

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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Textiles Committee

REPORT BY THE SECRETARIAT ON THE REGULAR REPORTING SCHEME OF TEXTILE AND APPAREL STATISTICS

The purpose of this report is to summarize the operation of the regular reporting scheme of textile and apparel statistics in order to assist the Technical Sub-Group on Textile Documentation in the task set for it by the Textiles Committee at its meeting of 27 October 1978 of evaluating the reporting scheme with a view to determining its adequacy and the progress made towards better comparability of the data submitted.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPORTING SCHEME

The Technical Sub-Group on Textile Documentation met a number of times during 1974 to establish what statistical and other data should be provided by members to enable the Textiles Committee to carry out the functions prescribed by Article 10 paragraph 2 of the Arrangement.

A number of recommendations were put forward by the Sub-Group concerning the establishment of machinery to collect textile statistics, and these recommendations were approved by the Textiles Committee at its meeting of 18-19 December 1974.

The text of these recommendations is as follows:

"The Technical Sub-Group on Textile Documentation recommends to the Textiles Committee that it urge all parties to the Arrangement to report to the secretariat:

- (i) Statistics on foreign trade in all textiles and clothing of cotton, wool and man-made fibre, on magnetic tape, in the 5-digit detail of SITC/Rev.2, as soon as possible, and of

SITC/Rev.I in the meantime, or in equivalents of these nomenclatures in terms of BTN or national classifications, by origin and destination, as far as possible quarterly, as from 1972;

- (ii) Production statistics for the representative product groups, both quarterly and annually; (for ease of reference a list of these products is contained in Annex 1).
- (iii) Separately for the textile and apparel industry, data on value added by manufacturing (annually); investment, distinguishing the outlay for plant and for machinery (annually); total employment, production workers and average hours worked per week per worker (quarterly).

The Sub-Group understands that not all statistical services possess all the data in the required detail or periodicity. All parties to the Arrangement should report to the full extent of their present ability and, bearing in mind the importance of reciprocity, should undertake all the effort needed to bring their reporting in line with that of the other countries."

Following acceptance of these recommendations, members of the Arrangement were invited to submit to the secretariat the data described above as part of a Regular Reporting Scheme of Textile and Apparel Statistics.

CONTENT OF THE REPORTING SCHEME

Questionnaires on production and employment are issued at the end of every quarter, with a deadline of 3 months. Questionnaires requesting definitive annual data on production, value added and investment are issued 15 months after the end of the year. Reporting of trade statistics is expected on a routine basis from national statistical offices, i.e. to consist of copies of data already regularly collected and processed by national statistical offices, whether for internal purposes or for submission to other international organizations; questionnaires are not issued.

In addition to the statistics supplied direct by member countries, the secretariat has access to the trade data bank of the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO) in Geneva.

The secretariat also compiles statistics relating to the general level of activity in the textile and clothing industries in member countries (essentially production indices of value added at constant prices) from national statistical publications.

THE REPORTING SCHEME IN OPERATION

26 of the 38 member countries of the Arrangement¹ report direct to the secretariat all or part of the data requested. Not all of these countries supply data on a regular basis. For production and employment up to date statistics i.e. for all or part of 1978 are available from Austria, Egypt, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Peru, Sweden and the United States. Value added and investment data for 1976 (the latest year requested) have been reported by Egypt, Hong Kong, Hungary, Sweden, the United States and Yugoslavia. For trade, most countries can report annual data either direct to the secretariat or to the UNSO. 14 countries can report on a quarterly basis. 1978 statistics are available for the following: Austria, EEC (member states report individually to the UNSO), Finland, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United States and Yugoslavia.

The minimum time lag for reporting quarterly production and employment statistics is 3 to 4 months and the maximum time lag, for those countries reporting regularly, is 7 months. Trade data, (for most of the major trading countries) are generally available from the UNSO from 5 to 6 months after the end of the year. The time lag for processing quarterly data is longer, generally from 7 to 8 months. Details concerning the time series available, number of items reported (production, employment, value added and investment) and classification used (trade) are presented in Annex 2.

¹As listed in COM/TEX.9, addenda 1-8.

In general, participants are able to report production statistics for the majority of textile products listed. For clothing, many have experienced reporting difficulties and only 9 countries are able to report all (or almost all) clothing items.

A number of countries are not able to report separately for the products manufactured by different processing techniques specified in the product list (e.g. woollen/worsted wool yarns and fabrics, continuous/ discontinuous man-made fibre yarns and fabrics, terry/other woven cotton fabrics, knitted/woven undergarments, shirts and blouses). The countries concerned, together with the products for which separate reporting is not possible are listed below.

Austria	-	cotton fabrics
Canada	-	wool yarn, man-made fibre fabrics
Colombia	-	wool fabrics, man-made fibre fabrics, blouses
Egypt	-	man-made fibre fabrics, undergarments, shirts
El Salvador	-	wool, cotton, man-made fibre fabrics; undergarments, blouses and shirts
EEC	-	wool yarn, wool, cotton and man-made fabrics; blouses, shirts
Ghana	-	undergarments, blouses, shirts
Guatemala	-	cotton and man-made fibre fabrics; blouses, shirts
Haiti	-	wool, cotton, man-made fibre fabrics, blouses
Hong Kong	-	undergarments, blouses and shirts
Hungary	-	man-made fibre fabrics, blouses and shirts
India	-	cotton fabrics
Israel	-	man-made fibre fabrics
Japan	-	blouses
Korea (Rep.of)	-	man-made fibre fabrics
Peru	-	undergarments
Philippines	-	wool fabrics
Poland	-	man-made fibre yarns and fabrics
Sweden	-	wool fabrics
Turkey	-	wool yarn and fabrics; blouses, shirts
Unites States	-	wool yarn
Yugoslavia	-	man-made fibre fabrics; blouses, shirts

Most of these countries have, however, been able to report aggregate data for these product groups.

Yarns are reported in weight; quantity units for reporting fabric and clothing products differ from country to country. Austria, Canada, Colombia, Finland and Sweden report fabric statistics in two units, weight and surface; only Austria and Sweden report clothing statistics in two units of measurement.

For trade, the generally comparable classification in use remains the SITC Rev. 1. Transition to the SITC Rev. 2, the classification on which reporting of trade statistics under the reporting scheme is based, is progressing. Data according to this classification are available for the following countries: Austria and EEC (beginning with 1978); Finland, Hungary, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Macao, Sweden, Switzerland and Thailand (beginning with 1976).

COMPARABILITY OF THE DATA

Countries participating in the reporting scheme were requested first, when the scheme was established and, more recently by letter (November 1978), to indicate whether the production and general industrial statistics reported were in conformity with the concepts and definitions set out in the initial questionnaires (COM.TEX/W/18 refers). If the statistics are compiled on a different basis, countries were requested to provide appropriate explanatory notes concerning the concepts and definitions used. This information has come from 8 countries: Austria, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Sweden. Details are presented in Annex 3. The information so far received is insufficient to assess the comparability of the data supplied. An addendum to this paper will be submitted when more comprehensive coverage is achieved.

Since the SITC Rev. 1 has been the common classification for reporting trade statistics it has only been possible to relate trade and production statistics for a limited number of products, mainly yarns and fabrics. As countries progressively implement the SITC Rev. 2 it is

possible to relate trade and production data for a wider range of products, in particular clothing products. Should this type of exercise be required consideration could be given to maximizing the number of product groups for which comparable trade and production data can be obtained.

At the moment the list of products for which production statistics are collected is more comprehensive than that available in the SITC Rev. 2. Details are as follows:

(i) Six products are not identifiable in the SITC Rev. 2. They are:

- 2 Man-made fibre tops
- 18 Women's stockings of man-made textile fibres
- 21 Pyjamas and nightdresses, for men, boys, women, girls and infants
- 24 Blouses and shirtblouses for women, girls and infants, knitted or crocheted
- 29 Trousers for women, girls and infants
- 34 Cover-overalls (boiler suits)

(ii) The following products can only be partly identified in the SITC Rev.2:

- 4 Single yarn of carded sheep's or lamb's wool
- 5 Single yarn of combed sheep's or lamb's wool
- 10 Woven fabrics of woollen yarn
- 11 Woven fabrics of worsted yarn

(The distinction between carded and combed wool yarns and fabrics can only be made in the case of yarn, not put up for retail sale, and fabrics, containing 85% or more by weight of wool.)

17 Carpets, machine made.

(In order to obtain a related trade aggregate, it is necessary to assume that carpets other than knotted and kelem, schumacks and the like have been made by machine.)

19 Panty hose or "tights" of man-made textile fibres.

(Only panty hose of synthetic fibres are identifiable.)

20 Other stockings and socks

22 Undergarments for men, boys, women, girls and infants

23 Shirts, men and boys, knitted or crocheted.

(Part of these product groups are included in other SITC product aggregates.)

26 Coats for women, girls and infants.

27 Dresses, suits and costumes for women, girls and infants

28 Skirts for women, girls and infants

30 Overcoats for men and boys ($\frac{3}{4}$ or longer)

31 Suits for men and boys

32 Jackets for men and boys

33 Trousers for men and boys

(Knitted items of the above are not identifiable.)

(iii) Textile fibres other than cotton, wool and man-made fibres cannot be excluded from the following products in the SITC Rev.2:

17 carpets, machine made, other than of jute, of coir or of other hard fibres

20 Other stockings and socks

22 Undergarments for men, boys, women, girls and infants, other than knitted or crocheted

23 Shirts for men and boys, other than knitted or crocheted

24 Blouses and shirtblouses for women, girls and infants, other than knitted or crocheted

30 Overcoats for men and boys ($\frac{3}{4}$ or longer)

Some minor modifications of the product list for which production statistics are reported could be considered in order to obtain the fullest correspondence possible with the SITC Rev. 2:

- (i) Merging the following product groups in order to coincide as far as possible with SITC Rev. 2 aggregates:

- 18 Women's stockings of man-made textile fibres, with
- 20 Other stockings and socks

- 21 Pyjamas and nightdresses, for men, boys, women, girls and infants, with
- 22 Undergarments for men, boys, women, girls and infants

- 27 Dresses, suits and costumes for women, girls and infants, with
- 28 Skirts for women, girls and infants

- (ii) Reporting separately for knitted or crocheted, and other than knitted or crocheted, product groups 26 to 33 in order to relate to trade for individual products other than knitted or crocheted and at an aggregated level for knitted or crocheted products.

- (iii) Reporting production of fibres in addition to those covered by the Arrangement for product numbers 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 30 in order to coincide with SITC aggregates from which fibres other than cotton, wool and man-made fibres cannot be excluded.

The above modifications, although not exhaustive, should provide reasonable approximation with the SITC Rev. 2 without placing unnecessary burdens on national statistical offices.

UTILIZATION OF THE STATISTICS

So far, the statistics collected under the reporting scheme have been available for consultation within the secretariat and for providing statistics in response to specific requests from delegations.

A number of submissions have also been prepared for the TSB, firstly to assist it in preparing its major review of the Arrangement (COM.TEX/W/ 35 Add. 2 refers) and more recently in October 1978 and February 1979, to keep the members informed of the overall trends in textiles and clothing production and trade.

In addition, the statistics are used in preparing the annual report to the Textiles Committee on "Recent Trends in Production and Trade in Textiles and Clothing".

ANNEX I

Production Statistics

List of Product Groups

1. Man-made staple fibres not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, continuous filament tow for discontinuous fibres and waste of man-made fibres
2. Man-made fibre tops
3. Continuous single yarn, monofil and strip of man-made fibre materials
4. Wool tops
5. Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn), single
6. Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn), single
7. Cotton yarn, single
8. Yarn of man-made staple (discontinuous) fibres, single
9. Woven pile fabrics (velvets and plushes) and chenille fabrics, including tufted fabrics
10. Woven fabrics of continuous man-made fibres
11. Woven fabrics of yarn of worsted (combed) wool
12. Woven fabrics of woollen yarn (carded yarn)
13. Cotton fabrics: terry towelling and similar terry fabrics
14. Other woven fabrics of cotton yarn
15. Woven fabrics of man-made staple fibres
16. Carpets, machine-made, other than of jute, of coir or other hard fibres
17. Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberised
18. Women's stockings of man-made textile fibres

19. Panty hose, or "ights" of man-made textile fibres (yarn of 60 deniers or finer)
20. Other stockings and socks
21. Pyjamas and nightdresses (for men, boys, women, girls and infants)
22. Undergarments for men, boys, women, girls and infants¹ -
 knitted and crocheted
 other
23. Shirts for men and boys -
 knitted or crocheted
 other
24. Blouses and shirtblouses for women, girls and infants -
 knitted or crocheted
 other
25. Jerseys, pull-overs, slip-overs, twinsets and the like for women, girls, infants, men and boys
26. Coats for women, girls and infants
27. Dresses, suits and costumes for women, girls and infants
28. Skirts for women, girls and infants
29. Trousers for women, girls and infants
30. Overcoats for men and boys (3/4 or longer)
31. Suits for men and boys
32. Jackets for men and boys
33. Trousers for men and boys
34. Cover-overalls (boiler suits)

¹Excluding shirts and blouses

ANNEX 2

REPORTING OF TRADE STATISTICS

(statistics are reported on magnetic tape unless otherwise indicated)

<u>Member Country</u>	<u>Reporting to</u>	<u>Latest available</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Austria	UNSO	Q3 1978	SITC Rev. 2 (Q1 1978)
Bolivia	UNSO	1973	SITC Rev. 1
Brazil	UNSO	1977	SITC Rev. 1
Canada	GATT ¹	Q4 1975	SITC Rev. 2 (manuscript)
	UNSO	Q4 1977	SITC Rev. 1
Colombia	GATT	Q1 1976	National classification (manuscript)
	UNSO	1976	SITC Rev. 1
EEC	GATT	1975	SITC Rev. 1/NIMEXE
	UNSO ²	Q2 1978	SITC Rev. 2 (Q1 1978)
Egypt	UNSO	1977	SITC Rev. 1
El Salvador	UNSO	1975	SITC Rev. 1
Finland	GATT ³	Q4 1977	SITC Rev. 2
	UNSO	Q3 1978	SITC Rev. 2 (Q1 1976)
Ghana	UNSO	1976	SITC Rev. 1
Guatemala	UNSO	1975	SITC Rev. 1
Haiti	UNSO	1976	SITC Rev. 1
Hong Kong	GATT ³	Q1 1976	National classification
	UNSO	Q3 1978	SITC Rev. 1
Hungary	UNSO	1977	SITC Rev. 2 (1976)
India	UNSO	1976	SITC Rev. 1

¹Imports, division 84 only.

²Member states report to the UN individually.

³For technical reasons data are no longer submitted.

<u>Member country</u>	<u>Reporting to</u>	<u>Latest available</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Indonesia	UNSO	1977	SITC Rev. 1
Israel	UNSO	1977	SITC Rev. 1
Jamaica	UNSO	1975	SITC Rev. 1
Japan	GATT	Q4 1975	SITC Rev. 2
	UNSO	Q3 1978	SITC Rev. 2 (Q1 1976)
Korea (Rep. of)	GATT	Q4 1975	SITC Rev. 2
	UNSO	Q4 1977	SITC Rev. 2 (Q1 1976)
Macao	UNSO	1976	SITC Rev. 2 (1976)
Malaysia	UNSO	Q3 1977	SITC Rev. 1
Mexico	UNSO	1976	SITC Rev. 1
Pakistan	UNSO	1977	SITC Rev. 1
Peru	UNSO	1974	SITC Rev. 1
Philippines	UNSO	1976	SITC Rev. 1
Romania	GATT	1975	National classification (manuscript)
Singapore	GATT	Q3 1978	National classification
	UNSO	Q3 1978	SITC Rev. 1
Sri Lanka	UNSO	1977	SITC Rev. 1
Sweden	GATT	Q2 1975	SITC Rev. 1
	UNSO	Q3 1978	SITC Rev. 2 (Q1 1976)
Switzerland	UNSO	Q4 1978	SITC Rev. 2 (Q1 1976)
Thailand	UNSO	Q1 1978	SITC Rev. 2 (Q1 1976)
Turkey	UNSO	Q1 1978	SITC Rev. 1
United States	GATT ¹	Q4 1978	National classification
	UNSO	Q4 1977	SITC Rev. 1
Uruguay	UNSO	1976	SITC Rev. 1
Yugoslavia	UNSO	Q3 1978	SITC Rev. 1

¹Imports only.

REPORTING OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Member country	Availability		Number of products reported	
	Time Series beginning	Latest Reported	Textiles Total of 17	Clothing Total of 17
Austria	Q1 1972	Q3 1978	13	17
Canada	1972	1975	10	17
Colombia	1972	1972	11	15
Egypt	Q1 1972	Q4 1978	15	4
El Salvador	Q3 1976	Q3 1976	4	13
EEC	1972	Q1 1976	8	9
Finland	1972	1976	16	11
Ghana ¹	1975	Q2 1977	17	17
Guatemala ¹	1976	Q3 1977	10	12
Haiti	1975	1975		10
Hong Kong	Q1 1972	Q3 1978	15 (Quarters) 17 (Annual)	13 (Annual)
Hungary	Q1 1975	Q4 1978	9	14
India	Q1 1972	Q3 1978	6	
Israel	Q1 1972	Q1 1975	12	
Japan ¹	Q1 1972	Q3 1978	16	13
Korea (Rep. of)	Q1 1972	Q3 1978	11	1
Mexico ²	Q1 1972	Q2 1978	3	2
Peru ¹	1976	Q1 1978	17	17
Philippines ¹	Q2 1976	Q3 1977	11	16
Poland ¹	1974	1977	13	16
Romania ^{1,3}	1972	1976		
Singapore ³	1972	1973		
Sweden	Q1 1972	Q2 1978	12	17
Turkey ¹	1972	Q4 1977	7	6
United States	Q1 1972	Q1 1978	12 (Quarters) 14 (Annual)	3 (Quarters) 17 (Annual)
Yugoslavia ¹	1972	1976	11	11

¹Time series not complete.

²Additional statistics are available but not in conformity with the reporting scheme.

³Statistics not in conformity with reporting scheme.

REPORTING OF EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Member country	Availability		Number of items reported (Total employees, production workers hours worked)	
	Time series beginning	Latest reported	Textiles	Clothing
Austria	Q1 1972	Q3 1978	3	3
Canada ¹	Q1 1972	Q1 1977	3	3
Colombia	1972	1974	Total employees	Total employees
Egypt	1972	Q4 1978	Total employees Hours worked	
El Salvador	Q3 1976	Q3 1976	3	3
EEC	1972	Q1 1976	Total employees	Total employees
Finland	1972	1976	3	3
Ghana ¹	1975	Q2 1977	3	3
Guatemala	Q3 1977	Q3 1977	3	3
Haiti	Q1 1977	Q1 1977		3
Hong Kong	Q1 1972	Q3 1978	Total employees Production workers	Total employees Production workers
Hungary	Q1 1975	Q4 1978	3	3
India	Q1 1972	Q3 1978	Total employees Production workers	
Israel	Q1 1972	Q4 1974	3	3
Japan ¹	Q1 1972	Q3 1978	Total employees	Total employees
Korea (Rep. of)	Q1 1972	Q3 1978	3	3
Mexico	1972	Q2 1978	3	
Peru	Q1 1978	Q1 1978	3	3
Philippines ¹	Q2 1976	Q3 1977	3	3
Poland ¹	1974	1977	3	3
Romania ¹	1972	1976	Total employees Production workers	Total employees Production workers
Singapore	Q1 1972	Q4 1973	Total employees Production workers	Total employees Production workers
Sweden	Q1 1972	Q2 1978	3	3
United States	Q1 1972	Q1 1978	3	3
Yugoslavia ¹	1972	1976	3	3

¹Time series not complete.

REPORTING OF VALUE ADDED AND INVESTMENT STATISTICS

Member Country	Time Series beginning	Availability	Number of items reported (Value added; Investment)	
		Latest Reported ¹	Textiles	Clothing
Austria	1972	1975	2	2
Canada	1972	1973/1975 ²	2	2
Colombia	1972	1972	2	2
Egypt	1972	1976	2	
EEC	1972	1974	Investment	Investment
Finland	1972	1975	2	2
Ghana	1975	1975	2	2
Guatemala	1975	1975	Investment	Investment
Hong Kong	1973	1976	2	2
Hungary	1975	1976	2	2
Israel	1972	1972	2	2
Japan	1973	1974	2	2
Korea (Rep. of)	1972	1974	Value added	Value added
Mexico	1974	1975	2	
Peru	1975	1975	2	2
Romania	1972	1974	2	2
Singapore	1972	1973	2	2
Sweden	1972	1976	2	2
Turkey	1973	1974	Investment	Investment
United States	1974	1976	2	2
Yugoslavia	1972	1976	2	2

¹Latest year requested, 1976.

²Value added 1973; investment 1975.

EXPLANATORY NOTES ACCOMPANYING DATA REPORTED

I. PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Production: definition and methods of collection

Treatment and classification of fibres

AUSTRIA

Total output.

Statistics are collected from industry and large scale commerce firms members of the Industry or Commerce Section of the Federal Economic Chamber.
Statistics are collected on a commodity basis.

Products composed of mixed or blended textile fibres are included.
Method of classifying textile products according to fibre content is confidential.

CANADA

Shipment data.

Annual data are collected from all establishments in the annual survey of manufactures. Quarterly data are not available.
Statistics are collected on a commodity basis.
Broadwomen fabric statistics refer to shipments from the mills and are therefore beyond loomstate.

Products composed of mixed or blended textile fibres are included.
Method of classifying textile products (i.e. yarns and fabrics) composed of more than one textile fibre is:

- 1) if the product contains any wool fibre or wool mixtures, the product is classified as wool. Products above 95 per cent wool are classified as pure, others are designated wool blends.
- 2) if the product is pure cotton or 95 per cent cotton, the product is classified as cotton.
- 3) Other mixtures of man-made and natural fibres are classified as man-made blends.

HONG KONG

Total output.

Annual data are collected in annual censuses of production which in 1976 applied to establishments of all sizes. For earlier years establishments with less than 10 persons are excluded.
Quarterly statistics are compiled from returns submitted by spinning and weaving establishments.
Statistics are collected on an industry basis; production outside the industry is believed, however, to be negligible.

Products composed of mixed or blended textile fibres are included.
Method of classifying textile products (i.e. yarns and fabrics) composed of more than one textile fibre is:

- a separate category is provided wherever blending takes place irrespective of their percentages.
"pure" products refer therefore to 100 per cent one fibre.
Wool/man-made fibre yarn is included in wool yarn and cotton/man-made fibre yarns are included in cotton yarn and fabrics.

INDIA

Total output.

Statistics are collected from all large and medium size cotton textile mills which fall under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951.
Statistics on production in the decentralized sector comprising handlooms and powerlooms is estimated from yarn supplied by cotton textile mills

Products composed of mixed or blended textile fibres are included.
Method of classifying textile products (i.e. yarns and fabrics) composed of more than one textile fibre is:

- 1) products composed of 90 per cent or more cotton by weight is designated pure cotton.
- 2) products composed of cotton with one or more non-cotton fibres wherein the weight of cotton is less than 90 per cent are categorized as blended.
- 3) Products of any single fibre other than cotton fibre is categorized 100 per cent non-cotton.

	Production: definition and methods of collection	Treatment and classification of fibres
JAPAN	<p>Total output. Statistics are collected monthly from establishments with a varying number of employees, depending on the product specified. The lowest average is 10 or more employees. Statistics are collected on a commodity basis.</p>	<p>Products composed of mixed or blended textile fibres are included. Method of classifying textile products composed of more than one textile fibre is: 1) In so far as the mixture of different materials does not exceed 3 per cent in the case of worsted yarn and fabrics, 5 per cent in the case of woollen yarn and fabrics or 1 per cent in the case of other textiles than wool, textiles are defined as pure yarns and fabrics. 2) If wool, synthetic fibre or acetate account for more than 30 per cent in weight, the heaviest textile material will be the name of the yarn or fabric. 3) In other cases, the heaviest textile material will be the name of the product.</p>
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	<p>Total output. Statistics are collected from all establishments.</p>	<p>Products composed of fibres other than cotton, wool or man-made fibres are included. Products composed of mixed or blended textile fibres are included.</p>
SINGAPORE	<p>Production statistics are collected annually from establishments with 10 or more workers at a 5-digit industrial code level. They are not available in the detail requested under the reporting scheme.</p>	
SWEDEN	<p>Total output, including quantities for further processing within the same plant. Statistics are collected on a commodity basis from establishments with 5 or more persons engaged. Data on yarns include finished yarns. Data on fabrics exclude fabrics not identifiable as clothing, furnishing fabrics or fabrics for the manufacture of household linen or fabrics prepared for any other purpose; i.e. grey or raw fabrics.</p>	<p>Products composed of mixed textile fibres are included. Method of classifying textile products composed of mixed or blended textile fibres is that laid out in the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, i.e. according to the dominating fibre by weight.</p>

EXPLANATORY NOTES ACCOMPANYING DATA REPORTED

1.1. INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Industrial Classification	Employment	Value Added by Manufacturing; Investment
AUSTRIA ISIC Textiles - Group 321 Clothing - Group 322	<p>Total employees include production workers and employees. Working proprietors, active business partners, unpaid family workers and homeworkers are excluded.</p> <p>Production workers include clerical and/or supervisory personnel. The statistics refer to the average of every month of a quarter.</p>	<p>Value added is reported according to the census concept and is given in producers' values.</p> <p>Investment is reported as gross fixed investment (excluding repairs and maintenance).</p>
CANADA	<p>Total employees include wage earners and salaried employees. Working owners and partners, unpaid family workers and homeworkers are excluded.</p> <p>Production workers refer to employees engaged in actual production and related operations.</p> <p>The statistics are collected from monthly surveys of establishments with 20 or more employees and factored from the latest census data to estimate total employment.</p>	Investment is reported excluding repairs.
HONG KONG ISIC Textiles - Group 321 Clothing - Group 322	<p>Total employees includes working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers. Home workers are excluded.</p> <p>The statistics are obtained from quarterly surveys of all establishments.</p>	<p>Value added is reported according to the census concept and is given in producers values.</p> <p>Investment is reported as gross fixed capital expenditure. Land is included in plant.</p> <p>Statistics are collected from annual surveys which in 1976 applied to establishments of all sizes. For earlier years, establishments with less than 10 persons engaged are excluded.</p>
INDIA National classification Cotton mills only	<p>Total employees are those on the roll at cotton textile mills engaged in spinning, weaving and finishing, and comprise direct workers, staff and management and miscellaneous employees. Production workers comprise a daily average number of all categories of employees mentioned above.</p>	No statistics are available.

Industrial Classification	Employment	Value Added by Manufacturing; Investment
<p>JAPAN</p> <p>For employment clothing refers to the sewing of clothing; other employees is shown as textiles.</p>	<p>Total employees consists of full-time employees, proprietors and family workers and is limited to workers who actually engage in manufacturing or processing of products.</p> <p>No statistics are available for production workers. The statistics refer to number at the end of the period.</p>	<p>Value added is reported as production cost minus material cost, excise duty included in the shipment price and depreciation, and is given in producers values.</p> <p>Investment is reported as acquisition of fixed assets (new, second-hand assets and land) plus increase or decrease of construction account.</p>
<p>REPUBLIC OF KOREA</p> <p>ISIC Textiles - Group 321 plus 35134, 35135, 35136 (chemical fibres) Clothing - Group 322</p>	<p>Total employees refer to all persons engaged including active business partners and working proprietors but excluding homeworkers.</p> <p>Production workers refer to wage earners directly engaged in production and related activities of the establishment.</p> <p>The statistics are collected from establishments and refer to quarterly averages.</p>	<p>Value added is reported according to the national accounting concept and is given at factor cost.</p> <p>Investment statistics are not available.</p>
<p>SINGAPORE</p> <p>ISIC Textiles - Group 321 Clothing - Group 322</p> <p>The data are compiled from the annual census of manufactures of establishments with 10 or more workers.</p>	<p>Total employees refer to all workers including working proprietors and unpaid family workers</p> <p>Statistics are available on an annual basis as at June of each year.</p>	<p>Value added is reported according to the census concept and is given at factor cost.</p> <p>Investment is reported as net value of fixed assets; figures for plant and machinery separately are not available.</p>
<p>SWEDEN</p> <p>ISIC Textiles - Group 321 Clothing - Group 322</p> <p>Data are collected from establishments with 5 or more persons engaged.</p>	<p>Total employees refers to all persons engaged. Proprietors, active business partners, unpaid family workers and home workers are not included. Statistics are collected quarterly.</p> <p>Production workers refer to wage earners directly engaged in production and related activities. Clerical and supervisory personnel are not included; working supervisory personnel are included. Statistics are averaged from data collected every second week in the quarter.</p>	<p>Value added is reported according to the census concept and is given at factor cost.</p> <p>Investment is reported as gross fixed capital formation excluding used fixed assets.</p>