

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

Addendum

Since the publication of COM.TEX/W/60 on 8 March 1979, additional information has been received which has enabled the secretariat to expand the section headed "Comparability of the Data" on page 5 of the report. The expanded section is given below.

In order to assess the degree of comparability of the statistics submitted, countries participating in the reporting scheme were requested first, when the scheme was established, and more recently by letter, to provide explanatory information concerning the methods of collection and definitions followed in preparing the production and general industrial statistics reported. So far responses have been received from 12 out of the 26 countries who report production and general industrial statistics, as follows: Austria, Canada, Finland, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sweden and the United States. This explanatory information is summarized in the attached Annex which, for ease of reference, also includes the data already published in COM.TEX/W/60, Annex 3 pages 17 to 20.

On the basis of this information, it is possible to identify the main areas where meaningful comparisons between countries could be affected by the lack of comparability, although the magnitude of the problem is difficult to assess due to the fact that the responses are by no means complete.

Regarding production statistics, differing treatment is accorded to products classified by fibre (i.e. tops, yarns and fabrics of cotton, wool and man-made fibres) particularly with regard to the categorization of blends. For industrial statistics, the definitions of the textile and clothing industries as reported to the GATT do not always follow the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), especially with regard to the treatment given the manufacture of made-ups, chemical fibres, and knitting mills. In addition, differing treatment is accorded in employment statistics (total employees) to working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers which could affect the international comparability of statistics for the clothing industry.

Countries participating in the Arrangement who have so far failed to supply statistics were requested to indicate their abilities vis-à-vis the reporting scheme. The government of Switzerland has indicated

that it will be able to provide the following data: production statistics commencing with quarterly data for 1978 for all the product groups with the exception of product numbers 2, 9, 12, 13, 14/15, 19, 22 and 30; employment statistics of total employees for the textile and clothing industries.

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.
Broadweaver fabric statistics refer to shipments from the mills and are therefore beyond locomatate.

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 whenever 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 and fabrics are included in cotton yarn and cotton 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.

ANNEX

I. PRODUCTION STATISTICS (cont'd)

Production: definition and methods of collection

Treatment and classification of fibres

JAPAN

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.

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.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA Total output.

Statistics are collected from all establishments.

Products composed of fibres other than cotton, wool or man-made fibres are included.

Products composed of mixed or blended textile fibres are included.

SINGAPORE

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.

SWEDE

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.

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.

ANNEX

I. PRODUCTION STATISTICS (cont'd)

Production: definition and methods of collection

Treatment and classification of fibres

FINLAND Total output. Products composed of mixed or blended textile fibres are included. The method of classifying textile products of more than one fibre is according to the persons engaged. Data are available on an annual basis only.

GUATEMALA Total output. Statistics are collected by means of annual and quarterly surveys of manufacturing establishments conducted on a combined census and sample basis.

HUNGARY Total output. Statistics are collected from all companies and co-operatives in the light industry sector.

Waiting clarification

UNITED STATES Filament yarn, fabrics and apparel data refer to total output. Spun yarn data refer to "sales yarn" or yarn produced for other companies not affiliated with the yarn producing company. Data are collected on a commodity basis. Statistics are collected from establishments identified in the 1972 census of manufacturers. Quarterly figures include estimates for respondents whose reports are not received in time for tabulation.

Products composed of mixed or blended textile fibres are included. Method of classifying textile products composed of more than one textile fibre is:

- 1) yarns and fabrics made from more than one fibre are classified according to whether the product is chiefly cotton, wool or man-made fibre. A fabric 55 per cent cotton and 45 per cent rayon is classified in the cotton section. A fabric 40 per cent cotton, 30 per cent rayon and 30 per cent acetate is classified in the man-made fibre section.
- 2) blends and mixtures which are by weight 50 per cent cotton and 50 per cent man-made fibre are classified in the man-made category.
- 3) yarns and fabrics which are 95 per cent or more of one fibre are not considered blends.

ANNEX

II. INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

EXPLANATORY NOTES ACCOMPANYING DATA REPORTED

Industrial Classification	Employment	Value Added by Manufacturing; Investment
<p>AUSTRIA ISIC Textiles - Group 321 Clothing - Group 322</p>	<p>Total employees include production workers and employees. Working proprietors, active business partners, unpaid family workers and homeworkers are excluded. 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. Investment is reported as gross fixed investment (excluding repairs and maintenance).</p>
<p>CANADA National classification</p>	<p>Total employees include wage earners and salaried employees. Working owners and partners, unpaid family workers and homeworkers are excluded. Production workers refer to employees engaged in actual production and related operations. 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>	<p>Investment is reported excluding repairs.</p>
<p>HONG KONG ISIC Textiles - Group 321 Clothing - Group 322</p>	<p>Total employees includes working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers. Home workers are excluded. 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. Investment is reported as gross fixed capital expenditure. Land is included in plant. 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>
<p>INDIA National classification Cotton mills only</p>	<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>	<p>No statistics are available.</p>

ANNEX

II. INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS (cont'd)

Industrial Classification	Employment	Value Added by Manufacturing; Investment
JAPAN	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. No statistics are available for production workers. The statistics refer to number at the end of the period.	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. Investment is reported as acquisition of fixed assets (new, second-hand assets and land) plus increase or decrease of construction account.
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Total employees refer to all persons engaged including active business partners and working proprietors but excluding homeworkers. Production workers refer to wage earners directly engaged in production and related activities of the establishment. The statistics are collected from establishments and refer to quarterly averages.	Value added is reported according to the national accounting concept and is given at factor cost. Investment statistics are not available.
SINGAPORE	Total employees refer to all workers including working proprietors and unpaid family workers Statistics are available on an annual basis as at June of each year.	Value added is reported according to the census concept and is given at factor cost. Investment is reported as net value of fixed assets; figures for plant and machinery separately are not available.
SWEDEN	Total employees refers to all persons engaged. Proprietors, active business partners, unpaid family workers and home workers are not included. Statistics are collected quarterly. 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.	Value added is reported according to the census concept and is given at factor cost. Investment is reported as gross fixed capital formation excluding used fixed assets.

ANNEX

II. INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS (cont'd)

Industrial Classification	Employment	Value Added by Manufacturing Investment
<p>FINLAND ISIC Textiles - Group 321 Clothing - Group 322 Data are collected from establishments with 5 or more persons engaged.</p>	<p>Total employees refer to wage earners and salaried employees. Production workers refer to wage earners directly engaged in production activities in the establishment. Data are available on an annual basis only.</p>	<p>Value added is reported according to the census concept and is valued at factor cost. Investment refers to the acquisition of new and used fixed assets less sales.</p>
<p>GUATEMALA ISIC Textiles - Group 321 Clothing - Group 322</p>	<p>Total employees include working proprietors, and unpaid family workers. Production workers refer to wage earners directly engaged in production and related activities of the establishment, including working supervisory personnel. Statistics are collected in quarterly surveys of manufactures.</p>	<p>Value added is reported according to the census concept and is valued in producers' values. Investment refers to the value of acquisition of new and used fixed assets plus own account construction of fixed assets, less the value of corresponding sales. Statistics are collected in annual surveys of manufactures.</p>
<p>HUNGARY National Classification Data are collected from companies and co-operatives in the light industry sector.</p>	<p>Total employees refer to all employees of a company, including persons engaged in the social and cultural institutions of the company, homeworkers, apprentices and gainfully employed pensioners. Private artisans and employed members of their family are not included. Production workers refer to employees engaged in physical/manual work whether they are directly or indirectly engaged in production or not. The statistics refer to an average of the three months in the quarter.</p>	<p>Value added is reported according to the census concept and refers to gross output less material costs.</p>
<p>UNITED STATES National Classification Manufacture of made-up textile goods is included in clothing.</p>	<p>Total employees refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers are excluded. Production workers include working supervisors and all non-supervisory workers engaged in production and related services of the establishment. Data are taken from monthly labour force surveys of selected establishments. They are quarterly or annual averages.</p>	<p>Value added is derived by subtracting the total cost of materials from the value of shipments of finished products and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and the end of the year. Investment refers to expenditure on new plant and equipment both replacement and expansion. Data are from the Annual Survey of Manufactures, based on a representative sample of establishments.</p>