

Textiles and Apparel in a Global Context

Pete Minor Nathan Associates Inc. In-depth Trade and Investment Training October 21, 2008

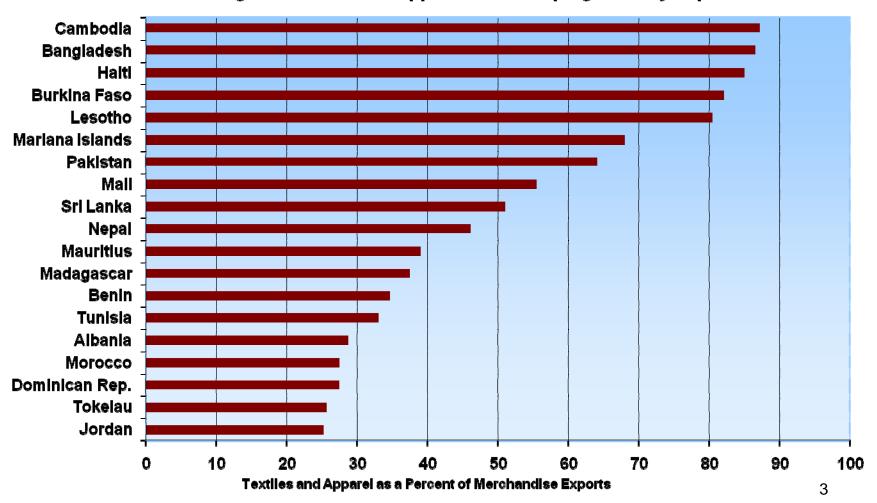


Overview of Presentation

- Why do we care about textiles and apparel?
- The changing global landscape for textiles and apparel
 - -How the world has changed
 - How the world is continuing to change
- Implication for USAID



Percentage of Textiles and Apparel in Developing Country Exports 2006





CHANGING TRADE RULES

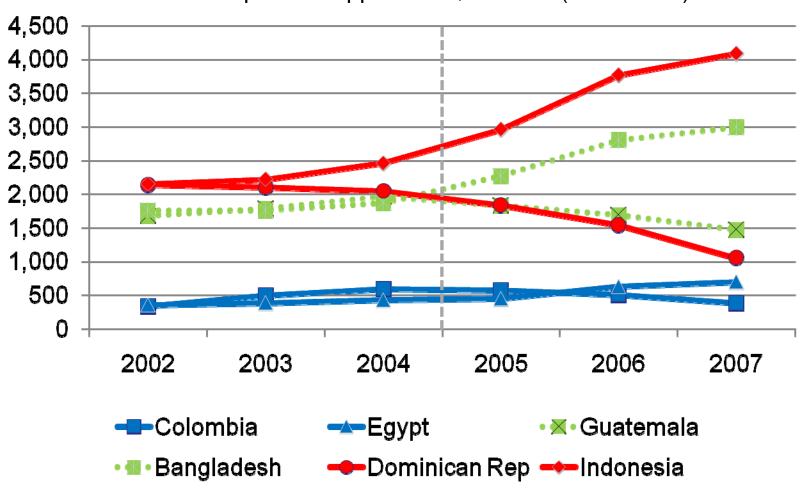


How the World has Changed in Just a Few Years

Old Fact (Pre-2005)	New Fact (Post-2005)
•A small country could count on consistent trade in these products	•Small countries must compete with the largest, best suppliers; trade volumes can decline rapidly
 Free or preferential trade are fast track to rapid export expansion 	 Preferential trade can assist on the margin; dependant on rules of origin
•Factories require basic skills	•Value added services and higher skill level are an essential part of the business
 Lead times were normally measured in months 	•Lead times are measured in weeks

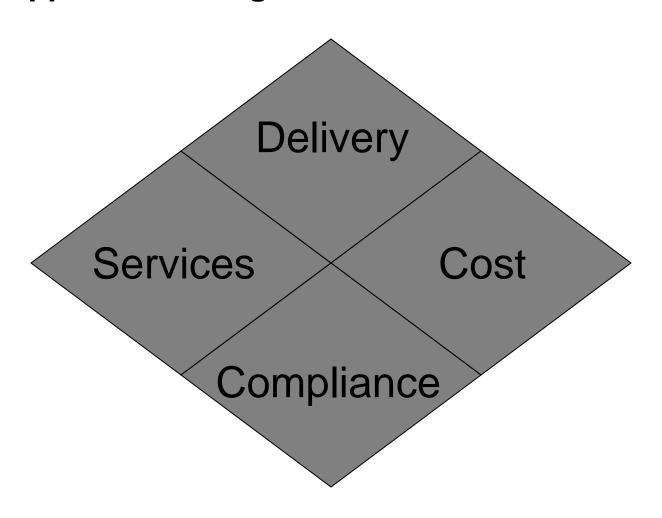


US Imports of Apparel US\$ Millions (2002-2007)



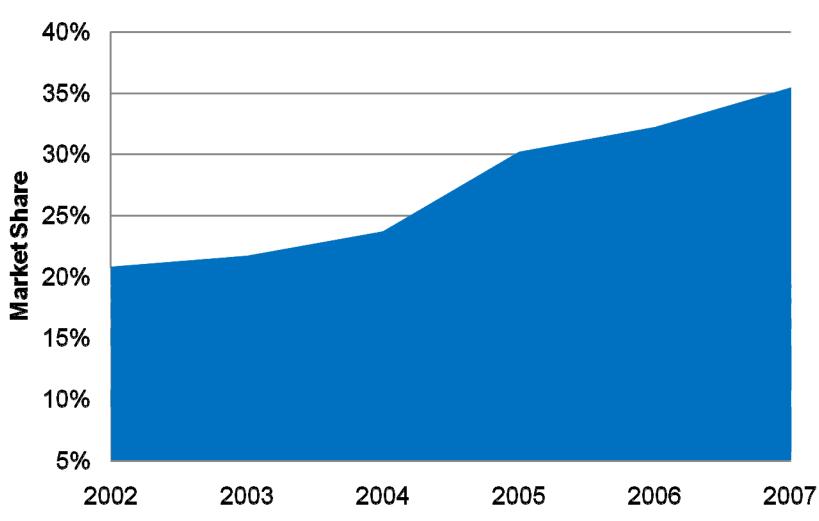


The apparel sourcing diamond



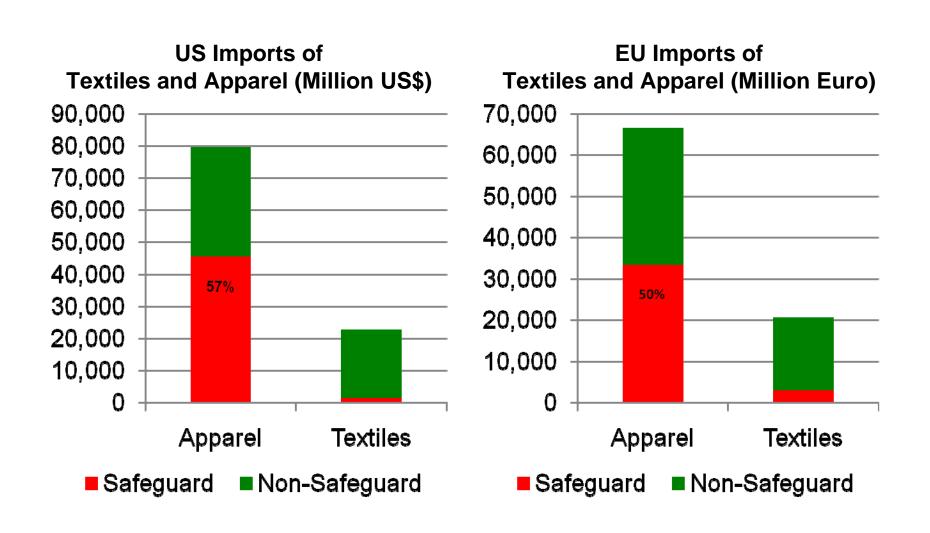


China's US Apparel Import Market Share (2002 – 2007)



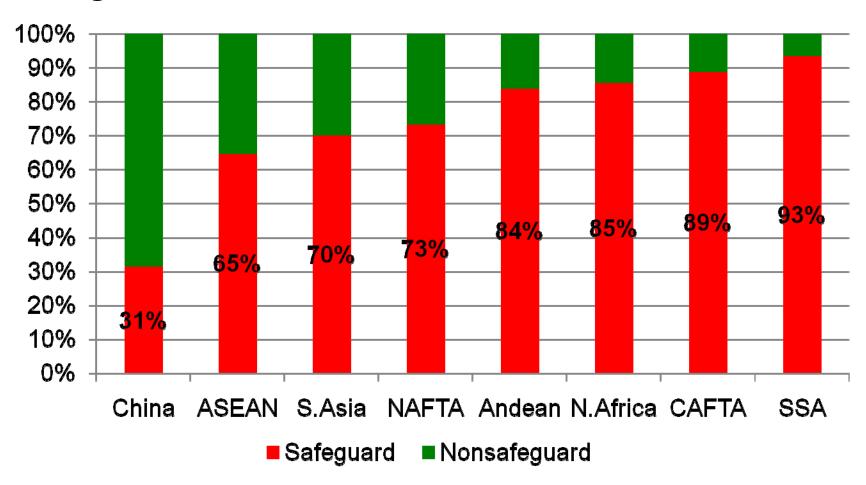


Import Markets Affected by China Safeguards





US Imports of Apparel by Region and Exposure to US Safeguards on China



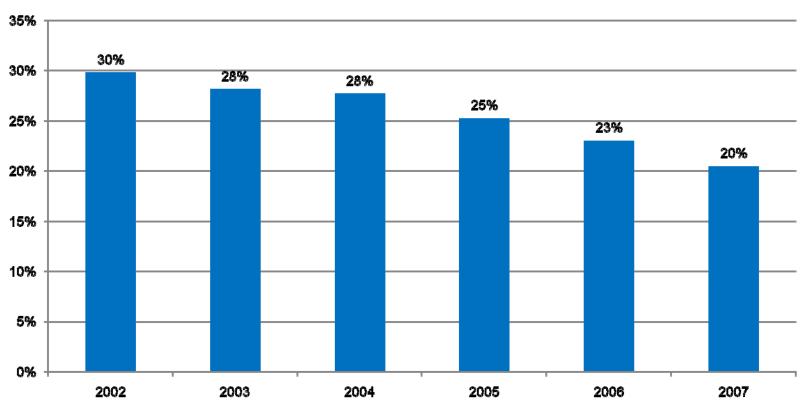


Trade Remedies Led by China's

- Anti-Dumping and Counter Veiling Duties (AD\CVD)
 cases in textiles have been infrequent
- With the elimination of safeguards on China at the end of 2008, we can expect the threat of trade actions to increase
- China will likely impose a set of export restraints on its industry to reduce the likelihood of these actions
- Other countries can be caught up in the storm,
 should it ensue countries may stand to win or loose



Preferential Suppliers Market Share in the US Market





Rules of origin are pivotal in preferential trade

- Frequently preferential agreements define the fabrics and materials which confer prefrences
- Fabric can comprise 50% or more of a garment's factory gate price
- Rules of origin often raise the cost to producers as much as they provide benefits through tariff relief



IMPLICATIONS FOR USAID



What Are USAID Missions Doing?

- Conducting studies and drafting strategies to guide stakeholders (industry, government and donors)
- Improving the business enabling environment
- Workforce development
- Export and industry promotion
- Assisting with labor compliance and collective bargaining



Competitiveness and Textiles/Apparel Industries

- Individual country risk and potential will depend on:
 - Raw materials (cotton, synthetic, silk)
 - Processes (knitting, weaving, dying)
 - End products (trousers or knit shirts)
 - End markets (private label, mass merchandise)
 - Delivery (customs, supply chains, stability)
 - Services (design capabilities, finance, logistics)
 - Tariffs and safeguards (differ by product)
 - Rules of origin (differ by agreement)
 - Compliance (labor, security, environment, laws)