During the meeting of the Statistical Sub-Committee of the Provisional Cotton Textile Committee on 1 and 2 November 1961 it was agreed that statistics supplied by participating countries should be made available to the secretariat before the end of November 1961 to enable it to compile tables showing the structure of trade in and consumption of cotton textile articles in participating countries, and to submit them to the Technical Sub-Committee for its meeting on 11 December 1961.

I. Data to be assembled for the Technical Sub-Committee

The secretariat will compile summary tables containing the following data:

1. Total and per capita imports and apparent consumption of cotton yarns and fabrics in 1960.

(a) Volume of retained imports from all origins and from six countries¹ for the following groups of articles:

- cotton yarns (including sewing thread)
- cotton fabrics, grey
- other cotton fabrics
- cotton made-up articles

(b) Volume of apparent consumption (production + total imports - total exports) for the following groups:

- cotton yarns
- cotton fabrics and cotton made-up articles ²

¹Spain, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Pakistan, Portugal.

²For this group of articles apparent consumption should be computed by adding to production of fabrics at loom stage, the net imports of fabrics and made-up articles.
(c) Ratio between volume of imports (total and from the six countries) and volume of apparent consumption (separate figures for each country).

2. Total and per caput imports and apparent consumption for all cotton articles, including wearing apparel, expressed in terms of raw cotton equivalent for 1958, 1959 and 1960.

Apparent consumption will be computed on the basis of the following data:

(a) consumption of raw cotton in the textile industry;

(b) raw cotton equivalent of the balance of imports and exports of yarns, fabrics, made-up articles and wearing apparel.

3. Per caput value of imports of wearing apparel (other than wool) from:

- Hong Kong
- Japan

4. Indices showing trends in production and consumption of cotton articles in each of the participating countries between 1950 and 1960.


7. Level of customs duties and quotas applied to cotton textile articles.

II. Statistical data to be supplied to the secretariat by participating countries

Some of the data required for the compilation of tables for the Technical Sub-Committee were already assembled last July\(^1\), (see Spec(61)226). However, additional data will also be necessary and it was agreed that the participating countries would forward such data to the secretariat before the end of November to enable it to present summary tables to the Technical Sub-Committee on 11 December. These supplementary data are listed below.

\(^1\)To the extent that final figures are now available, participating countries are asked to indicate any amendments which may be necessary in the tables circulated in document Spec(61)226.
1. With a view to the preparation on a comparable basis of the table mentioned in paragraph I.1, participating countries should indicate for 1960 the volume of retained imports (i.e. not including imports intended for re-export as such or after processing) from all sources and from six countries, for the following groups of articles:

- cotton yarns
- cotton fabrics, grey
- other cotton fabrics
- made-up articles.

If accurate statistics of retained imports are not available, estimates should be given of the quantities re-exported as such or after processing.

2. For the preparation of the table mentioned in paragraph I.2, the following data would be necessary with respect to the years 1958, 1959 and 1960:

(i) raw cotton consumption in the textile industry (or, if not available, production + imports - exports of raw cotton);

(ii) raw cotton equivalent of total imports and exports for each of the following groups of articles:

- cotton yarns
- cotton fabrics and made-up articles
- wearing apparel of cotton;

(iii) raw cotton equivalent of imports from six countries for:

- cotton yarns
- cotton fabrics and made-up articles

and raw cotton equivalent of imports of cotton wearing apparel from Hong Kong and Japan.

Data of this kind for a number of countries are published in "Per Caput Fibre Consumption Levels, 1948-1958", Commodity Bulletin Series No. 31, FAO, Rome, 1960. That publication does not, however, take into account wearing apparel and certain made-up articles; moreover, 1959 and 1960 are not covered. If the reply to this question is based on that Commodity Bulletin, supplementary information should be given on these two points.

It would be useful if the secretariat could be given the list of coefficients used for converting into raw cotton equivalent the relevant quantities (tonnage, surface, number, etc.) of the various cotton articles entering into foreign trade.
3. With regard to trends since 1950 in production and consumption of cotton articles, it has been agreed that the series published in "Per Caput Fibre Consumption Levels, 1948-1958", Commodity Bulletin Series No. 31, FAO, Rome, might serve as a basis for the replies. In that event, participating countries should in addition furnish to the secretariat data supplementing the FAO series for 1959 and 1960. Any countries having at their disposal more precise data for the whole period 1950-1960 (in particular due to the inclusion of trade in wearing apparel in consumption statistics) are requested to transmit such data to the secretariat, which will use them in preference to the data contained in the FAO Commodity Bulletin.

4. Countries able to provide production and consumption projections for cotton textile articles are requested to transmit such data to the secretariat.

5. Since the data mentioned in paragraphs 1.5 and 6 are not at present available to the secretariat, they should be transmitted by the participating countries.

6. In the tables drawn up by the secretariat, the data relating to the European Economic Community will be given for the Community as a whole, but separate data for each member country will be given in annexed tables.

7. For the preparation of the documentation mentioned in paragraph 1.7, participating countries should transmit to the secretariat information on the level of quotas existing in 1960. In particular, they should give a list of bilateral quotas, indicating quantities, and in the case of global quotas, should indicate whether or not the six countries (or any of them) have access to those quotas. They should also indicate to the secretariat any duties which are at present suspended or have been reduced temporarily to a level lower than the legal rate. In addition, the secretariat will make available to the Technical Sub-Committee document COM.III/7/Add.10/Rev.1 and related documents which were prepared in 1960 for Committee III and contain detailed information regarding customs duties and other applicable levies as well as quota regulations which might apply to cotton articles.
### ANNEX

The five groups of textile articles mentioned in this note are defined as follows on the basis of the Brussels Nomenclature (BN) and the revised Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Rev.):

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Cotton yarns, including those put up for retail sale

Cotton fabrics, grey (gauze, looped pile fabrics, linen-weave, satin-weave, serge-weave, taffeta-weave, or twilled fabrics and other non-figured fabrics

Cotton fabrics, bleached, dyed, mercerized, printed or otherwise dressed

Cotton made-up articles (handkerchiefs, bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, etc., curtains and other furnishing articles)

Wearing apparel and knitted and crocheted goods, of cotton