The TSB has received a memorandum submitted by Thailand in justification of the restrictions on imports of textiles notified by Thailand under Article 2.1. The TSB has reviewed this memorandum, together with further information received on Thailand's balance of trade and the state of its textiles industry, and has agreed to circulate this documentation to the Textiles Committee for information. The TSB concluded that Thailand was not at this stage required to remove its restrictions and requested a report on the evolution of Thailand's textiles industry and its relationship to the restrictions in force by 31 December 1977.
Excellency,

With reference to my Note No. 1132/2519 of 31 March 1976 and your Note of 4 June 1976 regarding the quantitative restrictions on textiles currently in force in Thailand, I have the honour to inform you further on the development on this matter as follows.

1. The Government of Thailand has now relaxed the restrictions under certain conditions. By Notification dated 10 March 2519 (1976), the Ministry of Commerce has allowed, subject to permission to be granted, the importation of nylon filament yarn, nylon stretch yarn, nylon textured yarn, polyester fibre and polyester yarn if they are imported before 15 August 1976 as raw materials for the manufacture of goods to be exported or if the products could not be produced domestically or could not be produced in sufficient quantity or as good as quality as needed. I must add that this is a loose translation of the Notification under reference, there being no official translation of the text.

2. For the restrictions that remain, I have the honour to submit herewith a memorandum prepared by the Ministry of Commerce of Thailand.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Chuay Kannawat)
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

His Excellency, Mr. P. Wurth
Chairman,
Textiles Surveillance Body
The textile industry in Thailand has been considered and continues to be one of the most important manufacturing industries. This is evident by the fact that its investment total has accounted for almost 72 per cent of the overall total capital investment for the promoted industries. Moreover, it has provided employment opportunities for nearly 130,000 workers - or about 10 per cent of the total work force of the manufacturing industries. Since 1973, textiles have moved into the seventh position among the major Thai exports. It is, however, not the amount of exports that indicates its importance, but rather the textile industry's ability to satisfy a major portion of the domestic demand. In fact the amount exported is still comparatively small when measured against the amount consumed locally.

Textile industrial development

Thailand's first textile company was established thirty years ago in 1946. During the first decade, the industry grew slowly. Industrial expansion did, however, subsequently occur in four periods, namely 1958-61, 1963-65, 1967-70, and 1973-74. The first period coincided with the Thai Government's initial efforts to promote industrialization. Subsequent periods saw significant participation of joint ventures in the industry.

In 1971 development of the Textile industry in Thailand reached a significant level with the production capacity of 4 million dozen pieces of garments and 600 million square yards of fabrics. Consequently, the Board of Investment decided to suspend the promotion of the textile industry temporarily. However, around the middle of 1972 the demand in the world market began to rise again. The rapid increase in the demand which remained predominant until 1973 enhanced the textile industry in Thailand to reach its peak in production as well as exportation. During that time all of the factories were operated at full capacity. There were also requests for the Government to re-consider its policy in regard to the expansion of the textile industry. Finally, the Board of Investment agreed to permit the industry to expand at the maximum target of 500 million square yards. It is estimated that by 1977 the local consumption will reach 326 million square yards, leaving a surplus of 374 million square yards for export.

Ever since the textile booming period of 1973, the Board of Investment has suspended all applications of textile investment in spinning, weaving and bleaching mills. Furthermore, the Ministry of Industry has also issued announcement since February of 1976 prohibiting either the establishment or expansion of all kinds of weaving mills - with the exceptions of silk, socks, net fabric and blanket.
At present, there are 69 spinning and weaving factories established under industrial promotional privileges. In addition, there are also five promoted factories producing fibre, polyester filament yarn, and nylon filament yarn. Although Thailand is moving towards the direction of self-sufficiency in textiles, this goal, however, will not actually be realized for many years to come. While it is able to export various kinds of yarns, fabrics, and garments, Thailand must import almost all of the raw materials as well as large quantities of higher quality fabrics. Thus, Thailand’s balance of textile trade remains on the deficit side by a sizable amount. Other than satisfying the needs for necessary raw materials through importation, one of the major reasons for this deficit is due to the liberalization of textile trade in Thailand. Although all of the textile items are subject to import control, they have always been given an exemption privilege to be imported freely – with the exception of polyester fibre and yarns which have been on and off the list from time to time. However, in 1973, when production and trade of the textile industry in Thailand reached its peak, none of the items were subject to import control.

Market situation leading to import control

At the end of 1973, the oil crisis struck, and the repercussions that followed made 1974 the worst year imaginable for the textile industry. By mid-1974, the accumulation of unsold stock prompted spinners collectively to reduce their capacity by an estimated 20-30 per cent. Large weavers also reduced their capacity by 10-30 per cent. By August 1974, stock levels reached 120 million pounds of fibre valued at B 1,570 million, 27 million pounds of yarn valued at B 580 million, and 66 million yards of fabrics valued at B 830 million. Although all sectors of the industry were affected by the most severe slump, the fibre and yarn industry which have been established only in the infantile stage experienced greater losses than any other textile sector.

Despite competition from imported products, the fibre and yarn already faced the dual problems of reduction of demand and increasing stock. Hence, reduction of production in turn also caused the unit cost to increase. It should also be noted in this connexion that the situation of increasing stocks had also been experienced everywhere in the highly developed textile exporting countries. While most of the developing countries whose textile industry was in the infantile stage had prohibited importation of various textile items, Thailand, with her free-trade policy and low rate of import duty (20 per cent for yarn) seemed to be the attractive market. The prices of the imported yarn were about 15 per cent lower than those of the local industry, and their market share was so great that the local industry was forced to operate at only half of its capacity and had to lay off some of its workers. Another factor contributing to the high cost of locally produced yarn is that the raw materials such as dimethyl terephthalate (DMT) or terephthalic acid (TPA) have to be totally imported, thus placing Thailand further into a disadvantageous position in the light of competition with the imported products.
In October 1974, the importation of polyester fibre, yarn and nylon filament yarn was put under surveillance as a precautionary measure. It was eventually confirmed in this connexion that the large volume of importation had caused the situation of polyester fibre, yarn as well as nylon filament yarn, stretched yarn and textured yarn within the local market to deteriorate further. Thus, in December 1974, the Ministry of Commerce announced the ban for importation of all these items temporarily. However, in February 1975 such measure of strict control has become more relaxed. The import licence has been issued for the types of fibre and yarn which have not been produced locally or if so, at the level and quality which are neither sufficient nor qualified in accordance with the requirement. In 10 March 1976 another criterion is added, allowing the textile producing factories to import those controlled fibre and yarns produced for exportation only. However, this additional measure is temporary granted up to 15 August 1976 when it shall be considered whether this policy shall be extended.

**Legal framework**

Under the Import Control Decree (No. 9) B.E.2496 (A.D.1953), textiles and textile products have been declared under the import control along with other import items. The promulgation of this Act was necessary so that it would readily provide the authority concerned with a legal framework in gearing the import policy into the line which would create a sound and healthy economic development for the country.

It should be noted also that under the current Investment Promotion Law B.E.2515 (A.D.1972), one of the obligations of the Government is that - when it deems necessary to protect the promotional industry to develop soundly, it may ban importation of the similar products. However, in the past, the Government has taken this measure only as a last resort when there is no other alternative.

The textile products which come under the Import Control Decree (No. 9) B.E.2496 (A.D.1953) consist of:

Fibre, whether in the form of yarn, thread or otherwise, fabric, clothing apparel, ready-made article and similar products; satin, knitted and crocheted goods; ribbon, carpet. Although under this Act, all items listed above shall be prohibited from importation unless otherwise authorized by the Minister of Commerce, all of the textile items have been authorized by the Minister of Commerce to be imported freely with the exception of polyester fibre, polyester yarns, nylon filament yarn, nylon stretched yarn and nylon textured yarn. These few items have been subject to import control by the Notification of the Ministry of Commerce since 31 October 1974 as aforementioned.
Summary

In summary, it can be stated that Thailand has suffered a great volume of deficit balance of trade as experienced by many other developing countries. Her textile trade balance is also unfavourable. Although all of the textile sectors have suffered the crisis ever since 1974, Thailand has endeavoured to maintain the controlled textile items at a minimum. It is our belief that the liberalization of textile trade would enhance the expansion and development of the industry as a whole. Thus, foreign fabrics are allowed to be imported freely even though there already exists a surplus of 300 million square yards locally produced each year. Thailand's grey fabrics are exported to various markets such as the United States, the European Economic Community. Yet, at the same time, the finished fabrics from these markets are imported for manufacturing of export garments.

However, in the case of polyester fibre, polyester yarn, nylon filament yarn, nylon stretched yarn and nylon textured yarn, minimum control is necessary in order to help these infant industries to develop soundly so that they can be sold competitively with the foreign products either locally or abroad. Eventually, it is hoped that there will be no further need for such measure.

The present system is not designed by any means to discriminate the fibres or yarns from any source in particular. All foreign products will be accorded the same treatment if they meet the requirements as set forth by the Ministry of Commerce. Thus, the Thai importers would only need to look for the sources which offer the best price in their favour.

It should be mentioned also that the control of these few textile items will not be permanent. The measure is being reviewed and adjusted continuously from time to time to cope with the changing situation and the needs of the industry.
Excellency,

Pursuant to my Note No. 1601/2319 dated 29 June 1976 forwarding a memorandum on the quantitative restrictions on textiles currently in force in Thailand, I have the honour to submit herewith statistics that are to be attached to the memorandum.

These statistics comprise of the following:

Table 1: Thailand's Balance of Trade
Table 2: Thailand's Balance of Textile Trade
Table 3: Textile Machinery in Thailand
Table 4: Thailand’s Man-made Fibre Textile Production
Table 5: Thailand's Cotton Textile Production
Table 6: Gross National Product and National Income at Current Market Prices by Industrial Origin
Table 7: Gross Domestic Product Originating from Manufacturing at Current Market Prices

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Chuay Kannawat)
Deputy Permanent Representative

H.E. Mr. P. Wurth
Chairman,
Textiles Surveillance Body
Table 1: Thailand's Balance of Trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Export</th>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Balance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>17,281</td>
<td>26,794</td>
<td>9,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>22,491</td>
<td>30,875</td>
<td>8,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>32,225</td>
<td>42,184</td>
<td>9,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>50,325</td>
<td>64,043</td>
<td>13,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975*</td>
<td>47,646</td>
<td>62,480</td>
<td>14,834</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Preliminary figures

Source: Department of Customs
Table 2: Thailand's Balance of Textile Trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>1,317</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-1,314</td>
<td>1,466</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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<td>1,665</td>
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<td>1,665</td>
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<td>Cotton yarn</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton fabrics</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>-28</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>107</td>
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<td>Man-made fibers</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>444</td>
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<td>444</td>
<td>250</td>
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<td>Man-made yarn</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>-421</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>-321</td>
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<tr>
<td>Man-made fabrics</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>-300</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>-263</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garments</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1,047</td>
<td>1,002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,196</td>
<td>1,843</td>
<td>-1,353</td>
<td>3,636</td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td>-1,847</td>
<td>3,150</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>-1,201</td>
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</table>

*Preliminary figures

Source: 1. Department of Customs
        2. Bank of Thailand
Table 3: Textile Machinery in Thailand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Spindles</th>
<th>Looms</th>
<th>Knitting Machines</th>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>92,516</td>
<td>6,936</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>111,556</td>
<td>7,464</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>111,556</td>
<td>8,577</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>114,396</td>
<td>10,253</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>224,756</td>
<td>11,790</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>246,416</td>
<td>13,908</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>274,276</td>
<td>16,315</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>317,656</td>
<td>19,115</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>330,856</td>
<td>21,916</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>373,284</td>
<td>25,964</td>
<td>1,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>538,958</td>
<td>30,619</td>
<td>1,460</td>
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<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>637,720</td>
<td>32,665</td>
<td>3,240</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>773,404</td>
<td>37,542</td>
<td>5,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>838,060</td>
<td>43,957</td>
<td>11,982</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 4: Thailand's Man-made Fiber Textile Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fiber (tons)</th>
<th>Yarn (tons)</th>
<th>Woven fabrics (1,000 yds.)</th>
<th>Knitted fabrics (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>42,824</td>
<td>154.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>42,216</td>
<td>318.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>37,336</td>
<td>722.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>51,480</td>
<td>2,081.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1,197</td>
<td>6,822</td>
<td>77,424</td>
<td>3,302.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>11,685</td>
<td>20,170</td>
<td>145,408</td>
<td>4,879.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>15,588</td>
<td>29,682</td>
<td>208,464</td>
<td>7,790.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>28,171</td>
<td>35,418</td>
<td>287,028</td>
<td>12,303.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>28,552</td>
<td>29,716</td>
<td>277,992</td>
<td>15,134.0</td>
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Table 5: Thailand's Cotton Textile Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yarn (tons)</th>
<th>Woven fabrics (1,000 yds.)</th>
<th>Knitted fabrics (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>10,395</td>
<td>86,558</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>14,475</td>
<td>109,437</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>13,493</td>
<td>140,046</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>14,519</td>
<td>171,482</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>21,712</td>
<td>227,921</td>
<td>2,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>23,873</td>
<td>250,787</td>
<td>2,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>25,987</td>
<td>277,040</td>
<td>2,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>36,902</td>
<td>322,236</td>
<td>2,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>34,430</td>
<td>343,968</td>
<td>3,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>42,403</td>
<td>365,454</td>
<td>3,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>50,430</td>
<td>450,207</td>
<td>3,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>56,530</td>
<td>481,311</td>
<td>4,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>70,216</td>
<td>566,937</td>
<td>6,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>58,762</td>
<td>511,383</td>
<td>7,933</td>
</tr>
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Table 6: Gross National Product and National Income at Current Market Prices by Industrial Origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>38,786</td>
<td>40,086</td>
<td>49,297</td>
<td>72,976</td>
<td>86,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>26,969</td>
<td>27,895</td>
<td>35,893</td>
<td>56,646</td>
<td>63,546</td>
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<td>Livestock</td>
<td>4,943</td>
<td>4,963</td>
<td>5,327</td>
<td>5,652</td>
<td>9,690</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>4,074</td>
<td>4,489</td>
<td>5,206</td>
<td>7,032</td>
<td>8,395</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>2,739</td>
<td>2,671</td>
<td>3,646</td>
<td>4,594</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
<td>2,759</td>
<td>2,963</td>
<td>2,886</td>
<td>2,880</td>
<td>4,788</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>21,661</td>
<td>25,264</td>
<td>28,007</td>
<td>36,614</td>
<td>47,137</td>
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<td>Construction</td>
<td>8,261</td>
<td>7,327</td>
<td>7,158</td>
<td>8,358</td>
<td>10,882</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electricity and water supply</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td>1,904</td>
<td>2,231</td>
<td>2,672</td>
<td>2,842</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation and communication</td>
<td>8,536</td>
<td>9,360</td>
<td>10,358</td>
<td>12,498</td>
<td>15,534</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade</td>
<td>25,05</td>
<td>25,532</td>
<td>27,747</td>
<td>39,318</td>
<td>54,099</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banking, insurance and real estate</td>
<td>5,626</td>
<td>6,251</td>
<td>6,922</td>
<td>8,796</td>
<td>12,132</td>
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<td>Ownership of dwellings</td>
<td>2,739</td>
<td>3,068</td>
<td>3,167</td>
<td>3,504</td>
<td>4,136</td>
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<td>Public administration and defence</td>
<td>6,130</td>
<td>6,664</td>
<td>7,193</td>
<td>8,309</td>
<td>10,502</td>
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<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>13,911</td>
<td>15,489</td>
<td>17,105</td>
<td>19,269</td>
<td>21,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product, (GDP)</td>
<td>135,939</td>
<td>143,908</td>
<td>162,071</td>
<td>215,194</td>
<td>270,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus : Net factor income payment from the rest of the world</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-327</td>
<td>-424</td>
<td>985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross national product, (GNP)</td>
<td>136,318</td>
<td>143,938</td>
<td>161,744</td>
<td>214,770</td>
<td>271,002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less : Indirect taxes less subsidy</td>
<td>15,614</td>
<td>16,120</td>
<td>17,743</td>
<td>22,694</td>
<td>33,765</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision for the consumption of fixed capital</td>
<td>10,284</td>
<td>11,558</td>
<td>12,842</td>
<td>14,745</td>
<td>17,675</td>
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<tr>
<td>National income, (NNP)</td>
<td>110,420</td>
<td>116,260</td>
<td>131,159</td>
<td>177,331</td>
<td>219,562</td>
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<tr>
<td>Per capita GNP (Baht)</td>
<td>3,613</td>
<td>3,701</td>
<td>4,034</td>
<td>5,195</td>
<td>6,364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>4,759</td>
<td>5,271</td>
<td>4,771</td>
<td>6,647</td>
<td>9,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverages</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td>2,179</td>
<td>2,488</td>
<td>3,135</td>
<td>3,903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobacco and snuff</td>
<td>1,984</td>
<td>2,441</td>
<td>2,622</td>
<td>2,945</td>
<td>3,851</td>
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<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>1,705</td>
<td>2,318</td>
<td>3,331</td>
<td>4,060</td>
<td>4,674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wearing apparel and made-up textile goods</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>1,594</td>
<td>1,789</td>
<td>2,451</td>
<td>3,086</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood and cork</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>1,349</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>535</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper and paper products</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing, publishing and allied industries</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>1,199</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leather and leather products, not footwear</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>183</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rubber and rubber products</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>774</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemicals and chemical products</td>
<td>1,473</td>
<td>1,631</td>
<td>1,792</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>2,401</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petroleum refining and coal</td>
<td>1,622</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>2,404</td>
<td>2,965</td>
<td>4,224</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-metallic mineral products</td>
<td>1,406</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>1,576</td>
<td>1,957</td>
<td>2,420</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basic metal industries</td>
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<td>327</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>713</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metal products not machinery and transport equipments</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>1,359</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repairing of non electrical machinery</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electrical machineries and supplies</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>535</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport equipments</td>
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<td>1,470</td>
<td>1,808</td>
<td>3,362</td>
<td>4,525</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous n.e.c.</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>830</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total value added</td>
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<td>25,264</td>
<td>28,007</td>
<td>36,614</td>
<td>47,139</td>
</tr>
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</table>