Canada.
TEXTILE AND CLOTHING BOARD

REPORT ON AN INQUIRY RESPECTING
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS

OTTAWA, CANADA

OCTOBER 30, 1974.

Men's and Boys' Shirts

Following an inquiry into the shirt situation, the Board reported in June 1971 its finding that men's and boys' shirts were being imported into Canada under such conditions as to threaten serious injury to Canadian production and employment. It recommended that a global quota be applied to imports of men's and boys' dress, sport and work shirts made from woven or knitted fabrics, at an initial annual rate of 1.26 million dozen. The Board recommended also that this quota be maintained for a period of three years, subject to possible extension or earlier termination if recommended by the Board as a result of a subsequent review of the situation.

The Government accepted the Board's recommendations. Commencing November 30, 1971, a global quota was applied to imports of shirts valued for export below $30.00 per dozen if made of woven fabric, and $33.00 per dozen if made of knit fabric. Individual country reserves were established under the quota to respect the historical trading positions of exporting countries.

The Board reviewed the situation in late 1972 and concluded that the circumstances warranted some liberalization in respect of imports of boys' shirts but that the basic quota should remain unchanged in its second year of application.

In 1973, a second review of the situation was undertaken by the Board. It found that the Canadian shirt producers had made acceptable progress in the implementation of plans to meet international competition in the Canadian market; that by the end of 1974 these adjustments would probably be largely completed; and that the special measures of protection could be gradually relaxed with the hope that conditions would permit the complete removal of them at the end of the third quota year. The Board recommended therefore that the global quota on shirt imports be maintained until November 30, 1974 but that the level be increased by 5% in March, and that for the period from June 1 to November 30, 1974, the level be 10% above the corresponding 1973 level. The Board expressed the hope that by November 1974 it would be possible to remove all restrictions on the importation of shirts, and said that it did not propose to recommend any extension of the special measures beyond November 30, 1974, without a full-scale inquiry into the total shirt situation.

New Inquiry

In view of the above statement and the economic changes taking place in Canada and elsewhere, the Board decided that this year it would undertake a comprehensive examination of the shirt situation. A new inquiry was announced in a public notice appearing in the August 10, 1974, issue of the Canada Gazette. Copies of the notice were distributed to the news media and to parties who could be expected to have an interest in the inquiry. Interested parties were invited to submit briefs to the Board by September 23, 1974, and to indicate at the same time if they wished to make supplementary oral presentations before the Board. It was pointed out that the Board would examine the adjustments which Canadian producers had made or were proposing to make in their operations to make them more competitive, and that it would consider any representations in support or in opposition to special measures of protection in respect of men's and boys' shirts.

Written submissions were received from the Canadian Shirt Manufacturers' Association and a number of Canadian shirt manufacturers; the Canadian Textiles Institute; the Canadian producer of shirting fabrics; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; the Centrale des Syndicats Démocratiques; the Retail Council of Canada; one major Canadian retailer; a number of Canadian importers; and one shirt-exporting country.

An open hearing took place in Ottawa on October 15, 1974, for the purpose of receiving supplementary information from the Canadian Shirt Manufacturers' Association and supporters of the Association's brief, including several shirt producers and the labour unions representing workers in the shirt industry. Observers at this open hearing were invited to submit any comments they might wish to make to the Board in writing after the hearing. The Board also held private meetings with a number of Canadian producers to discuss confidential matters.

Statistical data relating to the production and importation of shirts were examined and with the cooperation and assistance of Statistics Canada, special analyses of unpublished data were carried out. The Board received reports from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and from the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

Briefs and Other Evidence

The following is a summary of the evidence presented to the Board and of the claims and allegations made by the various interested parties in this inquiry.

The Canadian Shirt Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian shirt producers were unanimous in stating that the global quota on shirt imports had brought a considerable degree of stability to the shirt market. It had enabled the industry to increase its efficiency and its viability through orderly planning and investment. The industry had been able to provide more stable employment and to expand its activities in some cases. It was claimed, however, that this situation would no longer prevail if import restrictions were lifted now. Unrestricted import competition would result in serious damage. Industry representatives forecast a resurgence of low-cost imports, as a result of a down-turn in world conditions and attempts of low-cost countries to build up their export trade in textiles to counteract adverse developments in other areas. The Association, with the support of the shirt producers in their individual briefs, requested that the global quota on shirt imports be maintained and be modified so as to attain a domestic production/import ratio of 65% to 35%; that quotas be allocated on a quarterly basis as before; that the price levels below which shirts would be subject to quota be increased to $41.00 and $45.00 from the present $30.00 and $33.00; and that the definition of shirts subject to quota be as follows: "men's and boys' dress, sport, work and knit shirts, which are cut and sewn, of woven or knitted fabrics with a lined or unlined collar".

The individual briefs of the shirt manufacturers gave confidential details of their operations and told of the adjustments which had been made to their operations, or which were projected, to make them more competitive. They all urged retention of the global quota on shirt imports as an essential means of allowing them to continue to strengthen their operations and make them more viable.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Centrale des Syndicats Démocratiques supported the brief of the Canadian Shirt Manufacturers' Association, and urged that import restrictions be maintained to preserve employment in the shirt industry, stressing that much of it is in small communities with little or no alternative sources of employment.

The firm producing shirting fabric expressed its full support of the Canadian Shirt Manufacturers' Association's brief, stating that the well-being of the shirt industry was of significant importance to the success of its own operations. It urged the maintenance and strengthening of the global quota on shirt imports.

The Retail Council of Canada said in its brief that import limitations had helped stabilize the market, but contended that because of changed conditions, especially the recent low level of imports relative to quota levels, restrictions were no longer justified. The Council recommended that the quota be removed subject to review in a year's time.

Other retailing and importing concerns asked for the removal of import restrictions on the grounds that they penalized consumers by creating artificial shortages and raising prices.

Two independent importers suggested that the import restrictions were beneficial because of their stabilizing effect and should be maintained. They urged, however, that control of the quota allocations be retained in Canada.

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The exporting country made representations to the Board to the effect that as a developing country, it should be given special consideration if import controls on shirts should be continued. It also requested that shirts made of hand-woven fabrics be exempted from controls.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration reported to the Board on the employment situation in those communities where shirts are made. The Office of Special Import Policy of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce reported to the Board on the administration of the global quota on shirts. The Textiles and Consumer Products Branch carried out a comprehensive survey of the shirt industry, and provided the Board with a detailed report on the current situation in the shirt industry. Additional research was carried out by the Board's staff.

Industry Structure

Although there are well over 100 establishments engaged in the production of men's and boys' shirts, the six largest firms account for about half of Canadian shipments. The large firms tend to specialize in the production of men's and boys' dress and sport shirts, which make up the bulk of their production. Some of the smaller shirt production operations are secondary lines in factories primarily engaged in the production of other garments. The large number of small scale operations account for a substantial part of shirt production.

As with other sectors of the clothing industry, shirt manufacturers often contract out cut and sew operations. Consequently much of the employment of the shirt industry, over one third of that in Quebec, is in the plants of contractors.

At least half of the Canadian shirt industry is located in the Province of Quebec, with the head offices of many firms located in Montreal. However, the actual manufacturing plants are mostly located in smaller communities. About three quarters of the jobs in the Province of Quebec are in communities other than Metropolitan Montreal, many of them quite small towns. Most of the balance of the shirt industry is in Ontario, although some plants which produce shirts are located in six of the other provinces.

Employment in Quebec shirt factories including the plants of contractors, as reported by the Parity Committee for the Shirt Industry, has been as follows:

	Monthly Average Number of Employees	Hours Worked per Employee
1970	3,876	1,725
1971	3,804	1,681
1972	4,197	1,746
1973	4,586	1,700
January-June 1973	4,542	890
January-June 1974	4,577	878

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These data represent total employment in the production of shirts in the Province of Quebec. From data furnished by leading shirt producers to the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce it appears that employment in other provinces was between 3,500 and 4,000 in 1973, with very little change from the previous year. Total employment in the manufacture of shirts in 1973 is estimated at 8,300.

This industry is highly labour intensive and labour costs constitute a high proportion of its value added, despite the relatively low wage rates paid in the industry. About 90 per cent of its employees are female.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration has furnished data relating to "Registered Clients (of the Department) Without Employment" and "Estimated Labour Force" by Manpower Centre areas in which shirts are produced. These data indicate that in many of them unemployment levels are above the national average. Since the highest unemployment rates were reported for Manpower Centre Areas with relatively low populations, job placement for shirt factory workers laid off in such communities would be extremely difficult.

Data supplied by the leading shirt firms indicate that from 1971 through 1973 their returns on equity were well below Canadian government bond interest rates. These large firms expected a substantial improvement in this regard in 1974 as a result of higher prices for shirts and a well maintained volume of sales through most of the year.

The Canadian Market

The apparent Canadian market for woven dress, sport and work shirts shrank considerably from 1968 to 1973. (See Appendix, Table 1). This decline was due in part to a replacement of woven fabric by knitted fabric, especially in sport shirts, and, to some extent, to the fact that polyester-cotton shirts wear longer than the all-cotton shirts which they have replaced. There was some decline in the total apparent market for the kinds of men's and boys' shirts, of either woven or knitted fabric, commonly made in shirt factories. In 1972 the total was about 2.9 million dozen as compared with 3.3 million dozen in 1968.

It is possible to develop more current apparent market data for men's and boys' dress, sport and work shirts, inclusive of knitted shirts with tailored collars, by using Statistics Canada Garment Shipments and information on knitted shirts imported under quota. The resulting estimates are:

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			First Quarter	
	1972	1973	1973	1974
	- 000 dozen -			
Shipments[a)]	1,689	1,741	457	447
Exports	8	7	2	2
Domestic Shipments[a)]	1,681	1,734	455	445
Imports, woven fabric shirts	1,012	826	242	222
Imports, knitted fabric shirts[b)]	172	215	76	45
Apparent Market	2,865	2,775	773	712

a) Woven shirts plus tailored knitted shirts.

b) Knitted shirts priced under $33.00 per dozen and imported under quota.

These data indicate that the size of the apparent Canadian market for shirts continued to decline through 1973 into the first quarter of 1974. Since 1971, however, Canadian shirt manufacturers have been able to maintain their aggregate level of shipments while imports have declined. The main factor in this decline has been an extraordinary decrease in imports of woven shirts from Japan, from 460 thousand dozen in 1971 to only 9 thousand dozen in the first eight months of 1974. Imports of woven shirts from Hong Kong, Taiwan and China, after showing some declines between 1971 and 1973, have increased sharply in the first eight months of 1974. Imports from South Korea have climbed steadily since 1971. (See Appendix, Tables 2, 4 and 5 for further details.)

The five countries named above have been the major suppliers of imported shirts to Canada in recent years. The United States, Malaysia and Roumania have been relatively minor, but in some years not insignificant, suppliers.

South Korea has supplied over half of all the knitted shirts imported under quota since December, 1972. Other suppliers of significant quantities were Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore and Japan. (See Appendix, Table 3).

The recent increase in imports of shirts from Hong Kong, Taiwan, China and South Korea has been substantial. In the three months, June-August 1974, imports of woven shirts from these four countries were more than double those in the corresponding months of 1973. There was a decline in the total of imports of knitted shirts of types subject to quota from these sources, but it was not nearly enough to offset the increase in imports of woven shirts.

Prices

During the past year there have been increases in prices of both domestically produced and imported shirts. The best available measure of price change in domestically produced shirts is the Statistics Canada Index of Industry Selling Prices. The data for August 1973 and August, 1974 are as follows:

	August 1973	August 1974	Increase
	(1961=100)		per cent
Shirts, fine dress or business polyester and cotton blend	125.2	152.4	21.7
Shirts, fine, sport, polyester	121.4	144.1	18.7
Shirts, work, cotton	162.9	198.6	21.9

There were increases in the industry selling prices for shirts in January, 1974, and again during the June to August period. Shirt manufacturers reported to the Board that they do not expect that there will be further increases in their average selling prices during the next few months.

Average values for duty of imported shirts have increased as follows:

	January to August		
	1973	1974	Increase
	-dollars per shirt-		per cent
Cotton, except knitted	1.28	1.93	51
Polyester/cotton, except knitted	1.36	1.78	31
Man-Made Fibre, except knitted, n.e.s.	1.74	2.39	37
Other, except knitted	1.92	3.24	69

While changes in product mix and source as well as changes in price affect these average values for duty, it appears that the increases in prices of imported shirts have been considerably sharper than those of domestically produced shirts.

CONCLUSIONS

Injury

The past few months have seen an abrupt change in the supply/demand situation in the textile world generally. In 1973, many textile products were in tight supply, most mills were working at or near capacity, and prices were rising. However, by the middle of 1974 the situation had changed and in many countries surpluses and idle capacity had developed.

Currently, great uncertainty about the immediate future appears to be the keynote in most textile and clothing markets. In the Orient prices of some fabrics have recently been reduced sharply and shirts from Asiatic sources apparently are being offered at significantly lower prices for 1975 delivery. Moreover, imports of woven shirts into Canada from low-cost sources have been sharply higher during the first eight months of 1974 than they were during the same period of 1973.

In the light of all these circumstances, the Board concluded that the importation of shirts from Hong Kong, South Korea, the People's Republic of China and Taiwan continues to constitute a threat of serious injury to the production in Canada of men's and boys' shirts, and that actual serious injury would occur if the existing special measures of protection were removed completely at this time. On the other hand, it is the Board's view that imports of shirts from sources other than those named above do not at present constitute an immediate threat of such injury.

Plans

During this inquiry the Board received confidential information from Canadian shirt producers, including all the major firms, on the subject of what they had been doing and planned to do to improve their ability to compete in the Canadian market. The plans in question covered the replacement of a considerable amount of existing machinery with new automated equipment, improvements in distribution facilities and some construction. Some consolidation of firms is taking place - in one case resulting directly from the bankruptcy of a producer. After examining these plans in the light of the guidelines set out in the Textile and Clothing Board Act, the Board found them acceptable.

Application of Guidelines

The report received by the Board from the Department of Manpower and Immigration on the employment situation in the communities where men's and boys' shirts are manufactured indicated that in many of these communities the unemployment rate was significantly higher than the current national average rate. This fact strengthens the case for recommending the retention of special measures of protection sufficient to prevent serious injury to production and the consequent loss of a substantial number of jobs in these communities, particularly in view of the scarcity of alternative employment opportunities in most of them.

In its deliberations during this inquiry, the Board has kept in mind the international agreements to which Canada is a party, particularly the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles. In developing its recommendations, the Board has sought to achieve the maximum possible liberalization of trade in the product in question

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consistent with the avoidance of the disruptive effects of an unduly sharp increase in imports, and is recommending that restraints or restrictions be maintained only in respect of countries whose exports of the product to Canada are at present threatening serious injury.

From the point of view of the consumer as a consumer only, any limitation on imports of a consumer product must be considered harmful to his interest in the short term, and this must be weighed against any loss of production and employment that additional imports would bring about. Taking a longer view, the maintenance of a reliable domestic source of supply is to the ultimate benefit of the consumer, even apart from his general interest as a citizen and taxpayer in maintaining high levels of production and employment.

As to the question of viability, in its original report on shirts dated June 11th, 1971 the Board explained at some length the reasons why it had concluded that much, if not most, of the remaining shirt production in Canada was viable in the long run without any protection other than that provided by the tariff. The Board believes that these reasons - essentially fashion leadership, ability to give quick delivery, flexibility and reliability - are still valid.

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During this inquiry, representations were made to the effect that the coverage of the restrictions on imports of shirts should be extended to include knitted shirts with one piece collars, of the type often described as "golf shirts", and also that the floor price above which shirts may be imported without restriction ($30.00 per dozen for woven shirts, $33.00 for knitted) should be raised. The Board does not consider that either of the proposed changes is essential at this time, and it recognizes that to introduce such changes unilaterally might present formidable difficulties in Canada's relationships with the supplying countries affected. Accordingly the Board does not propose any change at this time in the wording of Item 15 in the Import Control List, nor in the definition of "dress, sport and work shirts" which has been adopted by the administrative authorities.

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Having found that a threat of serious injury to production in Canada still exists and having found the plans submitted by the Canadian producers acceptable, the Board concluded, after consideration of the guidelines in the Textile and Clothing Board Act, that it should recommend the continuation of some special measures of protection against imports of men's and boys' shirts. However, the Board concluded that in the coming year the measures need not be as comprehensive as the existing global quota. In the Board's opinion, the negotiation of appropriate export restraint arrangements with Hong Kong, South Korea, the People's Republic of China and Taiwan covering the period December 1, 1974, to November 30, 1975, would meet the needs of the situation. The appropriate level in each case would be the level of exports of men's and boys' shirts to Canada during a 12 month period ending in August or September 1974, plus an appropriate growth factor. However, in the light of paragraph 1(c) of Annex "B" of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, it may be appropriate to offer the option of the average annual level of exports to Canada during a three year period ending in August or September 1974, plus the same growth factor. In all these restraint negotiations, commitments should be sought from the exporting countries that they will spread their shipments to Canada as evenly as possible over the 12 month period, in order to avoid a disruptive concentration of shipments in any one season.

In the Board's opinion, men's and boys' shirts should be retained on the Import Control List in order to permit the prompt taking of appropriate action by Canada if any of the negotiations in question should be unsuccessful.

It will be necessary to maintain a vigilant watch over imports from a number of other sources during the coming year, so that prompt action can be taken to deal with any disruptive increases in imports from countries which have not been asked to restrain their exports. In the Board's view, this would be preferable to the maintenance of more comprehensive restrictions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Board recommends as follows:

1. That Item 15, relating to certain men's and boys' dress, work and sport shirts made from woven or knitted fabric, be retained on the Import Control List;

2. That general permits be issued for the importation of shirts as specified in Import Control List Item 15 from each of Hong Kong, South Korea, the People's Republic of China and Taiwan when the country in question enters into a mutually acceptable restraint arrangement with Canada, pursuant to the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, providing that in the 12 months commencing December 1, 1974 shipments to Canada

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of men's and boys' dress, work and sport shirts will not be permitted to exceed by more than six per cent, the higher of

(a) actual shipments of such shirts to Canada in a period of 12 months ending in August or September, 1974, or

(b) average annual shipments of such shirts to Canada in a three-year period ending in August or September, 1974;

3. That a general permit or permits be issued for the importation of shirts as specified in Import Control List Item 15 imported from and the manufacture of any country other than Hong Kong, South Korea, the People's Republic of China and Taiwan;

4. That if it should not be possible to make a satisfactory restraint arrangement with any country referred to in paragraph 2, the importation into Canada from that country of shirts as specified in Import Control List Item 15 be permitted only under individual permit within a limit not to exceed by more than six per cent the number of such shirts imported from that country in the 12 months ended August 31, 1974.

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The Board will keep under observation the levels of imports of shirts from countries other than those referred to in paragraph 2 above with a view to recommending appropriate action if at any time it should appear to be necessary to prevent or remedy disruption of the Canadian market or to preserve a proper measure of equity between restraining countries and non-restraining countries. The Board will undertake later another review of the shirt situation with a view to recommending whether or not special measures of protection in respect of men's and boys' dress, work and sport shirts be continued beyond November 30, 1975.

C. R. Annis

Chairman

John Campbell

Member

Jacques St-Laurent

Member

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE 1

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET FOR WOVEN DRESS, SPORT AND WORK SHIRTS
1963-1973

Year	Total Shipments a)	Imports	Exports	Canadian Market	Share of Canadian Market: Domestic Shipments	Share of Canadian Market: Imports
		- 000 dozen -			- per cent -	
1963	1,855	601	12	2,444	75.4	24.6
1964	2,078	683	14	2,747	75.1	24.9
1965	2,025	755	11	2,769	72.7	27.3
1966	2,092	771	9	2,854	73.0	27.0
1967	2,087	1,073	13	3,147	65.9	34.1
1968	1,881	1,446	16	3,311	56.3	43.7
1969	1,795	1,193	16	2,972	59.5	40.1
1970	1,816	1,357	18	3,155	57.0	43.0
1971	1,722	1,259	11	2,970	57.6	42.4
1972	1,465	1,012	8	2,469	59.0	41.0
1973	1,309	826	7	2,128	61.2	38.8

a) Includes knitted fabric fine dress shirts from 1963 to 1971; Shipments of knitted fabric fine dress shirts in 1972 were 79,000 dozen.

Source: Statistics Canada. With respect to shipments Census of Manufactures data are used for 1963 to 1972, and Garment Shipments data for 1973.

TABLE 2

IMPORTS OF WOVEN SHIRTS,
BY COUNTRY
1970-1974

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	January - August 1973	January - August 1974
			- 000 dozen -			
Hong Kong	418	274	251	222	125	191
Taiwan	192	224	151	161	99	118
Japan	463	460	305	106	95	9
China, People's Republic of	59	111	105	92	62	90
South Korea	25	34	52	71	52	105
United States	30	23	25	39	25	37
Malaysia	21	33	33	32	14	32
Roumania	61	39	20	24	9	10
Poland	19	16	6	15	10	9
Pakistan	1	-	2	12	8	7
Singapore	24	12	24	9	8	5
France	2	2	6	8	6	7
Italy	11	14	9	8	7	4
All Other	31	17	23	27	20	32
TOTAL	1,357	1,259	1,012	826	540	656
		- percentage of total imports -				
Hong Kong	30.8	21.8	24.8	26.9	23.1	29.1
Taiwan	14.1	17.8	14.9	19.5	18.3	17.9
Japan	34.1	36.5	30.1	12.8	17.6	1.4
China, People's Republic of	4.3	8.8	10.4	11.1	11.5	13.7
South Korea	1.8	2.7	5.1	8.6	9.6	16.0
United States	2.2	1.8	2.5	4.7	4.6	5.6
Malaysia	1.5	2.6	3.3	3.9	2.6	4.9
Roumania	4.5	3.1	2.0	2.9	1.7	1.5
Poland	1.4	1.3	0.6	1.8	1.9	1.4
Pakistan	0.1	-	0.2	1.5	1.5	1.1
Singapore	1.8	1.0	2.4	1.1	1.5	0.8
France	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1
Italy	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.6
All Other	2.5	1.3	2.2	3.2	3.7	4.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities.

TABLE 3

IMPORTS OF KNITTED SHIRTS UNDER QUOTA
DECEMBER 1971 - AUGUST 1974

Source	Dec. 71- Nov. 72	Dec. 72- Nov. 73	June - Aug. 73	Sept. - Nov. 73	Dec. 73- Feb. 74	Mar. - May 74	June - Aug. 74
			- 000 dozen -				
South Korea	53.1	122.3	32.3	25.0	29.8	22.2	20.9
Taiwan	43.1	42.3	11.7	9.5	11.3	3.7	4.8
Hong Kong	52.5	19.6	1.7	2.6	1.6	2.3	4.5
Malaysia	-	11.2	-	9.4	1.1	-	-
Singapore	4.5	8.3	1.2	(a)	(a)	(a)	-
Japan	12.3	6.2	-	-	-	-	-
All Other	7.1	0.4	-	1.0	2.1	2.7	2.1
TOTAL	172.6	210.3	46.9	47.5	45.9	30.9	32.3

(a) Included in "All Other".

TABLE 4

IMPORTS AND AVERAGE VALUE FOR DUTY
OF POLYESTER/COTTON SHIRTS
1970-1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	January - August 1973	January - August 1974
			- 000 dozen -			
Hong Kong	344	262	237	191	109	137
Taiwan	68	112	99	99	65	57
Japan	403	406	252	90	86	7
Korea, South	19	27	38	58	39	86
Malaysia	21	28	33	32	14	29
United States	15	8	14	22	15	19
Singapore	14	7	20	6	6	1
Trinidad-Tobago	15	10	13	6	6	-
Italy	8	8	5	5	5	1
All Other	61	41	34	6	4	9
TOTAL	968	909	745	515	349	346
			- dollars per shirt -			
Hong Kong	1.03	1.09	1.11	1.35	1.29	1.78
Taiwan	1.06	.99	.94	1.11	1.03	1.48
Japan	1.04	1.03	1.07	1.23	1.22	2.02
Korea, South	1.04	.97	.88	1.27	1.18	1.46
Malaysia	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.13	.99	1.46
United States	2.16	2.98	3.61	3.43	3.30	3.88
Singapore	.99	1.03	1.08	1.44	1.47	1.17
Trinidad-Tobago	1.54	1.75	1.68	1.56	1.56	-
Italy	2.70	2.80	3.41	4.02	3.92	4.48
All Other	.85	1.01	1.15	3.92	3.76	2.86
ALL COUNTRIES	1.07	1.08	1.13	1.41	1.36	1.78

Source: Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities.

TABLE 5

IMPORTS AND AVERAGE VALUE FOR DUTY
OF SHIRTS, COTTON, EXCEPT KNITTED,
1970-1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	January - August 1973	January - August 1974
			- 000 dozen -			
China, People's Republic of	59	110	88	90	60	90
Taiwan	46	39	22	49	23	53
Roumania	4	5	3	22	9	2
United States	8	9	7	14	8	12
Hong Kong	26	2	3	9	3	45
All Other	41	30	12	33	21	38
TOTAL	184	195	135	217	124	240
			- dollars per shirt -			
China, People's Republic of	.86	.97	.97	1.14	1.00	1.63
Taiwan	.55	.60	.61	.93	.81	1.22
Roumania	.71	.36	.76	.94	.86	1.41
United States	2.60	3.31	3.72	3.96	3.64	5.01
Hong Kong	.75	1.01	.98	1.68	.58	2.23
All Other	1.14	1.43	2.75	2.14	1.97	2.37
ALL COUNTRIES	.91	1.06	1.21	1.43	1.28	1.93

Source: Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities.