

Global Trade Restrictions in Apparel Textiles

Produced for the CRC for Premium Quality Wool undergraduate program by;

Dr. Peter Auer, The University of New South Wales.



Perspective

- general need for clothing & furnishing
- governments want domestic industries
- textile industries have a vital role in national development
- textiles are vital for domestic employment
- textile trade has been regulated for a long time (before GATT)

www.woolwise.com Peter Auer



Trade Restrictions

- Tariffs
 - tax on imports
 - consumers effectively pay through higher prices
- Non-Tariff Barriers
 - labelling
 - domestic content laws
 - health regulations

- Quotas
 - quantitative restrictions on imports
 - effectively limiting market share



GATT & Textiles

- 1 trade without discrimination
- 2 protection through tariffs
- 3 a stable basis for trade
- 4 consultation, conciliation
- 5 emergency action possible
- 6 quota restrictions prohibited
- 7 regional trading allowed
- TEXTILES depart from 1, 2, 6, using 5 often

Peter Auer



Multi Fibre Agreement (MFA)

- Multi Fibre Agreement
 - 1974 onwards
 - superseded STA, LTA
 - cotton only
 - all fibres included
 - managing all textile and apparel trade
 - compromise between importing and exporting countries
 - bilateral agreement
 - market disruption



Support for GATT / MFA

- Dumping
- Protection of Brands
- Fights export subsidies
- Safeguards
 - against import surges
 - environment
- Used by developed countries

7.73

CRC

7775

for

Premium

Quality

Wool



CRC

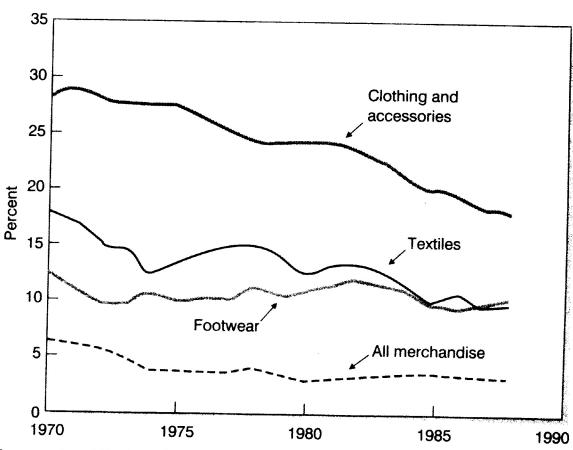
for

Premium

Quality

Wool

Average Tariff Rates



Congressional Budget Office (1991). Calculations based on data from *Highlights* of *U.S. Export and Import Trade*, Report No. FT990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, various issues. *Note*: Average rates were calculated by dividing total tariff revenue collected by customs value of imports. Products are classified according to Schedule A, SITC-Based Statistical Classification of Commodities Imported into the United States.



Consequences for Wool

- raw wool trade not included
- international trade is distorted
 - no free and fair trade
- general textile and apparel trade is restricted
 - consumers pay higher prices
 - less access to cheaper imports
- MFA removal
 - increase world trade in textiles
 - better for raw wool (input material)

Peter Auer



Major References

- Dickerson, K.G. (1995), Textiles and Apparel in the Global Economy, Prentice-Hall Inc., New Jersey
- UK's Apparel, Knitting & Textiles Alliance (1990), Fair Trade in Textiles and Clothing: a Battle Still to be Won, EIU Textile Outlook International, November