

**MULTILATERAL TRADE
NEGOTIATIONS
THE URUGUAY ROUND**

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INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES AND CLOTHING BUREAU

THE EVOLUTION OF THE STATE OF THE TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN AND SWITZERLAND

1973-1986

Geneva, November 1987

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Introduction

1. The state of the industry can only be assessed in terms of commonly recognized and published indicators on several factors such as turnover, market shares, profits, export performance, employment, imports, production, utilization of capacity, productivity and investments.
2. Despite the methodological and statistical difficulties encountered, a more balanced and fair assessment of the state of the industry at the aggregate level of the textiles and clothing industries has to be based on indicators in value terms. Only such indicators can meaningfully comprehend the technological improvements in the saving of fibres per unit, the enormous product diversification and the continuous shift to higher valued products.
3. This paper is a broad overview of the evolution of the textiles and clothing industries and trade of Japan and Switzerland from 1973 to 1986. It covers the period of the Multifibre Arrangement, of its extensions in 1977 and 1981 and five months of the Protocol of 31 July 1986.
4. Chapter I contains the conclusions, Chapter II covers Japan and Chapter III Switzerland.

Chapter I Conclusions

5. The conclusions emerging from the examination of the state of the textile industry and clothing industries in Japan and Switzerland from 1973 to 1986 have to be seen in the light of the conclusions of the two previous similar studies on (i) The United States and the EEC and (ii) Canada, the Nordic Countries and Austria. There are several similarities, confirming the findings for the other developed countries, regarding the behaviour of consumer expenditure on clothing and the role of relative prices, the relation between turnover, labour costs and other value added, and also the impact of investments in machinery and equipment on productivity and employment. At the same time, when examining the pattern of trade and its relation to consumption, it is necessary to keep in mind the specific conditions of each of the two countries examined in this study as regards the size of their domestic markets, transport costs and other factors affecting trade.

6. Consumer expenditure on clothing in real terms has been increasing only slowly in Japan and failed to show any increase in Switzerland during most years of the period under consideration. This reflected in both countries the relatively slow growth of disposable incomes, persistently high saving ratios, a very slight increase in population and the fact that consumer prices for clothing increased nearly as rapidly as those for all consumer items.

7. In Japan turnover at current prices increased during most years of the period considered in both the clothing and the textile industry. The rise in turnover was considerably faster in clothing than in textiles. The rise in sales permitted, especially for the clothing industry, an expansion of its outlays on labour costs and on other value added, of which gross profits are an important component.

8. In Switzerland turnover and value added at current prices increased substantially throughout the period considered in the clothing industry. In the textile industry, however, they only recovered since 1979 from the decline experienced in the previous years.

9. Employment in Japan declined markedly in the textile industry. At the same time productivity in this industry recorded sharp gains which can be related to the growing investments, especially during the 1980's, in machinery and equipment for automation, computerization and other labour-saving devices. Employment in the Japanese clothing industry was in 1986 slightly higher than in 1973.

10. In Switzerland employment has been declining steadily in both the textile and the clothing industries. In both industries labour productivity showed sharp gains which can also largely be attributed to the investment drive in labour-saving equipment.

11. In Japan the preponderant proportion of consumption in value of both textiles and clothing is accounted for by domestic supplies. As regards imports of textiles and clothing, they come mainly from developing MFA suppliers.

12. In Switzerland developed countries, mainly the EEC and EFTA, represent by far the largest part of imports of both textiles and clothing in value. Domestic supplies together with imports from developed countries represent the preponderant proportion of consumption in value of both textiles and clothing.

13. As regards the proportion of consumption in value represented by imports from developing MFA suppliers in 1986, it can be estimated at 4 per cent for textiles in both Japan and Switzerland, at 9 per cent for clothing in Switzerland and 12 per cent for clothing in Japan.

Chapter II Japan

A. Consumption

14. Consumer expenditure on clothing, though stagnating or even declining in some years, has shown an upward trend in real terms during the period 1973 to 1986. The yearly rate of increase has however been slow, only 1.5 per cent on average per year. Furthermore, consumer expenditure on clothing lagged considerably behind the rise in total consumer expenditure in real terms (See Chart JPN I).

15. The sluggishness of consumer demand for clothing reflected, inter alia, the slow growth of disposable incomes, the persistently high proportion of personal savings in disposable incomes¹ the rise in consumer prices for clothing which was almost as rapid as for all consumer items (see Chart JPN II) and demographic factors such as the slow growth in population.²

B. Turnover, Value Added and Production

16. At the aggregate level of textiles and clothing indicators of the state of the domestic industries have to be expressed in value terms in order to comprehend globally movements in many thousand products and the continuous shift to higher valued products. The Chart JPN IIIa shows for textiles the following three main indicators: 1. Turnover, i.e. the gross value of shipments, at current prices 2. Value added, consisting essentially of wages and gross profits, at current prices 3. Production indices, measuring value added at constant prices. For clothing Chart IIIb shows

¹ In 1986 the savings ratio represented still 17 per cent of disposable incomes, almost as high as in 1980, when it amounted to 18 per cent. See OECD, *Economic Outlook*, June 1987, p.74, and December 1980, p.70.

² Between 1980 and 1986, for example, population has increased by merely 0.6 per cent on average per year.

only two indicators: 1. Turnover at current prices and 2. Value added at current prices. Production indices for clothing are not available.

17. For textiles, turnover and value added at current prices showed a slight upward trend during the period considered. In 1985 value added and turnover were 27-30 per cent higher than in 1973 in current prices. The index of production, based on value added at constant prices, declined by 10 per cent from 1973 to 1981, levelled off from 1981 to 1985, and fell again, by 3 per cent, in 1986 (See Chart JPN IIIa). Considering the period as a whole, the largest part of the discrepancy between movements is turnover and value added in current prices, on one hand, and value added at constant prices, on the other, is obviously due to the rise in prices. Part of this discrepancy may also reflect the shift in production towards higher valued products, insofar as it cannot be isolated statistically from the price effect.

18. For clothing, as can be seen from Chart JPN IIIb, turnover and value added at current prices show a stronger increase than for textiles, especially during the period from 1973 to 1981.

C. Labour Costs, Other Value Added and Investments.

19. Wages and salaries paid out by the textile industry increased by 40 per cent between 1973 and 1980. From 1980 to 1985 they rose more slowly, by merely 8 per cent (See chart JPN IVa).

20. In the textile industry value added other than labour costs, which consists largely of gross profits, showed wide year to year fluctuations. Between 1973 and 1981 it increased by only 14 per cent and in 1985 it was slightly lower than in 1980.

21. In the clothing industry labour costs as well as other value added expanded considerably faster than in the textile industry. As can be seen from Chart JPN IVb, labour costs in the clothing industry more than doubled from 1973 to 1980 and increased further, though more slowly (by 17 per cent) from 1980 to 1984.

22. In the clothing industry value added other than labour costs rose by more than 60 per cent from 1973 to 1980, but by only 3 per cent from 1980 to 1984.

23. Investment in the textile industry showed two distinct cycles. From 1973 to 1978 it declined sharply, whereas from 1978 to 1984 it recovered (See Chart JPN Va). The level of investment in the textile industry remained however in 1984 by one-third lower than in 1973. The proportion of total investment accounted for by machinery and equipment increased from two thirds in 1973 to nearly three quarters in 1984. This illustrates the fact that a growing proportion of investment in the textile industry aimed primarily at raising productivity.

24. Investment in the clothing industry, similarly to investment in textiles, has also declined sharply from 1973 to 1978 and then recovered from 1978 to 1984 (See Chart JPN Vb). In 1984 investment in the clothing industry was 13 per cent below its level in 1973. In the clothing industry the proportion of total investment accounted for by machinery and equipment, though increasing from 40 per cent in 1973 to 55 per cent in 1984, has remained considerably lower than in the textile industry.

D. Employment and Productivity

25. Employment in the textile industry declined by nearly one third from 1973 to 1981. From 1981 to 1986 it continued to move downwards, but the decline, of 10 per cent, was less pronounced (See Chart JPN VIa).

26. Labour productivity in the textile industry increased strongly throughout the period considered, by 45 per cent from 1973 to 1981 and by 14 per cent from 1981 to 1986. The gains in labour productivity reflected the increasing concentration of yearly investment flows on machinery and equipment, especially on automation, computerization and other labour-saving devices.

27. Contrasting with the downward movement of employment in the textile industry, employment in the clothing industry increased by 10 per cent from 1973 to 1986 (See Chart JPN VIb). Data on labour productivity in clothing are not available.

E. Foreign Trade

28. Long-term comparable data in value on the evolution and pattern of trade, taken from GATT and UN sources, and those permitting to relate foreign trade to consumption, taken from the OECD, are available only in US dollars. In examining them it is necessary to keep in mind that from 1973 to 1978 the yen appreciated against the US dollar by 23 per cent, from 1978 to 1982 it depreciated by nearly 20 per cent, from 1982 to 1985 it appreciated again, by 4 per cent, and in 1986 it appreciated further by nearly 30 per cent.

1. Evolution and Pattern of Trade

29. For textiles Japan has been a net exporter throughout the period under consideration. In terms of US dollars exports increased by 130 per cent from 1973 to 1982, when they reached a peak of 5.7 billion. After a decline from 1981 to 1985, exports recovered to 5.3 billion US dollars in 1986 (See Chart JPN VIIa). Imports increased between 1973 and 1979, declined from 1979 to 1983, but resumed their upward trend in the three subsequent years. In 1986 they reached a peak of 1.7 billion US dollars. The export surplus of textiles peaked in 1981, at 4.4 billion US dollars and declined to 3.5 billion US dollars in 1986.

30. For clothing the import surplus has been growing during the period under consideration. The value of import in US dollars increased from 0.5 billion in 1973 to 1.5 billion in 1981 and nearly 2.5 billion in 1986 (See Chart JPN VIIb). Exports of clothing increased from 0.3 billion US dollars in 1973 to 0.8 billion in 1984, but declined to 0.7 billion in 1986. The import surplus in clothing expanded continuously, from 0.2 billion US dollars in 1973 to 1.7 billion in 1986.

31. For textiles and clothing taken together Japan has remained a net exporter throughout the period. The export surplus increased three fold from 1973 to 1981, when it reached a peak of 3.5 billion dollars. In 1986 the export surplus has fallen back to 1.8 billion US dollars.

32. Developing MFA suppliers account for the largest proportion of imports. For textiles their share in the total value of imports increased from 45 per cent in 1973 to 61 per cent in 1984, but declined to 57 per cent in 1986 (See Chart JPN VIIIa). For clothing the developing MFA suppliers

accounted for 62 per cent of the total value of imports in 1973 and 67 per cent in 1986 (See Chart JPN VIIIb).

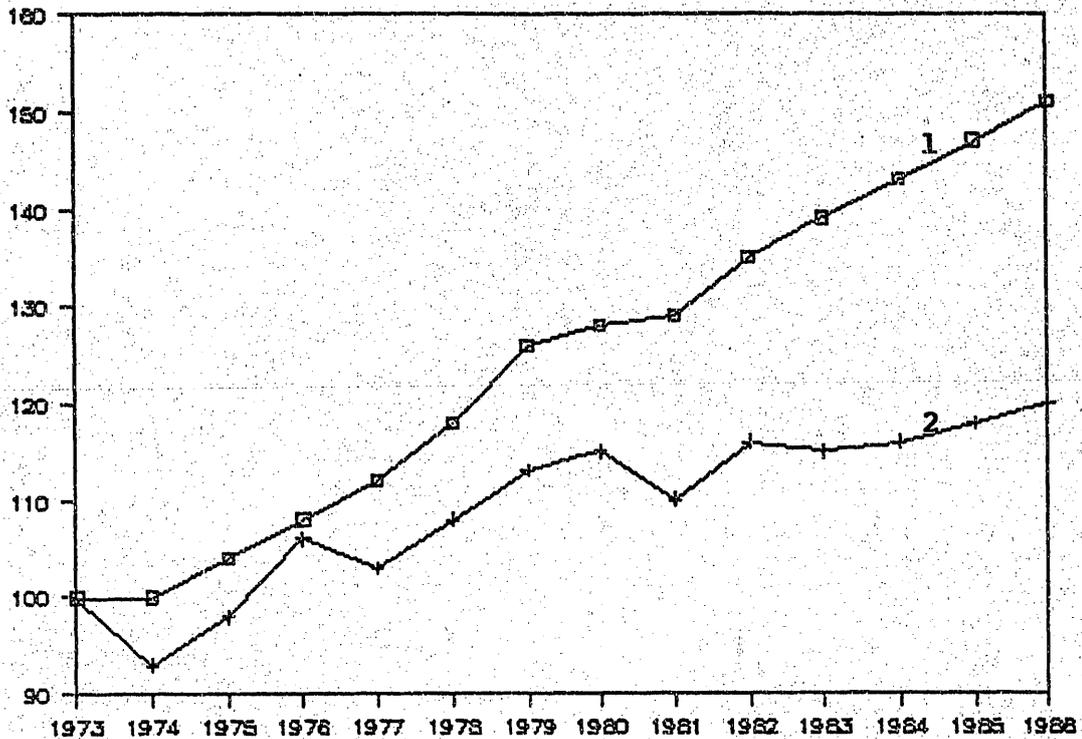
2. Trade Related to Consumption

33. At the aggregate level of the textiles and clothing sectors the relation between consumption, production and trade can be more meaningfully made in value terms, in order to comprehend the continuous product diversification and the shift towards higher valued products having occurred in domestic supplies and in imports.

34. In the case of textiles the overwhelming part, 90-94 per cent, of consumption in value terms has been covered throughout the period by domestic supplies. Imports from developing MFA suppliers represented in 1985 and 1986 only about 4 to 5 per cent of consumption in value terms and imports from developed MFA suppliers another 3 per cent (See Chart JPN IXa).

35. In the case of clothing domestic supplies also account for the largest proportion of consumption in value terms, although this proportion has become less preponderant between 1973 and 1986, when it declined from 90 to 83 per cent. The ratio of imports from developing MFA suppliers to consumption in value terms increased from 6 per cent in 1973 to 12 per cent in 1986 (See Chart JPN IXb).

Chart JPN I
CONSUMER EXPENDITURE
Index Numbers 1973 = 100

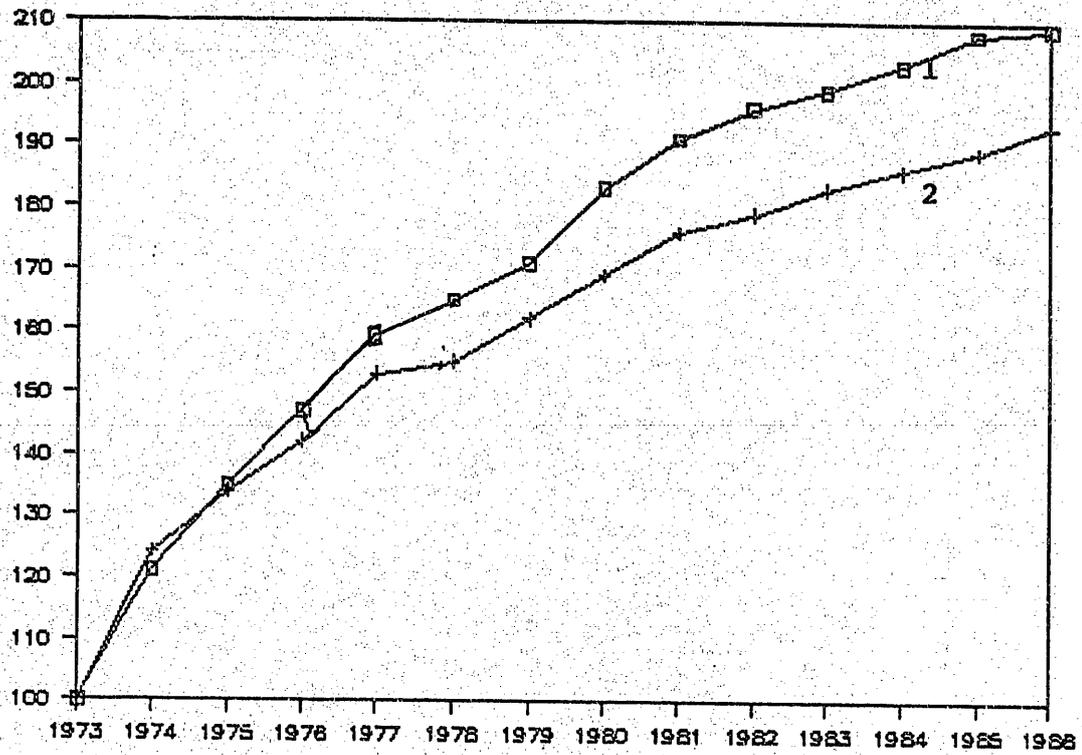


1. Total consumer expenditure at constant prices.
2. Consumer expenditure on clothing (including footwear) at constant prices.

Sources: OECD, National Accounts, Vol II, 1973-1985.
1986 was estimated on the basis of data from
Statistics Bureau, Monthly Statistics of Japan and
Bank of Japan, Economics Statistics Monthly.

Chart JPN II
CONSUMER PRICES

Index Numbers 1973 = 100

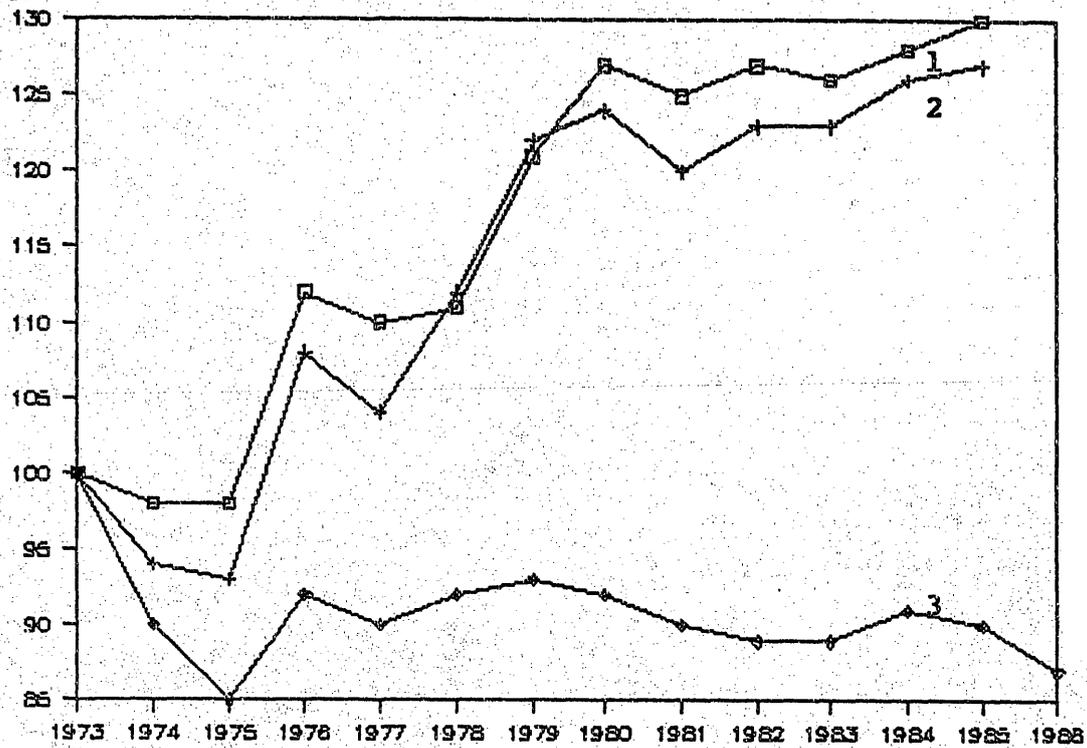


1. Price deflator for total consumer expenditure.
2. Prices deflator for consumer expenditure on clothing.

Sources: See Chart JPN I.

Chart JPN IIIa Textiles
TURNOVER, VALUE ADDED AND PRODUCTION

Index Numbers 1973 = 100



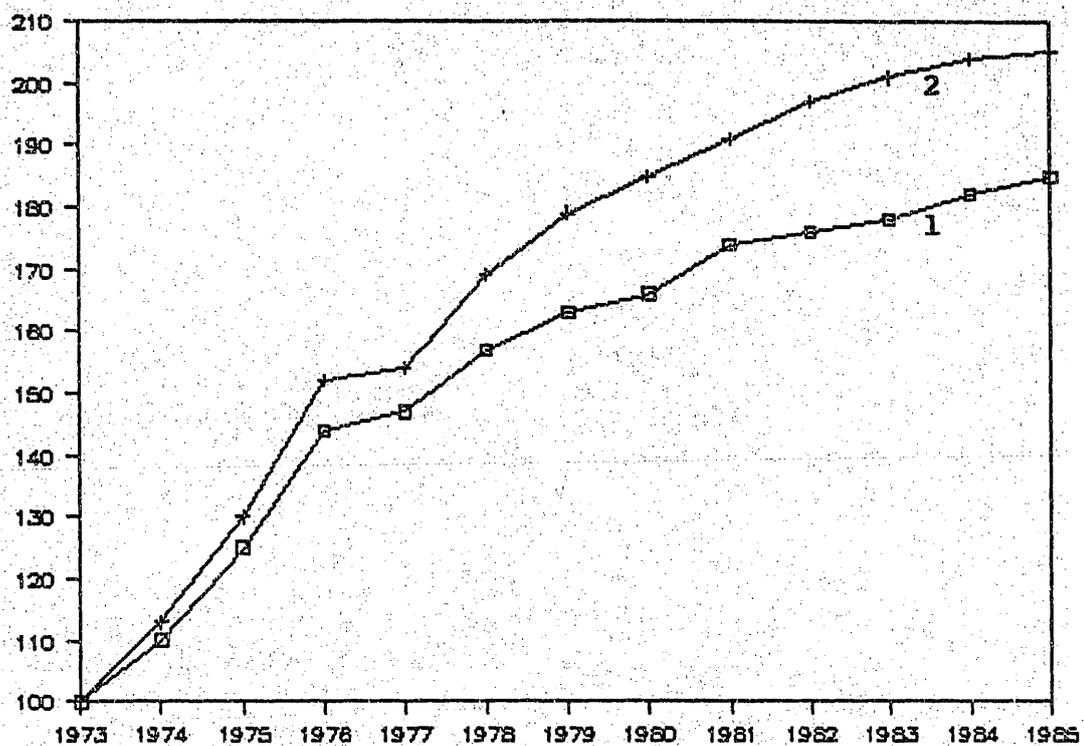
1. Turnover (gross value of production) at current prices.
2. Value added at current prices.
3. Indices of production (value added at constant prices).

Sources: United Nations, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics, Vol. I, yearly.

For turnover and value added in 1985 and the index of production 1986, estimates were based on sources given in Charts JPN I and JPN IXa.

**Chart JPN IIIb Clothing
TURNOVER AND VALUE ADDED**

Index Numbers 1973 = 100



1. Turnover (gross value of production) at current prices.

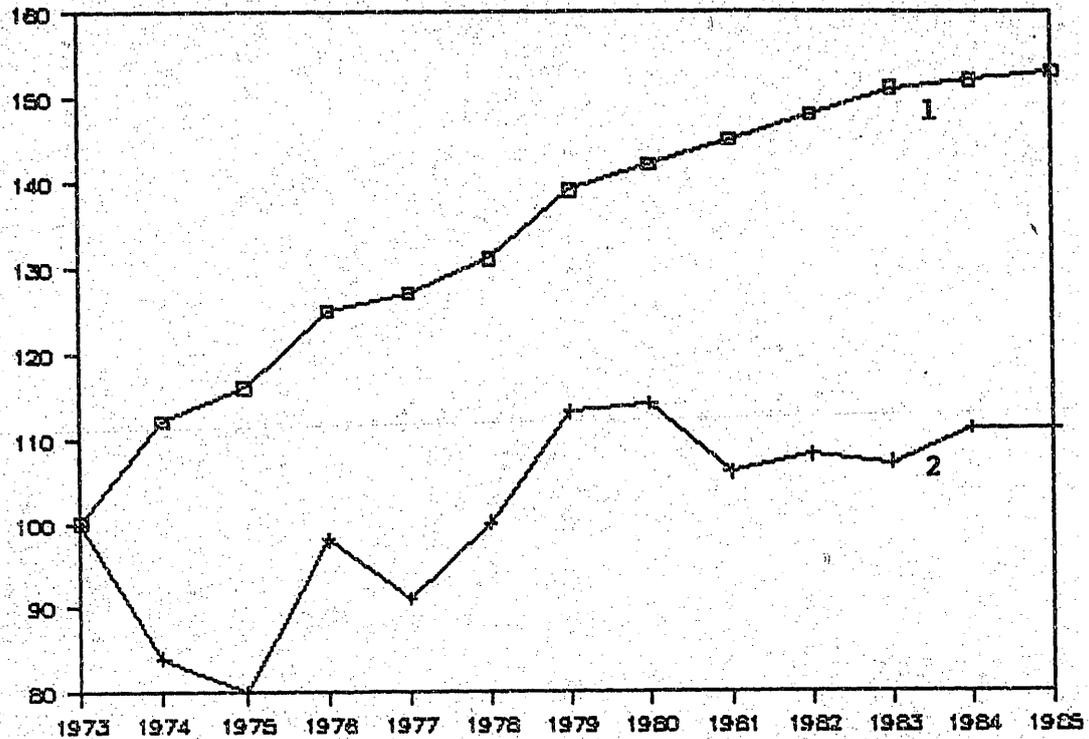
2. Value added at current prices.

Indices of production (value added at constant prices) are not available for clothing.

Sources: See Chart JPN IIIa. Estimates for 1985 were based on sources given in Charts JPN I and JPN IXa.

Chart JPN IVa Textiles
LABOUR COSTS AND OTHER VALUE ADDED

Index Number 1973 = 100

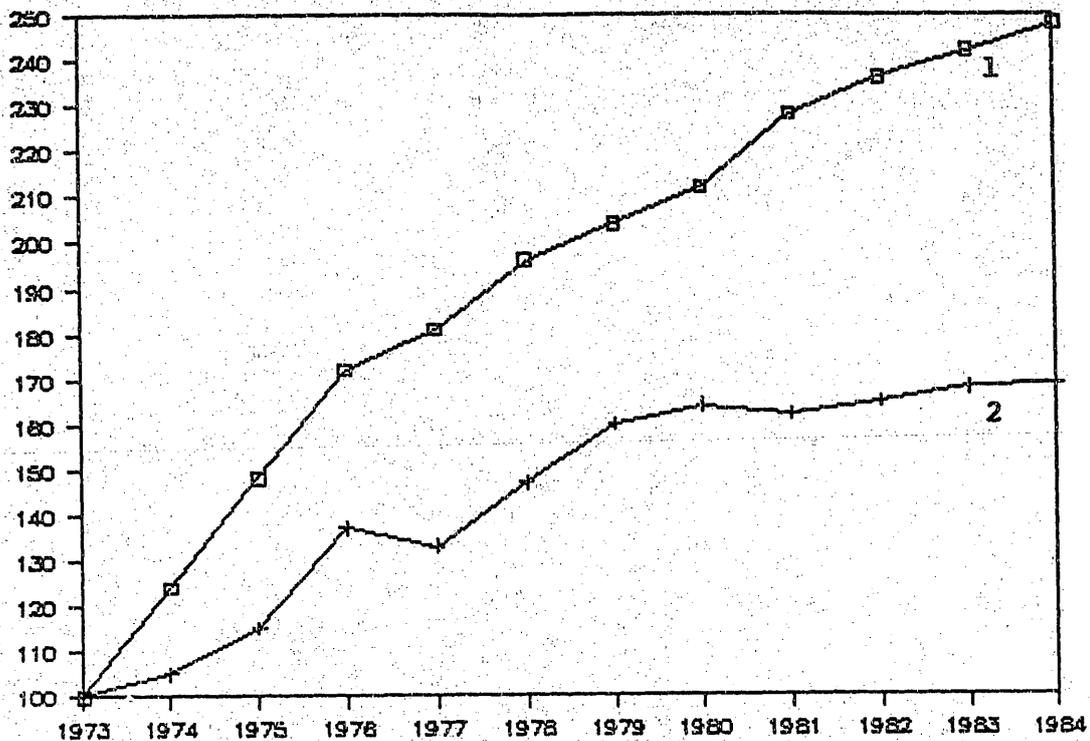


1. Labour costs, including wages, salaries and other supplements.
2. Other value added, consisting essentially of profits, obtained as the difference between total value added and labour costs.

Sources: See Chart JPN IIIa. For 1985 estimates were based on sources given in Chart JPN I.

Chart JPN IVb Clothing
LABOUR COSTS AND OTHER VALUE ADDED

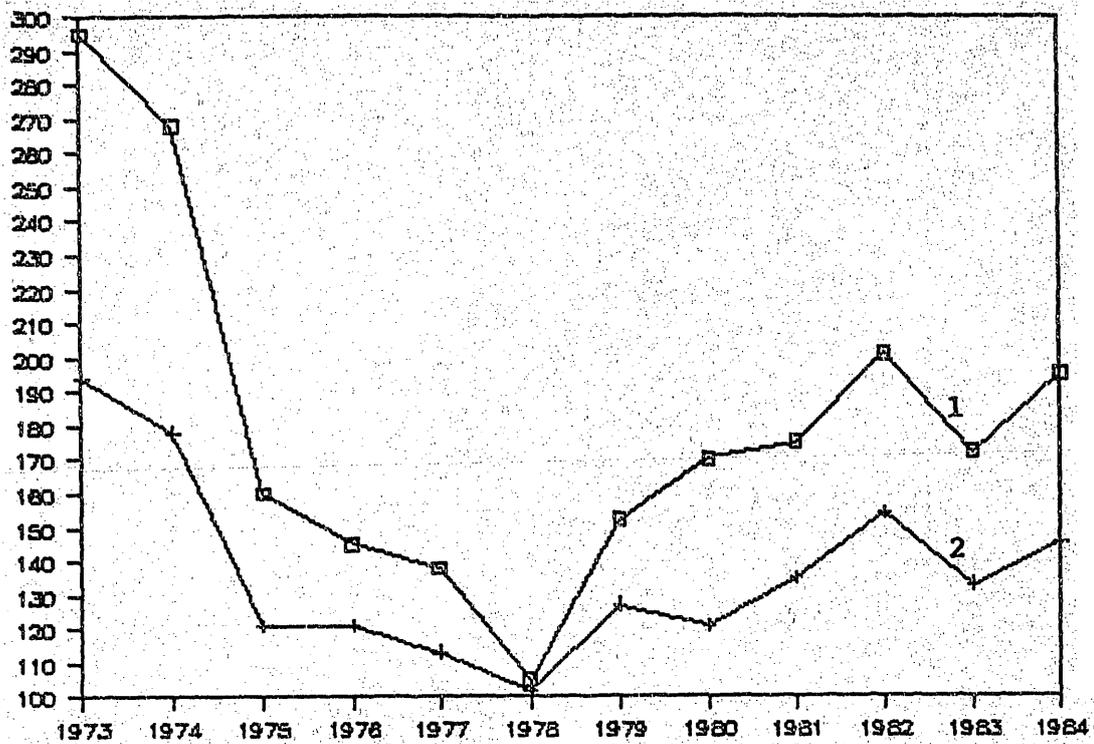
Index Numbers 1973 = 100



1. Labour costs including wages, salaries and other supplements.
2. Other value added consisting essentially of profits, obtained as the difference between total value added and labour costs.

Sources: See Chart JPN IIIa.

Chart JPN Va Textiles
INVESTMENT
Billion Yen

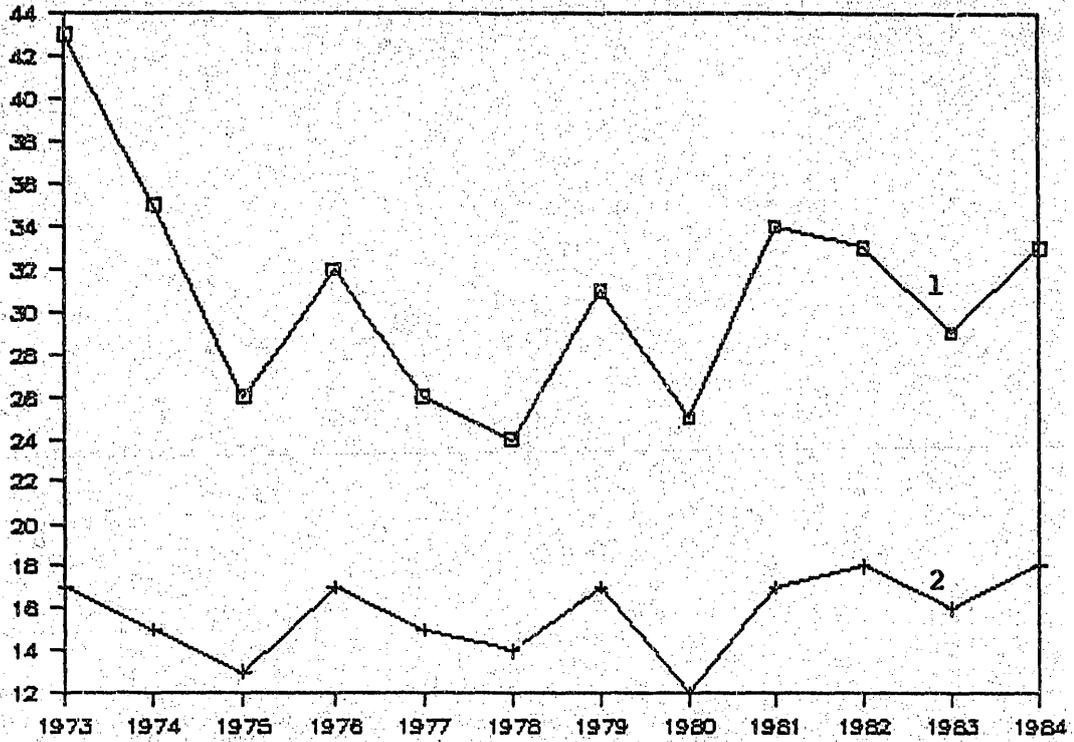


1. Total gross fixed capital formation.

2. Gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment.

Sources: See Chart JPN IIIa.

Chart JPN Vb Clothing
INVESTMENT
Billion Yen



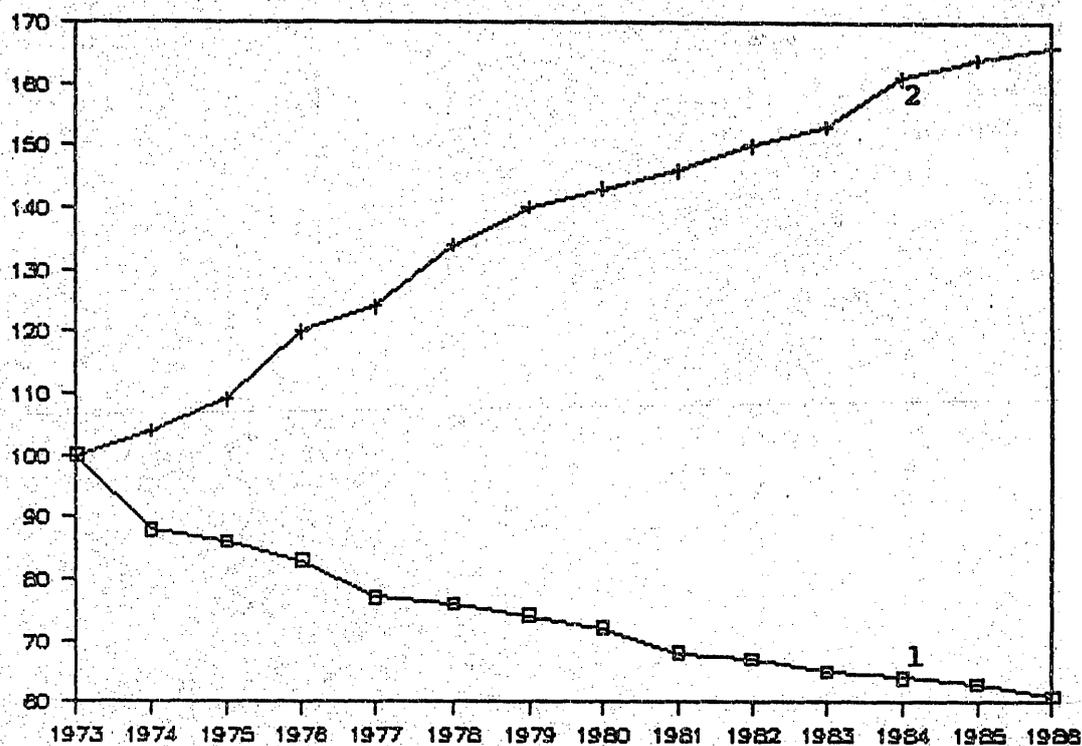
1. Total gross fixed capital formation.

2. Gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment.

Sources: See Chart JPN IIIa.

Chart JPN VIa Textiles
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Index Numbers 1973 = 100



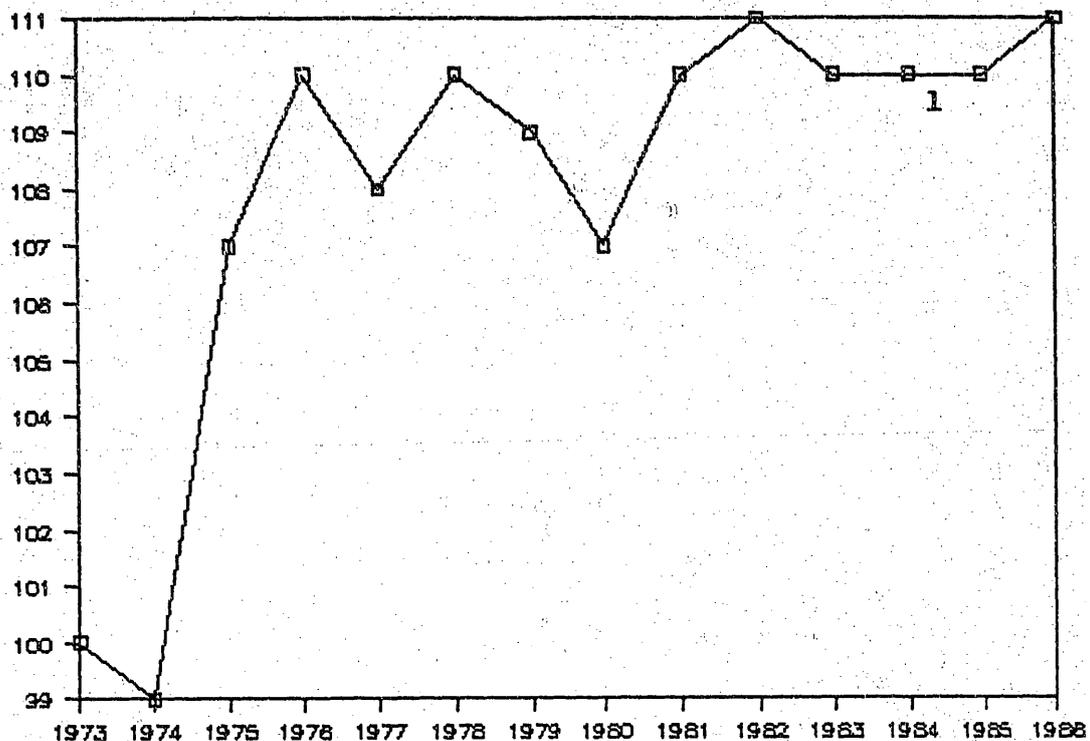
1. Employment.

2. Productivity.

Sources: Employment, see Chart JPN IIIa. For 1985 and 1986 estimates were based on data in Statistics Bureau, Monthly Statistics of Japan. Productivity from Statistics Bureau, Monthly Statistics of Japan and Statistical Yearbook.

Chart JPN VIb Clothing
EMPLOYMENT

Index Numbers 1973 = 100



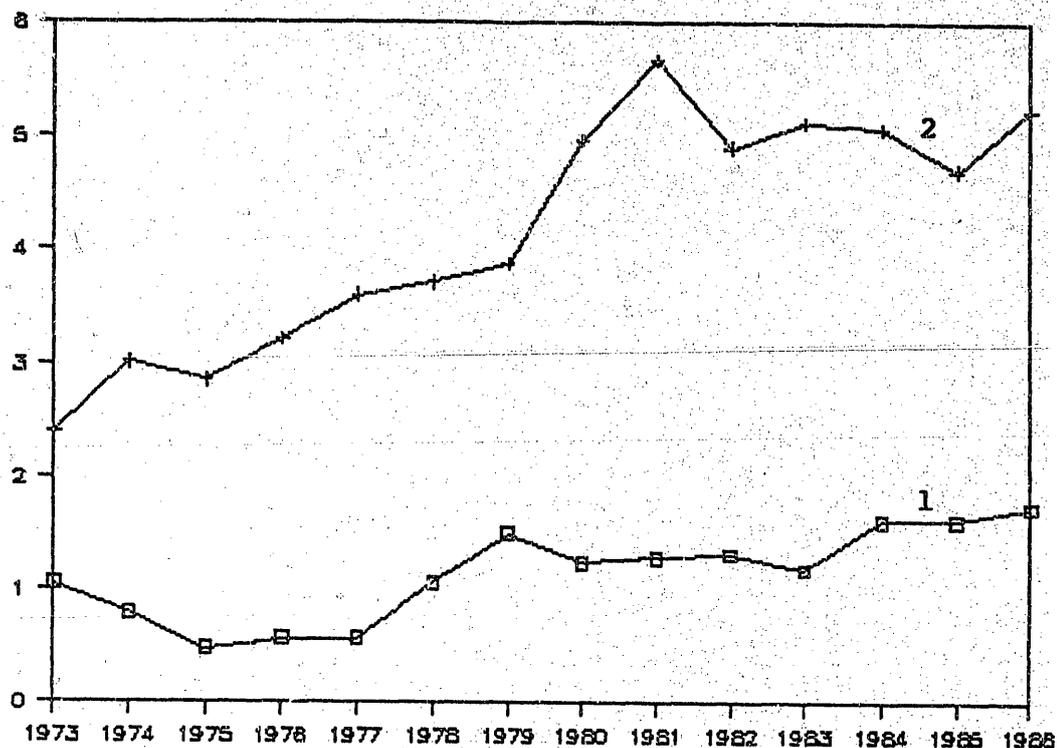
1. Employment.

Note: Data on productivity are not available for clothing

Sources: See Chart JPN IIIa. For 1985 and 1986 estimates were based on data in Statistics Bureau, Monthly Statistics of Japan.

Chart JPN VIIa Textiles
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Billion US \$



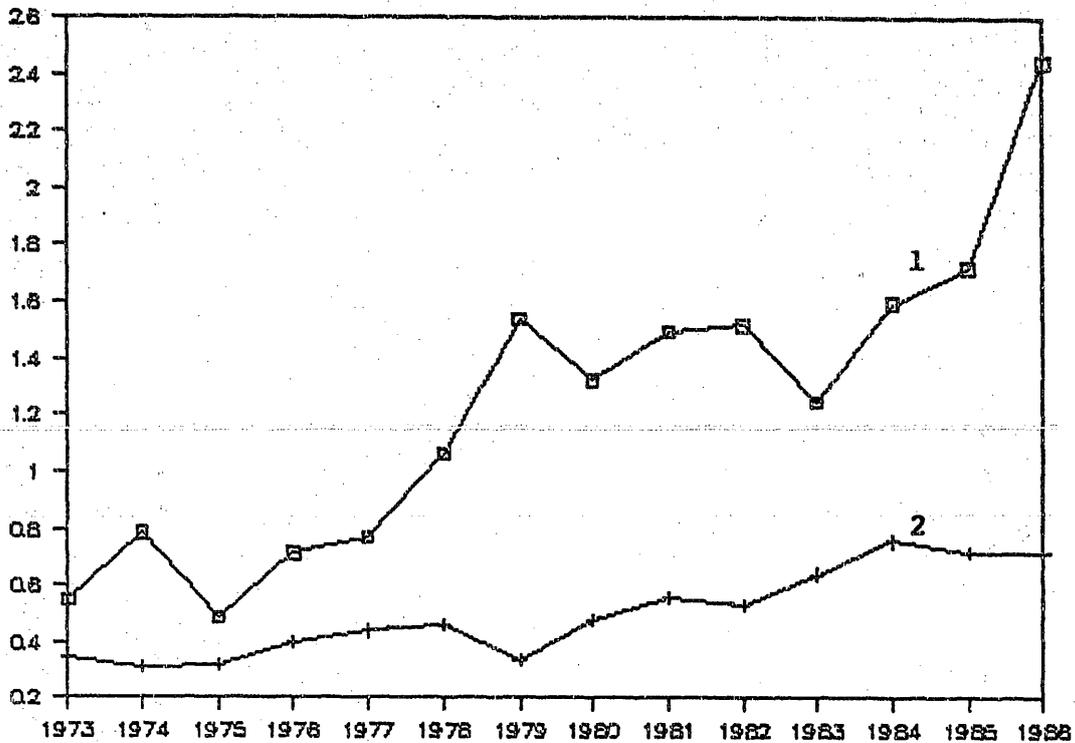
1. Imports of textiles from the world in current U.S. dollars.
2. Exports of textiles to the world in current U.S. dollars.

Textiles consists of SITC Div. 65, excluding yarns and fabrics other than those processed from cotton, wool and man-made fabrics, bags and sacks of textile materials and floor coverings of vegetable plaiting materials.

Sources: GATT, Textiles Committee, Textile and Clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/76, 134, 157 and 187.
For 1986 United Nations trade data tapes.

Chart JPN VIIb Clothing
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Billion US \$



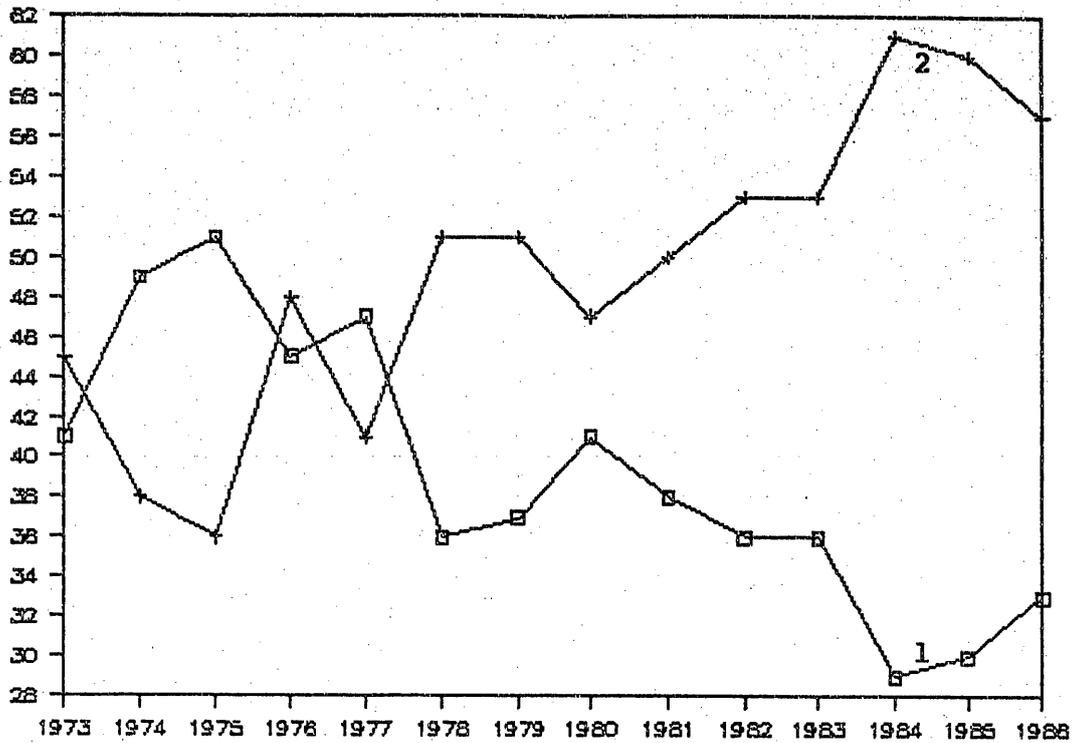
1. Imports of clothing from the world in current U.S. dollars.
2. Exports of clothing to the world in current U.S. dollars.

Clothing consists of SITC Div. 84, excluding clothing of leather, rubber and fur.

Sources: See Chart JPN VIIa.

Chart JPN VIIIa Textiles
SHARE OF MFA DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING SUPPLIERS

Percentages

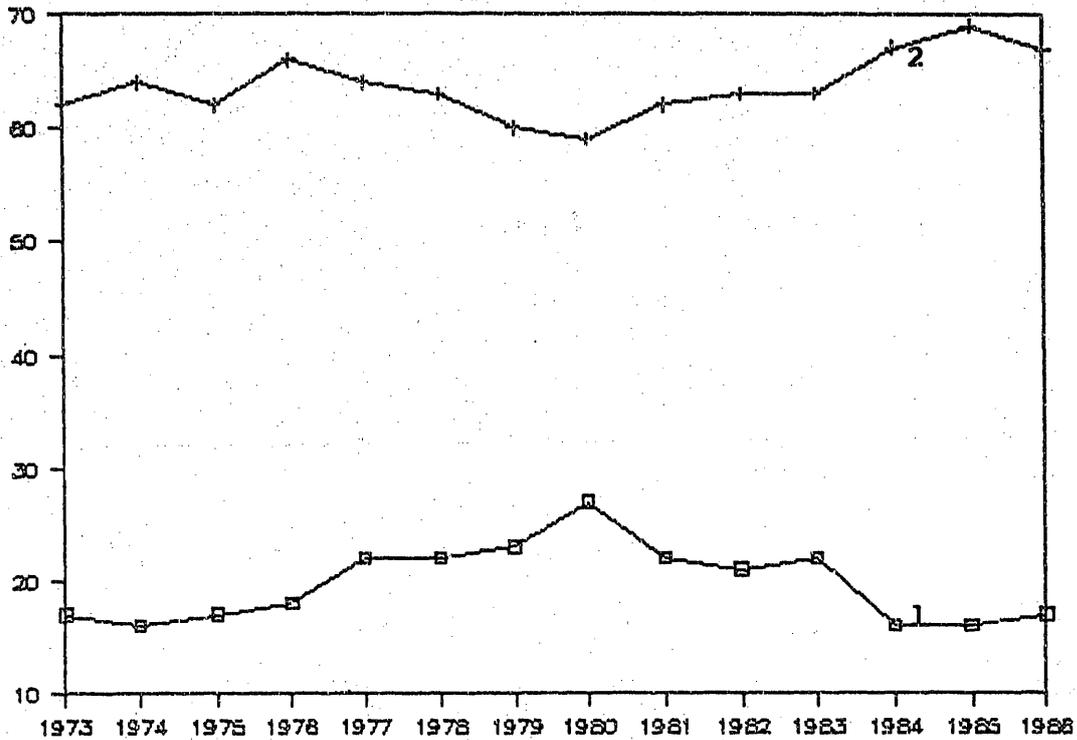


1. Share of developed MFA suppliers in imports of textiles from the world. Calculated from data in current U.S. dollars.
2. Share of developing MFA suppliers in imports of textiles from the world. Calculated from data in current U.S. dollars.

For the definition of textiles and sources see Chart JPN VIIa.

Chart JPN VIIIb Clothing
SHARE OF MFA DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING SUPPLIERS

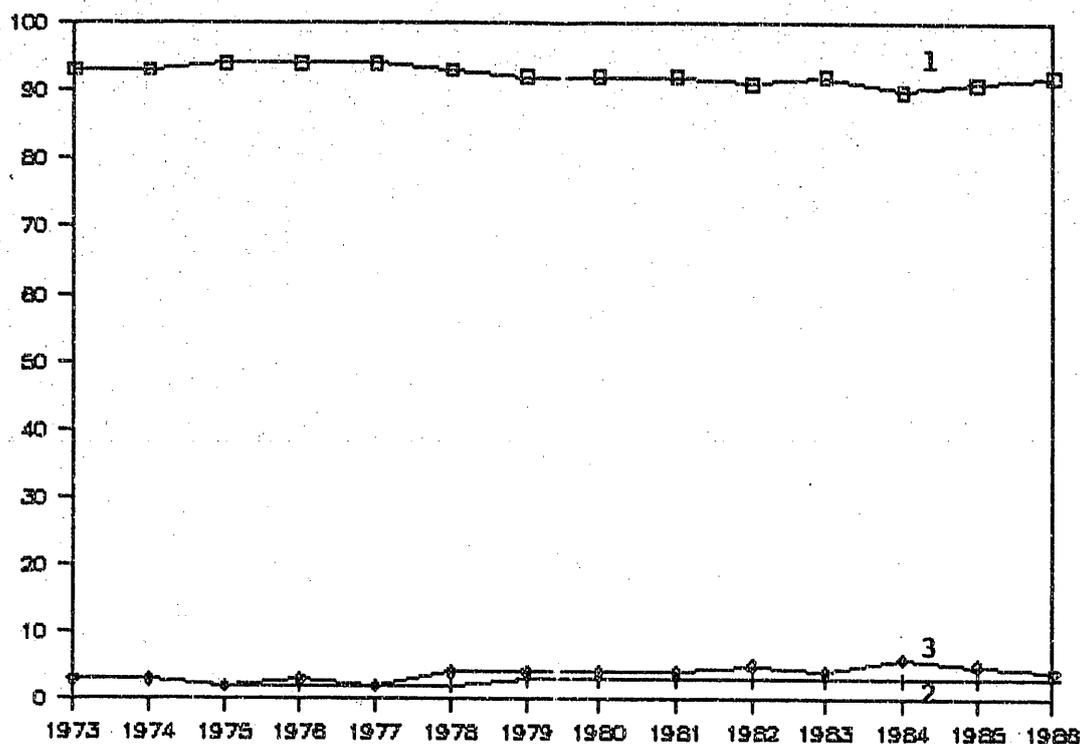
Percentages



1. Share of developed MFA suppliers in imports of clothing from the world. Calculated from data in current U.S. dollars.
 2. Share of developing MFA suppliers in imports of clothing from the world. Calculated from data in current U.S. dollars.
- For the definition of clothing and sources see Chart JPN VIIb.

Chart JPN IXa Textiles
RATIOS OF DOMESTIC SUPPLIES, OF IMPORTS FROM MFA DEVELOPED
AND DEVELOPING SUPPLIERS TO CONSUMPTION

Percentages



1. Ratio of domestic supplies to consumption of textiles (group 321 of the International Standard Classification).
2. Ratio of imports from developed MFA suppliers to consumption of textiles.
3. Ratio of imports from developing MFA suppliers to consumption of textiles.

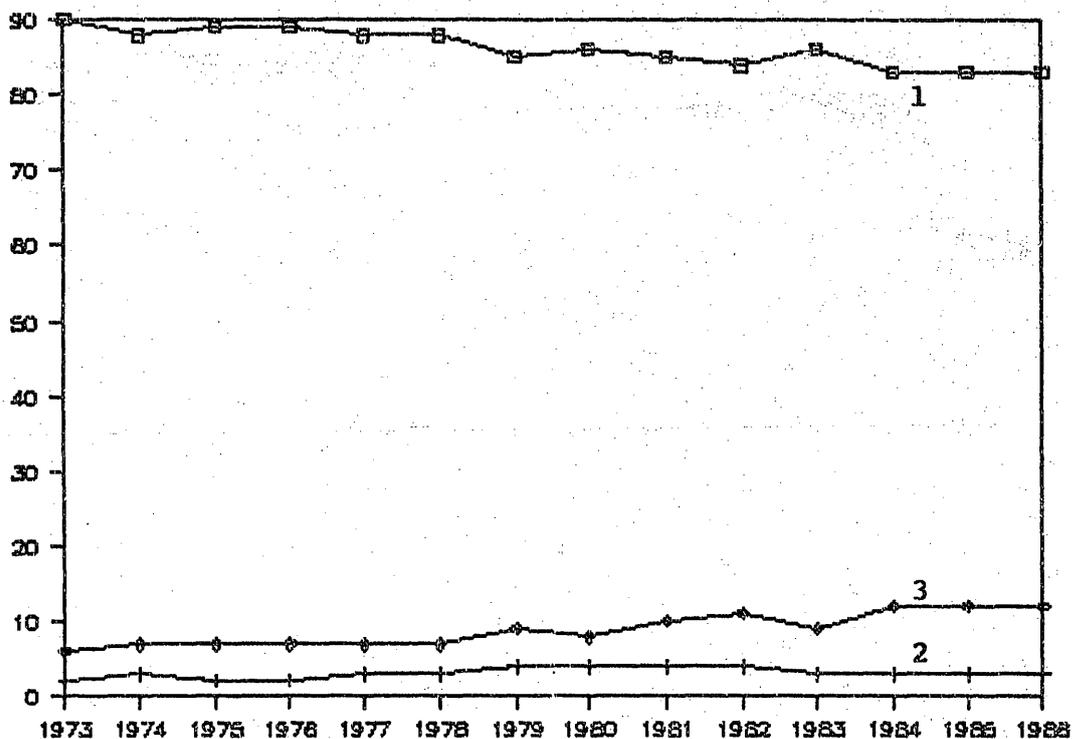
Note: a) Percentage ratios in this chart were calculated from data in current U.S. dollars. Consumption is defined as turnover plus imports minus exports. Domestic supplies are defined as turnover minus exports.

b) Data in the chart should be considered as indicating orders of magnitude, given the methodological and statistical problems involved in relating turnover to foreign trade.

Sources: OECD, Department of Economics and Statistics, The OECD Compatible Trade and Production data base, direct communication.
 1986 was estimated on the basis of data shown in Charts JPN IIIa and JPN VIIa.

Chart JPN IXb Clothing
RATIOS OF DOMESTIC SUPPLIES, OF IMPORTS FROM MFA DEVELOPED
AND DEVELOPING SUPPLIERS TO CONSUMPTION

Percentages



1. Ratio of domestic supplies to consumption of clothing (group 322 of the International Standard Industrial Classification).
2. Ratio of imports form developed MFA suppliers to consumption of clothing.
3. Ratio of imports from developing MFA suppliers to consumption of clothing.

Note: a) Percentage ratios in this chart were calculated from data in current U.S. dollars. Consumption is defined as turnover plus imports minus exports. Domestic supplies are defined as turnover minus exports.
b) Data in the chart should be considered as indicating orders of magnitude, given the methodological and statistical problems involved in relating turnover to foreign trade.

Sources: See Chart JPN IXa.
1986 was estimated on the basis of data shown in Charts JPN IIIb and JPN VIIb.

Chapter III Switzerland

A. Consumption

36. Consumer expenditure on clothing declined in real terms from 1973 to 1977, when total consumer expenditure stagnated. From 1977 to 1981 consumer expenditure on clothing recovered somewhat, but since then it levelled off. For the period 1977 to 1986 consumer expenditure on clothing continued to lag behind the total in real terms (See Chart CH I).

37. The weakness of consumer spending on clothing in real terms during the whole period under consideration reflected the sluggishness of disposable incomes, the high savings ratio, the slow rise in population and the fact that consumer prices for clothing increased almost as rapidly as consumer prices for all items (See Chart CH II).

B. Turnover, Value Added and Production

38. In the textile industry turnover and value added at current prices declined from 1973 to 1978 or 1979, but recovered strongly thereafter. The index of production, measuring value added at constant prices, followed a similar movement (See Chart CH IIIa).

39. In the clothing industry turnover and value added at current prices increased throughout the period under consideration. In 1985 they were both 90 per cent higher than in 1973 (See Chart CH IIIb). The index of production (value added at constant prices) shows an increase from 1973 to 1977, followed by a decline until 1985 and a slight recovery in 1986.

C. Employment and Productivity

40. Employment in textiles declined throughout the period, though the rate of decline slowed down since 1983. At the same time labour productivity in the textile industry experienced sharp gains, as can be seen from Chart CH IVa.

41. In the clothing industry the fall in employment was more pronounced than in textiles. In 1985 employment in the clothing industry has been reduced by one-half as compared with its level of 1973. Labour productivity in the clothing industry expanded even faster than in textiles, having almost doubled from 1973 to 1985 (See Chart CH IVb).

42. Although there are no precise published data on investment in the textile and clothing industries, indications available suggest that the sharp gains of labour productivity in both industries were largely due to the increased outlays on machinery and equipment for automation, computerization and other labour-saving devices.

D. Foreign Trade

43. Long-term comparable data in value on the evolution and pattern of trade, taken from GATT and UN sources, are available only in terms of US dollars. In examining them it is necessary to keep in mind that between 1973 and 1979 the Swiss franc appreciated by about one half against the US dollar, between 1979 and 1985 it depreciated by one half and in 1986 it appreciated again, by more than one quarter.

1. Evolution and Pattern of Trade

44. For textiles Switzerland has been a net exporter throughout the period. Exports have expanded from 0.6 billion US dollars in 1973 to 1.5 billion in 1980, then declined slightly until 1985. In 1986, reflecting largely the depreciation of the US dollar, exports increased sharply to a new peak of nearly 1.8 billion US dollars (See Chart CH Va). Imports of textiles doubled from 1973 to 1980, but then declined until 1984. In spite of the recoveries in the two subsequent years, in 1986 imports were only slightly above their previous peak reached in 1980. The export surplus in textiles has increased almost continuously, from 0.1 billion US dollars in 1973 to 0.7 billion in 1986.

45. For clothing, in contrast with textiles, Switzerland has been a net importer throughout the period. Net imports of clothing increased almost five fold from 1973 to 1986, when they exceeded

1.5 billion US dollars. As can be seen in Chart CII Vb, imports of clothing expanded from 0.4 billion US dollars in 1973 to 1.9 billion in 1986.

46. By far the largest proportion of imports of both textiles and clothing has been accounted for by imports from developed countries, mainly EEC and EFTA. In the case of textiles developed countries have accounted for 81 to 87 per cent of total imports in value during the period considered (See Chart CII VIa). For clothing the share of imports from developed countries in the total value of imports has become less preponderant. It declined from 84 per cent in 1973 to 76 per cent in 1981, and levelled off thereafter (See Chart CII VIb).

47. The share of developing MFA suppliers in the value of total imports of textiles increased from 5 per cent in 1973 to 11 per cent in 1981, but declined to 8 per cent in 1986. In the case of clothing the share of developing MFA suppliers rose from 10 per cent in 1973 to 20 per cent in 1984, but declined slightly in the two subsequent years.

2. Trade Related to Consumption

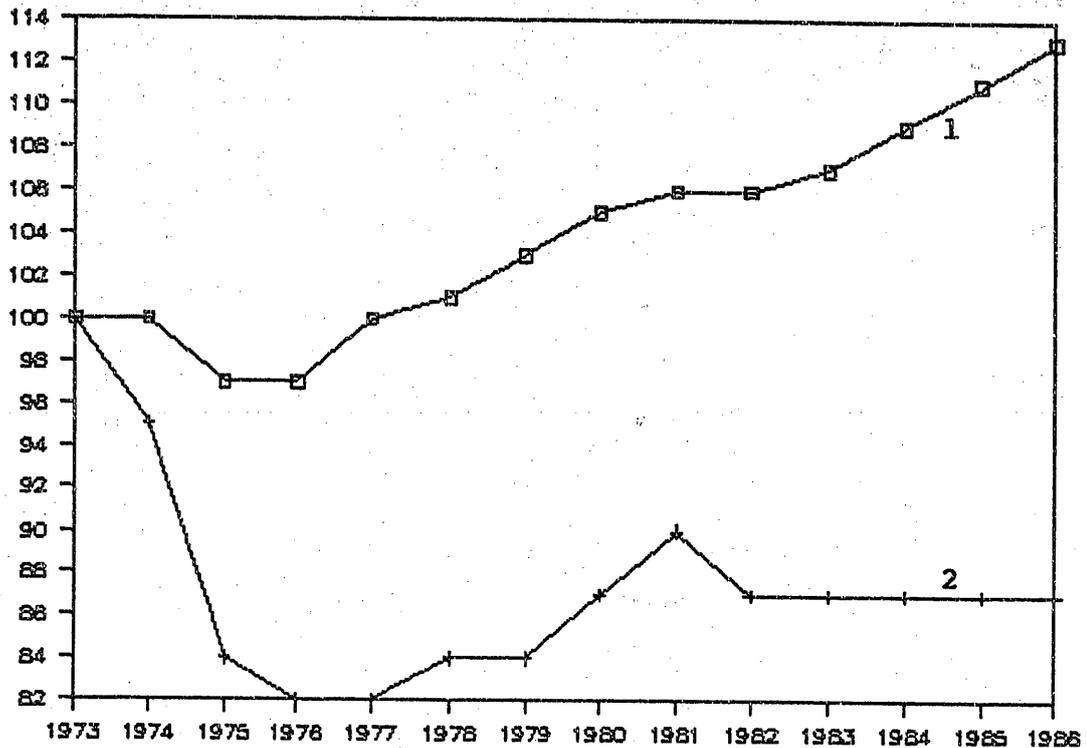
48. At the aggregate level of the textiles and clothing sectors the relation between consumption, production and trade can be more meaningfully made in value terms, in order to comprehend the enormous product diversification and the continuous shift to higher valued products having occurred in domestic supplies and in imports.

49. From Charts CII VIIa for textiles and CII VIIb for clothing it can be seen that throughout the period considered the preponderant proportion of consumption has been covered by domestic supplies together with imports from developed countries.

50. The ratio of imports from developing MFA suppliers to consumption, in value terms, has not exceeded 2-4 per cent throughout the period. In the case of clothing this ratio has increased from 4 per cent 1973 to 9 per cent in 1986.

Chart CH I
CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

Index Numbers 1973 = 100

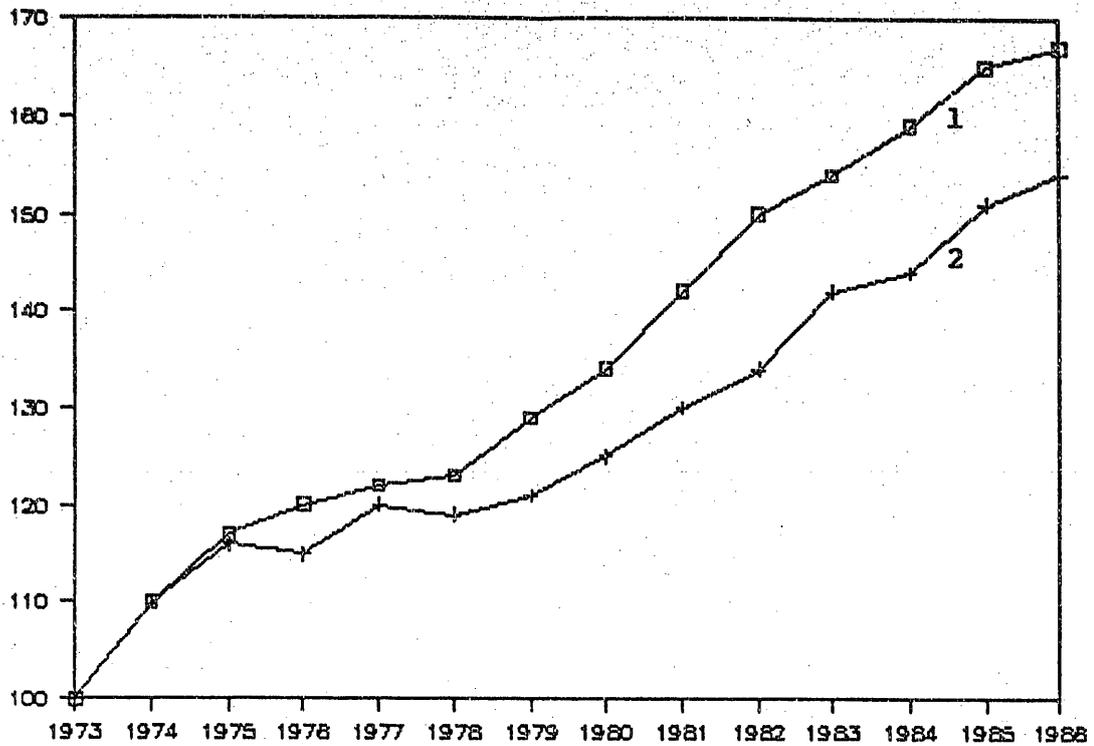


1. Total consumer expenditure at constant prices.
2. Consumer expenditure on clothing (including footwear) at constant prices.

Sources: OECD, National Accounts, Vol II, 1973-1985.
Estimates for 1986 were based on data in La Vie Economique, Rapports Economiques et de Statistique Sociale, Revue mensuelle.

Chart CH II
CONSUMER PRICES

Index Numbers 1973 = 100

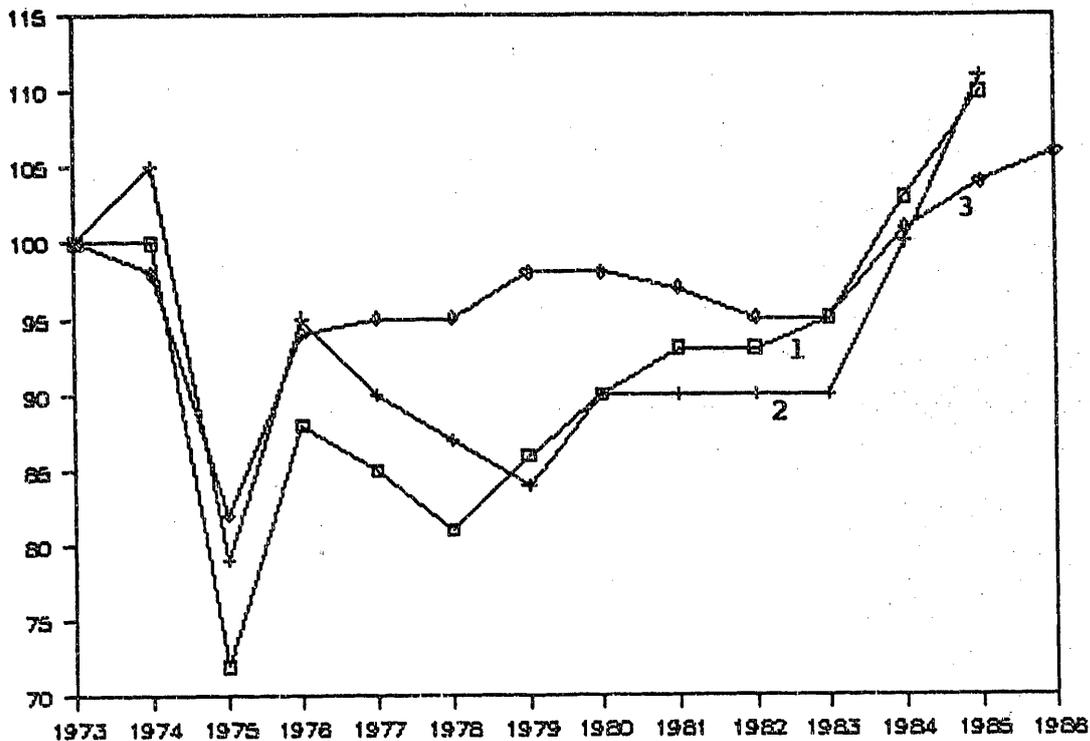


1. Price deflator for total consumer expenditure.
2. Price deflator for consumer expenditure on clothing.

Sources: See Chart CH I.

Chart CH IIIa Textiles
TURNOVER, VALUE ADDED AND PRODUCTION

Index Numbers 1973 = 100

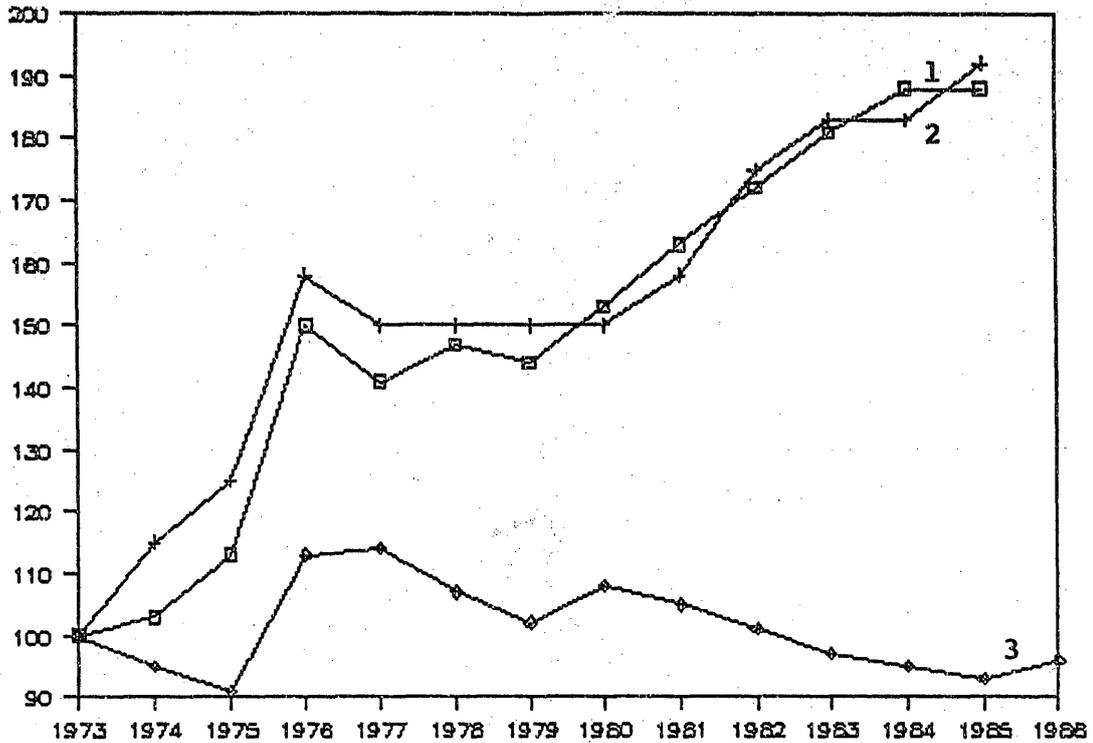


1. Turnover (gross value of production) at current prices.
2. Value added at current prices.
3. Indices of production (value added at constant prices).

Sources: OECD, Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, Industrial Structure Statistics, yearly and Direct Communication (original source: St. Galler Zentrum für Zukunftsforschung).
United Nations, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics, Vol. I, yearly.

Chart CH IIIb. ~~Cementing~~
TURNOVER, VALUE ADDED, PRODUCTION

Index Numbers 1973 = 100

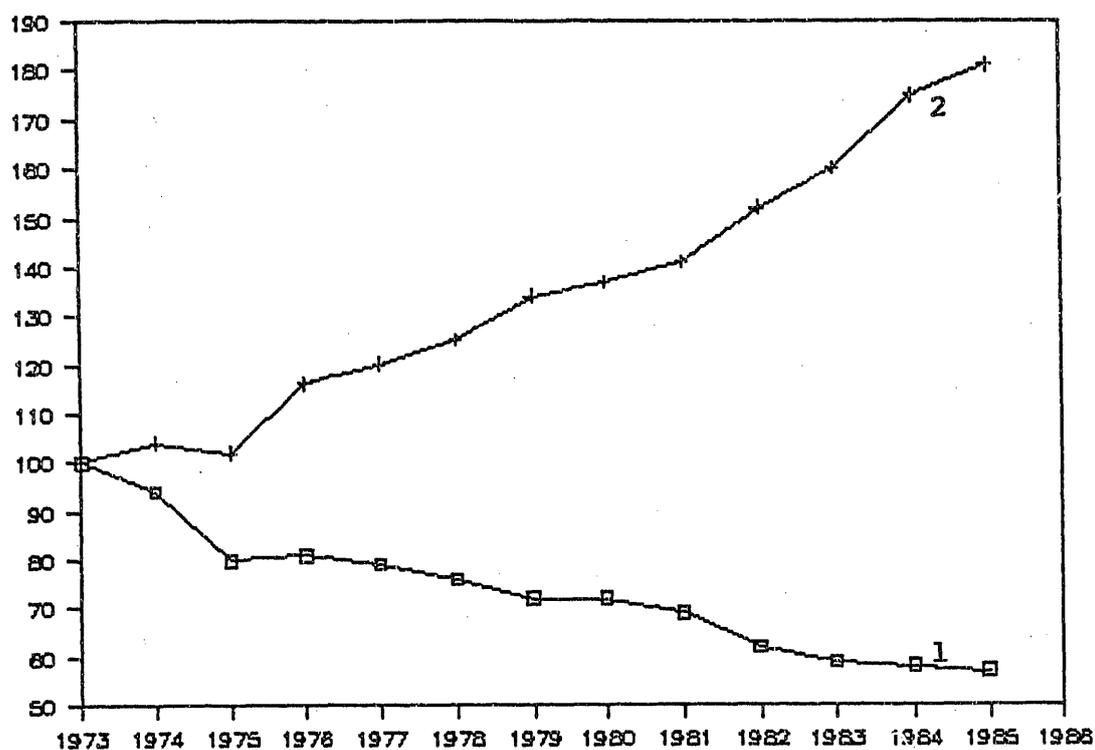


1. Turnover (gross value of production) at current prices.
2. Value added at current prices.
3. Indices of production (value added at constant prices).

Sources: See Chart CH IIIa.

Chart CH IVa Textiles
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Index Numbers 1973 = 100



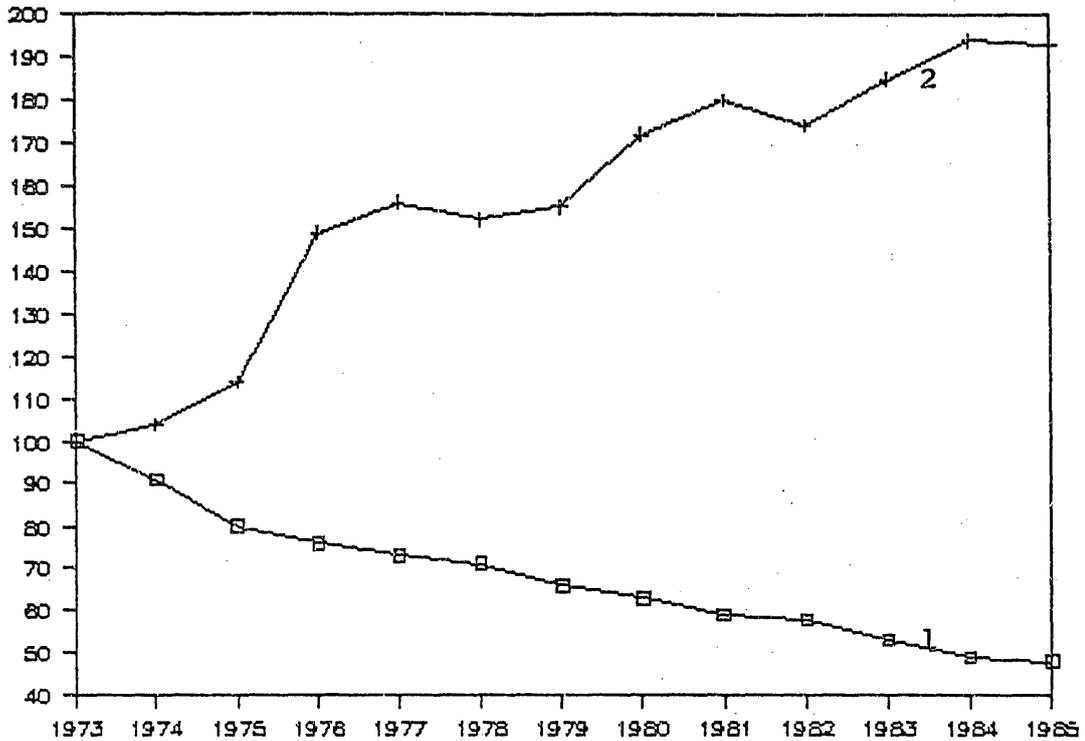
1. Employment.

2. Productivity. Productivity indices were derived from production (value added at constant prices) and employment indices. They should be considered only as indicators of orders of magnitude.

Sources: See Chart CH IIIa.

Chart CH IVb Clothing
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Index Numbers 1973 = 100



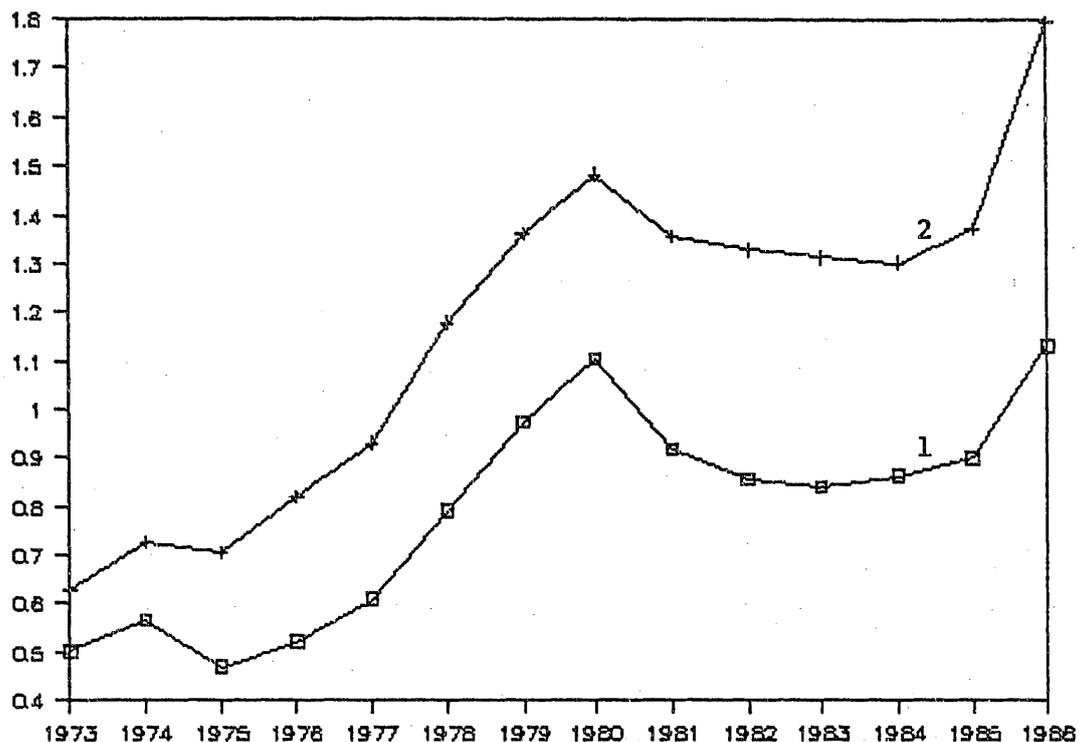
1. Employment.

2. Productivity. Productivity indices were derived from production (value added at constant prices) and employment indices. They should be considered only as indicators of orders of magnitude.

Sources: See CH IIIa.

Chart CH Va Textiles
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Billion US \$



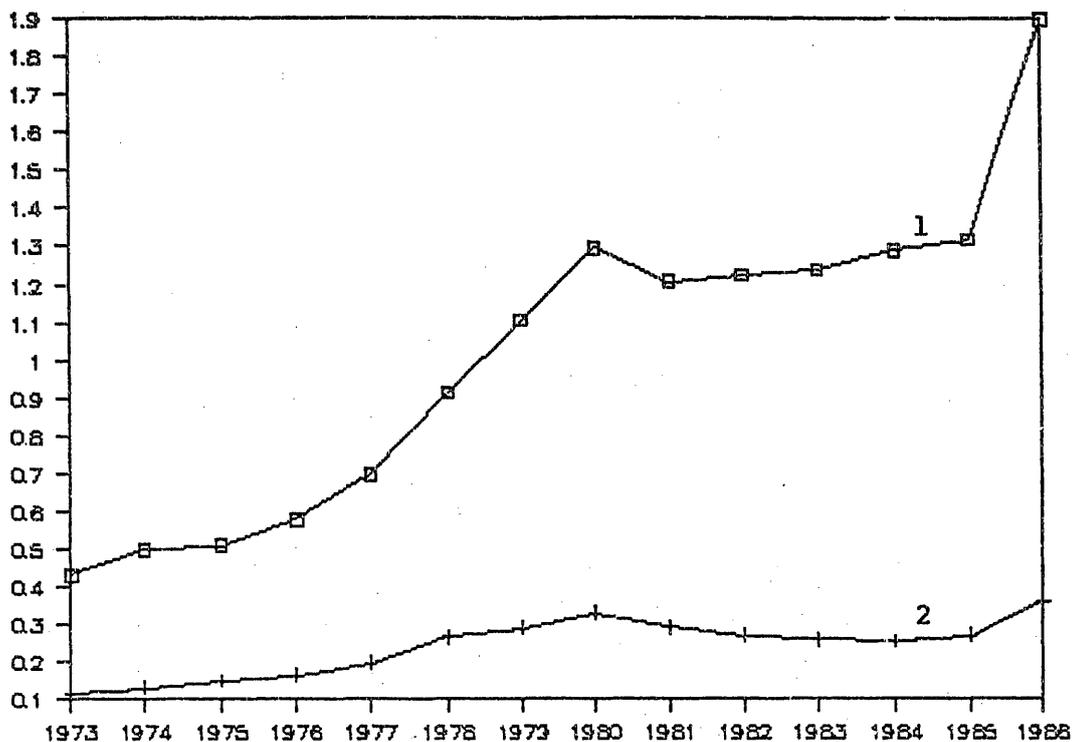
1. Imports of textiles from the world in current U.S. dollars.
2. Exports of textiles to the world in current U.S. dollars.

Textiles consists of SITC Div. 65, excluding yarns and fabrics other than those processed from cotton, wool and man-made fabrics, bags and sacks of textile materials and floor coverings of vegetable plaiting materials.

Sources: GATT, Textiles Committee, Textiles and clothing Statistics, COM.TEX/W/76, 134, 157 and 187.
For 1986 United Nations trade data tapes.

Chart CH Vb Clothing
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Billion US \$



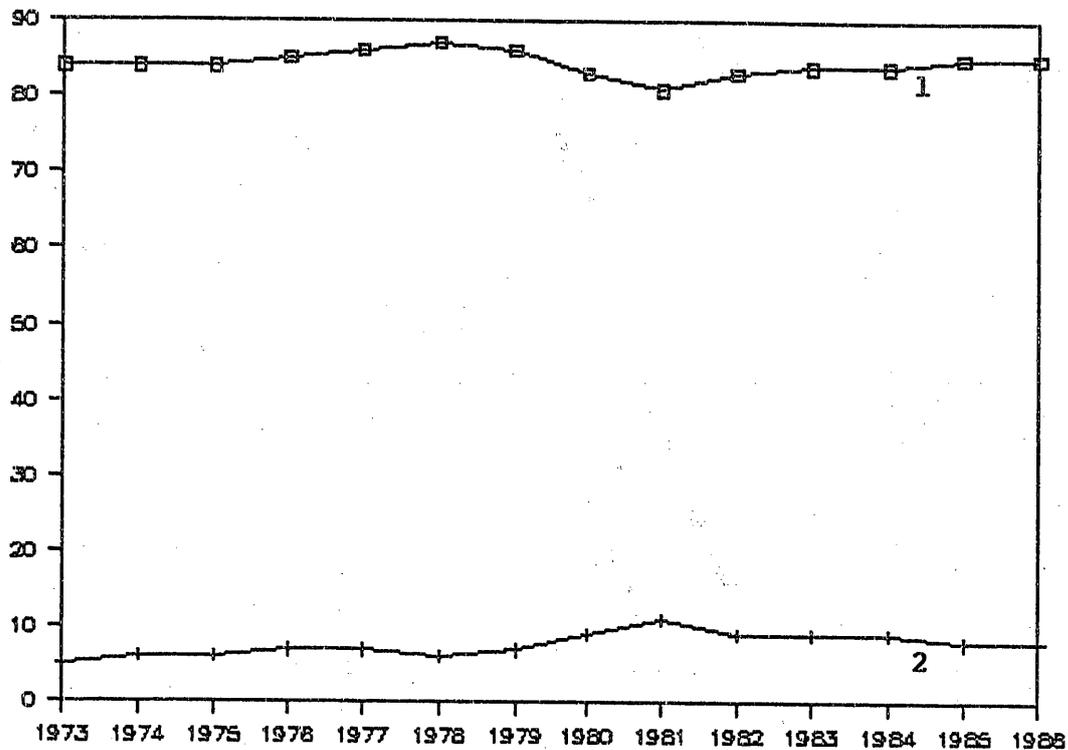
1. Imports of clothing from the world in current U.S. dollars.
2. Exports of clothing to the world in current U.S. dollars.

Clothing consists of SITC Div. 84, excluding clothing of leather, rubber and fur.

Sources: See Chart CH Va.

Chart CH Via Textiles
SHARE OF MFA DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING SUPPLIERS

Percentages



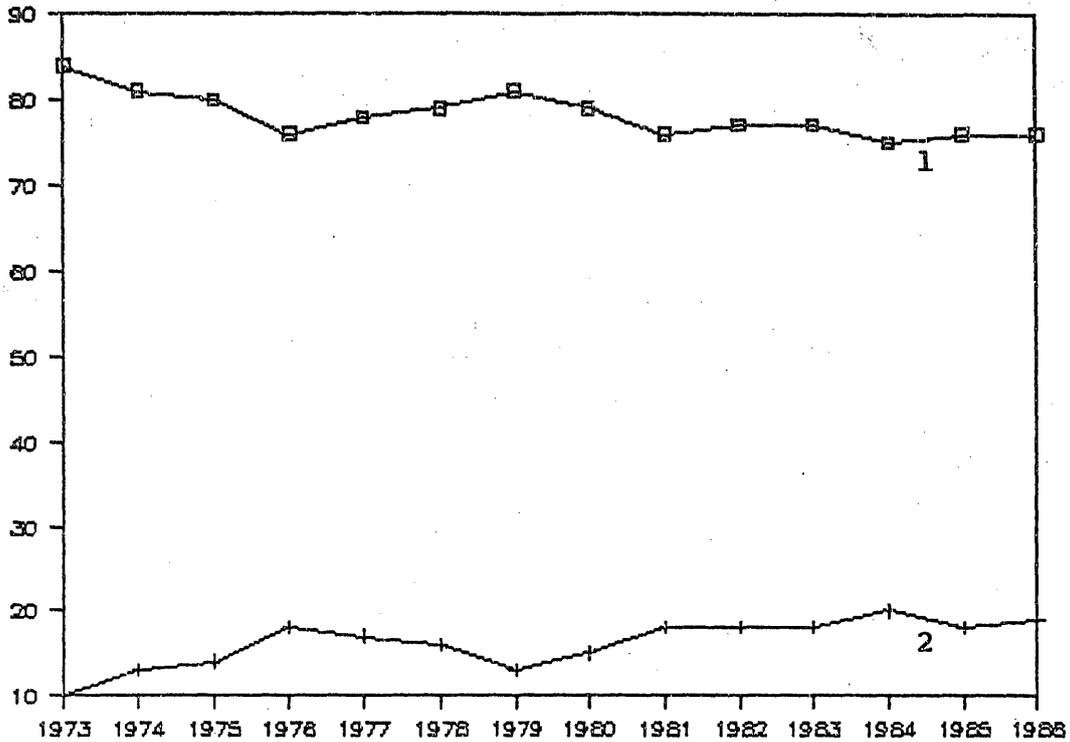
1. Share of developed MFA suppliers in imports of textiles from the world. Calculated from data in current U.S. dollars.

2. Share of developing MFA suppliers in imports of textiles from the world. Calculated from data in current U.S. dollars.

For the definition of textiles and sources see Chart CH Va.

Chart CH V1b Clothing
SHARE OF MFA DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING SUPPLIERS

Percentages

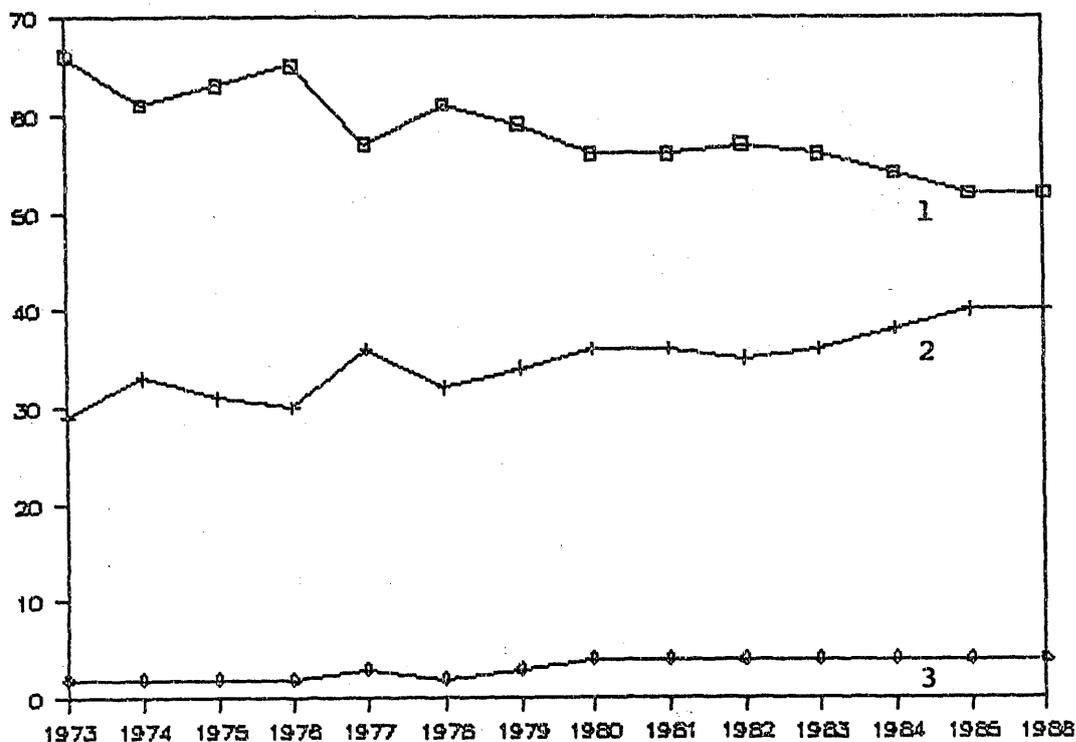


1. Share of developed MFA suppliers in imports of clothing from the world. Calculated from data in current U.S. dollars.
2. Share of developing MFA suppliers in imports of clothing from the world. Calculated from data in current U.S. dollars.

For the definition of clothing and sources see Chart CH Vb.

Chart CH VIIa Textiles
RATIOS OF DOMESTIC SUPPLIES, OF IMPORTS FROM MFA DEVELOPED
AND DEVELOPING SUPPLIERS TO CONSUMPTION

Percentages



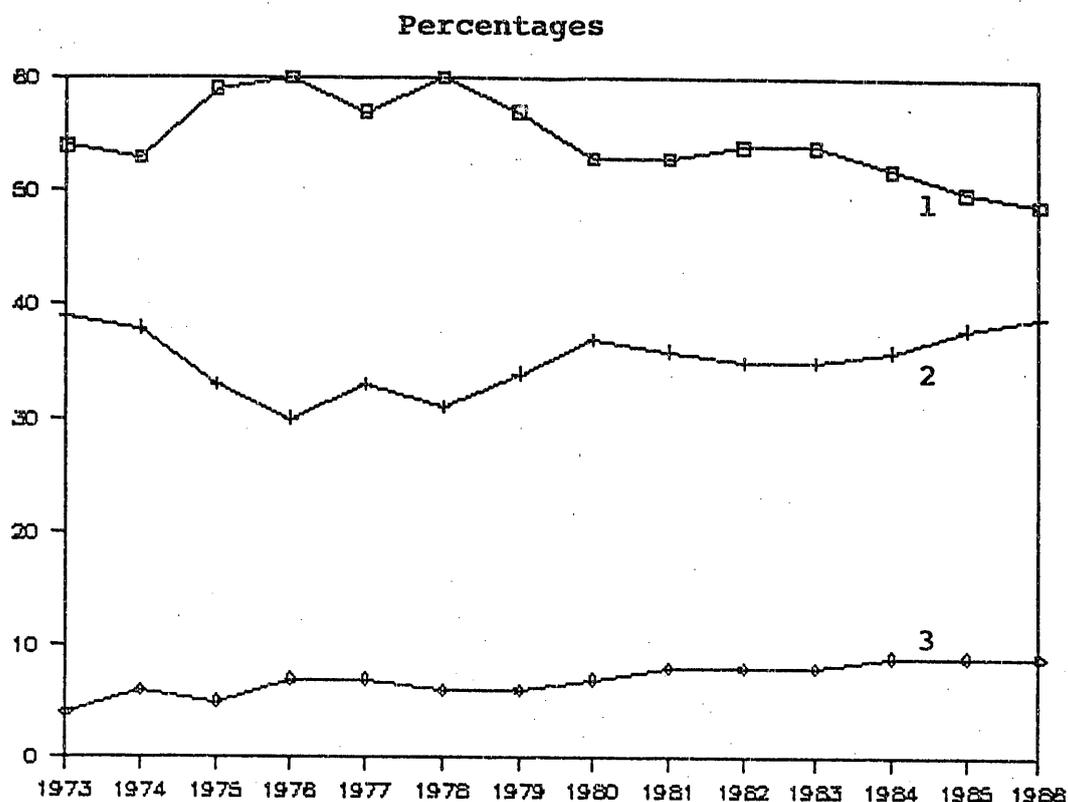
1. Ratio of domestic supplies to consumption of textiles (group 321 of the International Standard Classification).
2. Ratio of imports from developed MFA suppliers to consumption of textiles.
3. Ratio of imports from developing MFA suppliers to consumption of textiles.

Note: a) Percentage ratios in this chart were calculated from data in current Swiss francs. Consumption is defined as turnover plus imports minus exports. Domestic supplies are defined as turnover minus exports.

b) Data in the chart should be considered as indicating orders of magnitude, given the methodological and statistical problems involved in relating turnover to foreign trade.

Sources: OECD, Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, Industrial Structure Statistics, yearly and Direct Communication (original source: St. Galler Zentrum für Zukunftsforschung)
1986 was estimated on the basis of data shown in Charts CH IIIa and CH Va.

Chart CH VIIb Clothing
RATIOS OF DOMESTIC SUPPLIES, OF IMPORTS FROM MFA DEVELOPED
AND DEVELOPING SUPPLIERS TO CONSUMPTION



1. Ratio of domestic supplies to consumption of clothing (group 322 of the International Standard Industrial Classification).
2. Ratio of imports from developed MFA suppliers to consumption of clothing.
3. Ratio of imports from developing MFA suppliers to consumption of clothing.

Note: a) Percentage ratios in this chart were calculated from data in current Swiss francs. Consumption is defined as turnover plus imports minus exports. Domestic supplies are defined as turnover minus exports.

b) Data in the chart should be considered as indicating orders of magnitude, given the methodological and statistical problems involved in relating turnover to foreign trade.

Sources: See Chart CH VIIa.
1986 was estimated on the basis of data shown in Charts CH IIIb and CH Vb.