CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE TRIBUNAL

(Reference No.: MN-2004-001)

INTERIM REPORT

OF AN

INQUIRY INTO THE AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN TEXTILE INPUTS PRODUCED BY CANADIAN TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS FOR USE IN THE PRODUCTION OF APPAREL

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PART I - INTRODUCTION

1. Terms of Reference

On May 19, 2004, the Honourable Ralph Goodale, Minister of Finance (the Minister), referred to the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (the Tribunal), pursuant to section 19 of the *Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act*¹, an inquiry into the availability of certain textile inputs produced by Canadian textile manufacturers for use in the production of apparel and provided terms of reference to guide the Tribunal in its inquiry. The Minister indicated that this reference was part of the Canadian Government's announced measures aimed at improving the global competitiveness of the apparel and textile industries. These measures include tariff reductions on textile inputs with an approximate value of \$26.75 million to the apparel industry over the next three years. The Minister indicated that, to minimize the effect on Canadian textile manufacturers, the report would be important in implementing tariff relief for the apparel industry on textile inputs not currently produced in Canada. The Tribunal was asked to submit its report by October 31, 2004. On October 6, 2004, the Minister granted an extension of time to January 31, 2005, for the submission of the report. The terms of reference for the inquiry are reproduced at Appendix I.

The mandate of the Tribunal is to inquire into and report on the extent to which "certain specific yarns and fabrics" have been produced and sold in Canada since 2003. The Tribunal was directed to report on total textile domestic and export sales, by apparel and non-apparel uses, and on the relative value of those domestic textile sales compared to the value of imports of the same textile inputs used in Canadian apparel production. Further, where the Tribunal determined that there were domestic sales of subject textile inputs for apparel uses, the Tribunal was directed to provide a more detailed product description of those textile inputs, where required, and to report on the significance of those sales to domestic textile manufacturers.

The Tribunal was also directed to report on any other matter that it determined to be of relevance to this inquiry.

On June 9, 2004, the Tribunal issued its Notice of Commencement of Inquiry (the Notice).

^{1.} R.S.C. 1985 (4th Supp.), c. 47 [CITT Act].

2. Organization of this Report

This report is divided into 4 parts.

- Part I gives general information concerning the conduct of the inquiry.
- Part II provides a brief description of the textile and apparel industries in Canada, as well as general data on imports.
- Part III summarizes, by Chapter of the *Customs Tariff*, the information gathered by the Tribunal regarding the availability of the textile inputs found in Chapters 51-60 (excluding Chapter 57) for those 10-digit statistical codes² subject to the inquiry.
- Finally, Part IV summarizes the preliminary findings of the Tribunal.

3. Period Covered by the Inquiry

The Tribunal is to inquire into and report on the extent to which certain textile inputs have been produced and sold in Canada since 2003. In its Notice, the Tribunal indicated that the period of inquiry would be from January 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004. However, given the circumstances of the inquiry, the Tribunal extended the period covered to June 2004 as data became available for this extended time period.

Therefore, the information provided in this report covers the period from January 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004.

4. **Product Coverage**

The terms of reference directed the Tribunal to report on 153 statistical codes. It should be noted that two of these statistical codes, 5309.11.90.00 and 5309.19.90.00, are specific to non-apparel uses and that there are two corresponding statistical codes for apparel, i.e. 5309.11.10.00 and 5309.19.10.00, that are already duty free. Consequently, statistical codes 5309.11.90.00 and 5309.19.90.00, are not relevant to importers of fabric for use in the production of apparel. Therefore, the Tribunal's analysis covers the remaining 151 statistical codes. These are listed in Appendix II of this report.

^{2.} The last two digits, added on to the 8-digit tariff item number, refer to the statistical suffix (SS). The 10-digit number is called the statistical annotation. In this report, the 10-digit statistical annotation will be referred to as the "statistical code".

5. Conduct of the Inquiry

a) Introduction

Canadian textile manufacturers are the source best placed to provide the most complete and accurate information concerning the matters on which the Tribunal has been directed to report. The Tribunal initially sought the information required for this inquiry from textile manufacturers as its primary source. However, because textile manufacturers provided very little information in response to the Tribunal's questionnaire, the Tribunal was forced to look at other options to fulfil its mandate.

First, the Tribunal conducted a telephone survey of importers of subject textile inputs to try to obtain information on the availability of the subject yarns and fabrics from domestic sources. These importers were selected using Statistics Canada import data. Second, the Tribunal looked at export data to determine whether it would provide information on the availability of domestic subject textile inputs. Third, the Tribunal reviewed the files that had been generated by its investigations of some 174 requests for tariff relief as part of a standing ministerial reference on textile inputs. When it became evident that these approaches would not yield a significant amount of useful data, the Tribunal surveyed major purchasers of textile inputs for use in the production of apparel. The information gathered by the Tribunal from this source is, by its nature, less comprehensive than what could have been provided by textile manufacturers.

Because of the incompleteness of the available data, the Tribunal is not in a position to report on certain of the items identified in the terms of reference. These include: total domestic and export sales by textile manufacturers, by apparel and non-apparel uses; the relative value of those sales compared to the value of imports of the same textile inputs used in Canadian apparel production; a more detailed product description of the textile inputs available from domestic production; and the significance of those sales to domestic textile manufacturers.

In summary, the Tribunal's inquiry was conducted in three phases. In **Phase I**, the Tribunal surveyed domestic textile manufacturers; in **Phase II**, it conducted a telephone survey of importers based on Statistics Canada data, reviewed available export data of the subject textile inputs, and searched its own textile tariff reference files; and, in **Phase III**, the Tribunal surveyed apparel producers and distributors that purchase textile inputs for use in the production of apparel.

b) Phase I: Survey of Domestic Textile Manufacturers

On June 9, 2004, the Tribunal sent out Producer Questionnaires to 81 potential manufacturers of textile inputs³. The Canadian Textiles Institute (the CTI) was consulted to ensure that the Tribunal's survey captured, to the greatest extent possible, all known textile manufacturers that supplied apparel producers.

The Tribunal received two questionnaire responses and two partial responses from firms that indicated they manufacture the subject textile inputs for apparel uses. Letters were received from 27 firms indicating that they either did not produce the subject textile inputs or that they did not supply apparel producers. Another 21 firms provided no response to the Tribunal. The remaining 26 textile manufacturers wrote to the Tribunal indicating that, while they manufacture some of the subject inputs⁴, they were opposed to the inquiry and would not respond to the questionnaire. Their concerns regarding the form and content of the inquiry are contained in a series of form letters received by the Tribunal. An example of these letters is found in Appendix V.

c) Phase II: Other Research Options Considered by the Tribunal

(i) Importer Telephone Survey

Given the lack of information from textile manufacturers, the Tribunal looked at the option of surveying importers to obtain data on the availability of subject textile inputs from domestic sources. Because time did not permit a survey of all 151 subject codes, the Tribunal chose the statistical code with the highest duty paid in 2003 in each of the nine subject Chapters. In 2003, duties collected under these nine statistical codes amounted to \$15.9 million, or 34 percent of the total duties collected under the 151 subject codes. Next, the major importers within each of the codes were identified and were contacted by telephone. Importers were asked whether the company's business involved apparel. In a number of cases, the companies did not deal with apparel and, therefore, no further questions were asked. If the company either made apparel or distributed textiles to apparel producers, it was asked if product as described by the subject codes was available from domestic sources. If so, further details were requested.

In most cases, for each of the statistical codes reviewed, importers stated that the specific products they import are not available in Canada. Companies stated that, if they

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^{3.} Appendix III provides a list of these firms and a summary of all contacts made by Tribunal staff during **Phase I** of its research work.

^{4.} Appendix IV provides a summary of the subject textile inputs reported, by these firms, to be available from domestic production.

had the opportunity to buy domestic textile inputs, they would do so, since they would prefer not to deal with import issues such as letters of credit, higher transportation costs, shipping problems, communication problems, longer lead time to market, more costly trading terms, and quality issues. Importers reported that there are relatively few domestic textile manufacturers left that supply apparel producers.

In light of the considerable time and resources that would have been required to conduct a full statistical survey, i.e. the other 142 subject statistical codes, and of its limited usefulness in obtaining verifiable information regarding what subject textile inputs are manufactured in Canada, this option was not pursued further by the Tribunal.

(ii) Textile Exports

The Tribunal reviewed export data available from Statistics Canada as a possible source of information on whether Canadian textile manufacturers exported textile inputs as classified by the statistical codes subject to the inquiry. Export data would give an indication that these textile inputs were made in Canada.

However, because of the lack of specificity in the Statistics Canada data and the resulting inability to match exports directly with the descriptions of the subject textile inputs at the statistical code level⁵, the export data available to the Tribunal does not provide any useful information regarding the exports of textile inputs classified under the subject codes. Furthermore, the limited available export data gives no indication whether exports of the goods under consideration are for use in the production of apparel. As a result, the review of the export data was not pursued further. Consequently, the Tribunal is unable to provide the Minister with the total export sales of the subject textile inputs.

(iii) Tribunal Textile Files

Since 1994, further to a standing reference from the Minister, the Tribunal has inquired into requests from domestic producers for tariff relief on imported textile inputs for use in their manufacturing operations. To date, some 174 requests have been filed.

^{5.} The level of statistical detail available for export data is significantly less than that for import data. For imports, the data is available at the 10-digit level, which consists of the chapter (1st 2-digits), heading (2nd 2-digits), sub-heading (3rd 2-digits), tariff item (4th 2-digits) and statistical annotation (5th 2-digits). For exports, the data is available at the 8-digit level. The first 6-digits of this export code is <u>identical</u> to the 6-digit in classifying import data, i.e., chapter, heading and sub-heading. However, the tariff item of the 8-digit code for imports is not the same as that for exports. In addition, the 10-digit statistical annotation for the HS code used to classify exports, for the same 6-digit import HS code, is not as detailed as the 10-digit code used for imports. For example, for the first subject import HS code, i.e. 5111.11.90.10, there are 4 separate 8-digit tariff items under 5111.11 and up to 3 different 10-digit statistical annotations under each tariff item. In comparison, on the export side, for 5111.11, there is only one 8-digit export HS code.

The Tribunal considered whether the information contained in the files resulting from the investigations conducted to date could be of assistance in the present inquiry.

The Tribunal chose to review only its tariff relief investigations of the last three years as older investigations would be unlikely to provide useful information given the rapid evolution of the world of textile input manufacturing. The Tribunal review indicated that, since April 2000, almost all investigations have resulted in tariff relief being recommended by the Tribunal and implemented by the Government. These textile inputs are already free of duty and are not covered by the present inquiry. Of the four textile inputs for which no recommendations for tariff relief were made, three (5407.42.90.11, 5407.42.90.12 and 5513.21.00.10) are covered by this inquiry and one (5407.82.90.11) is not.

In summary, **Phase II** provided very limited information that could be used by the Tribunal in its inquiry.

d) Phase III: Survey of Purchasers of Textile Inputs for Use in the Production of Apparel

On August 26, 2004, the Tribunal sent a Purchasers' Questionnaire to 212⁶ of Canada's largest apparel producers and 6 major distributors of textile inputs. Appendix VI provides a summary of replies to the questionnaire received from firms reporting purchases of domestic textile inputs. Appendix VII provides a list of firms that reported that they did not purchase subject textile inputs from domestic sources. Appendix VIII provides a list of firms that did not reply to the Tribunals' Purchasers' Questionnaire.

In total, the Tribunal received written replies from 101 firms. Some 45 firms reported that they purchased subject domestically produced textile inputs for use in the production of apparel during the period of inquiry, while 56 firms reported that they did not. In total, 24 statistical codes were reported as being sourced from domestic producers of textile inputs. In addition, domestic purchasers reported many textile inputs not subject to this inquiry.

The Purchasers' Questionnaire included a request for descriptions of the textile inputs that firms purchased from domestic textile manufacturers. In order to put this

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^{6.} On June 30, 2004, Tribunal staff met with CAF to explore other possible methods of obtaining information to meet the requirements of the reference. CAF provided names of about 200 of its top members.

^{7.} Of these, eight firms provided insufficient product detail to enable classification of the textile inputs purchased. See Appendix IX for details regarding these firms.

Staff reviewed the product characteristics provided by purchasers and requested additional detail in instances where complete descriptions were not provided. Next, staff classified the products according to the *Customs Tariff* statistical codes using new software called "3CE" developed by Logical Properties of Montréal, Québec. This software was recommended by the Canadian Apparel Federation (CAF) and, after initial tests by Tribunal staff, it was determined that the software would help to make comparatively accurate first level classifications. The Tribunal hired a consultant with expertise in textile tariff classification to review the classifications made by its staff. The consultant confirmed most of the staff's classifications and made corrections where necessary. The survey results presented in this report are based on these classifications.

6. Chronology of Events

The following is a listing of key events in this inquiry.

• May 19, 2004:

The Minister directed the Tribunal to inquire into and report on the extent to which certain yarn and fabric textile inputs are domestically produced and sold to apparel manufactures.

• May 31, 2004:

Tribunal staff invited CAF and the CTI to submit comments on the Textile Producers' Questionnaire for use in connection with this inquiry. Comments from both parties were appropriately reflected in the questionnaire.

• June 9, 2004:

The Tribunal began its inquiry into the availability of textile inputs produced in Canada by issuing a notice and requesting 81 textile manufacturers to respond to the Tribunal's questionnaire by July 7, 2004.

In total, twenty-six major textile firms sent form letters to the Tribunal between June 21 and July 7, 2004, stating their opposition to the inquiry and their decision not to complete the questionnaire.

A further twenty-seven textile manufacturers wrote to the Tribunal stating that they do not manufacture products for use by apparel producers as described by the subject statistical codes.

^{8.} It should be noted that despite all the efforts made to arrive at accurate classifications, it cannot be assumed that the CBSA would confirm all Tribunal staff classifications.

• June 24, 2004:

The CTI wrote to the Minister about its concerns with the Reference. It disagreed with the time period and the research methodology selected and stated that, in its view, the textile industry is more complex than what is envisaged by the Reference. The CTI asked the Minister to reconsider the Reference.

• June 29, 2004:

By letter, the Tribunal invited textile manufacturers to provide any specific suggestions that would help it in the performance of its mandate. The Tribunal also indicated that it was considering various alternate methods of obtaining the best possible information in order to meet its legal responsibility to comply with the Minister's direction. See Appendix X.

• June 30, 2004:

Tribunal staff met with CAF to explore other possible methods of obtaining information to meet the data requirements of the Reference. CAF provided names of its top 200 member companies.

• July 6, 2004:

CAF wrote to the Minister urging him to re-confirm the terms of reference of the inquiry transmitted to the Tribunal on May 19, 2004, and to encourage the Tribunal to use all means at its disposal to secure the information needed from the textile industry to meet the October 31, 2004 deadline. CAF also invited the Minister to confirm the Tribunal's approach of looking to the Canadian textile industry as the primary source of information on textile products made and sold in Canada for apparel uses, and, if such information was not forthcoming for a particular category of textile inputs at issue, to assume that the Canadian textile industry does not oppose tariff free treatment for such goods.

• July 7, 2004:

Replies to Textile Producers' Questionnaire were due. Two usable and two partial responses were received.

• July 8, 2004:

Tribunal staff met with the CTI. The CTI re-iterated a number of its concerns, for example, that the inquiry does not address the issues of competitive products in the marketplace and products under development.

• August 25, 2004:

The Minister responded to the CTI's June 24, 2004 letter and the July 6, 2004 letter from CAF. The Minister indicated that the terms of reference of the inquiry are sufficiently flexible to address the concerns raised by the CTI. The Minister urged textile manufacturers to engage fully in the inquiry and to use the Tribunal as the forum for discussions and to ensure that their concerns are thoroughly documented in their written submissions. See Appendices XI and XII, respectively.

• August 25, 2004:

The Tribunal wrote to the Minister outlining the status of the inquiry, identifying options available to the Tribunal and requesting a time extension to January 31, 2005, to issue its report. See Appendix XIII.

• August 26, 2004:

Given the lack of response supplied by the textile industry, the Tribunal sent a letter and a Purchasers' Questionnaire to 212 of the largest apparel producers in Canada and to 6 major distributors of fabric in an effort to determine what textile inputs have been purchased from Canadian textile manufacturers.

• September 1, 2004:

The Tribunal wrote to the CTI informing it that the Tribunal had sent a letter and a Purchasers' Questionnaire to apparel producers. See Appendix XIV.

• September 23, 2004:

Replies to the Purchasers' Questionnaire were due. The Tribunal received replies to the Purchasers' Questionnaire from 45 companies indicating that they purchased subject textile inputs from domestic textile manufacturers.

• October 6, 2004:

The Minister of Finance granted an extension of time to January 31, 2005 for the submission of the Tribunal's final report.

PART II - DESCRIPTIVE AND GENERAL DATA

1. The Textile and Apparel Industries

Table 1 provides information on certain key indicators for the textile and apparel industries. This data was obtained from Industry Canada's database according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). Further information on NAICS is provided in Appendix XV. The textile mills referred to in this table refer to textiles produced for both apparel and non-apparel uses.

6.1	Table 1						
Selected Indicators for the Textile and Apparel Industries							
		2000	2001	2002			
Establishments	Textile Mills	642	626	625			
	Apparel	2,874	2,843	2,788			
Employees	Textile Mills	25,932	27,397	26,519			
	Apparel	100,820	106,226	94,622			
Shipments	Textile Mills	4.10	4.22	4.13			
(\$ billion)	Apparel	7.93	7.84	7.57			
Exports	Textile Mills	1.75	1.77	1.75			
(\$ billion)	Apparel	3.04	2.96	3.07			
Imports	Textile Mills	3.50	3.24	3.20			
(\$ billion)	Apparel	5.31	5.90	6.09			
Market	Textile Mills	5.84	5.69	5.58			
(\$ billion)	Apparel	10.20	10.78	10.59			
Import Market	Textile Mills	60	57	57			
Share (%)	Apparel	52	55	58			

2. Textile Firms that Supply Apparel Producers in Canada

The number of textile manufacturers that make textile inputs for use by Canadian apparel producers is much smaller than the number of establishments reported for the broad category covered by "textile mills". In 2002, the number of establishments reported for textile mills, as shown in Table 1, was 625. However, the Tribunal's surveys of textile manufacturers and of purchasers of textile inputs (**Phase I** and **Phase III** surveys)

indicate that the number of firms that supply domestic apparel producers is comparatively very small.

In **Phase I** of the inquiry, although the Tribunal sent questionnaires to 81 textile manufacturers identified by the Tribunal as potentially producing inputs for the apparel industry, only 31 firms indicated to the Tribunal that they produced and supplied textile inputs to domestic apparel producers. Although the Tribunal's notice and the Producers' Questionnaire were put on the Tribunal's web site, no additional companies came forth indicating that they manufacture textile inputs used in the production of apparel. In **Phase III** of the inquiry, the responses to the Purchasers' Questionnaire indicated that an additional 15 firms currently supply the subject textile inputs to Canadian apparel producers.

Table 2 provides the names of the 46 firms that have been identified as domestic manufacturers of subject textile inputs during the period of inquiry.

	Table	2		
Domes	stic Textile I	Manufacturers		
Phase I Textile Manufacturer (as per correspondence)	Phase III Additional Textile Manufacturers Identified by Purchasers (Employment Numbers not Available)			
	Employees			
Atlantic Fine Yarns	220	Britex		
Barrday	96	Con-Trade Textiles		
Canada Hair Cloth	84	Fine Cotton Factory		
Cannon Knitting Mills	35	Hubbard Fabrics		
Cleyn & Tinker	400	Interlock Knitting		
Consoltex Inc. ¹	750	J.L. DeBall		
DIFCO	360	Laxer Fibre Co.		
Doubletex	450	Magni-tex Inc.		
Filspec (Cavalier Specialty Yarns) ²	750	Meridian Knitting		
Fraser & Kirkbright	N/A	Nalpac		
Gentry Knitting Mills Ltd.	N/A	Narrowflex		
Great Lakes Knitting Mills Ltd.	22	Northeast Knitting Mills Inc.		
Hafner ¹	350	Superior Quilting		
Huntingdon Mills (Canada) Ltd. 1	200	Thermolite		
Lenrod Industries ^{1,3}	50	Tissus Knitrama		
Lincoln Fabrics Ltd. ¹	65			
Manoir Inc.	175			
Matador Converters Co Ltd.	135			
Monterey Textiles Inc.	90			
Parker Brothers Textile Mills Ltd.	60			
Rentex	125			
Roopa Sales & Trading Ltd.	10			
Stedfast Inc.	100			
Tek-Knit Industries	17			
Texel Inc.	194			
Tricot Richelieu Inc. ¹	325			
Tricots Canada U.S. Inc.	90			
Tricots Liesse	145			
Tri-Star Textiles	42			
Victor Woolens	165			
Worldbest (Canada) Industries	110			
Total	5,615			
Notes: 1. These companies did not identify textil 2. Data sourced from Strategis, Industry C 3. Currently, less than 1% of Lenrod Indu	Canada.	manufacture under the subject statistical codes.		

3. Imports

a) Textile Imports for Use in Apparel

Because the terms of reference focused exclusively on textile inputs for use in the production of apparel, the Tribunal used information provided by Statistics Canada's NAICS data base to exclude, at the 10-digit statistical level, imports whose end-uses were non-apparel specific.

Statistics Canada assigns NAICS codes to specific importers based on their major business activity. Thus, the importers' major business activity, as reported through the NAICS Codes, was used to determine whether the imports of textile inputs were for the production of apparel. In situations where the information was not conclusive, it was assumed that the imports of subject inputs, as reported, were for use in apparel.

Using this methodology, it was determined that, for 2003, for subject imports for use in the production of apparel, duty paid totalled \$39 million, compared to \$46 million for total imports of the subject statistical codes, as reported by Statistics Canada.

b) Structure and Rates of Canadian Textile Tariffs

Under NAFTA, the Canada-Chile FTA and the Canada-Israel FTA, all tariffs have been eliminated for textiles & textile products originating in the respective countries. In 2003, essentially all of the duties collected on imports of the subject textile inputs were under the MFN tariff. Therefore, the data presented in this report and considered by the Tribunal covers only imports subject to the MFN tariff treatment.

Canada grants Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) treatment to all of its trading partners that are members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as those with whom it has a bilateral agreement to extend MFN treatment. The average MFN duty rates for fibres, yarns and fabrics for 2003 and 2004 are presented in Table 3.

S	Tabl Structure of the Can	le 3 adian Textile Tariff	
	Average Dut	MFN Rate	
Product Group	2003	Jan June <u>2004</u>	Range 2004
Fibres:			
Natural	4%	5%	5%
Man-made	4%	4%	5%
Yarns:			
Natural	7%	7%	4%-9%
Man-made	6%	7%	8%
Woven Fabrics:			
Natural	11%	10%	5.5%-14%
Man-made	13%	13%	5.5%-14%
Knitted Fabrics	12%	11%	10%-14%
Specialty Textiles	9%	9%	5%-18%
All:			
Fibres	4%	4%	5%
Yarns	7%	7%	4%-9%
Fabrics	11%	10%	5%-18%

Note: Includes dutible H.S. codes on all fibres, yarns and fabrics of Chapters 51 to 60, excluding Chapter 57.

Source: Customs Tariff.

Table 4 presents the value and duty paid of imports for the subject textile inputs for use in the production of apparel for 2003 and the period from January 1, 2004 to June 30, 2004, compared to total imports, regardless of use. This information is presented for each of the subject Chapters of the *Customs Tariff*.

	Imports of S Compared to To	ubject Tex						
Chapter	HS Description	tai impoi	2003	ipici (Reg	Jan – June 2004			
-	-		D	uty]	Outy	
		Total Value	Collected	% of Chapter Total	Total Value	Collected	% of Chapte Total	
51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; woven fabric							
	Subject 10-digit Codes (10 Codes) Total Chapter 51	48,223,059 153,981,194	4,733,239 6,600,209	72 100	21,659,219 74,093,781	1,956,475 2,847,139	69 100	
52	Cotton							
	Subject 10-digit Codes (54 Codes)	77,346,376	7,677,284	39	37,986,992	3,594,969	41	
	Total Chapter 52	423,434,536	19,705,429	100	203,263,040	8,668,134	100	
53	Woven Fabric of Paper Yarn		402 600		5 00.000	00.555	40	
	Subject 10-digit Codes (2 Codes) Total Chapter 53	2,095,629 15,979,955	193,689 467,056	41 100	780,030 8 256 250	98,757 244,389	40 100	
- 4		13,979,933	407,030	100	8,356,250	244,369	100	
54	Man-made Filaments	(2.212.600	0.405.166	26	20.540.071	2 572 207	20	
	Subject 10-digit Codes (19 Codes) Total Chapter 54	63,213,600 310,159,816	8,405,166 23,465,234	36 100	28,548,871 157,276,330	3,573,207 12,063,856	30 100	
55	Man-made Staple Fibres							
	Subject 10-digit Codes (24 Codes)	42,518,886	5,788,106	30	20,616,563	2,617,927	30	
	Total Chapter 55	259,420,646	18,983,674	100	144,309,388	8,601,691	100	
56	Wading, Felt, Non-wovens							
	Subject 10-digit Codes (9 Codes)	2,449,150	344,452	4	1,268,755	160,039	3	
	Total Chapter 56	151,504,754	8,089,402	100	98,031,821	5,086,400	100	
58	Special woven fabrics, trimmings, embroidery							
	Subject 10-digit Codes (8 Codes)	3,719,374	467,287	7	2,321,465	273,595	8	
	Total Chapter 58	78,144,089	7,159,995	100	36,473,337	3,296,204	100	
59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics							
	Subject 10-digit Codes (3 Codes)	6,729,312	384,506	6	2,767,950	186,021	6	
	Total Chapter 59	155,212,613	6,315,990	100	78,941,688	3,273,581	100	
60	Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics							
	Subject 10-digit Codes (22 Codes)	83,004,702	11,212,948	50	39,738,214	4,812,843	50	
	Total Chapter 60	194,712,218	22,232,919	100	94,268,537	9,586,488	100	
	Total of all Subject Digit Codes	329,300,088	39,206,677	35	155,688,059	17,273,833	32	
	Total of all Chapters	1,742,549,821	113,019,908	100	895,014,172	53,667,882	100	

In 2003, it is estimated that importers of the subject textile inputs for use in apparel paid \$39.2 million in duties on MFN imports under the subject statistical codes; for the first half of 2004, this figure was \$17.3 million.

The Tribunal has used Canada's official trade data and statistical data, however, the data is only as good as the information supplied to the government. In this respect, it is understood by the apparel industry that the frequent misclassification at the 8 and 10-digit level of detail is a significant issue for textile products. It is estimated that 30 to 50 percent of customs entries contain classification errors. Nevertheless, this is the official data, upon which the government itself relies in trade negotiations and tariff policy.

4. Source of Subject Textile Imports

Table 5 provides, for 2003, imports of subject textile inputs for use in apparel, by country.

Country China France Germany India Indonesia Italy Japan Korea South Chinese Taipei Turkey USA LDC Others	51 2,432,858 353,617 202,736 168,441 0 17,332,493	52 12,847,573 2,697,841	Fextile I	Inputs Fo 2003 CND\$ CHAPTER 54		Appar	el, by C	ountry								
China France Germany India Indonesia Italy Japan Korea South Chinese Taipei Turkey USA LDC Others	2,432,858 353,617 202,736 168,441 0	12,847,573	53	CND\$ CHAPTER	1											
China France Germany India Indonesia Italy Japan Korea South Chinese Taipei Turkey USA LDC Others	2,432,858 353,617 202,736 168,441 0	12,847,573	53	СНАРТЕБ	t.											
China France Germany India Indonesia Italy Japan Korea South Chinese Taipei Turkey USA LDC Others	2,432,858 353,617 202,736 168,441 0	12,847,573	53		t											
China France Germany India Indonesia Italy Japan Korea South Chinese Taipei Turkey USA LDC Others	2,432,858 353,617 202,736 168,441 0	12,847,573	53	F 4	CHAPTER											
France Germany India Indonesia Italy Japan Korea South Chinese Taipei Turkey USA LDC Others	353,617 202,736 168,441 0	, ,		54	55	56	58	59	6							
Germany India Indonesia Italy Japan Korea South Chinese Taipei Turkey USA LDC Others	202,736 168,441 0	2.697.841	877,899	19,632,244	19,033,106	97,286	1,787,244	22,474	14,744,32							
India Indonesia Italy Japan Korea South Chinese Taipei Turkey USA LDC Others	168,441 0	-,0,7,,011	142,831	330,093	1,080,517	118,248	430,207	783,116	1,004,47							
Indonesia Italy Japan Korea South Chinese Taipei Turkey USA LDC Others	0	779,675	6,542	1,314,263	191,495	1,923,307	281,094	686,718	811,52							
Italy Japan Korea South Chinese Taipei Turkey USA LDC Others	-	11,588,461	15,409	1,070,139	1,866,110	0	103,578	4,963	8,12							
Japan Korea South Chinese Taipei Turkey USA LDC Others	17 222 402	2,797,930	243	10,101,560	2,007,164	0	21,233	0	48,96							
Korea South Chinese Taipei Turkey USA LDC Others	17,332,493	6,448,176	682,598	1,014,572	3,386,371	61,345	131,573	209,975	4,628,79							
Chinese Taipei Turkey USA LDC Others	74,609	5,469,255	13,540	5,703,594	324,929	20,674	8,015	306,660	323,57							
Turkey USA LDC Others	8,516,791	10,436,221	13,090	14,734,587	1,964,559	59,979	376,192	38,740	28,569,48							
USA LDC Others	0	2,134,824	9,623	2,800,173	3,196,760	0	184,326	47,831	28,400,13							
USA LDC Others	4,952,068	1,251,863	34,694	1,592,223	2,262,495	0	78,415	20,254	68,19							
Others	4,658,250	8,129,665	15,173	491,004	313,800	8,284	121,921	4,164,163	881,85							
Others	0	71,211	0	0	1,207	0	0	0	20							
	9,531,196	12,693,681	283,987	4,429,148	6,890,373	160,027	195,576	444,418	3,515,04							
	18,223,059	77,346,376			42,518,886			6,729,312								
			n	PERCENT SH	ADE											
			r	CHAPTER												
Country	51	52	53	54	55	56	58	59	6							
China	5	17	42	31	45	4	48	0	1							
France	1	3	7	1	3	5	12	12								
Germany	0	1	0	2	0	79	8	10								
India	0	15	1	2	4	0	3	0								
Indonesia	0	4	0	16	5	0	1	0								
Italy	36	8	33	2	8	3	4	3								
Japan	0	7	1	9	1	1	0	5								
Korea South	18	13	1	23	5	2	10	1	3							
Chinese Taipei	0	3	0	4	8	0	5	1	3							
Turkey	10	2	2	3	5	0	2	0	-							
USA	10	11	1	1	1	0	3	62								
LDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02								
Others	20	16	14	7	16	7	5	7								
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10							
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10							
Source: Statistics Canada																
Note: Only impo	ła															

^{9.} Canadian Apparel Magazine, July/August 2004, p.21.

PART III - AVAILABILITY OF TEXTILE INPUTS

Part III provides, for each subject Chapter in the *Customs Tariff*, information received from domestic textile manufacturers that reported production of subject inputs in Canada and from apparel producers that purchased these inputs. It also provides Statistics Canada data on imports of subject inputs for use in the production of apparel and compares domestic purchases made by apparel producers with imports. Finally, Tribunal observations are offered.

1. Chapter 51 – Wool, Fine or Coarse Animal Hair; Horsehair Yarn and Woven Fabric

a) Domestic Textile Manufacturers

In **Phase I** of the inquiry, the Tribunal received a form letter from six firms reporting that they manufacture in Canada certain products as described in Chapter 51. Table 6 lists these companies and their total number of employees.

Tabl Domestic Textile		
	# of Employees	
Canada Hair Cloth	84	
Cleyn & Tinker	400	
Fraser & Kirkbright	n/a	
Parker Brothers Ltd.	60	
Tricots Liesse	145	
Victor Wollens	<u>165</u>	
Total for Reporting Companies	854	
Source: Correspondence to the Tribunal		

Appendix IV identifies the textile inputs that two firms, Canada Hair Cloth and Cleyn & Tinker, reported that they manufacture as described specifically by the subject 10-digit statistical codes of Chapter 51. The Appendix also shows that four other firms reported that they produce textile inputs as described by the broader 4-digit heading or 8-digit tariff item. These broader descriptions, however, do not confirm whether these manufacturers actually produce any of the subject textile inputs. No other data or information such as sales invoices, product descriptions or volumes of production were provided to substantiate the production in Canada of subject textile inputs, even though such information was requested in the Tribunal's questionnaire.

b) Apparel Producers

In **Phase III** of the inquiry, six firms reported that they purchased domestically produced textile inputs as described by the subject statistical codes of Chapter 51. The combined total company sales from domestic production from these firms, in 2003, amounted to over \$73 million. Together these companies employ 1,422 people. Based on information before the Tribunal, Table 7 indicates under which statistical codes textile inputs are produced domestically.

Coppley Apparel Group, Freda's Originals Inc. and S. Cohen Inc. commented that the selection of high-end, fashionable wool fabric from domestic suppliers is limited. Riviera Inc. indicated that domestic products do not have the hand and drape that is available from off-shore sources. Canada Sportswear Co, and Riviera Inc. raised other issues that, in their view, are of concern in dealing with domestic suppliers, specifically, minimum order quantities, long production lead-times and price versus quality relationships.

Three additional purchasers, Ballin Inc. (Ballin), Cooper Clothing Inc. (Cooper) and Unicorp Uniform (Unicorp) also responded to the Tribunal's Purchasers' Questionnaire; however, insufficient product detail was provided to enable classification of the textile inputs purchased. Ballin reported that it purchased a wool/man-made blended fabric from Cleyn and Tinker. Cooper reported that it purchased 100 percent wool fabric and various polyester/wool blends from Cleyn & Tinker. Unicorp reported that it purchased various wool fabrics from Cleyn & Tinker and Victor Wollens (see Appendix IX).

c) Domestic Availability of Subject Chapter 51 Textile Inputs

Table 7 provides a summary of the domestic availability of subject Chapter 51 textile inputs. Based on questionnaire replies, 4 out of 10 subject textile inputs were purchased from domestic textile manufacturers between January 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004.

Table 7

Domestic Availability of Subject Chapter 51 Textile Inputs
January 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004

Statistical Code	Reporting Firm	Available in Canada From ¹
5111.11.90.10	none	
5111.20.92.00	none	
5111.30.91.00	none	
5111.30.92.00	Pace Setter	Victor Woolens
	Canada Sportswear	Superior Quilting Thermolite
5112.11.90.10	Coppley	Cleyn & Tinker
	Riviera	Cleyn & Tinker
5112.19.91.10	Coppley	Cleyn & Tinker
	Freda's	Cleyn & Tinker
	Riviera	Cleyn & Tinker
	S. Cohen	Cleyn & Tinker
5112.19.92.10	none	
5112.20.91.00	none	
5112.30.91.00	Riviera	Cleyn & Tinker
5112.90.91.00	none	-

 $^{1.\,\}mathrm{As}$ reported by questionnaire respondents. May include firms that distribute textile inputs but may not necessarily be textile manufacturers.

Source: Replies to questionnaires

d) Import Data

Table 8 provides, for Chapter 51, the estimated imports of subject textile inputs for use in the production of apparel, for the period of inquiry.

Table 8
Chapter 51
Estimated Imports of Subject Textile Inputsfor Use in the Production of Apparel

		CDN \$		
Statistical Code	2003	3	Jan. – Jun	e 2004
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
5111.11.90.10	1,952,104	146,425	998,118	54,173
5111.20.92.00	697,225	104,478	250,354	34,913
5111.30.91.00	749,998	105,768	784,857	60,313
5111.30.92.00	487,818	69,949	590,247	81,847
5112.11.90.10	22,900,974	2,383,198	8,504,583	771,979
5112.19.91.10	15,556,394	1,264,491	7,351,775	624,931
5112.19.92.10	1,584,187	189,575	1,105,192	120,938
5112.20.91.00	791,131	76,599	425,788	45,591
5112.30.91.00	2,546,758	315,975	1,313,596	149,333
5112.90.91.00	956,470	76,781	334,709	12,457
	48,223,059	4,733,239	21,659,219	1,956,475

Statistical Code	RE Jan. – Ju	ne 2004		
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
5111.11.90.10	4	3	5	3
5111.20.92.00	1	2	1	2
5111.30.91.00	2	2	4	3
5111.30.92.00	1	1	3	4
5112.11.90.10	47	50	39	39
5112.19.91.10	32	27	34	32
5112.19.92.10	3	4	5	6
5112.20.91.00	2	2	2	2
5112.30.91.00	5	7	6	8
5112.90.91.00	2	2	2	1

The shaded statistical codes indicate that domestic purchases have been reported under these codes.

Source: Statistics Canada

e) Apparel Producers' Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports

Table 9 provides, for each subject statistical code of Chapter 51. where purchases were reported by questionnaire respondents, a comparison, in percentage terms, of the value of domestic purchases to the estimated value of imports.

Table 9
Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports of Subject Textile Inputs
for Use in the Production of Apparel

Statistical Code		hases to Imports (%)
	2003	Jan-June 2004
5111.30.92.00	>100	>25
5112.11.90.10	<10	<10
5112.19.91.10	>25	>25
5112.30.91.00		<10
TOTAL	>10	>10

^{1.} The ranges used for this scale are: less than (<) 10%; greater than (>) 10%; greater than (>) 25%; greater than (>) 50%; greater than (>) 100%.

Source: Replies to questionnaires and Statistics Canada.

f) Tribunal Observations

The information provided by six apparel producers indicates that they purchased, from the domestic textile industry, textile inputs covered by four subject statistical codes (5111.30.92.00, 5112.11.90.10, 5112.19.91.10 and 5112.30.91.00) of Chapter 51.

In total, for the period of inquiry, the value of these domestic purchases was over \$10 million. Three of the four statistical codes accounted for almost all of the purchases. They are:

- 5111.30.92.00 (woven fabrics of **carded** wool or of **carded** fine animal hair, mixed mainly or solely with man-made staple fibres, of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m²);
- 5112.11.90.10 (woven fabrics of **combed** wool or of **combed** fine animal hair, of a weight not exceeding 200 g/m²); and
- 5112.19.91.10 (woven fabrics of **combed** wool or of **combed** fine animal hair, of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m²).

Data from Table 7 indicates that subject textile inputs were available from Cleyn & Tinker, Superior Quilting, Thermolite and Victor Wollens. No purchases were reported from Canada Hair Cloth, Fraser & Kirkbright, Parker Brothers Ltd. or Tricots Liesse, domestic textile manufacturers that also reported manufacturing activities for products in Chapter 51 (see Table 6).

A comparison of domestic purchases to imports, on a value basis, shows that, for the period of inquiry, for two statistical codes (5111.30.92.00 and 5112.19.91.10), textile inputs purchased from domestic manufacturers were greater than 10 percent when compared to imports.

Of the four statistical codes for which domestic purchases of subject textile inputs were reported, two (woven fabrics of **combed wool** or of **combed fine animal** hair covered by 5112.11.90.10 and 5112.19.91.10) accounted for over 70 percent of the total value of imports reported and duty paid in 2003 and the first six months of 2004. Duty paid for these two codes in 2003 and the first six months of 2004 was \$3.6 million and \$1.4 million, respectively.

Duty collected under the six subject statistical codes for which the Tribunal's information indicated no purchases of domestic textile inputs amounted to approximately \$700,000 in 2003 and \$328,000 in the first six months of 2004.

2. Chapter 52 – Cotton

a) Domestic Textile Manufacturers

In **Phase I** of the inquiry, the Tribunal received a form letter from six firms reporting that they manufacture in Canada products as described in Chapter 52. Table 10 lists these companies and their total number of employees.

Table 1 Domestic Textile M	
	# of Employees
Atlantic Fine Yarns	220
Canada Hair Cloth	84
DIFCO	360
Doubletex	450
FilSpec (Cavalier)	750*
Tricots Liesse	<u>145</u>
Total for Reporting Companies	2,009
Source: Correspondence to the Tribunal Note: * Data sourced from Strategis, Industry Canada.	

Appendix IV identifies the textile inputs that Atlantic Fine Yarns, Canada Hair Cloth and FilSpec (Cavalier) reported it manufactures as described specifically by the subject statistical codes of Chapter 52. The Appendix also shows that other firms reported

that they produce textile inputs as described by the broader 4-digit heading or 8-digit tariff item. These broader descriptions, however, do not confirm whether these manufacturers actually produce any of the subject textile inputs. No other data or information such as sales invoices, product descriptions or volumes of production were provided to substantiate the production in Canada of subject textile inputs even though such information was requested in the Tribunal's questionnaire.

b) Apparel Producers

In **Phase III** of the inquiry, five firms reported that they purchased domestically produced textile inputs as described by the subject 10-digit statistical codes of Chapter 52. The combined total company sales from domestic production for these firms, in 2003, amounted to \$188 million. Together these companies employ 2,222 people. Based on information before the Tribunal, Table 11 indicates under which statistical codes textile inputs are produced domestically.

With respect to cotton yarns described by the subject statistical codes 5205.22.90.90 and 5205.23.90.90 of Chapter 52, Château Lingerie Mfg. Inc. commented that two domestic suppliers are able to supply the type of yarns it requires, but that they are not price competitive with yarns available from Asian mills. Main Knitting noted that it stopped buying from a Canadian mill because yarns from the United States and India were cheaper. Australian Outback Collection (Canada) Ltd. commented that wax cotton fabrics are not available from domestic suppliers and Canada Sportswear Inc. stated that its experience with domestic suppliers has been entirely negative because specific fabrics or colours were not in stock and that special orders had minimum quantity requirements at prohibitive costs. On the other hand, Incredible Clothing Inc. noted that, when purchasing domestic product, it had not encountered any supply issues.

c) Domestic Availability of Subject Chapter 52 Textile Inputs

Table 11 provides a summary of the availability of subject Chapter 52 textile inputs. Based on the questionnaire replies, 4 out of 54 subject textile inputs were purchased from domestic textile manufacturers between January 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004.

	January 1, 2003 to June	30, 2004
Statistical Code	Reporting Firm	Available in Canada From ¹
5205.22.90.90	M ain Knitting Incredible Clothing	Atlantic Fine Yarns Atlantic Yarns Laxer Fibre Co. Ltd. Filspec (Cavalier)
5205.23.90.90	Chateau Lingerie Incredible Clothing	Atlantic Yarns Laxer Fibre Co. Ltd.
5208.12.30.20	none	Bases Figure Co. Etc.
5208.19.20.90	none	
5208.32.90.10	none	
5208.32.90.20	none	D 114
5208.32.90.90 5208.33.90.00	Australian Outback none	Doubletex
5208.39.90.90	none	
5208.41.90.00	none	
5208.42.90.10	none	
5208.42.90.20	none	
5208.42.90.90	none	
5208.43.90.00	none	
5208.49.90.90	none	
5208.51.00.00	none	
5208.52.90.20	none	
5208.52.90.90 5208.59.90.90	none none	
5209.12.10.00	none	
5209.19.20.90	none	
5209.31.90.90	none	
5209.32.90.00	none	
5209.39.90.10	none	
5209.39.90.90	Canada Sportswear Group	Great Lakes Knitting Mills
5209.41.90.00	none	
5209.43.90.00	none	
5209.49.00.90	none	
5209.51.00.90 5209.52.00.00	none none	
5209.59.90.10	none	
5209.59.90.90	none	
5210.29.00.11	none	
5210.32.00.11	none	
5210.32.00.90	none	
5210.39.00.11	none	
5210.39.00.90	none	
5210.41.00.11	none	
5210.41.00.90	none	
5210.49.00.11 5210.49.00.90	none	
5210.51.00.11	none	
5210.51.00.90	none	
5211.32.00.11	none	
5211.39.00.11	none	
5211.41.00.90	none	
5211.43.00.11	none	
5211.43.00.90	none	
5211.49.00.11	none	
5211.49.00.90	none	
5212.11.90.00	none	
5212.14.90.00 5212.23.90.00	none	
5212.24.90.00	none none	

d) Import Data

Table 12 provides, for Chapter 52, the estimated imports of subject textile inputs for use in the production of apparel, for the period of inquiry.

Table 12 **Chapter 52** Estimated Imports of Subject Textile Inputs for Use in the Production of Apparel CDN 8

Statistical Code	2003		Jan. – Ju	ne 2004
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
5205.22.90.90	5,491,955	465,743	2,362,169	188,951
5205.23.90.90	6,853,666	582,491	3,205,391	256,400
5208.12.30.20	252,841	20,224	0	0
5208.19.20.90	146,747	11,728	31,502	2,515
5208.32.90.10	1,316,446	124,761	378,375	39,098
5208.32.90.20	1,012,011	122,288	386,173	45,953
5208.32.90.90	5,557,532	595,475	2,668,113	275,821
5208.33.90.00	2,044,405	205,051	961,052	89,747
5208.39.90.90	1,431,048	142,608	752,586	60,722
5208.41.90.00	107,696	6,871	118,142	4,394
5208.42.90.10	983,864	47,528	649,339	28,151
5208.42.90.20	350,459	35,189	121,288	12,052
5208.42.90.90	2,015,503	206,143	650,312	68,205
5208.43.90.00	904,508	68,195	412,423	28,993
5208.49.90.90	2,752,882	152,716	1,499,808	108,586
5208.51.00.00	644,668	74,876	258,971	27,330
5208.52.90.20	3,307,069	399,686	1,211,878	144,196
5208.52.90.90	20,382,659	2,359,410	10,848,019	1,203,753
5208.59.90.90	674,792	74,697	429,052	44,728
5209.12.10.00	521,185	41,679	352,742	28,214
5209.19.20.90	351,974	26,637	16,396	1,310
5209.31.90.90	1,709,338	192,453	569,171	61,567
5209.32.90.00	1,952,219	205,257	904,067	95,453
5209.39.90.10 5209.39.90.90	0	0	334,378	35,311
5209.41.90.00	855,844	97,998	859,931 452,541	82,350 49,709
5209.43.90.00	203,332	20,029	17,220	1,867
5209.49.00.90	691,056	80,034	487,470	55,567
5209.51.00.90	1,016,821	122,514	494,838	56,850
5209.52.00.00	1,017,109	104,486	204,874	21,518
5209.59.90.10	984,810	104,115	336,125	34,099
5209.59.90.90	1,442,971	173,302	784,101	90,250
5210.29.00.11	92,604	13,883	32,269	4,515
5210.32.00.11	41,156	6,119	57,280	7,988
5210.32.00.90	476,997	27,251	224,276	27,900
5210.39.00.11	291,111	33,767	44,830	5,932
5210.39.00.90	547,356	72,804	198,507	27,047
5210.41.00.11	229886	30495	255625	33905
5210.41.00.90	250,515	32,319	138,466	13,922
5210.49.00.11	759,624	53,317	76,902	7,273
5210.49.00.90	98,561	12,775	96,776	13,352
5210.51.00.11	42,354	6,336	8,985	1,255
5210.51.00.90	3,776,589	50,140	2,620,166	30,582
5211.32.00.11	384,024	46,611	182,611	20,024
5211.39.00.11	896,972	81,817	218,649	22,447
5211.41.00.90	139,684	20,783	2,575	332
5211.43.00.11	73631	8337	7392	1031
5211.43.00.90	26652	3880	13241	1852
5211.49.00.11	51,170	7,142	33,003	3,450
5211.49.00.90	1,649,167	241,421	721,543	99,266
5212.11.90.00	201,918	24,932	98,309	12,771
5212.14.90.00	68,886	5,942	41,010	4,306
5212.23.90.00	230,513	27,883	143,123	10,996
5212.24.90.00	39,596	5,146	13,007	1,163
	77,346,376	7,677,284	37,986,992	3,594,969

The shaded statistical codes indicate that domestic purchases have been reported under

Source: Statistics Canada

	Table 12	(Continu	ied)	
PERCENT S HARE				
Statistical Code	2003		Jan. – June	2004
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
5205.22.90.90	7	6	6	5
5205.23.90.90	9	8	8	7
5208.12.30.20	0	0	0	0
5208.19.20.90	0	0	0	0
5208.32.90.10	2	2	1	1
5208.32.90.20	1	2	1	1
5208.32.90.90	7	8	7	8
5208.33.90.00	3	3	3	2
5208.39.90.90	2	2	2	2
5208.41.90.00	0	0	0	0
5208.42.90.10	1	1	2	1
5208.42.90.20	0	0	0	0
5208.42.90.90	3	3	2	2
5208.43.90.00	1	1	1	1
5208.49.90.90	4	2	4	3
5208.51.00.00	1	1	1	1
5208.52.90.20	4	5	3	4
5208.52.90.90	26	31	29	33
5208.59.90.90	1	1	1	1
5209.12.10.00	1	1	1	1
5209.19.20.90	0	0	0	0
5209.31.90.90	2	3	1	2
5209.32.90.00	3	3	2	3
5209.39.90.10	0	0	1	1
5209.39.90.90	0	0	2	2
5209.41.90.00	1	1	1	1
5209.43.90.00	0	0	0	0
5209.49.00.90	1	1	1	2
5209.51.00.90	1	2	1	2
5209.52.00.00	1	1	1	1
5209.59.90.10	1	1	1	1
5209.59.90.90	2	2	2	3
5210.29.00.11	0	0	0	0
5210.32.00.11	0	0	0	0
5210.32.00.90	1	0	1	1
5210.39.00.11	0	0	0	0
5210.39.00.90	1	1	1	1
5210.41.00.11	0	0	1	1
5210.41.00.90	0	0	0	0
5210.49.00.11	1	1	0	0
5210.49.00.90	0	0	0	0
5210.51.00.11	0	0	0	0
5210.51.00.90	5	1	7	1
5211.32.00.11	0	1	0	1
5211.39.00.11	1	1	1	1
5211.41.00.90	0	0	0	0
5211.43.00.11	0	0	0	0
5211.43.00.90	0	0	0	0
5211.49.00.11	0	0	0	0
5211.49.00.90	2	3	2	3
5212.11.90.00	0	0	0	0
5212.14.90.00	0	0	0	0
5212.23.90.00	0	0	0	0
5212.24.90.00	0	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100
The shaded statistica	Il codes indicate the	at domestic nurch	ases have been re	en orted under
these codes.	Joues muleate th	at domestic purch	and Have been I	orted under
Source: Statistics Car	nada			

e) Apparel Producers' Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports

Table 13 provides, for each subject statistical code of Chapter 52, where purchases were reported by questionnaire respondents, a comparison, in percentage terms, of the value of domestic purchases to the estimated value of imports.

Table 13
Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports of Subject Textile Inputs for Use in the Production of Apparel

Statistical Code		hases to Imports (%)
	2003	Jan-June 2004
5205.22.90.90	>10	<10
5205.23.90.90	>10	>10
5208.32.90.90	<10	<10
5209.39.90.90	>100	>10
TOTAL	<10	<10

^{1.} The ranges used for this scale are: less than (<)10%; greater than (>)10%; greater than (>) 25%; greater than (>) 50% and greater than (>)100%.

Source: Replies to questionnaires and Statistics Canada.

f) Tribunal Observations

The information provided by five apparel producers indicates that they purchased, from the domestic textile industry, textile inputs covered by four subject statistical codes (5205.22.90.90, 5205.23.90.90, 5208.32.90.90 and 5209.39.90.90) of Chapter 52.

In total, for the period of inquiry, the value of these domestic purchases was over \$3 million. Three of the four statistical codes accounted for almost all of the purchases. They are:

- 5205.22.90.90 (certain single cotton yarn of combed fibres, measuring less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex);
- 5205.23.90.90 (certain single cotton yarn of combed fibres, measuring less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex); and
- 5209.39.90.90 (certain dyed woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85 percent or more of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m²).

Data from Table 11 indicates that subject textile inputs were available from Atlantic Fine Yarns, Atlantic Yarns, Doubletex, FilSpec (Cavalier), Great Lakes and Laxer Fibre Co. Ltd. No purchases were reported from Canada Hair Cloth, DIFCO or Tricots Liesse, domestic textile manufacturers that also reported manufacturing activities for products described in Chapter 52 (see Table 10).

A comparison of domestic purchases to imports, on a value basis, shows that, in 2003, for three statistical codes (5205.22.90.90, 5205.23.90.90 and 5209.39.90.90), textile inputs purchased from domestic manufacturers were greater than 10 percent when compared to imports. For the first six months of 2004, for two statistical codes (5205.23.90.90 and 5209.39.90.90), textile inputs purchased from domestic manufacturers were greater than 10 percent when compared to imports.

Statistical code 5208.52.90.90 (certain plain weave printed fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 100 g/m²) for which there were no domestic purchases, accounted for over 25 percent of the total value of imports reported in 2003 and the first six months of 2004 and for over 30 percent of the duty collected on subject textile inputs for the Chapter. It was, by far, the largest amount of duty collected for any single code in this Chapter, amounting to \$2.4 million in 2003 and \$1.2 million for the first six months of 2004.

Duty collected under the 50 subject statistical codes for which the Tribunal's information indicated no purchases of domestic textile inputs amounted to approximately \$6 million in 2003 and \$2.8 million in the first six months of 2004.

3. Chapter 53 – Other Vegetable Textile Fibres, Paper Yarn and Woven Fabrics of Paper Yarn

a) Domestic Textile Manufacturers

In **Phase I** of the inquiry, the Tribunal received a form letter from one firm, Tricots Liesse, reporting that it manufacturers in Canada products as described by the broad 4-digit heading 5903, in Chapter 53. This broad description does not confirm whether Tricots Liesse actually manufactures any of the subject textile inputs. Tricots Liesse employs 145 people.

No other data or information such as sales invoices, product descriptions or volumes of production were provided to substantiate the production in Canada of subject textile inputs even though such information was requested in the Tribunal's questionnaire.

b) Apparel Producers

In **Phase III** of the inquiry, no firms reported that they purchased domestically produced textile inputs as described by the subject statistical codes of Chapter 53.

c) Import Data

Table 14 provides, for Chapter 53, by statistical code, the estimated value of imports of subject textile inputs for use in the production of apparel, for the period of inquiry.

ated Imports of		Table 14 Chapter 53 le Inputs for Us	e in the Produ	ction of Ap
		CDN \$		
Statistical Code	2003	3	Jan. – June	e 2004
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
5309.21.00.00	81,339	11,669	59,917	8,346
5309.29.90.00	2,014,290	182,020	720,113	90,411
	2,095,629	193,689	780,030	98,757
	PER	CENT SHARE		
Statistical Code	2003	3	Jan. – June	e 2004
5309.21.00.00	4	6	8	8
5309.29.90.00	96	94	92	92
-	100	100	100	100
Source: Statistics Can	ada			

d) Tribunal Observations

Although Tricots Liesse indicated that it manufactures textile inputs covered by *Customs Tariff* heading 5309, this was not confirmed by any apparel producers.

Duty collected under the following two subject statistical codes amounted to approximately \$194,000 in 2003 and \$99,000 in the first six months of 2004:

- 5309.21.00.00 (woven fabric of flax, containing less than 85% flax, unbleached or bleached); and
- 5309.29.90.00 (woven fabric of flax, containing less than 85% flax, other).

4. Chapter 54 – Man-made Filaments

a) Domestic Textile Manufacturers

In **Phase I** of the inquiry, the Tribunal received a form letter from five firms reporting that they manufacture in Canada various products as described in Chapter 54. Table 15 lists these companies and reports their total number of employees.

Table 15 Domestic Textile Manufacturers		
	# of Employees	
Barrday	96	
Canada Hair Cloth	84	
Doubletex	450	
Monterey Textiles	90	
Tricots Liesse	<u>145</u>	
Total for Reporting Companies	865	
Source: Correspondence to the Tribunal		

Appendix IV identifies the textile inputs that Canada Hair Cloth reported it manufactures as described specifically by the subject 10-digit statistical codes of Chapter 54. The Appendix also shows that other firms reported that they produce textile inputs as described by the broader 4-digit heading or 8-digit tariff item. These broader descriptions do not, however, confirm whether these manufacturers actually produce any of the subject textile inputs. No other data or information such as sales invoices, product descriptions or volumes of production were provided to substantiate the production in Canada of subject textile inputs even though such information was requested in the Tribunal's questionnaire.

b) Apparel Producers

In **Phase III** of the inquiry, two firms reported that they purchased domestically produced textile inputs, from Consoltex, as described by one of the subject statistical codes (5407.61.99.33) of Chapter 54, as indicated in Table 16. None of the textile manufacturers listed in Table 15 were mentioned.

Metro Sportswear Ltd. commented that domestic suppliers have, to date, met limited textile requirements. Technofil Inc. indicated there are long delivery times of five to six weeks for domestic products.

c) Domestic Availability of Subject Chapter 54 Textile Inputs

Table 16 provides a summary of the availability of subject Chapter 54 textile inputs. Based on the questionnaire replies, 1 out of the 19 subject textile inputs was purchased from domestic textile manufacturers between January 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004.

Table 16 Domestic Availability of Subject Chapter 54 Textile Inputs

January 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004

Statistical Code Reporting Firm Available in Cana	da From ¹
5407.20.90.00 none	
5407.42.90.11 none	
5407.42.90.12 none	
5407.52.90.11 none	
5407.52.90.12 none	
5407.52.90.13 none	
5407.54.00.12 none	
5407.61.99.31 none	
5407.61.99.32 none	
5407.61.99.33 Metro Sportswear Consolte	X
Technofil Consolte	X
5407.61.99.72 none	
5407.61.99.73 none	
5407.72.00.11 none	
5407.72.00.12 none	
5407.92.90.31 none	
5407.92.90.32 none	
5407.92.90.81 none	
5407.92.90.82 none	
5407.93.90.32 none	

^{1.} As reported by questionnaire respondents. May include firms that distribute textile inputs but may not necessarily be textile manufacturers.

Source: Replies to questionnaires

d) Import Data

Table 17 provides, for Chapter 54, the estimated imports of subject textile inputs for use in the production of apparel, for the period of inquiry.

Table 17 **Chapter 54 Estimated Imports of Subject Textile Inputs for Use in the Production of Apparel**

CDN \$				
Statistical Code	2003		Jan. – Jun	e 2004
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
5407.20.90.00	79,825	10,843	3,137	437
5407.42.90.11	2,877,545	426,551	817,170	113,338
5407.42.90.12	1,116,547	103,562	1,129,722	61,229
5407.52.90.11	879,839	122,071	425,558	55,247
5407.52.90.12	7,980,910	1,167,752	2,125,653	286,204
5407.52.90.13	8,134,300	1,089,621	3,488,346	441,181
5407.54.00.12	2,970,769	412,320	1,337,587	182,156
5407.61.99.31	736,230	79,743	318,775	30,576
5407.61.99.32	10,379,754	1,446,782	5,779,620	779,018
5407.61.99.33	8,848,553	1,245,494	4,223,753	568,723
5407.61.99.72	6,699,874	856,751	3,032,931	400,721
5407.61.99.73	437,786	63,014	168,120	23,518
5407.72.00.11	1,036,469	149,328	329,053	41,251
5407.72.00.12	569,543	80,501	347,486	48,622
5407.92.90.31	931,724	128,022	469,837	61,236
5407.92.90.32	6,619,293	640,057	2,894,356	279,842
5407.92.90.81	810,546	112,873	352,644	46,775
5407.92.90.82	1,234,030	176,569	550,546	70,163
5407.93.90.32	870,063	93,312	754,577	82,970
•	63,213,600	8,405,166	28,548,871	3,573,207

PERCENT SHARE

		ERCENT SILTRE		
Statistical Code	200	3	Jan. – Ju	ne 2004
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
5407.20.90.00	0	0	0	0
5407.42.90.11	5	5	3	3
5407.42.90.12	2	1	4	2
5407.52.90.11	1	1	1	2
5407.52.90.12	13	14	7	8
5407.52.90.13	13	13	12	12
5407.54.00.12	5	5	5	5
5407.61.99.31	1	1	1	1
5407.61.99.32	16	17	20	22
5407.61.99.33	14	15	15	16
5407.61.99.72	11	10	11	11
5407.61.99.73	1	1	1	1
5407.72.00.11	2	2	1	1
5407.72.00.12	1	1	1	1
5407.92.90.31	1	2	2	2
5407.92.90.32	10	8	10	8
5407.92.90.81	1	1	1	1
5407.92.90.82	2	2	2	2
5407.93.90.32	1	1	3	2
	100	100	100	100

The shaded statistical codes indicate that domestic purchases have been reported under these codes.

Source: Statistics Canada

e) Apparel Producers' Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports

Table 18 provides, for the subject statistical code of Chapter 54 where purchases were reported by questionnaire respondents, a comparison, in percentage terms, of the value of domestic purchases to the estimated value of imports.

Table 18		
Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports of Subject Textile Inputs		
for Use in the Production of Apparel		

Statistical Code	Domestic Purchases to Imports (%) Range ¹	
	2003	Jan-June 2004
5407.61.99.33	<10	>10
TOTAL	<10	<10

^{1.} The ranges used for this scale are: less than (<) 10%; greater than (>) 10%; greater than (>) 25%; greater than (>) 50%; greater than (>) 100%.

f) Tribunal Observations

The information provided by two apparel producers, indicates that the domestic textile industry has produced textile inputs covered by only one subject statistical code of Chapter 54:

• 5407.61.99.33 (certain woven dyed fabrics of non-textured polyester filaments, of a weight exceeding 170 g/m²).

Data from Table 16 indicates that subject textile inputs were available from Consoltex. No purchases were reported from Barrday, Canada Hair Cloth, Doubletex, Monterey Textiles or Tricots Liesse, domestic manufacturers that also reported manufacturing activities for products in Chapter 54 (see Table 15).

A comparison of domestic purchases to imports, on a value basis, shows that, for the first six months of 2004, domestic purchases for one statistical code 5407.61.99.33 were greater than 10 percent when compared to imports.

The following five statistical codes, for which no domestic purchases were reported, accounted for over 63 percent of the total value of imports reported in 2003 and 61 percent in the first six months of 2004. These five codes accounted for 62 percent (or \$5.2 million) and 61 percent (or \$2.2 million), respectively, of the total duty paid over the same periods.

Source: Replies to questionnaires and Statistics Canada.

- 5407.52.90.12 (certain dyed woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more of textured polyester filaments, of a weight not exceeding 170 g/m²);
- 5407.52.90.13 (certain dyed woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more of textured polyester filaments, of a weight exceeding 170 g/m²);
- 5407.61.99.32 (certain dyed woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of non-textured polyester filaments, of a weight exceeding 50 g/m² but not exceeding 170 g/m²);
- 5407.61.99.72 (certain printed woven fabrics, containing 85 percent or more by weight of non-textured polyester filaments, of a weight exceeding 50 g/m² but not exceeding 170 g/m²); and
- 5407.92.90.32 (certain dyed woven fabrics of artificial filaments, of a weight exceeding 170 g/m²).

Duty collected under the 18 subject statistical codes for which the Tribunal's information indicated no purchases of domestic textile inputs amounted to approximately \$7.2 million in 2003 and \$3 million in the first six months of 2004.

5. Chapter 55 – Man-made Staple Fibres

a) Domestic Textile Manufacturers

In **Phase I** of the inquiry, the Tribunal received a form letter from four firms reporting that they manufacture in Canada various products as described in Chapter 55. Table 19 lists these companies and reports their total number of employees.

Table 19 Domestic Textile Manufacturers		
	# of Employees	
Canada Hair Cloth	84	
DIFCO	360	
Doubletex	450	
Tricots Liesse	<u>145</u>	
Total for Reporting Companies 1,039		
Source: Correspondence to the Tribunal		

Appendix IV identifies the textile inputs that Canada Hair Cloth reported it manufactures as described specifically by the subject 10-digit statistical codes of Chapter 55. The Appendix also shows that other firms reported that they produce textile inputs as described by the broader 4-digit heading or 8-digit tariff item. These broader descriptions do not, however, confirm whether these manufacturers actually produce any of the subject textile inputs. No other data or information such as sales invoices, product descriptions or volumes of production were provided to substantiate the production in

Canada of subject textile inputs even though such information was requested in the Tribunal's questionnaire.

b) Apparel Producers

In **Phase III** of the inquiry, three firms reported that they purchased domestically produced textile inputs as described by the subject statistical codes of Chapter 55. The combined total company sales from domestic production for these firms, in 2003, amounted to \$130 million. Together these companies employ 1,186 people. Based on information before the Tribunal, Table 20 indicates under which statistical codes textile inputs are produced domestically.

Canadelle commented that the selection of textile inputs from domestic suppliers is limited and Exploits Design Inc. indicated that certain fabrics are not available in Canada. Riviera Inc. noted that domestic product does not have the hand and drape of fabrics that are available from offshore sources, and it commented on other issues when dealing with domestic suppliers, specifically, minimum order quantities, long production lead time and price versus quality relationships.

c) Domestic Availability of Subject Chapter 55 Textile Inputs

Table 20 provides a summary of the availability of subject Chapter 55 textile inputs. Based on the questionnaire replies, 3 out of 24 subject textile inputs were purchased from domestic textile manufacturers between January 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004.

Table 20 Domestic Availability of Subject Chapter 55 Textile Inputs January 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004

Statistical Code	Reporting Firm	Available in Canada From
5512.19.90.11	none	
5512.19.90.31	none	
5512.29.90.00	none	
5513.11.90.11	none	
5513.11.90.21	none	
5513.12.90.10	none	
5513.21.00.10	Canadelle	PGI Difco Performance Doubletex
		Tissus Knitrama Inc.
	Exploits	Doubletex
5513.22.90.10	none	
5513.31.90.00	none	
5513.41.90.10	none	
5514.21.00.10	Canadelle	Tissus Knitrama Inc.
5514.22.90.10	none	
5515.11.90.00	none	
5515.13.90.11	Riviera	Cleyn & Tinker
5515.13.90.20	none	
5516.12.00.10	none	
5516.14.90.10	none	
5516.22.00.11	none	
5516.22.00.90	none	
5516.23.90.90	none	
5516.32.00.00	none	
5516.42.00.00	none	
5516.92.00.00	none	
5516.93.90.00	none	

^{1.} As reported by questionnaire respondents. May include firms that distribute textile inputs but may not necessarily be textile manufacturers.

Source: Replies to questionnaires

d) Import Data

Table 21 provides, for Chapter 55, the estimated imports of subject textile inputs for use in the production of apparel, for the period of inquiry.

		Cha	ible 21 apter 55		
timate	d Imports of Sul	oject Textile I	nputs for U	se in the Pr	oduction of A
			CDN \$		
	Statistical Code	2003	CDN \$	Jan. – June	2004
		Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
	5512.19.90.11	4,376,856	610,198	1,738,322	229,105
	5512.19.90.31	1,297,821	180,886	344,249	44,687
	5512.29.90.00	506,922	71,085	605,873	83,521
	5513.11.90.11	2,398,061	355,620	1,037,940	140,964
	5513.11.90.21	1,012,110	151,691	437,451	61,226
	5513.12.90.10	993,704	149,044	266,613	37,322
	5513.21.00.10	3,876,214	573,509	2,159,296	301,061
	5513.22.90.10	202,582	30,383	351,074	49,143
	5513.31.90.00	600,620	88,290	426,030	58,996
	5513.41.90.10	948,091	140,544	383,489	52,736
	5514.21.00.10	739,351	110,871	362,212	43,934
	5514.22.90.10	339,209	49,687	252,279	33,418
	5515.11.90.00	15,447,610	1,986,274	5,947,292	699,316
	5515.13.90.11	611,016	86,518	247,454	34,548
	5515.13.90.20	617,358	82,491	1,579,722	208,143
	5516.12.00.10	632,376	86,908	297,904	41,660
	5516.14.90.10	514,636	77,141	328,403	45,391
	5516.22.00.11	1,748,598 1,451,492	213,568	591,823	67,119
	5516.22.00.90	237,647	167,768 33,065	956,391 276,512	101,183 32,046
	5516.23.90.90 5516.32.00.00	526,501	78,375	218,482	27,371
	5516.42.00.00	968,079	139,697	587,778	81,590
	5516.92.00.00	1,896,440	246,955	986,460	113,653
	5516.93.90.00	575,592	77,538	233,514	29,794
	3310.93.90.00	42,518,886	5,788,106	20,616,563	2,617,927
			ENT SHARE		
	5512.19.90.11	10	11	8	9
	5512.19.90.31	3	3	2	2
	5512.29.90.00	1	1	3	3
	5513.11.90.11	6	6	5	5
	5513.11.90.21	2	3	2	2
	5513.12.90.10	2	3	1	1
	5513.21.00.10	9	10	10	11
	5513.22.90.10	0	1	2	2
	5513.31.90.00	1	2	2	2
	5513.41.90.10	2	2	2	2
	5514.21.00.10	2	2	2	2
		1	1	1	1
	5514.22.90.10	1	•		
	5514.22.90.10 5515.11.90.00	36	34	29	27
				29 1	27 1
	5515.11.90.00 5515.13.90.11	36	34	1	1
	5515.11.90.00 5515.13.90.11 5515.13.90.20	36 1 1	34 1 1	1 8	1 8
	5515.11.90.00 5515.13.90.11 5515.13.90.20 5516.12.00.10	36	34	1 8 1	1 8 2
	5515.11.90.00 5515.13.90.11 5515.13.90.20 5516.12.00.10 5516.14.90.10	36 1 1	34 1 1 2	1 8	1 8
	5515.11.90.00 5515.13.90.11 5515.13.90.20 5516.12.00.10	36 1 1 1	34 1 1 2	1 8 1 2	1 8 2 2
	5515.11.90.00 5515.13.90.11 5515.13.90.20 5516.12.00.10 5516.14.90.10 5516.22.00.11	36 1 1 1 1 4	34 1 1 2 1 4	1 8 1 2 3	1 8 2 2 3
	5515.11.90.00 5515.13.90.11 5515.13.90.20 5516.12.00.10 5516.14.90.10 5516.22.00.11 5516.22.00.90	36 1 1 1 1 4 3	34 1 1 2 1 4 3	1 8 1 2 3 5	1 8 2 2 2 3 4
	5515.11.90.00 5515.13.90.11 5515.13.90.20 5516.12.00.10 5516.14.90.10 5516.22.00.11 5516.22.00.90 5516.23.90.90	36 1 1 1 1 4 3	34 1 1 2 1 4 3	1 8 1 2 3 5	1 8 2 2 2 3 4
	5515.11.90.00 5515.13.90.11 5515.13.90.20 5516.12.00.10 5516.14.90.10 5516.22.00.11 5516.22.00.90 5516.23.90.90 5516.32.00.00	36 1 1 1 1 4 3 1	34 1 1 2 1 4 3 1	1 8 1 2 3 5 1	1 8 2 2 2 3 4 1
	5515.11.90.00 5515.13.90.11 5515.13.90.20 5516.12.00.10 5516.14.90.10 5516.22.00.11 5516.22.00.90 5516.23.90.90 5516.32.00.00 5516.42.00.00	36 1 1 1 1 4 3 1 1 2	34 1 1 2 1 4 3 1 1 2	1 8 1 2 3 5 1 1 3	1 8 2 2 2 3 4 1 1 3
	5515.11.90.00 5515.13.90.11 5515.13.90.20 5516.12.00.10 5516.14.90.10 5516.22.00.11 5516.22.00.90 5516.23.90.90 5516.32.00.00 5516.42.00.00 5516.92.00.00	36 1 1 1 1 4 3 1 1 2 4	34 1 1 2 1 4 3 1 1 2 4	1 8 1 2 3 5 1 1 3 5	1 8 2 2 2 3 4 1 1 3 4

e) Apparel Producers' Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports

Table 22 provides, for each subject statistical code of Chapter 55 where purchases were reported by questionnaire respondents, a comparison, in percentage terms, of the value of domestic purchases respondents to the estimated value of imports.

Table 22
Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports of Subject Textile Inputs
for Use in the Production of Apparel

Statistical Code		hases to Imports (%) Range ¹
	2003	Jan-June 2004
5513.21.00.10	<10	<10
5514.21.00.10	<10	<10
5515.13.90.11	<10	>10
TOTAL	<10	<10

^{1.} The ranges used for this scale are: less than (<) 10%; greater than (>) 10%; greater than (>) 25%; greater than (>) 50%; greater than (>) 100%.

Source: Replies to questionnaires and Statistics Canada.

f) Tribunal Observations

The information provided by three apparel producers, indicates that the domestic textile industry has produced textile inputs covered by 3 out of the 24 subject statistical codes of Chapter 55. They are:

- 5513.21.00.10 (certain woven dyed fabrics of polyester staple fibres, containing less than 85 percent of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, of a weight not exceeding 170g/m²);
- 5514.21.00.10 (certain woven dyed fabrics of polyester staple fibres, containing less than 85 percent of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, of a weight exceeding 170g/m²); and
- 5515.13.90.11 (certain woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, mixed mainly or solely with carded wool or carded animal hair, of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m²).

In total, for the period of inquiry, the value of these domestic purchases was over \$600,000. Over 80 percent of the value of these purchases was accounted for by one statistical code, 5513.21.00.10.

Data from Table 20 indicates that the subject textile inputs were available from Cleyn & Tinker, DIFCO, Doubletex and Tissus Knitrama Inc. No purchases were reported from Canada Hair Cloth or Tricots Liesse, domestic textile manufacturers that

also reported manufacturing activities for products described in Chapter 55 (see Table 19).

A comparison of domestic purchases to imports, on a value basis, shows that, in 2003, for one statistical code (5513.21.00.10), domestic purchases of textile inputs were greater than 10 percent when compared to imports. In the first six months of 2004, for one statistical code (5515.13.90.11), textile inputs purchased from domestic manufacturers were more than 10 percent.

Statistical code 5515.11.90.00 (certain woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres mixed with viscose rayon staple fibres) for which there were no reported domestic purchases, accounted for 36 and 29 percent, respectively, of the total value of imports reported in 2003 and the first six months of 2004 and 34 percent (or \$2 million) and 27 percent (or \$700,000), respectively, of the duty paid for the same periods.

Duty collected under the 21 subject statistical codes for which the Tribunal's information indicated no purchases of domestic textile inputs amounted to approximately \$5.0 million in 2003 and \$2.2 million in the first six months of 2004.

6. Chapter 56 – Wadding, Felt and Nonwovens; Special Yarns; Twine; Cordage; Ropes and Cables and Articles Thereof

a) Domestic Textile Manufacturers

In **Phase I** of the inquiry, the Tribunal received a form letter from six firms reporting that they manufacture in Canada various products as described in Chapter 56. Table 23 lists these companies and reports their total number of employees.

Table 23 Domestic Textile Manufacturers			
	# of Employees		
Canada Hair Cloth	84		
Doubletex	450		
Matador Converters Co. Ltd.	135		
Steadfast Inc.	100		
Texel Inc.	194		
Tricots Liesse	<u>145</u>		
Total for Reporting Companies	1,108		
Source: Correspondence to the Tribunal			

Appendix IV identifies the textile inputs that Canada Hair Cloth and Matador Converters reported they manufacture as described specifically by the subject 10-digit statistical codes of Chapter 56. The Appendix also shows that other firms reported that they produce textile inputs as described by the broader 4-digit heading or 8-digit tariff item. These broader descriptions do not, however, confirm whether these manufacturers actually produce any of the subject textile inputs. No other data or information such as sales invoices, product descriptions or volumes of production were provided to substantiate the production in Canada of subject textile inputs even though such information was requested in the Tribunal's questionnaire.

In addition to the firms noted above, Texel, a textile manufacturer, replied in full to the Tribunal's Producers' Questionnaire. It stated that it has manufactured in Canada needle-punched nonwoven fabrics since 1967. Texel reported that it produces interlinings for apparel and protective clothing as described specifically by statistical codes 5603.93.90.30 (certain nonwovens of polyesters, weighing more than 70g/m² but not more than 150 g/m²) and 5603.93.90.90 (certain nonwovens, weighing more than 70g/m² but not more than 150 g/m²). According to the information provided by Texel, for January 1, 2003 to March 30, 2004, sales of textile inputs to apparel producers covered by these two statistical codes were greater than 10 percent when compared to imports.

b) Apparel Producers

In **Phase III** of the inquiry, Canadelle reported that it purchased domestically produced textile inputs as described by subject statistical code 5603.93.90.30 of Chapter 56.

Canadelle commented that the selection of textile inputs from domestic suppliers is limited and that domestic product of the same quality as imported product is more expensive.

c) Domestic Availability of Subject Chapter 56 Textile Inputs

Table 24 provides a summary of the availability of subject Chapter 56 textile inputs. Based on the questionnaire replies, from purchasers and one domestic textile manufacturer, textile inputs covered by two out of nine subject statistical codes were purchased from or sold by domestic textile manufacturers between January 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004.

Table 24
Domestic Availability of Subject Chapter 56 Textile Inputs
January 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004

Statistical Code	Reporting Firm	Available in Canada From ¹
5602.21.90.00	none	
5603.92.90.20	none	
5603.92.90.30	none	
5603.92.90.40	none	
5603.92.90.50	none	
5603.92.90.90	none	
5603.93.90.30	Canadelle	Matador Converters, Texel ²
5603.93.90.40	none	
5603.93.90.90	Texel	Texel ²

^{1.} As reported by questionnaire respondents. May include firms that distribute textile inputs but may not necessarily be textile manufacturers.

Source: Replies to questionnaires

^{2.} As reported by Texel in the Tribunal's Producer's questionnaire.

d) Import Data

Table 25 provides, for Chapter 56, the estimated imports of subject textile inputs for use in the production of apparel, for the period of inquiry.

Table 25
Chapter 56
Estimated Imports of Subject Textile Inputs for Use in the Production of Apparel

		CDN \$		
Statistical Code	2003	}	Jan. – Jun	e 2004
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
5602.21.90.00	866,128	108,226	427,046	51,231
5603.92.90.20	264,925	39,607	331,286	46,356
5603.92.90.30	171,424	25,698	136,388	19,088
5603.92.90.40	0	0	64,160	0
5603.92.90.50	587,690	87,604	4,144	579
5603.92.90.90	97,028	14,542	33,886	4,736
5603.93.90.30	222,585	32,881	196,660	27,525
5603.93.90.40	37,030	5,554	0	0
5603.93.90.90	202,340	30,340	75,185	10,524
	2,449,150	344,452	1,268,755	160,039

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Statistical Code	200	3	Jan. – Ju	ne 2004
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
5602.21.90.00	35	31	34	32
5603.92.90.20	11	11	26	29
5603.92.90.30	7	7	11	12
5603.92.90.40	0	0	5	0
5603.92.90.50	24	25	0	0
5603.92.90.90	4	4	3	3
5603.93.90.30	9	10	16	17
5603.93.90.40	2	2	0	0
5603.93.90.90	8	9	6	7
	100	100	100	100

The shaded statistical codes indicate that domestic purchases have been reported under these codes.

Source: Statistics Canada

e) Apparel Producers' Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports

Table 26 provides, for each subject statistical code of Chapter 56, where purchases were reported by questionnaire respondents, a comparison, in percentage terms, of the value of domestic purchases to the estimated value of imports.

Table 26
Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports of Subject Textile Inputs
for Use in the Production of Apparel

Statistical Code	Domestic Purchases to Imports (%) Range ¹		
	2003	Jan-June 2004	
5603.93.90.30	>50	<10	
5603.93.90.90	>100		
TOTAL	>25	<10	

^{1.} The ranges used for this scale are: less than (<) 10%; greater than (>) 10%; greater than (>) 25%; greater than (>) 50%; greater than (>) 100%. Source: Replies to questionnaires and Statistics Canada. Information provided by Texel for a 15 month period was included in 2003.

f) Tribunal Observations

The information provided by one apparel producer, and one domestic textile manufacturer indicates that textile inputs covered by two subject statistical codes, 5603.93.90.30 and 5603.93.90.90 of Chapter 56 were available from domestic production.

Data from Table 24 indicates that subject textile inputs were also available from Matador Converters and Texel. No purchases were reported from Canada Hair Cloth, Doubletex, Steadfast Inc. or Tricots Liesse, domestic textile manufacturers that also reported manufacturing activities for products in Chapter 56 (see Table 23).

A comparison of domestic purchases to imports, on a value basis, shows that, in 2003, for two statistical codes (5603.93.90.30 and 5603.93.90.90) textile inputs purchased from domestic manufacturers were greater than 10 percent when compared to imports.

The following three statistical codes, for which there was no domestic production reported, accounted for 70 and 60 percent, respectively, of the total value of imports reported in 2003 and the first six months of 2004. They accounted for 67 percent (or

\$235,000) and 61 percent (or \$98,000), respectively, of the total duty paid over the same periods

- 5602.21.90.00 (certain felt of wool or fine animal hair);
- 5603.92.90.20 (certain nonwovens weighing more than 25g/m² but not more than 70 g/m²); and
- 5603.92.90.50 (certain nonwovens of nylon or polyamides weighing more than 25g/m² but not more than 70 g/m²).

Duty collected under the seven statistical codes for which the Tribunal's information indicated no purchases of domestic textile inputs amounted to approximately \$281,000 in 2003 and \$122,000 in the first six months of 2004.

7. Chapter 58 – Special Woven Fabrics; Tufted Textile Fabrics; Lace; Tapestries; Trimmings; Embroidery

a) Domestic Textile Manufacturers

In **Phase I** of the inquiry, the Tribunal received a form letter from one firm, Tricots Liesse, reporting that it manufactures in Canada products as described by the broad 4-digit headings 5801, 5804 and 5806 in Chapter 58. This broad description does not, however, confirm whether Tricots Liesse actually manufacturers any of the subject textile inputs. Tricots Liesse employs 145 people.

No other data or information such as sales invoices, product descriptions or volumes of production were provided to substantiate the production in Canada of subject textile inputs even though such information was requested in the Tribunal's questionnaire.

b) Apparel Producers

In **Phase III** of the inquiry, Riviera Inc. reported that it purchased domestically produced textile inputs as described by the subject statistical codes 5801.22.29.90 and 5801.22.90.00 of Chapter 58.

Riviera Inc. commented that the selection of fashionable textile inputs from domestic suppliers is limited and that domestic product does not have the hand and drape of fabrics that are available from offshore sources. It also noted other issues when dealing with domestic suppliers, specifically, minimum order quantities, long production lead time and price versus quality relationships.

c) Domestic Availability of Subject Chapter 58 Textile Inputs

Table 27 provides a summary of the availability of subject Chapter 58 textile inputs. Based on the questionnaire replies, 2 out of 8 subject textile inputs were purchased from domestic textile manufacturers between January 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004.

Table 27 Domestic Availability of Subject Chapter 58 Textile Inputs

January 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004

Statistical Code	Reporting Apparel Firm	Available in Canada From ¹
5801.22.29.90	Riviera	J.L. DeBall
5801.22.90.00	Riviera	J.L. DeBall
5804.21.00.10	none	
5804.21.00.20	none	
5804.29.00.10	none	
5804.29.00.20	none	
5804.30.90.00	none	
5806.10.90.90	none	

^{1.} As reported by questionnaire respondents. May include firms that distribute textile inputs but may not necessarily be textile manufacturers.

Source: Replies to questionnaires

d) **Import Data**

Table 28 provides, for Chapter 58, the estimated imports of subject textile inputs for use in the production of apparel, for the period of inquiry.

	Table 28	
	Chapter 5	8
Estimated Imports of Sub	ject Textile Inputs	for Use in the Production of Apparel
	CDN \$	
Statistical Code	2003	Ian - Iune 2004

Statistical Code	2003		Jan. – Jun	e 2004
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
5801.22.29.90	505,626	60,637	859,740	103,130
5801.22.90.00	1,615,174	229,716	780,684	109,244
5804.21.00.10	550,107	66,336	87,511	9,270
5804.21.00.20	534,343	60,762	270,877	22,248
5804.29.00.10	160,151	8,860	22,796	1,191
5804.29.00.20	86,186	1,073	117,778	3,090
5804.30.90.00	7,692	952	2,203	262
5806.10.90.90	260,095	38,951	179,876	25,160
	3,719,374	467,287	2,321,465	273,595

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			=	
Statistical Code	2003		Jan. – June 2004	
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
5801.22.29.90	14	13	37	38
5801.22.90.00	43	49	34	40
5804.21.00.10	15	14	4	3
5804.21.00.20	14	13	12	8
5804.29.00.10	4	2	1	0
5804.29.00.20	2	0	5	1
5804.30.90.00	0	0	0	0
5806.10.90.90	7	8	8	9
	100	100	100	100

The shaded statistical codes indicate that domestic purchases have been reported under these codes.

Source: Statistics Canada

e) Apparel Producers' Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports

Table 29 provides, for each subject statistical code of Chapter 58, where purchases were reported by questionnaire respondents, a comparison, in percentage terms, of the value of domestic purchases to the estimated value of imports.

Table 29
Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports of Subject Textile Inputs
for Use in the Production of Apparel

Statistical Code	Domestic Purch	hases to Imports (%)		
	F	Range ¹		
	2003	Jan-June 2004		
5801.22.29.90		<10		
5801.22.90.00	<10	<10		
TOTAL	<10	<10		

^{1.} The ranges used for this scale are less than 10% (<), greater than 10% (>), greater than 25% (>), greater than 50% (>) and greater than 100% (>) Source: Replies to questionnaires and Statistics Canada.

f) Tribunal Observations

The information provided by one apparel producer, indicates that the domestic textile industry has produced textile inputs covered by two subject statistical codes of Chapter 58:

- 5801.22.29.90 (cut corduroy fabrics of cotton); and
- 5801.22.90.00 (cut corduroy fabrics).

Data from Table 27 indicates that subject textile inputs were available from J.L. DeBall. No purchases were reported from Tricots Liesse.

A comparison of domestic purchases to imports, on a value basis, shows that, for the textile inputs covered by statistical codes 5801.22.29.90 and 5801.22.90.00, domestic purchases were less than 10 percent when compared to imports during the period of inquiry. These two statistical codes accounted for 57 and 71 percent, respectively, of the total value of imports reported in 2003 and the first six months of 2004. Together, these two codes accounted for 62 percent (or \$290,353) and 78 percent (or \$212,374), respectively, of the duty paid in 2003 and the first six months of 2004.

Duty collected under the other six subject statistical codes for which the Tribunal's information indicated no domestic purchases of textile inputs amounted to

approximately \$177,000 (or 37 percent) in 2003 and \$61,000 (or 21 percent) in the first six months of 2004.

8. Chapter 59 – Impregnated, Coated, Covered or Laminated Textile Fabrics; Textile Articles of a Kind Suitable for Industrial Use

a) Domestic Textile Manufacturers

In **Phase I** of the inquiry, the Tribunal received a form letter from five firms reporting that they manufacture in Canada products as described in Chapter 59. Table 30 lists these companies and reports their total number of employees.

Table Domestic Textile		
	# of Employees	
Barrday	96	
Canada Hair Cloth	84	
Matador Converters Co. Ltd.	135	
Steadfast Inc.	100	
Tricots Liesse	<u>145</u>	
Total for Reporting Companies	560	
Source: Correspondence to the Tribunal		

Appendix IV identifies the textile inputs that Canada Hair Cloth and Matador Converters reported they manufacture as described specifically by the subject 10-digit statistical codes of Chapter 59. The Appendix also shows that other firms reported that they produce textile inputs as described by the broader 4-digit heading or 8-digit tariff item. These broader descriptions do not, however, confirm whether these manufacturers actually produce any of the subject textile inputs. No other data or information such as sales invoices, product descriptions or volumes of production were provided to substantiate the production in Canada of subject textile inputs even though such information was requested in the Tribunal's questionnaire.

b) Apparel Producers

In **Phase III** of the inquiry, no firms reported that they purchased domestically produced textile inputs as described by the subject statistical codes of Chapter 59.

c) Import Data

Table 31 provides, for Chapter 59, the estimated imports of subject textile inputs for use in the production of apparel, for the period of inquiry.

	(Table 31 Chapter 59		
Estimated Imports of S		-	se in the Prod	uction of Appare
		CDN \$		
Statistical Code	2003	3	Jan. – Jun	e 2004
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
5903.90.10.10	529,759	76,537	269,234	37,660
5903.90.10.90	16,169	2,331	12,608	1,763
5903.90.29.00	6,183,384	305,638	2,486,108	146,598
_	6,729,312	384,506	2,767,950	186,021
	PERO	CENT SHARI	E	
Statistical Code	2003	3	Jan. – Jun	e 2004
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
5903.90.10.10	8	20	10	20
5903.90.10.90	0	1	0	1
5903.90.29.00	92	79	90	79
	100	100	100	100

d) Tribunal Observations

Although five textile manufacturers indicated that they have manufactured textile inputs covered by the three subject statistical codes of Chapter 59 none of the apparel producers indicated that they have purchased these inputs domestically. Duty collected under these statistical codes amounted to approximately \$385,000 in 2003 and \$186,000 in the first six months of 2004.

9. Chapter 60 – Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics

a) Domestic Textile Manufacturers

In **Phase I** of the inquiry, the Tribunal received a form letter from nine firms reporting that they manufacture in Canada products as described in Chapter 60. Table 32 lists these companies and reports their total number of employees.

Table Domestic Textile	
	# of Employees
Cannon Knitting Mills	35
Doubletex	450
Gentry Knitting Mills Limited	N/A
Manoir Inc.	175
Rentex Inc.	125
Roopa Sales & Trading Ltd	10
Tek-Knit Industries	17
Tricots Canada U.S. Inc	90
Tricots Liesse	<u>145</u>
Total for Reporting Companies	1,047
Source: Correspondence to the Tribunal	

Appendix IV identifies the textile inputs that Cannon Knitting Mills, Rentex Inc. and Roopa Sales & Trading Ltd. reported they manufacture textile inputs as described specifically by the subject 10-digit statistical codes of Chapter 60. The Appendix also shows that other firms reported that they produce textile inputs as described by the broader 4-digit heading or 8-digit tariff item. These broader descriptions do not, however, confirm whether these manufacturers actually produce any of the subject textile inputs. No other data or information, specifically, sales invoices, product descriptions or volumes of production were provided to substantiate the production in Canada of subject textile inputs even though such information was requested in the Tribunal's questionnaire.

In addition to the above noted firms, Great Lakes Knitting, a textile manufacturer, also provided a response to the Tribunal's Producers' Questionnaire and reported that it manufactures knitted fabrics covered by statistical code 6004.10.90.90 (certain knitted fabrics containing by weight 5 percent or more of elastomeric yarn, of a width exceeding 30 cm).

In addition, the Tribunal received partial responses from Tri-Star Textiles Ltd. and Worldbest (Canada) Industries Inc. Tri-Star reported that it manufacturers textile inputs as described by statistical codes 6001.92.90.10, 6004.10.90.10, 6004.10.90.90, 6006.31.90.19, 6006.32.90.11, 6006.32.90.14, 6006.32.90.19, 6006.33.90.19, 6006.34.90.19 and 6006.42.90.19. Worldbest indicated that it manufacturers in Canada the subject textile inputs covered by the following 8-digit tariff items: 6006.31.90, 6006.32.90, 6006.33.90 and 6004.10.90. Tri-Star and Worlbest did not provide information at the 10-digit statistical code level to substantiate sales of subject textile inputs from domestic production.

b) Apparel Producers

In **Phase III** of the inquiry, 16 firms reported that they purchased domestically produced textile inputs as described by the subject statistical codes of Chapter 60. The combined total sales from domestic production for 11 of these firms, in 2003, amounted to approximately \$215 million. Together these companies employ over 2,500 people.

These apparel producers commented that, in general, the selection of knitted fabrics from domestic sources is limited and that it is becoming increasingly difficult to buy "Canadian" as unique products are not produced. Moreover, some producers indicated that domestic textile producers are not able to compete with imported products and that the quality, colour consistency and pricing of imported fabrics from far-east suppliers are not comparable to domestic products. Producers noted other issues when dealing with domestic suppliers, specifically, delivery times, the high cost of fabrics, minimum run requirements, long lead times to develop new products and required volumes within specified times. Appendix VI provides a more detailed summary of comments from these producers.

c) Domestic Availability of Subject Chapter 60 Textile Inputs

Table 33 provides a summary of the availability of subject Chapter 60 textile inputs. Based on the questionnaire replies, both from purchasers and from one domestic textile manufacturer in this case, 8 out of 22 subject textile inputs were purchased from or sold by domestic textile manufacturers between January 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004.

Table 33 Domestic Availability of Subject Chapter 60 Textile Inputs January 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004

Statistical Code	Reporting Firm	Available in Canada From
6001.92.90.10	Standard Knitting	Huntingdon Mills (Canada)Lt
6002.40.90.11	none	
6002.40.90.19	none	
6002.40.90.91	none	
6002.40.90.99	Bravado Designs Inc.	Narroflex
	Canadelle	Narroflex
		Britex Limited
6002.90.90.91	none	
6004.10.90.10	none	
6004.10.90.90	Bravado Designs Inc.	Gentry Mills
		Manoir Inc.
	Canadelle	Nalpac
		Hafner
		Britex Limited
	Coquette Lingerie	Hafner
	Donna Fashions	Magni-Tex
		Tricots Liesse
		Nalpac
		Manoir Inc.
	Lululemon	Nalpac
	Mondor Ltée	Hafner
		Nalpac
		Tricots Liesse
		Huntingdon Mills (Canada)L
	SGS Sports Inc.	Con-Trade Textiles Inc.
	Stanfields	Agmont Inc.
		Tricots Liesse
	Talula Babaton-Aritzia	N/A
	Wing Son Garments	Meridian Knitting
	Great Lakes Knitting	Great Lakes Knitting ²
6005.22.90.90	none	3
6005.31.90.23	none	
6005.32.90.21	Alpine Joe	Doubletex
6005.32.90.23	none	_ 0 300 - 0 000
6005.32.90.24	none	
6005.32.90.29	none	
6005.34.90.23	none	
6006.31.90.19	none	
6006.32.90.11	Canadelle	Knitrama
		Hubbard Fashions Inc.
6006.32.90.14	Hamilton Lingerie	Tri-Star Textile
		Northeast Knitting Mills
	Mondor Ltée	Roopa Sales
	Pace Setter Sportswear	Interlock Knitting
	Standard Knitting	Tricots Canada U.S. Inc.
	Wing Son Garments	Meridian Knitting
6006.32.90.19	Trimark Athletic	Fine Cotton Factory
6006.33.90.19	Sport Maska Inc. / The Hockey Company	Knitrama
0000.00.70.17	1 1 1	Kintrania
6006 34 90 19	none	
6006.34.90.19 6006.42.90.19	none none	

^{1.} As reported by questionnaire respondents. May inleude firms that distribute textile inputs but may not

Source: Replies to questionnaires

^{2.} As reported by Great Lakes Knitting in response to the Tribunal's Producers' Questionnaire.

d) Import Data

Table 34 provides, for Chapter 60, the estimated imports of subject textile inputs for use in the production of apparel, for the period of inquiry.

Table 34 Chapter 60 **Estimated Imports of Subject Textile Inputs for Use in the Production of Apparel**

CDN	\$
Du	ty l

Statistical Code	2003		2003 Jan. – June 2004	
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
6001.92.90.10	5,141,408	770,965	1,219,138	170,620
6002.40.90.11	13,064	1,776	13,929	1,948
6002.40.90.19	6,114,838	79,943	4,201,881	23,012
6002.40.90.91	809,999	121,260	331,960	46,433
6002.40.90.99	3,470,448	357,599	1,865,978	202,078
6002.90.90.91	79,413	11,829	21,135	2,919
6004.10.90.10	1,198,551	179,596	642,652	86,263
6004.10.90.90	34,911,885	5,177,452	20,537,542	2,808,141
6005.22.90.90	545,105	79,677	116,638	16,325
6005.31.90.23	1,385,492	207,144	906,196	126,824
6005.32.90.21	546,598	81,930	279,110	38,007
6005.32.90.23	7,019,511	1,045,885	2,774,896	383,527
6005.32.90.24	135,516	20,314	28,454	3,980
6005.32.90.29	192,746	28,884	80,682	11,282
6005.34.90.23	496,447	74,003	461,266	64,540
6006.31.90.19	511,617	76,350	171,645	24,011
6006.32.90.11	6,494,705	971,044	2,072,963	286,787
6006.32.90.14	3,052,922	457,335	1,210,895	169,469
6006.32.90.19	8,054,502	1,142,970	1,794,716	246,182
6006.33.90.19	224,816	33,702	47,715	6,672
6006.34.90.19	1,579,133	223,011	535,289	74,682
6006.42.90.19	1,025,986	70,279	423,534	19,141
	83,004,702	11,212,948	39,738,214	4,812,843

PERCENT SHARE

Statistical Code	200	Jan. – June 2004		ne 2004
	Value	Duty Paid	Value	Duty Paid
6001.92.90.10	6	7	3	4
6002.40.90.11	0	0	0	0
6002.40.90.19	7	1	11	0
6002.40.90.91	1	1	1	1
6002.40.90.99	4	3	5	4
6002.90.90.91	0	0	0	0
6004.10.90.10	1	2	2	2
6004.10.90.90	42	46	52	58
6005.22.90.90	1	1	0	0
6005.31.90.23	2	2	2	3
6005.32.90.21	1	1	1	1
6005.32.90.23	8	9	7	8
6005.32.90.24	0	0	0	0
6005.32.90.29	0	0	0	0
6005.34.90.23	1	1	1	1
6006.31.90.19	1	1	0	0
6006.32.90.11	8	9	5	6
6006.32.90.14	4	4	3	4
6006.32.90.19	10	10	5	5
6006.33.90.19	0	0	0	0
6006.34.90.19	2	2	1	2
6006.42.90.19	1	11	1	0
	100	100	100	100

The shaded statistical codes indicates that domestic purchases have been reported under these codes. Source: Statistics Canada

e) Apparel Producers' Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports

Table 35 provides, for each subject statistical code of Chapter 60 where purchases were reported by questionnaire respondents, a comparison, in percentage terms, of the value of domestic purchases to the estimated value of imports.

Table 35
Domestic Purchases Compared to Imports of Subject Textile Inputs for Use in the Production of Apparel

Statistical Code	Ratio Domestic Purchases to Imports (%) Range ¹	
	2003	Jan-June 2004
6001.92.90.10	>10	>25
6002.40.90.99	>25	>25
6004.10.90.90	>10	>10
6005.32.90.21	<10	<10
6006.32.90.11	<10	<10
6006.32.90.14	>10	>25
6006.32.90.19	<10	<10
6006.33.90.19	<10	>10
TOTAL	>10	>10

^{1.} The ranges used for this scale are less than (<)10%; greater than (>)10%; greater than (>) 25%; greater than (>) 50% and greater than (>)100%. Source: Replies to questionnaires and Statistics Canada.

f) Tribunal Observations

The information provided by 16 apparel producers and one domestic textile manufacturer indicates that the domestic textile industry has produced textile inputs covered by eight subject statistical codes (6001.92.90.10, 6002.40.90.99, 6004.10.90.90, 6005.32.90.21, 6006.32.90.11, 6006.32.90.14, 6006.32.90.19 and 6006.33.90.19) of Chapter 60.

In total, for the period of inquiry, the value of the domestic purchases was over \$13 million. Five of the eight statistical codes accounted for almost all of the purchases. They are:

- 6001.92.90.10 (certain knitted fabrics of man-made fibres, of a width exceeding 30 cm);
- 6002.40.90.99 (certain knitted fabrics containing by weight 5 percent or more of elastomeric yarn, of a width not exceeding 30 cm);

- 6004.10.90.90 (certain knitted fabrics containing by weight 5 percent or more of elastomeric yarn, of a width exceeding 30 cm);
- 6006.32.90.14 (certain dyed double knit fabrics of synthetic fibres); and
- 6006.32.90.19 (certain dyed knitted fabrics of synthetic fibres).

Data from Table 33 indicates that subject textile inputs were available from 22 different textile manufacturers. No purchases were reported from Cannon Knitting Mills, Rentex and Tek-Knit Industries.

A comparison of domestic purchases to imports, on a value basis, shows that, for the period of inquiry, for four statistical codes, (6001.92.90.10, 6002.40.90.99, 6004.10.90.90, 6006.32.90.14), domestic purchases of textile inputs were greater than 10 percent when compared to imports. In addition, purchases of fabrics described by a fifth statistical code (6006.33.90.19), were more than 10 percent of imports in the first six months of 2004.

Statistical code 6004.10.90.90 accounted for 42 and 52 percent, respectively, of the total value of imports reported in 2003 and the first six months of 2004. This code accounted for 46 percent (or \$5.2 million) and 58 percent (or \$2.8 million), respectively, of the total duty paid over the same periods.

Duty collected under the 14 statistical codes for which the Tribunal's information indicated no purchases of textile domestic inputs amounted to approximately \$2.2 million in 2003 and \$885,000 in the first six months of 2004.

PART IV - SUMMARY

1. Inquiry

- On June 9, 2004, the Tribunal commenced an inquiry, as directed by the Minister, into the availability of certain textile inputs produced by Canadian textile manufacturers for use in the production of apparel.
- Estimated imports of the 151 subject textile inputs for use in the manufacture of apparel in 2003 were valued at \$329 million, with duty collected of \$39 million; for the first six months of 2004, these amounts were \$156 million and \$17 million, respectively.
- The Tribunal's inquiry was conducted in three phases.

2. Phase I

- In **Phase I,** the Tribunal sent out Producers' Questionnaire to 81 textile manufacturers. All firms were contacted (by letter, e-mail or telephone) on at least three occasions.
- In **Phase I**, 31 firms identified themselves as suppliers of textile inputs for the production of apparel. Data provided by 29 of these textile manufacturers indicated that, collectively, they employ approximately 5,600 people.
- Only two textile producers submitted useful responses to the questionnaire; partial responses were received from two additional firms.

3. Phase II

• When the textile industry indicated that it would not cooperate, the Tribunal considered three research options. First, the Tribunal staff contacted close to 75 importers by telephone to determine whether subject textile inputs were available from domestic sources. Second, the Tribunal staff looked at export data to determine if it could give an indication as to whether some textile inputs were made in Canada. Finally, a review of the Tribunal's textile standing reference files was conducted. The review indicated that, since April 2000, the Tribunal has not recommended that tariff relief be granted for four textile inputs, three of which are the subject of this inquiry. Of these three, the Tribunal received information that one (5513.21.00.10) was available from domestic production.

4. Phase III

• When the Tribunal received little information on production of the subject textile inputs in Canada from the textile industry, the Tribunal sent 218 questionnaires to major purchasers of textile inputs used in the manufacture of apparel. Table 36 provides a statistical summary of activities conducted in **Phase III**.

Table 36 Phase III Statistical Summary		
Purchasers' Questionnaires Sent		218 1
Replies Received	42	
Purchased Domestic Textile Inputs	43	
Did Not Purchase Domestic Textile Inputs	56	
Did Not Want to Participate	4	
Out of Business	<u>3</u>	106
Did Not Respond		112
Unsolicited Replies		
Purchased Domestic Textile Inputs	2	
Did Not Purchase Domestic Textile Inputs	<u>3</u>	5
Number of Tariff Classifications Made by Tribunal Staff		338
Number of Subject Statistical Codes Under Which Purchases were Made		24
Note 1: All of these firms were contacted by Tribunal Staff on at least 3 occasion	S	

- While 45 apparel producers reported that they purchased textile inputs from domestic
 textile manufacturers during the inquiry period, only 28 firms reported purchases of
 "subject" textile inputs. In 2003, total company sales for these 28 firms amounted to
 over \$475 million. Collectively, they employ over 6,000 people.
- 59 apparel producers reported that they do not purchase any of the subject textile inputs from domestic textile manufacturers.
- Only textile inputs covered by 24 out of the 151 subject statistical codes were reported to have been sold to apparel producers or purchased from domestic textile manufacturers. The total value of purchases of subject textile inputs from domestic textile manufacturers (28 companies), and the value of sales of domestic production of subject inputs as reported by Texel and Great Lakes Knitting amounted to \$21 million in 2003, and \$9 million for the first six months of 2004, or about

6 percent of the value of estimated imports of subject textile inputs for use in the production of apparel for the period of inquiry.

- During the period of inquiry, for 14 out of the 24 subject statistical codes, the value of domestic purchases was more than 10 percent of the value of imports.
- A common theme in the comments received from purchasers is that, in general, the availability of textile inputs for use in the manufacture of apparel from Canadian textile manufacturers is limited: fashion and unique fabrics are not available in Canada, and other fabrics are not available at competitive prices compared to offshore sources. Apparel manufacturers also commented on other issues, specifically, minimum order quantities, long production lead-times and price versus quality relationships.
- Table 37 provides a summary, by *Customs Tariff* Chapter, of the number of subject statistical codes where no domestic purchases or production were reported. The amount of duty paid on imports of textile inputs for use in the manufacture of apparel under these codes is also shown.

Table 37 Number of Statistical Codes and Duty Paid for Textile Inputs not Purchased from Canadian Textile Manufacturers			
Chapter	pter Subject Statistical Codes Where Inputs Were Not Purchased From Domestic Textile Manufacturers Duty Paid CDN\$		•
		2003	Jan-June 2004
51	6 / 10	700,000	328,000
52	50 / 54	6,000,000	2,800,000
53	2 / 2	194,000	99,000
54	18 / 19	7,200,000	3,000,000
55	21 / 24	5,000,000	2,200,000
56	7/9	282,000	122,000
58	6 / 8	177,000	61,000
59	3 / 3	385,000	186,000
60	<u>14 / 22</u>	2,200,000	885,000
Total	127 / 151	\$22,138,000	\$9,681,000

• There were no domestic purchases, or sales by textile manufacturers, reported for 127 out of 151 subject statistical codes. Duty collected on imports of subject textile inputs under these 127 statistical codes, for which there is no reported domestic production,

amounted to over \$22.1 million in 2003, and \$9.7 million for the first six months of 2004.

• The top ten subject statistical codes for which no domestic purchases were reported and the duty paid on imports covered by these codes are summarized in Table 38.

Table 38 Duty Paid on the Top Ten Subject Statistical Codes for Which No Domestic Purchases Were Reported			
	Duty Paid CDN\$		
Statistical Code	2003	Jan-June 2004	
5208.52.90.90	2,359,410	1,203,753	
5515.11.90.00	1,986,274	699,316	
5407.61.99.32	1,446,782	779,018	
5407.52.90.12	1,167,752	286,204	
5407.52.90.13	1,089,621	441,181	
6005.32.90.23	1,045,885	383,527	
5407.61.99.72	856,751	400,721	
5407.92.90.32	640,057	279,842	
5512.19.90.11	610,198	229,105	
5407.42.90.11	<u>426,551</u>	113,338	
TOTAL	<u>\$11,629,281</u>	<u>\$4,816,005</u>	

Appendix I - Terms of Reference

May 19, 2004

Mr. Pierre Gosselin Chairman Canadian International Trade Tribunal 17th Floor, Standard Life Centre 333 Laurier Avenue, West Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G7

Dear Mr. Gosselin:

I am writing, pursuant to section 19 of the *Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act*, to direct the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (the Tribunal) to inquire into and report on the availability of textile inputs produced by Canadian textile manufacturers for use in the production of apparel.

As you know, on February 27, 2004, the Government announced measures aimed at improving the global competitiveness of the apparel and textiles industries. These measures include tariff reductions on textile inputs, with an approximate value of \$26.75 million to the apparel industry over the next three years.

To minimize the potential effects on Canadian textile manufacturers, I intend to focus tariff relief on textile inputs not currently produced in Canada. The information resulting from the inquiry and report will be important in implementing the announced tariff relief.

In this respect,

- 1. The Tribunal is directed to inquire into and report on the extent to which each of the yarn and fabric textile inputs listed in Annex I¹ (textile inputs), domestically produced since 2003², were sold to apparel producers, including:
 - a) total domestic and export sales, by apparel³ and non-apparel⁴ uses; and
 - b) where there were domestic sales for apparel uses, the relative value of those sales compared to the value of imports of the same textile inputs used in Canadian apparel production.

^{1.} Annex I identifies the yarn and fabric textile inputs to be considered, based on the statistical 10-digit Commodity Codes found in the Canada Border Services Agency's Departmental Consolidation of the *Customs Tariff*.

^{2.} In exceptional circumstances, the Tribunal may consider a longer period.

^{3.} Apparel uses include: fashion apparel, activewear and uniforms.

^{4.} Non-apparel uses include: carpeting, home furnishings, industrial, protective wear and products, automotive, sports and leisure non-apparel products, hygiene, medical, agricultural, construction, communication, aerospace.

- 2. Where the Tribunal determines that there are domestic sales of textile inputs for apparel uses⁵, the Tribunal is directed to:
 - a) provide a more detailed product description of those textile inputs than that found in Annex I, where required; and
 - b) report on the significance of those sales to domestic textile manufacturers.
- 3. The Tribunal is also directed to report on any other matter that it determines to be of relevance to this inquiry.

The Tribunal shall conduct an open and transparent inquiry, ensuring that reasonable steps are taken to advise all interested parties and that all parties that have indicated an intention to participate in the inquiry have the opportunity to make their views known, through their responses to questionnaires, written submissions or public hearings, as the Tribunal may determine to be appropriate or necessary. The Tribunal report is to be based on the best information available.

The Tribunal shall submit its report by October 31, 2004.

Sincerely,

Ralph Goodale

MN-2004-001

OCTOBER 28, 2004

^{5.} This includes fabrics that contain fine animal hair or elastomeric yarns.

ANNEX I

TEXTILE INPUTS UNDER CONSIDERATION

2004 HS Code	Inputs to Consider	2004 Description of Goods
Chapter 51	•	Wool, Fine or Coarse Animal Hair; Horsehair Yarn and
•		Woven Fabric
51.11		Woven fabrics of carded wool or of carded fine animal hair.
		-Containing 85% or more by weight of wool or of fine
		animal hair:
5111.11		Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²
5111.11.90		Other
	5111.11.90.10	For apparel
5111.20		-Other, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments
		Other:
	5111.20.92.00	Of a weight exceeding 300 g/m ²
5111.30		-Other, mixed mainly or solely with man-made staple fibres
		Other:
	5111.30.91.00	Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²
	5111.30.92.00	Of a weight exceeding 300 g/m ²
51.12		Woven fabrics of combed wool or of combed fine animal
•		hair.
		-Containing 85% or more by weight of wool or of fine
		animal hair:
5112.11		Of a weight not exceeding 200 g/m ²
5112.11.90		Other
•	5112.11.90.10	For apparel
5112.19	0112.11., 0.10	Other
0112.17		Other:
5112.19.91		Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²
0112.17.71	5112.19.91.10	For apparel
5112.19.92	0112.17.71.10	Of a weight exceeding 300 g/m ²
•	5112.19.92.10	For apparel
5112.20		-Other, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments
•		Other:
	5112.20.91.00	Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²
5112.30		-Other, mixed mainly or solely with man-made staple fibres
•		Other:
	5112.30.91.00	Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²
5112.90		-Other
		Other:
	5112.90.91.00	Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²
Chapter 52		Cotton
52.05		Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), containing 85% or
		more by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale.
		-Single yarn, of combed fibres:
5205.22		Measuring less than 714.29 decitex but not less than
		232.56 decitex
		(exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric
		number)
5205.22.90		Other
3 = 0 0 · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5205.22.90.90	Other

2004 HS Code	Inputs to Consider	2004 Description of Goods
5205.23		Measuring less than 232.56 decitex but not less than
		192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not
		exceeding 52 metric number)
5205.23.90		Other
	5205.23.90.90	Other
52.08		Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight
		of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m ² .
		-Unbleached:
5208.12		Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m ²
5208.12.30		Other, for use in the production of apparel
0200.12.00	5208.12.30.20	Printcloths and sheetings (not napped or brushed)
5208.19	0200.12.00.20	Other fabrics
5208.19.20		Other, for use in the production of apparel
2200.17.20	5208.19.20.90	Other
	3200.17.20.70	-Dyed:
5208.32		Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m ²
5208.32.90		Other
3206.32.90	5208.32.90.10	Poplins and broadcloths
	5208.32.90.10	
	5208.32.90.20	Printcloths and sheetings (not napped or brushed)Other
5208.33	3208.32.90.90	
3208.33	5209 22 00 00	3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
5200.20	5208.33.90.00	Other Other fabrics
5208.39		
5208.39.90	5200 20 00 00	Other
	5208.39.90.90	Other
5000 41		-Of yarns of different colours:
5208.41		Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m ²
	5208.41.90.00	Other
5208.42		Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m ²
5208.42.90		Other
	5208.42.90.10	Poplins and broadcloths
	5208.42.90.20	Printcloths and sheetings (not napped or brushed)
	5208.42.90.90	Other
5208.43		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
	5208.43.90.00	Other
5208.49		Other fabrics
5208.49.90		Other
	5208.49.90.90	Other
		-Printed:
	5208.51.00.00	Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m ²
5208.52		Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m ²
5208.52.90		Other
	5208.52.90.20	Printcloths and sheetings (not napped or brushed)
	5208.52.90.90	Other
5208.59		Other fabrics
5208.59.90		Other
	5208.59.90.90	Other
52.09		Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight
		of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m ² .
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		-Unbleached:
5209.12		-Unbleached:3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill

2004 HS Code	Inputs to Consider	2004 Description of Goods
5209.19		Other fabrics
5209.19.20		Other, for use in the production of apparel
	5209.19.20.90	Other
		-Dyed:
5209.31		Plain weave
5209.31.90		Other
	5209.31.90.90	Other
5209.32		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
	5209.32.90.00	Other
5209.39		Other fabrics
5209.39.90		Other
	5209.39.90.10	Satin weave
	5209.39.90.90	Other
		-Of yarns of different colours:
5209.41		Plain weave
	5209.41.90.00	Other
5209.43	020311130100	Other fabrics of 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross
0203.10		twill
	5209.43.90.00	Other
5209.49.00	3207.13.90.00	Other fabrics
2209.19.00	5209.49.00.90	Other
	3207.17.00.70	-Printed:
5209.51.00		Plain weave
3207.31.00	5209.51.00.90	Other
	5209.52.00.00	3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
5209.59.90	3207.32.00.00	Other fabrics
3207.37.70	5209.59.90.10	Satin weave
	5209.59.90.90	Other
52.10	3207.37.70.70	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85% by weight
32.10		of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres,
		weighing not more than 200 g/m ²
		-Bleached:
5210.29.00		Other fabrics
3210.29.00		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:
	5210.29.00.11	For apparel
	3210.29.00.11	-Dyed:
5210.32.00		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
3210.32.00		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:
	5210.32.00.11	For apparel
	5210.32.00.11	Other
5210.39.00	3210.32.00.90	Other fabrics
3210.39.00		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:
	5210.39.00.11	• • • •
	5210.39.00.11	For apparel Other
	3210.39.00.90	-Of yarns of different colours:
5210.41.00		Plain weave
3210.41.00		
	5210.41.00.11	Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:For apparel
	5210.41.00.11	Other
5210.49.00	3410.41.00.30	Other fabrics
J410.47.00		
	5210 40 00 11	Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:
	5210.49.00.11 5210.49.00.90	For apparel Other
	3410.47.00.70	Other -Printed:
		-1 IIII.CU.

2004 HS Code	Inputs to Consider	2004 Description of Goods
5210.51.00		Plain weave
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:
	5210.51.00.11	For apparel
	5210.51.00.90	Other
52.11		Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85% by weight
		of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres,
		weighing more than 200 g/m ²
		-Dyed:
5211.32.00		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:
	5211.32.00.11	For apparel
5211.39.00		Other fabrics
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:
	5211.39.00.11	For apparel
		-Of yarns of different colours:
5211.41.00		Plain weave
	5211.41.00.90	Other
5211.43.00		Other fabrics of 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross
		twill
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:
	5211.43.00.11	For apparel
	5211.43.00.90	Other
5211.49.00		Other fabrics
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:
	5211.49.00.11	For apparel
	5211.49.00.90	Other
52.12		Other woven fabrics of cotton.
		-Weighing not more than 200 g/m ² :
5212.11		Unbleached
	5212.11.90.00	Other
5212.14		Of yarns of different colours
	5212.14.90.00	Other
		-Weighing more than 200 g/m ² :
5212.23		Dyed
	5212.23.90.00	Other
5212.24		Of yarns of different colours
	5212.24.90.00	Other
Chapter 53		Other Vegetable Textile Fibres, Paper Yarn and Woven
		Fabrics of Paper Yarn
53.09		Woven fabrics of flax.
		-Containing 85% ore more by weight of flax:
5309.11		Unbleached or bleached
	5309.11.90.00	Other
5309.19		Other
	5309.19.90.00	Other
		-Containing less than 85% by weight of flax:
	5309.21.00.00	Unbleached or bleached
5309.29		Other
	5309.29.90.00	Other

2004 HS Code	Inputs to Consider	2004 Description of Goods
Chapter 54	inputs to Constact	Man-Made Filaments
54.07		Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn, including woven
34.07		
5407.20		fabrics obtained from materials of heading 54.04.
5407.20	5407.20.00.00	-Woven fabrics obtained from strip or the like
	5407.20.90.00	Other
		-Other woven fabrics, containing 85% or more by weight of
		filaments of nylon or other polyamides:
5407.42		Dyed
5407.42.90		Other
		For apparel:
	5407.42.90.11	Of a weight not exceeding 170 g/m ²
	5407.42.90.12	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m ²
		-Other woven fabrics, containing 85% or more by weight of
		textured polyester filaments:
5407.52		Dyed
5407.52.90		Other
		For apparel:
	5407.52.90.11	Of a weight not exceeding 50 g/m ²
	5407.52.90.12	Of a weight exceeding 50 g/m² but not exceeding 170 g/m²
	5407.52.90.13	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m ²
5407.54.00	3407.32.90.13	Printed
3407.34.00		For apparel:
	5407.54.00.12	Of a weight exceeding 50 g/m² but not exceeding
	3407.34.00.12	170 g/m ²
		-Other woven fabrics, containing 85% or more by weight of
5407 (1		polyester filaments:
5407.61		Containing 85% or more by weight of non-textured
		polyester filaments
5407 (1.00		Other:
5407.61.99		Other
	5407 (1.00.21	Dyed, for apparel:
	5407.61.99.31	Of a weight not exceeding 50 g/m ²
	5407.61.99.32	Of a weight exceeding 50 g/m² but not exceeding
	5407 (1.00.22	170 g/m ²
	5407.61.99.33	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m ²
	- 10 - 51 00	Printed, for apparel:
	5407.61.99.72	Of a weight exceeding 50 g/m² but not exceeding
		170 g/m^2
	5407.61.99.73	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m ²
		-Other woven fabrics, containing 85% ore more by weight of
		synthetic filaments:
5407.72.00		Dyed
		For apparel:
	5407.72.00.11	Of a weight not exceeding 170 g/m ²
	5407.72.00.12	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m ²
		-Other woven fabrics:
5407.92		Dyed
5407.92.90		Other
		Mixed mainly or solely with artificial filaments, for
		apparel:
	5407.92.90.31	Of a weight not exceeding 170 g/m ²
	5407.92.90.32	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m ²
		Other, for apparel:
	5407.92.90.81	Of a weight not exceeding 170 g/m ²
	5407.92.90.82	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m ²

2004 HS Code	Inputs to Consider	2004 Description of Goods
5407.93		Of yarns of different colours
5407.93.90		Other
		Mixed mainly or solely with artificial filaments, for
		apparel:
	5407.93.90.32	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m ²
Chapter 55		Man-Made Staple Fibres
55.12		Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing 85% or
00.12		more by weight of synthetic staple fibres.
		-Containing 85% or more by weight of polyester staple
		fibres
5512.19		Other
5512.19.90		Other
3312.19.90		Dyed:
	5512.19.90.11	For apparel
	3312.19.90.11	Printed:
	5512 10 00 21	
	5512.19.90.31	For apparel
		-Containing 85% or more by weight of acrylic or modacrylic
5512.20		staple fibres:
5512.29	5510 00 00 00	Other
	5512.29.90.00	Other
55.13		Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing less than
		85% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with
		cotton, of a weight not exceeding 170 g/m ² .
		-Unbleached or bleached:
5513.11		Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
5513.11.90		Other
		Unbleached:
	5513.11.90.11	For apparel
		Bleached:
	5513.11.90.21	For apparel
5513.12		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill, of
		polyester staple fibres
5513.12.90		Other
	5513.12.90.10	For apparel
		-Dyed:
5513.21.00		Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
	5513.21.00.10	For apparel
5513.22		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill, of
		polyester staple fibres
5513.22.90		Other
	5513.22.90.10	For apparel
		-Of yarns of different colours:
5513.31		Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
2013.51	5513.31.90.00	Other
	2212.21.70.00	-Printed:
5513.41		Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
5513.41.90		Other
JJ1J.71.JU	5513.41.90.10	For apparel
	5515.71.70.10	1 of apparer

2004 HS Code	Inputs to Consider	2004 Description of Goods
55.14		Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing less than
		85% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with
		cotton, of a weight exceeding 170 g/m ² .
		-Dyed:
5514.21.00		Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave
	5514.21.00.10	For apparel
5514.22		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill, of
		polyester staple fibres
5514.22.90		Other
	5514.22.90.10	For apparel
55.15		Other woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres.
		-Of polyester staple fibres:
5515.11		Mixed mainly or solely with viscose rayon staple fibres
	5515.11.90.00	Other
5515.13		Mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair
5515.13.90		Other
		Mixed mainly or solely with carded wool or carded
		animal hair:
	5515.13.90.11	Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²
	5515.13.90.20	Mixed mainly or solely with combed wool or combed
5516		fine animal hair
55.16		Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibres.
		-Containing 85% or more by weight of artificial staple
5516 12 00		fibres:
5516.12.00	551 C 12 00 10	Dyed
551614	5516.12.00.10	Of viscose rayon
5516.14		Printed
5516.14.90	<i>551(</i> 14 00 10	Other
	5516.14.90.10	Of viscose rayon
		-Containing less than 85% by weight of artificial staple
5516 22 00		fibres, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments:
5516.22.00		Dyed
	5516.22.00.11	Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:
	5516.22.00.11	For apparel Other
5516.23	3310.22.00.90	Of yarns of different colours
5516.23.90		Other
3310.23.90	5516.23.90.90	Other
	3310.23.70.70	-Containing less than 85% by weight of artificial staple
		fibres, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair:
	5516.32.00.00	Dyed
	2210.22.00.00	-Containing less than 85% by weight of artificial staple
		fibres, mixed mainly or solely with cotton:
	5516.42.00.00	Dyed
		-Other:
	5516.92.00.00	Dyed
5516.93		Of yarns of different colours
•	5516.93.90.00	Other
Chapter 56		Wading, Felt and Nonwovens, Special Yarns, Twine,
1		Cordage, Ropes and Cables and Articles Thereof
56.02		Felt, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or
		laminated.
		-Other felt, not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated:
5602.21		Of wool or fine animal hair
	5602.21.90.00	Other

2004 HS Code	Inputs to Consider	2004 Description of Goods
56.03		Nonwovens, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or
•		laminated.
		-Other:
5603.92		Weighing more than 25 g/m² but not more than 70 g/m²
5603.92.90		Other
	5603.92.90.20	Impregnated, coated or covered
	5603.92.90.30	Other, of polyesters
	5603.92.90.40	Other, of polypropylene
	5603.92.90.50	Other, of nylon or other polyamides
	5603.92.90.90	Other
5603.93	3003.92.90.90	Weighing more than 70 g/m² but not more than 150 g/m²
5603.93.90		Other
3003.73.70	5603.93.90.30	Other, of polyesters
	5603.93.90.40	Other, of polypropylene
	5603.93.90.90	Other
Chapter 58	3003.73.70.70	Special Woven Fabrics, Tufted Textile Fabrics; Lace;
Chapter 30		Tapestries; Trimmings; Embroidery
58.01		Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, other than fabrics of
30.01		heading 58.02 or 58.06.
		-Of cotton:
5801.22		Cut corduroy
3601.22		<u> </u>
5801.22.29		Solely of cotton: Other
3801.22.29	5901 22 20 00	Other
	5801.22.29.90	-
50.04	5801.22.90.00	Other
58.04		Tulles and other net fabrics, not including woven, knitted or
		crocheted fabrics; lace in the piece, in strips or in motifs,
		other than fabrics of headings 60.02 to 60.06.
50040100		-Mechanically made lace:
5804.21.00		Of man-made fibres
	5804.21.00.10	Of a width not exceeding 30 cm
50040000	5804.21.00.20	Of a width exceeding 30 cm
5804.29.00	5004 20 00 10	Of other textile materials
	5804.29.00.10	Of a width not exceeding 30 cm
	5804.29.00.20	Of a width exceeding 30 cm
5804.30		-Hand-made lace
50.06	5804.30.90.00	Other
58.06		Narrow woven fabrics, other than goods of heading 58.07;
		narrow fabrics consisting of warp without weft assembled by
500610		means of an adhesive (bolducs).
5806.10		-Woven pile fabrics (including terry towelling and similar
50061000		terry fabrics) and chenille fabrics
5806.10.90	5006100000	Other
	5806.10.90.90	Other
Chapter 59		Impregnated, Coated, Covered or Laminated Textile
		Fabrics; Textile Articles of a kind suitable for Industrial
		Use
59.03		Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated
		with plastics, other than those of heading 59.02.
5903.90		-Other
5903.90.10		Textile fabrics not containing man-made fibres
	5903.90.10.10	Of cotton
	5903.90.10.90	Other
		Textile fabrics containing man-made fibres:
	5903.90.29.00	Other

2004 HS Code	Inputs to Consider	2004 Description of Goods
Chapter 60	inputs to constact	Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics
60.01		Pile fabrics, including "long pile" fabrics and terry fabrics,
00.01		knitted or
		-Other:
6001.92		Of man-made fibres
6001.92.90		Other
0001.92.90	6001.92.90.10	Of a width exceeding 30 cm, not impregnated, coated,
	0001.92.90.10	covered or laminated
60.02		Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width not exceeding 30 cm,
00.02		containing by weight 5% or more of elastomeric yarn or
		rubber thread, other than those of heading 60.01.
6002.40		-Containing by weight 5% or more of elastomeric yarn but
0002.40		not containing rubber thread
6002.40.90		Other
0002.40.70		Of cotton:
	6002.40.90.11	Lace
	6002.40.90.11	Other
	0002.40.90.19	Of other textile materials:
	6002.40.90.91	Lace
	6002.40.90.91	Other
6002.90	0002.40.90.99	-Other
6002.90.90		Other
0002.90.90		Off other textile materials:
	6002.90.90.91	Lace
60.04	0002.90.90.91	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm,
00.04		containing by weight 5% or more of elastomeric yarn or
		rubber thread, other than those of heading 60.01.
6004.10		-Containing by weight 5% or more of elastomeric yarn but
0004.10		not containing rubber thread
6004.10.90		Other
0004.10.70	6004.10.90.10	Lace
	6004.10.90.90	Other
60.05	0004.10.70.70	Warp knit fabrics (including those made on galloon knitting
00.03		machines), other than those of headings 60.01 to 60.04.
		-Of cotton:
6005.22		Dyed
6005.22.90		Other
0003.22.70	6005.22.90.90	Other
	0003.22.30.30	-Of synthetic fibres:
6005.31		Unbleached or bleached
6005.31.90		Other
0005.51.70		Other, for apparel:
	6005.31.90.23	Containing 85% or more by weight of polyesters
6005.32	0003.31.30.23	Dyed
6005.32.90		Other
0005.52.50		Other, for apparel:
	6005.32.90.21	Containing 85% or more by weight of nylon or other
	0000.02.70.21	polyamides
	6005.32.90.23	Containing 85% or more by weight of polyesters
	6005.32.90.24	Other, of polyesters, mixed mainly or solely with acrylic
	0000.02.70.21	or modacrylic
	6005.32.90.29	Of other synthetic fibres
		2 - 0 1101 0 1 1101 0 0

2004 HS Code	Inputs to Consider	2004 Description of Goods
6005.34		Printed
6005.34.90		Other
		Other, for apparel:
	6005.34.90.23	Containing 85% or more by weight of polyesters
60.06		Other knitted or crocheted fabrics.
		-Of synthetic fibres:
6006.31		Unbleached or bleached
6006.31.90		Other
		For apparel:
	6006.31.90.19	Other
6006.32		Dyed
6006.32.90		Other
		For apparel:
	6006.32.90.11	Single knit, containing 85% or more by weight of
		polyesters
	6006.32.90.14	Double knit (including interlock)
	6006.32.90.19	Other
6006.33		Of yarns of different colours
6006.33.90		Other
		For apparel:
	6006.33.90.19	Other
6006.34		Printed
6006.34.90		Other
		For apparel:
	6006.34.90.19	Other
		-Of artificial fibres:
6006.42		Dyed
6006.42.90		Other
		For apparel:
	6006.42.90.19	Other

Appendix II - Textile Inputs Subject to the Inquiry¹

Chapter 51

WOOL, FINE OR COARSE ANIMAL HAIR; HORSEHAIR YARN AND WOVEN FABRIC

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
51.11		Woven fabrics of carded wool or of carded fine animal hair.			
		-Containing 85% or more by weight of wool or of fine animal hair:			
5111.11		Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²			
5111.11.90		Other		14% but not to exceed \$5.40/kg	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10% but not to exceed \$2.86/kg
	10	For apparel	KGM		
5111.20		-Other, mixed mainly or solely with man- made filaments			
		Other:			
5111.20.92	00	Of a weight exceeding 300 g/m ²	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 12% CRT: 10%
5111.30		-Other, mixed mainly or solely with man- made staple fibres			
		Other:			
5111.30.91	00	Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²	KGM	14% but not to exceed \$5.40/kg	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10% but not to exceed \$2.86/kg
5111.30.92	00	Of a weight exceeding 300 g/m ²	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 12% CRT: 10%
51.12		Woven fabrics of combed wool or of combed fine animal hair.			
		-Containing 85% or more by weight of wool or of fine animal hair:			
5112.11		Of a weight not exceeding 200 g/m ²			
5112.11.90		Other		14% but not to exceed \$5.40/kg	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 16% but not to exceed \$4.56/kg
	10	For apparel	KGM		

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^{1.} Subject textile inputs are in **bold type.**

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
5112.19		Other			
		Other:			
5112.19.91		Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²		14% but not to exceed \$5.40/kg	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 16% but not to exceed \$4.56/kg
	10	For apparel	KGM		
5112.19.92		Of a weight exceeding 300 g/m ²		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 12% CRT: 14%
	10	For apparel	KGM		
5112.20		-Other, mixed mainly or solely with man- made filaments			
		Other:			
5112.20.91	00	Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²	KGM	14% but not to exceed \$5.40/kg	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 16% but not to exceed \$4.56/kg
5112.30		-Other, mixed mainly or solely with man- made staple fibres			
		Other:			
5112.30.91	00	Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²	KGM	14% but not to exceed \$5.40/kg	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 16% but not to exceed \$4.56/kg
5112.90		-Other			
		Other:			
5112.90.91	00	Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m ²	KGM	14% but not to exceed \$5.40/kg	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 16% but not to exceed \$4.56/kg

COTTON

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
52.05		Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale.			
		-Single yarn, of combed fibres:			
5205.22		Measuring less than 714.29 decitex but not less than 232.56 decitex (exceeding 14 metric number but not exceeding 43 metric number)			
5205.22.90		Other		8%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 5.5%
	90	Other	KGM		
5205.23		Measuring less than 232.56 decitex but not less than 192.31 decitex (exceeding 43 metric number but not exceeding 52 metric number)			
5205.23.90		Other		8%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 5.5%
	90	Other	KGM		
52.08		Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m².			
		-Unbleached:			
5208.12		Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m ²			
5208.12.30		Other, for use in the production of apparel		8%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 5%
	20	Printcloths and sheetings (not napped or brushed)	KGM		
5208.19		Other fabrics			
5208.19.20		Other, for use in the production of apparel		8%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 5%
	90	Other	KGM		
		-Dyed:			
5208.32		Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m²			
5208.32.90		Other		12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
	10	Poplins and broadcloths	KGM		
	20	Printcloths and sheetings (not napped or brushed)	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
5208.33		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill			
5208.33.90	00	Other	KGM	12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
5208.39		Other fabrics			
5208.39.90		Other		12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
	90	Other	KGM		
		-Of yarns of different colours:			
5208.41		Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m ²			
5208.41.90	00	Other	KGM	12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
5208.42		Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m ²			
5208.42.90		Other		12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
	10	Poplins and broadcloths	KGM		
	20	Printcloths and sheetings (not napped or brushed)	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
5208.43		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill			
5208.43.90	00	Other	KGM	12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
5208.49		Other fabrics			
5208.49.90		Other		12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
	90	Other	KGM		
		-Printed:			
5208.51.00	00	Plain weave, weighing not more than 100 g/m²	KGM	12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
5208.52		Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m ²			
5208.52.90		Other		12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
	20	Printcloths and sheetings (not napped or brushed)	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
5208.59		Other fabrics			
5208.59.90		Other		12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
	90	Other	KGM		
		•			•

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
52.09		Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m ² .			
		-Unbleached:			
5209.12		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill			
5209.12.10	00	For use in the production of apparel	KGM	8%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 5%
5209.19		Other fabrics			
5209.19.20		Other, for use in the production of apparel		8%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 5%
	90	Other	KGM		
		-Dyed:			
5209.31		Plain weave			
5209.31.90		Other		12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
	90	Other	KGM		
5209.32		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill			
5209.32.90	00	Other	KGM	12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
5209.39		Other fabrics			
5209.39.90		Other		12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
	10	Satin weave	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
		-Of yarns of different colours:			
5209.41		Plain weave			
5209.41.90	00	Other	KGM	12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT, CRT: Free
5209.43		Other fabrics of 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill			
5209.43.90	00	Other	KGM	12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
5209.49.00		Other fabrics		12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
	90	Other	KGM		
		-Printed:			
5209.51.00		Plain weave		12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
	90	Other	KGM		

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
5209.52.00	00	3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill	KGM	12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
5209.59.90		Other fabrics		12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
	10	Satin weave	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
52.10		Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, weighing not more than 200 g/m².			
		-Bleached:			
5210.29.00		Other fabrics		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:			
	11	For apparel	KGM		
		-Dyed:			
5210.32.00		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:			
	11	For apparel	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
5210.39.00		Other fabrics		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:			
	11	For apparel	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
		-Of yarns of different colours:			
5210.41.00		Plain weave		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:			
	11	For apparel	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
5210.49.00		Other fabrics		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:			
	11	For apparel	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
		-Printed:			

Tariff Item	ss	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
5210.51.00		Plain weave		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free NZT: 8% AUT: 8% CRT: 10%
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:			
	11	For apparel	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
52.11		Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, weighing more than 200 g/m².			
		-Dyed:			
5211.32.00		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:			
	11	For apparel	KGM		
5211.39.00		Other fabrics		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:			
	11	For apparel	KGM		
		-Of yarns of different colours:			
5211.41.00		Plain weave		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
	90	Other	KGM		
5211.43.00		Other fabrics of 3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:			
	11	For apparel	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
5211.49.00		Other fabrics		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:			
	11	For apparel	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
52.12		Other woven fabrics of cotton.			
		-Weighing not more than 200 g/m ² :			
5212.11		Unbleached			

Tariff Item	ss	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
5212.11.90	00	Other	KGM	13%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 10% CRT: 10%
5212.14		Of yarns of different colours			
5212.14.90	00	Other	KGM	13%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 10% CRT: 10%
		-Weighing more than 200 g/m ² :			
5212.23		Dyed			
5212.23.90	00	Other	KGM	13%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 10% CRT: 10%
5212.24		Of yarns of different colours			
5212.24.90	00	Other	KGM	13%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 10% CRT: 10%

OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES, PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
53.09		Woven fabrics of flax.			
5309.21.00	00	Unbleached or bleached	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 14% CRT: 10%
5309.29		Other			
5309.29.90	00	Other	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 14% CRT: 10%

MAN-MADE FILAMENTS

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
54.07		Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn, including woven fabrics obtained from materials of heading 54.04.			
5407.20		-Woven fabrics obtained from strip or the like			
5407.20.90	00	Other	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
		-Other woven fabrics, containing 85% or more by weight of filaments of nylon or other polyamides:			
5407.42		Dyed			
5407.42.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
		For apparel:			
	11	Of a weight not exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
	12	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
		-Other woven fabrics, containing 85% or more by weight of textured polyester filaments:			
5407.52		Dyed			
5407.52.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
		For apparel:			
	11	Of a weight not exceeding 50 g/m²	KGM		
	12	Of a weight exceeding 50 g/m² but not exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
	13	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
5407.54.00		Printed		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
		For apparel:			
	12	Of a weight exceeding 50 g/m² but not exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
		-Other woven fabrics, containing 85% or more by weight of polyester filaments:			
5407.61		Containing 85% or more by weight of non- textured polyester filaments			
		Other:			

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
5407.61.99		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
		Dyed, for apparel:			
	31	Of a weight not exceeding 50 g/m²	KGM		
	32	Of a weight exceeding 50 g/m² but not exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
	33	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
		Printed, for apparel:			
	72	Of a weight exceeding 50 g/m² but not exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
	73	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
		-Other woven fabrics, containing 85% or more by weight of synthetic filaments:			
5407.72.00		Dyed		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
		For apparel:			
	11	Of a weight not exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
	12	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
		-Other woven fabrics:			
5407.92		Dyed			
5407.92.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
		Mixed mainly or solely with artificial filaments, for apparel:			
	31	Of a weight not exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
_	32	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
		Other, for apparel:			
	81	Of a weight not exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
	82	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		
5407.93		Of yarns of different colours			
5407.93.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
		Mixed mainly or solely with artificial filaments, for apparel:			
	32	Of a weight exceeding 170 g/m²	KGM		

MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
55.12		Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing 85% or more by weight of synthetic staple fibres.			
		-Containing 85% or more by weight of polyester staple fibres:			
5512.19		Other			
5512.19.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
		Dyed:			
	11	For apparel	KGM		
		Printed:			
	31	For apparel	KGM		
		-Containing 85% or more by weight of acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres:			
5512.29		Other			
5512.29.90	00	Other	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
55.13		Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing less than 85% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, of a weight not exceeding 170 g/m².			
		-Unbleached or bleached:			
5513.11		Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave			
5513.11.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
		Unbleached:			
	11	For apparel	KGM		
		Bleached:			
	21	For apparel	KGM		
5513.12		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill, of polyester staple fibres			
5513.12.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT, CRT: Free
	10	For apparel	KGM		
		-Dyed:			
5513.21.00		Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
	10	For apparel	KGM		

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
5513.22		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill, of polyester staple fibres			
5513.22.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
	10	For apparel	KGM		
		-Of yarns of different colours:			
5513.31		Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave			
5513.31.90	00	Other	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
		-Printed:			
5513.41		Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave			
5513.41.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free NZT: 8% AUT: 8% CRT: 14%
	10	For apparel	KGM		
55.14		Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing less than 85% by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, of a weight exceeding 170 g/m².			
		-Dyed:			
5514.21.00		Of polyester staple fibres, plain weave		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
	10	For apparel	KGM		
5514.22		3-thread or 4-thread twill, including cross twill, of polyester staple fibres			
5514.22.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
	10	For apparel	KGM		
55.15		Other woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres.			
		-Of polyester staple fibres:			
5515.11		Mixed mainly or solely with viscose rayon staple fibres			
5515.11.90	00	Other	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
5515.13		Mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair			

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
5515.13.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 14% CRT: 14%
		Mixed mainly or solely with carded wool or carded animal hair:			
	11	Of a weight not exceeding 300 g/m²	KGM		
	20	Mixed mainly or solely with combed wool or combed fine animal hair	KGM		
55.16		Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibres.			
		-Containing 85% or more by weight of artificial staple fibres:			
5516.12.00		Dyed		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
	10	Of viscose rayon	KGM		
5516.14		Printed			
5516.14.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
	10	Of viscose rayon	KGM		
		-Containing less than 85% by weight of artificial staple fibres, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments:			
5516.22.00		Dyed		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
		Mixed mainly or solely with polyester filaments:			
	11	For apparel	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
5516.23		Of yarns of different colours			
5516.23.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
	90	Other	KGM		
		-Containing less than 85% by weight of artificial staple fibres, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair:			
5516.32.00	00	Dyed	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 14% CRT: 14%
		-Containing less than 85% by weight of artificial staple fibres, mixed mainly or solely with cotton:			

Tariff Item	ss	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
5516.42.00	00	Dyed	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%
		-Other:			
5516.92.00	00	Dyed	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT: Free CRT: 14%
5516.93		Of yarns of different colours			
5516.93.90	00	Other	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 14%

WADDING, FELT AND NONWOVENS; SPECIAL YARNS; TWINE, CORDAGE, ROPES AND CABLES AND ARTICLES THEREOF

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
56.02		Felt, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated.			
		-Other felt, not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated:			
5602.21		Of wool or fine animal hair			
5602.21.90	00	Other	KGM	12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 10% CRT: 8.5%
56.03		Nonwovens, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated.			
		-Other:			
5603.92		Weighing more than 25 g/m² but not more than 70 g/m²			
5603.92.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
	20	Impregnated, coated or covered	KGM		
	30	Other, of polyesters	KGM		
	40	Other, of polypropylene	KGM		
	50	Other, of nylon or other polyamides	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
5603.93		Weighing more than 70 g/m² but not more than 150 g/m²			
5603.93.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
	30	Other, of polyesters	KGM		
	40	Other, of polypropylene	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		

SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUFTED TEXTILE FABRICS; LACE; TAPESTRIES; TRIMMINGS; **EMBROIDERY**

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
58.01		Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, other than fabrics of heading 58.02 or 58.06.			
		-Of cotton:			
5801.22		Cut corduroy			
		Solely of cotton:			
5801.22.29		Other		12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8%
	90	Other	KGM		
5801.22.90	00	Other	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 14% CRT: 10%
58.04		Tulles and other net fabrics, not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics; lace in the piece, in strips or in motifs, other than fabrics of headings 60.02 to 60.06.			
		-Mechanically made lace:			
5804.21.00		Of man-made fibres		12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 8.5%
	10	Of a width not exceeding 30 cm	KGM		
	20	Of a width exceeding 30 cm	KGM		
5804.29.00		Of other textile materials		7%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 5% CRT: 5%
	10	Of a width not exceeding 30 cm	KGM		
	20	Of a width exceeding 30 cm	KGM		
5804.30		-Hand-made lace			
5804.30.90	00	Other	KGM	12%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 9%
58.06		Narrow woven fabrics, other than goods of heading 58.07; narrow fabrics consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive (bolducs).			
5806.10		-Woven pile fabrics (including terry towelling and similar terry fabrics) and chenille fabrics			
5806.10.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
	90	Other	KGM		

IMPREGNATED, COATED, COVERED OR LAMINATED TEXTILE FABRICS; TEXTILE ARTICLES OF A KIND SUITABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
59.03		Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics, other than those of heading 59.02.			
5903.90		-Other			
5903.90.10		Textile fabrics not containing man-made fibres		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 10% CRT: 10%
	10	Of cotton	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		
		Textile fabrics containing man-made fibres:			
5903.90.29	00	Other	KGM	14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free GPT: 10% CRT: 10%

KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
60.01		Pile fabrics, including "long pile" fabrics and terry fabrics, knitted or crocheted.			
		-Other:			
6001.92		Of man-made fibres			
6001.92.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
	10	Of a width exceeding 30 cm, not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated	KGM		
60.02		Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width not exceeding 30 cm, containing by weight 5% or more of elastomeric yarn or rubber thread, other than those of heading 60.01.			
6002.40		-Containing by weight 5% or more of elastomeric yarn but not containing rubber thread			
6002.40.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Of cotton:			
	11	Lace	KGM		
	19	Other	KGM		
		Of other textile materials:			
	91	Lace	KGM		
	99	Other	KGM		
6002.90		-Other			
6002.90.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Of other textile materials:			
	91	Lace	KGM		
60.04		Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm, containing by weight 5% or more of elastomeric yarn or rubber thread, other than those of heading 60.01.			
6004.10		-Containing by weight 5% or more of elastomeric yarn but not containing rubber thread			
6004.10.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
	10	Lace	KGM		
	90	Other	KGM		

Tariff Item	SS	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
60.05		Warp knit fabrics (including those made on galloon knitting machines), other than those of headings 60.01 to 60.04.			
		-Of cotton:			
6005.22		Dyed			
6005.22.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
	90	Other	KGM		
		-Of synthetic fibres:			
6005.31		Unbleached or bleached			
6005.31.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Other, for apparel:			
	23	Containing 85% or more by weight of polyesters	KGM		
6005.32		Dyed			
6005.32.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Other, for apparel:			
	21	Containing 85% or more by weight of nylon or other polyamides	KGM		
	23	Containing 85% or more by weight of polyesters	KGM		
	24	Other, of polyesters, mixed mainly or solely with acrylic or modacrylic	KGM		
	29	Of other synthetic fibres	KGM		
6005.34		Printed			
6005.34.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		Other, for apparel:			
	23	Containing 85% or more by weight of polyesters	KGM		
60.06		Other knitted or crocheted fabrics.			
		-Of synthetic fibres:			
6006.31		Unbleached or bleached			
6006.31.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		For apparel:			
	19	Other	KGM		

Tariff Item	ss	Description of Goods	Unit of Meas.	MFN Tariff	Applicable Preferential Tariffs
6006.32		Dyed			
6006.32.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		For apparel:			
	11	Single knit, containing 85% or more by weight of polyesters	KGM		
	14	Double knit (including interlock)	KGM		
	19	Other	KGM		
6006.33		Of yarns of different colours			
6006.33.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		For apparel:			
	19	Other	KGM		
6006.34		Printed			
6006.34.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		For apparel:			
	19	Other	KGM		
		-Of artificial fibres:			
6006.42		Dyed			
6006.42.90		Other		14%	UST, LDCT, MT, CIAT, CT: Free CRT: 10%
		For apparel:			
	19	Other	KGM		

Appendix III - Textile Manufacturers Surveyed

On June 9, 2003 the Tribunal sent a Producers' Questionnaire to the following firms.

3M Canada Company Gentry Knitting Mills Limited Rentex Mills Inc.

Albarrie Canada Limited Great Lakes Knitting Mills Sunshine Mills Inc.

Atlantic Fine Yarns Inc. Hafner Inc. Swift Denim

Barrday Inc. Huntingdon Mills (Canada) Ltd. Richelieu Knitting Mills Inc. Beckwith Bemis Inc. J.B. Martin Ltée Roopa Sales and Trading Ltd.

Bennett Fleet Inc.

Kute Knit Manufacturing

Rubyco (1987) Inc.

Bermatex Inc.

Lagran Canada Inc.

Siltex Mills Ltd.

Calko (Canada) Inc. Lanatex Yarns Ltd. Sonatex Laminating Canada Inc.

Canada Hair Cloth Company Lenrod Industries St. Lawrence Textiles
Canada Pad Linings Inc. Les Lainages Victor Ltée Stedfast Inc.

Cannon Knitting Mills Limited Les Textiles Du-Ré Tandem Fabrics Inc.
Clevn and Tinker Inc. Lincoln Fabrics Ltd. Tek-Knit Industries

Cleyn and Tinker Inc.

Lincoln Fabrics Ltd.

Tek-Knit Industries

Consoltex Inc.

Loominations

Texel Inc.

Cookshiretex Inc. Manoir Inc. Textiles 3A Ltée
Coraltex, Teinture et Finition Martintek Texturon Inc.

CVT Knitting Mills Inc. Matador Converters Co. Ltd. The Rumpel Felt Co. Ltd.

De Ball, J.L. Canada Monterey Textiles 1996 Inc. Three Rivers Knit Printers Inc.

DIFCO Performance Fabrics Inc. Nalpac Company (The) Tissus Knitrama Inc.

DIFCO Performance Fabrics Inc. Nalpac Company (The) Tissus Knitrama Inc.

Doubletex Inc. Natpro Inc. Tobelle Textiles Inc.

DuPont Canada Inc. Nova Scotia Textiles Ltd. Tricots Canada, U.S. Knitting Inc.

Edward Textile Inc. Parapad Inc. Tricots Liesse (1983) Inc.
Entoilages Interforme Inc. Paris Star Knitting Mills Inc. Tri-Star Textiles Ltd.
Filatures J.A. Duval Inc. Parisian Knitting Mills Union Felt Products

FilSpec Parker Brothers Textile Mills Ltd. Vintex Inc.

Fine Cotton Factory, Inc.

Quebectex Canada Inc.

Waterloo Textiles Limited

Fraser & Kirkbright Weaving Co.

Rayonese Textile Co. Ltd.

Whk Woven Labels Ltd.

Gants Laurentide Ltée Régitex Inc. Worldbest (Canada) Industries

Inc.

Ltd.

Appendix IV - Textile Inputs Reported by the Domestic Textile Manufacturers to be Available from Domestic Production

Chapter	Subject Statistical Codes	Company Name
51 / Wool, Fine or C and Woven Fabrics	Coarse Animal Hair; Horsehair Yarn	
WIII	5111	Lainages Victor
		Parker Brothers Ltd.
		Tricots Liesse
	5111.11.90	Fraser & KirkBright
	5111.11.90.10	Canada Hair Cloth
	5111.20.92.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5111.30.91.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5111.30.92.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5112	Lainages Victor
	0112	Parker Brothers Ltd.
		Tricots Liesse
	5112.11.90	Fraser & KirkBright
	5112.11.90.10	Canada Hair Cloth
	3112.11.70.10	Cleyn & Tinker
	5112.19.91.10	Canada Hair Cloth
	3112.17.71.10	Cleyn & Tinker
	5112.19.92.10	Canada Hair Cloth
	3112.19.92.10	Cleyn & Tinker
	5112.20.91.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	3112.20.91.00	Cleyn & Tinker
	5112.30.91.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	3112.30.91.00	Cleyn & Tinker
	5112.90.91.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	3112.90.91.00	Cleyn & Tinker
52 / Cotton		Cleyii & Tilikei
52 / Cotton	52	DIFCO
	5205	Tricots Liesse
	5205.22.90.90	Atlantic Fine Yarn
	3203.22.90.90	
	5205 22 00 00	FilSpec
	5205.23.90.90	FilSpec
	5208	Doubletex
	5200 12 20 20	Tricots Liesse
	5208.12.30.20	Canada Hair Cloth
	5208.19.20.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5208.32.90.10	
	5208.32.90.20	
	5208.32.90.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5208.33.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5208.39.90.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5208.41.90.00	
	5208.42.90.10	
	5208.42.90.20	
	5208.42.90.90	Canada Hair Cloth

Chapter	Subject Statistical Codes	Company Name
	5208.43.90.00	
	5208.49.90.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5208.51.00.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5208.52.90.20	
	5208.52.90.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5208.59.90.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5209	Doubletex
		Tricots Liesse
	5209.12.10.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5209.19.20.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5209.31.90.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5209.32.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5209.39.90.10	
	5209.39.90.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5209.41.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5209.43.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5209.49.00.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5209.51.00.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5209.52.00.00	
	5209.59.00.10	
	5209.59.00.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5210	Doubletex
		Tricots Liesse
	5210.29.00.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5210.32.00.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5210.32.00.90	
	5210.39.00.11	
	5210.39.00.90	
	5210.41.00.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5210.41.00.90	
	5210.49.00.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5210.49.00.90	
	5210.51.00.11	
	5210.51.00.90	
	5211	Doubletex
		Tricots Liesse
	5211.32.00.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5211.39.00.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5211.41.00.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5211.43.00.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5211.43.00.90	
	5211.49.00.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5211.49.00.90	
	5212	Doubletex
	5212.11.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5212.14.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5212.23.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5212.24.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth

Chapter	Subject Statistical Codes	Company Name
53 / Other Vegetable Texti Woven Fabrics of Paper Y	ile Fibres, Paper Yarn and	
woven rabrics of raper 1	5309	Tricots Liesse
		Tricois Liesse
	5309.11.90.00*	
	5309.19.90.00*	
	5309.21.00.00	
54 / Man-Made Filaments	5309.29.90.00	
54 / Ivian-Iviaue Filaments	5407	Barrday
	340/	Tricots Liesse
		Doubletex
	5407.20.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.42.90	Monterey Textiles
	5407.42.90.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.42.90.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.52.90	Monterey Textiles
	J40/.J4.70	momercy reames
	5407.52.90.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.52.90.12	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.52.90.13	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.54.00.12	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.61.99	Monterey Textiles
	5407.61.99.31	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.61.99.32	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.61.99.33	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.61.99.72	
	5407.61.99.73	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.72.00.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.72.00.12	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.92.90.31	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.92.90.32	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.92.90.81	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.92.90.82	Canada Hair Cloth
	5407.93.90.32	Canada Hair Cloth
55 / Man-Made Staple Fib		
-	55	DIFCO
	5512	Doubletex
		Tricots Liesse
	5512.19.90.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5512.19.90.31	Canada Hair Cloth
	5512.29.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5513	Doubletex
		Tricots Liesse
	5513.11.90.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5513.11.90.21	
	5513.12.90.10	Canada Hair Cloth
	5513.21.00.10	Canada Hair Cloth
	5513.22.90.10	Canada Hair Cloth
	5513.31.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth

Chapter	Subject Statistical Codes	Company Name
	5513.41.90.10	Canada Hair Cloth
	5514	Doubletex
		Tricots Liesse
	5514.21.00.10	
	5514.22.90.10	Canada Hair Cloth
	5515	Doubletex
	5515.11.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5515.13.90.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5515.13.90.20	
	5516	Doubletex
		Tricots Liesse
	5516.12.00.10	Canada Hair Cloth
	5516.14.90.10	Canada Hair Cloth
	5516.22.00.11	Canada Hair Cloth
	5516.22.00.90	
	5516.23.90.90	Canada Hair Cloth
	5516.32.00.00	
	5516.42.00.00	
	5516.92.00.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	5516.93.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth
56/ Wadding, Felt and Nonwo		
Twine, Cordage, Ropes and C		Doubletex
	5602	
		Stedfast Inc. Stedfast Inc.
	5602.21.90.00	Canada Hair Cloth
	3002.21.90.00	Matador Converters Co. Ltd.
	5603	Doubletex
	3003	Stedfast Inc.
		Tricots Liesse
	5603.92.90.20	Matador Converters Co. Ltd.
	5603.92.90.30	Matador Converters Co. Ltd.
	5603.92.90.40	Matador Converters Co. Ltd.
	5603.92.90.50	
	5603.92.90.90	Matador Converters Co. Ltd.
	5603.93.90.30	Matador Converters Co. Ltd.
		Texel Inc.
	5603.93.90.40	Matador Converters Co. Ltd.
		Texel Inc.
	5603.93.90.90	Matador Converters Co. Ltd.
		Texel Inc.
58 / Special Woven Fabrics; T Lace; Tapestries; Trimings; E		
Lace, rapesures, rimings, r	5801	Tricots Liesse
	5801.22.29.90	2. VOOD DECIDO
	5801.22.90.00	
		T I
	5804	Tricots Liesse
	5804.21.00.10	
	5804.21.00.20	

Chapter	Subject Statistical Codes	Company Name
	5804.29.00.10	
	5804.29.00.20	
	5804.30.90.00	
	5806	Tricots Liesse
	5806.10.90.90	1. teots Bresse
59 / Impregnated C	Coated, Covered or Laminated	
	ctile Articles of a Kind Suitable for	
	5903	Barrday
		Stedfast Inc.
		Tricots Liesse
	5903.90.10.10	Canada Hair Cloth
	5903.90.10.10	Canada Hair Cloth
	3903.90.10.90	
	5002 00 20 00	Matador Converters Co. Ltd. Canada Hair Cloth
	5903.90.29.00	Matador Converters Co.Ltd.
60 / Knitted or Croc	photod Fohrios	iviatador Converters Co.Ltd.
ou / Kilitted of Croc	6001	Gentry Knitting Mills Limited
	0001	Tricots Canada U.S. Inc.
		Tricois Canada O.S. Inc.
	6001.92.90.10	Roopa Sales & Trading Ltd.
		Tri-Star Textile Ltd.
	6002	Tricots Liesse
	6002.40.90.11	
	6002.40.90.19	
	6002.40.90.91	
	6002.40.90.99	
	6002.90.90.91	
	6004	Gentry Knitting Mills Limited
		Rentex Inc.
		Tricots Canada U.S. Inc.
		Tricots Liesse
	6004.10	Roopa Sales & Trading Ltd.
	6004.10.90	Worldbest (Canada) Industries Inc.
	6004.10.90.10	Cannon Knitting Mills Limited
		Tri-Star Textile Ltd.
	6004.10.90.90	Cannon Knitting Mills Limited
	0001.10.70.70	Great Lakes Knitting
		Tri-Star Textile Ltd.
	6005	Doubletex
	0003	Tek-Knit Industries
		Tricots Liesse
	6005.22.90.90	THOUS LIESSE
	6005.31.90.23	Rentex Inc.
	6005.32.90.21	Rentex Inc.
	6005.32.90.23	Rentex Inc.
	6005.32.90.24	Rentex Inc.
	(005 22 00 22	Tricots Liesse
	6005.32.90.29	

Chapter	Subject Statistical Codes	Company Name
	6005.34.90.23	Rentex Inc.
	6006	Gentry Knitting Mills Limited
		Manoir Inc.
		Tek-Knit Industries
		Tricots Canada U.S. Inc.
		Tricots Liesse
	6006.31.90	Worldbest (Canada) Industries Inc.
	6006.31.90.19	Cannon Knitting Mills Limited
		Tri-Star Textile Ltd.
	6006.32	Roopa Sales & Trading Ltd.
	6006.30.90	Worldbest (Canada) Industries Inc.

Note: No Codes were given by - Hafner, Huntingdon Mills (Canada) Ltd, Lenrod Industries, Lincoln Fabrics, Consoltex and Tricots Richelieu

Appendix V - Sample Letter to the Tribunal from Textile Manufacturers

June 22, 2004

Dear Ms. Grimes:

Consoltex has received the "Textile manufacturers Questionnaire", which we are being asked to complete in the context of the CITT *Inquiry into the Availability of Textile Inputs Produced in Canada*.

Consoltex produces in Canada a large amount of textile products that fall within the 150 commodity codes that are on your list and for which this inquiry is all about. Actually, we roughly identified from that list as much as 57 commodity codes where our products are classified in. All our fabrics are produced in Canada in our plants located in Cowansville (a weaving and a dyeing/finishing plants), Montmagny (a weaving plant), and Montreal (head office and warehouse), where we currently employ 750 people. Early on this year, the company has announced the closure of its dyeing and finishing plant located in Alexandria, laying off around 160 people in a community of roughly 3,000 citizens. We sell these fabrics to customers in Canada and in export markets. More than 80% of our overall production goes to apparel end uses as defined in your questionnaire (i.e. goods of HS Chapters 61 and 62).

However, we will not be completing the questionnaire you sent us. A brief summary of our reasons and concerns follows.

It is our understanding that the purpose of the Tribunal's Inquiry is to collect data on which textiles are produced in Canada so as to provide the Minister of Finance with information that will be used as a basis for reducing and/or eliminating duties on textiles not produced in Canada. We have serious concerns about the approach to this so-called "fact finding" exercise, which fails to recognize:

1. That sales - for the period covering January 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004 - are not representative of Consoltex's ability to produce and supply all type of fabrics to actual and future customers. In other words, the data you are requesting in the questionnaire will not provide the Minister with the answer to the question: What textiles are or are not available from Canadian production?

First, market conditions during this time period were bad, with many of our clients reducing or stopping their purchases due to lack of demand for their products or successful access to duty free fabric through CITT. This had adverse repercussions on our business (i.e. lower-than-average capacity utilization and sales), hence reducing the range of fabrics sold to a smaller number of customers. Second, the prescribed 18-month period represents a "moment in time". Our product lines are constantly changing to meet the needs of our customers. What we make today is different from what we made two, three or five years ago. It is different from what we will be making in the future to satisfy market demand. This is the nature of our business. Your questionnaire asks for data for a very narrow time period, and if the Minister's intention is to reduce or eliminate tariffs

on goods that are not available from domestic production based on what respondents report for this period, the decision to do so will have serious (if not unintended) consequences for Consoltex and for most if not all textile manufacturers.

Third, what we produce and sell in any given time period is illustrative, not definitive, of our full capabilities. In fact, Consoltex has invested heavily in the last decade in versatile and productive equipments to enable us to produce the variety of products the apparel industry needs. The reason we produce some fabrics and not others is because we have customers for the ones we do make. There are no technical or capacity-related impediments to stop us from making a much broader range of fabrics should the market require them.

Unfortunately, it has been our experience through our involvement in numerous CITT Textile Reference cases that the Tribunal has consistently ignored this reality of the textile industry to the detriment of Consoltex's Fashion Apparel Fabrics business. In 1994, we sold \$34 million worth of fashion fabrics to customers in Canada. Thanks to the Tribunal's conclusions and resulting dutyfree items created by Finance, our Fashion Apparel business has dwindled dramatically over the past 10 years as our customers have shifted from buying our fabrics to buying competing, duty-free imported fabrics. The consequences on our operations have been dire, mainly due to the refusal of the Tribunal to look at the cumulative effect of its recommendations on Canadian textile manufacturers such as ourselves. Again today in this inquiry, the Tribunal will only be looking at a limited period of time that does not represent the potential of the textile industry. If a decision is made as to what fabrics should be duty-free on the basis of what was produced or sold during the past year or so, there will be no opportunities to produce and sell fabrics to customers and any future development of new fabrics will be severely impaired.

2. That the issue of what is and is not made by our company and the Canadian textile industry is a complex one and several key factors are missing from your consideration. Creating a list of what is supposedly "not made" on the basis of a survey of the industry's production and sales at a given point in time is inadequate to evaluate the "availability of Canadian textile inputs". As mentioned above, current sales to a particular market segment do not equate to Canadian availability.

The underlying assumption that tariffs can be eliminated on some products without affecting sales of other products is invalid, and proved to be damaging to Consoltex (downfall of its Fashion business) and indubitably to other textile manufacturers.

3. That the approach you are taking is flawed in terms of assessing what tariffs might be removed with minimal impact on Canadian textile manufacturers. The Tribunal is taking the same narrow view it has taken in all the inquiries made under the Textile Reference. If no one in Canada has sold fabrics classified under a particular HS commodity code from January 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004, it does not mean that eliminating the tariff from that HS code will not have an adverse

effect on a Canadian textile producer or producers. Many - in fact, most - fabrics compete with one another in the marketplace, and creating an advantage for one against another (especially when it involves a price break) will cause our customers to shift or consider shifting their purchasing from our fabrics to the newly-duty-free imports.

- 4. That the survey involves tariff lines that are broadly define and fit the definition of a large variety of products and that reducing or eliminating duties on some portion of the goods that we make in Canada has implications for our overall business, even if the specified products do not necessarily represent 100% of our production. Losing sales affects our bottom line, as every fabric we make contributes to our overhead and our viability.
- 5. That the information you are requesting in the form you are requesting it is simply impossible to provide within the time frame specified. If, as you say in the accompanying material, the lack of a response will be interpreted as the absence of Canadian production, the results of your survey and the conclusions drawn will be lacking because it is unlikely that many companies can meet the requirements.

To then formulate textile tariff policy on the basis of the results of your survey - given the problems listed above - would jeopardize textile industry jobs and investment.

Moreover, under the Textile Reference, the Tribunal consistently recommended tariff eliminations on a variety of imported textile fabrics for apparel end-uses, which has contributed to the erosion of employment at Consoltex. From 5 plants and 1,100 employees in 2001, the company closed one plant in 2002 and came down to 900 employees and, as stated earlier, closed another plant in 2004 and is now operating 3 plants with 750 employees. The cumulative effects of all those decisions have contributed to the loss of 350 direct jobs and probably some 500 indirect jobs. Each of the direct jobs lost has deprived the regional economies in communities such as Sherbrooke, Cowansville, Alexandria and Montreal, of salaries and benefits of around \$45,000 per year for a total of some \$15M. The indirect jobs related to these lost textile jobs represent an additional \$15 to \$20M in lost revenue.

My questions to you are:

- How many new jobs were created by your decisions?
- What is the benefit to Canada of eliminating well-paid textile jobs in communities where there are few if any alternative employment opportunities?

We, as a company, have seen first-hand the consequences of your recommendations which have affected our business and we are certain others are being similarly negatively affected in other regions. This new inquiry will add to the damage our industry is facing because it is very clear that you are continuing down the same path in terms of addressing what is/is not made and continuing to ignore the extent to which fabrics compete with one another in the marketplace.

In closing, we believe that the Reference you have been given by the Minister of Finance and the process you have undertaken suffer from a number of very serious deficiencies

and our company does not believe it appropriate to complete the questionnaire for the reasons described in this letter.

Sincerely,

Marcel Thibault President and CEO

Appendix VI - Summary of Questionnaire Replies by Purchasers of Domestic Textile Inputs

Company Name	Various Textile Inputs Purchased Domesically	Domestic Supplier	Comments
Alpine Joe Sportswear Ltd.	Woven fabrics: 100% nylon tricot lining 100% nylon mesh 100% nylon coated with PU	Consoltex, Doubletex Rentex, Eltes	Most fabrics required are not available in Canada, such as: cotton/blend 4-way stretch woven fabrics. Certain polyester knits and nylon wovens, certain poly/cotton bottom-weight fabrics. It is becoming increasingly difficult to buy Canadian as they do not manufacture the unique fabrics required.
Australian Outback Collection (Canada) Ltd.	Woven 100% cotton headcloth	Doubletex	Domestic producers cannot supply wax cotton fabrics.
Ballin Inc.	Various fabrics: 100% polyester, Polyester/wool blends poly/viscose blends, cotton/spandex, polyester/rayon	Syd Textiles and Sales Fabtrends Knit, Cannon Knitting J. P. Doumak Bidmark International Consoltex, Cleyn & Tinker	
Behar Hathaway Apparel Ltd.	Plain weave 60 cotton/40 poly broadcloth	Doubletex	Majority of requirements must be imported. Woven fabrics of pure cotton with yarns counts of 90/2 x 100/2 and fabrics of yarn dyed fabrics are not produced in Canada.
Bravado Designs Inc.	Knit Fabrics: Cotton/lycra blends Nylon/lycra blends Cotton/spandex blends	Manoir, Gentry Mills, Narroflex	

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Company Name	Various Textile Inputs Purchased Domesically	Domestic Supplier	Comments
Canadelle	Various knit products Narrow products Narrow woven fabrics	Magni-Tex Inc., Nalpac Company, Aikinco, World Best, Narroflex, Britex, Doubletex, Matador, PGI DIFCO, Foamex Canada, Acolam, Tissue Knitrama, Hubbard Fabrics, Les Productions Ranger, Cansew Inc., Hafner, Belding Corticelli, Coats Bell American & Efird CA	Many of the mills that used to supply Canadelle are now closed. Limited availability in Canada. Canadian inputs cost more for the same quality.
Canada Sportswear Corp.	Nylon linings cotton, poly/cotton blends, knit trims, wool blends, 100% polyester	Superior Quilting, Thermolite Fab Knit, Trim Knit, Consoltex Great Lakes Knitting, Roopa Sales, Calko, Fine Cotton, Siltex, Victor Woolens	Summer 2004, inquired with 5 different Canadian fabric suppliers with no success. Orders for specific fabrics or specific colours had minimum quantity requirements at prohibitive costs.
Chateau Lingerie Mfg. Inc.	Cotton yarns	Atlantic Yarns	Two domestic suppliers can supply the type of yarns required, but they are not price competitive with Asian mills.
Cooper Clothing Inc.	Various polyester/wool blends and 100% wool fabrics	Cleyn & Tinker, Doubletex, Consoltex	Domestic supply is very costly compared to importing the same textiles.
Coppley Apparel Group	Various wools and wool blends	Cleyn & Tinker	Other than wool fabrics, has difficulty sourcing the quality fabric required for the upper end of the men's clothing business.
Coquette Lingerie Inc.	Long-pile fabric Nylon/spandex knits	Glenoit Corp., Hafner	Very difficult to purchase fabrics from Canadian producers. Costs are too high. There are very few fabrics available anymore

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Company Name	Various Textile Inputs Purchased Domesically	Domestic Supplier	Comments
Deux Par Deux by Minimôme	Knit fabrics Poly/cotton blend knits 100% nylon knits	Doubletex, Taxitex Knitting, 4071336 Canada Inc.	
Dickies Canada Co.	Woven twill pocketing, bleached, poly/cotton blend	Doubletex	Limited selection of Canadian textiles.
Donna Fashions Mfg. Ltd.	Knits Nylon/spandex blend Nylon/lycra blend Viscose/spandex blend Micropoly/spandex blend Rayon/polyester blend Cotton/poly blend Rayon/poly Woven fabric	Magni-Tex, Tricots Liesse Nalpac, Manoir Ultra Tek Knitting K & S Knitting, Consoltex	Selection from domestic sources is limited.
Exploits Design Inc.	Woven fabric Poly/rayon blend Poly/cotton blend, dyed	Consoltex Doubletex	Waxed cotton fabric the company uses is not produced in Canada.
Fersten/Jilly Originals Inc. & Fersten Mode Ltd	50% Poly/ 50% cotton knits	Britex	
Freda's Originals Inc.	Woven fabric: Wool, Poly/wool/lycra blends	Cleyn & Tinker	Selection is limited. Fabrics are not fashionable enough.
Gemini Fashions of Canada Ltd.	Knit fabrics: Only purchase pile and synthetic fleece categories in Canada	Glenoit Corp., Huntingdon Mills	Does not purchase other categories for a number of reasons: 1) quality not readily available, 2) minimums are too high, 3) development time too long, 4) fabric not available, 5) cost is too high.

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Company Name	Various Textile Inputs Purchased Domesically	Domestic Supplier	Comments
Hamilton Lingerie 1978 Ltd.	Terry knit fabrics: Poly/cotton blend knits 100% polyester knits	Tri-Star Textile Ltd., Northeast Knitting Mills	Strong competition. It is impossible for domestic textile manufactures to compete for the majority of fabrics.
Helly Hansen Canada Ltd.	Plain weave polyester/cotton blends and nylon fabrics	Consoltex	Has purchased nylon fabrics and polyester/cotton blend fabrics from Consoltex for several years.
Incredible Clothing Co. (Nise N Kosy Incorporated)	Various cotton yarns	Atlantic Fine Yarns Cavalier Specialty Yarn Laxer Fibre Co.	No supply issues. Product received as requested.
Lac-Mac Limited	Various polyester/cotton woven sheeting fabrics, flanellette, poplins, broadcloth, warp knit	Springs Canada Doubletex Rentex Mills	
Lululemon Athletica Inc.	Knit fabric: Nylon/lycra blend	Nalpac	Buys both synthetic and natural fibre knits & woven fabrics in Canada. Does not have difficulty sourcing fabrics, but price is inhibitive at times.
Main Knitting	Various Cotton Yarns	Atlantic Fine Yarns	Purchased yarn from Atlantic Fine Yarns in early 2003 but stopped this practice when it found yarn at lower prices from the U.S. and India.
Maison Bouvrier Inc.	Acrylic/wool blend plain woven fabric	Cleyn & Tinker	Very few Canadian firms are able or willing to produce the fabric content, weave, finishes that are required.

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Company Name	Various Textile Inputs Purchased Domesically	Domestic Supplier	Comments
MED-ENG Systems Inc.	5407.42 5512.19 5514.22 5806.10	J Ennis Fabrics, Consoltex, Specialty Gasketts, Sonatex Laminating Canada, Metro Textiles, Majestic Laces, Velcro Canada, American & Efird Canada, Hansler Smith	Manufactures personal protective systems for explosives, de-mining, body temp control.
Metro Sportswear Ltd.	Plain woven, polyester/cotton blends	Consoltex	To date, limited textile requirements are met. However, increasing pressures on supply and price have necessitated fabric developments off shore.
Mondor Ltée	Knit fabrics: Nylon/lycra blends Cotton/lycra blends Cotton/nylon/lycra blends Polyester/lycra blends 100% polyester	Hafner Elastique Nalpac Tricots Liesse Huntingdon Mills Roopa Sales	The costs of fabrics from domestic suppliers is prohibitive.
Pace Setter Sportswear (2001) Inc.	Knit fabrics: cotton/poly blends 100% cotton Wovens: wool/nylon other blends	Tex Leader Interlock Knitting Victor Woolens Siltex	
Peerless Garments	n/a	Consoltex	Manufactures outerwear garments for DND. All products must be domestically made from Canadian fabrics.
Please Mum Children/Elia Fashions Ltd.	Cotton knit and Polyester/wool blend woven fabrics	Manoir Frazer Kirkbright	Has moved almost all production offshore to be price competitive. Cost of duty, quota and shipping does not offset the labour cost savings.

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Company Name	Various Textile Inputs Purchased Domesically	Domestic Supplier	Comments
Riviera Inc.	Basic worsted wools Cottons and cotton blends Polyester/acrylic blend	Cleyn & Tinker J.L DeBall Consoltex	Many attempts to source domestically. Fashion textiles that are commercially successful are not available. Limitations of the marketability of domestic fabrics. Domestix fabrics do not have the "hand" and "drape" required. Other issues: minimum order quantities, production lead-time, price vs quality.
S G S Sports Inc./Body Glove Kids	Knit fabrics: Cotton/nylon/spandex blend Jersey Jacquard: Poly/cotton/spandex, etc	Nalpac Diaz Tex Con-Trade Textiles	Good experience purchasing domestically, delivery is good, but the cost is very high.
S. Cohen Inc./S & F Clothing	100% worsted wool	Cleyn & Tinker	Cannot obtain the finer, higher qualities of wool domestically, i.e.: less than 18.5 micron.
Standard Knitting Co. Ltd. / Tundra	Various knit fleece, terry, velour and interlock fabrics	Tricots Canada U.S. Huntingdon Mills	Inputs required under Chapters 51 and 52 are not available from domestic production. Has been unable to locate a domestic producer for the yarns they require.
Stanfield's Ltd.	100% single, carded cotton open-end yarns knit fabrics: poly/spandex blends 100% polyester fleece cotton/spandex blends	Atlantic Fine Yarns Inc Filspec (Cavalier) Tricots Liesse Elite International Agmont	Open-end yarn is readily available. Ring-spun yarns limited capacity at higher than international prices. Knit fabrics available at higher prices but lower minimum runs.
Sterling Glove Company Ltd./Klondike Holdings	Pile linings	Huntingdon Mills	Only buys pile linings domestically.

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Company Name	Various Textile Inputs Purchased Domesically	Domestic Supplier	Comments
Talula Babaton Manufacturing Inc./Aritzia	Knit nylon/lycra blend	N/A	No difficulties purchasing from domestic producers.
Technofil Inc.	100% polyester fabrics, polyester/cotton blends	Consoltex, Doubletex	Delivery times 5-6 weeks.
The Hockey Company/ Sport Maska	100% polyester knit	Rentex Knitrama	Has purchased a steady flow of domestic fabric.
Trimark Athletic Supplies Inc.	Knit fabrics: 100% cotton cotton/poly blends	Fine Cotton Factory	Long lead times to develop new domestic fabrics. Inconsistent dying lots.
Uniform Unicorp (Logistik Unicorp Inc.)	Various	Cleyn & Tinker, Lainages Victor, DIFCO, Canavan, Doubletex, Calko, National Dyers, Consoltex, Rentex, Alzintex, Huntingdon Mills Monterey, Tek Knit, Matador, Roopa, Majestic Laces, W.L. Gore, Zinman	
West Coast Apparel Inc. Wing Son Garments Ltd.	Woven wool fabrics Various knits: Fleece, jersey, interlock	Cleyn & Tinker Meridian Knitting	99% of fabrics are imported. Heavy user of knit cotton fabrics. There are Canadian suppliers, however, timely delivery, required volumes within specified times, quality, colour consistency and pricing are non-comparable to the far east supplier.

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Appendix VII - Firms Reporting That They Did Not Purchase Inputs from Domestic **Sources**

Company Name Comments

Amerella of Canada Ltd.

Apparatex/J. Ennis Fabrics Ltd. Does not distribute any Canadian made textiles. Fabric for the

Appartex line is all imported.

Arabesque Designs Ltd.

Ash City/G.H. Group Cost, quality issues.

Atlantex Imaged Wear Ltd.

B & L Industries

Christine Vancouver Silks, associated products and high quality laces are not made in

Canada.

Copasetic Creative (Unsolicited)

Corwik Modes Inc. Imports finished garments from the Orient.

Danier Leather Inc. Textile inputs required by Danier are not made in Canada. Danier has

tried to buy domestic product with no luck.

David E. Rea Dresses Ltd.

Do-Gree Fashions Ltd. Uses 100% acrylic and 100% wool yarns that are not available in

Canada.

Doris Hosiery Mills Ltd. ETO Clothes Ltd./Yumi Eto

Fabtends International (Unsolicited) Supplies many major manufacturers of ladies garments. Products

required are not available in Canada.

Fantastic-T Knitters Inc.

Franco Mirabelli Design Inc.

Golden Brand Clothing Canada Ltd.

Gordon Fabrics Ltd. Distributor. Canadian apparel producers request fabrics they cannot

obtain from Canadian production.

Groupe J.S. International

(3632571 Canada Inc.)

Hamil Group/Take 2 Textile Inc.

Hemisphere Productions Inc.

Honey Fashions Ltd.

J.A. Besner International Does not purchase Canadian inputs due to high prices and antiquated

styles.

Denim is no longer made in Canada. In the past bought from Swift Jack Spratt Mfg. Co. Inc.

Denim, before plant closed.

No mills in Canada produce denim. Did purchase denim from Swift Keystone Industries (1970) Ltd.

Denim in 2003 and 2004 until the mill closed.

Lasania Sportswear

Lida Baday Ltd. Requires fabrics for high-end fashion garments that are not available

in Canada. Received no solicitations from domestic suppliers.

Lingerie Adorable Inc.

Lingerie Belimages Inc.

Little Princess Children's Wear /

Glamour Girls

MAC & JAC/Westcoast Contempo

Fashions Ltd.

Mark Edwards Apparel Inc. Never approached to buy Canadian fabric.

Modes Distex Inc. Quality required is not available in Canada. Has contacted many

local knitters in the past, but none could meet requirements.

Mondetta Clothing Nancy G. Dress Corp.

Neto Enterprises Ltd.

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Company Name Comments

Nu-Mode Dress Co. Ltd. Nygard International

Not interested.

Oscardo Inc.

Peerless Clothing Inc. Peerless Clothing has not purchases any of the subject textile inputs

from Canadian sources.

Phantom Industries Inc. Picadilly Fashions

Ranka Enterprises Inc.

Redstone Apparel Group Inc.

Prices not competitive.

Imports finished goods.

Street Sport Manufacturing Splend'Or Industries Inc.

T. Lipson & Sons Limited Textiles such as high quality 2-ply fabrics, dobbies, fine poplins and

twills, jacquards are not made in Canada. Canada does not provide the

fashion, quality and flexibility required.

TAG The Apparel Group Ltd.

The John Forsyth Shirt Company Ltd. Shirting weight fabric and shirting weight yarn-dyed fabric are not

made in Canada.

Tribal Sportswear Inc. Unable to source the required products domestically.

Universal Manufacturing Inc. Most inputs required are not made in Canada: Printed or yarn-dyed

100% cotton flannelette, woven, printed, embossed 65/35 poly/cotton

and knitted calendered nylon.

Not available at competitive prices.

Utex Corporation

Venture III Industries Inc. Vêtement Impérial Inc.

Western Glove Works Ltd. Main textile used is denim, which is no longer produced in Canada.

Did not report on purchases from converters. Western Glove considers these goods to be imported and just dyed or finished in

Canada.

Wing Wing (Unsolicited) Customers select fabrics and none are purchased in Canada.

Zenobia Collections Domestic product not available. High-end designer-related fabric.

Zonda Nellis Design Inc.

Appendix VIII - Firms That Did Not Reply to The Tribunal's Purchasers' Ouestionnaire

Abbyshot Clothiers Limited Aero Garment Corporate Arc'teryx Equipment Inc. Ardent Sportswear Inc.

Attraction Inc.

Avon Sportswear/Victory Group Balfour Clothing Company Ltd. Bombardier Recreational Products Braemore Neckwear Co. Brightline Sportswear Mfg. Brunzack Canada Inc. Brüzer Sportsgear Ltd. C.J. Grenier Ltée Camp Canada Limited Canadian Garment Exporters Ltd.

Canadian Garment Exporters Ltd Cardinal Clothes Inc.

Caulfeild Apparel Group Celsius / Gary Gurmukh Sales Christina Canada Inc.

Claudel Lingerie Inc./Lingerie Vanessa

Codet Inc.

Collection Arianne Inc.
Confection Azur Inc.
Confections Drolet Inc.
Cooper Knitting Mills (Canada) Ltd.
Creation Joseph Ribkoff Inc.

Creation Joseph Ribkoff Inc.
David Dixon Designer

Diana Dolls Fashions Inc. Kooshies Baby Product Dorothea Knitting Mills Ltd.

Douek Textiles Inc.

Effigi Inc.

Empire Clothing Mfg. Co.

Empire Shirt Ltd.

Engineered Apparel Ltd. Essensuals Lingerie (Div. of Shoreline Inc.) Fen-nelli Fashions Inc.

Fitzwright Company Ltd. Frou-Frou Designs Ltd.

Gay-Lure Lingerie Co. Ltd. Golden Thistle Canada Ltd.

Groupe RGR

Haggar Canada

Hamilton Sportswear Co. Ltd.

Harlon Canada Inc. Hi Fibre Textiles Ltd.

Sugoi Athletic Apparel

Hoax Couture Inc.

Hollywood Jeans/Era Clothing Inc.

Howick Apparel Ltd.

I.D. Fashions Sportswear Ltd. Imperial Pants Co. Ltd./Pantofino

Industries Troie Inc.
Intimode Canada Inc.

Itty Bitty Baby Clothing Co.

J.M.J. Fashions Inc. Jack Victor Limited Jeno Neuman et Fils

Jones Apparel Group Canada Inc. Justina McCaffrey Haute Couture

Kelsey Sportswear Ltd.

Kenan Enterprises International Inc.

Kovac Mfg. Inc. Kute-Knit Mfg Corp.

Le Château Inc. Leslie Belle Ltd. Linda Lundstrom Inc.

Ling May Apparel Inc./Modes Identity

Lingerie Patricia
Lori Ann Mfg. Inc.
Lou Myles Manufacturing

Louben Sportswear Inc. Louis Garneau Sports Inc. Mac Mor of Canada Ltd. Maillot Baltex Inc.

Majestic Industries Canada Ltd. /

Majestic Industries: Luigi Division

Marquis of London McGregor Hosiery

Metro Textiles Inc. Milton Funwear

Modes Lana Lee Fashions Inc.

Modrobes Saldebus Lounge Clothing Inc.

MWG Apparel Corp.
Nationwide Sportswear Corp.
(Tang Apparel Co.)

Nova Scotia Textiles Limited Oceanic Sportswear 1995 Ltd. Outdoor Outfits Ltd. PAAT Inc.

Pacific Safety Products Inc. Pantalons Star Laurierville Ltée

Papillon Blanc Parasuco Clothing Co. Paris Sportswear Ltd Perlimpinpin Inc.

Petite Originals Company Limited

Pimlico Apparel Ltd. Protex Athletics Inc. Re-Al-Ge Inc. Richlu Sportswear Lt

Richlu Sportswear Ltd. Roots (Greenbud Mfg.) Rose E Dee (International) Ltd.

Ross Mayer Design Inc. Royal Shirt Co. Ltd. S.F.I. Apparel Corporation S.T.G. Industries

(Sima Trading Group) Sally Fourmy & Associates

Samuelsohn Ltée Saxon Athletic Mfg. Inc. Snug Industries Spring Knitwear Inc. Sterling Trading Inc.

Teenflo Society/163972 Canada

Telio & Cie Inc.

Tiger Brand Knitting Co. Ltd. Tilley Endurables Inc. Unitex N.B. Company Ltd. Weekenders Int'l Group of

Companies Wertex Hosiery Inc. White House Design Co.

Appendix IX - Questionnaire Responses for Which Classifications Could Not be Made

Reporting Firm	Domestic Suppliers	Types of Products
		Purchased Domestically
Ballin Inc.	Cleyn & Tinker, J.P. Doumak Textiles, Syd Textiles and Sale, Fabtrends International, Cannon Knitting Mills, Consoltex Bidmark International Textiles	Wool/supriva/lycra blend, Polyester/viscose blends, 100% polyesters, Cotton/spandex blends, Polyester/rayon/spandex blend knits, Polyester/rayon blends
Cooper Clothing Inc.	Cleyn & Tinker, Doubletex, Consoltex	100% wool, Polyester/wool blends, Polyester/cotton blends, Polyester/acrylic blends
Deux Par Deux/Minimôme Inc	Taxitex Knitting, Doubletex 4071336 Canada Inc.	100% nylon, Cotton/polyester knits, Cotton/poly velour knits
Lac Mac Limited	Springs Canada, Doubletex, Rentex	Polyester/cotton sheeting fabrics, cotton/polyester flannelette, Polyester/cotton poplin, Polyester/cotton broadcloth, Polyester knits
Logistik Unicorp Inc.	Cleyn & Tinker, Lainages Victor DIFCO, Canavan, Doubletex, Calko, National Dyers, Consoltex, Rentex, Alzintex, Huntingdon Mills, Monterey, Roopa, Tek Knit, Matador, Majestic Laces, W.L. Gore, Zinman, American & Efird Canada Inc.	Various
Med-Eng Systems Inc.	J Ennis Fabrics, Consoltex, Metro Textiles, Specialty Gaskets, Velcro Canada, Majestic Laces, Hansler Smith, American & Efird Canada, Sonatex Laminating Canada	Various woven fabrics
Peerless Garments Ltd.	Consoltex	n/a
Ranpro Inc.	Huntington Mills, Les Lainages Victor, Stedfast, DIFCO, Consoltex	Fleece, wool, polyester coated with neoprene, nylon, nomex, nomex coated with polychloroprene & polyurethane, nylon coated with polyurethane

Appendix X - Tribunal Letter to Textile Manufacturers

June 29, 2004

«Salutation»:

Subject: Reference No. MN-2004-001

An Inquiry into the Availability of Textile Inputs Produced in Canada

This is further to your letter of June XX, 2004, indicating that your company has decided not to complete the Textile Producers' Questionnaire sent to you by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (the Tribunal) on June 9, 2004, in connection with the above-noted inquiry.

The Tribunal notes your concerns with respect to the research methodology selected to carry out this inquiry and the other issues described in your letter. However, as specified in the Notice of Commencement of Inquiry, the Tribunal is directed by the Minister of Finance (the Minister) to inquire into and report on the availability of certain textile inputs produced by Canadian textile manufacturers for use in the production of apparel, in accordance with the Terms of Reference dated May 19, 2004 and to submit its report to the Minister by October 31, 2004.

Given your decision not to supply the information requested, the Tribunal is considering various alternate methods of obtaining the best possible information on the availability of textile inputs produced in Canada for use by apparel manufacturers in order to meet its legal responsibility to comply with the Minister's direction.

With respect to the concerns expressed in your letter, the Tribunal will consider any specific suggestions you believe may help it in the performance of its mandate. The Tribunal invites you to make any such suggestions, in writing, no later than July 7, 2004.

If you have any questions concerning the above, please contact Mr. Réal Roy, Research Director, at (613) 993-5001 or senior research staff, Mr. Paul Berlinguette, at (613) 993-7161 or Ms. Audrey Chapman at (613) 990-2436.

Yours sincerely,

Hélène Nadeau Secretary

Encl.

c.c. Elizabeth Siwicki, Canadian Textiles Institute

Appendix XI - The Minister's Letter to CTI

09/10/04 FRI 03:51 FAX 613 232 8722

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Minister of Finance

Ministre des Finances

AUG 2 5 2004

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0G5

Mr. Harvey Penner Chairman Canadian Textiles Institute 222 Somerset Street West Suite #500 Ottawa, Ontario K2P 2G3

Dear Mr. Penner:

Thank you for your letters of June 24, 2004 and July 13, 2004, concerning the Inquiry into the Availability of Textile Inputs Produced in Canada. As you know, the Government asked the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) to undertake this Inquiry to provide information that will be important in targeting the announced duty relief on textile inputs.

I note from your letters that you consider a 15-month "snapshot" of the Canadian textile industry to be too short a time-frame to provide a true reflection of the industry's capacity and capabilities and that the period chosen (January 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004) was marked by extremely difficult market conditions that affected domestic production and sales. You also suggest that the *Inquiry* will provide information only on the current made-in-Canada status of yarns and fabrics, without reporting on other considerations important to evaluating the implications of duty relief, such as fabric substitutability or the longer-term production plans of individual producers. As a result, you anticipate that using the CITT report as the basis for identifying yarns and fabrics for duty relief could have an adverse affect on domestic textile producers. I would like to take this opportunity to address these concerns.

First, the scope of the *Inquiry* was limited to the most recent 15-month period of production and sales expressly to minimize the burden on participants responding to the CITT request for information. That said, my directions to the CITT allow for consideration of a longer time period in exceptional circumstances where, for example, the data otherwise provided would not be indicative of the production and sale of textile inputs for use in the manufacture of apparel.

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09/10/04 FRI 03:52 FAX 613 232 8722

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Similarly, my directions to the CITT provide the Tribunal with flexibility to report on any other matter that it determines to be of relevance to the *Inquiry*. I am satisfied, therefore, that there is sufficient provision in the *Terms of Reference* to permit the CITT to report in a complete and balanced manner, not only in terms of its assessment of the current availability of textile inputs from Canadian production, but also in terms of its assessment of other issues of importance to Canadian textile manufacturers. Of course, for the CITT to be in a position to provide such a comprehensive report, it is important for Canadian textile producers to engage fully in the *Inquiry* to ensure that the report the CITT delivers to the Government is as informed as possible. As I indicated earlier, the CITT report will serve as an important basis for our deliberations on how to implement the announced tariff relief on textile inputs used by Canadian apparel manufacturers.

Finally, I must also inform you that, given the quasi-judicial status of CITT proceedings, it would be inappropriate for me to meet with you to discuss evidentiary matters or industry and trade policy issues related to the *Inquiry* prior to the finalization and release of the CITT report. Again, I stress the importance for members of the Canadian Textiles Institute to use the CITT as the forum for such discussions and to ensure that their concerns are thoroughly documented in their written submissions.

In closing, I urge the members of the Canadian Textiles Institute to participate actively in the *Inquiry* and to provide the CITT with their full cooperation. Thank you again for bringing your concerns to my attention.

Sincerely,

atch Goodale

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Appendix XII - The Minister's Letter to CAF

AUG 31 2004 4:14 PM FR CAN APPAREL FED.613 231 2305 TO 9902439

P.02



Minister of Finance

Ministre des Finances

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0G5

AUG 25 2004

Mr. Elliot Lifson President Canadian Apparel Federation 504-124 O'Connor Street Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5M9

Dear Mr. Lifson:

Thank you for your letter of July 6, 2004, regarding your support, on behalf of the Canadian Apparel Federation, for the *Inquiry into the Availability of Textile Inputs Produced in Canada* that is being conducted by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT).

As you know, I directed the CITT to undertake this *Inquiry* to provide the Government with information that will be important in targeting the announced duty relief on imported textile inputs not currently produced in Canada. To this end, the *Inquiry* was expressly structured to ensure that it will result in an objective, detailed report identifying key policy considerations including the availability of textile products from Canadian textile manufacturers, the importance of these textile products to a firm's total production, and the extent to which these products supply the needs of Canadian apparel manufacturers.

I have noted your comments about the criticism that the Canadian Textiles Institute (CTI) has made of the *Inquiry* and the unwillingness of textile firms to submit information to the CITT. In this regard, I have written to the CTI to point out that the *Terms of Reference* establishing the *Inquiry* are sufficiently flexible to

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address their concerns. I have also urged the CTI to encourage its members to engage fully in the *Inquiry* and to provide whatever information they deem necessary to ensure that the report the CITT delivers to the Government is as informed as possible.

Thank you for writing to me on this matter.

Sincerely,

Ralph Goodale

** TOTAL PAGE.03 **

Appendix XIII - Tribunal Letter to the Minister Requesting Time Extension

August 25, 2004

The Honourable Ralph Goodale, P.C., M.P. Minister of Finance House of Commons Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6

Dear Minister Goodale:

On May 19, 2004, pursuant to section 19 of the *Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act*, you directed the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (the Tribunal) to inquire into and report on the availability of textile inputs produced by Canadian textile manufacturers for use in the production of apparel. The Tribunal was asked to submit its report to you by October 31, 2004. This letter reports on the difficulties encountered by the Tribunal in the conduct of its inquiry and requests an extension of the time granted to the Tribunal to complete its mandate.

After the receipt of the reference, the Tribunal conducted consultations with the Canadian Textiles Institute (CTI) and the Canadian Apparel Federation (CAF) on the questionnaires it intended to use for purposes of the inquiry. The CTI and CAF submitted a number of useful comments and made no objections to the terms of reference. Most of their comments were incorporated into the questionnaires and the Tribunal issued a notice of commencement of inquiry, with the questionnaires, on June 9, 2004.

However, following the commencement of the inquiry, the Tribunal received 26 letters from textile producers, all of them significant producers, indicating that they would not participate in the inquiry. As expressed by the CTI in its letter to you dated June 24, 2004, the producers indicated that, in their view, the terms of reference for the inquiry were fundamentally flawed.

On July 5, 2004, the Tribunal wrote to the textile producers to explain that it is obliged to comply with the mandate you have given us and to request once again their participation in the inquiry. In addition, Tribunal staff met with the CTI on July 8, 2004, to discuss the CTI's concerns and to explore options for mitigating them within the terms of reference. In response, the textile producers reiterated their concerns with the terms of reference.

This situation left the Tribunal with three main options.

The first option was for the Tribunal to compel textile producers to attend a hearing to produce information, by using its *subpoena* powers. While the Tribunal has used these powers on occasion in the past, it has generally done so only as a last recourse and to compel individual companies to provide testimony. In the present instance, a whole industry would need to be subpoenaed. Should there be non-compliance, the

Tribunal would need to undertake court proceedings to enforce the subpoenas. The Tribunal rejected this option.

The second option was to undertake a thorough review of the import data available through Statistics Canada. After identifying firms that import the textile inputs at issue, the Tribunal would do a survey to ascertain the availability of domestic textile inputs in competition with the imports. However, given the expectancy that the results of this review would yield unsatisfactory results in that it would not identify the availability of textile inputs produced in Canada, the Tribunal decided not to pursue this option. The Tribunal can still, however, use some of the import data it has collected in its final report to you.

The third option and the one chosen by the Tribunal is to attempt to get information on the availability of textile inputs produced by Canadian textile manufacturers by surveying Canadian apparel producers. A sample of the 200 hundred largest apparel producers will be sent questionnaires on August 26, 2004, asking that they report their domestic purchases of the subject textile inputs. Consultations with CAF suggest that, although this approach is less than perfect, the domestic apparel manufacturers will co-operate with the Tribunal by completing a Tribunal questionnaire. There are some risks associated with this approach. Principally, it will not cover all domestic purchases and apparel producers may not respond fully. As well, we expect the CTI to contest the findings in keeping with their overall opposition to the inquiry. The Tribunal is, however, of the view that this is the only viable option allowing it to, at least partially, respond to the key questions posed in your reference letter.

Due to the time lost by the events described above, the Tribunal will only be in a position to provide you, by the end of October, with a copy of an interim report prepared by its staff. In order to provide you with a final report encompassing the information from the staff report, subsequent submissions from textile and apparel manufacturers and a possible hearing, the Tribunal requests that the deadline for submitting its report be extended to January 31, 2005.

An early reply to this request for an extension of deadline would be appreciated in order that the Tribunal may organise its work program on this reference for the autumn.

Yours Sincerely,

Pierre Gosselin Chairperson

Appendix XIV - Tribunal Letter to CTI

September 1, 2004

Mr. Harvey Penner Chairman Canadian Textile Institute 222 Somerset Street West Suite #500 Ottawa, Ontario K2P 2G3

Dear Mr. Penner:

Subject: An Inquiry into the Availability of Textile Inputs Produced in Canada (Reference No. MN-2004-001)

This is to inform you that on August 25, 2004, the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (the Tribunal) sent a letter and a Purchasers' Questionnaire to approximately 200 of Canada's largest apparel manufacturers. If Canadian apparel manufacturers have purchased or attempted to purchase subject textile inputs **produced in Canada** for use in the manufacture of apparel, they have been requested, pursuant to subsection 17(2) of the *Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act*, to complete a Purchasers' Questionnaire.

For your information, a copy of the letter and the Purchasers' Questionnaire sent to Canadian apparel manufacturers can be found on the Tribunal Web Site at www.citt-tcce.gc.ca.

Please note that the Tribunal's current schedule of the inquiry is under revision. Once a revised schedule is established, it will be sent to all interested parties. However, you should note that a staff inquiry report will be distributed to parties on or about October 28, 2004.

If you have any questions regarding this inquiry, please contact **Mr. Réal Roy** at (613) 993-5001, **Ms. Audrey Chapman** at (613) 990-2436 or **Mr. Paul Berlinguette** at (613) 993-7161.

Yours sincerely,

Original signed by

Hélène Nadeau Secretary

cc: Ms. E. Siwicki

Canadian Textiles Institute

Mr. Bob Kirke

Canadian Apparel Federation

Appendix XV - North American Industrial Classification System

The Canadian textile and apparel industries, like their counterparts in the United States and Mexico, are classified according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). NAICS was jointly adopted in 1997 by Canada, Mexico and the United States against the backdrop of NAFTA. The classification was designed to provide common definitions of the industrial structure of the three countries and a common statistical framework to facilitate the analysis of the three economies. The textile industry and the apparel industry are identified as **Textile Mills (NAICS 313)** and **Apparel producers (NAICS 315)**, respectively.

• Textile Mills (NAICS 313) comprise the following establishments:

Fibre, Yarn and Thread Mills	(NAICS 313110)
Broad-Woven Fabric Mills	(NAICS 313210)
Narrow Fabric Mills and Schiffli Machine Embroidery	(NAICS 313220)
Nonwoven Fabric Mills	(NAICS 313230)
Knit Fabric Mills	(NAICS 313240)
Textile and Fabric Finishing	(NAICS 313310)
Fabric Coating	(NAICS 313320)

• Apparel producers (NAICS 315) comprise the following establishments:

Hosiery and Sock Mills	(NAICS 315110)
Other Clothing Knitting Mills	(NAICS 315190)
Cut and Sew Clothing Contracting	(NAICS 315210)
- Men & Boys Apparel covering Cut & Sew:	
Underwear and Nightwear	(NAICS 315221)
	014100 015000

Sew Suit, Coat and Overcoat

Shirt

(NAICS 315222)

(NAICS 315222)

Trouser, Slack and Jean

(NAICS 315227)

Other Clothing

(NAICS 315229)

- Women's & Girls Apparel covering Cut & Sew:

Lingerie, Loungewear and Nightwear	(NAICS 315231)
Blouse and Shirt	(NAICS 315232)
Dress Manufacturing	(NAICS 315233)
Suit, Coat, Tailored Jacket and Skirt	(NAICS 315234)
Other Clothing	(NAICS 315239)

- Other:

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Infants' Cut and Sew Clothing	(NAICS 315291)
Fur and Leather Clothing	(NAICS 315292)
All Other Cut and Sew Clothing	(NAICS 315299)
Clothing Accessories and Other Clothing	(NAICS 315990)

MN-2004-001 OCTOBER 28, 2004

Appendix XVI - Tribunal Research Staff

John A.(Sandy) Greig	Director General
Réal Roy	Research Director
Paul Berlinguette	_
Pierre Gatto	Researcher
Martine Gagnon	Statistician