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Bruxelles, le 30th September 1981

**COMMISSION
DES
COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES**

Secrétariat général

COMMISSION REPORT TO THE COUNCIL

on the results of the commercial policy decisions
taken in 1977 in the textile sector

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REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE COMMERCIAL POLICY DECISIONS TAKEN IN 1977
IN THE TEXTILE SECTOR

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REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE COMMERCIAL
POLICY DECISIONS TAKEN IN 1977 IN THE
TEXTILE SECTOR

Introduction

On 13 July 1981 the Council adopted its timetable of work for the renewal of the MFA. It agreed to spell out in good time, on the basis of a proposal from the Commission - prior to any bilateral negotiations and if possible by the end of October - detailed commercial policy objectives, notably in the light of certain economic objectives and following an evaluation of the results of the commercial policy decisions taken in 1977.

This report from the Commission to the Council is being presented with a view to that evaluation. The Commission would point out that it has already sent the Council a report - July 1980, subsequently updated - on two years' operation of the Multifibre Arrangement (COM(80)438 final).

The present report covers three years' operation of the MFA. It contains a summary of the objectives laid down by the Council in 1977, a detailed examination of textile trade trends by supplier country and by product, an assessment of the operation of the bilateral agreements and a number of observations on the trend of the situation in the textile sector since 1976, notably with regard to the level of sensitivity of the various products.

In order to ensure the orderly growth of trade and to give Community industry an adequate period of adjustment, the Community's policy on imports of textile products with a high rate of market penetration consisted in setting internal global import ceilings for all low-cost countries at levels designed to make sure that the market was not disrupted under the cumulative weight of imports.

These global ceilings, which were determined for each category of product, were based on factors such as the estimated trend of consumption and acceptable growth of the rate of import penetration.

For imports of products in other groups - though regarded as less sensitive - the Community set maximum annual growth rates ranging from 4% to 8%. These rates were calculated to allow the Community to offer an overall growth rate for all imports of around 6%. The approach thus adopted by the Community provided third countries with the opportunity to increase their exports of less sensitive products in Groups I to V or diversify into those products.

II. Trend of trade in textile products

The commercial policy decisions taken in 1977 were concerned exclusively with imports originating in low-cost countries. In order to allow the fullest possible comparative analysis, data for imports from all non-member countries are given in the statistical annexes to this report.

II.1. Trend of imports into the Community of MFA products originating in low-cost supplier countries

Total imports of MFA products originating in low-cost supplier countries grew by an annual average of 2.7% (in volume terms) between 1976, the reference year for determining quantitative targets, and 1980. Under the first MFA (1974 to 1977), the average annual increase was around 25%. The result of the textile policy implemented in 1977 was not only to change the tendency of import growth recorded under the first MFA but also to keep the trend for all imports from low-cost countries within the set levels.⁽¹⁾

(1) When assessing the economic impact of the development of imports compared with the 1976 level, it should be born in mind that the base levels were relatively high as compared to the average trend, mainly because of short-term economic factors (the year 1976 was a peak year in the textile cycle). Some statistics have since been identified more precisely.

Total imports from outside the Community (including imports from the industrialized countries) increased by an average annual 4.5% in volume terms from 1976 to 1980.

Trend of imports from 1976 to 1980 for all MFA products

Imports into the EEC	1976 Reference Year	1977	1978	1979	1980
EXTRA EEC	1 448 925	1 332 784	1 425 722	1 597 247	1 739 848
COUNTRIES COVERED BY THE TEXTILE POLICY	1 092 817	1 001 437	1 072 246	1 224 923	1 214 756

II.1.(a) Imports into the Community of Group I products

Total imports of Group I products originating in low-cost supplier countries grew by an annual average of 0.25% from 1976 to 1980. As the Community's objective was to limit growth in imports of these products to an annual average of 1-2%, it is clear that so far the target has been reached. In the same period, overall imports from outside the Community rose by an annual average of 1.1% by volume.

The Community's objectives with regard to these products were determined category by category. The following analysis shows by category how imports originating in low-cost supplier countries have moved (more detailed statistics are given in Annex I).

How targets and performance compare for the 1976-80 period:

Group I categories

Category	Average annual growth rate for low-cost imports		Low-cost penetration rate	
	Projected Growth 1977	Actual growth 1976 - 1980	1976	1979
1: Cotton yarn	+ 0.6%	- 0.35%	23.1%	26.7%
2: Cotton fabrics	+ 0.5%	- 2.8%	30.6%	30.7%
3: Synthetic fabrics	+ 3.6%	- 2.6%	17.4%	14.8%
4: T-shirts	+ 3.8%	+ 3.5%	25.6%	34.8%
5: Jerseys	+ 4.1%	- 2.2%	24.5%	15.6%
6: Trousers	+ 3.4%	+ 2.3%	26.1%	32.1%
7: Blouses	+ 1.5%	6.4%	48.2%	47.9%
8: Shirts	+ 1.5%	+ 3.2%	59.2%	57.5%

Imports of textile products (categories 1 to 3) were down in 1980 by comparison with 1976. For these categories, the objective of stabilizing growth was attained. It should be noted that the global ceilings laid down for 1978, 1979 and 1980 were in some cases substantially under-used. Notwithstanding the stabilization of import growth, penetration rates rose for categories 1 and 2 on account of the shrinking of the Community market. For clothing (categories 4 to 8), the situation varies according to the product.

In the case of T-shirts (category 4) and jerseys (category 5), growth was stabilized. The global ceilings laid down for 1978, 1979 and 1980 were under-used. The rate of penetration for category 5 declined appreciably.

In the case of trousers (category 6), blouses (category 7) and shirts (category 8), the situation is somewhat different. In some cases the growth rates for these articles substantially exceeded the 1977 forecasts. However, the Community global ceilings laid down for 1978, 1979 and 1980 were not breached and penetration rates were held at 1976 levels, except in the case of trousers.

II.1.(b) Other groups of products

Overall, import growth for products in Groups II to V did not exceed the rates forecast in 1977. The following table gives the details by group.

Targets and performance compared by produce group for the 1976-80 period

	Low-cost imports '000 tonnes		Growth rate	
	1976	1980	Projected 1977	Actual 1976-80
Group I	645.5	653.2	1 - 2%	+ 0.25%
Group II	195.9	230.2	4 - 5%	+ 4.2%
Group III	146.4	204.7	6 - 8%	+ 8.8%
Group IV	63.8	80.1	6 - 8%	+ 6.0%
Group V	41.3	46.4	no specific target set	+ 2.9%

Although the trend for all the groups taken together is within the 1977 forecasts, the situation varies according to the category of product.

There is a more detailed analysis of this trend in section II.4. of this report.

II.2. Trend of imports by country of origin

Forty supplier countries account for over 90% of extra-EEC imports (Annex II). For all MFA products taken together, the USA was the EEC's largest supplier in 1976. This has remained so, and the USA's relative share in fact went on increasing into 1980.

The second largest supplier is Hong Kong, but its relative share fell in 1980 compared with 1976. Even in absolute quantity terms, imports from Hong Kong fell by an average 3.2% p.a. over that period. Imports from a number of other third countries also recorded a downward trend, notably India, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Romania, Singapore, Malaysia, Colombia and Mexico.

The imports originating in other supplier countries have increased. Among the Community's major suppliers, Korea has increased its relative share and Portugal has also stepped up its exports considerably despite a drop in 1980. The countries which have recorded the largest percentage increases in their exports to the Community are generally the medium-sized or small suppliers, such as China, Tunisia, Egypt, the Philippines, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Cyprus.

For Group I, the USA is still the largest supplier, followed very closely by Hong Kong. For these highly sensitive products, the fall recorded by Hong Kong was particularly pronounced between 1976 and 1980, the same being true of Turkey, India, Yugoslavia and Taiwan. Imports from Korea stabilized while those from Brazil, Pakistan and Spain recorded the greatest increases.

A distinction has to be drawn between exporters of textile products and exporters of clothing. In 1980, the ten largest suppliers in each case were as follows :

<u>Textiles</u>		<u>Clothing</u>	
	<u>Tonnes</u>		<u>Tonnes</u>
1. USA	219.979	1. Hong Kong	101.378
2. Greece	75.852	2. Korea	47.800
3. Austria	69.509	3. Greece	29.744
4. Switzerland	58.378	4. Taiwan	24.434
5. Turkey	60.729	5. USA	22.672
6. India	56.954	6. Romania	20.994
7. Brazil	56.858	7. Yugoslavia	19.813
8. Portugal	54.772	8. Tunisia	19.707
9. Spain	53.789	9. Portugal	18.687
10. China	46.594	10. India	17.493

The USA therefore remains our largest supplier of textile products. Our imports of clothing come mainly from Hong Kong and to a lesser extent from South Korea. The breakdown of imports between textiles and clothing for all third countries is given in Annex III.

II.3. Assessment in terms of attainment of objectives

Overall, the results obtained are in line with the objectives set in 1977.

As regards the growth trend of imports from all low-cost supplier countries, the objective of differentiating between supplier countries has also been achieved, for imports from the major suppliers have been stabilized.

Imports from Hong Kong and Taiwan of Group I products in fact fell. Imports from Korea remained at the 1976 levels.

In contrast, a large number of new or small-scale suppliers were able to increase their exports to the Community, in some cases substantially. The main countries involved here are Tunisia, Egypt, the Philippines, Bulgaria, Indonesia and Cyprus.

II.4. Use of the quotas by MFA suppliers

The tables in Annex IV give details of imports by supplier country for 1978, 1979 and 1980 for each category for which quotas were set. The amounts of the quotas agreed with the partner countries are indicated for 1980. A precise comparison between access possibilities and their use by the supplier countries has been drawn up on the basis of the import licenses issued for 1980.

An analysis of these tables shows that as a general rule the quotas arrived at with the supplier countries were kept to by them. Where the quotas were exceeded, this is due to implementation of the flexibility provisions or to individual increases granted by the Community.

II.5. Trend of the European Community's textile trade balance

For textiles/clothing taken together, the Community's trade balance with third countries is traditionally in deficit. This derives essentially from the trade with the low-cost countries. With the industrialized countries, the Community has always had a surplus, even if this surplus has fallen from year to year. In 1979 the balance with the USA became negative, as did the balance with Japan in 1980. For these two countries, the deficit comes from the textile sector proper, the trade in clothing still shows a surplus in favour of the Community.

For clothing, the Community balance with all third countries has been negative since the 1960's, for textiles/clothing together the Community balance has been negative since 1975, while for textiles the balance was still positive in 1980.

Trend of the EC's trade balance in products

		1977	1980
Extra-EC	Textiles	+ 1 099 158	+ 351 881
	Clothing	- 2 227 797	- 4 027 052
	Total	- 1 128 639	- 3 675 171
Low-Cost Countries	Textiles	+ 199 155	- 181 121
	Clothing	- 3 004 718	- 4 673 155
	Total	- 2 805 563	- 4 492 034
Industrialized Countries	Textiles	+ 900 003	+ 533 002
	Clothing	+ 776 921	+ 646 103
	Total	+ 1 676 924	+ 1 179 105

11.6. Trend of imports by Member State and assessment of the functioning of burden-sharing

Imports of textile and clothing products are divided up among the Member States on a differentiated basis depending on the size of the market, the importance of this trade, consumption habits and the competitiveness of the textile and clothing sector.

In 1974 the Community developed a burden-sharing formula that was intended to lead progressively to an equitable allocation among the Member States of imports from low-cost supplier countries. This harmonization of import levels is necessary to achieve a common market. The situation in the Community continues, however, to differ from region to region as regards import flows and production levels for textile and clothing products.

The table below gives an idea of how the burden-sharing formula works by comparing actual and theoretical* import shares.

Trade of imports by Member State 1976 - 80

	Year	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK
Low-Cost Countries	1976	376 265 132 091	136 896 161 184	235 906	8 810	41 665		
	1977	361 787 119 998	118 815 153 820	203 890	8 817	34 310		
	1978	386 012 121 461	123 516 159 431	237 741	8 695	35 390		
	1979	524 730 151 971	159 501 171 402	263 606	10 411	42 302		
	1980	443 023 163 246	153 113 181 768	222 840	8 519	42 247		
Theoretical Share		28.5	18.5	15	10.5	23.5	1	3
Actual Share	1976	34.4	12.1	12.5	12.5	14.7	0.8	3.8
	1980	36.5	13.4	12.6	15.0	18.3	0.7	3.5

* The "theoretical share" of each Member State is one aspect of the burden-sharing formula, and is calculated on the basis of objective data (GNP, external trade, population).

The analysis shows that the results are not generally speaking in line with the objectives.

The Member States' approach to their theoretical import shares has not always been as anticipated. Certain Member States continue to import more than their theoretical shares while others import less.

III. Functioning of the bilateral agreements and arrangements

1. Analysis by group of countries covered by MFA agreements

(a) ASEAN countries

In 1976 the share of the ASEAN countries in the Community's extra-EC imports was 3.5%. In 1980, that share was more or less the same (3.6%).

It is in respect of these countries that the Community has set the largest number of new limits : 37, of which 8 are at Community level. These requests were mainly aimed at the Philippines and Thailand. The application of the agreement with Indonesia has given rise to difficulties, notably as regards the application of the "basket-extractor" mechanism. Limits have had to be introduced by the Community in respect of Indonesia without that country's agreement. Indonesia also requested the amendment of certain provisions of the agreement.

Use of the export possibilities agreed on varies greatly from one category and from one country to another. For the Philippines and Thailand, the level of use is generally high and the two countries have been able to increase their exports steadily compared with 1976, the reference year for the establishment of the limits. Imports originating in Singapore and Malaysia have fallen compared with 1976 (4.5% and 9% respectively). These two countries only use their export possibilities to certain regions of the Community. In order to

ensure a higher percentage rate of use of the Community quotas, they have requested transfers between regional quota shares on a number of occasions.

Indonesia has increased its exports considerably since 1976. This has created problems for the Community since these exports have been concentrated on Group I categories, namely trousers, blouses and shirts.

As regards the campaign against the fraudulent diversion of trade, the ASEAN countries have proved cooperative and have accepted the extension of the double-checking system to categories not covered by any limits.

(b) Indian Subcontinent (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh)

At Community level, all the quotas agreed with these countries have been respected; there have been some individual cases of quotas being exceeded at regional level due in part to administrative and monitoring difficulties; however, this also shows that the allocation of the Community limits among the Member States bears little relation to the structure of demand.

A number of new limits have been introduced via the basket-extractor mechanism (India 11 regional limits, Pakistan 7 regional limits, Sri Lanka 1 regional limit).

India retained its position as the Community's third highest MFA supplier during the period of validity of its bilateral agreement. At Community level, however, India has used its quotas very unevenly and its rate of use of its quota for cotton yarn has never reached 25%.

Certain cases of export/import accounting differences have proved difficult to resolve. The interpretation of the list of Indian items (folklore products free from quotas) has also given rise to difficulties in certain cases.

Pakistan is one of the Community's suppliers making the best use of their quotas; these were fixed on the basis of imports for 1976, which was a particularly poor year for Pakistan's industry because of political and social crises in the country. Because of its very high rate of use, Pakistan has insisted on a more positive Community response to its requests for transfers between the quota shares of the Member States and has already called for marked increases in 1982 in certain Community limits.

Sri Lanka's use of the five Community quotas agreed has been very uneven, varying in 1980 from 17% for T-shirts to 92% for shirts. Sri Lanka has not increased its exports of other products to any extent.

The agreement with Bangladesh (a flexible one without quotas) has not given rise to the introduction of any quantitative limit.

(c) Latin America (Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru, Haiti, Uruguay)

The overall share of the above countries in extra-EC imports declined slightly between 1976 and 1980 (from 6.1% to 5.9%). Only Brazil counts as one of the Community's major suppliers - with 60 000 t in 1980.

The Latin-American countries mainly export textile products, yarns and fabrics and woollen products, in particular worsteds.

In general, administration of the agreements has not given rise to any problems. The level of use of the agreed limits is generally high and double checking has generally been effective. The only source of difficulties has been the rigid allocation of the Community limits between the Member States and the application of the basket-extractor clause.

Ten new limits have been negotiated, two at Community level. It has proved impossible to resolve two cases by consultations, the first (with Brazil) resulted in a unilateral measure being adopted by the Community as provided for in the agreements with that country.

(d) State-trading countries (Romania, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and China)

The state-trading countries' share of extra-EEC imports has remained stable. In 1980 that share amounted to 11.7% compared with 11.4% in 1976.

Under these agreements, the Community has set 36 regional limits pursuant to the basket-extractor provisions. The breakdown of these limits is as follows : Bulgaria 3, Hungary 5, Romania 9, Poland 3 and China 16. To explain the larger number of limits set for China, it should be stressed that the provisions applying to China are stricter.

The percentage rate of use of the agreed quotas is generally high, particularly for Hungary, Romania and above all China. To give an indication, average rates of use within Group I are as follows : Bulgaria 47%, Poland 50%, Hungary 58%, Romania 70%, and China approximately 80%. The spectacular entrance of China onto the Community market since the implementation of the agreement in 1979 should be stressed; this has given rise to an increase in Chinese exports from 40.7 t in 1979 to 58.9 t in 1980.

(e) Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia's relative share of extra-EC imports fell from 2.7% in 1976 to 2.1% in 1980. For Group I, the rate of use of the quantitative limits is approximately 50%. It has proved possible to establish certain export limits without the Community having formal recourse to the basket-extractor clause in the agreement.

Importations under outward processing arrangements (OPT)

Attention should be drawn to the OPT aspect with regard to the state-trading countries. Under the agreements with these countries, OPT imports are not subject to the quantitative limits of the agreements provided they are declared as such under the administrative monitoring systems in force to this end in the Community regions.

Consequently, certain Member States in which such systems do not exist count these imports against the quantitative limits, while in other Member States they are excluded from those limits but are subject to the autonomous import arrangements established from year to year.

(f) Korea, Macao, Hong Kong

In 1980 Korea was the Community's number two low-cost supplier with 84 000 t, representing 4.8% of extra-EC imports. Korean imports amount to two-thirds of the level of imports from Hong Kong (127 000 t).

Since 1976, Korea has increased its exports by an average of 6.4% per year. This high average is due to the increase between 1976 and 1977, which was of the order of 20%.

The percentage rate of use of the Group I quotas is fairly high. It varies for the products in the other groups. The major problem that has arisen in the last three years is that of fraud. Certain partial solutions have been found but they are still not sufficient.

Macao occupies twentieth place among the Community's low cost suppliers with 18 000 t in 1980, representing 1% of extra-EC imports. This share of extra-EC imports is very slightly down on the 1976 level. 1980 is the first year in which Macao was permitted to export in excess of its 1976 level (+ 1 000 t).

Macao does not export textiles (cat. 1, 2 and 3) but makes very good use of the other Group I quotas. The rate of use of the quotas for the other groups is high with particular pressure on the French and United Kingdom markets. The agreement comprises 25 limits of which 15 are Community ones. Administration of these limits has been satisfactory.

Hong Kong is by far the largest of the Community's low-cost suppliers with 127 000 t in 1980 representing 7.3% of extra-EC imports.

Although Hong Kong recorded a regular increase in its exports between 1977 and 1979 the 1980 level is down by 17 000 t on the 1976 level.

The percentage rate of use of the quotas has been fairly high over the last three years, except in 1980 for certain non-Group I products.

It should be noted that Hong Kong makes full use of the scope for flexibility offered by the agreement in the management of the quotas.

There were certain fraud problems in 1980 but these were resolved satisfactorily.

The most recent problems to have arisen relate to the classification of products as a result of the production by Hong Kong of new articles.

III.2. Administration of the agreements

Generally speaking, the supplier countries have managed the quotas correctly in accordance with the double-checking rules. Where the arrangements allowing flexibility in the use of quotas (carryover, advance use carry forward, transfers between categories) have been applied, this has been notified to the Community in advance and application has been in accordance with the bilateral agreements.

A number of problems arose, however, with regard to export licences and certificates of origin (see Annex V).

(a) Introduction of new limits - "basket extractor" mechanism

Under the "basket extractor" mechanism arrangements in the bilateral agreements, between 1 January 1978 and 31 August 1981 151 new limits were introduced, including 21 at Community level (see Annex VI). The great majority of the categories concerned are outside Group I (most sensitive products). The third countries concerned include China (16), Philippines (15), India (11), Macao (10) and Thailand (9). Generally speaking, the limits were determined in agreement with the partner country. Efforts to reach agreement in respect of certain categories failed following consultations with Brazil, Mexico, India and Indonesia.

A number of third countries complained of the high number of new limits requested by the Community. They also considered that where the requests were accompanied by calls for immediate suspension of exports, this was likely to disturb trade.

(b) Allocation of the Community limits among the Member States

Under the bilateral agreements, the Community negotiated Community quotas for the most part. In order to ensure balanced burden-sharing and also for

for administrative reasons, the Community shared out the Community limits among the Member States. Details of the share-out were given to the supplier countries which are able, under the bilateral agreements, to request transfers between the Member States' shares.

Many requests were made for transfers, but the Community was unable to agree all of them. A number of supplier countries expressed concern about this, pointing out that the allocation of the Community limits among the Member States prevented them from making full use of the quantities set for the Community, added to which there was a danger that the Community market would be compartmentized.

(c) Origin frauds

Although the agreements contain specific provisions on origin checks - which have generally proved effective - frauds in connection with the origin of exported goods persist and have even become a worrying phenomenon. With a view to combating it, the Community has taken measures to strengthen internal customs cooperation between the Member States.

With regard to external action, agreement was reached following talks with Hong Kong and South Korea, for example, on certain arrangements for charging against their quotas quantities originating in those countries and imported fraudulently into the Community via the ASEAN countries. In addition, the Community reached agreement with the ASEAN countries on extending the double-checking system to certain categories of products not subject to limits in order to prevent fraud. This cooperation with the ASEAN countries' authorities has produced satisfactory results.

(d) Traditional and hand-made products

Article 12(3) and (4) of the MFA provides for cottage industry and hand-made products to be excluded from quantitative limitation, provided such products are covered by certificates issued under arrangements established between the importing and exporting countries. The Community concluded protocols to this effect to the bilateral agreements.

Identification of such products has given rise, however, to difficulties and disagreements between the Community and the third countries concerned (see Annex V).

It is difficult in some cases to assess the overall impact of these protocols and to quantify the trend of imports of products excluded from the scope of the quantitative limits. Only four Member States regularly return data concerning these products.

(e) Outward processing traffic (OPT)

Certain agreements (Eastern trading area and Yugoslavia) provide for goods exported under outward processing arrangements to be excluded from the agreed limits. Most of the agreements, however, make no specific reference to such arrangements and goods exported under them are normally covered by the limits, provided that the processing in the third country confers third country origin on the re-imported products.

For Eastern trading area countries, goods imported under the outward processing arrangement are administered autonomously on the basis of the national arrangements. With regard to Group I products, since 1980 there has been a Community regulation laying down quantitative limits by category and by Member State. There are also limits expressed in value terms for other products grouped in categories different from those of the MFA.

Because of the lack of common arrangements, the Community has been unable to make a methodical distinction between outward processing flows and other imports.

(f) Inward processing traffic (IPT)

The bilateral agreements stipulate that goods re-exported from the Community shall not be charged against the agreed limits and that the Community shall provide the partner countries with regular information on the quantities of products re-exported. This information has been unavailable owing to accounting difficulties in one Member State (United Kingdom).

(g) Classification

The system established by the Community provides for products to be classified on the basis of the Common Customs Tariff and the Nimexe. Each Nimexe heading is allocated to a category and the quantitative limits are negotiated by category.

The experience gained on the Community side after three years of operation, at both the official and business levels, has shown that although the tariff classification system set up has proved satisfactory on the whole, it has not resolved all the problems and has failed to avoid delays - which can be substantial - on importation.

Some third countries have been surprised to encounter discrepancies in classification between Member States. Efforts to harmonize customs practices in the Member States should be stepped up in the Nomenclature Committee (see Annex V).

Arrangements with preferential countries

The Council decisions of December 1977 were adjusted in December 1978 to embrace the Mediterranean countries linked with the Community by preferential agreements.¹ The preferential countries' share of total imports originating in third countries was maintained at around 15% between 1976 and 1980. The two countries which have applied for accession to the Community (Portugal and Spain) account for over 50% of imports from the preferential countries group. They actually increased their share between 1976 and 1980.

As a result of the informal voluntary restraint arrangements concluded with all the countries concerned except Turkey, imports originating in this group of countries were kept, generally speaking, within the quota shares of the internal global ceilings allocated to these countries, at both the Community and the regional levels. In the case of category 1 (cotton yarn), however, the quota shares for certain regions were exceeded in 1979.

Although total imports from these countries were kept within the levels set by the Council, a number of adjustments affecting specific suppliers were made in order to meet the requirements of flexible management. The adjustments were made, with the Council's agreement, without calling into question the levels set in December 1978.

The arrangements with some countries (Spain, Tunisia, Cyprus) expired at the end of 1980 and the negotiations required to prolong them until the end of 1981 proved arduous. The negotiations entailed a number of limited increases for 1981 in the levels proposed by the Council in 1978 and the abolition of limits for certain other categories, notably with regard to Spain, which recorded a very low rate of use of the voluntary restraint levels.

1. Portugal, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Malta, Egypt (for certain products), Morocco, Tunisia, Cyprus.

Under all the voluntary restraint arrangements there is machinery for administrative cooperation and consultation. This machinery made it possible to overcome specific difficulties affecting given products or Community regions without resorting in every case to more formal voluntary restraint measures. No agreement was reached with Turkey, with the result that in 1978 and 1979 safeguard measures were taken to restrict exports of cotton yarn from Turkey to one region of the Community. The Commission is continuing its efforts to reach an amicable solution with this country.

It should be noted that all the arrangements expire at the end of 1981. As renewing them is expected to prove difficult, the Commission has already made proposals for a new approach with regard to imports from the countries concerned (COM(81)53 final).

IV. SENSITIVITY TREND OF THE COMMUNITY TEXTILE AND CLOTHING SECTOR BETWEEN 1976 AND 1980

1. Current Situation

In July 1981 the Commission sent the Council a communication on the situation and prospects of the textile and clothing industries in the Community (COM(81)388 final). Some of the points made in that document may usefully be reproduced here.

The textile and clothing industries still occupy an important place in the industrial life of the Community. In 1980 they employed over 2 300 000 people, i.e. nearly 10% of the manufacturing work force. They accounted for 6 % of value added in manufacturing and provided 5 % of Community exports of manufactures.

Since 1973 the textile and clothing industry has experienced economic difficulties and has been forced to restructure. In the period since then it has shed over 800 000 jobs at the rate of 115 000 a year on average. Between 1973 and 1979, 15.1% of textile firms and 14.8% of clothing firms were obliged to close down.

Community production went through three very marked cycles between 1973 and 1980, which makes it difficult to extrapolate a trend from recent years.

Examination of production figures for the period since 1973 shows, however, that production in the textile and clothing industry as a whole has at best been stagnant.

Leaving aside the impact of trade flows, the key factors for employment are the trend of consumption on the internal market and modernization of production. The Community's strategy of giving the industry a respite by limiting the growth of imports was at least partly nullified by a sharp recession on the Community market, which forced a substantial number of less competitive firms out of business.

Job losses were highest in 1974 and 1975, but 1980 was the worst year since then. This must be due to the fact that the effects of the general recession were heightened in that year.

2. Product sensitivity

At category level, the current economic difficulties have brought certain changes in the sensitivity of products. These changes have been magnified by the trend of low-cost imports of certain products.

The most significant changes since 1977 are shown in the following table, which gives the trend of penetration rates for all the most sensitive products from 1977 to 1980.

	All origins			Low-cost Imports*	EEC production ('000 t)
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1979
1. Cotton yarn	20	24	29	21	653
2. Cotton fabrics	35	37	40	30	453
3. Synthetic fabrics	25	26	25	14	270
4. T-shirts	33	33	35	32	39
5. Jerseys	19	15	17	13	235
6. Trousers	38	38	40		113
7. Blouses	36	53	49	35	23
8. Shirts	59	57	60	56	29
9. Terry fabrics	26	28	29	23	54
12. Socks	17	17	27	24	41
13. Briefs	24	24	25	20	42
14. Men's coats	29	23	29	24	13
15. Women's coats	20	23	27	23	54
16. Men's suits	NA	25	30	27	26
17. Men's jackets	35	33	35	28	14
19. Handkerchiefs	40	42	47	27	3
20. Bed linen	18	17	18	12	133
21. Anoraks	59	66	65	61	8
22. Synthetic yarn	6	6	6	3	799
ex 22. Acrylic yarn	NA	NA	17	14	85
24. Men's knitted or crocheted pyjamas	29	30	40	39	8
25. Women's knitted or crocheted pyjamas	26	16	19	16	15
26. Dresses	21	18	23	19	77
27. Skirts	14	15	16	13	43
29. Women's suits	NA	19	27	25	13
30. A & B Women's woven pyjamas	36	33	41	38	7
31. Brassieres	34	35	39	30	6
ex 32. Woven pile fabrics	20	33	37	12	86
68. Babies' knitted or crocheted undergarments	1	2	5	4	19
73. Track suits	17	25	31	29	14
76. Industrial and occupational clothing	26	27	30	26	48

* excluding imports originating in Greece.

In most cases the penetration rates increased between 1977 and 1979. However, this increase was progressive and in general was fairly modest. In the absence of production data, it is not possible for the moment to assess the trend in 1980. Overall, the figures confirm the present composition of the groups, established on the basis of the low-cost penetration rates.

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For a number of product categories, there is a more pronounced increase in the penetration rates. This applies to categories 12, 15, 16, 19, 21, 24, 29 and 73.

For certain of these categories, the increase in low-cost imports was particularly pronounced in the period 1977 to 1980.

Category	Unit	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
12	1000 pairs	190 697	160 412	170 979	219 188	197 309
15	1000 pieces	17 169	14 918	17 056	18 651	16 795
16	" "	8 103	6 767	6 496	7 692	6 952
19	" "	n.d.	238 793	255 410	207 781	224 743
21	" "	n.d.	30 811	38 940	40 674	42 150
24	" "	6 286	8 234	9 561	14 526	17 065
29	" "	3 078	2 780	2 449	3 965	4 120
73	" "	3 112	4 428	5 767	8 277	11 511

If, moreover, the situation of the industry and in particular the trend of production is taken into consideration, it can be concluded that categories 12, 21 and 73 are now just as sensitive as the products in Group I.

The degree of sensitivity of certain other categories has diminished since 1976. This is the case for categories 3 and 5, where there has been a reduction in the rate of penetration and a fall in low-cost imports.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
3	tonnes	39 975	41 732	42 571	44 367	37 947
5	1000 pieces	174 836	156 119	127 861	140 823	161 923

Conclusion

After three years of application of the policy decided on in 1977 the essential commercial policy objectives can be considered to have been achieved. Also, the provisions adopted for the implementation of that policy can be regarded as having proved effective. Certain administrative difficulties within the Community and with the supplier countries have been noted. These could be remedied without the general structure of the Community's import arrangements being fundamentally changed in the future.

Although the results obtained in the sphere of commercial policy are in line with the objectives pursued, the need for adjustment in the Community textile and clothing industry on the basis of a common industrial policy must again be stressed.

As it pointed out in 1977, the Commission considers that the results that could be achieved on the external policy level would fail to meet the objective of maintaining a viable textile and clothing industry in the Community unless they formed part of an industrial policy that enabled the Community industry to recover its competitiveness.

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Statistical record of imports¹ in 1980

for the eight categories of Group I

and use of the global ceilings

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¹ Only imports under statistical regimes 1 and 3 are counted; temporary imports are therefore excluded.

Réalisations 1980

Catégorie : 1

Unité : Tonnes

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	CEE
1. Régime contractuel AMF									
Argentine	1295	191	517	571	100	-	56	-	2730
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brésil	13271	3412	2624	5745	614	1028	488	-	27182
Bulgarie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chine	911	603	130	130	41	82	8	-	1905
Colombie	3279	660	811	994	398	66	217	-	6425
Corée du Sud	195	45	24	149	-	-	6	-	419
Egypte	4401	1205	414	3211	538	77	731	-	10677
Guatemala	68	47	-	245	-	-	-	-	360
Haiti	1	139	-	48	-	-	-	-	188
Hong Kong	1	-	-	-	383	-	-	-	384
Hongrie	55	85	247	252	-	-	2	-	641
Inde	538	92	140	376	1391	11	-	-	2548
Indonésie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaisie	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Mexique	187	419	304	1380	93	20	-	-	2403
Pakistan	2031	1195	2005	1369	557	362	224	-	7743
Pérou	1272	147	974	338	58	116	382	-	3287
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pologne	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
Roumanie	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119
Singapour	60	-	23	115	-	-	-	-	198
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thaïlande	24	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	52
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yougoslavie	2557	58	3772	28	47	-	48	-	6510
Total:	30285	8318	11999	14979	4220	1862	2162	-	73825
2. Régime contractuel pays préférentiels									
Espagne	8210	2822	273	1534	3282	177	1863	-	17261
Grèce	22101	6026	6660	8374	2247	131	3846	-	49385
Malte	234	13	305	547	171	-	-	-	1270
Maroc	132	1071	201	-	-	-	-	-	1404
Portugal	457	56	165	210	4539	124	2222	-	7773
Tunisie	19	29	-	10	-	-	-	-	58
Total :	31153	10017	7604	10675	9339	432	7931	-	77151
3. Régime de surveillance									
ACP	1075	488	706	512	572	-	-	-	3353
Autres pays classe 2	1137	32	70	23	-	-	-	-	1262
Autres pays méditerran.	15	57	170	99	13	-	-	-	354
Turquie	21960	2183	20134	7424	2140	87	5	-	53933
Total :	24187	2760	21080	8058	2725	87	5	-	58902

Réalisations 1980

Catégorie : 1
(suite)

Unité : Tonnes

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	CEE
4. Régimes autonomes									
Albanie	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	22
R.D.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	260	88	13	-	48	-	1	-	410
Tchécoslovaquie	-	1	83	36	-	-	-	-	120
U.R.S.S.	-	15	63	14	-	-	-	-	92
Total :	260	104	181	50	48	-	1	-	644
5. Régime TPP									
Albanie									
Bulgarie									
Chine									
Espagne									
Grèce									
Hongrie									
Malte									
Maroc									
Pologne									
Portugal									
Roumanie									
Tchécoslovaquie									
Tunisie									
Yougoslavie									
Total :									
6. Total "bas prix de revient" (1 + 3 + 4 + 5)	85885	21199	40864	33762	16332	2381	10099	-	210522
7. Plafonds globaux internes :	87768	22812	55160	39299	24199	5236	10336	-	246569
% d'utilisation :	96,3	92,2	72,5	83,4	67,7	43,3	94,1	-	84,3
8. Régimes pays autres que "bas prix de revient"	14279	2443	1371	1266	4347	181	1434	-	25321

(1) quantités non-imputées:

Pérou (qualité Tanguis 1168 et Pima)	143	558	337	57	115	372	-	2751
Malte	234	13	305	547	-	-	-	-

Réalisations 1980

Catégorie : 2

Unité : Tonnes

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EE
I. Régime contractuel AMF									
Argentine	-	-	37	-	47	-	-	-	84
Bangladesh	-	-	296	-	-	-	-	-	296
Brésil	4628	1751	3617	935	1267	101	111	-	12410
Bulgarie	142	49	261	-	-	-	-	-	452
Chine	3353	4144	1827	3253	1369	189	198	-	15193
Colombie	578	285	1974	198	466	-	14	-	3515
Corée du Sud	1154	535	537	806	948	-	1832	-	5812
Egypte	306	669	1737	822	723	-	139	-	4397
Guatemala	91	-	-	1	14	3	-	-	109
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	654	324	759	369	6982	216	8	-	9312
Hongrie	323	244	81	29	274	2	298	-	1251
Inde	5397	4520	2589	1956	3010	248	623	-	28343
Indonésie	79	30	82	12	300	-	-	-	503
Macao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaisie	839	85	462	275	452	-	124	-	2237
Mexique	387	41	151	206	44	-	111	-	940
Pakistan	2840	1772	2670	1507	7995	19	352	-	17155
Pérou	462	211	719	198	92	-	50	-	1732
Philippines	1	-	23	10	-	-	-	-	34
Pologne	582	451	191	94	77	71	29	-	1495
Roumanie	1179	8	262	413	10	26	224	-	2925
Singapour	723	82	291	145	407	2	22	-	1772
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thaïlande	3131	273	1665	631	833	-	595	-	7128
Uruguay	10	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	44
Yougoslavie	568	348	3400	124	199	-	94	-	4733
Total:	27427	16725	23665	11984	35509	878	5684	-	121872
Régime contractuel pays préférentiels									
Espagne	135	259	58	269	67	33	5	-	826
Grèce	594	1326	532	1738	394	2	163	-	4749
Malte	-	-	62	107	4	-	-	-	173
Maroc	-	1174	-	28	-	-	-	-	1202
Portugal	500	609	204	397	2301	109	605	-	4725
Tunisie	2	3138	317	2426	128	-	-	-	6011
Total :	1231	6506	1173	4965	2894	144	773	-	17686
Régime de surveillance									
ACP	1116	5112	754	266	1120	12	7	-	8387
Autres pays classe 2	-	14	245	-	44	-	-	-	303
Autres pays méditerranée	1	-	196	-	-	-	-	-	197
Turquie	182	222	1062	290	115	-	-	-	1871
Total :	1299	5348	2257	556	1279	12	7	-	10757

Réalisations 1980

Catégorie : 2
(suite)

Unité : Tonnes

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	CEE
4. Régimes autonomes									
(Corée du Nord)	-	32	-	-	10	-	-	-	42
Albanie	-	-	287	-	-	-	-	-	287
R.D.A.	-	106	56	7	-	1	90	-	260
Taiwan	1158	298	959	1678	434	42	388	-	4957
Tchécoslovaquie	2212	960	264	158	197	288	521	-	4610
U.R.S.S.	298	61	563	418	2	-	356	-	1698
Total :	3668	1457	2129	2261	643	341	1355	-	11854
5. Régime TPP									
Albanie									
Bulgarie									
Chine									
Espagne									
Grèce									
Hongrie									
Malte									
Maroc									
Pologne									
Portugal									
Roumanie									
Tchécoslovaquie									
Tunisie									
Yougoslavie									
Total :									
6. Total "bas prix de revient" (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	33625	30036	29224	19766	40324	1375	7819	-	162169
7. Plafonds gabaux internes :	44121	39193	34422	24307	71207	4540	10343	-	228581
% d'utilisation⁽¹⁾ :	75,2	76,1	88,1	80,3	56,5	30,3	75,1	-	70,3
8. Régimes pays autres que "bas prix de revient"	12801	9012	24125	4278	9534	372	1313	-	61435

(1) quantités non-imputées:

Pérou									
(qualité Tanguis et Lima)	426	203	583	134	67	-	48	-	1445
Malte	-	-	62	106	-	-	-	-	-

REALISATIONS 1980

Catégorie : 3

Unité : Tonnes

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	CEE
I. Régime contractuel AMF									
Argentine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brésil	-	47	83	12	458	30	-	-	630
Bulgarie	16	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	26
Chine	198	217	159	66	11	27	-	-	678
Colombie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corée du Sud	353	509	1.818	747	189	21	59	-	3.696
Egypte	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Guatemala	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	208	857	76	713	4469	10	29	-	6.362
Hongrie	22	114	13	3	105	1	14	-	272
Inde	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	6
Indonésie	-	69	189	41	94	-	-	-	393
Macao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaisie	831	290	1.120	-	493	49	176	-	3.055
Mexique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	2	95	-	9	-	-	-	106
Pérou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	31	-	7	-	-	-	38
Pologne	51	31	-	5	47	82	-	-	216
Roumanie	103	497	21	35	8	-	6	-	670
Singapour	12	59	-	8	48	5	-	-	123
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thaïlande	903	420	2.966	416	503	26	135	-	5.369
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yougoslavie	11	9	37	14	-	-	33	-	104
Total:	2.720	3.112	6.618	2.157	6.447	251	452	-	21.757
Régime contractuel pays préférentiels									
Espagne	97	379	147	160	72	7	18	-	880
Grèce	598	756	87	54	1	-	-	-	1.496
Malte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maroc	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Portugal	435	367	94	383	2.131	281	238	-	3.929
Tunisie	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	9
Total :	1.133	1.509	328	603	2.204	288	256	-	6.321
Régime de surveillance									
ACP	1	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	27
Autres pays classe 2	12	-	9	-	21	-	-	-	42
Autres pays méditerran.	1	1	48	2	48	-	-	-	100
Turquie	61	-	22	-	12	-	-	-	95
Total :	75	14	102	2	81	-	-	-	274

REALISATIONS 1980

Catégorie : 3
(suite)

Unité : Tonnes

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	CEE
4. Régimes autonomes									
Albanie	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
R.D.A.	-	33	22	20	13	2	5	-	135
Taiwan	1.154	767	1.705	1.782	314	9	14	-	5.745
Tchécoslovaquie	574	139	-	55	8	-	6	-	785
U.R.S.S.	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Total :	1.728	939	1.740	1.857	337	14	66	-	6.681
5. Régime TPP									
Albanie									
Bulgarie									
Chine									
Espagne									
Grèce									
Hongrie									
Malte									
Maroc									
Pologne									
Portugal									
Roumanie									
Tchécoslovaquie									
Tunisie									
Yougoslavie									
Total :									
6. Total "bas prix de revient" (1 + 3 + 4 + 5)	5.656	5.574	8.788	4.619	9.069	553	774	-	35.033
7. Plafonds globaux internes :	10.238	8.269	9.284	7.584	14.183	1.345	2.093	-	53.479
% d'utilisation :	55,2	67,4	93,6	60,9	63,9	41,1	37,0	-	65,5
8. Régimes pays autres que "bas prix de revient"	3.923	3.783	10.550	1.619	10.750	440	529	-	31.594

Catégorie : 4

Unité : 1 000 pièces

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	CEE
1. Régime contractuel AMF									
Argentine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Brésil	3248	195	-	483	628	-	63	-	4617
Bulgarie	168	79	14	1	-	-	-	-	262
Chine	1118	1260	491	56	341	-	-	-	3349
Colombie	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Corée du Sud	2504	4791	612	761	1621	64	198	-	10551
Egypte	3941	295	-	466	597	-	8	-	5309
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	40
Hong Kong	10255	551	250	2063	9743	135	506	-	23503
Hongrie	305	435	47	106	2	-	7	-	902
Inde	2260	1610	680	566	1918	10	315	-	7367
Indonésie	11	104	25	-	13	-	1	-	156
Macao	2180	3730	50	-	1861	18	83	-	8469
Malaisie	997	682	82	55	570	3	82	-	2971
Mexique	24	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	25
Pakistan	1863	2274	6	981	2275	-	355	-	7754
Pérou	-	131	10	-	144	-	-	-	285
Philippines	2533	1265	77	400	835	15	161	-	5286
Pologne	4405	2057	-	75	613	-	130	-	7280
Roumanie	7337	449	5	1142	2423	-	256	-	11658
Singapour	3451	277	85	781	1414	69	381	-	8539
Sri Lanka	128	-	-	-	132	3	-	-	263
Thaïlande	1329	2681	136	242	1667	14	260	-	6329
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yougoslavie	582	42	1	29	2	2	13	-	671
<u>Total:</u>	48669	25042	2583	9296	26800	335	2902	-	115627
2. Régime contractuel pays préférentiels									
Espagne	1407	592	-	1983	19	4	34	-	4039
Grèce	28657	3069	73	3791	1260	4	131	-	36985
Malte	25	42	-	5	151	-	36	-	259
Maroc	56	3054	-	239	10	-	-	-	3360
Portugal	6129	4806	224	4463	21747	167	1689	-	39225
Tunisie	2418	941	1	640	-	-	-	-	4000
<u>Total :</u>	38692	12504	298	11121	23187	175	1890	-	87867
3. Régime de surveillance									
ACP	2121	403	14	63	465	-	49	-	3115
Autres pays classe 2	164	1	20	3	9	-	-	-	197
Autres pays méditerran.	483	6	1	82	85	19	24	-	700
Turquie	6009	449	7	1117	275	-	29	-	7886
<u>Total :</u>	8777	861	42	1265	834	19	102	-	11900

Catégorie : 4
(suite)

Unité : 1 000 Pièces

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	CEE
4. Régimes autonomes									
Mongolie	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
Albanie	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
R.D.A.	-	-	-	11	49	-	43	-	103
Taiwan	2003	228	46	1892	746	3	11	-	4928
Tchécoslovaquie	557	746	44	165	-	-	220	-	1733
U.R.S.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total :	2560	1085	104	2068	795	3	274	-	6889
5. Régime TPP									
Albanie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgarie	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Chine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Espagne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grèce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hongrie	442	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	648
Malte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maroc	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Pologne	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Roumanie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tchécoslovaquie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisie	1	948	-	1	-	-	-	-	950
Yougoslavie	871	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	893
Total:	1375	961	-	230	-	-	-	-	2566
6. Total "bas prix de revient" (1 + 3 + 4 + 5)	100073	40453	3027	23979	51616	532	5168	-	224848
7. Plafonds globaux internes :	75148	55371	7734	31675	59991	1061	7522	-	267962
% d'utilisation :	95,0	71,8	39,2	75,7	86,0	50,0	68,2	-	83,7
8. Régimes pays autres que "bas prix de revient"	11208	8588	13190	3577	7515	331	630	-	45039

(1) quantités non-imputées:

Malte	25	42	-	5	-	-	36	-	-
Grèce	28657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TPP Tunisie	-	626	-	-	-	-	-	-	626

Réalisations 1980

Catégorie : 5

Unité : 1000 Pièces

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	CEE
1. Régime contractuel AMF									
Argentine	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brésil	542	10	10	1	328	-	1	-	892
Bulgarie	356	171	-	50	6	-	7	-	590
Chine	1509	375	436	86	678	1	-	-	3145
Colombie	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Corée du Sud	5756	1392	1032	5668	10304	212	320	-	24683
Egypte	42	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Haiti	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	15
Hong Kong	12799	440	460	2503	10442	27	737	-	27408
Hongrie	542	590	219	74	172	-	77	-	1675
Inde	558	373	504	55	869	3	120	-	1882
Indonésie	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	7
Macao	4808	2424	317	803	1637	8	426	-	10423
Malaisie	218	503	73	27	212	-	20	-	1267
Mexique	126	3	-	5	10	-	-	-	194
Pakistan	768	53	12	53	120	2	41	-	1049
Pérou	85	30	11	8	148	1	16	-	299
Philippines	1193	197	107	127	624	28	326	-	2603
Pologne	313	507	-	61	452	-	34	-	1367
Roumanie	3854	101	233	400	1157	10	62	-	6730
Singapour	1731	-	161	210	984	32	62	-	3645
Sri Lanka	85	-	-	9	71	3	-	-	172
Thaïlande	2151	210	181	285	1490	45	380	-	4741
Uruguay	36	-	11	1	-	3	1	-	52
Yougoslavie	495	66	1	10	75	1	7	-	654
Total:	37984	8850	3770	10702	29186	376	2698	-	93563
2. Régime contractuel pays préférentiels									
Espagne	67	372	4	354	5	-	9	-	811
Grèce	14844	1397	6	2857	1330	34	194	-	20662
Malte	1	-	1	3	59	1	-	-	65
Maroc	42	876	5	55	11	-	-	-	989
Portugal	1752	4386	19	919	4489	165	363	-	12093
Tunisie	355	689	-	146	7	-	-	-	1197
Total :	17061	7720	35	4334	5901	200	566	-	35817
3. Régime de surveillance									
ACP	1509	1768	1196	1566	2567	20	55	-	86 81
Autres pays classe 2	120	25	12	24	31	-	1	-	214
Autres pays méditerranée	121	1	9	19	96	3	4	-	232
Turquie	487	90	-	17	23	-	2	-	619
Total :	2 237	1 884	1 218	1 626	2 717	23	62	-	9 765

Réalisations 1980

Catégorie : 5
(suite)

Unité : 1000 Pièces

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	CEE
4. Régimes autonomes									
Corée du nord	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Albanie	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
R.D.A.	-	14	-	46	100	-	26	-	186
Taiwan	4885	48	495	4621	6433	9	5	-	16546
Tchécoslovaquie	647	168	20	41	55	-	14	-	945
U.R.S.S.									
Total :	5532	294	515	4708	6588	9	95	-	17741
5. Régime TPP									
Albanie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgarie	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Chine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Espagne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grèce	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Hongrie	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
Malte	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Maroc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pologne	72	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	73
Portugal	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Roumanie	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Tchécoslovaquie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisie	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	124
Yougoslavie	1175	-	34	2	-	-	-	-	1211
Total:	1433	139	34	8	-	-	-	-	1614
6. Total "bas prix de revient" (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	64 247	18 887	5 569	21 378	44 393	608	3 421	-	158 503
7. Plafonds globaux internes :	61 805	22 121	7 851	24 133	50 546	1 010	4 167	-	182 013
% d'utilisation ⁽¹⁾ :	103,9	79,1	70,9	76,7	87,8	60,2	82,2	-	87,1
8. Régimes pays autres que "bas prix de revient"	8 021	3 168	2 136	4 842	7 257	86	1 442	-	26 952

(1) quantités non-imputées:

Malte	7	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-
Grèce	-	1397	6	2862	-	-	-	-	-

Catégorie : 6

Unité : 1 000 p.

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	CEE
1. Régime contractuel AMF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brésil	570	15	20	110	152	13	78	-	958
Bulgarie	8	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	25
Chine	2 829	1 115	84	897	231	6	69	-	5 531
Colombie	18	-	-	41	3	-	7	-	69
Corée du Sud	1 470	79	171	1 093	1 245	36	293	-	4 387
Egypte	1	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	10
Guatemala	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Haiti	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hong Kong	19 318	587	399	2 418	18 956	39	2 154	-	43 871
Hongrie	48	3	4	111	-	-	-	-	166
Inde	567	197	274	117	195	4	37	-	1391
Indonésie	346	112	94	97	1 575	-	63	-	3 161
Macao	4 333	2 622	421	1 111	247	9	39	-	8 842
Malaisie	574	310	-	574	99	-	144	-	1 701
Mexique	286	43	15	249	280	-	15	-	1 024
Pakistan	34	6	-	6	48	1	-	-	95
Pérou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2 169	173	10	557	53	1	105	-	3 068
Pologne	151	9	25	58	48	-	8	-	299
Roumanie	25	2	1 805	142	149	-	3	-	3 021
Singapour	2 028	162	147	1 650	705	6	258	-	5 956
Sri Lanka	829	73	179	44	353	8	89	-	1 575
Thaïlande	540	100	15	228	111	-	185	-	1 188
Uruguay	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Yougoslavie	139	-	27	119	23	1	2	-	311
Total:	36 308	7 514	3 833	10 564	24 473	124	3 850	-	86 666
2. Régime contractuel pays préférentiels									
Espagne	968	1713	1	1451	306	5	12	-	4455
Grèce	5720	233	55	233	88	-	30	-	6360
Malte	2669	270	1082	1240	489	1	6	-	5756
Maroc	192	3426	-	517	1	-	-	-	4136
Portugal	773	182	1	780	2099	10	332	-	4178
Tunisie	2303	3561	334	2941	571	-	53	-	9763
Total :	12625	9385	1473	7162	3554	16	433	-	34 648
3. Régime de surveillance									
ACP	756	741	165	300	228	-	-	-	2190
Autres pays classe 2	53	2	1	30	55	2	-	-	143
Autres pays méditerran.	93	63	-	243	364	6	47	-	816
Turquie	944	11	15	262	103	-	57	-	1392
Total :	1846	817	181	835	750	8	104	-	4541

Réalisations 1980

Catégorie : 6
(suite)

Unité : 1000 Pièces

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	IGT
4. Régimes autonomes									
Corée du Nord	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Albanie	14	264	45	-	-	-	-	-	324
R.D.A.	6	24	8	73	27	-	7	-	139
Taiwan	1931	45	22	844	306	9	-	-	3158
Tchécoslovaquie	256	10	-	25	-	-	17	-	307
U.R.S.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total :	2201	360	75	942	333	9	25	-	3945
5. Régime TPP									
Albanie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgarie	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Chine	19	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Espagne	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322
Grèce	24	15	-	-	-	-	2	-	45
Hongrie	1363	316	-	206	-	-	-	-	1885
Malte	617	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	624
Maroc	5	793	-	-	-	-	-	-	798
Pologne	352	47	-	202	-	-	-	-	601
Portugal	126	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	246
Roumanie	50	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	113
Tchécoslovaquie	237	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	239
Tunisie	143	2597	-	542	-	-	-	-	3282
Yougoslavie	2125	-	-	193	-	-	2	-	2320
Total:	5067	3915	-	1532	-	-	11	-	10525
6. Total "bas prix de revient" (1 + 3 + 4 + 5)	58047	21991	5562	21035	29110	157	4423	-	140325
7. Plafonds internes :	48428	16817	7074	17700	31943	383	4998	-	143094
% d'utilisation⁽¹⁾	92.3	113.4	60.6	105.7	87.0	39.9	84.4	-	91.7
8. Régimes pays autres que "bas prix de revient"	5853	1102	1178	2897	6619	358	1039	-	19044

(1) quantités non-imputées:

Hong-Kong	4203	50	138	487	1233	3	158	-	6272
Malte	3286	270	1082	1240	-	1	13	-	-
Grèce	5744	248	55	238	88	-	32	-	-
TPP Maroc	-	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	523
TPP Tunisie	-	1714	-	358	-	-	-	-	2072
TPP Portugal	126	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	246

Réalisations, 1980

Catégorie : 7

Unité : 1000 Pièces

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	GEE
1. Régime contractuel AMF									
Argentine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	7	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	13
Brésil	128	10	-	-	95	-	5	-	238
Bulgarie	144	17	31	-	-	-	-	-	192
Chine	316	156	58	35	125	-	-	-	764
Colombie	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Corée du Sud	2643	382	256	1949	2871	4	234	-	8339
Egypte	234	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	250
Guatemala	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
Haiti	258	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	260
Hong Kong	18780	424	287	2767	6039	14	446	-	28757
Hongrie	112	49	89	2	4	-	46	-	302
Inde	9501	2650	1237	2158	4066	98	480	-	20190
Indonésie	480	98	76	212	226	6	233	-	1331
Macao	752	1891	165	311	709	3	137	-	3968
Malaisie	132	1020	-	1	84	-	35	-	1282
Mexique	7	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	15
Pakistan	288	224	4	316	120	7	56	-	1015
Pérou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	582	164	64	79	373	-	59	-	1321
Pologne	542	27	-	9	75	-	22	-	675
Roumanie	44	242	10	-	7	-	16	-	319
Singapour	2676	12	56	568	977	30	317	-	5892
Sri Lanka	1105	88	86	237	526	-	89	-	2411
Thaïlande	868	183	93	213	211	5	144	-	1717
Uruguay	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yougoslavie	159	2	1	44	27	1	2	-	236
Total:	39768	9176	2515	8915	16560	168	2396	-	79498
2. Régime contractuel pays préférentiels									
Espagne	18	4	0	25	1	4	15	-	67
Grèce	615	1	-	88	338	-	9	-	1051
Malte	501	454	10	53	34	-	1	-	1053
Maroc	1577	308	13	129	421	2	433	-	2883
Portugal	1329	316	-	705	-	-	-	-	2350
Tunisie	4141	290	-	115	239	-	13	-	4798
Total :	8181	1373	23	1115	1033	6	471	-	12202
3. Régime de surveillance									
ACP	8	269	3	95	410	25	115	-	925
Autres pays classe 2	90	2	6	44	26	-	84	-	252
Autres pays méditerranée	164	29	1	110	926	4	116	-	1350
Turquie	425	151	1	266	-	-	86	-	929
Total :	687	451	11	515	1362	29	401	-	3456

Réalisations 1980

Catégorie : 7
(suite)

Unité : 1000 Pièces

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	CEE
4. Régimes autonomes									
Albanie	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	6
R.D.A.	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Taiwan	2301	41	71	698	278	-	22	-	3411
Tchécoslovaquie	-	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	15
U.R.S.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total :	2301	56	85	698	278	1	22	-	3441
5. Régime TPP									
Albanie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgarie	1153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1153
Chine	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
Espagne	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Grèce	1001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1001
Hongrie	2930	-	-	177	29	-	1	-	3137
Malte	153	3	-	-	-	-	39	-	195
Maroc	19	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Pologne	1463	-	-	393	-	-	4	-	1860
Portugal	184	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	314
Roumanie	329	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	335
Tchécoslovaquie	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Tunisie	27	22	-	45	-	-	-	-	94
Yougoslavie	1955	-	-	224	-	-	1	-	2180
Total:	9401	185	-	845	29	-	45	-	10505
6. Total "bas prix de revient" (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	60338	11241	2634	12088	19262	204	3335	-	109102
7. Plafonds globaux internes	45564	12731	5758	13222	31181	333	2972	-	118618
% d'utilisation⁽¹⁾	118.8	84.9	45.7	90.7	61.8	61.9	110.7	-	91.7
8. Régimes pays autres que "bas prix de revient"	4439	76	71	750	673	85	394	-	6487

(1) quantités non-imputées:

TPP Portugal	184	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	314
TPP Espagne	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Grèce	5142	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malte	747	4	-	88	-	-	48	-	-

Réalisations 1980

Catégorie : 8

Unité : 1000 Pièces

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	CEE
I. Régime contractuel AMF									
Argentine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	37	154	21	-	108	-	-	-	320
Brésil	304	-	1	5	6	-	2	-	318
Bulgarie	2101	293	93	95	-	-	47	-	2629
Chine	2772	834	332	406	859	1	502	-	5706
Colombie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corée du Sud	21265	434	876	6878	2393	26	140	-	32012
Egypte	191	134	-	348	96	-	-	-	769
Guatemala	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haiti	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Hong Kong	19231	683	1321	2882	18011	45	1366	-	43539
Hongrie	142	88	33	18	125	-	9	-	415
Inde	3846	793	4079	1855	3158	35	535	-	14300
Indonésie	671	734	407	197	1476	33	244	-	3762
Macao	538	2417	653	191	1171	2	617	-	5589
Malaisie	1075	2222	38	24	193	-	382	-	4150
Mexique	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Pakistan	170	48	85	200	1084	25	38	-	1650
Pérou	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	38
Philippines	1612	158	422	468	163	71	296	-	3190
Pologne	155	102	-	17	228	5	13	-	520
Roumanie	3371	643	612	238	519	-	164	-	5547
Singapour	1209	129	267	287	1075	57	413	-	4606
Sri Lanka	2250	2	285	537	669	21	58	-	4051
Thaïlande	213	0	340	242	189	14	591	-	1669
Uruguay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Yougoslavie	1055	239	48	529	15	-	2	-	1889
Total:	62226	11588	9913	15633	31576	335	5419	-	136690
Régime contractuel pays préférentiel									
Espagne	9	15	27	36	20	3	3	-	113
Grèce	1	-	-	1	68	-	18	-	88
Malte	134	2550	3	527	12	-	-	-	3226
Maroc	1616	2022	61	1548	1703	48	324	-	7322
Portugal	2526	527	-	159	-	-	-	-	3211
Tunisie	326	98	1	1199	10	-	2	-	1636
Total :	4612	5212	92	3470	1813	51	347	-	15597
Régime de surveillance									
ACP	46	1058	22	109	475	2	10	-	1722
Autres pays classe 2	33	2	40	3	153	-	2	-	233
Autres pays méditerr.	35	13	-	117	341	10	109	-	625
Turquie	143	549	16	6	26	-	1	-	741
Total :	257	1622	78	235	995	12	122	-	3321

Réalisations 1980

Catégorie : 8
(suite)

Unité : 1000 Pièces

	D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR	CEE
4. Régimes autonomes									
Corée du nord	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Albanie	88	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	149
Vietnam	584	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	756
R.D.A.	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Taiwan	5919	106	184	1374	674	3	25	-	8285
Tchécoslovaquie	389	113	70	-	-	1	2	-	575
U.R.S.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total :	6980	491	263	1374	674	4	27	-	9813
5. Régime TPP									
Albanie									
Bulgarie	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244
Chine	106	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Espagne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grèce	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Hongrie	1356	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	1401
Malte	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Maroc	1	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Pologne	2640	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	2752
Portugal	25	46	-	48	-	-	-	-	119
Roumanie	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Tchécoslovaquie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisie	831	705	-	159	-	-	-	-	1695
Yougoslavie	5060	-	-	2434	-	-	-	-	7494
Total:	10327	899	-	2798	-	-	-	-	14024
6. Total "bas prix de revient" (1 + 3 + 4 + 5)	84402	19812	10346	23510	35058	402	5915	-	179445
7. Plafonds globaux internes :	87401	17880	11504	20964	45838	730	6513	-	191727
% d'utilisation :	95.9	107.4	89.9	111.9	76.5	55.2	90.8	-	93.0
8. Régimes pays autres que "bas prix de revient"	7885	770	1794	596	1978	202	141	-	13366

(1) quantités non-imputées:

TPP Portugal	25	46	-	48	-	-	-	-	119
TPP Maroc	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
TPP Tunisie	548	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	1013

FORTROLIGT

Trend of imports into the Community (1976-1980)

originating in the main supplier countries,

in order of importance in 1980

(MFA products - Groups I to V)

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TREND OF IMPORTS INTO THE EEC (1976-80) FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLIER COUNTRIES, IN ORDER OF IMPORT VOLUME IN 1980 (MFA products - Groups I to V) Unit: 7

COUNTRIES	1976		1977	1978	1979	1980		AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE 1980-76 as %
	Quantity	% Extra				Quantity	% Extra	
USA	150,7	10,4	127,3	128,1	211,5	242,7	13,9	+ 12,6
HONG KONG	144,6	10,0	114,8	125,7	134,9	126,9	7,3	- 3,2
GREECE	82,9	5,7	79,0	92,2	100,8	105,6	6,1	+ 5,9
SOUTH KOREA	65,2	4,5	81,7	83,1	80,0	83,9	4,8	+ 4,4
AUSTRIA	62,0	4,3	61,8	71,6	78,5	78,8	4,5	+ 6,1
INDIA	76,5	5,3	70,9	53,9	74,5	74,4	4,3	- 0,6
PORTUGAL	54,8	3,8	47,7	65,6	81,0	73,5	4,2	+ 7,8
SWITZERLAND	53,7	3,7	56,6	65,4	71,1	71,9	4,1	+ 7,8
TURKEY	84,8	5,9	60,8	80,4	91,6	64,9	3,7	- 6,6
TAIWAN	56,8	3,9	56,1	57,6	60,8	63,9	3,6	+ 2,6
SPAIN	47,1	3,3	49,1	60,6	58,0	50,1	3,5	+ 6,3
BRAZIL	48,4	3,3	50,9	47,6	58,0	59,9	3,4	+ 5,5
CHINA	36,5	2,5	27,8	30,9	40,7	58,7	3,4	+ 12,6
PAKISTAN	31,7	2,2	23,3	28,3	35,1	42,5	2,4	+ 7,79
JAPAN	25,4	1,8	30,9	27,2	29,8	39,2	2,6	+ 11,4
YUGOSLAVIA	42,1	2,9	30,6	30,4	38,8	35,9	2,1	- 3,6
ROMANIA	39,8	2,7	27,8	27,4	36,0	30,2	1,7	- 5,53
CSSR			24,7	27,5	28,2	27,7	1,6	
TUNISIA	14,1	1,0	16,3	16,4	22,3	26,9	1,5	+ 17,41
HUNGARY	22,6	1,6	22,7	21,0	24,2	23,5	1,3	+ 0,99
THAILAND	19,1	1,3	19,9	22,2	24,0	23,2	1,3	+ 4,88
POLAND	19,8	1,4	19,0	17,6	20,8	21,5	1,2	+ 2,18
MOROCCO	15,6	1,1	14,9	16,6	20,9	21,1	1,2	+ 7,79
EGYPT	11,1	0,8	11,6	11,0	20,6	19,1	1,1	+ 14,52
MACAO	16,8	1,2	13,6	12,1	15,8	18,0	1,0	+ 1,5
SWEDEN			14,1	15,0	15,8	17,6	1,0	
SINGAPORE	13,5	0,9	13,5	11,0	13,8	12,8	0,7	- 5,19
MALAYSIA	13,4	0,9	15,6	14,0	13,8	12,5	0,7	- 1,72
URUGUAY	8,9	0,6	10,1	9,6	10,4	11,7	0,7	+ 6,98
MALTA	8,5	0,6	8,1	10,7	11,4	11,1	0,6	+ 6,98
COLOMBIA	12,8	0,9	8,1	8,3	9,6	10,6	0,6	- 4
PHILIPPINES	4,8	0,3	5,8	5,3	9,8	9,5	0,5	+ 18,62
PERU	2,1	0,1	4,4	8,4	11,8	8,6	0,5	+ 2,41
BULGARIA	4,3	0,3	4,2	3,8	6,2	6,7	0,4	+ 11,76
ARGENTINA	6,0	0,4	12,5	11,0	5,9	6,5	0,4	+ 1,94
MEXICO	10,0	0,7	6,5	4,1	6,8	6,1	0,4	- 8,58
INDONESIA	0,3	0,02	0,8	2,0	3,2	4,3	0,2	+ 97
URSS			6,1	6,8	6,7	4,2	0,2	
SRI LANKA	0,2	0,01	0,4	1,0	2,2	3,2	0,2	+ 130
CYPRUS	0,2	0,01	0,7	1,5	2,2	2,2	0,1	+ 18,92

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Breakdown of imports
between textile and clothing products
for all third countries

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- Répartition des importations dans la Communauté des produits des secteurs Textile/Habillement - (Groupes I à V) -

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- a) Textile
 b) Habillement
 c) % des importations du secteur textile sur le total

Unité : 1000 tonnes

Pays	1 9 7 7			1 9 7 8			1 9 7 9			1 9 8 0		
	a Text.	b Habil.	c %	a Text.	b Habil.	c %	a Text.	b Habil.	c %	a Text.	b Habil.	c %
Extra-CEE	952,4	380,4	71	1.028,0	397,8	72	1.221,5	475,7	72	1.228,9	510,9	71
Pays industrialisés	299,0	32,3	90	318,7	34,8	90	423,0	49,3	90	466,7	58,4	89
Pays couverts par la politique textile	653,4	348,1	65	709,3	363,0	66	98,5	426,4	65	762,2	452,5	63
Pays préférentiels méditerranéens	241,4	42,3	85	277,3	72,4	79	307,8	81,5	77	264,0	101,3	72
Pays Accord	347,3	250,9	58	342,8	255,3	57	401,2	296,2	58	385,3	326,5	54
Classe II	352,5	229,2	61	341,3	236,9	59	392,1	430,6	48	402,7	275,7	59
Classe III	93,4	51,1	65	101,6	52,7	66	111,7	64,1	64	114,4	68,9	62

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- Répartition des importations dans la Communauté des produits des secteurs Textile/Habillement - (Groupes I à V) -

a) Textile

b) Habillement

c) % des importations du secteur textile sur le total

Unité : Tonne

Pays	1 9 7 7			1 9 7 8			1 9 7 9			1 9 8 0		
	a) Text.	b) Habil.	c) %	a) Text.	b) Habil.	c) %	a) Text.	b) Habil.	c) %	a) Text.	b) Habil.	c) %
U.S.A.	117.757	9.506	93	119.800	8.474	93	193.463	18.085	91	219.743	22.908	91
Japon	27.491	3.456	89	22.733	4.507	83	25.115	4.663	84	32.437	6.733	83
Autriche	55.588	6.247	90	64.143	7.481	90	69.189	9.308	88	68.956	9.817	88
Suisse	54.025	2.578	95	62.250	3.141	95	67.749	3.327	95	68.256	3.626	95
Argentine	12.244	212	98	10.959	89	99	5.847	3	100	6.489	2	100
Bangla-Desh	315	9	97	378	17	95	219	16	93	520	77	87
Brésil	48.140	2.752	95	45.272	2.280	95	54.789	3.165	95	56.708	3.180	95
Bulgarie	1.035	3.173	25	1.003	2.804	26	2.583	3.603	42	3.045	3.666	45
Chine	24.281	3.562	87	27.701	3.213	90	35.283	5.456	87	46.079	12.641	78
Colombie	8.652	416	95	8.022	279	97	9.477	137	99	10.512	64	99
Corée	36.992	44.725	45	37.831	45.237	46	33.656	46.359	42	36.039	47.876	43
Egypte	11.575	34	100	10.908	52	100	19.766	86	98	17.957	1.149	94
Guatemala	78	7	92	108	5	96	385	99	99	502	9	98
Haïti	285	6	98	27	9	75	221	37	86	207	128	62
Hong-Kong	26.832	87.928	23	29.174	96.521	23	30.206	104.712	22	24.823	102.088	20
Hongrie	10.996	11.694	48	9.255	11.789	44	10.884	13.310	45	9.946	13.539	42

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PORTROLIGT

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- Répartition des importations dans la Communauté des produits des secteurs Textile/Habillement - (Groupes I à V) -

a) Textile

b) Habillement

c) % des importations du secteur textile sur le total

Unité : Tonne

Pays	1 9 7 7			1 9 7 8			1 9 7 9			1 9 8 0		
	a) Text.	b) Habil.	c) %	a) Text.	b) Habil.	c) %	a) Text.	b) Habil.	c) %	a) Text.	b) Habil.	c) %
U.S.A.	117.757	9.506	93	119.671	8.474	93	193.463	18.085	91	219.743	22.908	91
Japon	27.491	3.456	89	22.733	4.507	83	25.115	4.663	84	32.437	6.733	83
Autriche	55.588	6.247	90	64.143	7.481	90	69.189	9.308	88	68.956	9.817	88
Suisse	54.025	2.578	95	62.250	3.141	95	67.749	3.327	95	68.256	3.626	95
Argentine	12.244	212	98	10.959	89	99	5.847	3	100	6.489	2	100
Bangla-Desh	315	9	97	378	17	93	219	16	93	520	77	87
Brésil	48.140	2.752	95	45.272	2.280	95	54.789	3.165	95	56.708	3.180	95
Bulgarie	1.035	3.173	25	1.003	2.804	26	2.583	3.603	42	3.045	3.666	45
Chine	24.281	3.562	87	27.701	3.213	90	35.283	5.456	87	46.079	12.641	78
Colombie	8.652	416	95	8.022	279	97	9.477	137	99	10.512	64	99
Corée	36.992	44.725	45	37.831	45.237	46	33.656	6.359	42	36.039	47.876	43
Egypte	11.575	34	100	10.908	52	100	19.766	86	98	17.957	1.149	94
Guatemala	78	7	92	108	5	96	385	11	99	502	9	98
Haïti	285	6	98	27	9	75	221	37	86	207	128	62
Hong-Kong	26.832	87.928	23	29.174	96.521	23	30.206	104.712	22	24.823	102.088	20
Hongrie	10.996	11.694	48	9.255	11.789	44	10.884	13.310	45	9.946	13.539	42

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VERTRUWELIJK

FORTROLIGT

Pays	1 9 7 7			1 9 7 8			1 9 7 9			1 9 8 0		
	a) Text.	b) Habil.	c) %	a) Text.	b) Habil.	c) %	a) Text.	b) Habil.	c) %	a) Text.	b) Habil.	c) %
Inde	56.139	14.770	79	40.725	13.135	76	58.561	15.968	79	56.809	17.638	76
Indonésie	359	226	61	355	1.609	18	1.063	2.125	33	1.336	2.962	31
Macao	374	13.209	3	284	11.819	2	708	15.051	4	553	17.470	3
Malaisie	12.536	3.053	80	10.799	3.180	77	9.151	4.619	66	8.281	4.214	66
Mexique	4.924	1.591	76	3.372	744	82	6.176	635	91	5.124	1.009	84
Pakistan	21.332	1.954	92	26.710	1.544	95	32.757	2.390	93	38.859	3.674	91
Perou	4.216	168	96	8.293	79	99	11.628	139	99	8.368	185	98
Philippines	592	5.168	10		4.928	8	515	9.280	5	638	8.843	7
Pologne	10.268	8.696	54	9.702	7.927	55	10.840	9.946	52	10.891	10.637	51
Roumanie	13.735	14.063	49	17.729	17.674	50	13.333	22.619	37	9.210	21.003	30
Singapour	5.104	8.409	38	4.550	6.471	41	4.596	9.161	33	3.965	8.821	31
Sri-Lanka	104	340	23	137	898	13	309	1.928	14	87	3.120	2
Thaïlande	16.795	3.106	84	18.545	3.650	84	19.089	4.921	80	16.946	6.259	73
Uruguay	10.107	85	99	9.485	119		10.151	294	97	11.389	275	98
Yougoslavie	9.227	21.448	30	10.988	19.184	36	19.526	19.296	50	15.873	20.035	44
Taiwan	35.346	20.759	63	35.985	21.579	63	37.088	23.700	61	38.037	24.812	61
Portugal	38.085	9.577	80	52.755	12.865	80	63.046	17.972	78	53.834	19.625	73
Espagne	42.309	6.746	86	53.005	7.628	87	49.563	8.429	85	53.173	6.923	88
Malte	1.763	6.335	22	2.899	7.794	27	2.743	8.669	24	2.966	8.144	27
Grèce	58.905	20.116	75	69.518	22.661	75	72.532	28.288	72	72.469	33.127	69
Turquie	57.148	3.163	94	77.145	3.225	96	87.740	3.869	96	60.476	4.387	93
Maroc	10.415	4.527	70	11.921	4.719	72	14.133	6.814	67	13.351	7.761	63
Tunisie	5.434	10.856	33	4.276	12.160	26	6.692	15.601	30	7.290	19.640	27
Chypre	86	578	13	179	1.336	12	303	1.923	14	425	1.744	20

Will be distributed separately

USE OF THE 1980 QUOTAS

UNDER THE BILATERAL TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

ARGENTINA

BRAZIL

BULGARIA

CHINA

COLOMBIA

KOREA

EGYPT

HONG KONG

HUNGARY

INDIA

INDONESIA

MACAO

MALAYSIA

MEXICO

PAKISTAN

PERU

POLAND

PHILIPPINES

ROMANIA

SINGAPORE

SRI LANKA

[TAIWAN]

THAILAND

URUGUAY

YUGOSLAVIA

For ENL certain of the statistical data are derived from provisional figures.

For the state-trading countries outward processing traffic is identified separately.

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Problems involved in administering the agreement

double checking

tariff classification

artisanal and hand-made products

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PROBLEMS IN TARIFF CLASSIFICATION, THE SYSTEM OF DOUBLE
CHECKING AND HAND-MADE OR FOLKLORE PRODUCTS.

A. Problems in tariff classification of textile products with regard to the
present category system used in the textile agreements

1.

It would continue to be necessary to have a system which allows rapid classification decisions to be taken. The special accelerated procedure for textile classification has not given rise to major problems. However, fuller information is needed in the description of goods, the justification of decisions and in the form of CCT explanatory notes.

2. Classification decisions represented an interpretation of existing Community law and should therefore take effect immediately after the Member States had been notified. However, this could produce prejudicial effects on the trade of exporting countries in certain circumstances, for instance, where a classification decision produced a significant change in practice within the Community.

3. It was essential that third countries should be given full information regarding decisions at the same time as the Member States were informed.

4. It was highly desirable that the Commission should publish a compendium of textile classification decisions and rules as quickly as possible.

5. There was a tendency for exporters to try to circumvent limits (and regulations) by fraudulent declarations or by exploiting loopholes in Community definitions.

There had been particular problems in this area with suits, industrial and occupational clothing and folklore goods.

B. Problems concerned with the system of double checking within the textile
agreements

1. It was necessary to establish a rule concerning the validity of export licences.

2. Member States needed to be able to cancel an import authorization where they were notified that the export licence had been cancelled.

Provision should also be made to cover the situation where a licence was cancelled but the Member State was not informed by the exporting country until after the goods had arrived.

3. There appeared to be a certain tendency for the sterilisation of licences by importers who obtained licences without the intention of importing the goods.
4. Despite the difficulties sometimes encountered by certain authorities it did not seem feasible to change the 5-day limit for the issuing of import licences.
5. A standardisation of licence numbering would be beneficial to both Member States and exporting countries.
6. An individual export licence should only cover one category.
7. A procedure for the checking of the authenticity of export licences seemed desirable.
8. Each copy of the export licence ought to have its status marked on it (i.e. original, ~~the~~ copy, etc.).
9. An official list of bodies authorized to issue licences and certificates of origin should perhaps be published.
10. Certain specific problems were encountered which are currently being studied by the Commission's services :

- present certain Member States were unsure if they were empowered by Regulation 3059/78 or other Community instruments to refuse or delay the entry of goods where the Community classified the goods in a category subject to limits which have already been reached and the export licence showed the goods as being classified in a category for which there were no limits or there was still a possibility of exportation.
- A procedure was needed to cover the situation where an export licence, originally issued to an exporter, was presented for an import authorization in the name of a different exporter.
- Similarly, it was necessary to know whether the validity of an import licence could be extended and, if so, for how long.
- There was need of clarification in the event of goods which were exported under a valid export licence during one quota year being left in a warehouse or free port and imported in a later quota year.

C. Handmade and folklore products

1. Handloom goods

It was technically impossible to determine in certain cases whether goods were hand-made or machine-made. Perhaps the only way to control authenticity was by enquiries in Third countries.

2. Folklore

The lists of folklore products needed to be improved : they must have greater clarity and be easier to apply. Member States must receive as quickly as possible comprehensive information concerning such products.

3. It was recognised that there was a need to formalise the agreements reached for both handloom and folklore products on a legal basis. Publication of the lists would then be possible.

4. In the opinion of certain Member States a definition of "cottage industry units" in the context of the above-mentioned products would prove useful.

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Report on the application of Article 6
of the MFA agreements (basket extractor)

by category
by supplier country

Document covering the period 1.1.1978 to 31.8.1981

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FOORTROLIGT

RAPPORT SUR L'APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 6
DES ACCORDS AMF (SORTIE DU PANIER)

1. Limitations en vigueur

Catégorie	Etat(s) membre(s) concerné(s)	Pays tiers visé	Unité	Seuil de sortie	Niveau de limitation	Taux de croissance	Références Règlement
1	I	Hongrie	tonne	77	250	6%	
1	BNL	Hongrie	tonne	54	235	6%	
3	UK	Brésil	tonne		354	4%	JO L 294 du 21.11.79
4	UK	Egypte	1 000p.	103	575	4%	JO L 207 DU 9.8.80
6	UK	Philippines	"	67	172	6%	JO L 149 DU 18.6.79
6	UK	Inde	"	67	110	6%	"
6	BNL	Inde	"	30	175	6%	"
6	CEE	Philippines	"	286	2 800	4%	JO L 13 DU 18.1.80
6	UK	Indonésie	"	80	315	-	JO L 182 DU 16.7.80
6	BNL	Indonésie	"	36	700	4%	JO L 292 DU 7.11.80
6	I	Inde	"	51	300	6%	
6	F	Indonésie	"		330		
6	I	Indonésie	"		160		
6	IRL	Indonésie	"		17		
6	DK	Indonésie	"		80		
7	UK	Brésil	"	57	105	4%	JO L 294 DU 21.11.79
7	UK	Indonésie	"	57	150	-	JO L 49 DU 23.2.80
8	CEE	Philippines	"	354	2 800	4%	JO L 13 DU 18.1.80
8	UK	Indonésie	"	92	171	-	JO L 182 DU 16.7.80

**RAPPORT SUR L'APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 6
DES ACCORDS AMF (SORTIE DU PANIER)**

CONFIDENTIEL

1. Limitations en vigueur

	Catégorie	Etat(s) membre(s) concerné(s)	Pays tiers visé	Unité	Seuil de sortie	Niveau de limitation	Taux de croissance	Références Règlement
	8	F	Indonésie	1 000p.	72	475	limites	provisoires pour 1981 uniquement
	8	I	Indonésie	"	59	475	"	" " " "
	8	IRL	"	"	4	23	"	" " " "
	9	UK	Egypte	tonnes	75	300	6%	JO L 207 DU 9.8.80
	10	F	Macao	1 000p.	78	500	5%	JO L 149 DU 18.6.79
	10	UK	Thaïlande	"	128	500	6%	JO L 212 DU 15.8.80
	11	F	Malaisie	"	185	1 300	6%	JO L 149 DU 18.6.79
	11	F	Pakistan	"	232	800	6%	JO L 304 DU 30.11.79
	11	UK	Pakistan	"	294	1 500	6%	JO L 304 DU 30.11.79
	11	UK	Macao	"	235	4 500	6%	JO L 185 DU 18.7.80
	11	F	Macao	"	"	1 300	6%	"
	11	F	Hongrie	"	101	462	6%	"
	12	BNL	Philippines	"	314	1 100	6%	
	13	BNL	Philippines	"	248	650	uniquement 1980	JO L 49 DU 23.2.80
	13	BNL	Corée	"	228	750	6%	
	13	CEE	Philippines	"	2 603	6 400	6%	
	14B..	UK	Hongrie	"	12	47	4%	JO L 347 DU 31.12.79
	15B	UK	Taiwan	"	41	42	6,5%	JO L 322 DU 18.12.79
	15B	BNL	Taiwan	"	20	60	6%	
	16	IRL	Philippines	"	1	8	6%	
	17	BNL	Inde	"	17	175	6%	JO L 149 DU 18.6.79

**RAPPORT SUR L'APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 6
DES ACCORDS AMF (SORTIE DU PANIER)**

CONFIDENTIEL

1. Limitations en vigueur

Catégorie	Etat(s) membre(s) concerné(s)	Pays tiers visé	Unité	Seuil de sortie	Niveau de limitation	Taux croissance	Références Règlement
17	UK	Pologne	1 000p.	31	120	4%	JO L 215 DU 23.8.79
17	UK	Philippines	"	31	115	6%	JO L 35 DU 12.2.80
17	UK	Inde	"	39	110	6%	
17	F	Inde	"	30	110	6%	
18	BNL	Roumanie	tonnes	7	98	2%	JO L 229 DU 11.9.79
18	I	Chine	"	14	150	4%	
20	UK	Corée	"	5	100	4%	JO L 325 DU 21.12.79
20	UK	Egypte	"	9	210	6%	
20	BNL	Egypte	"	44	280	6%	
20	I	Pakistan	"	78	420	6%	
21	BNL	Inde	1 000p.	52	560	6%	JO L 149 DU 18.6.79
21	CEE	Philippines	"	494	2 350	5%	JO L 13 DU 18.1.80
21	UK	Thaïlande	"	116	500	6%	JO L 343 DU 31.12.79
21	DK	Thaïlande	"		100	6%	"
21	UK	Sri Lanka	"	79	370	6%	
21	BNL	Chine	"	69	185	6%	
21	UK	Chine	"	155	250	6%	

RAPPORT SUR L'APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 6
DES ACCORDS AMF (SORTIE DU PANIER)

CONFIDENTIEL

1. Limitations en vigueur

Catégorie	Etat(s) membre(s) concerné(s)	Pays tiers visé	Unité	Seuil de sortie	Niveau de limitation	Taux croissance	Références Règlement
21	F	Thaïlande	1 000p.	78	680	6%	JO L 60 DU 6.3.81
21	F	Inde	"	120	355	6%	
21	I	Chine	"	97	110	6%	
24	F	Roumanie	"	22	980	5%	JO L 149 DU 18.6.79
24	BNL	Roumanie	"	12	160	2%	JO L 229 DU 11.9.79
24	BNL	Malaisie	"	12		6%	JO L 117 DU 8.5.80
24	F	Chine	"	41	200	6%	JO L 238 DU 11.9.80
24	F	Philippines	"	33	250	6%	
24	BNL	Philippines	"	19	140	6%	
24	BNL	Chine	"	97	335	6%	
25	F	Pakistan	"	43	222	6%	
25	BNL	Thaïlande	"	20	180	6%	
25	F	Inde	"	43	278	6%	
25	BNL	Chine	"	47	100	6%	
26	I	Thaïlande	"	72	150	6,5%	
26	OK	Thaïlande	"	14	170	6%	JO L 281 DU 10.11.79
26	BNL	Thaïlande	"	50	370	4%	JO L 281 DU 10.11.79
26	OK	Corée	"	42	300	4%	JO L 325 DU 21.12.79

RAPPORT SUR L'APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 6
DES ACCORDS AMF (SORTIE DU PANIER)

CONFIDENTIEL

1. Limitations en vigueur

	Catégorie	Etat(s) membre(s) concerné(s)	Pays tiers visé	Unité	Seuil de sortie	Niveau de limitation	Taux de croissance	Références Règlement
	26	DK	Corée	1 000p.	12	140	4%	JO L 325 DU 21.12.79
	26	BNL	Malaisie	"	50	145	6%	JO L 17 DU 23.1.80
	26	F	Pakistan	"	111	300	6%	JO L 6 DU 10.1.80
	26	F	Singapour	"	89	265	6%	JO L 24 DU 31.1.80
	26	BNL	Brésil	"	63	165	5%	JO L 22 DU 29.1.80
	26	BNL	Hongrie	"	50	170	5%	JO L 76 DU 22.3.80
	26	UK	Thaïlande	"	71	230	6%	JO L 279 DU 23.10.80
	26	CEE	Thaïlande	"	558	1 850	6%	JO L 132 DU 29.5.81
	27	DK	Thaïlande	"	8	83	6%	JO L 281 DU 10.11.79
	27	UK	Thaïlande	"	71	252	6%	JO L 279 DU 23.10.80
	27	UK	Pakistan	"	89	325	6%	JO L 281 DU 25.10.80
	28	UK	Singapour	"	16	312	4%	JO L 149 DU 18.6.79
	29	I	Roumanie	"	5,4	50	4%	JO L 149 DU 18.6.79
	29	F	Macao	"	7	198	4%	JO L 110 DU 29.4.80
	29	UK	Taiwan	"	10	50	4%	
	29	IRL	Philippines	"	0,5	10	6%	
	30A	BNL	Roumanie	"	26	175	5%	JO L 249 DU 20.9.80
	30A	F	Inde	"	57	220	6%	
	30A		Chine	"	47	100	6%	
	31		Taiwan	"	137	250	6%	JO L 233 DU 4.9.80

**RAPPORT SUR L'APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 6
DES ACCORDS AMF (SORTIE DU PANIER)**

CONFIDENTIEL

1. Limitations en vigueur

	Catégorie	Etat(s) membre(s) concerné(s)	Pays tiers visé	Unité	Seuil de sortie	Niveau de limitation	Taux croissance	Références Règlement
	31	CEE	Macao	1 000p.	8	83	6%	JO L 281 DU 10.11.79
	31	UK	Chine	"	206	205	6%	JO L 267 DU 10.10.80
	32	CEE	Hong Kong	tonnes	1 095	4	6%	JO L 212 DU 20.8.79
	35	I	Taiwan	"	56	600	4%	JO L 306 DU 15.11.80
	36	F	Chine	"	58	180	6%	
	37	I	Thaïlande	"	203	2 200	4%	JO L 169 DU 7.7.79
	37	I	Bulgarie	"	203	450	5%	
	39	F	Roumanie	"	64	90	5%	JO L 149 DU 18.6.79
	41	I	Taiwan	"	230	550	6%	JO L 229 DU 11.9.79
	41	F	Taiwan	"	284	480	6%	JO L 85 DU 29.3.80
	46	CEE	Argentine	"	1 502	7 834	8%	JO L 212 DU 20.8.79
	46	CEE	Brésil	"	1 877	7 613	5%	JO L 225 DU 5.9.79
	46	UK	Uruguay	"	353	580	17,5%	
	46	I	Uruguay	"	225	4 452	6%	JO L 249 DU 3.10.79
	50	UK	Argentine	"	43	230	8%	JO L 149 DU 18.6.79
	50	UK	Uruguay	"	43	165	7%	JO L 93 DU 10.4.80
	50	BNL	Uruguay	"	19	140	7%	JO L 93 DU 10.4.80
	62	F	Corée	"	32	530	6%	
	64	UK	Pologne	"	20	48	uniquement 1981	
	68	I	Inde	"	4,5	30	6,5%	JO L 149 DU 18.6.79

**RAPPORT SUR L'APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 6
DES ACCORDS AMF (SORTIE DU PANIER)**

CONFIDENTIEL

1. Limitations en vigueur

	Catégorie	Etat(s) membre(s) concerné(s)	Pays tiers visé	Unité	Seuil de sortie	Niveau de limitation	Taux croissance	Références Règlement
	68	CEE	Hong Kong	tonne	18	554	6%	JO L 24 DU 31.1.80
	68	F	Macao	"	14	80	6%	
	69	BNL	Roumanie	1 000p.	19	250		JO L 272 DU 30.10.79
	69	F	Corée	"	41	250	6%	
	71	UK	Philippines	tonnes	11	36	6%	JO L 17 DU 23.1.80
	71	IRL	Philippines	"	1	3	6%	JO L 17 DU 23.1.80
	73	CEE	Taiwan	1 000p.	22	1 049	4%	JO L 40 DU 15.2.79
	73	BNL	Roumanie	"	25	120	2%	JO L 229 DU 11.9.79
	73	UK	Thaïlande	"	85	260	6%	JO L 279 DU 23.10.80
	73	DK	Macao	"	11	95	6%	
	73	BNL	Thaïlande	"	38	265	6%	
	73	DK	Thaïlande	"	11	150	6%	
	73	CEE	Macao	"	361	785	6%	
	73	UK	Chine	"	106	190	6%	
	74	IRL	Singapour	"	1	17	6%	JO L 298 DU 7.11.80
	78	CEE	Taiwan	tonnes	222	2 334	4%	JO L 85 DU 29.3.80
	78 & 81	CEE	Hong Kong	"	550	6 634	6%	JO L 204 DU 6.8.80
	78	CEE	Hong Kong	"	300	3 554	6%	JO L 204 DU 6.8.80
	78		Macao	"	74	130	6%	
	78	BNL	Macao	"	42	80	6%	

**RAPPORT SUR L'APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 6
DES ACCORDS AMF (SORTIE DU PANIER)**

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1. Limitations en vigueur

	Catégorie	Etat(s) membre(s) concerné(s)	Pays tiers visé	Unité	Seuil de sortie	Niveau de limitation	Taux de croissance	Références Règlement
	79	BNL	Hong Kong	tonnes	0,5	11	6%	JO L 110 DU 29.4.80
	79	BNL	Taiwan	"	0,42	11	6%	
	80	UK	Philippines	"	12	110	6%	JO L 16 DU 21.1.80
	80	IRL	Philippines	"	5	13	6%	JO L 16 DU 21.1.80
	80	UK	Pakistan	"	16	115	6%	
	81	CEE	Corée	"	50	2 343	6%	
	81	CEE	Macao	"	334	788	6%	
	82	CEE	Hong Kong	"	35	963	6%	JO L 24 DU 31.1.80
	83	CEE	Taiwan	"	191	892	6%	
	83	BNL	Roumanie	"	27	95	6%	
	89	F	Malaisie	1 000p.	229	2 700	5,5%	JO L 330 DU 6.12.80
	91	BNL	Pologne	tonnes	30	190	5%	JO L 99 DU 27.4.80
	100	UK	Corée	"	120	1 000	6%	JO L 203 DU 5.8.80
	109	F	Hong Kong	"	9	126	6%	JO L 325 DU 21.12.79

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PAYS PARTENAIRES VISES PAR LES SORTIES DE PANIER

PAYS	CATEGORIES	ETATS MEMBRE CONCERNE
Argentine	46	CEE
"	50	UK
Brésil	3	UK
"	7	UK
"	26	BNL
"	46	CEE
Bulgarie	37	I
Chine	18	I
"		
"	21	UK
"		
"	21	BNL
"		
"	21	I
"	24	F
"	24	BNL
"		
"		
"	25	BNL
"	30A	I
"	31	UK
"	36	
"	73	UK
Corée	13	BNL
"	20	UK
"	26	BNL
"	26	DK
"	62	F
"	69	F
"	81	CEE
"	100	UK

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PAYS PARTENAIRES VISES PAR LES SORTIES DE PANIER

PAYS	CATEGORIES	ETATS MEMBRE CONCERNE
Egypt	4	UK
"	9	UK
"	20	UK
"	20	BNL
Hongrie	1	I
"	1	BNL
"	11	F
"	14B	UK
"	26	BNL
Hong Kong	32	CEE
"	68	CEE
"	8 + 81	CEE
"	(sous plafond 78)	CEE
"	79	BNL
"	82	CEE
"	109	F
Inde	6	UK
"	6	BNL
"	6	I
"	17	BNL
"	17	UK
"	17	BNL
"	21	BNL
"	21	F
"	25	F
"	30A	F
"	68	I
Indonésie	6	CEE

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PAYS PARTENAIRES VISES PAR LES SORTIES DE PANIER

PAYS	CATEGORIES	ETATS MEMBRE CONCERNE
Indonésie	8	UK
"	8	F
"	8	I
"	8	IRL
Macao	10	F
"	11	UK
"	11	F
"	29	F
"	31	CEE
"	68	F
"		CEE
"	78	F
"	78	BNL
"	79	CEE
Malasie	11	F
"	24	BNL
"	26	BNL
"	89	F
Pakistan	11	F
"	11	UK
"	20	F
"	25	F
"	26	UK
"	27	UK
"	80	UK
Philippines		
"	6	CEE
"	8	CEE
"	12	BNL
"		
"	13	CEE
"	16	IRL
"	17	UK
"	21	CEE

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PAYS PARTENAIRES VISES PAR LES SORTIES DE PANIER

PAYS	CATEGORIES	ETATS MEMBRE CONCERNE
Philippines	24	F
"	24	BNL
"	29	IRL
"	71	UK
"	71	IRL
"	80	UK
"	80	IRL
Pologne	17	UK
"	64	UK
"	91	BNL
Roumanie	8	BNL
"	21	I
"	24	F
"	24	BNL
"	29	I
"	30A	BNL
"	39	F
"	69	BNL
"	73	BNL
"	83	BNL
Singapour	26	F
"	28	UK
"	74	IRL
Sri Lanka	21	UK

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PAYS PARTENAIRES VISES PAR LES SORTIES DE PANIER

PAYS	CATEGORIES	ETATS MEMBRE CONCERNE
Thailande	10	UK
"	.	
"	21	CEE
"		
"	25	CEE
"		
"	26	CEE
"	27	DK
"	27	UK
"	37	I
"	73	BNL
"	73	DK
Uruguay	46	UK
"	46	I
"	50	UK
"	50	BNL
Taiwan	15B	UK
"	15B	BNL
"	29	UK
"	31	UK
"	35	I
"	41	I
"	41	F
"	73	CEE
"	78	CEE
"	79	BNL
"	83	CEE

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SUPPLEMENTARY ANNEX

to

the Commission Report to the Council on the results
of the commercial policy decisions taken in 1977
in the textile sector

- Statistics on Community trade in
textile and clothing products
1977 - 1978 - 1979 - 1980