

Market Development

MARKET BRIEF ON

T-SHIRTS

OVERVIEW OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

SWITZERLAND

June 1996

MARKET BRIEF ON T-SHIRTS

**OVERVIEW OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
SWITZERLAND**

ITC



**INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/WTO
GENEVA
June 1996**

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this study do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Short extracts of this document may be freely reproduced, with due acknowledgement of the source. Permission should be requested for more extensive reproduction or translation. A copy of the reprinted or translated material should be sent to ITC.

This market brief has not been formally edited by
the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO.

M.DPMD/96/0090

T-Shirts - Overview of the EU market

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

This market brief covers T-shirts, which are classified under the Combined Nomenclature (CN) as follows:

CN 61 09 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted;
CN 61 09 10 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted or crocheted;
CN 61 09 90 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of other textile materials, knitted or crocheted.

OFFER

European Union: Production, Trade, Apparent Consumption					
	Production (Mln Units)	Import (Mln Units)	Export (Mln Units)	Apparent consumption (Mln Units)	Apparent per capita consumption (Unit)
1991	462	589	90	961	2.79
1992	447	615	96	966	2.79
1993	446	737	99	1084	3.12
1994	415	735	111	1039	2.98

Sources: Production: CITH (Centre d'Information Textile-Habillement)
Trade (import/export): EUROSTAT-COMEXT

Notes: Trade covers imports and exports from 16 extra-EU countries (12 members).

Owing to different product coverage of foreign trade and production data, apparent consumption is only indicative of the market size.

Because the method of data collection on trade flows between members of the EU was modified with the creation of the single European market (1 January 1993), data referring to 1991, 1992 are not comparable with the others. Since 1 January 1993 it has become practically impossible to assess the apparent consumption as per member country.

In 1994 imports, in terms of units, were 24.8% higher compared to 1991, while exports increased by 23.3%. During the same period apparent consumption slightly increased.

PRODUCTION

During the period under review, EU production steadily decreased and in 1994 was 10% lower compared to 1991. The most dynamic trends in 1994 were in Spain and Italy; Germany experienced the largest European fall in production.

The EU clothing industry consists mostly of small and medium sized enterprises. Knitwear manufacturers and sportswear specialists are the principal producers of T-shirts. Major manufacturers export a large part of their production, the bulk of which is made of cotton.

Because labour costs are very high in most EU countries, the number of subcontracting agreements with countries that have lower labour costs have increased. T-shirts are made outside the EU according to buyers' specifications regarding cut, size and style.

IMPORTS

Annex I shows that in 1994 Germany was by far the principal importer, accounting for 34% of total EU imports in terms of units, followed by the United Kingdom and France (17% and 16% respectively). About 90% of EU imports consisted of cotton T-shirts, the rest being made of other textiles.

In 1994, 116 countries supplied T-shirts to EU, but a large majority of imports come from developing countries and economies in transition. As shown in annex II, the principal exporter was Bangladesh (10% of European imports by value, and 17 by quantity); its share of EU imports rose considerably and was in 1994 14.5% higher than in 1992 (in value terms). Other important suppliers were Turkey (whose market share is slightly decreasing), the United Arab Emirates and China. Statistical analysis indicates that imports from Eastern European countries increased considerably.

EXPORTS

During 1991-1994, the principal EU exporter was Germany, followed by Italy, Spain and Greece.

The most important destination of extra-EU exports remained industrialized countries, in particular Austria, Switzerland, Finland, the USA and Japan. Eastern European countries, principally Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary were also important EU clients.

MARKET CHARACTERISTICS

Leading brand names of sportswear or ready-to-wear articles specialize in the T-shirt sector and are well established on the European market. Many traders also buy plain T-shirts and print the logos themselves.

Consumers prefer cotton T-shirts to other textile fibres and generally follow fashion trends. Some specialized magazines giving fashion trends and logos are listed in the section of useful addresses. The magazine **Fashion News and Market Information** (CBI and Protade), disseminated free of charge to developing countries, gives useful information on fashion trends and market access conditions. T-shirts are in demand for sports and fitness activities, such as jogging, training, soccer, as well as for casual wear. T-shirts with long sleeves are also used to a large extent as night wear and underwear.

MARKET ACCESS

According to the Official Journal of the European Community L 319, 30 December 1995, in 1996 the duty rates applied by the European Union to imports of T-shirts were the following:

- autonomous 21%
- conventional 12.5% which under the Uruguay Round will gradually decrease to 12% in annual installments by 1 January 2000.

Imports from developing countries are regulated by the following conventions:

- Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC): following the conclusion of the Uruguay Round, the ATC, which replaced the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), will last for a transitional period of ten years. In January 2005, the sector will be integrated into the rules of the GATT, and it will not be possible for any member country to maintain quantitative restrictions on imports of textiles and clothing, unless it can justify them under the safeguard provisions covered by the Agreement. Duty rates will remain, even though they will continue to be regularly reduced over the transition period.

- New Generalized System of Preferences (GSP): The new scheme of the GSP adopted by the Council of the European Union on December 1994 fixed as a priority objective the economic and social development of developing countries along with their progressive integration into the world economy. Preferential duties, which are no longer at zero rates for industrial products including textiles and are modulated depending on products (85% of the Common Custom Duty for t-shirts), are applied throughout the period of application of the scheme (1995-1998) without any quantitative restriction. The special provision for the Least Developed Countries allows for the total exemption of custom duties for industrial products. (source : Official Journal of the European Communities L208, 5 September 1995).

For further information, exporters are recommended to contact the European Commission: Directorate General for External Economic Affairs, North-South Relations Unit I.K.3/GSP
For the attention of Mr. F. NIERY
14, Rue de la Science,
1049 BRUSSELS (BELGIUM)
Tel: (322) 299 07 78
Fax: (322) 299 10 47

Other trade agreements include the Lomé Convention which allows duty-free and quota-free imports of textile products from beneficiary countries.

To profit by preferential rates, goods must be accompanied by a certificate of origin (document issued by the authority in the exporting country to certify that the products are produced or manufactured in this country). The definition of the origin is particularly important in the case of two or more countries being involved in the production of a product and having different access conditions into the European Union. The Rules Of Origin fall under a detailed regulation enacted by the European Commission. In general terms, the process undertaken in a country is considered as sufficient to confer the certificate of origin of this country, if it has resulted in a change of tariff classification in the Harmonized System Nomenclature between the input and the processed exported product. The certificate is issued by the competent authority in the exporting country.

There is a growing awareness of the need for environmental protection in Europe, especially in Germany. This is due partly to the world trend towards nature and health. This trend is used by companies to build a brand and an image, both in the company's advertising and in the message on eco-labels.

Natural fibres, including cotton, are affected by these initiatives. The production of synthetic fibres is increasing because the latest technological developments often show no disadvantages and sometimes even advantages in a comparable eco-balance sheet over a natural product.

In Germany, some synthetic materials such as carcinogenic dyes have been forbidden in imported textiles (see annex III on banned azo dyes). Any product found containing these substances and traded after 1 April 1996 will either be returned to the supplier or burned. Not complying with these requirements could cause a jail sentence of up to 3 years. A similar regulation was effective from the second half of 1996 in the Netherlands. Other EU countries are expected to follow.

Composition tests have to be performed on synthetic T-shirts that are to be imported in Germany. This test costs US\$ 1.56 per fibre.

PRICES

In 1994, the unit value of EU imports from non EU countries (CIF basis) is around 2,16 ECU. Retail prices are influenced by factors such as quality, design manufacturer and international prices of fibres. Mail-order catalogues give the retail price of specific products which are generally well described.

SALES PROMOTION

T-shirts of various brands and origins are displayed at trade fairs and exhibitions of sportswear or ready-to-wear articles.

Advertising is generally done through magazines and newspapers. Promotion of T-shirts for sports purposes, made by famous athletes or celebrities, have considerable impact on the consumer's propensity to purchase the goods. Sponsorship of sporting events are also a successful means of advertising, especially for large companies.

DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS

The main import channels are importers, importers/manufacturers, agents (who may have show rooms) and wholesalers. Large department stores generally obtain their supplies in bulk through central purchasing groups or groups specializing in the textile trade. Mail-order houses and independent retailers can buy directly from producers.

The major retail outlets are department stores, multiple chain stores, sporting-goods chain stores, clothing outlets, mail-order houses and discount stores. T-shirts are also available at fitness clubs where sports equipment is on sale to members. During the last few years, sales have steadily increased in hypermarkets and supermarkets. This is partly due to the attractive retail prices of T-shirts.

With the development of franchising and licensing, collections of fashion knitwear (including T-shirts) created in a specific country are sold in retail outlets throughout the EU.

Import Promotion Offices established to assist developing countries and some national trade promotion organizations offer among other services, lists of importers, wholesalers, distributors, etc..., and assistance in establishing contacts particularly through publications of product offers (see useful addresses section E).

COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Offers are generally accompanied by representative samples. Letters of credit are the usual method of payment for imports.

Department stores and mail-order firms observe strict delivery schedules and orders are placed about six months before delivery takes place.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

With imports amounting to US \$ 1,89 billion in 1994, EU is the world's largest market for T-shirts, followed by the USA (US \$961 million) and Japan (US \$750 million). The creation of the single market has given a chance to well-equipped producers in developing countries to penetrate the EU market (progressive suppression of quotas, discontinuation of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement, harmonization of standards, cost saving for exporters, access to several countries at the same time, etc.).

Demand is expected to grow in the coming years. As competition is becoming much stronger, new exporters from developing countries and economies in transition will have to offer good product quality and attractive prices.

New exporters in developing countries and economies in transition should contact EU Import Promotion Offices for assistance to export, particularly for establishing trade contacts.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

A. Trade Associations

Coordinating Committee for the
Textile Industries
24, rue Montoyer
1040 Brussels
Belgium
Tel: (322) 230 95 80
Fax: (322) 230 60 54
Telex: 22380

International Textile Manufacturers
Federation
Am Schanzengraben 29
Postfach
8039 Zürich
Switzerland
Tel: (411) 201 70 80
Fax: (411) 201 71 34
Telex: 817578 ITM FC

Organisation européenne du
commerce de gros en textile
Adriaan Goekooplaan 5
2517 The Hague
The Netherlands
Tel: (3170) 354 68 11
Fax: (3170) 351 27 77
Telex: 31440

European Association of National
Organizations of Textile
Retailers (AEDT)
Vondelstraat 172
1054 GV Amsterdam
Netherlands
Tel: (3120) 683 22 01
Fax: (3120) 162 921

European Association of Clothing
Industries
47, rue Montoyer
1040 Brussels
Belgium

Tel: (322) 511 87 31
Fax: (322) 514 87 31

B. Style agencies and consultants

CARLIN
5, Rue Las Cases
75007 Paris
Tel: (331) 45 51 17 17
Fax: (331) 45 51 99 21

IMI Deutsches Mode-Institut
Mainzer Landstrasse 251
6000 Frankfurt
Germany
Tel: (49 69) 759 528 61/63
Fax: (49 69) 759 529 99

Dominiique Peclers
23, rue du Mail
75002 Paris
France
Tel: (331) 40 41 06 06
Fax: (331) 42 36 12 76

Deutsches Institut für Herrenmode
Messeplatz 1
Postfach 210760
5000 Köln
Germany
Tel: (49 221) 821 28 33

Cotton Service Büro
Dietrich Frank
Greteweg 82
6000 Frankfurt 70
Germany
Tel: (49 69) 68 20 98
Fax: (49 69) 68 14 79

C. Specialized publications

Styling News
Plge rs trasse 20
D-5149 10 verath
Germany
Tel: (49 2206) 60 07 0
Fax: (49 2206) 60 07 17
BTX: (49 2206) 60 07 16#

MODOM
18, rue des Bons Enfants
75001 Paris
France
Tel: (331) 49 27 07 17
Fax: (331) 45 51 99 21

PRO MOSTYL
31, rue de la Folie-Méricourt
75011 Paris
France
Tel: (331) 43 38 50 79

SCOTDIC
Lindenstrasse 19
5000 Köln
Germany
Tel: (49 221) 219 207/89
Fax: (49 221) 234 245

SEASONS
21, rue des Jeûneurs
75002 Paris
Tel: (331) 40 39 99 39
Fax: (331) 40 39 99 36

Design Intelligence
14, Baltic Street
Barbican
London EC1Y 0TB
United Kingdom
Tel: (4471) 49 05 842
Fax: (4471) 49 05 120

Textile Month
World Textile Publications Ltd
Caidan House, Canal Road
Timperley, Altrincham
Cheshire WA14 1TD
Tel: (4461) 976 3636
Fax: (4461) 969 1801
Telex: 517617 Woolmng

International Textiles
Benjamin Dent & Co. Ltd.
33 Bedford Place
London WC1B 5JX
United Kingdom
Tel: (4471) 637 22 11
Fax: (4471) 637 22 48
Telex: 89 54884

D. Selected trade fairs

SISELETE
International Sporting Goods and
Leisure Equipment Exhibition
(annual)
Comité des Expositions de Paris
55, quai Alphonse Le Gallo
B.P. 317
92107 Boulogne-Billancourt
Cédeex
France
Tel: (335) 49 09 61 44
Fax: (335) 49 09 61 06

Inter-Jeans
International Casual Wear and
Young Fashion Fair/Köln Messe
Messeplatz 1
Postfach 210760
5000 Köln 21
Germany
Tel: (49 221) 8210
Fax: (49 221) 8212574
Telex: 8873426

International Ladies Ready-to-wear
 Exhibition and Section Boutique
 twice yearly) PRO FEM
 5, rue Caumartin
 75009 Paris
 France
 Tel: (331) 42 68 08 40
 Fax: (331) 42 68 06 45

Apparel International
 The Journal of the Clothing and
 Footwear Industry
 The White House
 60, High Street
 Potters Bar
 Herts. EN6 5AB
 United Kingdom
 Tel: (44707) 56828
 Fax: (44707) 45322

Collections Premieren Düsseldorf
 (twice yearly)
 IGEDO Internationale Modemesse
 Kronen GmbH & Co. KG
 Danziger Strasse 101
 4000 Düsseldorf 30
 Germany
 Tel: (49 211) 43 96 01
 Fax: (49 211) 43 96 345
 Telex: 8584823

S.I.M.E.
 International Children's Fashion
 Trade Show (twice yearly)
 PDCO Blenheim
 22-24, rue du Président Wilson
 92532 Levallois-Perret Cedex
 France
 Tel: (331) 47 56 50 00
 Fax: (331) 47 56 92 92
 Telex: 614645

MIAS (estate Anemo)
 International Sport Articles Trade
 Fair (twice yearly)
 E.G. Mias
 Via Rettiti, 16
 20149 Milan
 Italy
 Tel: (39 2) 330 01 35
 Fax: (39 2) 311 18 2

**International Men and Boy's Wear
Trade Show** (twice yearly)

PROMAS

8, rue de Richelieu
75001 Paris
Tel: (33) 42 96 15 25
Fax: (33) 42 61 77 03
Telex: 22 08 82

Milanovendemoda
Fashion and Ready-to-wear
(twice yearly)
Viale Sarca, 223
20126 Milan
Italy
Tel: (39 2) 66 10 35 55
Fax: (39 2) 66 10 16 38

E. Trade contacts

1) IMPORT PROMOTION ORGANIZATIONS

AUSTRIA

Wirtschaftskammer Österreich (WKÖ)
(Austrian Fed. Economic Chamber)
Foreign Trade Department
Wiedner Hauptstrasse 63, P.O.B. 150
1045 VIENNA
Phone: (431) 50105
Fax: (431) 50206255
E-Mail: WIIS@AW.WK.ORGAT
E-Serv: (INTERNET)

ISPO - Frühjahr
**International Trade Fair for Sports
Equipment and Fashion (annual)**
Münchner Messe
Postfach 121009
8000 Münich
Germany
Tel: (49 89) 510 70
Fax: (49 89) 510 75 06

PITTI IMAGINE
(Uomo/Teenager/Bimbo)

(twice yearly)
Ente Moda Italia
Via Faenza, 109
50123 Firenze
Italy
Tel: (39 55) 369 34 01
Fax: (39 55) 369 34 00

DENMARK

DIPØ
(Danish Import Promotion Office
for Products from Developing
Countries)
Danish Chamber of Commerce
Boersen
1217 COPENHAGEN
Phone: (45) 339 50500
Fax: (45) 33120525

FRANCE

PRODEX-PMA
(Agence française pour la
promotion des exportations
des pays les moins avancés)
10, avenue d'Iéna
75016 PARIS
Phone: (33) 40733067
Telex: 645412 cfce f
Fax: (33) 40733969
**Assists only Least Developed
Countries (LDCs).**

Telex: 61039 apcci f

GERMANY

Bundesstelle für
Auslandsinformation (BfAI)
(Fed. Of. of Foreign Trade Infm.)
Department 5
Agrippastrasse 87-93, Box 100522
50445 COLOGNE
Phone: (49 221) 20570
Fax: (49 221) 2057212

PRO TRADE - Deutsche
Gesellschaft für Technische
Zusammenarbeit
(GTZ) GmbH
(German Agency for Tech. Coop.)
P.O. Box 5180
65726 ESCH BORN
Phone: (49 619 6) 79 3169
Telex: 407501 gtz d
Fax: (49 619 6) 79 7372

ITALY

Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio
Estero (ICE)
(Institut italien pour le commerce
extérieur)
Ufficio Cooperazione
Via Liszt, 21
00144 ROME-EUR
Phone: (39 6) 59 9 29 59 1
Telex: 610160 ice rm i
Fax: (39 6) 59 647438

NETHERLANDS

CBI - Centre for Promotion of
Imports from Developing
Countries
Trade Promotion Section
Beursplein 37, P.O. Box 30009
3001 DA ROTTERDAM
Phone: (3110) 2013434
Telex: 27151 cbibz nl
Fax: (3110) 4114081

SWEDEN

Swedish International Development
Cooperation Agency
Trade Promotion Division
105 25 STOCKHOLM
Phone: (468) 69 85000
Fax: (468) 208864

UNITED KINGDOM

DECTA Consulting
St. Nicholas House
St. Nicholas Road
SUTTON, Surrey SM1 1EL
Phone: (44181) 6433311
Fax: (44181) 6438030
E-mail: AF05@ CITYSCAPE.CO.UK
E-Serv: (INTERNET)

Other countries can contact

Assemblée permanente des chambres de
commerce et d'industrie (APCCI)
Service des relations économiques
internationales
45, avenue d'Iéna
75016 PARIS
Phone: (331) 47220111

2) OTHER FOREIGN TRADE BODIES**BELGIUM**

Fédération nationale des chambres de commerce et d'industrie de Belgique
 1-2, avenue des Arts
 Kunstlaan, B.P 10
 1040 BRUXELLES
 Phone: (322) 2174542
 Fax: (322) 2174634
 Cable: FEDENA TCOM

GREECE

Union of Hellenic Chambers of Commerce and Industry
 External Trade & International Relations Department
 7-9, Akadimias street
 10671 ATHENS
 Phone: (301) 3632702
 Fax: (301) 3622320

LUXEMBOURG

Chambre de Commerce du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
 Service du commerce extérieur
 7, rue Alcide de Gasperi
 B.P 1503
 2981 LUXEMBOURG
 Phone: (352) 4239 39 1
 Telex: 60174 chcom lu
 Fax: (352) 438326

SPAIN

Consejo Superior de Cárteras Oficiales de Comercio, Ind. y Navegación de España
 Servicio de Comercio Exterior
 Claudio Coello, 19
 28001 MADRID

Phone: (341) 2753400
 Fax: (341) 4352392

FINLAND

The Central Chamber of Commerce of Finland
 Dept for International Relations
 World Trade Centre
 Aleksanterinkatu 17
 P.O. box 1000
 00101 HELSINKI
 Phone: (3580) 69 69 69
 Telex: 124813 cham fi
 Fax: (3580) 650303

IRELAND

An Bord Tráchtala
 (The Irish Trade Board)
 Market Information Centre
 Merrion Hall
 Strand Road, Sandymount
 DUBLIN 4
 Phone: (3531) 269 5011
 Fax: (3531) 269 5820

PORTUGAL

The Secretary General
 Câmara de Comércio e Indústria Portuguesa
 Dep. Commercial
 Rua das Portas de S. António, 89
 1194 LISBON CODEX
 Phone: (3511) 3423277
 Telex: 13441 aclccp
 Fax: (3511) 3424304

Annex I

European Union: imports of T-shirts from non-EU countries, 1991-1994, CN 6109 (V: ECU '000, Units '000)								
	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Units	V	Units	V	Units	V	Units	V
EU (12 countries)	588,975	1,281,216	614,550	1,433,221	737,354	1,628,808	735,131	1,588,969
Germany	224,455	546,586	208,924	578,829	259,949	667,798	251,431	647,306
France	103,619	224,629	103,024	235,476	114,714	259,175	121,205	257,108
United Kingdom	95,608	203,429	103,024	232,571	130,117	258,799	124,881	255,581
Netherlands	55,409	111,228	73,139	152,524	84,149	174,887	85,570	174,887
Italy	47,844	77,607	48,476	87,577	50,531	80,151	42,416	80,151
Belgium - Luxembourg	24,561	50,042	29,769	53,298	42,857	73,820	51,419	73,820
Denmark	15,400	26,402	14,307	29,267	24,304	55,363	26,867	55,363
Spain	13,125	26,411	22,246	49,061	19,292	30,863	22,873	30,863
Ireland	4,192	9,330	2,531	5,325	3,356	6,343	2,721	6,343
Greece	2,912	3,311	4,158	4,757	4,769	4,971	4,011	4,971
Portugal	1,851	2,241	1,611	4,536	3,315	2,576	1,738	2,576

Source: EUROSTAT-COMEXT

Annex II

European Union: principal non-EU suppliers of T-shirts in 1994, CN 6109 (Q: metric tons; V: ECU '000, Units)				
	Q	V	Units	index 94/93 of value
Total imports from non-EU countries of which:	133,340	1,588,969	735,130,801	-2.45
Turkey	16,236	305,116	67,562,289	-1.77
Bangladesh	23,571	159,540	133,123,017	14.47
China	8,899	95,895	51,499,908	27.55
Hong Kong	4,912	93,607	23,987,832	-13.36
Mauritius	5,442	79,659	28,241,532	-7.65
India	5,675	77,991	26,959,765	-18.96
U.A. Emirates	12,094	76,125	69,365,966	-11.04
USA	3,123	48,172	14,881,786	-32.64
Morocco	3,131	47,058	17,914,344	7.94
Indonesia	2,905	44,717	15,957,284	5.12
Tunisia	2,958	40,022	19,133,293	41.38
Egypt	4,149	38,252	21,108,090	-0.80
Thailand	2,653	37,599	14,932,988	0.66
Brazil	2,207	26,769	17,470,718	-28.57
Sri Lanka	2,508	24,594	13,406,661	2.64
Syria	3,233	21,963	21,490,779	-0.76
Hungary	1,605	21,536	12,967,713	29.32
Pakistan	2,371	20,988	14,146,986	-2.17
Poland	1,447	16,565	9,591,436	23.06
Croatia	1,470	16,144	10,533,228	-19.75

Source: EUROSTAT-COMEXT

Annex III

ban on azo carcinogenic dyes in Germany

2-Naphthalimine	91-59-8
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1
4-Aminodiphenyl	92-67-1
Benzidine	92-87-5
o-Toluidine	95-53-4
4-Chlorotoluidine	95-69-
2,4-Toluenediamine	95-80-7
o-Aminoazotoluol	97-56-3
2-Amino-4-nitrotoluol	99-55-8
4,4'-Methylenbis(2-chloraniline)	101-14-4
4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9
4,4'-Oxydianiline	101-80-4
p-Chloraniline	106-47-8
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-90-4
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
p-Kresidin	120-71-8
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline	137-17-7
4,4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1
2,4-Diaminoanisole	815-05-4
3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane	838-88-0

Bibliography

- **Eurostat-Context**: Statistics of the European Communities.
- **Official Journal of the European Communities**, L 208, 5 September 1995.
- **Official Journal of the European Communities**, L 319, 30 December 1995.
- International Trade Center UNCTAD/WTO (ITC). **Eco labelling and other environmental quality requirements in textiles and clothing: implications for developing countries**. Geneva: ITC, 1996
- International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC), Commodity Health Secretariat. **Business Guide to the Uruguay Round**. Geneva: ITC, London CS, 1995.

T-Shirts - Overview of the Swiss market

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

- HS 61.09 .10 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted and crocheted.
- HS 61.09 .90 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of other textile materials, knitted or crocheted.

PRODUCTION

The Swiss textile industry invests large amounts of money in technology, machinery and inputs to ensure a high-quality product. This, in addition to high labour costs, renders much of Swiss apparel relatively expensive. Statistical data on T-shirt production are not available. According to trade sources, production is rather stable.

TRADE

The following table shows Swiss foreign trade of T-shirts of cotton and other textile materials.

(See annex for details on major suppliers to Switzerland).

T-shirts				
Q: tons V: SF '000	Imports		Exports	
	Q	V	Q	V
1992	1,014	70,315	462	45,355
1993	1,098	72,100	471	51,570
1994	1,109	69,711	448	47,981
1995	1,299	72,674	386	40,184

Source: Statistique annuelle du commerce extérieur de la Suisse

MARKET CHARACTERISTICS

In recent years, a shift occurred in consumption patterns in Switzerland. Consumers are spending more money on vacations rather than on clothing. However, this shift goes hand in hand with sales of sport and leisure wear, an area in which T-shirts constitute a significant item. The Swiss market is very demanding because of a strong preference for high quality items. Fashion usually follows trends of major European countries.

MARKET ACCESS

- Import duties:
- Normal rate: for cotton T-shirts SF 205 per 100kg gross
for T-shirts of other textile materials SF 550 per 100kg gross.
 - No rate of duty for EC/C + EFTA/L
 - Developing countries (except Hong Kong, Macao, the Democratic People's Republic of China and Korea): 50% of normal rate; LDCs are exempt.

No other measures are currently in effect. Unlike most members of the MFA, Switzerland has no quotas on imports of textile and clothing goods.

PRICES

Mail-order catalogues (Spengler, Veillon, etc.) give information on representative products marketed. Domestically produced goods are generally more expensive than imports. Mark-up pricing on imported T-shirts can be up to 250%, depending on the retailer. C.i.f. prices per T-shirt imported from more competitive countries are between US\$2 to 5.

SALES PROMOTION

Some retailers, like Migros or Spengler, sell "economy packs" of selected clothing articles in which three or more items are sold at a discount price. This could be a potential marketing angle to be considered for T-shirts. During summer, some boutiques also cut prices by half or sometimes even more. Market research assessing market requirements, especially quality, is a necessary step when exporting to Switzerland.

DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS

The center of the Swiss trade apparel with Asian countries is in Hong Kong, where the network for T-shirts has been established. Some Swiss importers of T-shirts deal directly with agents through the Textile and Mode Center (see list of useful addresses).

Small-scale retailers buy from boutiques and speciality stores, either directly or through agents. Some of them visit neighboring countries, to buy small quantities of T-shirts, often on a trial basis. Large retailers, such as Migros, Jenmoli, Coop, Place de, generally import through buying agents. Some retailers get together to buy an agreed amount of T-shirts in specific colours and styles, which is then divided among themselves.

COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

The Swiss traders use mostly letter of credit to pay shipments from distant countries. They are very strict about delivery schedules and terms of contracts; orders are placed only after a thorough inspection of some samples.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

With imports totalling Sfr. 72.7 million in 1995, Switzerland is one of the largest European importers, in spite of its small population. Swiss importers usually attend major clothing fairs to establish trade contacts. Producers in Asian countries can contact Swiss agents in Hong Kong, as exporters from China and India often do. Exporters from developing countries can obtain assistance from OSEC (Swiss Office for Trade Promotion: see list of useful addresses). They can send offers to this office, specifying quantities per order, prices and enclosing samples. Good opportunities exist for exporters complying with Swiss market requirements, in particular quality, fashion and delivery schedules.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

A. Selected importers

Kabri Fashion SA
45B, route des Acacias
1227 Carouge
Tel: (4122) 342 91 60
Fax: (4122) 343 43 94

Pandinavia Import/Export
Robert A. Zulliger
P.O. Box 296
3000 Bern 25
Tel: (4131) 331 40 32
Fax: (4131) 333 06 93

Socorex-Textil
P.O. Box 217
8021 Zürich
Tel: (411) 242 65 55
Fax: (411) 242 68 56

U.P.S. - Sport Trading
Löwengärtstrasse 10
9400 Rorschacherberg
Tel: (4177) 96 34 39
Fax: (4177) 45 21 24

B. Large retail chains and department stores

Manor AG
Rebgasse 39
4005 Basel
Tel: (4161) 686 11 11
Fax: (4161) 681 11 92

Neue Warenhäuser
EPA/UNIP
Bederstrasse 49
8027 Zürich
Tel: (411) 287 11 11
Fax: (411) 287 11 01

ABM
Giesshübelstrasse 4
8045 Zürich
Tel: (411) 288 81 11
Fax: (411) 201 15 21

Migros-Genossenschaftsbund
Limmatstrasse 152
Postfach 266
8031 Zürich
Tel: (411) 277 21 11
Fax: (411) 277 25 25

C. Mail-order houses

Charles Veillon SA
Case postale 1486
1030 Bussigny-Lausanne
Tel: (4121) 702 29 11
Fax: (4121) 702 29 81

Splangle AG
(Ready-to-Wear Clothing and Textiles)
4142 Münchenstein
Tel: (4161) 415 21 11
Fax: (4161) 411 13 46

D. Other addresses

Office Suisse d'Expansion Commerciale
 (OSEC)
 4, avenue de l'Avant-Poste
 Case Postale 1128
 1001 Lausanne
 Tel: (4121) 320 32 31
 Fax: (4121) 320 73 37

Verband Kaufmännischer Agenten
 der Schweiz (Association of Swiss
 Agents)
 c/o Textil & Mode Center
 P.O. Box 934
 8065 Zürich
 Tel: (411) 829 23 30

Textil & Mode Center
 Talackerstrasse 13 und 17
 Glattbrugg
 Zürich
 Tel: (411) 829 21 11

Swiss fashion
 Gesamtverband der Schweizerischen
 Bekleidungsindustrie
 Gotthardsstrasse 61
 8027 Zürich
 Tel: (411) 202 06 51

Verband der Schweizerischen
 Textilfertigwaren-Importeure Commercial
 (Association of Swiss importers of
 finished textiles products)
 Zeughausstrasse 31
 P.O. Box 217
 80021 Zürich
 Tel: (411) 242 65 55

Mode Information
 Heinrich Krammer GmbH
 Pilgerstrasse 20,
 D-51491, Overath
 Germany
 Fax: (49 2206) 60 07 17

Annex
Switzerland Imports

H.S. 61.09.10 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted or crocheted

U=units '000 V=SFr '000

Origins	1992		1993		1994		1995	
	U	V	U	V	U	V	U	V
Total imports:	7,409	58,367	8,283	59,401	7,523	53,998	8,152	55,061
Germany	2,366	21,025	2,319	19,886	1,944	16,089	2,150	17,588
Ireland	439	8,537	464	10,595	391	8,757	362	7,079
Austria	1,519	8,866	1,273	7,600	1,198	7,269	1,272	6,961
India	769	2,237	1,416	4,129	1,174	3,618	1,184	3,623
France	251	3,985	174	2,509	146	1,886	241	3,135
Italy	269	3,542	359	2,701	375	3,093	367	3,058
China	338	980	489	1,859	642	2,915	499	2,258
Greece	113	627	233	1,019	261	1,560	309	2,104
Portugal	410	2,371	342	1,498	277	1,555	400	1,760
Turkey	196	1,290	217	1,260	212	1,219	259	1,547
Hong-Kong	135	1,052	229	1,642	140	957	194	945
Netherlands	37	381	39	476	39	506	74	753
Denmark	25	399	40	738	47	667	81	675
Israel	105	582	218	1,070	159	1,118	119	390

Source: Statistique annuelle du commerce extérieur de la Suisse

H.S. 61.09.90 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of man-made fibers, knitted or crocheted.

Q=kg V=SF '000

Origins	1992		1993		1994		1995	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Total imports:	116,427	11,948	134,469	12,638	164,199	15,713	222,008	17,613
Germany	45,848	5,608	46,907	5,174	47,041	4,294	49,554	5,436
France	12,917	1,342	12,706	1,304	16,090	1,559	22,394	1,851
Ireland	2,066	896	3,391	808	7,226	2,074	4,984	1,649
Greece	668	37	8,758	408	9,991	559	33,566	1,552
Italy	7,793	1,039	16,242	1,101	21,315	1,806	17,910	1,426
Great Britain	16,346	980	7,354	440	6,538	434	17,055	915
Portugal	7,012	396	7,865	491	9,247	558	7,910	486
Turkey	1,241	80	4,444	313	3,527	180	6,759	389
Denmark	1,487	136	1,120	87	5,377	313	5027	323
Israel	376	43	5,836	929	5,432	848	2,207	255
USA	1,631	103	500	38	881	111	1,765	150
Australia	7,135	1,000	3,283	537	3,539	615	-	-

NB: Units not available

Source: Statistique annuelle du commerce extérieur de la Suisse

