

CHINA VERSUS THE WORLD

**A Comprehensive Analysis of Apparel Trade
in Quota-Free Categories and Quota-
Restrained Categories into the United States
and European Union.**

**National Council of Textile Organizations
February 28, 2006**

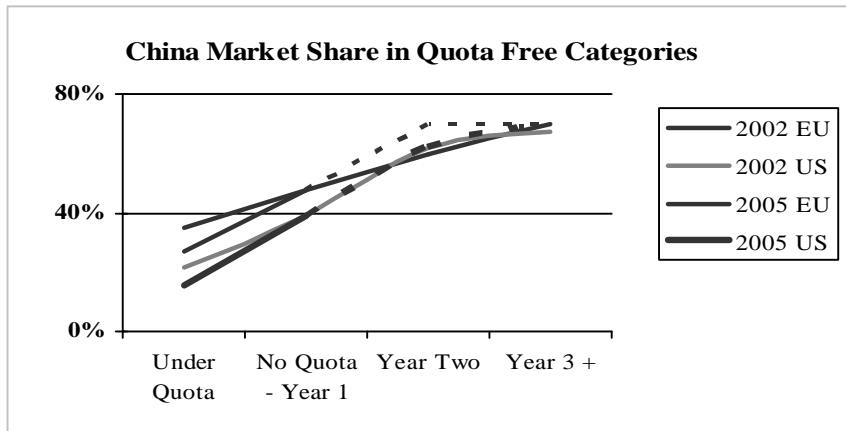
Key to pie chart: China has taken an average of 70 percent of the U.S. and EU import markets whenever quotas have been removed.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Results from this analysis show that in apparel categories not restrained by quotas, either by the EU or the United States, China is moving rapidly to monopolize trade in these products. **With one year of trade data now available in categories removed from quota in 2005, China has gained a 48 percent share of the EU market and a 39 percent share of the U.S. market.** If China continues to increase at this same rate, China will gain approximately a 70 percent share of the EU and the U.S. markets by June 2007.

Historical data demonstrates that China’s growth should be expected to continue along these lines. In the United States, in apparel categories where quotas have been removed for more than three years, **China now has a 67 percent share of the U.S. import market.** China’s import share is now 26 times larger than its next largest competitor, Thailand, at 2.5 percent. **In the EU market, China’s share of the apparel import market in these categories is now 74 percent.** Other data, including China’s share of the Australian and Japanese markets, which is now in excess of 80 percent, tend to confirm these projections as well.

In both the EU and the U.S. markets, China’s gains have meant significant losses for almost all developing countries, particularly when evaluated over a three-year plus timeframe. In the United States market, the only country to show significant gains since 2001 is Vietnam, and even then, China’s gains were 24 times larger: 1.5 billion square meters for China versus 64 million square meters for Vietnam. The list of countries losing significant exports and significant market share is long: Bangladesh, Canada, the CBI region, the EU, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri-Lanka, the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, Thailand, Turkey and Taiwan, among many others.



In the EU market, China either overwhelmed or essentially eliminated its competitors as well. In categories that have been quota free since 2002, China gained 484 million units, as compared to India, which was the only other country to have a significant gain, with an increase of 32 million units. China’s increase was 15 times that of India’s. As with the U.S. figures, the list of countries losing significant exports includes: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia, Thailand and Cambodia. **All told, in these quota-free categories, China boosted its exports by 2.3 billion euros while the rest of the world lost 1.5 billion euros.**

In apparel categories where quotas were re-imposed, the story is quite different. China’s increases have been sizable, but not nearly as destructive as in those categories without quotas. This is because quotas were imposed relatively quickly, and China, in turn, quickly filled its quotas. Thus while China showed large increases – nearly one billion square meters in the U.S. market and nearly 1.2 billion units in the EU market - losses from developing country’s exports were minimized. **In the U.S. market, non-China exports in the safeguard categories fell by only 1 percent, while in the European Union, the decline was only 4.7 percent.**

Apparel Under Quota With China		
	Percentage of Apparel Under Quota (vol)	Value
European Union	50%	\$44 billion
United States	58%	\$24 billion
Total		\$68 billion

The conclusions from this tracking study are hard to miss: **once China is freed from its remaining quota controls, it will move quickly to monopolize world trade in apparel.** On the reverse, the study demonstrates that only through some sort of restraint on the growth of China’s exports can important textile and apparel export sectors outside of China survive. Indeed, the data reveal that China prices its exports at around 10 percent below the world price for a particular product – just enough to make the sale.

Given the enormous size of the market still under quota control – **\$68 billion¹** - almost certain domination of this market by China once safeguards have expired will have enormous repercussions on textile and apparel sectors around the world. As noted in other publications, such a take-over would not only have a devastating effect on many of the poorest and least developed countries (Bangladesh, Sub-Saharan Africa, Cambodia, Haiti) but other countries that are dependent on apparel exports would also see large scale job losses. This includes Turkey, Mexico, the Caribbean Basin countries, North Africa, Egypt, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Romania, Bulgaria, Tunisia, Morocco and the ASEAN countries as well. All told, reports of up to 30 million jobs could be lost to China from around the world.

How much each exporting country will lose is unknown. But merely assuming that China continues on the path of market monopolization that it has followed to date (see the Table below and Table 13 at end of report for additional countries and data) the losses for the rest of the world will be monumental.

The situation is even more critical **because no trade remedies currently exist that can be used effectively in United States or the EU** to prevent China’s takeover once the textile safeguard mechanism disappears at the end of 2008. In the United States, traditional remedies such as anti-dumping, countervailing duty or general China safeguards cannot be used because the U.S. textile industry lacks “standing” to file such cases. In the EU, where standing is less of an issue, China’s increases have been so rapid that markets have essentially been lost before data could be collected, cases filed and remedies fully employed.

Faced with the likelihood of their dissolution, textile and apparel industries around the world have asked their governments to insist **that a textile sectoral negotiation be included in the Doha Talks** currently underway. Such an industry-specific sectoral would allow for a discussion of the anti-monopoly instruments needed for developed country markets in order to ensure that developing country exports are not destroyed in 2009 and 2010. Decisions on whether a textile sectoral will be included in the Doha Round are expected by the end of April.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of China’s apparel trade on the global apparel sector and specifically to evaluate the impact that the imposition of quotas have had on China’s apparel export trade. This is the first report to disaggregate Chinese exports by quota vs. non-quota categories.

The distinction is important: while other reports, including WTO reports, point to increases in exports from a number of countries other than China as ‘evidence’ that the elimination of quotas on January 1st, 2005, was not the de-stabilizing event that many had feared, these reports fail to take into account that almost 55 percent of all U.S. and EU apparel trade with China still remains under quota control. Indeed, when the numbers are closely examined, the export increases that they cite as evidence simply fade away and instead are replaced by large export decreases. **Thus, in nearly every case, when a country has actually had to go head-to-head with China in a quota-free environment, China has taken the lion’s share of the market with the competing country suffering and usually suffering badly.**

Potential Export Loss From Expiration of China Safeguard/Quota Removals	
Developing Country	Loss of Exports (\$mil)
Turkey	-6,051
CBI countries	-4,829
Mexico	-\$3,070
Indonesia	-\$2,264
Thailand	-\$1,575
Cambodia	-\$1,313
Sub-Saharan Africa	-\$1,327
Sri Lanka	-\$1,328
Romania	-\$1,246
Pakistan	-\$1,159
Philippines	-\$1,210
Tunisia	-\$849
Morocco	-\$836
Andean	-\$715
Malaysia	-\$550
Jordan	-\$546
Egypt	-\$483
Bulgaria	-\$374

See Table 11. Assumes a 50% decline in exports to the US and EU over three year time period.

¹ Of this \$68 billion, China currently controls approximately \$11 billion with the rest of the developing world controlling \$57 billion.

In order to better understand what is actually going on, NCTO examined trade data from the United States Department of Commerce and Eurostat, the EU statistical reporting agency, on a category by category basis both on a volume (US, square meters equivalent (sme)/EU, units or tons) and dollar/euro basis:

U.S. Market Methodology

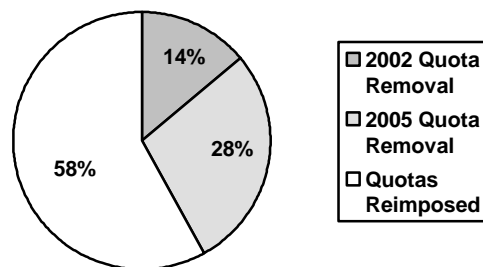
For tracking purposes, the U.S. apparel import market, which totaled \$67 billion in 2005, was divided into three distinct parts: 1) apparel categories where quotas were eliminated in 2002; 2) apparel categories where quotas were eliminated on January 1, 2005, and 3) apparel categories where quotas were eliminated on January 1, 2005, but where quotas on China were re-imposed later in the year and then rolled into a three-year bilateral agreement.

The first grouping of categories, where quotas were eliminated in 2002, has the longest history but also represents the smallest portion of the U.S. apparel market, comprising only 14 percent of the total market. These categories include less sensitive apparel products including dressing gowns, gloves, infants wear, silk blend and 100 percent silk clothing.

The second grouping of categories roughly twice as large, comprises 28 percent of the U.S. market. These categories include more sensitive apparel products with a wide range of cotton, man-made made fiber and wool apparel. Among these categories are cotton, man-made fiber and wool dresses, men’s coats, women’s coats, women’s blouses and women’s skirts. These products have been quota-free for one year.

The third grouping of categories is by far the largest, comprising almost 60 percent of all apparel imports and totaling \$44 billion and equaling 58 percent of the U.S. market. These are the categories, which continue to be restrained by quotas as a result of the U.S.-China three-year bilateral agreement, and are the most sensitive of all apparel products. They include such large production items as trousers, knit shirts, underwear, woven shirts and sweaters. Most of the U.S. textile production for apparel is centered on these core categories that also covers 90 percent of all imports from Mexico, CAFTA and the Andean trade preference countries.

How Imports Were Tracked



European Union Market Methodology

The European Union apparel import market, which totaled approximately nine billion units in 2005, is also broken down into three segments for tracking purposes. The first segment includes apparel categories that went quota free on January 1, 2002, and for which we now have three plus years of tracking data. As with the United States, this is the smallest part of the EU “apparel pie,” representing approximately ten percent, and including the least sensitive apparel products: gloves, anoraks, pajamas, babies garments etc. It totals approximately 1.4 billion units.

The second segment consists of categories that went quota-free in 2005 and which have not had safeguards applied. This list is much larger and includes such products as hosiery, men’s shirts and overcoats, jackets and blazers and women’s suits. It comprised some 5.7 billion units in imports in 2005 or approximately 40 percent of the EU apparel import market.

The third segment includes those categories on which safeguards were imposed, and to which both the EU and China agreed upon quotas lasting two years. Category coverage for this segment is also similar to the U.S. with the

EU putting quotas on trousers, knit shirts, tee shirts, blouses, dresses and brassieres. Again, as with the U.S., this is the most valuable part of European apparel consumption, representing some 7.2 billion units, half of all EU apparel imports in 2005.

United States Analysis

1. Quota Phase-out in 2002 – Three-year tracking data (Tables 1 & 2)

China's growth towards monopolization of these 53 categories was extraordinarily rapid, with China increasing from 21 percent of the import market in 2001 to 38.7 percent in 2002 to 56.6 percent in 2003 and then hitting 65.8 percent in 2004. In 2005, China's monthly market share stayed within a narrow range – from 66 to 70 percent – and ended the year at 66.6 percent.

The shift in orders to China was enormous. China increased its exports by 1.5 billion square meters as every major supplier but one – Vietnam – saw its market share decrease sharply. Among the biggest losers (in order) were Hong Kong (-97 mil sme), CBI (- 70), Mexico (-69), Thailand (-48), Bangladesh (-44) and the Philippines (-32).

In terms of precedence, China ended 2005 with an import market share that was 25 times larger than the next largest supplier, Thailand (66.6 percent compared to 2.6 percent). Chinese prices dropped an average of 55 percent over the last four years while prices for the rest of the world increased an average of 4 percent (see Table 2a). By 2005, average Chinese prices were 13 percent below average world prices, an insurmountable advantage in the intensely competitive textile and apparel sector.

When this trade is viewed in dollars, China's gains are equally impressive. **China's exports increased by \$3.6 billion while exports from the rest of the world fell by \$1.2 billion.** Among the **biggest losers were the CBI region (-\$210 mil), Thailand (-\$137), Mexico (-\$128), Bangladesh (-\$129) and the Philippines (-\$114).**

2. Quota Phase-out in 2005 – One-year tracking data (Tables 3 & 4)

Of the 53 apparel categories in the United States, which were removed from quota control on January 1, 2005, imports from China increased by 1.5 billion square meters or 192 percent while imports from the rest of the world dropped by 601 million square meters or by 14 percent. **China's share of the U.S. import market jumped from 15.6 percent to 38.6 percent in twelve months,** an increase of 23 percentage points. This increase in market share **tracks almost exactly China's increase during the first twelve months of 2002** during the first quota release – in that instance, China's share increased to 38.7 percent.

Because these categories were not included in the 2005 bilateral textile agreement with China, they represent a full year of “open competition” with China with all countries competing against one another for market share. The results show China to be the giant winner in a field of mostly giant losers. Only two suppliers managed to gain any market share – India went from 5.5% to 6.1% and Bangladesh went from 5.6% to 5.9% - and in volume terms, their combined gains totaled 149 million square meters compared to China's gain of 1.5 billion square meters.

Almost everyone else lost heavily, regardless of such oft-noted benefits as “lower wage rates,” “proximity,” “trade preferences” or the like. Among the biggest losers were trade preference countries such as Mexico, the CAFTA countries, Sub-Saharan Africa and the Andean region as well as major Asian and European suppliers such as the Philippines, Sri Lanka, South Korea, Cambodia, Thailand and Turkey.

China achieved these gains by dropping its prices 18 percent, as Chinese unit prices fell from an average of \$3.42 per unit to \$2.78 per unit (see Table 2a). Mirroring the experience in 2002, suppliers from around the world could not match China's price reductions with the end result being that by the end of 2005, “rest of world” prices averaged 7.5 percent higher than average Chinese prices.

When viewed in dollar terms, the negative impact of sourcing shifts to China was clear. **China's exports in quota-freed categories increased by \$3.6 billion while imports from the rest of the world fell by the \$2.1 billion.**

South Korea, Thailand, Philippines, CBI countries, Mexico, Sri Lanka and Taiwan each lost \$100 million or more in exports. In value terms, China's share in these categories reached 37 percent in 2005, up from 17.0 percent in 2004.

Projection:

If China continues to grow at this same rate in 2006, **China's import market share of the U.S. market will reach 61 percent by January 2007, and 70 percent soon thereafter.** Note that such a projection has a historical basis: in the 2002 quota release, China's market share reached 57 percent in year two and within a few months reached a total of nearly 70 percent, where it has hovered ever since. In addition, in other developed country markets where China has not faced quota restrictions – **Japan and Australia – Chinese share of the apparel import market is now in excess of 80 percent.**

If China's current rate of growth holds, 2006 will show dramatic losses for other developing countries as China continues its march toward market monopolization. **Under such a scenario, China's exports will increase by some 1.2 billion square meters over the next twelve months while other suppliers take an additional hit somewhere between 600 million and one billion square meters.**

The only other "winners" – India and Bangladesh – may not see their gains hold up. India's monthly exports of apparel (square meters) to the United States peaked last year in March and have since been on a slow but persistent decline. Bangladesh's monthly exports peaked in September and have also declined, though seasonality may play a bigger role in this situation. In any case, in the 2002 quota phase-out, after three years competing with China, these two countries were only able to hold onto about a 2.0 percent share of the U.S. import market, only one-third of their current share in these 2005 phase-out categories.

3. Quotas Re-instated in 2005 – One-year tracking data (Tables 5 & 6)

The re-imposition of quotas on China in 22 of the most heavily traded apparel categories in 2005 dramatically effected trade flows. China's exports continued to follow precedence when quotas were removed on January 1st – they surged, in some cases such as knit shirts and cotton trousers by as much as 1,500 percent. But swift action by the United States government in May 2005 to impose safeguards meant that China's surge was capped relatively early. The announcement of a bilateral agreement with China in November to keep these categories under quota for three years precluded the possibility of China flooding these markets through 2008.

The Chinese surge was still impressive by any standards: **China's exports increased by 936 million square meters in 2005** while imports from the rest of the world dropped by 57 million square meters. Even more impressive, China was able to fill its May quotas by July, essentially shipping more than a year's worth of goods in less than three months. This meant a percentage increase for China of 153 percent, but the re-imposition of quotas still meant only a 1 percent decrease in exports from the rest of the world.

Evidence of the safeguards' effectiveness was collaborated by China's market share, which moved up only seven percentage points, compared to a 23 percentage point increase for goods where no quotas were re-imposed in 2005. The end of year result for China was a market share of 12.7 percent, and projections, based on agreed upon quota limits, show China only attaining a market share of 17 percent by the end of 2008.

The continuing restraints on China are particularly significant, given the large volume of goods covered by the China bilateral. While only encompassing 22 categories of apparel products, the categories themselves are extremely large, covering 58 percent of all apparel imports into the United States and amounting to 12 billion square meters. Specifically, the categories cover such mainstays as trousers and shorts, polo shirts, tee shirts, dress shirts, sweaters and underwear.

Because of their size and scope, these categories are the major export items for more than 40 countries around the world. Put another way, any country that ships significant amounts of apparel products, ships these products. Major exporters include the CBI countries, the Andean countries, Mexico, countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, Turkey, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, the ASEAN countries, Egypt, Cambodia and Vietnam.

In terms of China's impact on the global market in safeguard categories, Mexico suffered along with Thailand, Turkey and Sub-Saharan Africa, while other major suppliers saw gains, most notably Bangladesh, the CBI region, India and Indonesia. Vietnam did not gain because it was already under quota limits. Interestingly, by the end of the year, Hong Kong saw virtually no change in shipments, as trade rapidly moved back into Hong Kong following the re-imposition of quotas on China. **In dollar terms, China gained \$2.1 billion over the 12 months of 2005, while the rest of the world lost \$38 million.**

Total Impact Thus Far of Quota Removal: Major Exporters to the U.S. (Table 7 & 8)

With the 2002 and 2005 quota phase-outs impacts now available for study, the cumulative impact of China on world textile and apparel markets is large and clearly getting larger. China has gained 3 billion square meters of new business based on just the 2002 quota phase-out and one year of the 2005 quota phase-out. In dollar terms, this amounts to a gain of \$7.2 billion. If we add China's gains in the safeguard categories, its total rises to 3.9 billion square meters or a dollar gain of \$9.4 billion. All of these gains in just the last four years, with over half of the gains - \$5.8 billion – in just the last twelve months.

The rest of the world has not been as unfortunate. Imports from everywhere else fell by one billion square meters while export losses by value were \$3.3 billion.

To put the best face on it, a few countries, most notably India, Bangladesh, Vietnam and, to a smaller degree, Indonesia, did increase their exports. These four countries boosted their exports by a collective 200 million square meters, compared to the Chinese gain of 3.0 billion square meters. Whether these gains can be held onto remains to be seen: India and Indonesia's monthly export figures are both trending flat while no country has managed more than 2.5 percent share in markets where China has been allowed unimpeded access². Indeed, the price slashing that accompanies direct Chinese competition cuts further into these gains. While China showed a gain of \$7.2 billion, these four "winners" came up with an increase totaling only \$299 million, only one-twenty fifth of China's gain.

For everyone else, the quota phase-outs resulted in a giant shift of business to China. In dollar terms, the CBI countries lost \$365 million, the Philippines lost \$251 million, Turkey lost \$250 million, Mexico lost \$226 million, Sri Lanka lost \$170 million and on and on.

European Union Analysis

1. Quotas Removed in 2002 – Three Plus Years Tracking Data (Tables 9 & 10)

China's monopolization of these product sectors, which covers eight apparel categories and amounts to approximately 8 billion euros in imports per year, was somewhat slower than in the U.S. but China's final market share figure is higher – 74 percent compared to 67 percent. **China grabbed 43 percent of the EU market in 2002, 55 percent in 2003, 60 percent in 2004 and, as of November 2005, had a 74 percent of the EU import market.**

During this period of time, China increased its exports by almost 500 million units while the rest of the world decreased by 66 million units. EU market share for all major suppliers fell sharply, with the largest suppliers declining by more than 50 percent. These include Indonesia, Turkey, Tunisia, India, Bangladesh, and Morocco.

2. Quotas Removed in 2005 – 11 Months Tracking Data (Table 11)

As in the United States, rapid Chinese market penetration was also the rule of the day in those apparel categories where China went head to head with other suppliers in 2005. China's market share in these eleven apparel categories increased by 21 percentage points in just eleven months time, going from **27.1 percent to 48.4 percent**. This essentially matched, somewhat eerily, the 23-percentage point increase in China's share of the U.S. import market in apparel categories over the same time period. **Chinese shipments increased by 1.2 billion units while the rest of the world saw exports drop by 554 million units. Again as in the United States, China's price declines were sizable, with Chinese prices falling by an average of 31.7 percent.**

² Australia, Japan and US apparel categories decontrolled in 2002. EU full year 2005 figures are not yet available.

If China continues into 2006 at the same rate, **China's market share is expected to hit 70 percent by the end of the year.** Note that figures are not available for individual country shares outside of China. As noted earlier, this grouping covers approximately 40 percent of EU apparel trade.

3. Quotas Re-instated in 2005 – 11 Months Tracking Data (Table 12)

In the seven large apparel categories covered by the EU-China bilateral agreement, China saw its market share essentially capped at 25.4 percent in 2005, a higher percentage than in the U.S. but far lower than in non-safeguard categories. China's exports thus were able to surge – increasing by 261 percent during the year, or 1.2 billion units – while the imposition of safeguards again minimized damage to developing countries around the world. Exports of apparel from countries other than China fell by 244 million units, a decline of 4.7 percent. China's pricing again fell sharply, dropping by 21.7 percent in the safeguard categories. In this case, figures have not yet been analyzed for individual country shares outside of China.

The Future of the Worldwide Textile and Apparel Sector (Table 13)

If current trends hold, the future for the global textile and apparel sector is now clear. Without continuing restraints on Chinese exports, apparel production around the world will fall and fall dramatically as China becomes the monopoly supplier of apparel for the rest of the world. **Note particularly that the trade figures show that trade preferences themselves have been unable to prevent Chinese monopolization: given China's enormous price advantages, only the safeguard mechanism has proven an effective barrier to Chinese exports.**

This conclusion is based on the following simple facts:

- 1) **In developed countries where China has never been restrained, China now has an 80 percent plus share of the apparel import market.**
- 2) **In quota categories in the United States and the European Union where quotas have been removed for more than three years, China has between a 66 and 74 percent share of apparel imports.**
- 3) **In quota categories that have been removed from quota during the last twelve months in the United States and the EU, China now has between a 39 percent and 48 percent share of apparel imports.**
 - a. **In these categories, China is growing at almost exactly the same rate of growth that it did in earlier quota releases.**
 - b. **This makes it likely that China will attain approximately a 70 percent share of these products within by June 2007.**
- 4) **In each quota release to date, China's prices have fallen by an average of one-third percent and have stayed at approximately 10 percent below the price the rest of the world charges.**
- 5) **Despite hopes that "increased value chain," "proximity to market," "lower labor costs," "creating branded products," and "preferential trade agreements," will solve the "China problem," none of these "solutions" has worked to date, except perhaps to preserve miniscule amounts of market share.**

The World Must Act

Prior to the first quota release in 2002, few believed or understood the impact that the removal of quotas on China would have. Indeed, the 1994 Uruguay Round quota phase-out was supposed to create a rising tide for developing countries and thus was a top priority for many exporting nations.

In 1994, when the ten-year phase-out began, the emergence of CHINA INC and the extraordinary union of government resources and private industry were still in the making. However, over the next ten years, China would

declare its textile and apparel sector to be a “Pillar Industry of the Nation” and, through successive Five Year Plans, build its sector to be the colossus of the world.

Today, that reality should be clear to anyone that has an objective interest in a thorough evaluation of worldwide trends. The warning signs have been there since 2002. As a result, no country, no industry, should be surprised once they reach the edge of the cliff when the safeguard mechanism expires. If industries cannot act in concert across national borders and if countries cannot act to preserve their own national economic health and well being, then we will all fall off that final cliff together and soon.

The outlines of the solution are simple – while China continues to engage in unfair trade practices that dramatically distort trade, China must continue to be restrained. If not, the developing world’s textile and apparel sectors will be sacrificed. The venue is also clear – only the WTO can create a solution where China continues to be restrained. With the disappearance of the textile safeguard in 2009, there is no mechanism to effectively stop China.

For More Information about this study and its results, contact Cass Johnson, President, the National Council of Textile Organizations at: +1 202-822-8025 / fax: +1 202-822-8029 / cjohnson@ncto.org / 910 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20006

Table 1. China Share of US Apparel Imports - Products Which Went Quota-Free in 2002 - Square Meters

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	YTD DEC 05	YE DEC 05	DEC 05	% Share 2001	% Share Today*	Change (2005 vs. 2001)	% Change 05/01
China	354,976,057	719,625,934	1,327,292,325	1,886,632,408	1,890,448,299	1,890,448,299	143,450,622	21.2%	66.6%	1,535,472,242	432.6%
World Less China	1,321,185,330	1,142,204,834	1,019,274,233	983,353,722	949,823,801	949,823,801	69,105,772	78.8%	33.4%	(371,361,529)	-28.1%
Andean	9,547,410	13,247,639	19,204,518	26,932,460	23,264,446	23,264,446	2,403,254	0.6%	0.8%	13,717,036	143.7%
Bangladesh	94,229,201	75,119,864	64,191,203	50,254,680	50,615,818	50,615,818	3,515,125	5.6%	18%	(43,613,382)	-46.3%
Brazil	4,448,678	4,963,017	4,133,517	2,778,093	2,749,451	2,749,451	151,073	0.3%	0.1%	(1,699,227)	-38.2%
Cambodia	33,969,634	25,306,966	26,422,732	35,811,320	56,903,578	56,903,578	5,879,171	2.0%	2.0%	22,933,944	67.5%
Canada	22,588,219	14,530,107	11,352,373	12,437,678	8,633,998	8,633,998	391,786	1.3%	0.3%	(13,954,222)	-61.8%
CBI (Carib + Cent. Amer.)	153,251,765	144,656,631	122,552,536	104,681,951	83,158,198	83,158,198	6,357,288	9.1%	2.9%	(70,093,567)	-45.7%
Egypt	4,221,924	3,870,192	4,683,220	5,415,775	10,398,094	10,398,094	1,066,939	0.3%	0.4%	6,176,170	146.3%
EU_15	40,522,035	39,593,039	43,657,933	38,483,302	32,737,502	32,737,502	2,393,034	2.4%	12%	(7,784,533)	-19.2%
Hong Kong	121,953,136	40,822,909	38,366,629	34,321,721	25,348,057	25,348,057	1,763,500	7.3%	0.9%	(96,605,078)	-79.2%
India	47,983,989	56,087,327	58,741,881	77,897,376	71,629,613	71,629,613	5,016,794	2.9%	2.5%	23,645,624	49.3%
Indonesia	78,587,912	71,259,413	70,910,939	58,903,097	61,566,251	61,566,251	2,053,416	4.7%	2.2%	(17,021,661)	-21.7%
Israel	2,837,104	3,668,826	5,082,178	4,253,519	5,585,185	5,585,185	153,945	0.2%	0.2%	2,748,081	96.9%
Jordan	282,643	1,029,936	1,308,169	5,576,072	4,028,254	4,028,254	149,755	0.0%	0.1%	3,745,611	1325.2%
Malaysia	26,083,164	27,162,085	18,206,798	19,994,765	17,344,637	17,344,637	979,437	1.6%	0.6%	(8,738,527)	-33.5%
Mexico	106,616,984	85,995,203	52,069,438	45,930,737	37,538,134	37,538,134	2,075,509	6.4%	13%	(69,078,850)	-64.8%
Nepal	1,981,796	1,587,484	1,546,858	1,458,431	1,675,505	1,675,505	109,833	0.1%	0.1%	(306,290)	-15.5%
Pakistan	49,013,986	49,540,894	38,127,987	42,002,797	30,508,746	30,508,746	1,764,375	2.9%	1.1%	(18,505,239)	-37.8%
Philippines	83,155,049	65,539,589	52,706,795	46,304,468	51,188,340	51,188,340	5,917,418	5.0%	18%	(31,966,709)	-38.4%
S. Korea	41,941,375	40,976,073	36,341,269	37,348,907	51,994,732	51,994,732	3,170,311	2.5%	18%	10,053,357	24.0%
Sri Lanka	38,953,078	37,425,253	32,593,128	31,809,630	36,930,197	36,930,197	2,962,071	2.3%	13%	(2,022,880)	-5.2%
Sub-Saharan Africa	6,993,478	6,372,929	8,242,658	7,948,024	10,298,269	10,298,269	959,187	0.4%	0.4%	3,304,791	47.3%
Thailand	122,091,520	112,381,968	92,215,615	77,101,812	73,914,430	73,914,430	4,272,744	7.3%	2.6%	(48,177,090)	-39.5%
Turkey	48,859,488	57,965,998	65,083,226	45,121,679	40,473,587	40,473,587	1,898,890	2.9%	14%	(8,385,901)	-17.2%
Vietnam	576,080	9,063,539	22,313,982	44,562,483	64,375,527	64,375,527	6,951,687	0.0%	2.3%	63,799,447	11074.8%
Taiwan	83,127,269	74,817,539	57,906,344	49,558,619	52,637,422	52,637,422	3,560,826	5.0%	19%	(30,489,847)	-36.7%
All others	97,368,413	79,220,411	71,312,304	76,464,327	44,325,829	44,325,829	3,188,406	5.8%	16%	(53,042,584)	-54.5%
World	1,676,161,387	1,861,830,768	2,346,566,558	2,869,986,130	2,840,272,100	2,840,272,100	212,556,394	100.0%	100.0%	1,164,110,713	69.5%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce * Most recent YTD figure

Categories: 239, 330, 350, 353, 354, 431, 432, 439, 459, 464, 465, 630, 631, 632, 650, 653, 654, 733, 734, 735, 736, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 750, 751, 752, 758, 759, 831, 832, 834, 835, 836, 838, 839, 840, 842, 843, 844, 847, 850, 851, 858, and 859.

Table 2: China Share of US Apparel Imports - Products Which Went Quota-Free in 2002 - U.S. Dollars

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	YTD DEC 05	YE DEC 05	DEC 05	% Share 2001	% Share Today*	Change (2005 vs. 2001)	% Change 05/01
China	\$2,586,292,007	\$3,222,124,410	\$4,648,762,623	\$6,315,057,938	\$6,197,438,653	\$6,197,438,653	\$452,833,113	35.1%	63.4%	\$3,611,146,646	140%
World Less China	\$4,773,104,705	\$3,890,256,654	\$3,553,452,916	\$3,494,128,235	\$3,577,534,640	\$3,577,534,640	\$271,094,141	64.9%	36.6%	(\$1,195,570,065)	-25%
Andean	\$37,480,615	\$40,425,504	\$49,994,345	\$63,823,869	\$65,800,657	\$65,800,657	\$6,163,740	0.5%	0.7%	\$28,320,042	76%
Bangladesh	\$228,481,803	\$163,618,029	\$138,329,591	\$106,149,682	\$99,821,843	\$99,821,843	\$7,973,023	3.1%	1.0%	(\$128,659,960)	-56%
Brazil	\$17,847,786	\$14,151,472	\$11,191,771	\$8,687,367	\$8,749,456	\$8,749,456	\$564,179	0.2%	0.1%	(\$9,098,330)	-51%
Cambodia	\$70,086,723	\$41,848,972	\$38,076,292	\$41,995,129	\$72,113,397	\$72,113,397	\$6,922,239	1.0%	0.7%	\$2,026,674	3%
Canada	\$97,090,891	\$86,309,689	\$72,881,541	\$76,520,178	\$74,402,685	\$74,402,685	\$4,487,006	1.3%	0.8%	(\$22,688,206)	-23%
CBTPA (or CBI)	\$417,162,257	\$341,929,753	\$299,035,841	\$254,430,319	\$207,038,322	\$207,038,322	\$16,362,889	5.7%	2.1%	(\$210,123,935)	-50%
Egypt	\$21,657,124	\$19,204,946	\$19,813,743	\$20,608,503	\$38,057,189	\$38,057,189	\$3,988,760	0.3%	0.4%	\$16,400,065	76%
EU_15	\$484,486,620	\$462,532,817	\$516,295,661	\$544,460,769	\$569,311,411	\$569,311,411	\$47,918,184	6.6%	5.8%	\$84,824,791	18%
Hong Kong	\$491,175,115	\$175,870,947	\$139,357,311	\$138,906,170	\$88,958,390	\$88,958,390	\$5,719,476	6.7%	0.9%	(\$402,216,725)	-82%
India	\$401,499,472	\$423,524,399	\$435,736,778	\$485,628,358	\$529,802,325	\$529,802,325	\$40,717,588	5.5%	5.4%	\$128,302,853	32%
Indonesia	\$271,228,078	\$212,044,269	\$189,037,596	\$149,849,692	\$133,352,848	\$133,352,848	\$5,536,602	3.7%	1.4%	(\$137,875,230)	-51%
Isreal	\$9,889,088	\$9,981,196	\$10,263,386	\$9,418,755	\$14,684,001	\$14,684,001	\$948,996	0.1%	0.2%	\$4,794,913	48%
Jordan	\$487,371	\$1,724,619	\$2,815,816	\$8,381,355	\$7,845,909	\$7,845,909	\$384,936	0.0%	0.1%	\$7,358,538	1510%
Malaysia	\$91,958,451	\$92,139,260	\$63,595,677	\$67,043,262	\$52,030,229	\$52,030,229	\$3,349,666	1.2%	0.5%	(\$39,928,222)	-43%
Mexico	\$226,011,111	\$174,913,870	\$106,890,090	\$106,211,181	\$97,799,973	\$97,799,973	\$6,431,848	3.1%	1.0%	(\$128,211,138)	-57%
Nepal	\$35,458,079	\$29,246,982	\$27,481,800	\$35,167,966	\$39,130,827	\$39,130,827	\$2,713,872	0.5%	0.4%	\$3,672,748	10%
Pakistan	\$155,478,756	\$146,020,798	\$137,530,224	\$155,783,784	\$161,015,378	\$161,015,378	\$12,445,634	2.1%	1.6%	\$5,536,622	4%
Philippines	\$257,909,975	\$182,193,290	\$140,069,515	\$123,838,463	\$143,462,190	\$143,462,190	\$14,413,740	3.5%	1.5%	(\$114,447,785)	-44%
S. Korea	\$192,770,365	\$171,562,335	\$144,986,176	\$143,858,474	\$175,519,357	\$175,519,357	\$10,040,897	2.6%	1.8%	(\$17,251,008)	-9%
Sri Lanka	\$127,938,472	\$116,300,144	\$92,797,510	\$75,818,223	\$87,749,108	\$87,749,108	\$7,200,669	1.7%	0.9%	(\$40,189,364)	-31%
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$20,788,237	\$15,876,607	\$19,341,078	\$19,194,341	\$26,947,330	\$26,947,330	\$2,593,423	0.3%	0.3%	\$6,159,093	30%
Taiwan	\$170,959,410	\$129,870,940	\$110,788,373	\$94,945,179	\$102,725,984	\$102,725,984	\$6,462,747	2.3%	1.1%	(\$68,233,426)	-40%
Thailand	\$352,315,903	\$298,907,428	\$252,667,384	\$213,475,697	\$215,470,222	\$215,470,222	\$14,073,393	4.8%	2.2%	(\$136,845,681)	-39%
Turkey	\$180,712,800	\$168,318,192	\$159,879,342	\$133,776,118	\$131,953,295	\$131,953,295	\$6,814,028	2.5%	1.3%	(\$48,759,505)	-27%
Vietnam	\$505,957	\$19,009,849	\$60,150,031	\$114,187,956	\$168,131,787	\$168,131,787	\$14,581,689	0.0%	1.7%	\$167,625,830	33130%
All others	\$411,724,246	\$352,730,347	\$314,446,044	\$301,967,445	\$265,660,527	\$265,660,527	\$22,284,917	5.6%	2.7%	(\$146,063,719)	-35%
World	\$7,359,396,712	\$7,112,381,064	\$8,202,215,539	\$9,809,186,173	\$9,774,973,293	\$9,774,973,293	\$723,927,254	100.0%	100.0%	\$2,415,576,581	33%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce * Most recent YTD figure

Categories: 239, 330, 350, 353, 354, 431, 432, 439, 459, 464, 465, 630, 631, 632, 650, 653, 654, 733, 734, 735, 736, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 750, 751, 752, 758, 759, 831, 832, 834, 835, 836, 838, 839, 840, 842, 843, 844, 847, 850, 851, 858, and 859.

Table 2a: China Prices Versus Rest of World Prices (US Imports)							
1. Quota free for China Since 2002	2001	2002	2003	2004	YTD 12/2005	Change (2001-2005)	China Price Vs. Aver. World Price
Average Chinese Prices	\$7.29	\$4.48	\$3.50	\$3.35	\$3.28	-55%	-13.0%
Average Rest of World Prices	\$3.61	\$3.41	\$3.49	\$3.55	\$3.77	4%	
2. Quota free for China in 2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	YTD 12/2005	Change (2004-2005)	China Price Vs. Aver. World Price
Average Chinese Prices	\$4.63	\$3.72	\$3.53	\$3.42	\$2.78	-18%	-7.5%
Average Rest of World Prices	\$3.20	\$2.96	\$2.93	\$3.07	\$3.01	-2%	
3. Categories Where Safeguards Imposed	2001	2002	2003	2004	YTD 12/2005	Change (2004-2005)	China Price Vs. Aver. World Price
Average Chinese Prices	\$5.34	\$5.19	\$4.88	\$4.76	\$3.27	-31%	-11.3%
Average Rest of World Prices	\$3.83	\$3.68	\$3.65	\$3.67	\$3.69	0%	
China Quota Free: All Groups (1+2+3)	Pre-Quota Removal	Post Quota Removal		Change	China Price Vs. Average World Price		
Average Chinese Price (Trade Weighted)	\$4.68	\$3.08		-34.2%	-12.8%		
Average Rest of World Price	\$3.51	\$3.53		0.6%			
<i>Source: Dept of Commerce</i>							

Table 3: China Share of US Apparel Imports - Products Which Went Quota-Free in 2005 - Square Meters

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	YTD DEC 05	YE DEC 05	DEC 05	% Share 2004	% Share Today*	Change (2005 vs. 2004)	% Change 05/04
China	500,566,889	622,314,485	692,247,603	771,000,953	2,248,978,445	2,248,978,445	147,619,532	15.6%	38.6%	1,477,977,492	192%
World Less China	3,837,614,036	3,881,300,101	4,142,115,964	4,180,384,333	3,579,867,179	3,579,867,179	252,915,515	84.4%	61.4%	(600,517,154)	-14%
Andean	20,367,393	24,860,254	27,401,336	36,888,372	25,902,753	25,902,753	1,775,301	0.7%	0.4%	(10,985,619)	-30%
Bangladesh	343,337,391	308,638,114	292,402,234	276,775,553	344,574,767	344,574,767	22,390,660	5.6%	5.9%	67,799,214	24%
Brazil	2,784,467	4,178,272	5,216,414	4,680,033	3,344,781	3,344,781	275,337	0.1%	0.1%	(1,335,252)	-29%
Cambodia	203,389,113	268,816,659	343,656,208	414,047,091	381,497,441	381,497,441	34,849,283	8.4%	6.5%	(32,549,649)	-8%
Canada	75,977,623	73,198,074	62,284,219	57,122,359	40,472,283	40,472,283	2,582,671	1.2%	0.7%	(16,650,077)	-29%
CBTPA (or CBI)	479,493,963	435,327,994	458,120,342	407,237,426	310,693,522	310,693,522	21,914,747	8.2%	5.3%	(96,543,904)	-24%
Egypt	24,483,926	21,645,589	18,629,190	19,205,515	22,897,210	22,897,210	1,267,834	0.4%	0.4%	3,691,694	19%
EU_15	48,352,281	47,169,284	43,189,120	39,681,694	35,118,981	35,118,981	2,162,690	0.8%	0.6%	(4,562,713)	-11%
Hong Kong	310,758,035	283,237,952	270,785,616	222,962,288	85,920,097	85,920,097	5,104,522	4.5%	1.5%	(137,042,191)	-61%
India	205,744,097	252,376,170	250,989,346	272,758,889	354,768,779	354,768,779	24,467,441	5.5%	6.1%	82,009,890	30%
Indonesia	183,186,648	184,693,247	189,252,070	215,802,615	261,302,247	261,302,247	19,232,763	4.4%	4.5%	45,499,632	21%
Israel	11,731,467	19,561,974	22,034,111	13,498,598	5,508,345	5,508,345	255,808	0.3%	0.1%	(7,990,253)	-59%
Jordan	6,576,106	17,613,546	25,132,744	35,421,131	37,541,096	37,541,096	2,180,186	0.7%	0.6%	2,119,966	6%
Malaysia	69,079,559	69,198,358	73,601,201	73,312,996	63,576,876	63,576,876	4,014,380	1.5%	1.1%	(9,736,120)	-13%
Mexico	337,721,998	311,224,661	279,179,165	262,421,524	214,565,300	214,565,300	11,879,784	5.3%	3.7%	(47,856,224)	-18%
Nepal	22,796,484	13,363,086	11,818,825	12,421,397	5,043,381	5,043,381	280,167	0.3%	0.1%	(7,378,017)	-59%
Pakistan	148,092,360	148,596,653	173,395,712	194,289,598	215,298,105	215,298,105	13,874,935	3.9%	3.7%	21,008,507	11%
Philippines	228,260,262	206,398,138	215,036,936	211,026,700	184,504,746	184,504,746	16,372,570	4.3%	3.2%	(26,521,953)	-13%
S. Korea	152,387,478	137,068,471	113,240,785	122,672,612	46,453,358	46,453,358	2,749,924	2.5%	0.8%	(76,219,254)	-62%
Sri Lanka	170,948,920	179,805,596	189,651,789	189,843,423	164,776,232	164,776,232	10,723,081	3.8%	2.8%	(25,067,190)	-13%
Sub-Saharan Africa	18,011,212	28,344,461	50,516,443	47,851,643	32,314,296	32,314,296	1,442,062	1.0%	0.6%	(15,537,347)	-32%
Taiwan	146,232,229	130,644,391	134,613,194	127,468,352	67,599,621	67,599,621	4,952,782	2.6%	1.2%	(59,868,730)	-47%
Thailand	116,919,395	119,483,857	128,834,860	128,463,005	113,874,752	113,874,752	8,971,490	2.6%	2.0%	(14,588,252)	-11%
Turkey	90,349,919	98,234,071	102,288,454	73,257,360	53,357,106	53,357,106	3,343,045	1.5%	0.9%	(19,900,254)	-27%
Vietnam	8,939,100	97,980,275	219,858,973	313,633,454	320,921,596	320,921,596	25,798,536	6.3%	5.5%	7,288,142	2%
All others	411,692,610	399,640,953	440,986,675	407,640,705	188,039,508	188,039,508	10,053,514	8.2%	3.2%	(219,601,197)	-54%
World	4,338,180,926	4,503,614,586	4,834,363,568	4,951,385,286	5,828,845,624	5,828,845,624	400,535,047	100.0%	100.0%	877,460,338	18%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce * Most recent YTD figure

Categories: 237, 331, 333, 334, 335, 336, 341, 342, 351, 354, 359, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 438, 439, 440, 442, 444, 445, 446, 448, 459, 633, 634, 635, 636, 641, 642, 643, 644, 651, 653, 733, 845, 846, and 852.

Table 4: China Share of US Apparel Imports - Products Which Went Quota-Free in 2005 - U.S. Dollars

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	YTD DEC 05	YE DEC 05	DEC 05	% Share 2004	% Share Today*	Change (2005 vs. 2004)	% Change 05/04
China	\$2,319,316,177	\$2,313,454,923	\$2,446,780,912	\$2,634,085,745	\$6,262,076,739	\$6,262,076,739	\$380,502,053	17.0%	36.7%	\$3,627,990,994	138%
World Less China	\$12,276,561,680	\$11,487,346,881	\$12,138,574,782	\$12,838,413,856	\$10,778,273,189	\$10,778,273,189	\$701,427,569	83.0%	63.3%	(\$2,060,140,667)	-16%
Andean	\$92,786,271	\$92,415,947	\$109,129,014	\$138,618,599	\$134,243,204	\$134,243,204	\$8,744,358	0.9%	0.8%	(\$4,375,395)	-3%
Bangladesh	\$723,302,612	\$612,791,792	\$630,608,727	\$620,408,283	\$670,606,692	\$670,606,692	\$42,134,422	4.0%	3.9%	\$50,198,409	8%
Brazil	\$7,401,563	\$8,757,480	\$12,850,787	\$11,538,948	\$9,966,769	\$9,966,769	\$669,805	0.1%	0.1%	(\$1,572,179)	-14%
Cambodia	\$323,268,213	\$353,161,708	\$443,259,328	\$558,316,498	\$521,777,567	\$521,777,567	\$41,564,157	3.6%	3.1%	(\$36,538,931)	-7%
Canada	\$389,118,321	\$386,199,999	\$365,795,482	\$372,421,440	\$328,692,436	\$328,692,436	\$19,109,062	2.4%	1.9%	(\$43,729,004)	-12%
CBTPA (or CBI)	\$1,097,290,343	\$889,517,924	\$877,223,109	\$811,952,847	\$657,217,029	\$657,217,029	\$43,719,288	5.2%	3.9%	(\$154,735,818)	-19%
Egypt	\$55,565,206	\$41,894,089	\$30,720,436	\$30,798,425	\$31,257,594	\$31,257,594	\$2,989,993	0.2%	0.2%	\$459,169	1%
EU_15	\$975,488,695	\$943,701,642	\$936,771,196	\$960,454,793	\$930,935,026	\$930,935,026	\$55,837,249	6.2%	5.5%	(\$29,519,767)	-3%
Hong Kong	\$1,466,129,604	\$1,333,460,011	\$1,315,461,355	\$1,313,234,263	\$591,804,226	\$591,804,226	\$26,671,924	8.5%	3.5%	(\$721,430,037)	-55%
India	\$735,553,346	\$845,270,109	\$891,848,314	\$906,465,127	\$1,248,684,686	\$1,248,684,686	\$92,178,824	5.9%	7.3%	\$342,219,559	38%
Indonesia	\$656,276,631	\$601,752,065	\$618,255,519	\$723,663,490	\$847,808,669	\$847,808,669	\$56,777,829	4.7%	5.0%	\$124,145,179	17%
Israel	\$31,475,329	\$39,644,287	\$40,121,724	\$33,414,810	\$13,118,065	\$13,118,065	\$686,425	0.2%	0.1%	(\$20,296,745)	-61%
Jordan	\$9,580,192	\$39,734,486	\$60,823,420	\$92,868,994	\$98,395,761	\$98,395,761	\$6,366,701	0.6%	0.6%	\$5,526,767	6%
Malaysia	\$168,685,660	\$161,921,907	\$166,360,341	\$167,716,624	\$132,889,761	\$132,889,761	\$7,735,127	1.1%	0.8%	(\$34,826,863)	-21%
Mexico	\$822,503,916	\$744,212,188	\$699,204,520	\$675,712,077	\$577,667,457	\$577,667,457	\$32,476,556	4.4%	3.4%	(\$98,044,620)	-15%
Nepal	\$43,625,859	\$27,172,303	\$25,016,659	\$23,756,085	\$16,095,691	\$16,095,691	\$1,015,013	0.2%	0.1%	(\$7,660,394)	-32%
Pakistan	\$163,307,862	\$148,061,845	\$173,488,277	\$204,199,535	\$218,205,482	\$218,205,482	\$12,999,914	1.3%	1.3%	\$14,005,947	7%
Philippines	\$700,409,528	\$602,646,361	\$645,867,845	\$659,216,452	\$521,749,944	\$521,749,944	\$38,074,819	4.3%	3.1%	(\$137,466,508)	-21%
S. Korea	\$631,391,124	\$549,884,650	\$461,457,873	\$458,600,717	\$194,627,336	\$194,627,336	\$8,839,497	3.0%	1.1%	(\$263,973,381)	-58%
Sri Lanka	\$535,236,116	\$531,459,834	\$596,529,321	\$612,932,116	\$483,297,124	\$483,297,124	\$31,586,829	4.0%	2.8%	(\$129,634,992)	-21%
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$83,924,558	\$79,629,062	\$127,468,184	\$122,197,594	\$73,414,119	\$73,414,119	\$2,952,189	0.8%	0.4%	(\$48,783,475)	-40%
Taiwan	\$449,917,174	\$356,699,693	\$350,210,354	\$339,444,696	\$185,043,738	\$185,043,738	\$13,742,079	2.2%	1.1%	(\$154,400,958)	-45%
Thailand	\$594,582,491	\$461,687,176	\$515,164,192	\$559,303,258	\$445,744,881	\$445,744,881	\$33,985,466	3.6%	2.6%	(\$113,558,377)	-20%
Turkey	\$221,772,749	\$240,457,023	\$242,071,222	\$237,199,552	\$206,095,279	\$206,095,279	\$10,201,283	1.5%	1.2%	(\$31,104,273)	-13%
Vietnam	\$9,177,713	\$241,937,901	\$592,913,986	\$909,818,182	\$905,233,324	\$905,233,324	\$69,118,433	5.9%	5.3%	(\$4,584,858)	-1%
All others	\$1,288,790,604	\$1,153,275,399	\$1,209,953,597	\$1,294,160,451	\$733,701,329	\$733,701,329	\$41,250,327	8.4%	4.3%	(\$560,459,122)	-43%
World	\$14,595,877,857	\$13,800,801,804	\$14,585,355,694	\$15,472,499,601	\$17,040,349,928	\$17,040,349,928	\$1,081,929,622	100.0%	100.0%	\$1,567,850,327	10%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce * Most recent YTD figure

Categories: 237, 331, 333, 334, 335, 336, 341, 342, 351, 354, 359, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 438, 439, 440, 442, 444, 445, 446, 448, 459, 633, 634, 635, 636, 641, 642, 643, 644, 651, 653, 733, 845, 846, and 852.

Table 5: China Share of US Apparel Imports - Products With Quotas Reimposed in 2005 on China - Square Meters

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	YTD DEC 05	YE DEC 05	DEC 05	% Share 2004	% Share Today*	Change (2005 vs. 2004)	% Change 05/04
China	306,586,620	354,922,110	475,237,027	612,292,073	1,547,952,623	1,547,952,623	35,571,094	5.4%	12.7%	935,660,550	153%
World Less China	9,011,217,948	9,710,565,507	10,382,767,383	10,670,583,714	10,613,289,986	10,613,289,986	858,939,032	94.6%	87.3%	(57,293,728)	-1%
Andean	100,135,373	107,262,512	147,354,684	180,397,575	177,841,123	177,841,123	12,980,001	1.6%	1.5%	(2,556,453)	-1%
Bangladesh	420,183,536	452,454,183	464,469,053	500,982,239	614,590,545	614,590,545	53,582,661	4.4%	5.1%	113,608,306	23%
Brazil	22,871,132	24,978,131	34,489,364	27,901,856	22,420,818	22,420,818	1,513,243	0.2%	0.2%	(5,481,038)	-20%
Cambodia	95,301,134	124,172,159	135,285,253	147,997,343	236,655,358	236,655,358	26,129,426	1.3%	1.9%	88,658,014	60%
Canada	153,570,275	160,623,503	154,827,130	139,016,478	108,479,864	108,479,864	7,493,119	1.2%	0.9%	(30,536,613)	-22%
CBTPA (or CBI)	2,819,021,776	3,014,894,883	3,187,655,394	3,358,509,342	3,514,951,582	3,514,951,582	286,006,249	29.8%	28.9%	156,442,240	5%
Egypt	92,681,809	102,956,892	114,630,770	130,871,051	131,584,352	131,584,352	10,253,993	1.2%	1.1%	713,301	1%
EU_15	69,598,952	60,860,475	63,460,131	56,522,641	47,356,231	47,356,231	2,815,258	0.5%	0.4%	(9,166,410)	-16%
Hong Kong	473,620,060	487,017,196	468,455,240	478,378,467	481,238,281	481,238,281	41,821,858	4.2%	4.0%	2,859,814	1%
India	143,372,046	194,767,648	221,164,337	254,740,629	349,836,176	349,836,176	26,819,697	2.3%	2.9%	95,095,547	37%
Indonesia	287,435,153	291,102,198	307,981,707	366,372,544	446,675,601	446,675,601	31,243,684	3.2%	3.7%	80,303,057	22%
Isreal	93,653,126	93,387,608	89,943,581	79,685,325	67,543,251	67,543,251	4,596,038	0.7%	0.6%	(12,142,074)	-15%
Jordan	32,373,887	64,153,761	102,508,061	180,555,997	215,134,314	215,134,314	18,673,991	1.6%	1.8%	34,578,317	19%
Malaysia	93,470,170	92,156,508	93,941,526	110,476,661	126,090,839	126,090,839	11,676,406	1.0%	1.0%	15,614,178	14%
Mexico	1,586,716,245	1,508,987,579	1,401,027,038	1,348,418,750	1,226,116,505	1,226,116,505	82,275,039	12.0%	10.1%	(122,302,245)	-9%
Nepal	29,184,814	23,532,729	26,276,791	21,551,929	13,009,393	13,009,393	780,528	0.2%	0.1%	(8,542,536)	-40%
Pakistan	143,566,832	169,421,757	212,705,718	259,328,802	303,790,900	303,790,900	24,178,202	2.3%	2.5%	44,462,098	17%
Philippines	210,698,007	249,681,793	252,728,358	225,297,579	260,703,373	260,703,373	24,260,130	2.0%	2.1%	35,405,794	16%
S. Korea	361,117,879	404,952,928	369,280,125	390,903,369	225,980,350	225,980,350	20,178,852	3.5%	1.9%	(164,923,018)	-42%
Sri Lanka	155,627,379	146,865,146	141,439,825	168,522,710	228,317,849	228,317,849	22,006,056	1.5%	1.9%	59,795,139	35%
Sub-Saharan Africa	193,214,311	238,830,402	332,238,658	372,607,777	323,778,499	323,778,499	25,914,264	3.3%	2.7%	(48,829,279)	-13%
Taiwan	287,049,639	276,554,335	292,372,736	286,382,167	189,490,728	189,490,728	13,827,196	2.5%	1.6%	(96,891,439)	-34%
Thailand	187,487,181	233,266,391	243,326,869	289,531,647	316,542,604	316,542,604	29,011,800	2.6%	2.6%	27,010,957	9%
Turkey	165,011,808	185,292,944	197,449,466	178,310,884	134,295,613	134,295,613	7,312,173	1.6%	1.1%	(44,015,271)	-25%
Vietnam	16,909,762	166,553,043	423,466,680	306,582,220	327,786,981	327,786,981	28,151,840	2.7%	2.7%	21,204,761	7%
All others	777,345,661	835,838,803	904,288,888	810,737,732	523,078,857	523,078,857	45,437,328	7.2%	4.3%	(287,658,875)	-35%
World	9,317,804,568	10,065,487,618	10,858,004,410	11,282,875,787	12,161,242,609	12,161,242,609	894,510,125	100.0%	100.0%	878,366,822	8%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce * Most recent YTD figure

Categories: 332,338, 339, 340, 345, 347, 348, 349, 352, 432, 443, 447, 638, 639, 640, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 652, and 847.

Table 6: China Share of US Apparel Imports - Products With Quotas Reimposed in 2005 on China - U.S. Dollars

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	YTD DEC 05	YE DEC 05	DEC 05	% Share 2004	% Share Today*	Change (2005 vs. 2004)	% Change 05/04
China	\$1,637,301,538	\$1,841,880,691	\$2,318,279,697	\$2,914,793,495	\$5,060,059,705	\$5,060,059,705	\$134,970,947	6.9%	11.5%	\$2,145,266,210	74%
World Less China	\$34,545,961,194	\$35,766,585,417	\$37,914,153,756	\$39,149,463,734	\$39,110,986,397	\$39,110,986,397	\$3,093,589,158	93.1%	88.5%	(\$38,477,337)	0%
Andean	\$595,645,703	\$603,095,411	\$865,905,724	\$1,098,491,591	\$1,209,196,651	\$1,209,196,651	\$94,760,900	2.6%	2.7%	\$110,705,060	10%
Bangladesh	\$1,073,305,360	\$1,043,918,576	\$1,012,283,363	\$1,144,321,918	\$1,494,278,105	\$1,494,278,105	\$134,882,206	2.7%	3.4%	\$349,956,187	31%
Brazil	\$80,242,283	\$89,153,021	\$119,137,473	\$107,219,264	\$99,886,043	\$99,886,043	\$6,898,385	0.3%	0.2%	(\$7,333,221)	-7%
Cambodia	\$517,228,869	\$626,859,975	\$731,939,006	\$784,547,174	\$1,080,957,924	\$1,080,957,924	\$109,256,634	1.9%	2.4%	\$296,410,750	38%
Canada	\$976,389,510	\$996,816,822	\$996,780,533	\$913,810,928	\$749,366,485	\$749,366,485	\$50,356,359	2.2%	1.7%	(\$164,444,443)	-18%
CBTPA (or CBI)	\$7,701,283,708	\$8,068,432,754	\$8,244,389,623	\$8,712,284,133	\$8,562,397,808	\$8,562,397,808	\$681,892,348	20.7%	19.4%	(\$149,886,325)	-2%
Egypt	\$317,603,591	\$297,223,188	\$339,372,297	\$378,108,518	\$388,324,879	\$388,324,879	\$34,019,975	0.9%	0.9%	\$10,216,361	3%
EU_15	\$900,252,567	\$881,426,540	\$934,228,264	\$913,652,045	\$804,701,315	\$804,701,315	\$65,933,890	2.2%	1.8%	(\$108,950,730)	-12%
Hong Kong	\$2,286,705,631	\$2,392,529,336	\$2,280,735,037	\$2,445,383,071	\$2,853,521,505	\$2,853,521,505	\$257,691,144	5.8%	6.5%	\$408,138,434	17%
India	\$844,090,808	\$919,345,971	\$971,366,771	\$1,155,801,027	\$1,541,796,832	\$1,541,796,832	\$116,954,147	2.7%	3.5%	\$385,995,805	33%
Indonesia	\$1,266,508,008	\$1,195,272,583	\$1,304,685,491	\$1,468,290,478	\$1,837,259,705	\$1,837,259,705	\$129,449,293	3.5%	4.2%	\$368,969,227	25%
Israel	\$383,935,427	\$352,754,408	\$333,018,391	\$273,362,126	\$246,003,158	\$246,003,158	\$15,241,952	0.6%	0.6%	(\$27,358,968)	-10%
Jordan	\$169,976,058	\$338,893,721	\$511,825,130	\$848,453,291	\$970,261,471	\$970,261,471	\$78,507,413	2.0%	2.2%	\$121,808,180	14%
Malaysia	\$493,919,051	\$460,928,612	\$449,735,443	\$471,203,678	\$487,372,439	\$487,372,439	\$38,869,638	1.1%	1.1%	\$16,168,761	3%
Mexico	\$6,411,039,310	\$6,170,574,578	\$5,745,792,869	\$5,565,191,115	\$5,068,274,475	\$5,068,274,475	\$338,777,917	13.2%	11.5%	(\$496,916,640)	-9%
Nepal	\$102,104,896	\$78,148,582	\$101,681,063	\$71,771,086	\$41,695,188	\$41,695,188	\$1,793,813	0.2%	0.1%	(\$30,075,898)	-42%
Pakistan	\$703,605,276	\$670,538,691	\$789,399,239	\$868,712,632	\$983,061,759	\$983,061,759	\$69,440,763	2.1%	2.2%	\$114,349,127	13%
Philippines	\$908,185,744	\$1,003,420,626	\$1,040,411,067	\$966,192,000	\$1,153,472,636	\$1,153,472,636	\$103,656,394	2.3%	2.6%	\$187,280,636	19%
S. Korea	\$1,270,061,410	\$1,267,965,964	\$1,135,272,318	\$1,140,289,569	\$772,675,431	\$772,675,431	\$60,001,166	2.7%	1.7%	(\$367,614,138)	-32%
Sri Lanka	\$796,314,585	\$736,984,500	\$715,739,157	\$831,835,981	\$1,043,327,078	\$1,043,327,078	\$94,187,824	2.0%	2.4%	\$211,491,097	25%
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$851,281,543	\$1,002,183,061	\$1,359,459,403	\$1,607,063,629	\$1,359,332,397	\$1,359,332,397	\$106,420,841	3.8%	3.1%	(\$247,731,232)	-15%
Taiwan	\$1,052,547,828	\$960,743,873	\$1,001,516,427	\$949,059,582	\$722,387,756	\$722,387,756	\$53,636,577	2.3%	1.6%	(\$226,671,826)	-24%
Thailand	\$845,756,170	\$940,780,328	\$920,504,592	\$989,004,358	\$1,125,064,063	\$1,125,064,063	\$93,230,850	2.4%	2.5%	\$136,059,705	14%
Turkey	\$675,381,935	\$801,797,248	\$873,811,259	\$814,097,842	\$622,762,366	\$622,762,366	\$33,189,100	1.9%	1.4%	(\$191,335,476)	-24%
Vietnam	\$36,927,490	\$605,331,509	\$1,671,069,021	\$1,454,682,188	\$1,573,087,352	\$1,573,087,352	\$126,782,709	3.5%	3.6%	\$118,405,164	8%
All others	\$3,285,668,433	\$3,261,465,539	\$3,464,094,795	\$3,176,634,510	\$2,320,521,576	\$2,320,521,576	\$197,756,920	7.6%	5.3%	(\$856,112,934)	-27%
World	\$36,183,262,732	\$37,608,466,108	\$40,232,433,453	\$42,064,257,229	\$44,171,046,102	\$44,171,046,102	\$3,228,560,105	100.0%	100.0%	\$2,106,788,873	5%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce * Most recent YTD figure

Categories: 332,338, 339, 340, 345, 347, 348, 349, 352, 432, 443, 447, 638, 639, 640, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 652, and 847.

Table 7: Impact of US Quota Phase-outs Thus Far By Exporter (square meter equivalent)					
<i>Country</i>	<u>2002 Quota Removal</u> (4 year history)	<u>2005 Quota Removal</u> (One year history)	<u>Total Change: Quota Removal</u> (2002+2005)	<u>China</u> (One year history)	<u>Total</u> 2002 + 2005 + Safeguards
China	1,535,472,242	1,477,977,492	3,013,449,734	935,660,550	3,949,110,284
Rest of World	(371,361,529)	(600,517,154)	(971,878,683)	(57,293,728)	(1,029,172,411)
Andean	13,717,036	(10,985,619)	2,731,416	(2,556,453)	174,964
Bangladesh	(43,613,382)	67,799,214	24,185,832	113,608,306	137,794,138
Brazil	(1,699,227)	(1,335,252)	(3,034,479)	(5,481,038)	(8,515,517)
Cambodia	22,933,944	(32,549,649)	(9,615,705)	88,658,014	79,042,309
Canada	(13,954,222)	(16,650,077)	(30,604,298)	(30,536,613)	(61,140,912)
CBI	(70,093,567)	(96,543,904)	(166,637,471)	156,442,240	(10,195,231)
Egypt	6,176,170	3,691,694	9,867,864	713,301	10,581,165
EU_15	(7,784,533)	(4,562,713)	(12,347,246)	(9,166,410)	(21,513,656)
Hong Kong	(96,605,078)	(137,042,191)	(233,647,269)	2,859,814	(230,787,455)
India	23,645,624	82,009,890	105,655,514	95,095,547	200,751,061
Indonesia	(17,021,661)	45,499,632	28,477,971	80,303,057	108,781,028
Israel	2,748,081	(7,990,253)	(5,242,172)	(12,142,074)	(17,384,246)
Jordan	3,745,611	2,119,966	5,865,577	34,578,317	40,443,893
Malaysia	(8,738,527)	(9,736,120)	(18,474,647)	15,614,178	(2,860,469)
Mexico	(69,078,850)	(47,856,224)	(116,935,074)	(122,302,245)	(239,237,319)
Nepal	(306,290)	(7,378,017)	(7,684,307)	(8,542,536)	(16,226,843)
Pakistan	(18,505,239)	21,008,507	2,503,267	44,462,098	46,965,365
Philippines	(31,966,709)	(26,521,953)	(58,488,663)	35,405,794	(23,082,869)
S. Korea	10,053,357	(76,219,254)	(66,165,897)	(164,923,018)	(231,088,916)
Sri Lanka	(2,022,880)	(25,067,190)	(27,090,071)	59,795,139	32,705,069
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,304,791	(15,537,347)	(12,232,557)	(48,829,279)	(61,061,835)
Thailand	(48,177,090)	(59,868,730)	(108,045,820)	(96,891,439)	(204,937,259)
Turkey	(8,385,901)	(14,588,252)	(22,974,153)	27,010,957	4,036,803
Vietnam	63,799,447	(19,900,254)	43,899,193	(44,015,271)	(116,078)
Taiwan	(30,489,847)	7,288,142	(23,201,705)	21,204,761	(1,996,944)
All others	(53,042,584)	(219,601,197)	(272,643,782)	(287,658,875)	(560,302,657)
World	1,164,110,713	877,460,338	2,041,571,051	878,366,822	2,919,937,873

Source: Analyzed by NCTO using data from the U.S. Department of Commerce. In square meters equivalent (sme).

Table 8: Impact of US Quota Phase-outs Thus Far By Exporter (value)					
	<u>2002 Quota Removal</u> (4 year history)	<u>2005 Quota Removal</u> (One year history)	<u>Total Change: Quota Removal</u> (2002+2005)	<u>Quotas Reimposed on</u> <u>China</u> (One year history)	<u>Total</u> 2002 + 2005 + Safeguards
China	\$3,611,146,646	\$3,627,990,994	\$7,239,137,640	\$2,145,266,210	\$9,384,403,850
Rest of World	(\$1,195,570,065)	(\$2,060,140,667)	(\$3,255,710,732)	(\$38,477,337)	(\$3,294,188,069)
Andean	\$28,320,042	(\$4,375,395)	\$23,944,647	\$110,705,060	\$134,649,707
Bangladesh	(\$128,659,960)	\$50,198,409	(\$78,461,551)	\$349,956,187	\$271,494,636
Brazil	(\$9,098,330)	(\$1,572,179)	(\$10,670,509)	(\$7,333,221)	(\$18,003,730)
Cambodia	\$2,026,674	(\$36,538,931)	(\$34,512,257)	\$296,410,750	\$261,898,493
Canada	(\$22,688,206)	(\$43,729,004)	(\$66,417,210)	(\$164,444,443)	(\$230,861,653)
CBI (Carib + Cent. Amer.)	(\$210,123,935)	(\$154,735,818)	(\$364,859,753)	(\$149,886,325)	(\$514,746,078)
Egypt	\$16,400,065	\$459,169	\$16,859,234	\$10,216,361	\$27,075,595
EU_15	\$84,824,791	(\$29,519,767)	\$55,305,024	(\$108,950,730)	(\$53,645,706)
Hong Kong	(\$402,216,725)	(\$721,430,037)	(\$1,123,646,762)	\$408,138,434	(\$715,508,328)
India	\$128,302,853	\$342,219,559	\$470,522,412	\$385,995,805	\$856,518,217
Indonesia	(\$137,875,230)	\$124,145,179	(\$13,730,051)	\$368,969,227	\$355,239,176
Israel	\$4,794,913	(\$20,296,745)	(\$15,501,832)	(\$27,358,968)	(\$42,860,800)
Jordan	\$7,358,538	\$5,526,767	\$12,885,305	\$121,808,180	\$134,693,485
Malaysia	(\$39,928,222)	(\$34,826,863)	(\$74,755,085)	\$16,168,761	(\$58,586,324)
Mexico	(\$128,211,138)	(\$98,044,620)	(\$226,255,758)	(\$496,916,640)	(\$723,172,398)
Nepal	\$3,672,748	(\$7,660,394)	(\$3,987,646)	(\$30,075,898)	(\$34,063,544)
Pakistan	\$5,536,622	\$14,005,947	\$19,542,569	\$114,349,127	\$133,891,696
Philippines	(\$114,447,785)	(\$137,466,508)	(\$251,914,293)	\$187,280,636	(\$64,633,657)
S. Korea	(\$17,251,008)	(\$263,973,381)	(\$281,224,389)	(\$367,614,138)	(\$648,838,527)
Sri Lanka	(\$40,189,364)	(\$129,634,992)	(\$169,824,356)	\$211,491,097	\$41,666,741
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$6,159,093	(\$48,783,475)	(\$42,624,382)	(\$247,731,232)	(\$290,355,614)
Thailand	(\$68,233,426)	(\$154,400,958)	(\$222,634,384)	(\$226,671,826)	(\$449,306,210)
Turkey	(\$136,845,681)	(\$113,558,377)	(\$250,404,058)	\$136,059,705	(\$114,344,353)
Vietnam	(\$48,759,505)	(\$31,104,273)	(\$79,863,778)	(\$191,335,476)	(\$271,199,254)
Taiwan	\$167,625,830	(\$4,584,858)	\$163,040,972	\$118,405,164	\$281,446,136
All others	(\$146,063,719)	(\$560,459,122)	(\$706,522,841)	(\$856,112,934)	(\$1,562,635,775)
World	\$2,415,576,581	\$1,567,850,327	\$3,983,426,908	\$2,106,788,873	\$6,090,215,781

Source: Analyzed by NCTO using data from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9: EU 2002 Quota Removal - Change in Value and Market Share

	2001	2001 Market Share	2004 Value	2004 Market Share	Change (2001-04)	Nov. 2005	Nov 05 Market Share
China imports	1,981,574,809 €	25.9%	4,245,146,326 €	50.6%	2,263,571,517 €	488,203,746 €	61.1%
Rest of World	5,661,362,505 €	74.1%	4,142,560,858 €	49.4%	(1,518,801,647 €)	311,206,897 €	38.9%
Bangladesh	191,561,320 €	2.5%	112,254,615 €	1.3%	(79,306,705 €)	8,682,104 €	1.1%
India	454,713,113 €	5.9%	457,590,332 €	5.5%	2,877,219 €	26,788,410 €	3.4%
Indonesia	448,160,275 €	5.9%	189,086,098 €	2.3%	(259,074,177 €)	21,052,537 €	2.6%
Cambodia	16,319,846 €	0.2%	11,049,341 €	0.1%	(5,270,505 €)	770,457 €	0.1%
Morocco	322,623,843 €	4.2%	251,513,229 €	3.0%	(71,110,614 €)	18,901,990 €	2.4%
Pakistan	119,916,473 €	1.6%	145,329,574 €	1.7%	25,413,101 €	6,706,763 €	0.8%
Turkey	622,809,699 €	8.1%	586,887,859 €	7.0%	(35,921,840 €)	35,874,250 €	4.5%
Tunisia	476,979,601 €	6.2%	397,897,215 €	4.7%	(79,082,386 €)	29,866,453 €	3.7%
Romania	408,050,090 €	5.3%	365,650,078 €	4.4%	(42,400,012 €)	30,551,100 €	3.8%
Bulgaria	124,614,652 €	1.6%	110,964,105 €	1.3%	(13,650,547 €)	8,502,621 €	1.1%
Thailand	171,764,070 €	2.2%	93,547,667 €	1.1%	(78,216,403 €)	5,877,920 €	0.7%
Sri Lanka	130,118,440 €	1.7%	105,503,873 €	1.3%	(24,614,567 €)	11,928,838 €	1.5%
World Imports	7,642,937,314 €	100.0%	8,387,707,184 €	100.0%	744,769,870 €	799,410,643 €	100.0%

Source: Eurostat, analyzed by NCTO. Figures are in Euros. Categories analyzed are: 10, 18, 19, 21, 24, 68, 73, 76.

Table 10: EU 2002 Quota Removal - Change in Imports by Volume and Market Share

	2001	2001 Market Share	2004	2004 Market Share	Nov. 2005	Nov 05 Market Share	Change (04-01)	% Change
China	332,601,810	35.3%	816,534,349	60.0%	95,627,098	73.6%	483,932,539	145.5%
Rest of World	609,568,024	64.7%	543,267,756	40.0%	34,366,816	26.4%	(66,300,268)	-10.9%
Bangladesh	25,908,064	2.7%	22,233,715	1.6%	1,487,580	1.1%	(3,674,349)	-14.2%
India	101,117,162	10.7%	133,528,057	9.8%	1,959,883	1.5%	32,410,895	32.1%
Indonesia	36,947,398	3.9%	19,793,880	1.5%	1,959,883	1.5%	(17,153,518)	-46.4%
Cambodia	2,403,090	0.3%	1,365,752	0.1%	51,319	0.0%	(1,037,338)	-43.2%
Morocco	25,731,637	2.7%	19,725,875	1.5%	1,162,470	0.9%	(6,005,762)	-23.3%
Pakistan	25,450,641	2.7%	34,369,586	2.5%	2,053,400	1.6%	8,918,945	35.0%
Turkey	82,182,430	8.7%	79,757,734	5.9%	4,490,148	3.5%	(2,424,696)	-3.0%
Tunisia	41,286,519	4.4%	31,216,049	2.3%	2,207,179	1.7%	(10,070,470)	-24.4%
Romania	25,112,458	2.7%	24,182,787	1.8%	1627789	1.3%	(929,671)	-3.7%
Bulgaria	10,836,304	1.2%	7,867,377	0.6%	616778	0.5%	(2,968,927)	-27.4%
Thailand	28,581,212	3.0%	12,083,920	0.9%	1392759	1.1%	(16,497,292)	-57.7%
Sri Lanka	12,784,531	1.4%	17,278,744	1.3%	1156202	0.9%	4,494,213	35.2%
World	942,169,834	100.0%	1,359,802,105	100.0%	129,993,914	100.0%	417,632,271	44.3%

Source: Eurostat, analyzed by NCTO. Figures are in units. Categories analyzed are: 10, 18, 19, 21, 24, 68, 73, 76.

Table 11: EU Apparel Quotas Removed in 2005, No Safeguards Applied (Chapters 61-62)

Category	Description	Units	Imports from China												Imports from Rest of World (eg. "World less China")					
			Volume (mil pieces or '000 tons)				Value (million euros)			Import Share (in volume)		Average Price: euro/unit or euro/ton			Volume (mil pieces or tons)			Import Share (in volume)		
			YTD 11/04	YTD 11/05	Change	% Change	YTD 11/04	YTD 11/05	Change	YTD 11/04	YTD 11/05	YTD 11/04	YTD 11/05	% Change	YTD 11/04	YTD 11/05	Change	YTD 11/04	YTD 11/05	
8	Men's shirts	units	37.5	102.4	64.9	173%	145 €	348 €	203 €	9.7%	25.3%	3.87 €	3.40 €	-12.2%	349.4	302.4	-47.0	90.3%	74.7%	
12	Hosiery	pairs	127.7	670.8	543.2	425%	41 €	172 €	131 €	6.5%	29.4%	0.32 €	0.26 €	-20.0%	1,836.7	1,610.9	-225.8	93.5%	70.6%	
13	Men's underwear	pairs	639.3	1,116.4	477.1	75%	485 €	664 €	179 €	37.2%	56.5%	0.76 €	0.60 €	-21.6%	1,079.3	859.5	-219.8	62.8%	43.5%	
14	Men's overcoats	units	23.2	28.6	5.4	23%	185 €	218 €	33 €	66.5%	71.3%	7.97 €	7.63 €	-4.2%	11.7	11.5	-0.2	33.5%	28.7%	
15	Women's overcoats	units	33.7	87.9	54.2	161%	357 €	773 €	416 €	30.2%	55.9%	10.60 €	8.79 €	-17.0%	77.8	69.3	-8.5	69.8%	44.1%	
16	Men's suits	units	16.3	18.3	2.1	13%	171 €	207 €	37 €	53.8%	56.7%	10.49 €	11.32 €	7.9%	14.0	14.0	0.0	46.2%	43.3%	
17	Jackets and blazers	units	5.4	10.9	5.5	103%	44 €	112 €	68 €	26.1%	39.0%	8.22 €	10.30 €	25.4%	15.2	17.1	1.9	73.9%	61.0%	
28	Other trousers	units	97.1	111.2	14.1	14%	252 €	248 €	-4 €	28.8%	36.5%	2.60 €	2.24 €	-14.0%	240.0	193.4	-46.6	71.2%	63.5%	
29	Women's suits	units	21.4	21.7	0.3	2%	178 €	133 €	-45 €	46.8%	57.7%	8.31 €	6.10 €	-26.6%	24.3	15.9	-8.4	53.2%	42.3%	
Sub-total, apparel in units			1,001.6	2,168.3	1,166.7	116%	1,858 €	2,877 €	1,019 €	21.5%	41.2%	1.86 €	1.33 €	-28.5%	3,648.5	3,094.1	-554.3	78.5%	58.8%	
78	Other garments	tons	29.9	64.8	35.0	117%	648 €	869 €	220 €	39.0%	65.3%	21.68 €	13.39 €	-38.2%	46.7	34.5	-12.3	61.0%	34.7%	
83	Other knitted garments	tons	11.4	29.8	18.4	161%	230 €	366 €	136 €	31.0%	61.6%	20.14 €	12.29 €	-39.0%	25.4	18.6	-6.8	69.0%	38.4%	
Sub-total, apparel in tons			41.3	94.6	53.3	129%	878 €	1,235 €	357 €	36.4%	64.1%	21.26 €	13.05 €	-38.6%	72.1	53.0	-19.1	63.6%	35.9%	
Total (trade value weighted)						120.6%	2,736 €	4,112 €	1,376 €	27.1%	48.4%			-31.7%				72.9%	51.6%	

Source: Eurostat. Eurostat reports that some Jan. 05 data is incomplete.

Table 12: EU Apparel Quotas Removed in 2005, Safeguards Applied (Chapters 61-62)

Category	Description	Units	Imports from China												Imports from Rest of World (eg. "World less China")					
			Volume (mil pieces)				Value (million euros)			Import Share (in volume)		Average Price: euro/unit or euro/ton			Volume (mil pieces or tons)			Import Share (in volume)		
			YTD 11/04	YTD 11/05	Change	% Change	YTD 11/04	YTD 11/05	Change	YTD 11/04	YTD 11/05	YTD 11/04	YTD 11/05	% Change	YTD 11/04	YTD 11/05	Change	YTD 11/04	YTD 11/05	
4	T-shirts	units	180.6	583.2	402.7	223%	474 €	958 €	484 €	7.2%	19.3%	2.62 €	1.64 €	-37.4%	2,327.5	2,438.7	111.2	92.8%	80.7%	
5	Pullovers	units	60.8	325.8	265.0	436%	433 €	1,597 €	1,164 €	5.8%	27.5%	7.12 €	4.90 €	-31.2%	988.0	858.9	-129.1	94.2%	72.5%	
6	Men's trousers	units	71.4	421.1	349.7	490%	333 €	1,520 €	1,187 €	6.4%	32.0%	4.67 €	3.61 €	-22.7%	1,044.5	894.8	-149.7	93.6%	68.0%	
7	Blouses	units	24.5	82.5	58.0	237%	115 €	278 €	162 €	5.8%	17.4%	4.71 €	3.37 €	-28.6%	397.7	391.7	-6.0	94.2%	82.6%	
26	Dresses	units	8.2	30.0	21.8	265%	110 €	160 €	50 €	7.3%	24.9%	13.34 €	8.79 €	-34.1%	104.4	90.5	-13.9	92.7%	75.1%	
31	Brassieres	units	118.7	231.6	112.8	95%	274 €	395 €	122 €	29.3%	50.2%	2.31 €	1.71 €	-25.9%	286.5	229.7	-56.8	70.7%	49.8%	
Total, safeguards in units			464.3	1,674.2	1,209.9	261%	1,739 €	4,908 €	3,169 €	8.3%	25.4%	3.75 €	2.93 €	-21.7%	5,148.6	4,904.3	-244.2	91.7%	74.6%	

Source: Eurostat. Eurostat reports that some Jan. 05 data is incomplete.

Table 13: Likely Outcomes After Safeguards on China Expire			
Major Apparel Exporters	To US and EU (\$ mil)	Potential Losses to China	
		50%	33%
Turkey	\$12,101	-\$6,051	-\$3,993
CBI	\$9,657	-\$4,829	-\$3,187
Italy	\$8,887	-\$4,444	-\$2,933
Bangladesh	\$7,573	*	-\$2,499
Mexico	\$6,140	-\$3,070	-\$2,026
India	\$5,913	*	-\$1,951
Indonesia	\$4,528	-\$2,264	-\$1,494
France	\$4,185	-\$2,093	-\$1,381
Portugal	\$3,695	-\$1,848	-\$1,219
Thailand	\$3,150	-\$1,575	-\$1,040
Korea	\$2,875	-\$1,438	-\$949
Sri Lanka	\$2,656	-\$1,328	-\$876
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$2,653	-\$1,327	-\$875
Cambodia	\$2,625	-\$1,313	-\$866
Spain	\$2,541	-\$1,271	-\$839
Romania	\$2,492	-\$1,246	-\$822
Pakistan	\$2,317	-\$1,159	-\$765
Philippines	\$2,240	-\$1,120	-\$739
Taiwan	\$1,724	-\$862	-\$569
Tunisia	\$1,697	-\$849	-\$560
Morocco	\$1,671	-\$836	-\$551
Greece	\$1,613	-\$807	-\$532
Andean	\$1,429	-\$715	-\$472
Canada	\$1,372	-\$686	-\$453
Malaysia	\$1,100	-\$550	-\$363
Jordan	\$1,091	-\$546	-\$360
Egypt	\$965	-\$483	-\$318
Hungary	\$846	-\$423	-\$279
Bulgaria	\$828	-\$414	-\$273
Poland	\$747	-\$374	-\$247
*Given historical trends, 50 percent cut not anticipated. While Bangladesh lost 2/3 of its exports in 2002 it has held steady so far in 2005; India increased its 2002 exports but its monthly exports in 2005 have begun trending down.			
<i>Source: US Commerce Department (2005 figures) and Eurostat (2004)</i>			