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Estimating the Impact of WTO and Domestic Reforms on the Indian Cotton and Textile Sectors: A General-Equilibrium Approach

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"Estimating the Impact of WTO and Domestic Reforms on the Indian Cotton and Textile Sectors: General Equilibrium Approach"

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By January 2005, Textile and

clothing quotas under the Multifiber Arrangement will be
removed in conformity with the
Uruguay Round Agreement on
Textiles and Clothing (ATC). The
phaseout of quotas could affect
U.S. textile exports and clothing
imports through increased opportunities for suppliers—including
China, India, and other Asian
exporters—that currently do not
benefit from preferential import
terms. Overall increases in
demand for textiles should raise
demand for cotton and create

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new export opportunities for the United States.

One country with large potential in cotton, textiles, and clothing trade is India. India's likely response to ATC implementation depends as much on its own domestic policies as on the new export and import opportunities. India's high import barriers, domestic taxes, cotton export quotas, and restrictive policies on foreign investment impede the sector's productivity and limit trade both for importers (textile) and exporters (clothing). Moreover, India has long discriminated against man-made fiber, creating an over-reliance on cotton.

This article, using a multi-region applied general equilibrium model, examines the combined effect of quota removal and domestic policy reforms in India on India's cotton textile industry and trade. The key finding from the model scenarios is that while the quota removal leads to an expansion of India's clothing exports and textile imports, the extent of trade expansion depends significantly on India's implementing trade-enhancing domestic reforms.

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