and nine East European or Commonwealth of Independent States countries).

Finally, given the relatively wider product mix of various countries' exports of textiles, here again, table -- has been arranged according to the descending order of the extent of their 2007 trade in volume terms.

Increases

From among the major suppliers, those showing strong gains since the abolition of quotas were China which registered an average annual increase of 19.5 percent in volume and 22.6 percent in value terms; India 9.1 percent and 10 percent respectively; Turkey 5.4 percent and 10.1 percent; Pakistan 6.6 percent and 6.2 percent; Indonesia 6.7 percent and 6.4 percent; Egypt 6.2 percent and 8.9 percent; Romania 5.9 percent and 10.4 percent; Thailand 3.5 percent and 6.4 percent; Japan 5.3 a percent and 5.6 percent.

From among smaller suppliers, Bangladesh logged a handsome annual increase. So did Vietnam; Sri Lanka; Tunisia; Israel; Bulgaria; United Arab Emirates and Norway.

Declines

Noticeable declines took place in the case of Malaysia; Uzbekistan; South Africa; Russia; Brazil; Syria; Iran; and Canada.

Most others appeared to have held their own. Included in this list being Republic of Korea; the United States; Chinese Taipei; Switzerland; Belarus; Morocco; and Croatia.

Table 9
Dynamics of Post-Quota Imports in the EU(25) Market for Textiles
Performance of 30 Top Suppliers and Selected Others

2007 Rank	V	Q	Exporter	Annual Change 2004 - 2007		Import Quantities Tons		Import Values \$ Million	
				Quantity	Value	2004	2007	2004	2007
			EU-25 Intra	-7.5%	1.9%	9,213,207	7,299,298	46,702	49,384
			EU-25 Extra	6.0%	9.4%	4,786,217	5,698,706	21,773	28,509
Top 30 Suppliers									
1	1		China	19.5%	22.6%	824,503	1,405,481	3,947	7,277
3	2		India	9.1%	10.0%	578,011	750,154	2,431	3,235
2	3		Turkey	5.4%	10.1%	630,462	738,121	3,437	4,591
4	4		Pakistan	6.6%	6.2%	376,973	456,868	1,746	2,092
7	5		Korea Republic	-0.3%	1.3%	285,888	283,131	1,031	1,071
6	6		United States	2.4%	5.8%	207,298	222,344	1,059	1,256
10	7		Indonesia	6.7%	6.4%	176,172	214,231	517	621
11	8		Chinese Taipei	-0.7%	1.4%	178,053	174,295	530	552
16	9		Bangladesh	3.9%	16.8%	108,730	122,045	219	349
5	10		Switzerland	-5.9%	2.2%	136,079	113,258	1,239	1,324
13	11		Thailand	3.5%	6.4%	81,816	90,644	347	417
12	12		Egypt	6.2%	8.9%	75,549	90,607	336	434
8	13		Japan	5.3%	5.6%	75,321	87,872	656	771
9	14		Romania	5.9%	10.4%	73,082	86,781	471	635
18	15		Vietnam	29.9%	22.6%	34,774	76,191	122	225
--	16		Sri Lanka	11.2%	24.7%	44,057	60,617	34	66
14	17		Tunisia	3.7%	9.6%	51,992	58,021	290	381
17	18		Israel	6.8%	9.1%	43,931	53,513	244	318
15	19		Bulgaria	8.9%	16.0%	36,179	46,737	230	359
26	20		Belarus	3.0%	3.0%	40,319	44,091	99	108
23	21		Malaysia	-15.9%	-7.6%	70,392	41,860	162	128
--	22		Uzbekistan	-9.0%	-12.0%	39,333	29,639	107	73
24	23		United Arab Emirates	22.5%	21.6%	15,117	27,788	66	118
21	24		South Africa	-9.5%	-2.8%	35,701	26,432	182	167
27	25		Russia	-21.8%	-19.6%	54,503	26,029	200	104
25	26		Brazil	-21.8%	-13.8%	53,959	25,778	181	116
--	27		Syria	-15.3%	-15.1%	37,065	22,523	102	63
22	28		Norway	5.1%	4.9%	19,110	22,198	115	133
20	29		Morocco	2.4%	3.6%	19,803	21,253	152	169
28	30		Croatia	3.9%	0.6%	15,506	17,371	85	87
19	--		Iran	-9.2%	-10.2%	21,069	15,747	251	182
29	--		Canada	-6.7%	4.8%	19,273	15,637	71	82
30	--		Ukraine	-0.9%	-1.6%	13,878	13,514	78	74
ITCB Members not appearing above									
			Honduras	6.1%	4.2%	10,979	13,096	5	6
			Uruguay	1.3%	4.9%	10,506	10,907	60	70
			Argentina	1.7%	8.5%	8,776	9,235	54	68
			Hong Kong, China	-25.8%	-7.4%	14,250	5,825	84	67
			El Salvador	4.3%	-4.1%	1,728	1,961	4	3
			Guatemala	-23.7%	3.5%	2,351	1,043	1	1
			Paraguay	0.6%	17.7%	115	117	2	3
			Macao, China	54.6%	25.9%	12	46	0	0
			DPR Korea	-73.1%	-72.1%	165	3	1	0
Memorandum item									
Total of all above						4,522,781	5,523,002	20,947	27,798
All above as % of Extra-EU						94.5%	96.9%	96.2%	97.5%

Notes: 1. The table includes top 30 suppliers by quantity and value, plus other ITCB members.

2. The table has been ranked according to performance by quantity in 2007.

Coverage: Section XI of the HS, excl. agricultural raw material. Source ITCB compilation from Eurostat

(iii) United States and European Union markets together

Table-10 and chart 5 offer a snapshot of the two markets taken together. They pertain to textiles and clothing imports combined.

Since volume data for the two markets are expressed in different units (in terms of square meter equivalents in case of the United States, in terms of kilograms in case of the European Union), the following review is only in respect of value figures.

(a) Textiles and clothing combined

Increases

Here again, a cursory glance down column six should reveal that, besides China, a number of other countries registered handsome rates of growth, or held their own even in the face of heightened competition. Included in the list are many that were predicted to be major casualties of the abolition of quotas.

Thus Serbia logged an annual increase of 25.1 percent; Vietnam 20.2 percent; Macedonia 18.9 percent; Nicaragua 17.6 percent; Cambodia 14.7 percent; India 14 percent; Haiti 13.2 percent; Egypt 12.2 percent; Bangladesh 11.3 percent; Indonesia 10.3 percent; Peru 7.8 percent; Madagascar 6.4 percent; Turkey 6.3 percent; Pakistan 6.2 percent; Jordan 6.2 percent; Sri Lanka 5.4 percent; Morocco 4.5 percent; Bulgaria 3.6 percent; Tunisia 3.5 percent.

Taking the larger Chinese region as one (i.e., China; Hong China; Macao, China; and Chinese Taipei together), the annual rate of increase was somewhat tempered to 20.4 percent compared to 28.3 percent for China alone because the other three suffered annual rates of decline of over 10 percent each.

Declines

Those suffering declines were: the Dominican Republic 19.6 percent on an annualised basis; Republic of Korea 14.3 percent; Hong Kong, China 11.7 percent; Chinese Taipei 10.6 percent; Macao, China 10.6 percent; Canada 10.1 percent; Mexico 10.1 percent; Brazil 9.5 percent; Guatemala 9.2 percent; Costa Rica 6.3 percent; Israel 6.0 percent; Romania 5.7 percent; El Salvador 4.4 percent; the Philippines 4.3 percent; Mauritius 4.0 percent; Malaysia 2.6 percent; Honduras 2.0 percent; Thailand 0.9 percent. Uruguay and Argentina's exports registered small positive gains.

Table 10
Post-Quota Imports into US and EU Combined: Textiles and Clothing
(Million US dollars)

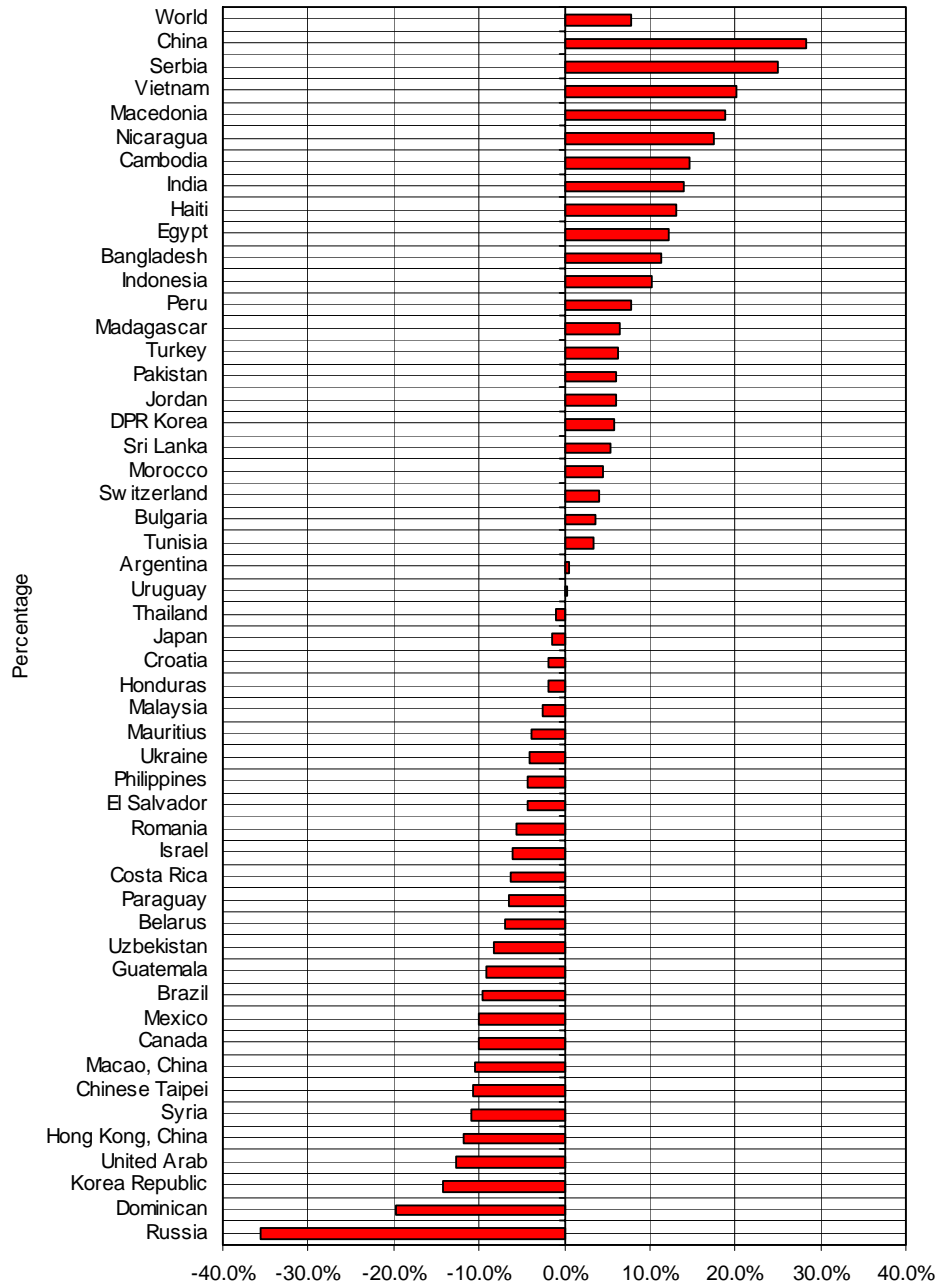
Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual change 2004-2007
World*	166,907	178,265	193,061	208,635	7.7%
China	32,760	48,307	56,537	69,206	28.3%
Serbia	211	228	306	413	25.1%
Vietnam	3,625	3,846	4,836	6,302	20.2%
Macedonia	389	399	471	653	18.9%
Nicaragua	597	718	882	972	17.6%
Cambodia	2,088	2,321	2,845	3,151	14.7%
India	9,141	11,148	12,535	13,553	14.0%
Haiti	327	413	462	474	13.2%
Egypt	1,323	1,366	1,663	1,869	12.2%
Bangladesh	6,909	7,080	9,064	9,533	11.3%
Indonesia	4,795	5,035	6,192	6,434	10.3%
Peru	810	958	1,017	1,015	7.8%
Madagascar	533	514	540	642	6.4%
Turkey	14,727	15,114	15,464	17,701	6.3%
Pakistan	5,432	5,413	6,124	6,499	6.2%
Jordan	970	1,094	1,266	1,160	6.2%
DPR Korea	13	13	17	16	5.9%
Sri Lanka	2,631	2,715	2,972	3,081	5.4%
Morocco	3,245	3,015	3,210	3,708	4.5%
Switzerland	2,032	1,901	1,944	2,287	4.0%
Bulgaria	1,740	1,712	1,911	1,932	3.6%
Tunisia	3,570	3,389	3,439	3,958	3.5%
Argentina	94	84	84	95	0.5%
Uruguay	79	75	85	80	0.3%
Thailand	3,651	3,447	3,581	3,554	-0.9%
Japan	1,359	1,115	1,133	1,299	-1.5%
Croatia	656	584	562	619	-1.9%
Honduras	2,714	2,658	2,482	2,558	-2.0%
Malaysia	1,260	1,221	1,304	1,164	-2.6%
Mauritius	878	726	741	778	-4.0%
Ukraine	694	680	626	613	-4.0%
Philippines	2,394	2,227	2,460	2,100	-4.3%
El Salvador	1,769	1,659	1,474	1,547	-4.4%
Romania	5,351	5,097	5,139	4,490	-5.7%
Israel	994	934	882	825	-6.0%
Costa Rica	526	494	480	433	-6.3%
Paraguay	5	4	3	4	-6.5%
Guatemala	1,967	1,838	1,687	1,471	-9.2%
Brazil	682	667	551	505	-9.5%
Mexico	7,911	7,364	6,498	5,756	-10.1%
Canada	3,268	3,003	2,755	2,375	-10.1%
Macao, China	1,970	1,599	1,639	1,410	-10.6%
Chinese Taipei	3,043	2,478	2,404	2,174	-10.6%
Hong Kong, China	6,473	5,782	6,093	4,455	-11.7%
United Arab Emirates	600	454	460	399	-12.7%
Korea Republic	4,366	3,269	3,019	2,748	-14.3%
Dominican Republic	2,081	1,868	1,568	1,080	-19.6%
Russia	649	327	280	173	-35.6%
Maldives	81	5	0	0	-93.5%
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	153,383	166,357	181,689	197,263	
Share of above	91.9%	93.3%	94.1%	94.5%	
Ch+HK+Taipei+Macao**	44,246	58,167	66,674	77,245	20.4%

* Figures for EU are only in respect of Extra-EU imports. **China; Hong Kong, China; Chinese Taipei; Macao, China
Source: ITCB compilation from US Department of Commerce and Eurostat.

Chart 5

Textiles and Clothing
Post-Quota Imports into the US and the EU Combined

■ Annual Change in value 2004-2007



(b) Clothing only

Table-11 and chart 6 provide an overview of developments with respect to clothing in the United States and European Union (25) markets taken together.

Increases

With few exceptions, various supplier economies' performance in clothing largely mirrored their performance in textiles and clothing combined. Besides China, also showing strong performance were Serbia registering an annual increase of 28.6 percent, Vietnam 20.7 percent, Macedonia 19.3 percent, Nicaragua 17.6 percent, Albania 17.5 percent, India 16.6 percent, Cambodia 14.8 percent, Egypt 14.3 percent, Haiti 13.2 percent, Bangladesh 11.3 percent, Indonesia 11.2 percent, Peru 7.5 percent, Switzerland 7.3 percent, Madagascar 6.4 percent, Pakistan 6.3 percent, Jordan 6.1 percent, Turkey and Sri Lanka 5.4 percent each, Morocco 4.6 percent, Tunisia 2.9 percent, Laos 2.2 percent, Bulgaria 2.1 percent.

As in the case of textiles and clothing combined, for the larger Chinese region (i.e., China; Hong Kong, China; Chinese Taipei and Macao, China) taken together, the rate of increase was substantially lower at 21.0 percent compared to 31.2 percent for China because the others experienced declines at different annual rates (for which please see the following paragraph).

Declines

Those suffering declines were: Republic of Korea 27.5 percent annually, the Dominican Republic 19.8 percent, Chinese Taipei 17 percent, Brazil 16.8 percent, Canada 13.3 percent, Colombia 12.6 percent, Mexico 11.9 percent, Hong Kong, China 11.9 percent, Macao, China 10.6 percent, Guatemala 9.3 percent, Romania 7.6 percent, Costa Rica 6.4 percent, Lesotho 5.5 percent, Ukraine 4.8 percent, Mauritius 4.2 percent, El Salvador 4.1 percent, Philippines 3.3 percent, Croatia 2.3 percent, Honduras 2.0 percent, Malaysia 1.5 percent, and Thailand 0.7 percent.

Table 11
Post-Quota Imports into US and EU Combined: Clothing
(Million US dollars)

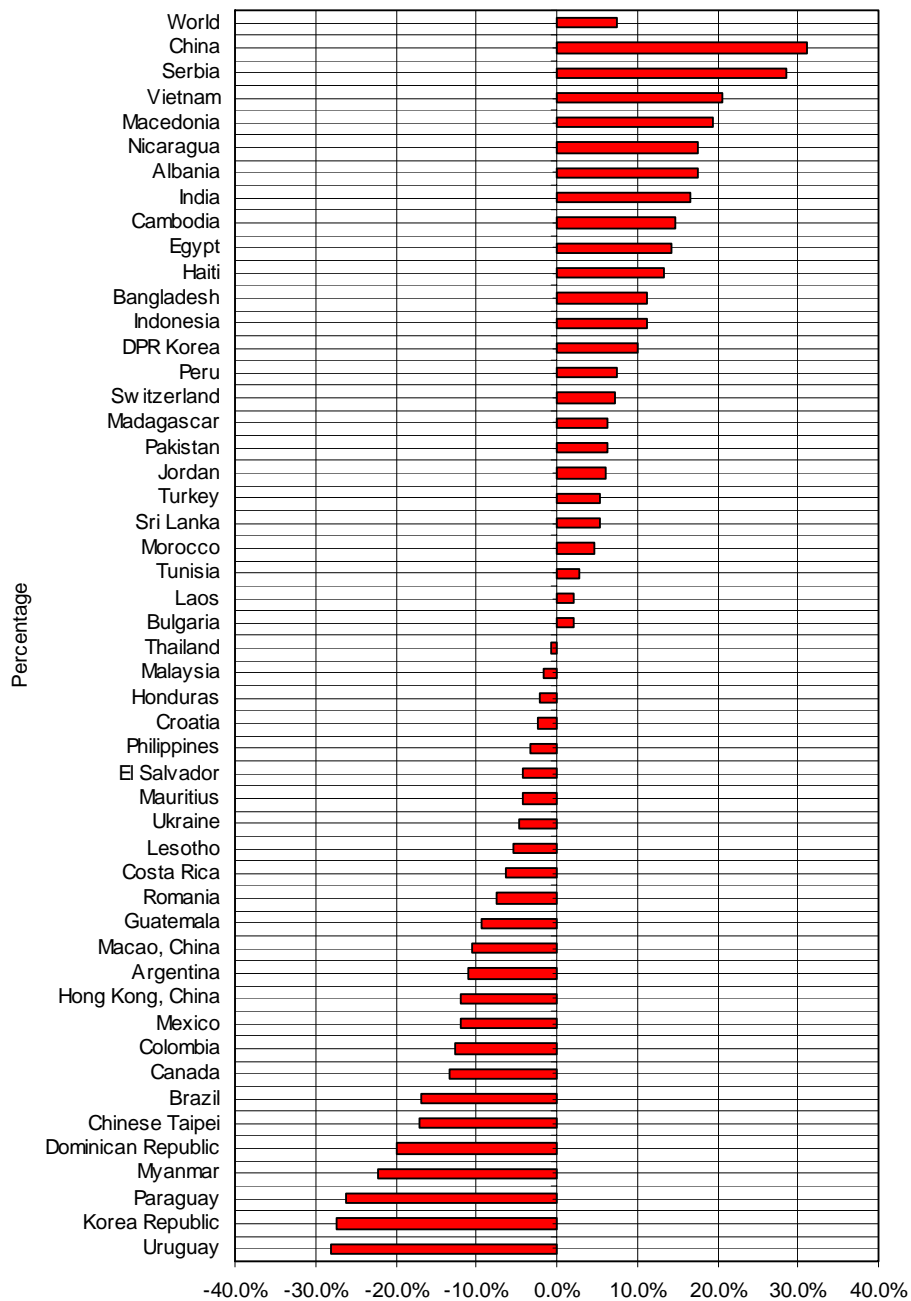
Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual change 2004-2007
World*	126,591	135,510	146,628	157,641	7.6%
China	23,183	36,105	42,026	52,354	31.2%
Serbia	178	207	278	378	28.6%
Vietnam	3,346	3,576	4,501	5,878	20.7%
Macedonia	371	379	447	630	19.3%
Nicaragua	596	718	882	971	17.6%
Albania	137	135	156	222	17.5%
India	5,294	7,001	7,946	8,384	16.6%
Cambodia	2,074	2,305	2,828	3,139	14.8%
Egypt	845	854	1,101	1,262	14.3%
Haiti	327	412	462	474	13.2%
Bangladesh	6,602	6,774	8,700	9,096	11.3%
Indonesia	4,061	4,359	5,423	5,588	11.2%
DPR Korea	12	12	17	16	10.0%
Peru	755	895	945	939	7.5%
Switzerland	733	699	713	907	7.3%
Madagascar	520	502	528	626	6.4%
Pakistan	2,278	2,228	2,549	2,736	6.3%
Jordan	968	1,093	1,264	1,157	6.1%
Turkey	10,695	10,878	10,900	12,523	5.4%
Sri Lanka	2,561	2,643	2,895	2,998	5.4%
Morocco	3,092	2,874	3,070	3,536	4.6%
Tunisia	3,279	3,118	3,141	3,574	2.9%
Laos	149	151	163	159	2.2%
Bulgaria	1,470	1,459	1,595	1,565	2.1%
Thailand	2,906	2,782	2,934	2,844	-0.7%
Malaysia	1,046	998	1,058	999	-1.5%
Honduras	2,705	2,647	2,472	2,545	-2.0%
Croatia	571	514	488	532	-2.3%
Philippines	2,190	2,091	2,299	1,979	-3.3%
El Salvador	1,728	1,628	1,444	1,523	-4.1%
Mauritius	867	717	725	762	-4.2%
Ukraine	605	596	557	522	-4.8%
Lesotho	457	391	388	386	-5.5%
Costa Rica	518	484	466	424	-6.4%
Romania	4,864	4,580	4,506	3,841	-7.6%
Guatemala	1,953	1,822	1,674	1,457	-9.3%
Macao, China	1,970	1,597	1,638	1,409	-10.6%
Argentina	21	18	15	15	-10.9%
Hong Kong, China	6,279	5,619	5,940	4,300	-11.9%
Mexico	6,739	6,125	5,370	4,602	-11.9%
Colombia	623	607	546	416	-12.6%
Canada	1,616	1,363	1,252	1,053	-13.3%
Brazil	228	224	163	132	-16.8%
Chinese Taipei	1,958	1,387	1,275	1,118	-17.0%
Dominican Republic	2,069	1,856	1,559	1,068	-19.8%
Myanmar	465	241	263	219	-22.2%
Paraguay	3	1	1	1	-26.3%
Korea Republic	2,564	1,553	1,376	979	-27.5%
Uruguay	13	11	8	5	-28.0%
Maldives	81	5	0	0	-93.5%
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	118,562	129,237	140,948	152,238	
Share of above	93.7%	95.4%	96.1%	96.6%	
Ch+HK+Taipei+Macao**	33,389	44,708	50,880	59,181	21.0%

* Figures for EU are only in respect of Extra-EU imports. Source: ITCB compilation from US Department of Commerce and Eurostat.

Chart 6

Clothing
Post-Quota Imports into the US and the EU Combined

■ Annual Change in value 2004-2007



D. EVOLUTION OF IMPORT MARKET SHARES

As noted earlier, most studies tend to evaluate simulation results based on estimates of changes in market shares. These changes however do not necessarily reflect the true export performance of an economy. For example, if the absolute value or volume of export does not increase what worth is it if the country's share remained constant or even increased (say in a declining market)?

Moreover, as shown elsewhere in this paper, the fact is that several countries saw their shares of United States or European Union markets decline even when they had registered handsome gains in terms of absolute values. Thus for example Turkey's share of European Union imports of textiles and clothing (combined) declined from 15.51 percent in 2004 to 14.75 percent in 2007, yet it registered a gain of USD 3.5 billion in value terms. Bangladesh's share likewise declined, albeit marginally, yet it also registered a gain of USD 1.5 billion. Pakistan's share also declined, yet the value of its exports advanced by USD 443 million.

Nevertheless, to satisfy the requirement of those placing a premium on this particular indicator, in tables S-1 to S-4 of the Statistical Appendix we show each selected economy's share in the two markets for textiles and clothing combined as well as for clothing along with changes in terms of percentage points since the expiry of quotas.

E. SUMMING UP

After the expiry of quota restrictions, China registered sharp rates of growth on both the United States and the European Union markets. India did likewise, although by much lower percentages. This would indeed have been expected, not the least because of the large overall size of their economies, their robust rates of economic growth sustained over several years, and the fact that they were under some of the most binding quota restrictions.

Besides the two, however, several others also made handsome advances. Included in the list are some who were otherwise predicted to be the major casualties of quota abolition.

On the United States market, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Haiti, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Jordan, Egypt, Peru, Pakistan all logged respectable rates of annual growth.

On the European Union market, Vietnam, Macedonia, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Japan, Serbia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Israel, Turkey, Indonesia and Cambodia registered impressive increases. Also making the grade on this market was Madagascar, although only in value terms.

As to how far the temporary re-imposition of quota restrictions in 2005 on some

categories of Chinese exports of textiles and clothing might have been a factor in the healthy performance of these countries' trade is hard to assess. Yet given the large importing firms' strategy to diversify their import sources (especially after the unhappy experience of first post-quota year rush which led to large-scale embargoes and the resulting losses) and the fact that utilization of China's quotas in 2006 and 2007 on both markets had been less than full, there is reason to infer that the effect would not have been as pronounced as some are wont to assume.

The foregoing however should not cloud the fact that many others have found the goings to be difficult. Thus Maldives and Fiji²⁹ suffered steep declines; both losing virtually all their exports to their only market, the United States.

Aside from these, the two NAFTA partners of the United States (Canada and Mexico) saw their exports to that market decline by an annual 12 percent in volume. From amongst its CAFTA³⁰ partners, while Nicaragua made an impressive annual advance of over 17 percent, the others saw their exports either stagnate (Honduras) or decline at varying annual rates (El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic). The AGOA beneficiaries as a group likewise witnessed an annual decline of 9 percent.

From amongst the larger suppliers to the European Union market, Morocco and Tunisia appear to have succeeded in holding their own. Those suffering sharp declines in this market were Romania, the Philippines, Malaysia, Switzerland, Ukraine, Mauritius and Bulgaria.

Nor could the adjustment pressures faced by several established suppliers be understated. For example Hong Kong, China faced annual rates of decline of 20.1 percent and 9.6 percent on the United States and European Union markets respectively; Macao, China 19.0 percent and 13.1 percent; Chinese Taipei 4.5 percent and 1.8 percent; Republic of Korea 5.3 percent and 3.4 percent; Brazil 8.1 percent and 22.1 percent; Malaysia 5 percent and 11.3 percent; Thailand 4.7 percent on the United States market (while holding its own on the European Union market).

²⁹ Not being in top thirty or an ITCB member, Fiji does not figure in the tables.

³⁰ The free trade agreement between the United States, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (which is actually called DR-CAFTA because, geographically, the Dominican Republic does not strictly belong to the Central American region).

IV. CONTRASTING POST-QUOTA DEVELOPMENTS WITH PRE-QUOTA-ELIMINATION FORECASTS

As one of the essential purposes of this paper is a reality check of post-quota trade developments, this section is designed to contrast actual developments since the expiry of quota restrictions with pre quota-elimination forecasts.

It may be recalled from the review of a selection of studies in section one that, using simulations based on GTAP database, almost all of them predicted hard times for a list of specific countries, especially the least-developed among them like Bangladesh and Cambodia. The distinct focus on such countries appeared to play up on their perceived fears as to the shape of things to come. The WTO study in particular projected sharp contractions in market shares for a variety of suppliers. Thus, for example, Bangladesh and Indonesia were feared to lose half of their pre-quota shares of the United States import market for clothing. Turkey's share of its main market, the European Union, was seen likely to decline by one third, from 9 percent to 6 percent.

The IMF and ILO researchers projected similarly worrying prospects for a number of countries, big and small.

At another level, supplementing its results by using a so-called gravity model, the WTO study forecast that "countries close to the major markets are likely to be less affected by competition from India and China than has been anticipated in previous studies. Mexico, the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and North Africa are therefore likely to remain important exporters to the United States and European Union respectively, and possibly maintain their market shares"; this because time and distance to markets had become ever more important and much would also "depend on the prevailing tariff rates and preference margins of countries receiving such preferences than is captured by the conventional [GTAP-based] estimates"³¹.

Developments over the three post-quota years have however proven these forecasts wide of the mark. To simplify our review, Table-12 below provides a snapshot of a few selected countries' post-quota performance on the United States and European Union markets compared to WTO study's projections. In the interest of brevity, it is designed to show the situation only with respect to clothing which, as shown elsewhere in this paper, represents the major portion of textiles and clothing trade, both overall and for a majority of developing exporting economies.

It is noticeable from the table how ill-founded and wide of the mark the simulation results were.

The study predicted Bangladesh and Indonesian shares of clothing in the United States market to be halved each; in actual fact Bangladesh's share increased

³¹ See the WTO study's "Conclusion" section excerpted in the Appendix to this paper

from 3 percent in 2004 to 4.2 percent in 2007 and Indonesia's from 3.7 percent to 5.4 percent in the same period – and of an enlarged market!

The study forecast India's share jumping almost four-fold from 4 percent to 15 percent. In reality, it merely inched forward from 3.4 percent to 4.3 percent.

Table 12
WTO Study's GTAP-Based Simulations Versus Actual Post-Quota Results
Import Market Shares in Clothing

Exporter	Basis	USA Market		EU Market	
		Before Quota Elimination	After Quota Elimination	Before Quota Elimination	After Quota Elimination
		In percent			
Bangladesh	Per WTO study	4	2	3	4
	Actual 2007	3.0	4.2	7.5	7.2
Turkey	Per WTO study	*	*	9	6
	Actual 2007	*	*	15.4	14.3
Indonesia	Per WTO study	4	2	3	3
	Actual 2007	3.7	5.4	2.7	1.9
India	Per WTO study	4	15	6	9
	Actual 2007	3.4	4.3	5.0	6.2

* The study did not include separate simulations for Turkey in the United States market; hence the blank. For various countries' pre- and post-quota shares, please see tables S-1 to S-4 in the Statistical Appendix.

In the case of the European Union market for clothing, the study forecast a one third decline in Turkey's share, from 9 percent to 6 percent. In actual fact, Turkey saw only a marginal decline in its share from 15.4 percent to 14.3 percent. And, as noted earlier, in value terms Turkey's exports actually registered a handsome increase of USD 3.5 billion.

And the fact that Bangladesh made a gain of USD 2.6 billion on the two markets combined shows how very misplaced the IMF study's scenarios of doom for the country (brought out in Section-I of this paper) also were.

Likewise, the ILO researchers' forecasts! Notably, they saw India's clothing exports to the United States, the European Union and Canada (combined) declining by 11.5 percent; Egypt's by a massive 40.6 percent; Turkey's by an equally whopping 40.7 percent; and even Vietnam's by 6.5 percent³². As could be noticed from the account with respect to United States and European Union imports, all these countries logged impressive gains. Thus, India advanced at a yearly rate of 16.6 percent (or 58 percent overall in three years); Egypt by at a yearly rate of 14.3 percent (or 49 percent overall); Turkey by an annual 5.4 percent (or 17 percent overall); and Vietnam by an annual 20.7 percent (or 76 percent overall).

³² For a tabulation of selected extracts from the paper, see the table in the Appendix to this paper.

In fairness to the modellers, they do caution that while simulation exercises can be useful, the results should be interpreted with caution because they are driven by underlying assumptions of the model and provide only broad indicators of the likely scenarios. Moreover, the GTAP database itself was said to have been benchmarked in the WTO study to 1997 and could not have taken into account the changes coming into play since then (even though the study's author asserted that "little had changed from 1995 and 1997" and, therefore, "a simulation using 1997 as the base year should therefore not constitute a major problem for analysing the impact of the ATC"³³).

That said, even as broad indicators the simulation results have proven to be woefully distant from reality. While simulations in the WTO or ILO (and other) studies predicted sharp downturns for several countries and equally sharp upturn for some others, many of them have in fact shown the opposite results.

Moreover, contrary to forecasts, most countries situated in closer proximity of the United States and European Union either saw their exports stagnate or witness sharp deceleration in growth. For example, United States imports from Mexico suffered an annual average decline of over 9 percent in volume and over 10 percent in value, and those from CAFTA beneficiaries by 4.6 percent in volume and 6 percent in value³⁴. Likewise, on the European Union market, Tunisia and Morocco have seen their exports declining, albeit at relatively smaller rates³⁵.

Curiously, most of these are also those that enjoy the advantage of preferential access to these, their main export markets. Although beyond the subject matter of this reality check (and stocktaking) of developments in the post-quota period, it deserves reiterating that a major factor standing in the way of the sustainability of their exports appears to be the inflexibility of their trade structures due, in large measure, to the rigidity of origin rules that condition their trade to imports of raw materials from their benefactor countries³⁶.

³³ See page 25 of the Study

³⁴ See memorandum item in Table 4 and the related chart on the page following that table.

³⁵ See Table-6 and the related chart on the page following that table.

³⁶ For a detailed exposition of this phenomenon, see ICTSD, *op cit*

V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

This paper has had a dual purpose: (a) a stocktaking of developments in textile and clothing trade post the expiry of quota restrictions from January 2005, and (b) a reality check of these developments against the backdrop of several studies about the impact of the end of quotas.

After abolition of the quota regime that had long governed much of international trade in textiles and clothing, there were bound to be adjustment pressures. Developing countries that were expected to do well largely fulfilled those expectations. The predictions of massive disruptions for some others did not however materialize and in fact proved ill-founded. It was perhaps hard for econometric models³⁷ to capture the effect of all the periodic changes that have been the hallmark of major developed countries' trade policy in this sector.

Several developing countries that were assumed to fall victim to heightened competition have been holding their own or even increasing their share of the enlarged pie. Some others that the pundits had forecast to do well have found the goings to be tough. Most of these are precisely those that continue to enjoy a substantial advantage in the shape of preferential tariff access of as much as 16 percent on average to the United States³⁸ and 12 percent to the European Union. In most cases, these countries are also located in close proximity to the main developed country markets, thereby enjoying lower transportation costs.

This paper shows how econometric models proved inadequate to capture some of the peculiar features of trade in this sector.

The paper reviews, first, a smattering of studies that greeted the expiry of decades-old quota system. It then highlights a number of definitional and methodological issues in interpreting trade in this sector. Most of all, it argues how necessary it is not to lose sight of the context in which trade in textiles and clothing had evolved, largely under the influence of United States and European Union trade policy. Finally, taking a detailed stock of import developments in these major markets over the three post-quota years (2005-2007), it underscores how wide of the mark and distant from reality the models-based forecasts had

³⁷ Besides the studies cited elsewhere in this paper, see also Martin, W., et al, (2004) *Dealing with Diversity: Analyzing the Consequences of Textile Quota Abolition*, Presented at GTAP Conference, Washington D.C.

³⁸ In fact many highly traded clothing products in the United States are subject to much higher rates of tariff. For instance 25 tariff lines which accounted for USD 40, 42 and 43 billion worth of imports in 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively (or some 60 percent of United States' total clothing imports in a year) carry an average duty rate of 19.1 percent, with some lines subject to a high tariff rate of 32 percent. These 25 lines have been identified in Doha Round negotiating text on non-agricultural market access (NAMA) dated 10 July 2008 as vulnerable to preference erosion for the countries concerned. The 19.1 percent rate is on simple average basis. Coincidentally, even when measured on the basis of 2005 imports of these products, the weighted average rate of tariff on these lines also works out to 19 percent.

proven to be. It also highlights the perils of attempts at reducing complex phenomena that had long been at play in this sector into single calculations.

All in all, the paper points to the need for a serious rethink on the part of academic researchers to see how forecasting techniques ought to be improved, if the results produced on the basis of their modeling were to inspire confidence among policy makers and other stakeholders. The purpose is not to criticize or discredit any particular analysis, only to invite reflection and plead for judicious use of data given, especially, the context in which trade in the sector has evolved over a long process and continues to be subject to frequent changes in policy and therefore uncharacteristic shifts.

Before closing, it bears reiterating that it is only three years since the expiry of quota regime and therefore somewhat early in the adjustment process. There would certainly be further shifts in fortunes, not the least because, unlike most other sectors, trade policy continues to exert a profound influence in shaping the direction of trade (and investment) in textiles and clothing. Time and again, it has propelled new players on to the trading scene.

Indeed the only constant in textiles is a state of flux. Even since the expiry of the quota regime it has witnessed substantial change in the policy landscape: the re-imposition of temporary quotas on China; improvements in the terms of preferential access for Haiti to the United States market; the extension of United States' Qualifying Industrial Zones (QIZs) scheme to Egypt; the Central American countries and Dominican Republic's transition to a new dispensation under CAFTA; improvements in preferential access for Peru under its free trade agreement with the United States; Vietnam's accession to the WTO; Sri Lanka's eligibility to European Union's GSP-plus scheme; Bulgaria and Romania's accession to the European Union – to name but the most obvious ones.

In short, the world has never stood still in the sector. With every change in the policy environment, it has a history of responding with agility and pace. It should be hoped that econometric modelers could one day find a way to capture the peculiar characteristics of textiles and clothing trade!

For developing exporting countries the challenges ahead are many and varied. Elimination of quotas has accentuated and heightened the competition. So would the successful conclusion of ongoing Doha Round of multilateral negotiations. The situation in turn beckons supportive measures, both to profit from new opportunities and to help manage the process of change. That however is beyond the scope of this paper.

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APPENDIX

Excerpt from WTO Study
The Global Textiles and Clothing Industry Post
The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing
(Referred to at page 11 of this paper)

“VI. CONCLUSION

The developed countries have "temporarily" protected their textiles and clothing sectors for 40 years and these two sectors have represented anomalies in the GATT ever since the LTA came into force in 1962. Among the most distorting measures to have prevailed are import quotas allocated to some, mainly developing countries on a country-by-country and product-by-product basis, while other countries face no quotas. This has led to a pattern of specialization where countries with the strongest comparative advantage for textiles and clothing, such as China and India, face binding quotas, while others receive investment in the sector motivated by unfilled quotas and may well find that these investments are unsustainable in a trade regime based on the principles of the GATT.

Most analyses of the impact of the phasing out of the ATC conclude that China and India will come to dominate world trade in textiles and clothing, with post-ATC market shares for China alone estimated at 50 per cent or more. This study replicates those predictions using a model which is commonly used in such studies (the GTAP model). It is argued, however, that these estimates only tell part of the story, as they are totally driven by changes in relative prices and cost competitiveness. This paper has focused on other factors that are also important and which have generally not been taken into account in the previous literature.

The main contribution of this study is thus to take into account recent developments in the organization of the textiles and clothing sector, where vertical specialization is an important feature. Vertical specialization implies that the inputs embodied in the final product cross borders several times and such trade is very sensitive to the tariff level. Hence the outcome of the phasing out of quotas will depend much more on the prevailing tariff rates and the preference margins of countries receiving such preferences than is captured by the conventional estimates. Second, time to market is important and increasingly so, particularly in the fashion clothing sector. Therefore, countries close to the major markets are likely to be less affected by competition from India and China than has been anticipated in previous studies. Mexico, the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and North Africa are therefore likely to remain important exporters to the United States and European Union respectively, and possibly maintain their market shares. This is even more likely given the preferential access they have to the markets through regional trade agreements. Thus, it is shown in the paper that having a common border with the importer and facing low or zero tariffs have a

substantial impact on bilateral trade.

The countries that are most likely to lose market shares are those located far from the major markets and which have had either tariff and quota-free access to the United States and European Union markets or which have had non-binding quotas. These countries will undoubtedly face adjustment challenges. Also local producers in European Union, the United States and Canada are likely to lose market shares. These producers have enjoyed more than 40 years of "temporary" protection, but nevertheless face a long-term structural decline. Thus, adjustments costs due to changing comparative advantage in the textile and clothing sector are not new, and it is not confined to the ATC countries, as the experience of some of the major Asian exporter such as Hong Kong, China; Chinese Taipei and the Republic of Korea shows.

To conclude, there is no doubt that both China and India will gain market shares in the European Union, the United States and Canada to a significant extent, but the expected surge in market share may be less than anticipated, as proximity to major markets assumes increasing economic significance and tariffs are increasingly restraining trade due to the fact that products cross borders several times. Furthermore, other developing countries are catching up with China in terms of unit labour costs in the textile and clothing sector and China has of yet not shown competitive strength in the design and fashion segments of the markets".

Pie Charts from WTO Study Showing Impact of Quota Elimination (Referred to at pages 11 of this paper)

Figure 7: Market shares before and after quota elimination, textiles, EU

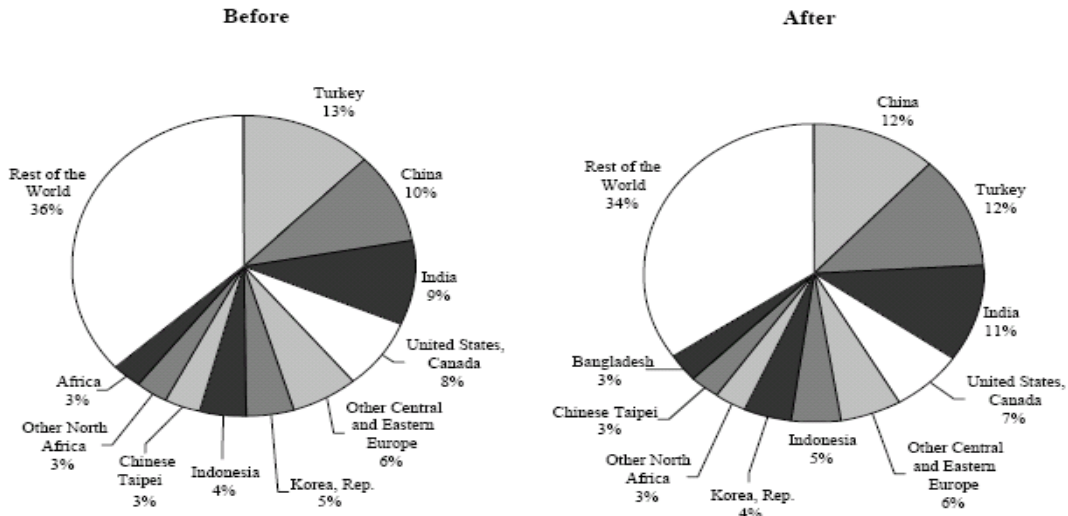


Figure 9: Market shares before and after quota elimination, textiles, USA

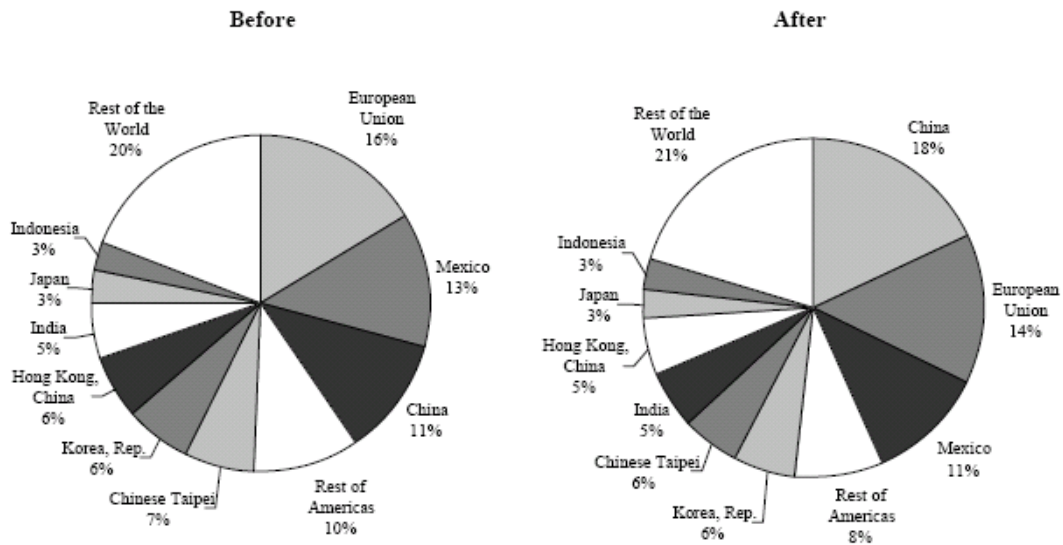


Figure 8: Market shares before and after quota elimination, clothing, EU

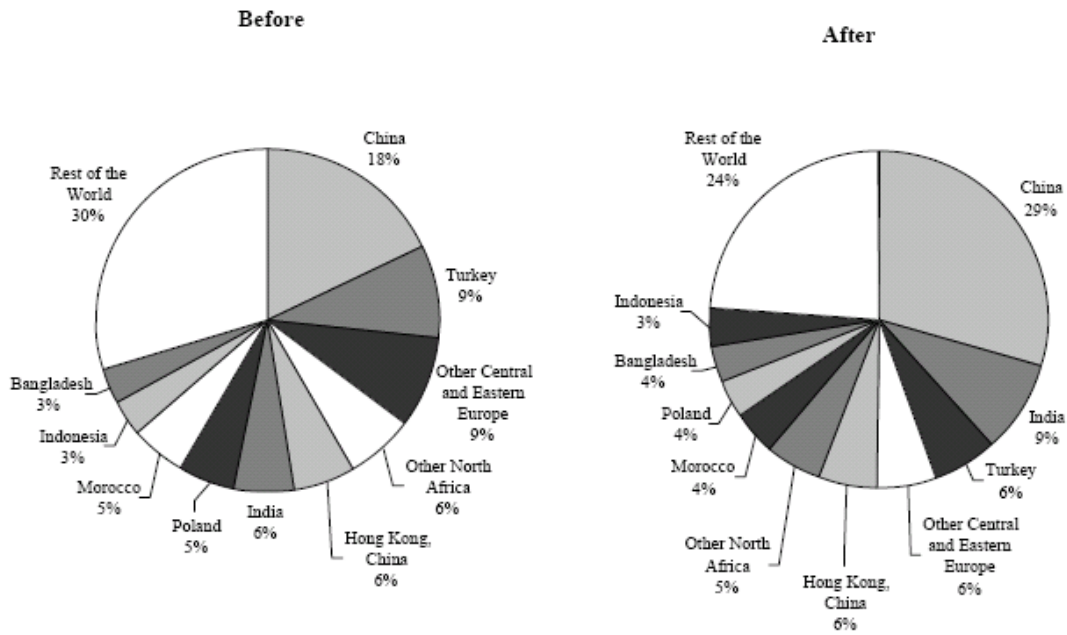
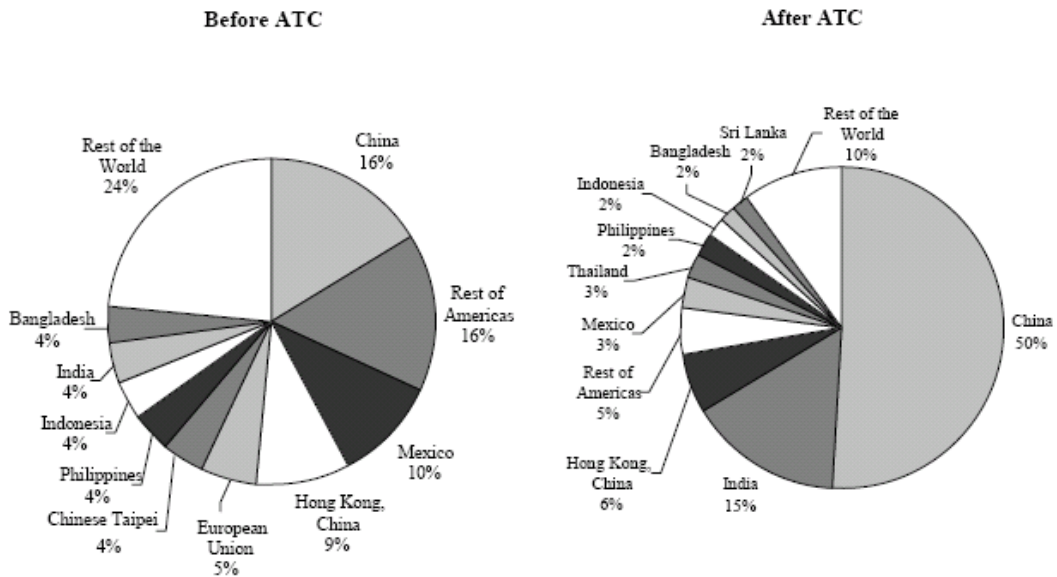


Figure 10: Market shares before and after quota elimination, clothing, USA



Excerpt from International Monetary Fund

IMF. Montfort Mlachila and Yongzheng Yang (June 2004), *The End of Textiles Quotas: A Case Study of the Impact on Bangladesh*, Working Paper 108

(Referred to at page 13 of this paper)

Table 12. Bangladesh: Effects of Textile and Clothing Quota Removal 1/
(percentage deviation from the baseline, unless otherwise indicated)

	Central elasticities 2/ (1)	Lower elasticities 3/ (2)	Higher elasticities 4/ (3)	Constant real wages 5/ (4)	Constant employment 6/ (5)	Lower investment 7/ (6)	China restriction 8/ (7)
GDP	-2.3	-1.3	-4.1	-1.3	-0.3	-3.7	-1.7
Employment	-4.5	-2.5	-7.7	-2.1	0.0	-7.6	-3.2
Trade balance							
In billions 1997 US\$	-1.0	-0.5	-2.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.7
In percent of GDP	-1.2	-0.7	-2.1	-0.4	0.3	-0.3	-0.9
Total exports	-14.2	-6.8	-29.5	-8.4	-3	-10.2	-10.1
Clothing	-17.7	-8.3	-38.1	-11.8	-6.2	-13.6	-12.7
Textiles	-4.7	-2.6	-7.4	0.1	4.5	-1.8	-3.2
Total imports	-6.8	-3.0	-15.6	-6.8	-6.7	-8.5	-5.0
Clothing	-6.2	-2.3	-15.9	-9	-11.4	-8.2	-4.9
Textiles	-12.8	-5.8	-28.0	-10.6	-8.4	-11.1	-9.5
Clothing output	-17.0	-7.9	-36.5	-11.3	-5.9	-13.1	-12.2
Textile output	-8.9	-4.5	-17.8	-3.7	1.2	-5.7	-6.3

Source: Simulations with the GTAP model, as described in the text.

1/ The percentage change numbers are not changes in the growth rates of the variables. These are changes in the levels of the variables benchmarked against the baseline which assumes textile and clothing quotas would continue to exist in 2007.

2/ Constant nominal wages and medium levels of elasticities.

3/ Half of the central elasticities. Constant nominal wages.

4/ Double of the central elasticities. Constant nominal wages.

5/ Nominal wages are fully indexed to the CPI.

6/ Wages are fully flexible to maintain current employment.

7/ As a result of one percentage point rise in the risk premium for investment in Bangladesh. Constant nominal wages.

8/ China's T&C exports to the United States and EU increase only by half of those under scenario (1). Constant nominal wages.

Excerpt from International Labour Office Study

ILO. Christoph Ernst, Alfons Hernandez and Daan Zult
*The End of Multi-Fibre Agreement and its implication for
Trade and Employment, Employment Strategy Paper 2005/16*

(Referred to at page 14 of this paper)

Selected Gravity Model-Based Forecasts

Clothing exports to EU, USA, Canada (Percent change)

Bangladesh	(-)	27.8%
India	(-)	11.5%
Cambodia	(-)	30.0%
Egypt	(-)	40.6%
Turkey	(-)	40.7%
Vietnam	(-)	6.5%
Thailand	(-)	13.6%

Total exports (Percentage change)

Cambodia	(-)	24.5%
Bangladesh	(-)	22.0%
Turkey	(-)	11.4%
Pakistan		18.8%
China		13.2%
Hong Kong, China		11.3%
India		0.9%
Rep. of Korea		0.6%

Employment (Change in numbers)

Bangladesh	(-)	221,084
Cambodia	(-)	78,779
Turkey	(-)	35,043
Vietnam	(-)	9,387
Thailand	(-)	7,230
Indonesia	(-)	1,555
China		2,130,609
Pakistan		213,635
India		40,684

Concordance of Items Classified as Textiles in ISIC with SITC and HS

(Referred to at page 20 of this paper)

ISIC	SITC	HS88	HS88-Description
1730	84621	611511	"Panty hose & tights, of synthetic fibre yarns <67 dtex/single yarn knitted"
1730	84621	611512	"Panty hose & tights, of synthetic fib yarns >/=67 dtex/single yarn knitted"
1730	84621	611519	"Panty hose and tights, of other textile materials, knitted"
1730	84622	611520	"Women full-l/knee-l hosiery, of textile yarn <67 dtex/single yarn knitted"
1730	84629	611591	"Hosiery nes, of wool or fine animal hair, knitted"
1730	84629	611592	"Hosiery nes, of cotton, knitted"
1730	84629	611593	"Hosiery nes, of synthetic fibres, knitted"
1730	84629	611599	"Hosiery nes, of other textile materials, knitted"
1730	8454	610910	"T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted"
1730	8454	610990	"T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of other textile materials, knitted"
1730	8453	611010	"Pullovers, cardigans& similar article of wool or fine animal hair, knitted"
1730	8453	611020	"Pullovers, cardigans and similar articles of cotton, knitted"
1730	8453	611030	"Pullovers, cardigans and similar articles of man-made fibres, knitted"
1730	8453	611090	"Pullovers, cardigans & similar articles of other textile materials, knitted"

Notes:

- (i) Division 84 of SITC relates to wearing apparel; Chapter 61 of the HS likewise pertains to knit apparel.
- (ii) "nes" denotes "not elsewhere specified."
- (iii) Under ISIC, and thereby in GTAP database, all these items are treated as textiles.

Little wonder then that:

- Honduras was assumed in the WTO Study to have had 4% of United States textile imports (Figure 3 of the Study), whereas almost 99 percent of its exports are clothing.
- Bangladesh was assumed to hold 5% of European Union textile imports (Figure 5 of the Study), more than Pakistan and Korea, whereas it is also primarily a garment exporter.
- Shares of others would likewise have been overstated or understated
- United States imports of these products were almost as much as all textiles put together. Over 30% of European Union textile imports.
- Honduras' 2002 export of these products to the United States was USD 1.3 billion; over 40% of all Bangladesh exports; over half of Cambodia's.
- Consequently, treating these products as textiles, not clothing, would have had a substantial impact on simulation results because Export Tax Equivalent (a basic parameter in the model) for textiles were typically lower than clothing.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

- Table S-1. Post-Quota Evolution of Import Shares in the US Market: Textiles and Clothing
- Table S-2. Post-Quota Evolution of Import Shares in the US Market: Clothing
- Table S-3. Post-Quota Evolution of Import Shares in EU (25) Market: Textiles and Clothing
- Table S-4. Post-Quota Evolution of Import Shares in EU (25) Market: Clothing
- Table S-5. United States Imports of Textiles and Clothing in Million US Dollars: 2004-2007
- TableS-6. United States Imports of Textiles and Clothing in Square Meter Equivalents: 2004-2007
- Table S-7. United States Imports of Clothing in Million US Dollars: 2004-2007
- Table S-8. United States Imports of Clothing in Square Meter Equivalents: 2004-2007
- Table S-9. United States Imports of Textiles in Million US Dollars: 2004-2007
- Table S-10. United States Imports of Textiles in Square Meter Equivalents: 2004-2007
- Table S-11. EU(25) Imports of Textiles and Clothing in Million US Dollars: 2004-2007
- Table S-12. EU(25) Imports of Textiles and Clothing in Tons: 2004-2007
- Table S-13. EU(25) Imports of Clothing in Million US Dollars: 2004-2007
- Table S-14. EU(25) Imports of Clothing in Tons: 2004-2007
- Table S-15. EU(25) Imports of Textiles in Million US Dollars: 2004-2007
- Table S-16. EU(25) Imports of Textiles in Tons: 2004-2007

Table S-1
Post-Quota Evolution of Import Shares in the US Market: Textiles and Clothing Combined
In Value Terms

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	+/- Percentage points 2007-2004
World	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
China	17.47%	25.12%	29.02%	33.52%	16.1
Mexico	9.35%	8.12%	6.84%	5.84%	-3.5
India	4.36%	5.18%	5.39%	5.29%	0.9
Vietnam	3.26%	3.23%	3.64%	4.73%	1.5
Indonesia	3.15%	3.45%	4.18%	4.36%	1.2
Bangladesh	2.48%	2.75%	3.21%	3.31%	0.8
Pakistan	3.06%	3.26%	3.48%	3.29%	0.2
Honduras	3.21%	2.95%	2.62%	2.61%	-0.6
Cambodia	1.73%	1.94%	2.31%	2.53%	0.8
Canada	3.70%	3.19%	2.77%	2.28%	-1.4
Hong Kong, China	4.75%	4.04%	3.10%	2.20%	-2.5
Thailand	2.64%	2.38%	2.28%	2.14%	-0.5
Philippines	2.33%	2.15%	2.24%	1.86%	-0.5
Sri Lanka	1.90%	1.88%	1.83%	1.65%	-0.3
El Salvador	2.11%	1.85%	1.54%	1.56%	-0.5
Guatemala	2.35%	2.05%	1.80%	1.52%	-0.8
Chinese Taipei	2.53%	1.84%	1.60%	1.42%	-1.1
Korea Rep	3.10%	2.14%	1.79%	1.37%	-1.7
Turkey	2.12%	1.80%	1.41%	1.19%	-0.9
Jordan	1.15%	1.21%	1.34%	1.19%	0.0
Dominican Republic	2.48%	2.08%	1.66%	1.10%	-1.4
Macao, China	1.72%	1.34%	1.25%	1.07%	-0.7
Nicaragua	0.71%	0.80%	0.94%	1.00%	0.3
Egypt	0.68%	0.69%	0.86%	0.90%	0.2
Peru	0.83%	0.92%	0.93%	0.86%	0.0
Malaysia	0.92%	0.81%	0.79%	0.75%	-0.2
Japan	0.77%	0.49%	0.45%	0.48%	-0.3
Haiti	0.39%	0.46%	0.48%	0.47%	0.1
Costa Rica	0.63%	0.55%	0.51%	0.45%	-0.2
Israel	0.71%	0.61%	0.52%	0.43%	-0.3
Brazil	0.49%	0.48%	0.37%	0.34%	-0.2
Madagascar	0.39%	0.31%	0.26%	0.30%	-0.1
United Arab Emirates	0.31%	0.28%	0.22%	0.16%	-0.2
Switzerland	0.13%	0.13%	0.15%	0.14%	0.0
Romania	0.13%	0.13%	0.14%	0.13%	0.0
Mauritius	0.27%	0.19%	0.13%	0.12%	-0.2
Morocco	0.09%	0.07%	0.11%	0.09%	0.0
Bulgaria	0.21%	0.12%	0.08%	0.08%	-0.1
Tunisia	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%	0.06%	0.0
Argentina	0.03%	0.03%	0.01%	0.02%	0.0
Belarus	0.06%	0.05%	0.03%	0.01%	0.0
Croatia	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.0
Uruguay	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.0
Syria	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.0
Macedonia	0.05%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.0
Serbia	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.004%	0.0
Paraguay	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.0
Maldives	0.097%	0.005%	0.000%	--	--
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	89.47%	91.39%	92.50%	92.90%	

Source: ITCB compilation from US Department of Commerce data.

Table S-2
Post-Quota Evolution of Import Shares in the US Market: Clothing
In Value Terms

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	+/- Percentage points 2007-2004
World	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
China	13.8%	22.0%	25.9%	30.8%	17.0
Mexico	10.3%	8.8%	7.4%	6.1%	-4.2
Vietnam	4.0%	4.0%	4.5%	5.9%	1.9
Indonesia	3.7%	4.2%	5.1%	5.4%	1.7
India	3.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.3%	0.9
Bangladesh	3.1%	3.5%	4.1%	4.2%	1.1
Honduras	4.1%	3.8%	3.4%	3.4%	-0.7
Cambodia	2.2%	2.5%	3.0%	3.3%	1.1
Hong Kong, China	5.9%	5.1%	3.9%	2.8%	-3.2
Thailand	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	-0.4
Philippines	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%	2.3%	-0.4
Sri Lanka	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	-0.3
Pakistan	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	0.3
El Salvador	2.7%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	-0.6
Guatemala	3.0%	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	-1.0
Jordan	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%	0.1
Dominican Republic	3.2%	2.7%	2.2%	1.4%	-1.7
Macao, China	2.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	-0.8
Nicaragua	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	0.4
Canada	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	-1.0
Chinese Taipei	2.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%	-1.2
Peru	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.1
Egypt	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3
Malaysia	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	-0.2
Korea Republic	2.8%	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%	-1.9
Turkey	1.8%	1.4%	1.0%	0.8%	-1.0
Haiti	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1
Costa Rica	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	-0.2
Lesotho	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	-0.2
Colombia	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	-0.4
Madagascar	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	-0.1
Mauritius	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-0.2
Romania	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0
Morocco	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0
Switzerland	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0
Brazil	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.1
Bulgaria	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.1
Tunisia	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0
Ukraine	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1
Croatia	0.010%	0.013%	0.013%	0.015%	0.0
Laos	0.003%	0.004%	0.011%	0.015%	0.0
Macedonia	0.065%	0.041%	0.018%	0.009%	-0.1
Uruguay	0.018%	0.014%	0.008%	0.005%	0.0
Serbia	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.005%	0.0
Argentina	0.008%	0.006%	0.005%	0.003%	0.0
Albania	0.001%	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%	0.0
Paraguay	0.002%	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.0
Maldives	0.125%	0.007%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.1
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	90.7%	93.4%	94.6%	95.1%	

Source: ITCB compilation from US Department of Commerce data.

Table S-3
Post-Quota Evolution of Import Shares in EU(25) Market: Textiles and Clothing Combined
In Value Terms

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	+/- Percentage points 2007-2004
Extra EU(25)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
China	21.77%	29.08%	29.53%	32.87%	11.1
Turkey	15.51%	15.16%	14.18%	14.75%	-0.8
India	6.59%	7.33%	7.52%	7.53%	0.9
Bangladesh	5.79%	5.19%	6.08%	5.65%	-0.1
Romania	6.27%	5.60%	5.02%	3.89%	-2.4
Tunisia	4.22%	3.74%	3.40%	3.47%	-0.7
Morocco	3.79%	3.32%	3.11%	3.22%	-0.6
Pakistan	3.45%	2.82%	2.88%	2.97%	-0.5
Hong Kong, China	3.01%	2.44%	3.21%	2.08%	-0.9
Indonesia	2.60%	2.19%	2.30%	1.99%	-0.6
Switzerland	2.30%	2.00%	1.81%	1.92%	-0.4
Bulgaria	1.87%	1.81%	1.84%	1.66%	-0.2
Vietnam	1.08%	1.08%	1.44%	1.55%	0.5
Thailand	1.74%	1.48%	1.46%	1.33%	-0.4
Sri Lanka	1.25%	1.17%	1.27%	1.33%	0.1
Korea Rep	2.14%	1.53%	1.36%	1.27%	-0.9
Egypt	0.91%	0.84%	0.86%	0.89%	0.0
Japan	0.86%	0.77%	0.71%	0.75%	-0.1
Chinese Taipei	1.12%	0.94%	0.91%	0.72%	-0.4
Cambodia	0.77%	0.67%	0.70%	0.64%	-0.1
Mauritius	0.78%	0.63%	0.62%	0.59%	-0.2
Macedonia	0.41%	0.42%	0.46%	0.58%	0.2
Croatia	0.78%	0.65%	0.55%	0.54%	-0.2
Ukraine	0.74%	0.70%	0.59%	0.51%	-0.2
Malaysia	0.59%	0.56%	0.57%	0.40%	-0.2
Israel	0.48%	0.44%	0.40%	0.37%	-0.1
Serbia	0.25%	0.26%	0.31%	0.36%	0.1
Macao, China	0.64%	0.45%	0.48%	0.34%	-0.3
Madagascar	0.25%	0.27%	0.30%	0.31%	0.1
Philippines	0.55%	0.34%	0.38%	0.27%	-0.3
United Arab Emirates	0.41%	0.23%	0.25%	0.22%	-0.2
Belarus	0.29%	0.25%	0.22%	0.20%	-0.1
Peru	0.14%	0.15%	0.15%	0.16%	0.0
Brazil	0.33%	0.27%	0.20%	0.16%	-0.2
Canada	0.22%	0.18%	0.17%	0.15%	-0.1
Russia	0.38%	0.26%	0.22%	0.15%	-0.2
Mexico	0.14%	0.13%	0.12%	0.12%	0.0
Uzbekistan	0.13%	0.07%	0.07%	0.09%	0.0
Argentina	0.08%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.0
Uruguay	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.06%	0.0
Honduras	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%	0.04%	0.0
El Salvador	0.01%	0.01%	0.04%	0.04%	0.0
Haiti	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.0
Dominican Republic	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.0
DPR Korea	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.0
Jordan	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.0
Guatemala	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.0
Paraguay	0.005%	0.003%	0.003%	0.003%	0.0
Nicaragua	0.003%	0.003%	0.003%	0.003%	0.0
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	95.12%	95.85%	96.12%	96.42%	

Source: ITCB compilation from Eurostat.

Table S-4
Post-Quota Evolution of Import Shares in EU(25) Market: Clothing
In Value Terms

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	+/- Percentage points 2007-2004
EU(25) Extra	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
China	23.06%	31.38%	31.35%	35.37%	12.3
Turkey	15.41%	14.87%	13.57%	14.29%	-1.1
Bangladesh	7.48%	6.59%	7.71%	7.16%	-0.3
India	4.98%	6.03%	6.35%	6.23%	1.3
Romania	7.72%	6.72%	5.86%	4.45%	-3.3
Tunisia	5.23%	4.59%	4.12%	4.20%	-1.0
Morocco	4.88%	4.22%	3.96%	4.12%	-0.8
Hong Kong, China	3.93%	3.16%	4.17%	2.71%	-1.2
Indonesia	2.68%	2.22%	2.34%	1.92%	-0.8
Vietnam	1.27%	1.27%	1.70%	1.81%	0.5
Bulgaria	2.16%	2.05%	2.04%	1.79%	-0.4
Sri Lanka	1.64%	1.49%	1.62%	1.70%	0.1
Pakistan	1.84%	1.45%	1.52%	1.48%	-0.4
Thailand	1.79%	1.46%	1.46%	1.29%	-0.5
Switzerland	1.11%	0.95%	0.85%	0.99%	-0.1
Cambodia	1.04%	0.89%	0.92%	0.85%	-0.2
Mauritius	1.03%	0.82%	0.81%	0.77%	-0.3
Macedonia	0.53%	0.53%	0.58%	0.74%	0.2
Egypt	0.68%	0.61%	0.64%	0.67%	0.0
Croatia	0.91%	0.76%	0.64%	0.62%	-0.3
Ukraine	0.88%	0.82%	0.70%	0.60%	-0.3
United States	0.56%	0.62%	0.62%	0.59%	0.0
Macao, China	0.86%	0.60%	0.63%	0.46%	-0.4
Serbia	0.29%	0.31%	0.37%	0.45%	0.2
Korea Republic	1.22%	0.60%	0.62%	0.42%	-0.8
Madagascar	0.32%	0.34%	0.39%	0.40%	0.1
Malaysia	0.54%	0.48%	0.50%	0.38%	-0.2
Chinese Taipei	0.66%	0.38%	0.36%	0.31%	-0.4
Philippines	0.65%	0.39%	0.40%	0.31%	-0.3
Albania	0.22%	0.20%	0.21%	0.26%	0.0
Myanmar	0.75%	0.36%	0.35%	0.26%	-0.5
Lao	0.24%	0.22%	0.21%	0.18%	-0.1
Peru	0.13%	0.14%	0.14%	0.15%	0.0
Canada	0.18%	0.13%	0.11%	0.11%	-0.1
Mexico	0.09%	0.07%	0.10%	0.09%	0.0
Brazil	0.15%	0.15%	0.10%	0.08%	-0.1
El Salvador	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.04%	0.0
Honduras	0.05%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.0
Colombia	0.06%	0.05%	0.05%	0.04%	0.0
Haiti	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.0
DPR Korea	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.0
Argentina	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.0
Jordan	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.0
Dominican Republic	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.0
Guatemala	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.0
Nicaragua	0.003%	0.003%	0.004%	0.004%	0.0
Lesotho	0.002%	0.001%	0.001%	0.003%	0.0
Uruguay	0.003%	0.002%	0.003%	0.002%	0.0
Paraguay	0.004%	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.0
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	97.36%	98.05%	98.24%	98.43%	

Source: ITCB Compilation from Eurostat.

Table S-5
United States Imports of Textiles and Clothing: 2004-2007
In million US dollars

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual Change 2004 - 2007
World	83,310	89,205	93,279	96,407	5.0%
China	14,558	22,405	27,068	32,320	30.5%
Mexico	7,793	7,246	6,376	5,626	-10.3%
India	3,633	4,617	5,031	5,104	12.0%
Vietnam	2,720	2,881	3,396	4,558	18.8%
Indonesia	2,620	3,081	3,902	4,206	17.1%
Bangladesh	2,066	2,457	2,998	3,191	15.6%
Pakistan	2,546	2,904	3,250	3,170	7.6%
Honduras	2,678	2,629	2,445	2,518	-2.0%
Cambodia	1,442	1,727	2,151	2,435	19.1%
Italy	2,261	2,143	2,068	2,233	-0.4%
Canada	3,086	2,844	2,587	2,202	-10.6%
Hong Kong, China	3,959	3,607	2,893	2,124	-18.7%
Thailand	2,198	2,124	2,124	2,059	-2.2%
Philippines	1,938	1,921	2,085	1,794	-2.5%
Sri Lanka	1,585	1,677	1,703	1,590	0.1%
El Salvador	1,757	1,646	1,433	1,507	-5.0%
Guatemala	1,959	1,831	1,678	1,463	-9.3%
Chinese Taipei	2,104	1,639	1,497	1,365	-13.4%
Korea Republic	2,580	1,909	1,666	1,325	-19.9%
Turkey	1,764	1,609	1,312	1,147	-13.4%
Jordan	956	1,083	1,254	1,146	6.2%
Dominican Republic	2,066	1,855	1,550	1,061	-19.9%
Macao, China	1,437	1,199	1,163	1,028	-10.6%
Nicaragua	595	716	879	968	17.6%
Egypt	564	614	806	870	15.5%
Peru	692	821	865	833	6.4%
Malaysia	764	726	739	720	-2.0%
Japan	642	433	421	459	-10.6%
Haiti	324	406	450	452	11.7%
Costa Rica	524	492	479	432	-6.3%
Colombia	636	618	551	428	-12.4%
Israel	590	544	483	411	-11.4%
Lesotho	456	391	387	384	-5.6%
Brazil	408	426	348	325	-7.3%
Germany	361	364	332	324	-3.5%
Madagascar	323	277	238	290	-3.6%
Kenya	277	271	264	249	-3.5%
Swaziland	179	161	135	135	-8.9%
Mauritius	227	167	119	115	-20.4%
Morocco	76	60	102	91	6.3%
Bulgaria	174	104	75	73	-25.0%
Nepal	131	96	85	71	-18.6%
Tunisia	46	53	49	59	9.3%
South Africa	164	86	67	43	-35.8%
Botswana	20	30	29	31	15.9%
Namibia	79	53	33	29	-28.7%
Argentina	25	29	13	15	-15.6%
Uruguay	17	15	11	9	-20.1%
Fiji	86	19	4	2	-71.0%
Paraguay	1	1	1	1	-16.2%
Maldives	81	5	0	-	-100.0%
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	78,193	85,036	89,614	93,011	
All above as % of total	93.9%	95.3%	96.1%	96.5%	

Source: ITCB compilation from US Department of Commerce data.

Table S-6
United States Imports of Textiles and Clothing: 2004-2007
In million square metre equivalents

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual Change 2004 - 2007
World	46,936	50,836	52,150	53,112	4.2%
China	11,662	16,763	18,614	21,371	22.4%
Pakistan	2,970	3,290	3,567	3,173	2.2%
Mexico	4,101	3,883	3,425	3,041	-9.5%
India	1,915	2,334	2,654	2,723	12.5%
Korea Republic	2,301	2,027	2,139	1,953	-5.3%
Canada	3,272	3,009	2,439	1,913	-16.4%
Indonesia	1,275	1,354	1,599	1,625	8.4%
Bangladesh	1,109	1,314	1,495	1,555	11.9%
Vietnam	905	950	1,148	1,506	18.5%
Honduras	1,209	1,262	1,144	1,235	0.7%
Chinese Taipei	1,302	1,083	1,172	1,134	-4.5%
Thailand	1,114	1,052	1,019	965	-4.7%
Cambodia	673	740	870	887	9.7%
El Salvador	895	897	744	824	-2.7%
Turkey	982	844	725	656	-12.6%
Philippines	711	643	694	558	-7.7%
Israel	647	591	507	478	-9.6%
Sri Lanka	488	515	498	446	-2.9%
Hong Kong, China	862	721	613	440	-20.1%
Guatemala	550	518	464	412	-9.2%
Dominican Republic	772	725	588	390	-20.4%
Brazil	497	432	403	386	-8.1%
Germany	479	453	383	344	-10.4%
Italy	462	385	325	331	-10.5%
Japan	335	282	307	322	-1.2%
Egypt	288	292	319	314	2.9%
Malaysia	364	335	368	312	-5.0%
Nicaragua	177	204	252	286	17.2%
Costa Rica	334	307	309	276	-6.1%
Jordan	228	261	293	251	3.3%
Haiti	154	205	252	247	17.2%
Macao, China	448	294	279	238	-19.0%
Colombia	167	155	141	120	-10.5%
Peru	94	103	104	101	2.2%
Lesotho	111	95	95	95	-5.1%
Madagascar	69	63	55	75	2.4%
Kenya	73	74	66	70	-1.7%
Swaziland	61	55	41	40	-13.5%
Mauritius	38	29	22	19	-20.0%
Bulgaria	66	37	23	16	-37.1%
South Africa	57	29	21	16	-34.2%
Nepal	43	23	18	10	-37.9%
Namibia	19	16	11	9	-22.1%
Morocco	14	8	11	8	-17.1%
Argentina	31	14	9	8	-37.5%
Botswana	6	8	8	5	-2.2%
Tunisia	5	5	4	3	-14.9%
Uruguay	2	2	2	1	-21.4%
Fiji	21	4	1	0	-77.6%
Paraguay	0	1	0	0	-12.1%
Maldives	38	2	0	-	-100.0%
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	44,404	48,697	50,242	51,193	
All above as % of total	94.6%	95.8%	96.3%	96.4%	

Source: ITCB compilation from US Department of Commerce data.

Table S-7
United States Imports of Clothing: 2004-2007
In million US dollars

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual Change 2004 - 2007
World	64,768	68,713	71,630	73,923	4.5%
China	8,928	15,143	18,518	22,745	36.6%
Mexico	6,685	6,078	5,297	4,523	-12.2%
Vietnam	2,562	2,725	3,222	4,358	19.4%
Indonesia	2,403	2,875	3,670	3,981	18.3%
India	2,217	2,976	3,187	3,170	12.7%
Bangladesh	1,978	2,372	2,914	3,103	16.2%
Honduras	2,673	2,622	2,440	2,511	-2.1%
Cambodia	1,429	1,713	2,136	2,425	19.3%
Hong Kong, China	3,849	3,511	2,811	2,035	-19.1%
Thailand	1,799	1,808	1,840	1,766	-0.6%
Philippines	1,786	1,830	2,002	1,722	-1.2%
Sri Lanka	1,549	1,650	1,682	1,573	0.5%
Pakistan	1,138	1,259	1,412	1,499	9.6%
El Salvador	1,720	1,619	1,408	1,486	-4.8%
Guatemala	1,947	1,816	1,666	1,451	-9.3%
Italy	1,427	1,354	1,309	1,437	0.2%
Jordan	956	1,083	1,253	1,145	6.2%
Dominican Republic	2,059	1,849	1,548	1,057	-19.9%
Macao, China	1,436	1,198	1,163	1,028	-10.6%
Nicaragua	595	716	879	968	17.6%
Canada	1,504	1,273	1,167	960	-13.9%
Chinese Taipei	1,549	1,134	1,005	861	-17.8%
Peru	677	800	844	814	6.4%
Egypt	422	444	625	697	18.2%
Malaysia	712	678	686	683	-1.4%
Korea Republic	1,809	1,155	913	627	-29.8%
Turkey	1,169	944	726	559	-21.8%
Haiti	324	406	450	452	11.7%
Costa Rica	516	482	465	423	-6.4%
Lesotho	456	391	387	384	-5.6%
Colombia	589	575	505	382	-13.4%
Madagascar	323	277	238	289	-3.6%
Kenya	277	271	263	248	-3.6%
Israel	336	289	243	191	-17.2%
Swaziland	179	161	135	135	-8.9%
Mauritius	227	167	119	115	-20.4%
Morocco	74	56	100	88	5.8%
Japan	290	87	66	69	-38.1%
Brazil	135	126	86	68	-20.4%
Bulgaria	134	93	68	66	-21.2%
Tunisia	44	53	47	58	9.5%
Germany	46	45	38	35	-8.8%
Nepal	98	61	51	32	-31.1%
Botswana	20	30	28	31	15.9%
Namibia	79	53	33	29	-28.6%
South Africa	141	67	47	24	-44.7%
Uruguay	12	9	6	4	-32.8%
Argentina	5	4	4	3	-19.9%
Fiji	86	19	4	2	-71.1%
Paraguay	1	1	1	1	-16.2%
Maldives	81	5	0	-	-100.0%
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	61,477	66,373	69,724	72,333	
All above as % of total	94.9%	96.6%	97.3%	97.8%	

Source: ITCB compilation from US Department of Commerce data.

Table S-8
United States Imports of Clothing: 2004-2007
In million square metre equivalents

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual Change 2004 - 2007
World	19,951	22,010	22,539	23,335	5.4%
China	2,973	5,883	6,506	8,034	39.3%
Bangladesh	942	1,125	1,307	1,354	12.9%
Vietnam	777	801	947	1,274	17.9%
Honduras	1,199	1,247	1,136	1,223	0.7%
Mexico	1,896	1,703	1,477	1,210	-13.9%
Indonesia	703	823	1,013	1,064	14.8%
India	609	790	840	868	12.5%
Cambodia	635	710	843	867	10.9%
El Salvador	853	866	722	810	-1.7%
Pakistan	519	578	673	696	10.2%
Thailand	533	537	566	523	-0.6%
Philippines	514	519	589	458	-3.8%
Sri Lanka	415	454	451	409	-0.5%
Dominican Republic	761	715	584	382	-20.5%
Guatemala	499	467	425	376	-9.0%
Hong Kong, China	739	597	523	358	-21.4%
Chinese Taipei	572	391	359	303	-19.1%
Nicaragua	175	204	252	285	17.6%
Costa Rica	304	289	288	265	-4.4%
Jordan	227	261	293	250	3.3%
Haiti	154	205	252	247	17.2%
Macao, China	447	292	277	238	-19.0%
Malaysia	211	211	243	237	4.0%
Egypt	156	165	202	208	10.1%
Korea Republic	624	359	309	205	-31.0%
Turkey	307	239	183	123	-26.3%
Canada	245	190	159	117	-21.8%
Lesotho	111	95	95	95	-5.1%
Peru	88	95	95	93	1.7%
Colombia	138	125	107	76	-18.2%
Madagascar	69	63	55	74	2.3%
Kenya	73	74	65	69	-2.1%
Israel	103	80	67	55	-18.9%
Italy	84	68	56	55	-13.4%
Swaziland	61	55	41	40	-13.5%
Mauritius	37	29	22	19	-19.9%
Brazil	37	31	21	15	-25.6%
Bulgaria	34	31	19	12	-28.6%
Namibia	18	16	10	9	-21.3%
Nepal	35	19	16	9	-36.5%
Morocco	14	7	10	8	-17.8%
Japan	40	8	6	7	-45.6%
Botswana	6	8	7	5	-2.2%
South Africa	39	17	11	5	-49.7%
Germany	5	6	5	4	-6.8%
Tunisia	5	5	3	3	-14.4%
Argentina	1	1	1	0	-30.7%
Fiji	21	4	1	0	-77.8%
Uruguay	1	1	0	0	-43.7%
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	-12.2%
Maldives	38	2	0	-	-100.0%
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	19,058	21,468	22,140	23,044	
All above as % of total	95.5%	97.5%	98.2%	98.8%	

Source: ITCB compilation from US Department of Commerce data.

Table S-9
United States Imports of Textiles: 2004-2007
In million US dollars

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual Change 2004 - 2007
World	18,543	20,492	21,649	22,484	6.6%
China	5,630	7,262	8,550	9,575	19.4%
India	1,416	1,640	1,844	1,934	10.9%
Pakistan	1,408	1,646	1,838	1,672	5.9%
Canada	1,581	1,571	1,420	1,241	-7.8%
Mexico	1,108	1,168	1,079	1,102	-0.2%
Italy	834	790	759	796	-1.5%
Korea Republic	771	754	753	698	-3.3%
Turkey	595	665	586	587	-0.4%
Chinese Taipei	555	504	492	504	-3.2%
Japan	352	346	355	391	3.6%
Thailand	399	317	284	293	-9.8%
Germany	315	319	294	289	-2.8%
Brazil	273	300	262	257	-2.0%
France	246	241	223	235	-1.6%
United Kingdom	273	243	222	233	-5.2%
Indonesia	217	206	231	225	1.2%
Israel	254	256	241	221	-4.6%
Belgium	213	211	222	219	0.9%
Portugal	251	239	217	205	-6.5%
Vietnam	157	156	174	199	8.3%
Egypt	142	170	181	173	6.7%
Netherlands	85	98	107	109	8.8%
Iran	114	122	110	91	-7.5%
Hong Kong, China	110	96	82	89	-6.8%
Bangladesh	88	85	84	88	0.0%
Spain	108	109	91	82	-8.6%
Philippines	153	91	83	72	-22.2%
Switzerland	60	56	67	57	-1.7%
Bahrain	48	40	29	52	2.7%
Greece	19	37	39	46	34.2%
Colombia	47	44	45	46	-1.1%
Finland	24	19	22	41	20.2%
Nepal	33	35	34	38	5.7%
Saudi Arabia	18	18	23	38	29.3%
Malaysia	52	48	53	37	-10.7%
Luxembourg	19	35	41	31	16.9%
Australia	33	35	29	30	-3.4%
U.A. Emirates	21	21	24	28	10.1%
El Salvador	37	27	25	21	-16.7%
Sri Lanka	36	27	20	17	-21.9%
Guatemala	13	15	12	13	-0.5%
Argentina	20	25	9	12	-14.6%
Cambodia	13	14	15	11	-6.1%
Costa Rica	8	10	15	9	0.9%
Bulgaria	40	12	8	8	-42.2%
Honduras	4	7	5	7	18.9%
Uruguay	5	5	5	5	-1.2%
Macao, China	1	1	1	0	-9.9%
Paraguay	-	0	0	0	-
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	18,201	20,134	21,304	22,126	
All above as % of total	98.2%	98.3%	98.4%	98.4%	

Source: ITCB compilation from US Department of Commerce data.

Table S-10
United States Imports of Textiles: 2004-2007
In million square metre equivalents

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual Change 2004 - 2007
World	26,985	28,827	29,610	29,777	3.3%
China	8,690	10,880	12,107	13,337	15.4%
Pakistan	2,451	2,712	2,894	2,477	0.4%
India	1,305	1,544	1,814	1,855	12.4%
Mexico	2,204	2,180	1,948	1,830	-6.0%
Canada	3,027	2,819	2,280	1,796	-16.0%
Korea Republic	1,677	1,668	1,830	1,748	1.4%
Chinese Taipei	730	692	813	832	4.4%
Indonesia	571	531	586	561	-0.6%
Turkey	675	604	542	533	-7.6%
Thailand	581	515	453	442	-8.7%
Israel	544	511	440	423	-8.0%
Brazil	460	401	382	370	-7.0%
Germany	473	447	378	340	-10.4%
Japan	294	274	301	316	2.4%
Italy	378	317	269	276	-9.9%
Vietnam	128	149	200	233	21.9%
Bangladesh	167	189	188	201	6.3%
Saudi Arabia	63	54	64	155	35.2%
Greece	61	114	116	145	33.7%
France	150	143	139	142	-1.9%
United Kingdom	190	170	114	122	-13.7%
Portugal	169	125	116	109	-13.6%
Egypt	132	128	117	105	-7.3%
Philippines	197	125	105	100	-20.2%
Finland	101	58	59	98	-1.1%
Spain	120	132	116	98	-6.6%
Hong Kong, China	123	124	89	82	-12.6%
Belgium	92	87	94	77	-5.7%
Malaysia	153	124	125	75	-21.2%
Luxembourg	74	95	100	72	-0.7%
Bahrain	52	50	24	55	1.9%
U.A. Emirates	37	39	39	50	10.3%
Netherlands	52	54	44	47	-3.5%
Colombia	28	30	34	44	15.5%
Sri Lanka	73	61	47	37	-19.9%
Guatemala	51	52	39	35	-11.4%
Australia	32	36	28	33	1.1%
Cambodia	38	30	28	21	-18.3%
Switzerland	37	29	37	18	-20.5%
El Salvador	42	31	23	14	-31.2%
Honduras	10	15	8	12	5.3%
Costa Rica	30	18	21	11	-29.0%
Argentina	29	13	8	7	-37.8%
Bulgaria	32	5	4	4	-49.7%
Iran	2	2	2	2	-11.3%
Nepal	8	4	2	1	-45.2%
Uruguay	1	2	1	1	-10.0%
Macao, China	1	2	2	0	-46.4%
Paraguay	-	1	0	0	-
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	26,537	28,386	29,169	29,341	
All above as % of total	98.3%	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%	

Source: ITCB compilation from US Department of Commerce data.

Table S-11
EU(25) Imports of Textiles and Clothing: 2004-2007
In million US dollars

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual Change 2004 - 2007
EU(25) Intra	94,161	93,645	97,159	107,507	4.5%
EU(25) Extra	83,597	89,059	99,782	112,227	10.3%
China	18,202	25,902	29,470	36,886	26.5%
Turkey	12,963	13,506	14,152	16,555	8.5%
India	5,508	6,531	7,504	8,449	15.3%
Bangladesh	4,843	4,623	6,066	6,341	9.4%
Romania	5,245	4,984	5,008	4,364	-5.9%
Tunisia	3,524	3,335	3,391	3,898	3.4%
Morocco	3,169	2,955	3,108	3,617	4.5%
Pakistan	2,886	2,508	2,874	3,329	4.9%
Hong Kong, China	2,514	2,176	3,201	2,331	-2.5%
Indonesia	2,175	1,953	2,290	2,228	0.8%
Switzerland	1,926	1,781	1,804	2,151	3.8%
Bulgaria	1,565	1,608	1,836	1,858	5.9%
United States	1,407	1,511	1,673	1,749	7.5%
Vietnam	906	966	1,440	1,744	24.4%
Thailand	1,453	1,322	1,457	1,495	0.9%
Sri Lanka	1,046	1,038	1,269	1,491	12.5%
Korea Republic	1,786	1,360	1,353	1,423	-7.3%
Egypt	759	752	857	999	9.6%
Japan	718	683	712	839	5.4%
Chinese Taipei	939	840	907	808	-4.9%
Cambodia	646	594	694	716	3.5%
Mauritius	651	559	622	663	0.6%
Macedonia	347	371	458	646	23.0%
Croatia	650	575	553	607	-2.2%
Ukraine	622	621	593	577	-2.5%
Malaysia	496	495	565	444	-3.6%
Israel	404	389	399	414	0.8%
Serbia	211	228	306	409	24.7%
Macao, China	533	400	476	382	-10.5%
Madagascar	210	237	301	352	18.8%
Philippines	456	306	375	306	-12.5%
United Arab Emirates	339	207	252	249	-9.8%
Belarus	242	227	222	222	-2.8%
Myanmar	466	242	267	220	-22.1%
South Africa	253	210	191	194	-8.5%
Peru	118	137	152	182	15.6%
Brazil	275	241	203	180	-13.2%
Canada	182	159	168	174	-1.6%
Syria	222	167	165	165	-9.3%
Uzbekistan	111	65	71	100	-3.4%
Argentina	69	55	71	80	5.1%
Uruguay	62	60	74	71	4.7%
Honduras	36	29	37	40	3.3%
El Salvador	12	13	41	40	50.4%
DPR Korea	13	13	17	16	5.9%
Guatemala	7	7	8	7	1.1%
Paraguay	4	2	3	3	-4.0%
Maldives	0	0	0	0	-59.0%
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	81,170	86,942	97,655	110,017	
All above as % of Extra-EU(25)	97.1%	97.6%	97.9%	98.0%	

Source: ITCB compilation from Eurostat.

Table S-12
EU(25) Imports of Textiles and Clothing: 2004-2007
In Tons

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual Change 2004 - 2007
EU(25) Intra	10,820,097	9,222,100	8,155,751	8,489,972	-7.8%
EU(25) Extra	8,456,615	8,905,780	9,561,614	10,131,902	6.2%
China	1,934,936	2,631,450	2,794,175	3,312,767	19.6%
Turkey	1,074,797	1,100,798	1,147,527	1,183,716	3.3%
India	756,055	802,975	873,978	988,955	9.4%
Bangladesh	564,796	559,344	658,050	657,095	5.2%
Pakistan	493,272	470,727	521,210	574,543	5.2%
Korea Republic	333,139	271,672	267,693	300,476	-3.4%
Indonesia	271,878	253,949	290,235	297,374	3.0%
Vietnam	87,885	90,951	198,078	258,887	43.4%
United States	215,970	224,816	184,729	232,441	2.5%
Chinese Taipei	195,710	229,719	272,561	185,399	-1.8%
Tunisia	165,531	152,658	149,843	156,796	-1.8%
Romania	255,702	235,415	239,249	153,724	-15.6%
Morocco	154,474	141,951	141,835	142,346	-2.7%
Thailand	140,893	133,530	128,227	139,612	-0.3%
Sri Lanka	102,926	100,614	114,942	125,439	6.8%
Switzerland	142,046	121,859	126,060	118,686	-5.8%
Egypt	96,906	100,373	106,373	118,397	6.9%
Hong Kong, China	135,543	109,979	154,047	100,246	-9.6%
Japan	75,958	75,687	79,658	91,265	6.3%
Bulgaria	89,390	93,288	107,001	82,229	-2.7%
Malaysia	91,247	95,554	117,134	63,751	-11.3%
Israel	48,557	56,234	56,777	55,665	4.7%
Belarus	46,272	45,778	48,523	48,023	1.2%
Cambodia	38,940	35,777	41,082	40,932	1.7%
Ukraine	42,957	41,944	36,632	36,063	-5.7%
United Arab Emirates	38,405	25,414	30,561	35,935	-2.2%
Uzbekistan	39,672	27,339	26,655	31,607	-7.3%
Philippines	44,816	31,379	37,798	30,927	-11.6%
Syria	48,462	33,294	35,023	30,097	-14.7%
Croatia	29,826	27,156	27,301	29,369	-0.5%
Brazil	58,460	40,151	32,645	27,638	-22.1%
Mauritius	32,638	26,997	28,696	27,440	-5.6%
South Africa	38,668	30,728	28,437	27,406	-10.8%
Macedonia	15,786	16,666	18,344	26,196	18.4%
Serbia	21,154	15,546	20,405	25,119	5.9%
Honduras	15,434	14,810	16,313	17,271	3.8%
Canada	21,894	18,906	17,624	16,715	-8.6%
Macao, China	23,795	20,204	25,544	15,610	-13.1%
Myanmar	39,279	18,058	22,353	13,898	-29.3%
Madagascar	13,240	12,103	12,606	13,220	-0.1%
Uruguay	10,541	11,313	14,163	10,928	1.2%
Argentina	9,332	7,322	9,649	9,511	0.6%
Peru	7,649	9,038	8,900	9,245	6.5%
El Salvador	2,143	2,193	6,447	7,980	55.0%
Guatemala	2,687	3,196	1,569	1,320	-21.1%
DPR Korea	1,153	1,094	1,500	1,116	-1.1%
Paraguay	205	339	255	146	-10.7%
Maldives	25	7	-	0	-77.1%
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	8,071,043	8,570,293	9,278,408	9,873,517	
All above as % of Extra-EU(25)	95.4%	96.2%	97.0%	97.4%	

Source: ITCB compilation from Eurostat.

Table S-13
EU(25) Imports of Clothing: 2004-2007
In million US dollars

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual Change 2004 - 2007
EU(25) Intra	47,459	48,864	51,244	58,124	7.0%
EU(25) Extra	61,824	66,797	74,998	83,718	10.6%
China	14,255	20,963	23,509	29,609	27.6%
Turkey	9,527	9,934	10,174	11,964	7.9%
Bangladesh	4,624	4,402	5,786	5,992	9.0%
India	3,077	4,025	4,759	5,214	19.2%
Romania	4,774	4,487	4,397	3,729	-7.9%
Tunisia	3,235	3,065	3,094	3,517	2.8%
Morocco	3,017	2,818	2,970	3,448	4.6%
Hong Kong, China	2,430	2,108	3,129	2,265	-2.3%
Indonesia	1,658	1,483	1,752	1,607	-1.0%
Vietnam	784	852	1,279	1,519	24.7%
Bulgaria	1,336	1,366	1,527	1,499	3.9%
Sri Lanka	1,012	993	1,212	1,425	12.1%
Pakistan	1,140	970	1,137	1,237	2.8%
Thailand	1,106	974	1,095	1,077	-0.9%
Switzerland	686	635	641	827	6.4%
Cambodia	645	592	692	714	3.4%
Mauritius	639	550	607	647	0.4%
Macedonia	329	351	433	623	23.7%
Egypt	423	410	476	564	10.1%
Croatia	565	505	479	521	-2.7%
Ukraine	544	548	526	503	-2.6%
United States	348	415	465	493	12.3%
Macao, China	533	399	475	381	-10.6%
Serbia	178	207	278	374	28.2%
Korea Republic	755	398	463	352	-22.5%
Madagascar	197	225	290	337	19.6%
Malaysia	334	320	372	316	-1.9%
Chinese Taipei	409	252	271	256	-14.4%
Philippines	405	261	297	256	-14.1%
Albania	137	135	156	221	17.4%
Myanmar	465	241	263	219	-22.2%
Bosnia	141	139	152	174	7.3%
Lao	147	149	155	148	0.3%
United Arab Emirates	274	149	166	131	-21.8%
Peru	79	95	102	125	16.6%
Belarus	143	135	124	115	-7.2%
Canada	111	90	85	92	-6.1%
Japan	62	56	58	68	3.4%
Brazil	94	99	77	64	-12.0%
El Salvador	8	9	36	37	66.6%
Honduras	31	25	32	34	3.2%
South Africa	71	50	38	27	-27.8%
DPR Korea	12	12	17	16	10.0%
Argentina	16	14	12	12	-8.5%
Guatemala	6	5	8	6	0.5%
Uruguay	2	1	2	1	-4.0%
Paraguay	2	1	1	1	-33.1%
Maldives	0	0	0	0	-58.0%
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	60,764	65,915	74,067	82,757	
All above as % of Extra-EU(25)	98.3%	98.7%	98.8%	98.9%	

Source: ITCB compilation from Eurostat.

Table S-14
EU(25) Imports of Clothing: 2004-2007
In Tons

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual Change 2004 - 2007
EU(25) Intra	1,606,891	1,621,108	1,183,610	1,190,674	-9.5%
EU(25) Extra	3,670,398	4,024,900	4,340,659	4,433,196	6.5%
China	1,110,433	1,610,622	1,648,370	1,907,286	19.8%
Bangladesh	456,067	454,619	544,727	535,050	5.5%
Turkey	444,335	449,077	433,987	445,595	0.1%
India	178,044	212,325	226,178	238,801	10.3%
Vietnam	53,111	60,539	148,587	182,696	51.0%
Morocco	134,671	123,626	122,126	121,094	-3.5%
Pakistan	116,300	105,619	122,145	117,675	0.4%
Tunisia	113,539	101,934	98,046	98,775	-4.5%
Hong Kong, China	121,293	101,802	147,100	94,421	-8.0%
Indonesia	95,706	87,488	106,166	83,143	-4.6%
Romania	182,620	160,251	146,002	66,943	-28.4%
Sri Lanka	58,869	51,584	59,029	64,821	3.3%
Thailand	59,077	53,227	51,185	48,969	-6.1%
Cambodia	38,821	35,514	40,917	40,784	1.7%
Bulgaria	53,211	51,375	52,743	35,492	-12.6%
Egypt	21,358	20,803	24,586	27,791	9.2%
Mauritius	27,464	23,881	25,412	24,060	-4.3%
Ukraine	29,079	28,102	23,864	22,549	-8.1%
Malaysia	20,855	20,402	29,508	21,891	1.6%
Macedonia	12,375	12,366	13,737	21,252	19.8%
Serbia	7,935	9,441	13,044	17,689	30.6%
Korea Republic	47,251	23,010	27,080	17,344	-28.4%
Albania	14,121	14,005	15,358	15,731	3.7%
Macao, China	23,783	20,046	25,251	15,564	-13.2%
Philippines	25,121	15,120	18,361	13,860	-18.0%
Myanmar	39,224	17,870	21,594	13,655	-29.7%
Croatia	14,319	12,882	12,106	11,999	-5.7%
Chinese Taipei	17,657	10,708	12,769	11,104	-14.3%
United States	8,672	9,989	10,641	10,097	5.2%
Lao	10,033	10,197	11,175	9,766	-0.9%
United Arab Emirates	23,289	11,771	12,427	8,147	-29.5%
Madagascar	5,702	6,115	7,106	7,362	8.9%
El Salvador	415	588	4,796	6,019	143.9%
Bosnia	5,530	5,516	5,420	5,672	0.8%
Switzerland	5,967	5,137	14,103	5,428	-3.1%
Honduras	4,456	3,138	4,140	4,175	-2.1%
Belarus	5,953	5,637	5,019	3,932	-12.9%
Japan	637	495	474	3,393	74.6%
Peru	2,303	2,561	2,521	2,912	8.1%
Israel	4,626	3,397	2,920	2,151	-22.5%
Brazil	4,500	4,168	2,719	1,859	-25.5%
DPR Korea	988	1,034	1,362	1,113	4.0%
Canada	2,621	1,533	1,155	1,078	-25.6%
South Africa	2,967	1,969	1,355	974	-31.0%
Guatemala	337	290	365	277	-6.3%
Argentina	557	383	328	276	-20.9%
Paraguay	90	34	28	29	-31.3%
Uruguay	35	31	32	21	-15.1%
Maldives	22	6	-	0	-75.9%
Memo item					
Total all above	3,606,335	3,962,224	4,298,063	4,390,714	
All above as % of Extra-EU(25)	98.3%	98.4%	99.0%	99.0%	

Source: ITCB compilation from Eurostat.

Table S-15
EU(25) Imports of Textiles: 2004-2007
In million US dollars

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual Change 2004 - 2007
EU(25) Intra	46,702	44,781	45,915	49,384	1.9%
EU(25) Extra	21,773	22,262	24,784	28,509	9.4%
China	3,947	4,940	5,961	7,277	22.6%
Turkey	3,437	3,572	3,978	4,591	10.1%
India	2,431	2,506	2,745	3,235	10.0%
Pakistan	1,746	1,539	1,737	2,092	6.2%
Switzerland	1,239	1,145	1,163	1,324	2.2%
United States	1,059	1,096	1,208	1,256	5.8%
Korea Republic	1,031	961	890	1,071	1.3%
Japan	656	626	654	771	5.6%
Romania	471	498	611	635	10.4%
Indonesia	517	470	538	621	6.4%
Chinese Taipei	530	587	637	552	1.4%
Egypt	336	342	380	434	8.9%
Thailand	347	348	362	417	6.4%
Tunisia	290	271	297	381	9.6%
Bulgaria	230	241	309	359	16.0%
Bangladesh	219	221	280	349	16.8%
Israel	244	269	285	318	9.1%
Vietnam	122	114	161	225	22.6%
Iran	251	219	207	182	-10.2%
Morocco	152	137	137	169	3.6%
South Africa	182	160	153	167	-2.8%
Norway	115	118	127	133	4.9%
Malaysia	162	175	193	128	-7.6%
United Arab Emirates	66	58	86	118	21.6%
Brazil	181	142	126	116	-13.8%
Belarus	99	92	98	108	3.0%
Croatia	85	70	74	87	0.6%
Canada	71	69	83	82	4.8%
Ukraine	78	73	67	74	-1.6%
Uzbekistan	107	62	64	73	-12.0%
Uruguay	60	59	72	70	4.9%
Argentina	54	41	59	68	8.5%
Hong Kong, China	84	68	71	67	-7.4%
Sri Lanka	34	45	56	66	24.7%
Syria	102	64	71	63	-15.1%
Peru	39	42	50	58	13.5%
Philippines	51	46	79	49	-1.4%
Serbia	33	20	27	35	1.5%
Macedonia	18	20	24	24	8.9%
Mauritius	12	9	15	16	11.7%
Madagascar	13	12	11	16	5.7%
Honduras	5	4	5	6	4.2%
El Salvador	4	4	5	3	-4.1%
Paraguay	2	2	2	3	17.7%
Guatemala	1	1	1	1	3.5%
Macao, China	0	1	1	0	25.9%
DPR Korea	1	0	0	0	-72.1%
Maldives	0	0	0	-	-100.0%
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	20,914	21,558	24,163	27,891	
All above as % of Extra-EU(25)	96.1%	96.8%	97.5%	97.8%	

Source: ITCB compilation from Eurostat.

Table S-16
EU(25) Imports of Textiles: 2004-2007
In Tons

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual Change 2004 - 2007
EU(25) Intra	9,213,207	7,600,992	6,972,141	7,299,298	-7.5%
EU(25) Extra	4,786,217	4,880,880	5,220,955	5,698,706	6.0%
China	824,503	1,020,828	1,145,806	1,405,481	19.5%
India	578,011	590,650	647,799	750,154	9.1%
Turkey	630,462	651,721	713,539	738,121	5.4%
Pakistan	376,973	365,108	399,065	456,868	6.6%
Korea Republic	285,888	248,662	240,613	283,131	-0.3%
United States	207,298	214,827	174,088	222,344	2.4%
Indonesia	176,172	166,461	184,070	214,231	6.7%
Chinese Taipei	178,053	219,011	259,792	174,295	-0.7%
Bangladesh	108,730	104,725	113,323	122,045	3.9%
Switzerland	136,079	116,722	111,957	113,258	-5.9%
Thailand	81,816	80,303	77,042	90,644	3.5%
Egypt	75,549	79,570	81,787	90,607	6.2%
Japan	75,321	75,191	79,184	87,872	5.3%
Romania	73,082	75,163	93,248	86,781	5.9%
Vietnam	34,774	30,412	49,491	76,191	29.9%
Sri Lanka	44,057	49,030	55,914	60,617	11.2%
Tunisia	51,992	50,724	51,797	58,021	3.7%
Israel	43,931	52,837	53,857	53,513	6.8%
Bulgaria	36,179	41,912	54,258	46,737	8.9%
Belarus	40,319	40,141	43,504	44,091	3.0%
Malaysia	70,392	75,152	87,626	41,860	-15.9%
Uzbekistan	39,333	27,055	25,935	29,639	-9.0%
United Arab Emirates	15,117	13,643	18,134	27,788	22.5%
South Africa	35,701	28,758	27,082	26,432	-9.5%
Brazil	53,959	35,983	29,926	25,778	-21.8%
Syria	37,065	24,325	27,255	22,523	-15.3%
Norway	19,110	19,647	22,683	22,198	5.1%
Morocco	19,803	18,325	19,710	21,253	2.4%
Croatia	15,506	14,275	15,195	17,371	3.9%
Philippines	19,695	16,259	19,437	17,067	-4.7%
Iran	21,069	21,027	20,552	15,747	-9.2%
Canada	19,273	17,373	16,468	15,637	-6.7%
Ukraine	13,878	13,843	12,768	13,514	-0.9%
Honduras	10,979	11,673	12,174	13,096	6.1%
Uruguay	10,506	11,282	14,132	10,907	1.3%
Argentina	8,776	6,939	9,321	9,235	1.7%
Serbia	13,219	6,105	7,361	7,430	-17.5%
Peru	5,346	6,477	6,379	6,333	5.8%
Madagascar	7,537	5,989	5,500	5,858	-8.1%
Hong Kong, China	14,250	8,177	6,947	5,825	-25.8%
Macedonia	3,411	4,301	4,608	4,944	13.2%
Mauritius	5,174	3,116	3,284	3,379	-13.2%
El Salvador	1,728	1,605	1,651	1,961	4.3%
Guatemala	2,351	2,906	1,204	1,043	-23.7%
Paraguay	115	305	227	117	0.6%
Macao, China	12	158	293	46	54.6%
DPR Korea	165	60	138	3	-73.1%
Maldives	4	1	-	-	-100.0%
<u>Memo item</u>					
Total all above	4,522,661	4,668,756	5,046,123	5,541,984	
All above as % of Extra-EU(25)	94.5%	95.7%	96.7%	97.2%	

Source: ITCB compilation from Eurostat.