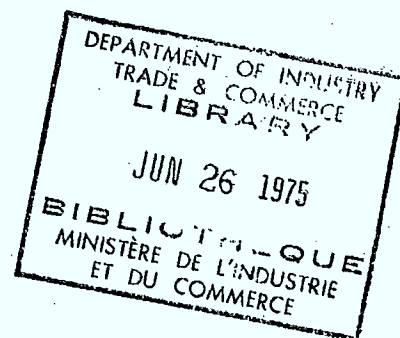


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Canada. Textile and Clothing Board.
Report on an inquiry respecting
worsted fabrics. 1975.



Canada

TEXTILE AND CLOTHING BOARD

REPORT ON AN INQUIRY RESPECTING
WORSTED FABRICS

OTTAWA, CANADA.
FEBRUARY 14, 1975.

REPORT BY THE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING BOARD
ON WORSTED FABRICS

Terms of Reference

On November 28, 1974 the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce requested the Board to undertake concurrent inquiries on an urgent basis on a number of textile products and to report to him as soon as possible the results of these inquiries.

Two reports have already been presented by the Board to the Minister. The first report, an interim one, dealt with nylon fabrics imported from South Korea. The second was a full report on the situation regarding broadwoven filament nylon fabrics, broadwoven polyester filament fabrics and double-knit and warp-knit fabrics. The present report deals specifically with worsted fabrics.

Procedure

Notice of the concurrent inquiries, including the one on worsted fabrics, was published in the Canada Gazette of December 7, 1974 and was distributed to all parties likely to have an interest in the matter. The notice invited interested parties to submit briefs to the Board by January 6, 1975 and to indicate if they wished to appear before the Board to make supplementary oral presentations. It was pointed out that any producer who submitted or associated himself with a brief alleging injury or threat of injury and requesting special measures of protection would be expected to file with the Board a plan describing the adjustments he proposed to make in his operations in order to increase his ability to meet international competition in the market in Canada.

A written submission concerning the products involved in the concurrent inquiries, including worsted fabrics, was presented to the Board by the Canadian Textiles Institute jointly with the Fédération Canadienne des Travailleurs du Textile Inc. (CSD), the Textile Workers Union of America and the United Textile Workers of America. Written submissions dealing specifically with worsted fabrics were also received from the three major Canadian producers of worsted fabrics, the Canadian producer of polyester staple fibres, a number of Canadian importers, the National Wool Textile Export Corporation of Britain and three associations representing jointly the interests of Japanese exporters, namely, the Japan Wool Spinners' Association, the Japan Worsted and Woollen Weavers' Association and the Japan Woollen and Linen Textiles Exporters Association.

A private hearing took place on December 10, 1974 for the purpose of receiving supplementary information from the Canadian Textiles Institute, the labour unions and producers who wished to appear in support of the Institute's and the unions' joint brief. The same parties presented additional information at an open hearing held on January 15, 1975. 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 met privately with two Canadian producers of worsted fabrics, representatives of an importing firm, and the Apparel Manufacturers Council of Canada on behalf of members utilizing worsted fabrics in their operations.

Statistical data relating to the production and importation of worsted fabrics were examined. The Board was provided with reports from the Textiles Division and from the Office of Special Import Policy of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and from the Department of Manpower and Immigration on matters within their respective areas of responsibility.

Briefs and Other Evidence

The following is a summary of the evidence presented to the Board in written submissions, open hearings and private meetings and of the claims and allegations made by the various interested parties in this inquiry.

In the brief which it submitted jointly with the labour unions, the Canadian Textiles Institute submitted that the industry sectors concerned in the concurrent inquiries were faced with highly unusual and critical circumstances and that immediate implementation, on an interim basis, of special measures of protection was necessary to avoid market disruption resulting in damage difficult to repair. The Institute stated that this disruption was being caused or threatened by sharp and substantial increases or imminent increases of imports of the products in question, at prices so low that in some instances they were below the cost of the raw materials used in their production. As a result of these low price quotations and of the actual and imminent imports based on these prices, the Canadian producers had been forced to curtail their operations and to effect increasingly large lay-offs of workers, to cut down hours of work, and to postpone investments. Additional factors cited by the Institute as evidence of disruption were low levels of capacity utilization, depressed order books and high inventories in all sectors concerned. The Institute conceded that other industries also had problems, but suggested that no other major industry had to compete with imports at laid-down prices lower than those of two or three years ago. The Institute claimed that the present problems of the Canadian textile industry were not caused primarily by a reduction

in Canadian consumer demand, but to a large extent were the result of market disruption brought about by exceptionally low-priced quotations for offshore goods. Some users of textile fabrics had been taking advantage of these low price offers and had booked their requirements abroad, while others were waiting to see if prices would decrease further before committing themselves.

Referring specifically to worsted fabrics the Institute stated that order book positions of Canadian worsted fabric producers were at dangerously low levels and were headed lower, that the mills were producing too much for inventory and had been seeking new orders below full cost in an attempt to keep running. Even so they had had to effect lay-offs and were contemplating more. As a result of the situation, major investment plans had been severely reduced or indefinitely postponed. One mill had announced that it was ceasing operations completely. Adding to the fabric producers' problems was the recent upsurge in low-cost imports of men's fine clothing which cut further into their markets. The joint brief of the Canadian Textiles Institute and of the labour unions recommended that existing export restraints with South Korea and the People's Republic of China be maintained for three years commencing January 1, 1975; that restraints applicable to exports from Japan, Czechoslovakia and Poland be negotiated for the same period under the provisions of Article 3 and Annex B of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles; that a system of registered orders be instituted not later than December 31, 1974; that a temporary surtax be levied on the lowest priced imports from Japan and South Korea; and that worsted fabrics be added without delay to the Import Control List.

In the brief which they submitted jointly with the Canadian Textiles Institute, the three textile labour unions expressed their deep concern over the serious disruption of the industry sectors concerned, which had resulted in increasingly larger lay-offs, many of these occurring in small communities with serious damage to the local economy. They expressed their support for the recommendations made by the Canadian Textiles Institute and urged that immediate attention be given to the situation to ensure that imports of offshore goods would be kept to an absolute minimum, thereby preserving jobs for Canadians.

In their briefs and in private meetings with the Board the Canadian producers of worsted fabrics fully endorsed the recommendations of the Canadian Textiles Institute. They described the adverse effects on their operations of low price quotations for goods from Japan and South Korea, and of imports of these goods. They provided confidential details of the plans for adjustment of their operations which they had been implementing or planned to put into effect, but which in most cases had been postponed indefinitely because of the uncertain situation.

The Canadian supplier of the polyester staple fibre used in the manufacture of worsted blend fabrics urged the Board to consider favorably the recommendations made by the Canadian Textiles Institute.

In its brief and in private appearances before the Board, the Apparel Manufacturers Council of Canada stated that it recognized the need for a healthy Canadian textile industry, but it did not believe that there existed emergency conditions that could be traced to imported fabrics that would indicate the need for precipitous action. It was of the opinion that a policy should be developed to assure Canadian textile producers a fair share of the domestic market without at the same time limiting the ability of apparel producers to compete with producers of clothing throughout the world. The Council contended that if Canadian clothing manufacturers were to compete with clothing from world markets, they must have access to world fabric markets. Referring specifically to worsted fabrics, the Council stated that the present depressed situation of the worsted fabric producers was due in great part to readjustments in buying practices at every level down to the retailer. Specific cases were cited of garment manufacturers reducing their fabric procurement significantly. Garment manufacturers had also been buying worsted offshore at attractive prices, but only to the extent that they could not get their requirements from Canadian producers. The Council also stated that garment manufacturers themselves were being subjected to increased low-cost import competition and also had to adjust to the present economic situation.

Canadian importers of worsted fabrics who made representations to the Board stated that imports were necessary to supplement Canadian production, claiming that it was not possible to obtain the full variety, quality and quantity from Canadian mills that is readily available from other countries. They realized that present market conditions were unfavorable, but they did not believe that these conditions were caused by imports. They stressed that Canadian mills did not offer what they regarded as an adequate range of high-quality suitings.

In their representations to the Board, the three Japanese Associations mentioned above stated their belief that the difficulties experienced by the Canadian worsted fabric industry were not due to imports, but to the general situation faced by textile producers in this period of world-wide economic difficulty. In a further submission made on behalf of the Associations detailed arguments were presented in rebuttal of the claims and allegations made by the Canadian Textiles Institute and the labour unions that imports from Japan were causing or threatening injury to Canadian production. It was claimed instead that fine quality Japanese worsteds were required by the Canadian men's fine clothing industry, as Canadian worsted fabric producers had shown that they were unable to fill the demand for these quality fabrics when they were given the chance during the period of buoyant market conditions in 1973.

In its submission to the Board, the National Wool Textile Export Corporation of Britain stated that their exporters to Canada of worsted fabrics were unable to meet the prices offered for goods from Asiatic sources. It suggested that if injury were to be found in Canada, the most appropriate solution would be to apply selective measures of protection under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration provided the Board with a report on the employment situation in those localities where worsted fabrics were produced.

The Textiles Division of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce submitted a detailed report of the situation in the worsted fabric sector of the industry. From the same Department, the Office of Special Import Policy reported to the Board on the negotiation and administration of restraint arrangements on worsted fabrics.

Industry Structure

There are six firms which manufacture worsted fabrics in Canada on a substantial scale, but one of them recently announced that it was phasing out its business and would shut down by the end of June.

The six firms have plants at Huntingdon, Granby, Sherbrooke and Grand'Mère, Québec, Cambridge, Ontario and Vancouver, B.C. The Vancouver plant is to be closed, and all five that remain will be in relatively small cities and towns.

The firms are generally integrated in that they spin their own yarn, weave the cloth and finish the resulting greige fabric. A limited volume of sales yarn is used and some of the fabric is commission finished. The wool yarn is spun from imported tops, the main sources for the latter being the United Kingdom and the United States, with most of the raw wool originating in Australia and New Zealand. Canada has no facilities for production of wool tops and Canadian produced raw wool is not of a quality suitable for the production of fine worsted fabrics. A substantial proportion of the worsted fabrics produced in Canada are polyester-wool blends.

Employment

Five of the six firms reported in a special survey conducted in December 1974 by the Textiles Division. The employment reported by these five firms in November of 1972, 1973 and 1974, respectively, was as follows:

November 1972 - 1,541
November 1973 - 1,640
November 1974 - 1,475

Three of the six firms report weekly in a special employment survey conducted by the Canadian Textiles Institute. Employment of these three firms declined from 1,030 in the week of January 11, 1974 to 919 in the week of January 10, 1975, or by 11 per cent.

Textile production is a major source of employment in the four Québec communities with worsted fabric mills, and, as may be seen from Tables 1 and 2, all of them had rather high levels of unemployment in November 1974. The textile industry is also quite important in Cambridge, but not in Vancouver. Unemployment rates in these cities have not been as high as in the four Québec communities.

The Market

The apparent Canadian market for broadwoven worsted fabrics has been estimated to be as follows:

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	Jan.-Nov. <u>1973</u>	Jan.-Nov. <u>1974</u>
	- million square yards -				
Domestic shipments	14.5	15.8	18.7	17.3	18.0
Imports	<u>8.4</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>5.6</u>
Total	22.9	26.8	31.1	29.2	23.6

Sources: Canadian Textiles Institute and Statistics Canada.

The apparent market for worsted fabrics increased by 17 and 16 per cent in 1972 and 1973 respectively. During much of these two years there was a threatened wool shortage associated with rapidly rising wool prices. It appears that much of the increase in apparent market was due to a speculative build up of inventories of fabrics and garments and that depletion of inventories was an important factor in the decline in the apparent market in 1974.

The increase in shipments from 1971 to 1973 was 29 per cent while that in imports was 48 per cent. As a result of very high prices for worsted fabrics in both Europe and the Far East during the last half of 1973, imports declined very sharply relative to year earlier levels in the first half of 1974, while domestic shipments continued to increase until quite late in 1974. Meanwhile export prices fell and in the last half of 1974 the downward trend in imports from the Far East was reversed - very sharply reversed in respect of imports from Japan under the main category (For the details see Table 9). Statistics on shipments and imports are detailed in the table below:

	<u>January-June</u>		<u>July-September</u>		<u>October-November</u>	
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
	- million square yards -					
Domestic Shipments	10.1	9.9	4.0	4.9	3.22	3.2
Imports	<u>8.3</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total Market	18.4	12.7	6.4	6.7	4.4	4.2
	- per cent of year earlier amount -					
Domestic Shipments		98.0		122.5		100.0
Imports		33.7		75.0		83.3
Total Market		69.0		104.7		95.5

Unfilled Orders

The foregoing table fails to show, however, what has been happening in the past few months and is in store for the 1975 fall season. About October 1974, in accordance with normal practice, the worsted fabric industry started selling for the fall 1975 season - i.e., for the production of garments to be sold during that season. From the outset the response to fall 1975 offerings was dismal. At first there were possibilities that customers were simply delaying ordering, confident that supplies would be ample and anticipating that prices might drop still further. However, as the season progressed it became increasingly apparent that normal orders simply were not being placed with the Canadian mills. Total unfilled orders booked at January 31, by four of the six worsted fabric producers were approximately 3.4, 3.4 and 1.6 million linear yards in 1973, 1974 and 1975, respectively. As a very large proportion of the worsted fabrics to be shipped for the fall season normally are booked by the end of January, it now appears that Canadian worsted producers face the 1975 fall season with orders only about half as large as in 1973 and 1974.

Source of Imports

The leading import sources for worsted fabrics in the January-November 1974 period were the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy, the Republic of Korea and Spain (See Table 3 for details). Imports from all of these countries were lower in 1974 than a year earlier. Prior to 1974, Czechoslovakia had been a minor source but in 1974 there was a sharp increase in imports from that country at low average values for duty relative to those from most other countries.

The data in Table 3 combine five import classes and data for each class are given in Tables 4-8. Only two of them, "Worsted Fabrics All Wool 9 oz. and less" and "Broad Woven Fabrics, Wool Mixture NES"

are large import classes. The latter class, which is mostly polyester-wool blends, is the larger of the two. Italy supplied large quantities of fabrics in this class in 1972 and 1973, mostly of relatively low quality and relatively low average value for duty.

With respect to "Worsted Fabrics All Wool 9 oz. and less", Japan was the leading supplier prior to 1973 and again in 1974. The Republic of Korea was the principal supplier in 1973. The fabrics imported from both countries are reported to be of high quality. Imports from all three major suppliers of this class of fabric dropped sharply in 1974, although the decline in imports from Japan was more moderate than those in imports from the United Kingdom and the Republic of Korea.

Monthly import data show a sharp increase compared with year earlier levels for imports from Japan in this import class starting in August 1974 (See Table 9 for details). There was a more moderate increase in imports from the Republic of Korea. Value for duty data indicate that these increases in imports were associated with a decline in prices.

The industry has urged that export restraints be negotiated with Japan, the Republic of Korea and China. While the first two countries named are leading suppliers of worsted fabrics to Canada, imports from China, nearly all of which are in the class "Broad Woven Fabrics, Wool Mixtures NES" have been small in recent years (See Table 8).

Prices

World prices for worsted fabrics increased sharply during 1973, reaching a peak in the first half of 1974. Average values for duty of the various import classes of worsted fabrics increased by from 57 to 87 per cent from 1972 to the first eleven months of 1974. The increase in Canadian producers' prices appears to have been relatively moderate. Price data furnished to the Textiles Division indicate that between November 1972 and November 1973 the increases ranged from about five per cent to as high as 60 per cent on leading fabrics.

In 1974 the prices of Canadian worsted fabrics declined, but not as sharply as the price of Japanese worsteds.

Average values for duty of imports from all countries under the main categories of worsted fabrics were as follows:

	<u>November 1972</u>	<u>November 1973</u>	<u>November 1974</u>
	- dollars per pound -		
Worsted fabrics, all wool, 12 ounces and over	2.95	5.73	4.96
Worsted fabrics, all wool, under 12, over 9 ounces	4.78	7.63	5.25
Worsted fabrics, all wool, 9 ounces and less	3.79	6.42	6.12
Broad woven fabrics, wool mixtures n.e.s.	2.70	4.66	4.96

These average values for duty increased by more than 50 per cent from 1972 to 1973. Some of the sharper increases were not sustained until November 1974 but average values for duty for all four classes were still well above those two years earlier. As the average value for duty in a given month reflects export prices some months earlier, the recent declines in foreign prices are not fully reflected in the import data now available.

Japanese export prices for selected worsted fabrics reported by Japan Textile News have been as follows:

	<u>Fancy Suiting</u> <u>2/60 x 2/60 10/11 oz.</u>	<u>Fancy Tropical</u> <u>2/60 x 2/60 8 oz.</u>
	- U.S. dollars per yard -	
February 20, 1973	6.80	6.00
April 20, 1973	7.00	6.00
August 30, 1973	7.60	6.00
December 1, 1973	7.60	6.00
February 12, 1974	5.50	4.80
May 10, 1974	5.00	4.25
August 10, 1974	4.60	3.80
November 11, 1974	4.60	3.80

The price declines from December 1973 to November 1974 were 39 and 37 per cent respectively.

Conclusions

In formulating its conclusions the Board addressed itself primarily to three basic questions. They were as follows:

1. Are worsted fabrics being imported into Canada at such prices, in such quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury?

2. Should the Board regard as acceptable the plans which it received from Canadian producers describing adjustments which they proposed to make in their operations to increase their ability to meet international competition in the market in Canada?
3. Assuming affirmative answers to both of the foregoing questions, should the Board recommend that special measures of protection be implemented, and if so, what measures would be appropriate?

Injury

The statistical data available on the Apparent Canadian Market for worsted fabrics are not sufficiently current to be of much help in evaluating the present position. They fail to reflect adverse developments in the last few months. However, following its analysis of the data received from the parties mentioned earlier in this report, the Board is of the view that adverse short term developments have seriously compounded problems arising from a long-term decline in this sector of the Canadian textile industry.

A remarkable change in textile demand and supply relationships occurred world wide in 1974. Shortages and high prices which had been characteristics of 1973 disappeared abruptly and were replaced by surpluses and sharply declining prices for most textiles, including worsted fabrics. While it is impossible to say how long these conditions will prevail, the evidence presented to the Board indicates that worsteds will be one of the weaker and more unsettled areas of the Canadian textile market throughout 1975.

Canadian worsted fabric manufacturers are under very severe price pressure from offshore goods, the impact of which is readily discernible in their unfilled order position. As of November 30, 1974 their unfilled orders had decreased 50 percent from year earlier levels and in the same period inventories had increased 23 percent.

In attempting to meet this competition, the Canadian producers made substantial price reductions. However, given weak order book positions and accelerating imports from Japan and the Republic of Korea, their situation deteriorated to the extent that employment in January 1975 was about 11 percent below that of January 1974. Further decline is in prospect.

The Board has weighed carefully the evidence submitted by the parties mentioned earlier in this report, in particular the evidence relating to prices, order book positions, inventories and employment. It has concluded that worsted fabrics are being imported from Japan and the

Republic of Korea at such prices and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to Canadian production. Furthermore, the Board noted that based on past experience it could not discount the possibility that imports from Czechoslovakia and the People's Republic of China could increase to disruptive levels in a very short period of time.

Plans

There are now six major producers of worsted fabrics in Canada, one of which has announced that it will close permanently in mid-1975. Extensive modernization programs have been drawn up by some of the firms but are not being actively proceeded with pending clarification of the outlook for the industry. While the provisions of Section 23 of the Textile and Clothing Board Act prevent the Board from including in this report any detailed description of the plans of the producers, it can report that the plans were found to be acceptable. The Board hopes that these plans can be implemented in due course.

In formulating its conclusions the Board took into account the provisions of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles. It is of the view that restraints as provided for under the Arrangement should afford a reasonably satisfactory remedy for the serious injury which it has concluded is being caused or threatened by imports of worsted fabrics from certain countries.

Recommendations

The Board recommends:

1. that export restraint arrangements for worsted fabrics be negotiated with Japan and the Republic of Korea for 1975 in accordance with the provisions of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles;
2. that in the case of Japan the appropriate level of restraint be determined in accordance with the terms of Article 3 and sections 1(a) and 1(c) of Annex B of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles;
3. that in the case of the Republic of Korea the level of restraint for 1975 be equivalent to 106 percent of the level of restraint which had been agreed for 1974; and

4. that imports of worsted fabric from Czechoslovakia and the People's Republic of China be monitored and that a public announcement be made to the effect that disruptive increases in imports of worsted fabrics from any source will trigger prompt action by Canada under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles.

G. A. Annis
Chairman

John D. Campbell
Member

Jacques St Laurent
Member

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1	-	1971 Labour Force in Localities and C.M.C. Areas Where Worsted Fabrics are Manufactured.
Table 2	-	Registered Clients Without Employment in C.M.C. Areas Where Worsted Fabrics are Manufactured - November 1974.
Table 3	-	Imports of Worsted Fabrics by Source, 1971-1974.
Table 4	-	Imports of Worsted Fabrics, All Wool, 12 Ounces and Over, by Source 1971-1974.
Table 5	-	Imports of Worsted Fabrics, All Wool, under 12 over 9 Ounces, 1971-1974.
Table 6	-	Imports of Worsted Fabrics, All Wool, 9 Ounces and Less, 1971-1974.
Table 7	-	Imports of Woollen and Worsted Mixed Fabrics All Wool, 1971-1974.
Table 8	-	Imports of Broadwoven Fabrics, Wool Mixtures, NES, 1971-1974.
Table 9	-	Imports of Worsted Fabrics, All Wool, 9 Ounces and Less, and Average Value for Duty by Month, 1972-1974, from Japan and South Korea.

TABLE 1

1971 LABOUR FORCE IN LOCALITIES AND C.M.C. AREAS
WHERE WORSTED FABRICS ARE MANUFACTURED

		<u>1971 Estimated Labour Force</u>	
<u>Canada Manpower</u>		<u>Canada Manpower</u>	
<u>Center</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Center</u>	<u>Locality</u>
<u>Quebec</u>			
Grand'Mère	Grand'Mère	12,195	5,990
Granby	Granby	25,925	13,455
Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	62,530	31,530
Valleyfield	Huntingdon	23,045	11,160
<u>Ontario</u>			
Cambridge	Cambridge	31,515	n.a.
<u>B. C.</u>			
Vancouver	Vancouver	468,425	208,955

Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration

TABLE 2

REGISTERED CLIENTS WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT IN C.M.C. AREAS
WHERE WORSTED FABRICS ARE MANUFACTURED - NOVEMBER 1974

<u>Canada Manpower Center</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Registered Clients Without Employment for C. M. C's.</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Quebec</u>				
Grand'Mère	Grand'Mère	846	579	1,425
Granby	Granby	786	1,130	1,916
Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	3,461	2,533	5,994
Valleyfield	Huntingdon	822	1,250	2,072
<u>Ontario</u>				
Cambridge	Cambridge	790	982	1,772
<u>B. C.</u>				
Vancouver	Vancouver	14,525	9,447	23,972

Source: Department of Manpower and Immigration

TABLE 3

IMPORTS OF WORSTED FABRICS BY SOURCE,
1971 - 1974

<u>Country</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>January</u> <u>1973</u>	<u>November</u> <u>1974</u>
-000 pounds -					
United Kingdom	1,033	1,202	1,210	1,139	577
Japan	1,383	1,037	678	663	462
Italy	537	1,323	1,836	1,760	442
South Korea	48	461	856	851	237
Spain	230	271	260	234	179
Czechoslovakia	37	36	42	21	148
United States	123	302	164	157	105
West Germany	97	68	95	91	73
Netherlands	64	56	80	75	68
Colombia	-	5	37	26	58
Uruguay	2	-	27	27	57
India	71	57	60	60	54
France	104	118	115	114	53
All Other	<u>165</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>87</u>
All Countries	3,894	5,087	5,743	5,491	2,600

Source: Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities
Classes 372-13, 372-16, 372-18, 372-29 and 377-39.

TABLE 4

IMPORTS OF WORSTED FABRICS, ALL WOOL,
12 OUNCES AND OVER, BY SOURCE 1971 - 1974

<u>Country</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>January - November</u>	
				<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>

Source: Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities, Class 372-13.

TABLE 5

IMPORTS OF WORSTED FABRICS, ALL WOOL,
UNDER 12 OVER 9 OZ., 1971 - 1974

<u>Country</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>January -</u> <u>1973</u>	<u>November</u> <u>1974</u>
- 000 pounds -					
United Kingdom	134	144	83	80	70
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	13
Spain	16	30	5	5	4
Italy	22	23	23	18	3
United States	1	11	1	1	2
France	9	8	3	2	1
West Germany	12	5	2	2	1
All Other	<u>21</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>1</u>
All Countries	215	238	140	133	95
- dollars per pound -					
United Kingdom	4.39	4.57	6.42	6.46	7.53
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	4.02
Spain	3.41	3.50	4.82	4.82	5.79
Italy	4.23	5.03	4.29	4.38	7.78
United States	-	3.33	-	-	2.76
France	4.69	4.89	6.74	6.85	-
West Germany	3.81	3.82	6.05	5.67	-
All Other	2.94	3.28	5.12	5.28	-
All Countries	4.13	4.33	5.78	5.85	6.81

Source: Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities, Class 372-16

TABLE 6

IMPORTS OF WORSTED FABRICS, ALL WOOL,
9 OZ. AND LESS, 1971 - 1974

<u>Country</u>	<u>1971 -</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>January - November</u>	
				<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
-000 pounds -					
Japan	1,189	888	523	522	328
United Kingdom	409	452	541	511	202
South Korea	48	460	801	801	162
Colombia	-	1	33	23	56
Uruguay	2	-	23	23	56
Spain	124	132	109	104	48
Czechoslovakia	8	9	4	4	48
India	60	51	55	55	46
Italy	89	59	85	76	29
All Other	<u>145</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>22</u>
All Countries	2,074	2,165	2,313	2,257	997
- dollars per pound -					
Japan	3.47	3.69	5.08	5.08	6.08
United Kingdom	4.65	4.90	6.03	5.96	7.74
South Korea	3.15	3.17	3.79	3.79	5.92
Colombia	-	-	4.74	4.40	5.79
Uruguay	3.29	-	3.87	3.87	5.68
Spain	4.07	4.05	5.74	5.69	6.75
Czechoslovakia	3.96	3.98	4.55	4.55	4.69
India	2.63	2.76	3.23	3.23	4.48
Italy	6.03	5.93	6.65	6.56	10.23
All Other	3.87	4.07	5.19	5.14	8.17
All Countries	3.85	3.91	4.89	4.84	6.41

Source: Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities, Class 372-18.

TABLE 7

IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MIXED FABRICS,
ALL WOOL, 1971 - 1974

<u>Country</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>January - November</u> <u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
-000 pounds -					
United Kingdom	211	159	127	121	67
United States	1	1	7	6	10
Spain	-	2	1	1	10
Italy	11	6	15	15	3
All Other	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
All Countries	234	170	156	149	94
- dollars per pound -					
United Kingdom	3.37	3.40	4.27	4.18	6.36
United States	-	-	5.01	5.23	4.21
Spain	-	5.30	-	-	6.86
Italy	6.82	3.36	4.05	4.05	4.05
All Other	4.10	5.33	4.74	4.47	6.11
All Countries	3.58	3.44	4.31	4.23	6.12

Source: Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities, Class 372-29.

TABLE 8

IMPORTS OF BROAD WOVEN FABRICS,
WOOL MIXTURES, NES, 1971 - 1974

Country	1971	1972	1973	January - November	
				1973	1974
--000 pounds --					
Italy	409	1,224	1,698	1,639	406
United Kingdom	238	372	392	360	218
Japan	175	135	142	128	131
Spain	91	106	144	123	117
Czechoslovakia	29	26	38	17	88
United States	90	242	120	115	84
South Korea	-	2	54	50	76
Netherlands	57	52	77	72	68
West Germany	65	44	80	76	67
France	70	94	104	103	41
Brazil	1	-	1	1	11
Poland	1	9	64	64	10
Denmark	10	9	11	8	9
China, P. R.	1	11	34	34	9
India	9	6	3	3	8
All Other	<u>53</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>39</u>
All Countries	1,299	2,394	3,031	2,854	1,382
-- dollars per pound --					
Italy	1.80	1.80	2.10	2.08	2.46
United Kingdom	3.15	2.95	4.07	3.93	5.40
Japan	3.57	3.93	5.96	5.99	5.96
Spain	3.66	3.64	4.64	4.54	5.42
Czechoslovakia	1.84	1.53	2.64	2.12	3.13
United States	3.17	2.61	3.32	3.25	4.51
South Korea	-	4.52	5.52	5.44	5.70
Netherlands	2.31	2.49	3.03	3.01	3.57
West Germany	3.19	2.88	2.79	2.69	3.07
France	3.23	3.55	4.36	4.28	4.49
Brazil	-	-	-	-	2.34
Poland	-	2.54	4.10	4.10	5.09
Denmark	3.30	3.33	3.62	3.54	3.46
China, P. R.	-	1.20	1.94	1.94	1.60
India	2.95	2.72	4.01	4.01	4.11
All Other	2.55	2.78	4.20	3.97	4.45
All Countries	2.73	2.40	2.99	2.91	4.08

Source: Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities, Class 377-39.

TABLE 9

IMPORTS OF WORSTED FABRICS, ALL WOOL, 9 OZ. AND LESS,
AND AVERAGE VALUE FOR DUTY BY MONTH, 1972 - 1974,
FROM JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA

<u>Month</u>	<u>Japan</u>			<u>South Korea</u>		
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
- pounds -						
January	68,203	74,821	953	1,186	83,777	16,662
February	44,585	89,509	7,164	6,161	142,935	2,030
March	71,879	71,729	480	10,345	106,835	408
April	126,841	76,476	11,764	9,956	131,877	14,054
May	114,378	57,280	13,805	27,718	115,316	7,289
June	106,875	22,123	4,379	818	132,501	11,933
July	41,348	33,900	19,678	28,417	43,804	2,054
August	35,795	25,676	50,649	52,034	14,259	10,794
September	98,659	24,898	106,030	61,830	2,405	27,165
October	70,874	37,866	61,803	73,583	12,487	57,742
November	45,431	7,984	51,007	133,086	14,457	11,863
December	63,331	670		54,649	801	
- dollars per pound -						
January	3.81	4.20	-	3.37	3.27	6.66
February	3.57	4.67	7.68	2.92	3.13	5.91
March	3.53	5.00	-	3.00	3.64	-
April	3.55	5.10	7.40	4.82	3.73	6.40
May	3.46	5.08	7.32	2.96	3.92	6.31
June	3.46	5.02	6.62	-	4.20	6.12
July	3.65	5.07	7.11	2.96	4.38	6.82
August	3.77	6.08	6.12	2.94	4.56	3.98
September	3.59	6.19	5.81	3.23	8.73	5.93
October	4.04	6.26	5.71	3.42	6.09	5.84
November	4.18	6.39	5.69	3.07	4.91	5.98
December	4.29	-		3.15	-	

Source: Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities, Class 372-18.

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