## NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.4 OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS BEFORE TAKING A PROVISIONAL SAFEGUARD MEASURE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 6 <br> NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 9, FOOTNOTE 2 OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS <br> Indonesia <br> (Fabrics)

The following communication, dated 5 November 2019, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Indonesia.

## NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.4 BEFORE TAKING PROVISIONAL SAFEGUARD

 MEASURES```
1 SPECIFY THE PRODUCT SUBJECT TO THE PROPOSED PROVISIONAL SAFEGUARD
MEASURE
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The 5 product categories ("the product concerned") and their 1078 -digit Harmonized System (HS) codes that are subject to the proposed provisional safeguard measure are listed in Annex-I.

## 2 SPECIFY THE PROPOSED PROVISIONAL SAFEGUARD MEASURE

The proposed provisional safeguard measure is in the form of temporary tariff. The proposed temporary tariffs are listed in Annex-II.

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3 SPECIFY THE PROPOSED DATE OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE PROPOSED
PROVISIONAL SAFEGUARD MEASURE
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The provisional safeguard measure is proposed to enter into force after the publication of the decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, which will be promulgated at the Official Gazette.

## 4 SPECIFY THE EXPECTED DURATION OF THE PROVISIONAL SAFEGUARD MEASURE

The provisional safeguard measure will be applied for 200 days from the date of its entry into force.
5 PROVIDE THE BASIS FOR:
(i) Making a preliminary determination, as provided for in Article 6, that increased imports have caused or are threatening to cause serious injury;

## Unforeseen Development

a. There has been an increase in fabric industry's investment in the People's Republic of China (PRC) which is directly related to the addition of new fixed assets during 2016-2018. These new investments caused an increase in production capacity that causes oversupply of fabrics in PRC. Therefore, to reduce the overstock caused by the oversupply, the PRC's fabric producers increase their exports to other countries, including Indonesia, which is unforeseeably caused a surge increase in imports of fabric products in Indonesia.
b. There was a decrease in production and productivity in the PRC's garment sector during the period of 2016-2018. Therefore, this condition caused its fabric products, as garment raw materials, not fully absorbed by its downstream industries in PRC. As a result, the fabric manufacturers in PRC increased their exports to other countries, including Indonesia, which is unforeseeably caused a surge increase in imports of fabric products in Indonesia.

## Increased Imports

## a. absolute

The absolute increased imports for total fabrics product are presented at the table below:

| Description | Period of Investigation |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Trend (\%) } \\ & \hline \text { 2016-2018 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | January-June |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2018 | 2019 |  |
| Import Volume (Ton) | 238,219 | 291,915 | 413,813 | 182,541 | 211,112 | 31.80 |

Source: Indonesian Statistics (BPS).
The import volume of the product concerned has increased during the period of 2016-2018, from 238,219 tons in 2016 to 291,915 tons in 2017 and increased again to 413,813 tons in 2018. During the period of 2016-2018, import volume has increased in absolute terms with the trend by $31.80 \%$.

The import volume of the product concerned also increased in absolute terms by $15.65 \%$ in the period of January-June 2018 to the period of January-June 2019 from 182,541 tons to 211,112 tons.

The absolute increased imports of each product categories are listed in Annex-III.

## b. relative to domestic production

The imports relative to domestic production for total fabrics product are presented at the table below:

| Description | Period of Investigation |  |  |  | Trend (\%) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{J a n u a r y - J u n e}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6 - 2 0 1 8}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ |  |  |
| Import relative to domestic <br> production (Index) | 100 | 131.07 | 203.41 | 100 | 127.82 | 42.62 |

Source: Indonesian Statistics (BPS).
As seen in table above, there was a surge in import relative to domestic production during the period of 2016-2018, from 100 index points in 2016 to 131.07 index points in 2017, and continued to increase to 203.41 index points in 2018.

The import volume relative to domestic production of the product concerned also increased in the period of January-June 2018-2019 from 100 index points to 127.82 index points.

The absolute increased imports of each product categories are listed in Annex-III

## c. share of imports

The share of imports of the major exporters in 2018 are presented at the table below:

| Exporters | Volume (Ton) | Share (\%) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| People's Republic of China (PRC) | 280,815 | 67.86 |
| Korea, Republic of | 45,799 | 11.07 |
| Hong Kong | 27,994 | 6.76 |
| Chinese Taipei | 23,399 | 5.65 |
| Other Countries | 35,805 | 8.65 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 1 3 , 8 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |

Source: Indonesian Statistics (BPS).
Based on the table above, the largest exporters of product concerned to Indonesia in 2018 were the PRC with a share of $67.86 \%$, followed by the Republic of Korea with a share of $11.07 \%$, Hong Kong with a share of $6.76 \%$, Chinese Taipei with a share of $5.65 \%$, and Other Countries with a share of 8.65\%.

## Serious Injury or Threat of Serious Injury

In order to make a determination of serious injury or threat thereof to the domestic producers of the products concerned, an evaluation of all relevant factors of an objective and quantifiable nature having a bearing on the situation of the domestic industry has been undertaken between 2016-2018 and period of January-June 2018-2019. Figures on economic indicators of the domestic producers are based on the petition submitted by domestic producers.

The general economic indicators related to all products concerned in the safeguard investigation are presented at the table below, whereas the indicators related to the products by categories are given in the Annex-IV.

| Indicators | Unit | Year |  |  |  |  | Trend (\%) 16-18 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Growth } \\ (\%) \end{array} \\ \hline \text { Jan-Jun } \\ 18-19 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | January-June |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2018 | 2019 |  |  |
| Production | Index | 100 | 95.46 | 85.96 | 100 | 91.92 | -7.29 | -8.08 |
| Domestic Sales | Index | 100 | 97.26 | 88.42 | 100 | 86.72 | -5.97 | -13.28 |
| Productivity | Index | 100 | 99.27 | 95.11 | 100 | 98.65 | -2.48 | -1.35 |
| Capacity Utilization | Index | 100 | 95.12 | 86.10 | 100 | 91.93 | -7.21 | -4.90 |
| Profit/Loss | Index | 100 | (128.01) | (248.87) | (100) | (132.47) | -99.89 | 32.47 |
| Employment | Index | 100 | 96.16 | 90.38 | 100 | 93.17 | -4.93 | -6.83 |
| Inventory | Index | 100 | 109.51 | 118.27 | 100 | 95.49 | 8.75 | -4.51 |
| Market Share of Applicant | Index | 100 | 94.55 | 80.97 | 100 | 88.48 | -10.02 | -4.20 |
| Market Share of Non-Applicant | Index | 100 | 92.11 | 80.76 | 100 | 92.54 | -10.13 | -2.06 |
| Market share of Imports | Index | 100 | 120.11 | 158.92 | 100 | 117.39 | 26.06 | 6.25 |

Source: Indonesian Textile Association (API)'s Petition.
Based on table above, Applicant's production experienced a downward trend in 2016-2018 by $7.29 \%$. Furthermore, in the period of January-June 2018-2019 the Petitioners' production also decreased by $8.08 \%$ from 100 index points in the January-June 2018 period to 91.92 index points in the January-June 2019 period.

The Applicant's domestic sales during the period of 2016-2018 decreased respectively from 100 index points in 2016, to 97.26 index points in 2017, and 88.42 index points in 2018. Furthermore, in the period of January-June 2018-2019 the Applicant's domestic sales also decreased by 13.28\% from 100 index points in the January-June 2018 period to 86.72 index points in the January-June 2019 period.

Productivity during 2016 to 2018 decreased with a trend of $2.48 \%$. Furthermore, in the period of January-June 2018-2019 the Petitioner's productivity also decreased by $1.35 \%$ from 100 index points in the January-June 2018 period to 98.65 index points in the January-June 2019 period.

Capacity utilization has decreased during the period of 2016-2018 with a trend of $7.21 \%$. Moreover, in the period of January-June 2018-2019 the Applicant's capacity utilization was also decreased by $4.90 \%$ from 100 index points in the January-June 2018 period to 91.93 index points in the January-June 2019 period.

In terms of operating profit/loss, the Applicant's had experienced a profit of 100 index points in 2016, but in 2017 and 2018 the Petitioner suffer a financial losses of 128.01 index points in 2017 and 248.87 index points in 2018. Financial losses continued in the period of January-June 2018-2019 from 100 index points to 132.47 index points.

The decline in domestic sales has an impact on the decline in the production of the Applicant, so that the operational cost increases. As a result, the Applicant was forced to reduce employment in 2016-2018 with a trend of $4.93 \%$ from 100 index points in 2016 to 96.16 index points in 2017, and continued to decrease in 2018 to 90.38 index points. Furthermore, in the period of January-June 2018-2019 the number of employment also decreased from 100 index points in the January-June 2018 period to 93.17 index points in the January-June 2019 period.

The increase in national consumption that occurred in 2016-2018 was inversely proportional to the Applicant's domestic sales and taken over by imported goods which experienced a surge increased over a period of 3 years (2016-2018). The increase imports resulted in the eroded market share of the Applicant's and Non-Applicant's. During the period of 2016-2018 the market share of the Petitioners and Non-Petitioners decreased with a trend of $10.02 \%$ and $10.13 \%$ respectively, while in the same period the import market share increased with a trend of $26.06 \%$. Furthermore, in the period of January-June 2018-2019 the Applicant's Market Share also decreased from 100 index points in the January-June 2018 period to 88.48 index points in the January-June 2019 period.

Based on the paragraphs above, the Investigating Authority provisionally concluded that during the investigation period, the Applicant suffered a serious injury based on performance indicators which showed that there had been an upward trend in financial losses and a downward trend in production, domestic sales, productivity, capacity utilization, employment, and market share.

## Causal Link

Based on the results of the preliminary determination as mentioned in paragraphs above, the Investigating Authority provisionally concluded that there is a causal link between a serious injury suffered by domestic industry to the increase in imports of the product concerned, based on:
a. There was a sharp, sudden, recent, and significant increased in imports of product concerned in absolute and relative terms during 2016-2018 and January-June 2018-2019.
b. There had been an upward trend in financial losses and a downward trend in production, domestic sales, productivity, capacity utilization, employment, and market share.
c. During period of 2016-2018 the market share of imports increased with a trend of $26.06 \%$, which caused the market share of Applicant declined with a trend of $10.02 \%$, and the market share of Non-Applicant also declined with a trend of $10.13 \%$. Furthermore, in period of January-June 2018-2019 market share of applicant and non-applicant was also been eroded by market share of import where the market share of import increase by $6.25 \%$, meanwhile, the applicant and non-applicant market share decrease by $4.20 \%$ and $2.06 \%$.

The Investigating Authority has not identified other factors that would weaken the causal link between the increase in imports and the serious injury of the domestic industry. Nevertheless, a more detailed examination of all other factors that have or may have contributed to the injury will be undertaken in the remainder of the investigation.
(ii) Determining that there are critical circumstances where delay would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair.

There are a number of the Applicant's member companies that are currently in a critical situation that is very problematic and can adversely affect the business activities of the referred members.

These critical circumstances can be seen in its financial ratio where the Applicant experiencing financial problems during 2016-2018 and period of January-June 2018-2019 in terms of liquidity, solvency, activities, and profitability which if not immediately addressed will lead to business bankruptcy as stipulated from z-score.

| No | Ratios | Unit | Result | Benchmark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Liquidity Ratio |  |  |  |
|  | Quick Ratio | \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ 61.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\geq 100$ |
|  | Cash Ratio | \% | Average $12.0$ | $\geq 100$ |
| 2 | Solvability Ratio |  |  |  |
|  | Debt to Equity Ratio | \% | Average 176.1 | $\leq 100$ |
| 3 | Activity Ratio |  |  |  |
|  | Account Receivable Turnover Ratio | X | Average $3.2^{-}$ | $\geq 10$ |
|  | Inventory Turnover Ratio | X | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ 2.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\geq 10$ |
|  | Total Fix Assets Turnover Ratio | X | Average $1.2$ | $\geq 10$ |
|  | Total Asset Turnover Ratio | X | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ 0.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\geq 10$ |
| 4. | Profitability Ratio |  |  |  |
|  | Profit Margin | \% | Average (0.9) | $\geq 5$ |
|  | Operating Profit Margin | \% | Average (1.2) | $\geq 5$ |
|  | Return on Investment | \% | Average (1.9) | $\geq 5$ |
|  | Return on Asset | \% | Average (0.4) | $\geq 5$ |
| 5 | Z-score | Score | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ 0.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\geq 2.9$ |

Source: Indonesian Textile Association (API).
As it can be seen from the above ratios, the very viability of the producers concerned is a stake, and the preliminary determination of the Investigating Authority is that unless provisional safeguard measures are urgently taken, irreparable damage will result in terms of capacity shut downs, plant closures and eventual bankruptcy.

The table below shows eight fabric manufacturers in Indonesia who went bankrupt and closed their fabric businesses during 2016-2019.

| No | Companies | Employment |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | PT. Shinta Budirani | 10,000 |
| 2 | PT. Panasia Indosyntec | 5,000 |
| 3 | PT. Bhineka Karya Manunggal | 3,000 |
| 4 | PT. Sandratex | 2,500 |
| 5 | PT. Dada Indonesia | 1,400 |
| 6 | PT. Limas Lestari | 750 |
| 7 | PT. Matahari Sentosa Jaya | 400 |
| 8 | PT. Sinar Makin Mulia | 400 |
| Total |  | $\mathbf{2 3 , 4 5 0}$ |

Source: Indonesian Textile Association (API).

## 6 OFFER OF CONSULTATIONS

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia offers consultations on the provisional safeguard measures.

NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 9, FOOTNOTE 2 UPON TAKING A DECISION NOT TO APPLY THOSE PROVISIONAL SAFEGUARD MEASURES TO CERTAIN PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

## 1 SPECIFY THE MEASURE

The proposed provisional safeguard measure is in the form of tariff. The proposed specific tariffs are listed in Annex-II.

## 2 SPECIFY THE PRODUCT SUBJECT TO THE MEASURE

The 5 product categories ("products concerned") and their 8-digit Harmonized System (HS) codes that are subject to the proposed provisional safeguard measure are listed in Annex-I.

## 3 SPECIFY THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE MEASURE IS NOT APPLIED UNDER ARTICLE 9.1 OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS

The developing countries which are excluded from the provisional measure as their export in quantities less than 3\% of imports to Indonesia are listed in Annex-V under Article 9.1 of the Agreement on Safeguards.

## ANNEX I

## PRODUCTS CONCERNED

| No | Product Segment | Harmonized System (HS) Code |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Greige | Finished |
| 1. | Cotton Fabrics | $5208.12 .00,5209.12 .00$, $5209.22 .00,5209.29 .00$, $5210.29 .00,5211.11 .00$, $5211.19 .00,5211.20 .00$, and 5212.11 .00 | 5208.32.00, 5208.49.00, 5208.51.90, 5208.52.90, 5209.32.00, 5209.39.00, 5209.42.00, 5209.51.90, 5209.59.90, 5210.39.00, 5210.41.90, 5210.51.90, 5211.42.00, 5211.43.00, 5211.49.00, 5212.24.00, and 5212.25.90 |
| 2. | Filament Fabric | $\begin{gathered} \text { 5407.10.29, 5407.30.00, } \\ \text { 5407.51.00, 5407.52.00, } \\ 5407.81 .00, \text { and } 5407.91 .00 \end{gathered}$ | 5407.10.91, 5407.20.00, 5407.44.00, 5407.53.00, 5407.54.00, 5407.61.90, 5407.74.00, 5407.8.00, 5407.83.00, 5407.84.00, 5407.92.00, 5407.93.00, 5407.94.00, 5408.22.00, 5408.24.00, 5408.32.00, and 5408.34.00. |
| 3. | Staple Fabrics | 5512.29.00, 5513.11 .00, 5513.12.00, 5514.12 .00, $5515.11 .00,5515.12 .00$, and 5516.11 .00 | 5513.21.00, 5513.23 .00, 5513.39.00, 5513.49 .00, 5514.21.00, 5514.22 .00, 5514.29.00, 5514.42 .00, $5514.43 .00,5514.49 .00$, $5515.91 .00,5515.99 .90$, $5516.13 .00,5516.14 .00$, $5516.22 .00,5516.24 .00$, and 5516.92.00. |
| 4. | Special Fabrics | - | 5804.10.11, 5804.10.19, 5804.10.29, 5804.10.99, 5804.21.90, 5804.29.10, 5804.29.90, 5804.30.00, and 5810.92.00 |
| 5. | Knitted Fabrics | 6005.36.90, 6006.21.00, and 6006.31 .90 | 6001.21.00, 6001.92.20, 6001.92.90, 6004.10.90, 6004.90.00, 6005.21.00, 6005.37.90, 6005.90.90, 6006.10.00, 6006.22.00, 6006.2300, 6006.24.00, 6006.32.10, 6006.32.20, 6006.32.90, 6006.33.10, 6006.34.10, 6006.42.10, 6006.42.90, 6006.43.90, 6006.44.10, and 6006.44.90. |

## ANNEX II

THE PROPOSED PROVISIONAL SAFEGUARD MEASURE

| No | Product Segment | Provisional Tariff |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Greige | Finished |  |
| 1. | Cotton Fabrics | Rp. $11.535 / \mathrm{Kg}$ | Rp. $32.134 / \mathrm{Kg}$ |
| 2. | Filament Fabrics |  |  |
| 3. | Staple Fabrics |  |  |
| 4. | Special Fabrics |  |  |
| 5. | Knitted Fabrics |  |  |

## ANNEX III

INCREASED IMPORTS OF THE PRODUCT CATEGORIES

| Products Categories | Imports | Unit | Year |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Trend } \\ (\%) \end{array} \\ \hline 16-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Growth } \\ \hline \text { Jan-Ju } \\ \text { n } \\ 18-19 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | January-June |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2018 | 2019 |  |  |
| Cotton Fabrics | Absolute | Ton | 27,307 | 34,261 | 50,090 | 21,898 | 24,442 | 25.47 | 46.20 |
|  | Relative to Domestic Production | Index | 100 | 129.70 | 208.98 | 100 | 136.03 | 44.58 | 36.04 |
| Filament Fabrics | Absolute | Ton | 97,679 | 116,599 | 166,086 | 78,338 | 81,833 | 19.37 | 42.44 |
|  | Relative to Domestic Production | Index | 100 | 130.85 | 219.35 | 100 | 113.23 | 48.10 | 13.24 |
| Staple Fabrics | Absolute | Ton | 26,277 | 30,877 | 46,028 | 20,233 | 23,374 | 17.50 | 49.07 |
|  | Relative to Domestic Production | Index | 100 | 123.52 | 193.92 | 100 | 120.61 | 39.24 | 20.63 |
| Special Fabrics | Absolute | Ton | 5,402 | 7,352 | 16,013 | 5,953 | 10,759 | 36.09 | 117.82 |
|  | Relative to Domestic Production | Index | 100 | 134.01 | 343.07 | 100 | 206.25 | 85.22 | 106.25 |
| Knitted Fabrics | Absolute | Ton | 81,554 | 102,827 | 135,596 | 56,119 | 70,704 | 26.08 | 31.87 |
|  | Relative to Domestic Production | Index | 100 | 137.66 | 193.21 | 100 | 139.93 | 38.99 | 39.92 |
| Total | Absolute | Ton | 238,219 | 291,915 | 413,813 | 182,541 | 211,112 | 31.80 | 15.65 |
|  | Relative to Domestic Production | Index | 100 | 131.07 | 203.41 | 100 | 127.82 | 42.62 | 27.83 |

Source: Indonesian Statistics (BPS) and Indonesian Textile Association (API).

## ANNEX IV

## ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE PRODUCT CATEGORIES

## 1 COTTON FABRICS

| Indicators | Unit | Year |  |  |  |  | Trend (\%) 16-18 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Growth } \\ \text { (\%) } \end{array} \\ \hline \text { Jan-Jun } \\ 18-19 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | January-June |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2018 | 2019 |  |  |
| Production | Index | 100 | 100.12 | 90.98 | 100 | 81.69 | -4.62 | -18.31 |
| Domestic Sales | Index | 100 | 96.43 | 88.61 | 100 | 76.31 | -5.87 | -23.69 |
| Productivity | Index | 100 | 100.96 | 98.89 | 100 | 91.63 | -0.56 | -8.37 |
| Capacity Utilization | Index | 100 | 99.13 | 91.09 | 100 | 81.72 | -4.56 | -18.28 |
| Profit/Loss | Index | 100 | (126.36) | (330.61) | (100) | (126.55) | -99.86 | 26.55 |
| Employment | Index | 100 | 99.17 | 92 | 100 | 89.16 | -4.08 | -10.84 |
| Inventory | Index | 100 | 94.90 | 90.62 | 100 | 118.84 | -4.80 | 18.84 |
| Market Share of Applicant | Index | 100 | 95.59 | 84.31 | 100 | 86.08 | -8.18 | -13.92 |
| Market Share of Non-Applicant | Index | 100 | 94.77 | 86.80 | 100 | 98.49 | -6.83 | -1.51 |
| Market share of Imports | Index | 100 | 124.38 | 174.54 | 100 | 125.91 | 32.11 | 25.91 |

## 2 FILAMENT FABRICS

| Indicators | Unit | Year |  |  |  |  | Trend (\%) 16-18 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Growth } \\ (\%) \end{array} \\ \hline \text { Jan-Jun } \\ 18-19 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | January-June |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2018 | 2019 |  |  |
| Production | Index | 100 | 92.70 | 80.14 | 100 | 92.98 | -10.48 | -7.02 |
| Domestic Sales | Index | 100 | 100.99 | 87.99 | 100 | 84.60 | -6.20 | -15.40 |
| Productivity | Index | 100 | 97.94 | 90.36 | 100 | 100.76 | -4.94 | 0.76 |
| Capacity Utilization | Index | 100 | 92.98 | 80.74 | 100 | 92.98 | -10.15 | -7.02 |
| Profit/Loss | Index | 100 | (325.40) | (325.09) | (100) | (138.04) | -97.24 | 38.04 |
| Employment | Index | 100 | 94.65 | 88.70 | 100 | 92.29 | -5.82 | -7.71 |
| Inventory | Index | 100 | 111.69 | 120.87 | 100 | 86.94 | 9.94 | -13.06 |
| Market Share of Applicant | Index | 100 | 94.88 | 72.90 | 100 | 85.48 | -14.62 | -14.52 |
| Market Share of Non-Applicant | Index | 100 | 88.77 | 75.31 | 100 | 104.91 | -13.22 | 4.91 |
| Market share of Imports | Index | 100 | 112.15 | 140.86 | 100 | 105.54 | 18.68 | 5.54 |

## 3 STAPLE FABRICS

| Indicators | Unit | Year |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Trend } \\ (\%) \end{array} \\ \hline 16-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \text { Growt } \\ \text { h (\%) } \\ \hline \text { Jan-Ju } \\ \text { n } \\ 18-19 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | January-June |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2018 | 2019 |  |  |
| Production | Index | 100 | 96.16 | 90.44 | 100 | 99.57 | -4.90 | -0.43 |
| Domestic Sales | Index | 100 | 90.83 | 85.09 | 100 | 101.54 | -7.76 | 1.54 |
| Productivity | Index | 100 | 100.52 | 98.96 | 100 | 103.61 | -0.52 | 3.61 |
| Capacity Utilization | Index | 100 | 95.52 | 90.54 | 100 | 99.59 | -4.85 | -0.41 |
| Profit/Loss | Index | (100) | (679.26) | $(1.163,96)$ | (100) | (105.16) | 99.81 | 5.16 |
| Employment | Index | 100 | 95.66 | 91.39 | 100 | 96.10 | -4.40 | -3.90 |
| Inventory | Index | 100 | 106.61 | 116.76 | 100 | 110.23 | 8.06 | 10.23 |
| Market Share of Applicant | Index | 100 | 95.41 | 87.53 | 100 | 100.60 | -6.44 | 0.60 |
| Market Share of Non-Applicant | Index | 100 | 98.90 | 92.23 | 100 | 92.19 | -3.96 | -7.81 |
| Market share of Imports | Index | 100 | 123.44 | 180.19 | 100 | 114.45 | 34.23 | 14.45 |

## 4 SPECIAL FABRICS

| Indicators | Unit | Year |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Trend } \\ (\%) \\ 16-18 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Growth (\%) <br> Jan-Jun <br> 18-19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | January-June |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2018 | 2019 |  |  |
| Production | Index | 100 | 101.67 | 86.49 | 100 | 87.34 | -7.00 | -12.66 |
| Domestic Sales | Index | 100 | 94.26 | 72.09 | 100 | 88.65 | -15.09 | -11.35 |
| Productivity | Index | 100 | 106.88 | 103.44 | 100 | 87.79 | 1.71 | -12.21 |
| Capacity Utilization | Index | 100 | 101.67 | 86.49 | 100 | 87.34 | -7.00 | -12.66 |
| Profit/Loss | Index | 100 | 64.47 | 60.85 | 100 | 44.49 | -21.99 | -55.51 |
| Employment | Index | 100 | 95.13 | 83.62 | 100 | 99.49 | -8.56 | -0.51 |
| Inventory | Index | 100 | 118.04 | 127.80 | 100 | 100.59 | 13.05 | 0.59 |
| Market Share of Applicant | Index | 100 | 83.03 | 40.70 | 100 | 56.94 | -36.20 | -43.06 |
| Market Share of Non-Applicant | Index | 100 | 81.55 | 40.42 | 100 | 57.50 | -36.42 | -42.50 |
| Market share of Imports | Index | 100 | 119.87 | 167.35 | 100 | 116.10 | 29.37 | 16.10 |

## 5 KNITTED FABRICS

| Indicators | Unit | Year |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Trend } \\ (\%) \\ \hline 16-18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Growth } \\ \text { (\%) } \\ \hline \text { Jan-Jun } \\ 18-19 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | January-June |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2018 | 2019 |  |  |
| Production | Index | 100 | 96.28 | 88.58 | 100 | 90.49 | -5.88 | -9.51 |
| Domestic Sales | Index | 100 | 98.43 | 92.31 | 100 | 84.43 | -3.92 | -15.57 |
| Productivity | Index | 100 | 98.51 | 94.53 | 100 | 95.20 | -2.77 | -4.80 |
| Capacity Utilization | Index | 100 | 95.65 | 87.99 | 100 | 90.49 | -6.20 | -9.51 |
| Profit/Loss | Index | 100 | 51.60 | 31.73 | 100 | $\begin{gathered} (325.1 \\ 5) \end{gathered}$ | -43.67 | -425.15 |
| Employment | Index | 100 | 97.74 | 93.70 | 100 | 95.06 | -3.20 | -4.94 |
| Inventory | Index | 100 | 116.60 | 131.80 | 100 | 89.74 | 14.81 | -10.26 |
| Market Share of Applicant | Index | 100 | 94.95 | 84.85 | 100 | 85.35 | -7.89 | -14.65 |
| Market Share of Non-Applicant | Index | 100 | 89.31 | 77.28 | 100 | 84.71 | -12.09 | -15.29 |
| Market share of Imports | Index | 100 | 121.63 | 152.83 | 100 | 127.36 | 23.62 | 27.36 |

## ANNEX V

LIST OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF THE WTO TO WHICH THE PROVISIONAL MEASURES DO NOT APPLY.

| No. | Developing Countries | No. | Developing Countries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Afghanistan | 60 | Liechtenstein |
| 2 | Albania | 61 | Macao, China |
| 3 | Angola | 62 | Madagascar |
| 4 | Antigua and Barbuda | 63 | Malawi |
| 5 | Argentina | 64 | Malaysia |
| 6 | Armenia | 65 | Maldives |
| 7 | Bahrain, Kingdom of | 66 | Mali |
| 8 | Bangladesh | 67 | Mauritania |
| 9 | Barbados | 68 | Mauritius |
| 10 | Belize | 69 | Mexico |
| 11 | Benin | 70 | Moldova, Republic of |
| 12 | Bolivia, Plurinational State of | 71 | Mongolia |
| 13 | Botswana | 72 | Montenegro |
| 14 | Brazil | 73 | Morocco |
| 15 | Brunei Darussalam | 74 | Mozambique |
| 16 | Burkina Faso | 75 | Myanmar |
| 17 | Burundi | 76 | Namibia |
| 18 | Cabo Verde | 77 | Nepal |
| 19 | Cambodia | 78 | Nicaragua |
| 20 | Cameroon | 79 | Niger |
| 21 | Central African Republic | 80 | Nigeria |
| 22 | Chad | 81 | Oman |
| 23 | Chile | 82 | Pakistan |
| 24 | Colombia | 83 | Panama |
| 25 | Congo | 84 | Papua New Guinea |
| 26 | Costa Rica | 85 | Paraguay |
| 27 | Côte d'Ivoire | 86 | Peru |
| 28 | Cuba | 87 | Philippines |
| 29 | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 88 | Qatar |
| 30 | Djibouti | 89 | Russian Federation |
| 31 | Dominica | 90 | Rwanda |
| 32 | Dominican Republic | 91 | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 33 | Ecuador | 92 | Saint Lucia |
| 34 | Egypt | 93 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 35 | El Salvador | 94 | Samoa |
| 36 | Eswatini | 95 | Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of |
| 37 | Fiji | 96 | Senegal |
| 38 | Gabon | 97 | Seychelles |
| 39 | The Gambia | 98 | Sierra Leone |
| 40 | Georgia | 99 | Singapore |
| 41 | Ghana | 100 | Solomon Islands |
| 42 | Grenada | 101 | South Africa |
| 43 | Guatemala | 102 | Sri Lanka |
| 44 | Guinea | 103 | Suriname |
| 45 | Guinea-Bissau | 104 | Tajikistan |
| 46 | Guyana | 105 | Tanzania |
| 47 | Haiti | 106 | Thailand |
| 48 | Honduras | 107 | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) |
| 49 | India | 108 | Togo |
| 50 | Israel | 109 | Tonga |
| 51 | Jamaica | 110 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 52 | Jordan | 111 | Tunisia |
| 53 | Kazakhstan | 112 | Turkey |
| 54 | Kenya | 113 | Uganda |
| 55 | Kuwait, the State of | 114 | Ukraine |
| 56 | Kyrgyz Republic | 115 | United Arab Emirates |
| 57 | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 116 | Uruguay |
| 58 | Lesotho | 117 | Vanuatu |
| 59 | Liberia | 118 | Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of |


| No. | Developing Countries | No. | Developing Countries |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 119 | Viet Nam | 121 | Zambia |
| 120 | Yemen | 122 | Zimbabwe |

