COMMUNICATION FROM INDONESIA

The following document has been submitted by the delegation of Indonesia on behalf of a number of developing countries, for circulation to the members of the Negotiating Group on Textiles and Clothing.
THE EVOLUTION OF THE STATE OF THE TEXTILES AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, THE NORDIC COUNTRIES AND AUSTRIA

1973-1986
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Introduction

1. Any multilateral discipline for invocation of sectoral protection has to be justified in terms of the state of the industry. 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. The textiles and clothing industries in developed countries have sought and obtained special protection, of a discriminatory nature, for nearly three decades, by invoking, at the aggregate level of textiles and clothing, the following arguments: stagnation of consumption (in terms of fibre equivalent), fast growth of imports and excessively high import penetration ratios (in tonnage), leading to a contraction of production and employment.

3. 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.

4. This paper is a broad overview of the evolution of the textiles and clothing industries and trade of Canada, the Nordic Countries and Austria 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.

5. Chapter I contains the Conclusions, Chapter II covers Canada, Chapter III Sweden, Chapter IV Norway, Chapter V Finland and Chapter VI Austria.

Chapter I Conclusions

6. The conclusions emerging from the examination of the state of the textiles and clothing industries in Canada, the Nordic Countries and Austria have to be seen in the light of the conclusions from a previous similar study for the United States and the EEC. There are some striking similarities, confirming the findings for the United States and the EEC, regarding the behaviour of consumption and the role of relative prices, the relation between consumption and the performance of the domestic industries, the growth of investment and its impact on productivity and employment in each of the countries examined. At the same time, these countries differ in a major respect from the United States and the EEC. Given the smaller size of their production, the proportion of imports in consumption and of exports in production is significantly higher in these countries than in the United States and the EEC taken as a whole. It is also clear, however, that the preponderant part of consumption of textiles and clothing in Canada, the Nordic Countries and Austria is accounted for by domestic production together with imports from developed countries.

7. As in the United States and the EEC member countries, consumer expenditure on clothing has expanded markedly in real terms when disposable incomes have been growing. Moreover, also similarly to the United States and the United Kingdom, consumer expenditure on clothing has been expanding more rapidly than the total in countries where there was a slower rise in consumer prices for clothing than for the total.

8. The evolution of domestic consumption has been a major factor determining the performance of the domestic textile and clothing industries. In this respect, given the continuous diversification
of production into higher value products, it is necessary to consider not only production indices based on value added at constant prices, but also turnover and value added at current prices.

9. The rise in turnover has permitted the textile and clothing industries in several of the examined countries to expand their outlays on labour costs and on other value added, of which gross profits are an important component, in various periods.

10. There was a substantial growth of investment, especially during the period 1982 to 1986. This investment drive was concentrated in most of the examined countries in the textile industry. It consisted essentially of investment in machinery and equipment and was aimed primarily at improving productivity and competitiveness through automation, computerization and other labour-saving devices.

11. Employment in textiles and clothing has fallen markedly in all countries covered between 1973 and 1981 or 1982. Thereafter, employment has either declined at a slower rate or levelled off. The decline in employment can be largely attributed to the sharp gains in labour productivity induced by the growth of investment in machinery and equipment. This provides ample evidence, similarly to the United States and the EEC, of the irreconcilability between the two policy objectives of improving competitiveness through labour-saving equipment and maintaining employment.

12. The preponderant part of imports of textiles into Canada and of textiles and clothing into the Nordic Countries and Austria comes from developed countries. In Canada the major supplier of textiles is the United States, while for clothing developing MFA suppliers account for the largest part of imports. In the Nordic Countries and Austria the bulk of textiles and clothing imports is supplied by EFTA and EEC countries. Furthermore, the share of imports from developing MFA suppliers in total imports have generally been declining in recent years.

13. A major difference between the situation in Canada, the Nordic Countries and Austria on one hand and the United States and the EEC, on the other, stems from the size of their economies. As could be expected, foreign trade represents a much larger proportion of consumption in countries which are smaller than the United States and the EEC (taken as a whole).

14. It has however to be noted that in each of the countries examined here, by far the largest proportion of consumption of both textiles and clothing, in value terms, has been covered by domestic production and imports from developed countries.

Chapter II  Canada

A. Consumption

15. Consumer expenditure on clothing in value has expanded continuously during the period under review. Part of this increase reflected the rise in prices, but even in real terms consumer expenditure on clothing has shown a strong upward trend, particularly between 1973 and 1979 and between 1982 and 1986 (see Chart CAN I). The consumer boom was most pronounced in 1985 and 1986, when consumer expenditure on clothing expanded in real terms by 6.5 and 6 per cent, respectively. Consumption of textiles for other purposes, such as household textiles and textiles for industrial uses, has also been expanding strongly.

16. The strength of demand for clothing since 1982 reflects the accelerated growth of disposable incomes. Furthermore, in real terms consumer expenditure on clothing grew faster than total consumer expenditure, similarly to developments in the United States and in some European countries like the United Kingdom. This consumer behaviour belies the widely held view that in high income countries consumer expenditure on clothing is expanding only slowly, less than the
total. It reflects, inter alia, relative price movements, consumer prices on clothing having increased less than total consumer prices (see Chart CAN II).

17. The vigourousness of demand for clothing and textile products has been an essential factor in permitting the recovery of activity in the Canadian textile and clothing industries since 1982 and at the same time a marked increase in imports.

B. Turnover Value Added and Production

18. At the aggregate level of textiles and clothing indicators of the performance of the domestic industry 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 Charts CAN III a and b show 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. The technical problems involved in the definition and calculation of each of these indicators can be found in the sources mentioned in the Charts.

19. Turnover and value added in current prices expanded throughout the period examined, with the exception of the years 1975 (for textiles) and 1982 (for both textiles and clothing). Indices of production measuring value added at constant prices, showed an increasing trend for both textiles and clothing from 1973 to 1979, followed by a decline which was particularly pronounced in 1982. From 1982 to 1986 the production recovered however substantially.

20. Considering the period as a whole, the wide discrepancy between the expansion of turnover and value added in current prices, on one hand, and the sluggishness of production, measured in terms of value added at constant prices, on the other, requires some explanations. The largest part of this discrepancy is obviously due to the rise in prices, especially during the period of high inflation until the early 1980's. Part of this discrepancy may also reflect the shift in production towards higher quality and higher valued products insofar as it can not be isolated statistically from the price effect.

21. Therefore, in considering the performance and profitability of the textiles and clothing industries indicators in current value have also to be taken into account. The commonly used indices of production, i.e. value added at constant prices, do not reflect adequately the actual growth in labour costs, gross profits and investments of the textile and clothing industries in most years.

C. Labour Costs, Other Value Added and Investments

22. Total wages and salaries paid out by the textile and clothing industries more than doubled in both the textile and clothing industries between 1973 and 1981. This reflected essentially the strong increase in average earnings per employee, as during this period employment declined in both industries. After having declined in the textile industry in the recession year 1982, labour costs resumed their upward trend thereafter. In 1986 as compared with 1982 labour costs in textiles increased by one-third and in clothing by 28 per cent, due again largely to the rise in earnings per employee (see Charts CAN IV a and b).

23. At the same time value added other than labour costs, which consists largely of gross profits\(^1\) has also increased in most years, though the rate of growth was considerably slower between 1981 and 1986 than in the preceding 8 years in both textiles and clothing. A rise in gross

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\(^1\) The methodological and statistical reasons why value added other than labour costs can be considered as an approximation to profits were given in the study Structure and Change in European Industry, United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe, 1977, pages 42-43.
profits in a given year is obviously not a sufficient indicator of profitability, which depends on a number of other factors. However, even more precise indicators such as profits related to equity, to assets or to sales show that the textile and clothing industries were able to perform generally quite well, with the exception of the recession year 1982.  

24. The improved profits and profitability of the textile and clothing industries help to explain the growth of investments because (i) they are among the key elements determining the investment decisions and (ii) they provide increases in cash flows required in the financement of investment projects.  

25. The expansion of investment was concentrated in the textiles industry, and was particularly strong between 1981 and 1986 when it rose from 180 to 274 million Canadian dollars. Apart from the already mentioned improvement in profits and profitability, another major motive of the remarkable expansion in investment was to raise productivity and competitiveness. In this connection, it should be noted that the investment effort in the textile industry was fostered by the launching of a program of the Canadian Industrial Renewal Board (CIRB) to subsidize investments aimed at rationalizing production and significantly reducing production costs, a program introduced in March 1981 for five years. The fact that the investment drive in the textile industry from 1981 to 1986 was aimed primarily at raising productivity and not at expanding production capacities can also be inferred from the predominance of investment in machinery and equipment. As can be seen in Chart CAN V a, throughout the period 1981 to 1986 investment in machinery and equipment represented 85 to 87 per cent of total investment in the textile industry.  

26. Contrasting with textiles, investment in the clothing industries stagnated between 1981 and 1986, when it amounted to only 34 million Canadian dollars, (see Chart CAN V b).  

D. Employment and Productivity  

27. Employment declined between 1973 and 1982 in both textiles and clothing, but the decline was much more pronounced in textiles, by one-third, than in clothing, by 8 per cent. After a recovery from the low level reached in the recession year 1982 employment in textiles recovered in 1983 and was well maintained until 1986. In clothing, employment showed even an upward trend after 1982. The employment increase in clothing in 1986 appears however, to be more apparent than real, having resulted to some extent from a change in the survey methods used.  

28. Labour productivity increased strongly in the textile industry throughout the period considered (see Chart CAN VI a), reflecting the strength of investment in machinery and equipment, especially in labour saving devices. This is a further evidence of the inherent conflict between the policy objectives of improving competitiveness and profitability, on one hand, and slowing down the decline of employment, on the other.  

29. In the clothing industry, where between 1981 and 1986 investments in machinery and equipment have been stagnating, productivity actually declined.  

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E. Capacity Utilization Rates

30. Reflecting both the strengthening of demand and the weakness of investment in new production capacities, between 1981 and 1986 capacity utilization rates in clothing increased considerably and in textiles were maintained at a high level. Although the method used in estimating capacity utilization in Canada have an upward bias, it is nevertheless remarkable that in general, throughout the period considered, capacity utilization rates in textiles and clothing were higher than in total manufacturing (see Chart CAN VII).

F. Foreign Trade

31. Long-term comparable data in value on the evolution and pattern of trade, taken from GATT and UN sources, as well as those permitting to relate trade to consumption, taken from the OECD, are available only in terms of US dollars. In examining them it is necessary to keep in mind that from 1973 to 1981 the Canadian dollar depreciated against the US dollar by 20 per cent and from 1981 to 1986 by another 16 per cent.

1. Evolution and Pattern of Trade

32. Imports of textiles increased throughout the period, exceeding 1700 million US dollars in 1986. Exports of textiles amounted to 400 million US dollars in the same year (see Chart CAN VIII a).

33. Imports of clothing have risen more rapidly than those of textiles, but at 1400 US dollars in 1986 they remained below the level of textile imports. Exports of clothing are only of minor importance (see Chart CAN VIII b). A noteworthy feature of the import growth in clothing has been the increasing share accounted for by imports of clothing effectuated by the Canadian clothing industry itself; these imports accounted in 1985 for nearly one quarter of total Canadian imports of clothing.\(^7\)

34. Imports of textiles come mainly from developed countries, the major supplier being the United States. The share of developing MFA suppliers in imports of textiles in value has increased throughout the period reaching nearly 22 per cent in 1986 (see Chart CAN IX a).

35. In the case of clothing the share of developing MFA suppliers in the value of imports is higher. After a peak of nearly 60 per cent in 1984, this share has declined to 56 per cent in 1986 (see Chart CAN IX b).

2. Trade Related to Consumption

36. 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 shifts in product diversification and towards higher valued products having occured in the domestic supplies and in imports.

37. From Charts CAN X a for textiles and CAN X b for clothing it can be seen that the major proportion of consumption in value terms for both textiles and clothing, has been covered by domestic supplies and by imports from developed countries.

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38. The proportion of imports from developing MFA suppliers in consumption, in value terms, has remained of relatively minor importance for textiles. In 1986 it amounted to about 7 per cent, as compared with 3 per cent in 1973. For clothing the share of consumption accounted for by developing MFA suppliers increased from 5 per cent in 1973 to 16 per cent in 1986.
1. Total consumer expenditure at constant prices.

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

1986 was estimated on the basis of data from Statistics of Canada, Canadian Statistical Review, Monthly.
Chart CAN 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 CAN I.
1. Turnover (gross value of production) at current prices.
2. Value added at current prices.
3. Indices of production (value added at constant prices).

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 CAN IIIa.
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 CAN IIIa.
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 CAN IIIa.
1. Total gross capital formation.
2. Gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment.

Sources: For 1973-1984 see Chart CAN IIA.
1. Total fixed capital formation.
2. Gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment.

Sources: See Chart CAN Va.
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 CAN IIIa.
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 CAN IIIa.
1. All Manufacturing industry
2. Textiles
3. Clothing

Note: Capacity utilization rates are measured as capital/output ratios. For details of the methodology used see Bank of Canada Review, May 1980.

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.

1. Imports and 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 CAN VIIIa.
Chart CAN IXa 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 CAN VIIIa.
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 textiles and sources see Chart CAN VIIIB.
Chart CAN Xb 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 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 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 CAN Xa.
1986 was estimated on the basis of data shown in Charts CAN IIIb and CAN VIIIb.
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 CAN IIIa and CAN VIIa.
Chapter III Sweden

A. Consumption

39. Total consumer expenditure in real terms increased in Sweden only between 1973 and 1976 and again between 1983 and 1986. During the intermediate period 1976 to 1983 total consumer expenditure stagnated. It is noteworthy that in the years when total consumer expenditure has been growing, expenditure on clothing increased at an even faster rate. During the period of stagnating total consumer expenditure, however, expenditure on clothing slightly declined (see Chart SWE I).

40. The faster rise of consumer expenditure on clothing in real terms as compared with the total from 1973 to 1976 and from 1983 to 1986 can partly be explained by relative prices, as consumer prices for clothing increased less than for total expenditure during these two periods (see Chart SWE II).

B. Turnover, Value Added and Production

41. In the textile industry turnover and value added in current prices expanded by about one half between 1973 and 1982. During the same period the index of production, measuring value added at constant prices, declined by 35 per cent. From 1982 to 1986 turnover continued to increase in current prices, by 40 per cent, permitting a rise in wages, other value added and investment. During this period the index of production showed some recovery. For possible explanations of the gap between indicators in current and constant prices see paragraph 20.

42. The wide discrepancy between the evolution of turnover and value added at current prices, on one hand, and the production indices (value added at constant prices), on the other, is evident also for clothing (see Chart SWE III b). The production indices show a strong fall, of about 60 per cent, between 1973 and 1982 and a smaller decline, of 10 per cent, between 1982 and 1986. Turnover and value added, at current prices, declined however only slightly until 1982 and recovered from 1982 to 1986.

C. Labour Costs, Other Value Added and Investment

43. In textiles, reflecting the rise in sales revenues, outlays for labour costs and other value added, of which gross profits are an important element, increased between 1973 and 1982, i.e. even in a period when the production indices and employment showed a sharp fall. From 1982 to 1986, when the decline in production and employment slowed down, labour costs and other value added (in current prices) continued to move upwards markedly (see Chart SWE IV a). In the clothing industry labour costs and other value added declined until 1982, but recovered from 1982 to 1986 (see Chart SWE IV b).

8 The methodological and statistical reasons why value added other than labour costs can be considered as an approximation to profits were given in the study Structure and Change in European Industry, United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe, 1977, pages 42-43.
44. Investments were concentrated in the textile industry throughout the period. There was a particularly strong expansion of investments in machinery and equipment in the textile industry, which doubled from 1983 to 1986 when they reached about 250 million kronor (see Chart SWE Va). Investments in the clothing industry consisted also essentially of investments in machinery and equipment (see Chart SWE V b).

D. Employment and Productivity

45. From 1973 to 1982 employment in textile industry declined by 40 per cent and in clothing by 55 per cent. From 1982 to 1986 employment continued to decline in both textiles and clothing but at a slower rate, of 8-9 per cent (see Chart SWE VI a and VI b).

46. Labour productivity increased throughout the period for textiles, but at a less rapid rate than in the other examined countries. For clothing labour productivity even declined slightly, reflecting the weakness of investment in machinery and equipment.

E. Foreign Trade

47. 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 1980 the Swedish Kronor appreciated by 4 per cent against the US dollar, from 1980 to 1985 it depreciated by 100 per cent and in 1986 it appreciated again, by 17 per cent.

1. Evolution and Pattern of Trade

48. Imports of textiles almost doubled in US dollars between 1973 and 1980, but then declined as a result of the sharp appreciation of the US dollars. In 1986 they increased strongly, partly reflecting the depreciation of the dollar, reaching 850 million US dollars. In the same year exports of textiles amounted to 460 million US dollars (see Chart VII a).

49. Imports of clothing also declined in dollar value between 1980 and 1983 due to the appreciation of the dollar. Since then they increased however more rapidly than those of textiles especially in 1986, when they exceeded 1400 million dollars (see Chart SWE VII b). Exports of clothing have also shown an upward trend, reaching 290 million in 1986.

50. Throughout the period under review, the largest part of imports came from developed countries, the major suppliers being the European countries. In 1985, for instance, imports from the EEC (10) represented 57 per cent of the total value of imports of textiles and those from EFTA (including Portugal) another 22 per cent. In the case of clothing, imports from the EEC accounted in 1985 for 59 per cent and from EFTA for 25 per cent of total imports.

51. Imports from developing MFA suppliers have remained throughout period under consideration much smaller than imports from developed countries. The share of imports from developing MFA suppliers in total imports had increased from 1973 to 1982 for both textiles and clothing, but declined thereafter. In 1986 imports from developing MFA suppliers represented for textiles 11 per cent of total imports in value and for clothing 27 per cent (see Charts SWE VIII a and b).
2. Trade related to Consumption

52. As can be seen from Charts SWE IX a for textiles and SWE IX b for clothing, imports have accounted for a high and growing proportion of consumption, but this has benefitted essentially suppliers in developed countries. The share of consumption accounted for by developed countries has increased continuously, from 35 per cent in 1973 to 54 per cent in 1986 for textiles. For clothing the share of imports from developed countries in apparent consumption has been even more important, rising from 40 per cent in 1973 to 68 per cent in 1986.

53. The proportion of imports from the developing MFA suppliers in consumption has remained much smaller. Between 1973 and 1982 it has risen from 3 to 7 per cent for textiles and from 14 to 29 per cent for clothing. Furthermore, from 1982 to 1986, only developed countries were able to expand their share of consumption in value, while the proportion of the developing MFA suppliers remained almost stagnant.
1. Total consumer expenditure at constant prices.

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

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

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 SWE IIIa.
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 SWE IIIa.
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 SWE IIIa.
1. Total gross fixed capital formation.
2. Gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment.
Sources: See Chart SWE IIIa.
1. Total fixed capital formation.
2. Gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment.
Sources: See Chart SWE IIIa.
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 SWE IIIa.
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 SWE IIIa.
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.

For 1986 United Nations trade data tapes.
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 consisting of SITC Div. 84, excluding clothing of leather, rubber and fur.

Sources: See Chart SWE VIIa.
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 SWE VIIa.
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 SWE VIIb.
Chart SWE 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 SWE IIIa and SWE VIIa.
Chart SWE 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 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 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 SWE IXa.
1986 was estimated on the basis of data shown in Charts SWE IIIb and SWE VIIb.
Chapter IV  Norway

A. Consumption

54. Consumer expenditure on clothing in real terms increased between 1973 and 1980, but then declined until 1983. From 1983 to 1986 it expanded at a faster rate of nearly 5 per cent on average per year, but lagged behind the total (see Chart NOR I). The rise in consumer prices was only slightly less rapid for clothing than for total (see Chart NOR II).

B. Turnover, Value Added and Production

55. Similarly to the experience of the other countries examined, there was a wide discrepancy between turnover and value added at current prices, on one hand, and the index of production (value added at constant prices) on the other. For possible explanations see paragraph 20. Turnover and value added at current prices in textiles, reflecting the evolution of consumer expenditure, increased between 1973 and 1980, declined from 1980 to 1983 and resumed their upward trend from 1983 to 1986. For clothing turnover and value added in current prices followed a similar movement, though the increases were much slower than in textiles (see Charts NOR III a and III b). Indices of production showed an almost continuous decline for both textiles and clothing between 1973 and 1983, with some recovery from 1983 to 1986.

C. Labour Costs, Other Value Added and Investments

56. In the textiles industry labour costs have increased substantially until 1981, declined slightly in 1982 and 1983 and moved again upward in 1984 and 1985 when they were 80 per cent higher than in 1973. In clothing labour costs increased from 1973 to 1979, then declined until 1983 and recovered in the two subsequent years. Other value added showed wide fluctuations (see Charts NOR IV a and b).

57. Investments in the clothing industry expanded from 1973 to 1980. Due mainly to a sharp decline from 1980 to 1983, in 1985 these investments were still 40 per cent smaller than in 1980. Investments in clothing have been much smaller than in textiles throughout the period and have fallen sharply from 1982 to 1985 (see Charts NOR V a and b).

D. Employment and Productivity

58. There was a continuous decline of employment between 1973 and 1984, by 40 per cent in textiles and by 60 per cent in clothing. In 1985 and 1986 the employment remained however stable in both industries. Productivity has been increasing in most years in textiles as well as in clothing (see Chart NOR VI a and b).
E. Foreign Trade

59. Comparable data in value on the evolution and pattern of foreign trade, taken from GATT and UN, as well as those permitting to relate foreign trade to consumption, taken from the OECD, are available only in US dollars. In their examination it is necessary to keep in mind that from 1973 to 1980 the Kroner appreciated by 9 per cent against the US dollar, from 1980 to 1985 it depreciated by 75 per cent and in 1986 it appreciated again, by more than 50 per cent.

1. Evolution and Pattern of Trade

60. Whereas imports of textiles have exceeded those of clothing until 1976, since 1977 imports of clothing have been consistently higher than those of textiles. In 1986 imports of clothing exceeded 1000 million US dollars and those of textiles were about 450 million US dollars. In the same year exports of textiles reached 100 million US dollars (see Charts NOR VII a and b).

61. The preponderant part of imports of both textiles and clothing into Norway comes from developed, essentially European countries. In 1985, for example, imports from EEC (10) accounted for 60 per cent and those from EFTA (including Portugal) for another 26 per cent of total imports of textiles. For clothing, in the same year, supplies from the EEC represented 57 per cent and from EFTA 28 per cent of total imports.

62. The share of total imports coming from developing MFA suppliers has remained of relatively minor importance. In 1986, it did not exceed 7 per cent for textiles and 12.5 per cent for clothing, about the same as in 1981 (see Charts NOR VIII a and b).

2. Trade related to Consumption

63. As can be seen from Charts NOR IX a for textiles and NOR IX b for clothing imports have accounted for a preponderant and growing proportion of consumption. This benefitted essentially suppliers in developed countries, which from 1981 to 1986 were able to expand their share of consumption from 50 to 60 per cent for textiles and from 72 to 76 per cent for clothing.

64. The proportion of consumption represented by imports from developing MFA suppliers has remained of relatively minor importance. Between 1981 to 1986 it stagnated at around 5 per cent for textiles and 11 per cent for clothing.
1. Total consumer expenditure at constant prices.

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

1. Price Deflator for total consumer expenditure.
2. Price Deflator for consumer expenditure on clothing.
Sources: See Chart NOR I.
1. Turnover (gross value of production) at current prices.
2. Value added at current prices.
3. Indices of production (value added at constant prices).

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 NOR IIIa.
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.

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.

Source: See Chart NOR IVa.
1. Total gross fixed capital formation.
2. Gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment.

Source: See Chart NOR IVa.
1. Total gross fixed capital formation.
2. Gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment.

Source: See Chart NOR IVa.
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.

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 Charts NOR IIIa and NOR VIA.
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.

For 1986 United Nations trade data tapes.
1. Imports of clothing from 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 NOR VIIa.
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 NOR VIIa.
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 NOR VIIb.
Chart NOR IXa Textiles
RATIOS OF DOMESTIC SUPPLIES, OF IMPORTS FROM MFA DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING SUPPLIERS TO CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentages</th>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>10</td>
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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 NOR IIIa and NOR VIIa.
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 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 NOR IXa.

1986 was estimated on the basis of data shown in Charts NOR IIIb and NOR VIIb.
Chapter V  Finland

A. Consumption

65. Consumer expenditure on clothing remained stagnant between 1973 and 1983 in real terms (see Chart FIN I). From 1983 and 1986 it expanded by about 3 per cent on average per year in line with a somewhat faster growth of incomes. The rise in consumer prices for clothing has in general been only slightly less rapid than for total consumer prices (see Chart FIN II).

B. Turnover, Value Added and Production

66. The clothing industry has performed better than the textiles industry. In both industries there was a wide discrepancy between the indicators in current values and in constant prices. For possible explanations see paragraph 20. For clothing turnover and value added in current prices expanded markedly throughout the period (see Chart FIN III b), with the exception of the years 1980 to 1983 when domestic consumer expenditure had declined. The index of clothing production(value added at constant prices) increased until 1981, declined in 1982 and 1983 but recovered in 1984 and 1985 as consumer expenditure on clothing expanded again. In the case of textiles,turnover and value added at current prices increased markedly until 1981, but levelled off thererafter. The index of textiles production, after having peaked in 1980, declined continuously from 1980 to 1986 (see Chart FIN III a).

C. Labour Costs, Other Value Added and Investments

67. The rise in labour costs and other value added, of which gross profits are an important component, increased steadily from 1973 to 1982 in both textiles and clothing. From 1982 to 1985 labour costs and other value added continued to increase in clothing , but levelled off in textiles (see Charts FIN IV a and b).

68. The better performance of the clothing industry is evident also in investment, which increased steadily throughout the period and in 1984 was more than twice higher than in 1973. Investment in textiles rose substantially until 1982 but fell sharply in 1983 and 1984 (see Charts FIN V a and b).

D. Employment and Productivity

69. There was a continuous decline of employment in both industries. From 1973 to 1986 the decline was more pronounced in textiles,50 per cent, than in clothing, 18 per cent. At the same time

The methodological and statistical reasons why value added other than labour costs can be considered as an approximation to profits were given in the study Structure and Change in European Industry, United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe, 1977, pages 42-43.
productivity increased by two thirds in textiles and by nearly 50 per cent in clothing during the
same period (see Charts VI a and b).

E. Foreign Trade

70. Comparable data in value on the evolution and pattern of foreign trade, taken from GATT
and UN sources, as well as those permitting to relate trade to consumption, taken from the OECD,
are available only in US dollars. In their examination it is necessary to keep in mind that between
1973 and 1980 the Markkaa appreciated vis-a-vis the US dollar by 2 per cent, between 1980 and
1985 it depreciated by two thirds and in 1986 it appreciated again, by 18 per cent.

1. Evolution and Pattern of Trade

71. Finland has been, throughout the period considered, a net importer of textiles and a net
exporter of clothing. If textiles and clothing are considered together, in most years until 1982
Finland had a small export surplus, which turned into an import surplus since 1983. In 1986
Finland exported 615 million US dollars and imported 350 million US dollars of clothing. In the
same year imports of textiles amounted to 600 million US dollars and exports to 180 million US
dollars (see Chart FIN VII a and b).

72. The bulk of imports is supplied by developed countries. In 1985 imports from EEC (10) re­
presented 59 per cent and those from EFTA (including Portugal) 24 per cent of total imports of
textiles. For clothing imports from the EEC represented in the same year 39 per cent and those
from EFTA 35 per cent of total imports.

73. The share of imports coming from developing MFA suppliers tended to increase for textiles
until 1983 and for clothing until 1982, but fell back thereafter (see Chart FIN VIII a and b). In
1986 imports from developing MFA suppliers represented about 7 per cent of total imports of
textiles and 19 per cent of total imports of clothing.

2. Trade related to Consumption

74. By far the largest part of consumption of both textiles and clothing was covered throughout
the period under review by domestic supplies and imports from developed countries as can be seen
from Charts FIN IX a for textiles and FIN IX b for clothing. The share of imports from devel­
oped countries in the value of consumption increased continuously between 1973 and 1986, from
38 to 42 per cent for textiles and from 24 to 60 per cent for clothing.

75. Developing MFA suppliers benefitted much less from the expansion of the Finnish market.
Their share in the value of consumption increased from 2 to 4 per cent for textiles and from 3 to
23 per cent for clothing between 1973 and 1986.
1. Total consumer expenditure at constant prices.

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

1. Price Deflator for total consumer expenditure.

2. Price Deflator for consumer expenditure on clothing.

Sources: See Chart FIN I.
1. Turnover (gross value of production) at current prices.

2. Value added at current prices.

3. Indices of production (value added at constant prices).

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 FIN IIIa
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 FIN IIIa.
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 FIN IIIa.
1. Total gross fixed capital formation.
2. Gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment.

1. Total fixed capital formation.

2. Gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment.

Source: See Chart FIN Va.
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 FIN IIIa.
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 FIN IIIa.
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 form cotton, wool and man-made fabrics, bags and sacks of textile materials and floor coverings of vegetable plaiting materials.

For 1986 United Nations trade data tapes.
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 FIN VIIa.
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 FIN VIIa.
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 FIN VIIb.
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 FIN IIIa and FIN VIIa.
Chart FIN 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 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 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 FIN IXa.

1986 was estimated on the basis of data shown in Charts FIN IIIb and FIN VIIb.
Chapter VI  Austria

A. Consumption

76. Consumer expenditure on clothing increased in real terms faster than total consumer expenditure from 1979 to 1983 (see Chart AUT I). This was partly due to the fact that during this period the rise in consumer prices was considerably slower for clothing than for the total (see Chart AUT II). From 1983 to 1986, however, the income growth slowed down and consumer expenditure in clothing almost stagnated in real terms.

B. Turnover, Value Added and Production

77. Turnover and value added at current prices rose until 1982 in textiles and until 1983 in clothing. Thereafter, they continued to rise, but at a slower rate, in textiles and declined in clothing (see Charts AUT III a and b). The indices of production (value added at constant prices) show widely divergent movements as compared with those of turnover and value added at current prices. For possible explanations see paragraph 20. For textiles they show a decline from 1973 to 1983, followed by a slight recovery from 1983 to 1986. For clothing the production indices indicate some slight increase from 1973 to 1980 and a decline thereafter.

C. Labour Costs, Other Value Added and Investments

78. In the textile industry labour costs and other value added, of which gross profits are an important element, have increased throughout the period for which data are available. In the clothing industry labour costs have also been increasing until 1982, but other value added declined (see Charts AUT V a and b).

79. Investments in the textile industry have fluctuated considerably. They declined from 1973 to 1978, expanded strongly from 1978 to 1981, declined again in 1982 and 1983 and recovered in 1984. Investments in the clothing industry have not shown any upward trend and have remained throughout the period well below the level of investments in textiles (see Charts AUT V a and b). In both industries there was an increased concentration of investments on outlays on machinery and equipment. The share of these outlays in total textile investments rose from 66 per cent in 1973 to 75 per cent in 1984 and in total clothing investments from 43 to 61 per cent.

10 The methodological and statistical reasons why value added other than labour costs can be considered as an approximation to profits were given in the study Structure and Change in European Industry, United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe, 1977, pages 42-43.
D. Employment and Productivity

80. Employment in textiles declined by 40 per cent from 1973 to 1983, but the fall was arrested in the subsequent years. Employment in clothing decreased throughout the period and in 1986 was 30 per cent lower than in 1973.

81. The fall in employment can largely be attributed to the sharp gains in labour productivity induced by the investment drive in machinery and equipment. Productivity has increased by more than 40 per cent in both textiles and clothing from 1973 to 1986.

E. Foreign Trade

82. Comparable data in value on the evolution and pattern of foreign trade taken from GATT and UN sources, as well as those permitting to relate trade to consumption, taken from the OECD, are available only in US dollars. In their examination it is necessary to keep in mind that from 1973 to 1980 the Schilling appreciated by one third against the US dollar, from 1980 to 1985 it depreciated by 60 per cent and in 1986 it appreciated again, by one quarter.

1. Evolution and Pattern of Trade

83. As can be seen in Charts AUT VII a and b, Austria is both an importer and an exporter of textiles as well as of clothing. For textiles imports and exports have been practically in balance in most years and 1986 amounted each to about 1180 million US dollars. For clothing imports have been exceeding exports and in 1986 they reached 1170 and 750 million US dollars, respectively.

84. The preponderant part of imports is supplied by developed countries. In 1985, for example, imports from the EEC (10) accounted for 70 per cent and those from EFTA (including Portugal) for 16 per cent of total imports of textiles. In the case of clothing imports from the EEC represented 77 per cent and those from EFTA 8 per cent of total imports.

85. Imports from developing MFA suppliers represented only a relatively minor share of total imports throughout the period (see Charts AUT VIII a and b). For textiles the share of developing MFA suppliers in total imports increased from 3.5 per cent in 1973 to 8.5 per cent in 1984, but then declined to 7 per cent in 1986. In the case of clothing this share reached a peak of 16 per cent in 1976 and 1977, but fell to 13 per cent in 1985 and 1986.

2. Trade related to Consumption

86. The bulk of consumption has been covered by domestic supplies and imports from developed countries, as can be seen from Charts AUT IX a for textiles and AUT IX b for clothing. As a proportion of consumption in value, imports from developed countries increased between 1973 and 1986 from 37 to 43 per cent for textiles and from 23 to 58 per cent for clothing.

87. Developing MFA suppliers participated much less to the expansion of the Austrian market. The share of imports from these suppliers in the value of consumption remained around 3-4 per cent throughout the period for textiles and increased from 3 per cent in 1973 to 9 per cent in 1986 for clothing.
1. Total consumer expenditure at constant prices.
2. Consumer expenditure on clothing (including footwear) at constant prices.

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

Sources: See Chart AUT I.
1. Turnover (gross value of production) at current prices.
2. Value added at current prices.
3. Indices of production (value added at constant prices).

1986 was estimated on the basis of data in OECD, Economic Outlook, June 1987, Österreichisches Statistisches Zentral Amt, Statistische Nachrichten, Monthly and Industrie - und Gewerbestatistik 1986, 1. Teil.
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 AUT IIIa.
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.

Chart AUT 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.

Source: See Chart AUT IVa.
1. Total gross fixed capital formation.
2. Gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment.

Source: See Chart AUT IVa.
1. Total fixed capital formation.
2. Gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment.

Source: See Chart AUT IVa.
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 AUT IIIa.
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 AUT IIIa.
Chart AUT 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.

For 1986 United Nations trade data tapes.
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 AUT VIIa.
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 AUT VIIa.
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 AUT VIIb.
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 Chart AUT IIIa and AUT VIIa.
Chart AUT 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 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 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 AUT IXa.
1986 was estimated on the basis of data shown in Charts AUT IIIb and AUT VIIb.