Government of Canada — Gouvernement du Canada

Textile and Clothing Board — Commission du textile et du vêtement

REPORT ON TEXTILES AND CLOTHING 1987

Canada

TEXTILE AND CLOTHING BOARD
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1987

SEPTEMBER 18, 1987

Cat. No. Id45-3/1987

ISBN 0-662-55537-6

Government of Canada
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Textile and Clothing Board
Commission du textile et du vêtement

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0H5

September 18, 1987

The Honourable Robert R. de Cotret, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion
and Minister of State for Science and Technology
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Mr. Minister:

We have the honour of presenting the 1987 Report of the Board on the situation of the textile and clothing industries.

This Report, published annually, is an account of the performance of the textile and clothing industries in the previous year. This year's Report also includes an analysis of Canada's bilateral restraint arrangements presently in force within the framework of the Multifibre Agreement governing international trade.

Yours sincerely,

Otto E. Thur
Chairman

William L. Hawkins
Member

Jacques St-Laurent
Member

Canada

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PART I

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN THE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES IN 1986

1. GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

In 1986, economic growth was moderate in the seven major industrial countries. Canada was the only one of the seven to experience a growth rate higher than 3 per cent (Table 1). The growth rates of the six other countries ranged between 2.3 and 2.7 per cent.

Table 1

GROWTH IN REAL GROSS NATIONAL OR GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND IN MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION IN THE SEVEN MAJOR INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES
Per cent

	Gross National or Gross Domestic Product		Manufacturing Production	
Country	**1985/84**	**1986/85**	**1985/84**	**1986/85**
Canada	4.0	3.1	4.9	1.4
United States	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.7
Japan	4.7	2.5	4.3	0.0
France	1.4	2.3	-1.0	1.1
Italy	2.7	2.7	2.1	3.1
United Kingdom	3.6	2.4	3.0	0.0
West Germany	2.5	2.4	5.1	2.9

SOURCE: Appendix Tables A-1 and A-2.

After a rapid increase in manufacturing production in most of the developed countries in 1985 relative to 1984, progress slowed in 1986 through inventory adjustments and through lower prospects for exports following a major realignment of exchange rates. Services provided the major instrument of growth in 1986.

Consumer expenditures for goods and services constituted the area of steadiest growth in the seven major industrial countries (Appendix Table A-1). Private domestic capital expenditures increased more rapidly than gross domestic product in Japan, France and Canada. Imports of goods and services increased more rapidly than exports in all seven countries. External trade in 1986 contributed less to growth than in 1985.

The steady growth in consumer expenditures stimulated textile activities in the United States and in Canada. The substantial depreciation of exchange rates in these two countries made the domestic textile industries more competitive against imports and brought about a healthy increase in those activities. Conversely, in the five other industrial countries, the reverse phenomenon of appreciation in exchange rates made it more difficult to increase textile activities. (Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2

INDEX OF PRIMARY TEXTILE PRODUCTION IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, 1980-1986
(1980 = 100)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Canada	100	104	88	104	102	102	107
United States	100	98	88	100	103	102	113
Japan	100	98	96	97	99	98	94
France	100	93	92	90	90	90	86
Italy	100	100	98	89	96	98	101
United Kingdom	100	91	90	92	94	97	99
West Germany	100	94	89	89	91	94	96

SOURCE: O.E.C.D. *Indicators of Industrial Activity,* 1984-IV, 1985-IV, 1986-IV and 1987-I; U.S. Department of Commerce, *Business Statistics 1984;* and COMITEXTIL, *Bulletin* 87/1-2. (The 1986 figure for the United States is the average for the first three quarters of the year only). Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 61-005 monthly (June 1986 and December 1986), and Cat. No. 15-512.

Canada, with an increase in 1986 of more than 5 per cent in primary textiles and an increase of 4 per cent in clothing, recorded the best performance in textile activities of the seven major industrial countries. Japan, on the other hand, experienced a decline in textile and clothing production, following losses in exports due to the very high exchange rate of its currency.

2. PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION IN THE CANADIAN TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES

The year 1986 was a very good year for textile activities in Canada. After experiencing significant changes in levels of activity from 1983 to 1985, the textile and clothing industries recorded the first year of real expansion in 1986, which allowed them to surpass the production levels of 1981.

With increases of 5.5 per cent in textiles and 3.9 per cent in clothing, textile activities posted clearly superior performances to that of all manufacturing industries which showed a 1.6 per cent increase (Table 4).

Table 3

INDEX OF CLOTHING PRODUCTION IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, 1980-1986
(1980 = 100)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Canada	100	103	92	97	101	101	105
United States	100	99	90	98	106	104	106
Japan	100	98	101	98	99	101	100
France	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	100	95	96	91	99	96	99
United Kingdom	100	91	94	97	104	110	110
West Germany	100	92	84	83	83	82	82

n.a.: Not available.

SOURCE: O.E.C.D. *Indicators of Industrial Activity,* 1984-IV, 1985-IV, 1986-IV and 1987-I; U.S. Department of Commerce, *Business Statistics 1984*; and COMITEXTIL, *Bulletin* 87/1-2. (The 1986 figure for the United States is the average for the first three quarters of the year only). Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 61-005 monthly (June 1986 and December 1986), and Cat. No. 15-512.

Table 4

INDEX OF REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1981-1986, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
Seasonally adjusted (1981 = 100)

Year	Textiles		Clothing		Durable Goods		Non-Durable Goods		All Manufacturing Industries	
	Index	Change %	Index	Change %	Index	Change %	Index	Change %	Index	Change %
1981	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1982	84.1	−15.9	88.9	−11.1	86.0	−14.0	92.2	−7.8	88.9	−11.1
1983	99.1	17.8	93.6	5.3	90.7	5.5	97.9	6.2	94.1	5.8
1984	98.2	−0.9	98.2	4.9	100.6	10.9	101.5	3.7	101.0	7.3
1985	97.8	−0.4	98.4	0.2	107.5	6.9	104.0	2.5	105.9	4.9
1986	103.2	5.5	102.2	3.9	108.3	0.7	106.9	2.8	107.6	1.6

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 61-005 monthly (June 1986 and December 1986).

During the first three months of 1987, textile and clothing production has continued to grow at a rate approaching the one achieved in 1986 (Table 4(a)).

Table 4(a)

INDEX OF REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT, JANUARY-MARCH 1987, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM SAME MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR

Seasonally adjusted (1981 = 100)

Year/	Textiles		Clothing		Durable Goods		Non-Durable Goods		All Manufacturing Industries	
Month	Index	Change %	Index	Change %	Index	Change %	Index	Change %	Index	Change %
1987										
Jan.	104.5	0.8	96.4	−5.2	111.3	0.9	108.3	1.1	109.9	1.0
Feb.	108.0	3.6	105.3	3.5	112.4	2.1	109.5	2.4	111.0	2.2
March	110.2	7.2	111.0	10.3	113.0	4.6	111.7	5.7	112.4	5.1

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 15-001 (March 1987).

Increased production in 1986 substantially increased the level of capacity utilization in the textile and clothing industries. As shown in Table 5, production capacities in these two industries were utilized in 1986 at a higher rate than either the production capacity of all manufacturing industries or the production capacity of its two major components, durable goods and non-durable goods industries.

Table 5

CAPACITY UTILIZATION[1] IN THE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES AND IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1981-1987 1ST QUARTER

Year	Textiles		Clothing	All Manufacturing Industries		
	Primary Textiles	Textile Products		Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods	Total
1981	93.7	90.5	88.0	77.8	83.4	80.4
1982	76.1	79.0	79.2	64.7	74.9	69.5
1983	90.5	94.2	84.6	66.5	78.2	72.0
1984	87.0	94.9	89.3	72.3	80.0	76.0
1985	85.2	93.3	89.3	75.1	80.5	77.7
1986	89.9	96.0	93.4	72.9	81.6	77.0
1987 (1st quarter)	93.5	100.0	95.8	73.9	83.2	78.3

(1) The rate of capacity utilization for an industry is defined as "the ratio of its actual output to its potential (capacity) output". These rates are only statistical estimates based on the capital/output ratios over a period of time for each industry; they are not operating ratios based on engineering measures or survey results.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 31-003 quarterly.

The increase from 1985 to 1986 in the level of capacity utilization in the textile and clothing industries has been of the same order of magnitude as the growth in production in these two industries. As a result, there has been no significant increase or decrease in the overall production capacity of these two industries.

3. EMPLOYMENT, HOURS WORKED AND PRODUCTIVITY

After three years of relatively stable employment (1983-1985), there was a significant increase in employment in 1986 in the textile and clothing industries. This increase amounted to 2.0 per cent for textiles and 4.4 per cent for clothing (Table 6).

Table 6

EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES, 1981-1986, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Year	Textiles		Clothing and Knitting		Total Textile Industries		All Manuf. Industries	
	Empl. '000	Change %	Empl. '000	Change %	Empl. '000	Change %	Empl. '000	Change %
1981	70.5		116.3		186.8		1853.7	
1982	61.2	−13.2	109.6	−5.8	170.8	−8.6	1708.9	−7.8
1983	61.8	1.0	108.7	−0.8	170.5	−0.2	1738.6	1.7
1984	61.5	−0.5	101.4	−6.7	162.9	−4.5	1669.7	−4.0
1985	61.2	−0.5	102.3	0.9	163.5	0.4	1703.9	2.0
1986	62.4	2.0	106.8	4.4	169.2	3.5	1738.9	2.1

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 31-203 and 72-002.

A comparison of the data for 1981 and 1986, that is, the last 5-year period, reveals that in the textile industries, production increased by 3.2 per cent while employment in 1986 was 11.5 per cent below the 1981 level; in the clothing industries, production increased 2.2 per cent while employment decreased 8.2 per cent.

During the first three months of 1987, employment has continued to grow at a greater rate than in the first three months of 1986 (Table 6(a)).

The growth in employment in the textile and clothing industries and in all manufacturing industries has been long in coming. After the 1982 recession, the first three years of expansion did little to increase employment. Only in 1986 did the industries start hiring new workers.

During the years 1983-1985, uncertainty about the future of the textile and clothing industries acted as a brake on new employment. Increased orders were filled through overtime work rather than through the hiring of new workers. In 1986 the average weekly hours worked (including overtime) stopped increasing (Table 7).

Table 6 (a)

EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY-MARCH 1987, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM SAME MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR

Year/Month	Textiles		Clothing and Knitting		Total Textile Industries		All Manuf. Industries	
	Empl. '000	Change %	Empl. '000	Change %	Empl. '000	Change %	Empl. '000	Change %
1987								
January	62.3	3.5	111.3	6.5	173.6	5.4	1757.5	3.5
February	60.2	0.2	112.9	6.4	173.1	4.2	1779.3	4.4
March	63.0	2.8	121.8	18.6	184.8	12.7	1821.2	6.8

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 72-002.

Table 7

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK(1) IN THE TEXTILE, CLOTHING AND KNITTING SECTORS AND IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1981-1987 1ST QUARTER

Year	Textiles	Clothing	Knitting	All Manufacturing
1981	39.0	35.4	38.1	38.5
1982	38.0	34.3	37.6	37.7
1983	39.4	35.5	39.0	38.4
1984	39.5	35.3	38.8	38.5
1985	39.6	36.1	39.1	38.8
1986	38.7	35.6	38.4	38.8
1987 (1st quarter)	39.1	36.2	39.1	38.9

(1) Including overtime of employees paid by the hour.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 72-002 Monthly.

The increased level of production and the growth in employment have had an influence on productivity in terms of real domestic product per employee or per hour worked. While the textile industry, by its efforts to modernize and rationalize, has managed to increase its productivity substantially, the clothing industry has not been as successful in increasing productivity and, in early 1987, experienced a decrease as a result of an expanded labour force (Table 8).

The decline in productivity growth in the clothing industry since 1984 is understandable: during the recession, only the best performing equipment was kept in operation; when the recovery took place, older equipment was put back into operation which had the effect of slowing down the overall growth in productivity.

Table 8

INDEX OF REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE AND PER HOUR WORKED IN THE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES AND IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1981-1987 1ST QUARTER

(1981 = 100)

Year	RDP Per Employee			RDP Per Hour Worked[1]		
	Textile Industry	Clothing Industry	All Manufacturing	Textile Industry	Clothing Industry	All Manufacturing
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	96.9	94.4	96.5	97.1	97.1	98.5
1983	114.0	100.1	100.4	112.8	99.3	100.6
1984	112.6	112.7	112.2	111.2	112.4	112.2
1985	112.7	111.9	115.2	110.9	109.7	114.3
1986	119.6	111.3	114.7	117.5	110.6	113.9
1987 (1st quarter)	122.7	105.3	115.4	122.4	103.0	114.2

(1) In calculating hours worked, it has been estimated that 20 per cent of the employment in knitting was in textiles, and 80 per cent in clothing.

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-3.

There is no explanation for the drastic drop in productivity indicated for the first quarter of 1987 in the clothing industry. It may be the result of a statistical aberration. The least plausible explanation would be to assume that, at the present level of production, the clothing industry has been making use of equipment so obsolete as to cut down its productivity by 7 per cent.

4. INVESTMENTS

Investment in the textile and clothing industries progressed at a rapid pace after the 1982 recession. Between 1982 and 1986, the average annual growth in capital expenditures reached 14 per cent, compared to 7 per cent for all manufacturing industries.

In 1986, the growth rate for all manufacturing industries of 20.8 per cent exceeded the 19.2 per cent rate for the textile and clothing industries. Revised investment intentions for 1987 indicate a slowdown in the growth rate of textile investments (4.3 per cent) while total manufacturing intends another year of high investments (Table 9).

In 1986, investment in constant dollars exceeded the 1981 pre-recession level by 25 per cent. During the same period, investments for all manufacturing industries showed no growth in real terms. Even with an intended slowdown in 1987, the investment effort of the textile and clothing industries must be recognized.

Table 9

NEW INVESTMENTS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES AND IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1981-1987

Millions of current dollars and indices
(1981 = 100)

Year	Textile Industries		All Manufacturing Industries	
	Million Dollars	Index	Million Dollars	Index
1981	218.0	100.0	12739.3	100.0
1982	179.1	82.2	11492.5	90.2
1983	202.9	93.1	8858.4	69.5
1984	241.2	110.6	8886.7	69.8
1985	252.4	115.8	11516.1	90.4
1986	300.9	138.0	13909.5	109.2
1987 (revised intentions)	314.0	144.0	15936.3	125.1

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-4.

The projected slowdown in 1987 investments in the textile and clothing industries follows a surge in investments in the four previous years as a result, in part, of the Canadian Industrial Renewal Board's assistance program. During its five-year term (1981-86), this program added subsidies over $240 million for modernization and diversification in the textile and clothing industries. While a portion of the subsidies went for market and feasibility studies, the total amount of the subsidies which went into actual investment is estimated at 20 per cent of the investment made by the industry.

In view of such investment assistance in the preceding years, the investment intentions for 1987 represent a major undertaking on the part of the industry, even if the level of investment in constant dollars will not exceed the level attained in 1986. The greatest portion of the 1987 investments will be solely as a result of efforts by the two industries with no help from the government.

The high level of investments in 1986 and 1987 is a reflection of the present prosperity enjoyed by the textile and clothing industries and their generally optimistic outlook for the immediate future. Production capacities are being utilized and unfilled orders do not indicate any break in expansion for the coming three or four quarters.

The primary textile industry regularly accounts for 80 per cent of total capital expenditures in textile activities (Table 10). The primary textile industry is highly capital intensive, while capital requirements in the clothing and knitting sectors are significantly lower, underlining the labour intensive nature of the clothing and knitting sectors.

Table 10

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW INVESTMENTS BETWEEN THE TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND KNITTING SECTORS, 1981-1987
Per cent

Year	Textiles	Clothing	Knitting
1981	75.1	17.1	7.8
1982	80.2	10.9	8.9
1983	75.8	11.2	13.0
1984	77.4	12.0	10.6
1985	81.8	11.7	6.5
1986	82.9	11.4	5.7
1987 (revised intentions)	80.7	11.8	7.5

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-4.

The prevailing investment strategy is largely a defensive one which aims at modernizing equipment to improve competitive ability. There is generally little expansion in production capacity, particularly in the textile industry. In 1986, new investments for equipment in the textile industry accounted for 87 per cent of the total invested, while 13 per cent went into buildings. This trend may be further accentuated in 1987: capital expenditures for equipment could account for 93 per cent of the total, with 7 per cent of total capital expenditures going into buildings (Table 11).

A similar situation exists in the clothing and knitting industries. In 1986, 90 per cent of capital expenditures in the clothing industry went for equipment, and 10 per cent for buildings. Capital expenditures in the knitting industry were 94 per cent for equipment and 6 per cent for buildings.

However, in 1987 the clothing and knitting industries intend to invest over 20 per cent of their capital expenditures on buildings and less than 80 per cent on equipment. Growth in demand in 1985 and 1986 compelled those firms with the greatest product success to increase their production.

Overall, 1986 was a good year for investment in textile activities. Based on indicated investment intentions, 1987 should be as good.

5. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT AND NEW INVESTMENTS

Traditionally, textile activities have been concentrated in the two central provinces of Québec and Ontario. Although new installations have appeared in the Western provinces, notably in Manitoba and British Columbia, the two central provinces continue to dominate the textile scene with over 90 per cent of total employment and new investment.

Table 11

COMPOSITION OF NEW INVESTMENTS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES AND IN ALL MANUFACTURING, 1981-1987

Per cent

Industry	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 (Revised intentions)
TEXTILES							
- Buildings	12.8	15.3	15.9	13.6	13.1	13.0	7.4
- Machinery and Equipment	87.2	84.7	84.1	86.4	86.9	87.0	92.6
CLOTHING							
- Buildings	32.2	25.1	18.0	14.8	19.7	9.9	25.5
- Machinery and Equipment	67.8	74.9	82.0	85.2	80.3	90.1	74.5
KNITTING							
- Buildings	18.2	15.7	34.8	34.9	10.3	6.4	22.4
- Machinery and Equipment	81.8	84.3	65.2	65.1	89.7	93.6	77.6
TOTAL - TEXTILE INDUSTRIES							
- Buildings	17.1	16.4	18.6	16.0	13.7	12.3	10.6
- Machinery and Equipment	82.9	83.6	81.4	84.0	86.3	87.7	89.4
ALL MANUFACTURING							
- Buildings	24.1	25.3	21.4	20.5	22.3	17.4	16.3
- Machinery and Equipment	75.9	74.7	78.6	79.5	77.7	82.6	83.7

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-4.

However, a major realignment is taking place in the textile industry of the two central provinces. As a result of the closing of a number of large textile plants in Québec and the subsequent consolidation of textile activities in fewer plants, Québec's proportion of employment fell to 43.3 per cent in 1986, while Ontario's proportion rose to 48.7 per cent (Table 12).

A look at the distribution of investments reinforces this trend. Approximately two thirds of the actual investments made in 1986 and of the investment intentions for 1987 have been made by the textile industry in Ontario. Some 30 per cent have been made in Québec.

The clothing and knitting industries have not faced realignment in the same manner as the textile industry. For those two industries, the majority of employment and investment has remained in Québec. It should be noted, however, that the distribution of new investment in the clothing industry in Ontario forecasts a continuing growth. In fact, the Ontario clothing industry has accounted for one third or more of the total investment of the clothing industry, while employment is barely more than one quarter of the total Canadian employment.

Table 12

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT AND NEW INVESTMENTS, 1981-1987, SELECTED YEARS
Per cent

	Employment				New Investments			
	1981	1983	1986	1987 (1st Quarter)	1981	1983	1986	1987 (Revised intentions)
TEXTILES								
Québec	47.4	46.1	43.3	42.0	50.2	41.4	29.0	32.8
Ontario	45.5	46.9	48.7	50.2	44.3	52.3	68.3	64.6
Rest of Canada	7.1	7.0	8.0	7.8	5.5	6.3	2.7	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CLOTHING								
Québec	59.3	61.5	59.3	59.5	35.5	45.2	57.4	40.9
Ontario	26.7	25.6	27.0	27.5	34.1	32.9	27.4	37.7
Rest of Canada	14.0	12.9	13.7	13.0	30.4	21.9	15.2	21.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KNITTING								
Québec	56.6	54.0	52.5	55.4	64.7	57.6	59.3	66.7
Ontario	35.1	38.1	38.5	35.0	32.4	40.9	34.9	24.5
Rest of Canada	8.3	7.9	9.0	9.6	2.9	1.5	5.8	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 31-203 and 72-002 for employment; 61-205, 61-206 and Appendix Table A-5 for investments.

6. FINANCIAL SITUATION AND PROFITS

The significant improvement in the financial situation of the textile and clothing industries[1] is demonstrated with three financial ratios: fixed assets to shareholders' equity, long-term debt to shareholders' equity, and interest paid to total cost (Table 13).

Those ratios show a downward trend, indicating that the companies involved have enjoyed a financial situation equal to or better than in 1981. This return to good financial health was the direct result of increased profitability. The financial results for 1986 were the best of the 80's (Table 13).

(1) Statistical data appearing in this chapter cover only those firms with total assets over 10 million dollars. Also, data for 1981 to 1984 are consolidated annual data, while the data for 1985 and 1986 are based on quarterly data converted to an annual basis and adjusted to eliminate the systematic errors showing in quarterly data when compared to the annual data of preceding years. Nevertheless, when annual consolidated data become available, they could well show discrepancies of a few tenths of one per cent when compared to Board estimates.

Table 13

FINANCIAL RATIOS AND RESULTS FOR THE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES, 1981-1986

Per cent

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
FIXED ASSETS/SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Textile and knitting industries	52.7	64.2	57.2	58.4	57.0	53.3
Clothing industry	27.5	31.9	26.2	28.3	24.8	22.3
Manufacturing industries	74.4	79.9	79.0	74.5	73.3	71.9
LONG-TERM DEBT/SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Textile and knitting industries	28.9	31.1	27.5	27.1	27.6	22.8
Clothing industry	9.6	11.6	9.7	11.8	12.7	10.9
Manufacturing industries	31.5	34.4	33.4	29.6	30.0	28.5
INTEREST PAID/TOTAL COST						
Textile and knitting industries	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Clothing industry	2.5	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
Manufacturing industries	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0
PROFITS AFTER TAX/CAPITAL EMPLOYED						
Textile and knitting industries	7.4	1.7	8.6	6.6	4.6	9.8
Clothing industry	8.6	7.7	12.7	13.1	16.8	15.9
Manufacturing industries	7.9	2.4	4.6	7.8	6.4	6.2
PROFITS AFTER TAX/SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Textile and knitting industries	10.2	2.4	11.8	10.3	6.2	13.4
Clothing industry	11.2	8.8	14.3	15.0	19.8	18.6
Manufacturing industries	11.5	3.5	6.8	11.1	9.2	8.8
PROFITS AFTER TAX/TOTAL INCOME						
Textile and knitting industries	3.0	0.7	3.8	3.2	2.0	4.6
Clothing industry	2.9	1.8	3.0	3.1	4.3	4.3
Manufacturing industries	4.0	1.3	2.4	3.9	3.3	3.3

SOURCE: Appendix Tables A-6, A-7, A-8.

Financial results for 1986 reflect a prosperous situation in the textile and clothing industries. However, this prosperity was preceded by a difficult adjustment period in 1982 and 1983. Many firms disappeared, and others restructured their activities by eliminating some plants and some product lines.

While financial results in the textile and clothing industries appear to be better than those of total manufacturing, the structural characteristics of these two sectors must be taken into account. The capital employed in production by the textile and clothing industries is less than in total manufacturing, and therefore, shareholders' equity is less. As a result, the ratios on financial results are somewhat higher in the textile and clothing industries.

7. WAGES AND PRICES

Wage increases remained at a moderate level in 1986 in all phases of economic activity, including the textile and clothing industries. This moderate rate of wage increase resulted from a slower rise in consumer prices since 1984 and from a high unemployment rate.

Increases in hourly earnings in the textile industry have exceeded the wage increases in other textile activities and in all manufacturing for several years. On the other hand, hourly earnings in the knitting industry and, more particularly, in the clothing industry have progressed at a slower pace than in all manufacturing (Table 14).

Table 14

INCREASE IN AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE TEXTILE, CLOTHING AND KNITTING INDUSTRIES AND IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1981-1987 2ND MONTH

Per cent

Industry	1982/81	1983/82	1984/83	1985/84	1986/85	1987/86(1)
Textiles	10.8	5.9	6.4	4.5	4.8	3.7
Clothing	8.3	5.1	1.2	3.8	3.3	2.9
Knitting	7.5	3.3	7.6	1.8	2.8	3.2
All Manufacturing	11.8	3.5	5.2	3.9	3.2	3.2

(1) Average of first two months only.

Source: Appendix Table A-9.

As a result of these disparities in wage increases, hourly earnings in the textile industry are now at 81 per cent of the average for all manufacturing industries, as compared to 78 per cent in 1981. In contrast, hourly earnings in the knitting industry are at 58 per cent, compared to 61 per cent in 1981, and in the clothing industry, at 55 per cent, compared to 59 per cent in 1981 (Table 15).

Even with moderate growth in recent years, wages have progressed at a rate twice as great as the growth in productivity between 1981 and 1986. Between these two years, hourly earnings increased 36 per cent in the textile industry, and productivity per hour worked, by 17.5 per cent; in the clothing and knitting industries, earnings rose 24 and 25 per cent respectively, while productivity increased by 11 per cent; in all manufacturing industries, earnings increased by 30 per cent, and productivity, by 14 per cent. As a result, industry has had to compensate through a combination of profit reduction, which was the case up to 1984, increases in selling prices, and economies in cost factors other than wages.

In the textile industry, the relative stability in prices was maintained because of decreases in fibre prices. On an index basis (1981 = 100), prices of vegetable fibres in 1986 reached only 82.5, those of animal fibres, 80, and those of synthetic fibres, 88 (Table 16).

The weakness in fibre prices is ending: since the beginning of 1987 fibre prices have been recovering. Cotton prices are increasing because of reduced production. Since prices remained low for three years, world production of cotton went down from 19 million tons in 1984/85, to 17 million tons in 1985/86, and to an estimated 15 million tons in 1986/87.

Table 15

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1982-1987 2ND MONTH

Per cent

Industry	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987(1)
Textiles	78.1	77.0	80.2	80.9	81.0	80.7	81.5
Clothing	58.9	56.4	57.4	54.4	55.4	54.7	55.4
Knitting	61.0	58.9	59.5	60.3	59.3	57.8	59.7
All Manufacturing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Average of first two months only.

Source: Appendix Table A-10.

Table 16

INDEX OF PRICES OF TEXTILE FIBRES, 1981 – 1987 1ST QUARTER

(1981 = 100)

Year		Vegetable Fibres	Animal Fibres	Synthetic Fibres
1981		100.0	100.0	100.0
1982		85.2	93.4	99.8
1983		88.0	90.4	92.8
1984		93.5	91.1	96.1
1985		87.0	74.8	92.8
1986		82.5	79.5	88.2
1987	January	85.7	85.0	86.4
	February	84.3	82.5	86.3
	March	83.6	82.8	86.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 62-011.

Since world-wide stocks are still high, the price increases will probably be moderate. Wool prices also increased in the last year, particularly for the finer wools. The prices for synthetic fibres were the only ones still decreasing in early 1987. Since Canada obtains its synthetic fibres in large part from the United States, the drop in prices is a result of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar since the beginning of the year. Up to now, price increases for petroleum products have not resulted in an increase in prices for synthetic fibres because of consumer preferences for natural fibres and because of world-wide overcapacity in synthetic fibre production. Nylon prices have gone up due to a major increase in demand for this fibre in industrial textiles.

With fibre prices staying down for several years, prices for yarns, the first stage of transformation of fibres, have also been down for several years. Even for fabrics, the second stage of fibre transformation, price increases have remained moderate (Table 17). However, prices have started to move upward and this trend has been accelerating since the beginning of 1987.

Table 17

INDEX OF YARN AND FABRIC PRICES, 1981 - 1987 1ST QUARTER
(1981 = 100)

Year		Yarns				Fabrics		
		Spun Acrylic Fibres	Other Spun Yarns	Filament Nylon	Filament Other Than Nylon	Worsted	Nylon	Double Knit
1981		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982		105.6	96.9	94.7	107.0	99.0	108.7	97.3
1983		106.5	96.2	95.2	106.5	97.2	111.3	98.5
1984		106.4	98.0	95.2	106.5	99.5	115.9	98.5
1985		105.9	98.8	93.8	108.6	100.0	118.2	97.0
1986		105.8	97.1	94.5	109.8	101.3	119.9	96.9
1987	January	106.9	98.1	95.7	109.3	102.2	123.4	102.0
	February	106.9	98.1	95.7	109.3	104.8	123.4	102.0
	March	106.9	98.4	95.7	109.1	104.8	123.4	102.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 62-011.

Prices of finished products, whether textiles or clothing, have closely followed the increases in costs. However, even for these products, price increases are less than the increases in industry selling prices for all industrial commodities (Table 18).

Table 18

INDEX OF PRICES OF APPAREL, TEXTILE PRODUCTS AND ALL INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES, 1981 - 1987 1ST QUARTER

(1981 = 100)

Year	Textile Products: Yarns and Man-made Fibres	Textile Products: Fabrics	Textile Products: Other Textile Products	Textile Products: Total	Knitted Products and Clothing: Hosiery and Knitted Wear	Knitted Products and Clothing: Clothing and Accessories	Knitted Products and Clothing: Total	All Industrial Commodities
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	100.4	104.0	105.0	103.5	106.3	105.9	106.0	106.7
1983	99.1	106.3	107.6	105.0	111.3	108.9	109.4	110.4
1984	101.5	109.8	111.6	108.4	113.6	111.5	112.0	115.4
1985	101.1	111.7	114.0	110.0	115.5	113.6	114.0	118.6
1986	100.1	112.2	117.7	111.3	117.3	117.0	117.1	119.6
1987 Jan.	100.8	113.2	119.2	112.4	119.3	119.2	119.3	120.3
Feb.	100.7	113.5	118.8	112.4	120.1	119.5	119.6	120.1
Mar.	100.5	113.4	118.8	112.3	120.1	119.6	119.7	120.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 62-011.

Consumer price increases have closely followed the rise in industry selling prices. In the five years from 1981 to 1986, consumer prices for clothing increased 19 per cent, and industry selling prices for these products (including accessories) have risen 20 per cent. Retailers' markups have thus had no adverse effects on consumers: increased markups have been compensated by more widespread use of clearance sales.

Consumer prices for all categories of clothing have increased at similar rates. Compared to the overall Consumer Price Index, price increases for clothing amounted to only 60 per cent of the increase for the overall Index (Table 19).

Table 19

INCREASES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CLOTHING

Per cent

Component Group	1982/81	1983/82	1984/83	1985/84	1986/85	1987/86 (Jan. to Apr.)
Men's Clothing	5.8	3.4	1.6	2.4	1.9	3.5
Boys' Clothing	6.5	4.1	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.2
Women's Clothing	4.2	4.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.7
Girls' Clothing	5.2	4.5	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0
Apparel Only[1,2]	(4.9)	(3.9)	(2.3)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(3.5)
All-items Consumer Price Index	10.8	5.8	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1

(1) Excludes accessories, jewellery, footwear, and clothing material, notions and services.

(2) Estimated by the Textile and Clothing Board.

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 62-010.

Of all the product groups in consumer expenditures, clothing is the one where prices have increased the least. In 1986, apparel prices increased 2.6 per cent, while increases for all other product groups ranged from 3.0 to 11.9 per cent (Table 20).

Table 20

INCREASES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR MAJOR CONSUMER EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS

Per cent

Expenditure Component	1982/81	1983/82	1984/83	1985/84	1986/85	1987/86 (Jan. to Apr.)
Food	7.2	3.7	5.6	2.9	5.0	6.0
Housing	12.5	6.8	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.7
Clothing	5.6	4.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.6
Apparel Only(1)	(4.9)	(3.9)	(2.3)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(3.5)
Transportation	14.1	5.0	4.2	4.8	3.2	1.3
Health and Personal Care	10.6	6.9	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.8
Recreation, etc.	8.7	6.5	3.4	4.0	4.7	5.3
Tobacco and Alcohol	15.5	12.6	8.2	9.5	11.9	7.5
TOTAL	10.8	5.8	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1

1. See footnotes to the previous table.

Source: Statistics Canada Cat. 62-010.

Clothing prices rose at an accelerated rate in early 1987. However, even with this more rapid rate, the increase will be less than that for the overall Consumer Price Index.

8. EXTERNAL TRADE IN TEXTILE PRODUCTS

1986 was a prosperous year for textile and clothing producers with increases in production of 5.5 per cent in textiles and 3.9 per cent in clothing. 1986 was also a record year for imports. Compared to 1985, yarn imports increased 20.3 per cent, fabric imports, 2.5 per cent, and clothing imports, 7.9 per cent in volume, and 17.9 per cent, 9.9 per cent and 22.6 per cent respectively in value.

There were several reasons for the increase in imports. The marked increase in yarn imports resulted from increased demand for knitted garments, increased needs of weavers, and very attractive prices for cotton, polyester/cotton and synthetic fibre yarns offered by those countries with surplus spinning capacity.

The increase in clothing imports was due to strong domestic demand and to the fact that 1986 was the last year of Multifibre Agreement No. 3 (MFA-3). In the last year of an MFA, all the exporting countries try to utilize their restraints completely to avoid restraint cutbacks under any new bilateral agreements.

Such increases in imports have led to a deterioration of the Canadian trade balance in textile products.

a) Balance of Trade in Textile Products

Following a modest increase of 4.5 per cent in 1985, Canada's trade deficit in textile products increased by 15.6 per cent, or about 493 million dollars in 1986 (Table 21). Trade in clothing items accounted for nearly two thirds of this increase.

Table 21

BALANCE OF TRADE IN TEXTILES AND CLOTHING, 1980-1987
Million dollars

Total	Textiles[1]			Clothing[2]			Total
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Balance
1980	1,643.1	424.6	−1,218.5	777.5	230.2	−547.3	−1,765.8
1981	1,867.6	473.9	−1,393.7	954.4	263.7	−690.7	−2,084.4
1982	1,545.9	430.4	−1,115.5	985.2	241.9	−743.3	−1,858.8
1983	1,928.2	428.8	−1,499.4	1,195.9	219.6	−976.3	−2,475.7
1984	2,221.1	521.6	−1,699.5	1,611.3	290.3	−1,321.0	−3,020.5
1985	2,376.6	566.3	−1,810.3	1,672.6	326.1	−1,346.5	−3,156.8
1986	2,663.1	674.5	−1,988.6	2,041.3	380.6	−1,660.7	−3,649.3
1986 (Jan.-May)	1,158.8	277.7	−881.1	824.0	107.7	−716.3	−1,597.4
1987 (Jan.-May)	1,136.8	300.7	−836.1	884.1	130.2	−753.9	−1,590.0

(1) Including floor coverings, hosiery and knitted fabrics.
(2) Including knitted clothing.

SOURCE: Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, based on Statistics Canada data.

Textile imports increased by 12.1 per cent and clothing imports by 22 per cent during 1986. While exports of textile and clothing items posted healthy increases of 19.1 per cent and 16.7 per cent respectively, it remains that for every dollar of textile and clothing items exported in 1986, 4 dollars of textile and 5 dollars of clothing items were imported.

b) Sources of Imports

In absolute terms, imports of yarns and fabrics from developed and newly industrialized countries were up in 1986. However, the share of imports from developed countries decreased by 3.9 percentage points to 65.7 per cent of total imports. Newly industrialized countries(1) increased their share of the Canadian import market by 2.5 percentage points to supply 19.7 per cent of total imports, while imports from "other" countries(2) gained 1.4 percentage points, increasing their share to 14.6 per cent (Table 22).

The United States continues to be Canada's major supplier of yarns and fabrics, but its share decreased in 1986 by 4.7 percentage points to 43.5 per cent of total imports.

With regard to clothing imports, newly industrialized countries continued to be the major sources, accounting for 62 per cent of all clothing imports in 1986, down 2 percentage points from a year earlier. "Other" countries increased their share of the Canadian clothing import market to 14.8 per cent, up 0.8 percentage point over 1985. The import share held by developed countries increased by 1.1 percentage points to 23.3 per cent (Table 23).

The share of clothing imports from the four major exporting countries (Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and People's Republic of China) declined by 1.1 percentage points to 57.6 per cent in 1986.

Among the developed countries, the United States continued to lose ground. Its share of the Canadian clothing import market dropped 1.0 percentage point to 5.7 per cent. Based on value, Italy is now Canada's fifth major supplier of clothing with 6.5 per cent of total Canadian imports.

c) Imports of Clothing and Broadwoven Fabrics by Category of Importers

The number of firms importing 1000 or more units of clothing increased by 6 per cent in 1986. Most of these new firms were either clothing manufacturers or retailers. The number of firms for these two categories increased by 6.0 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively, while the importer/wholesaler category increased by only 1.6 per cent (Appendix Table A-11).

The distribution of imports among these three main categories of importers showed no substantial changes in 1986 in terms of either quantity or value (Tables 24 and 25).

The unit value of goods imported by these three groups increased by 13.2 per cent in 1986. Retailers have traditionally imported goods of higher unit values than importers/wholesalers and clothing manufacturers. (Table 26).

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(1) Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and People's Republic of China.

(2) Low-cost and state trading countries other than Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and People's Republic of China.

Table 22

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF TEXTILES(1) FROM MAJOR SOURCES, 1982 - 1986

Sources	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Million dollars	Per cent	Million dollars	Per cent	Million dollars	Per cent	Million dollars	Per cent	Million dollars	Per cent
INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES										
United States	879.4	56.9	1,066.5	55.3	1,125.5	50.7	1,145.1	48.2	1,159.1	43.5
Italy	67.6	4.4	92.4	4.8	130.4	5.9	145.5	6.1	166.8	6.3
Japan	106.7	6.9	114.6	5.9	120.9	5.4	120.3	5.1	154.8	5.8
United Kingdom	59.0	3.8	69.3	3.6	90.9	4.1	107.8	4.5	108.2	4.1
West Germany	38.5	2.5	52.0	2.7	70.1	3.2	82.8	3.5	102.4	3.8
France	27.7	1.8	34.6	1.8	45.3	2.0	54.3	2.3	58.0	2.2
Sub-total	1,178.9	76.3	1,429.4	74.1	1,583.1	71.3	1,655.8	69.6	1,749.3	65.7
LOW-COST COUNTRIES										
South Korea	47.3	3.0	62.9	3.3	84.3	3.8	117.1	4.9	165.8	6.2
China, P.R.	57.6	3.7	63.2	3.3	77.1	3.5	85.3	3.6	100.5	3.8
Taïwan	25.9	1.7	41.1	2.1	47.3	2.1	57.6	2.4	98.1	3.7
Brazil	35.0	2.3	45.1	2.3	66.3	3.0	67.4	2.8	68.6	2.6
Hong Kong	23.3	1.5	45.9	2.4	55.7	2.5	59.0	2.5	64.2	2.4
India	17.2	1.1	16.3	0.8	18.5	0.8	21.6	0.9	27.4	1.0
Sub-total	206.3	13.3	274.5	14.2	349.2	15.7	408.0	17.2	524.6	19.7
"OTHER" SOURCES	160.7	10.4	223.9	11.6	288.8	13.0	312.8	13.2	389.2	14.6
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	**1,545.9**	**100.0**	**1,928.2**	**100.0**	**2,221.1**	**100.0**	**2,376.6**	**100.0**	**2,663.1**	**100.0**

(1) Including floor coverings, hosiery and knitted fabrics.

SOURCE: Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, based on Statistics Canada data.

Table 23

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF CLOTHING(1) FROM MAJOR SOURCES, 1982 – 1986

Sources	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Million dollars	Per cent	Million dollars	Per cent	Million dollars	Per cent	Million dollars	Per cent	Million dollars	Per cent
INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES										
Italy	32.1	3.3	37.4	3.1	62.3	3.9	84.7	5.1	133.6	6.5
United States	111.9	11.4	108.7	9.1	128.1	8.0	111.3	6.7	117.3	5.7
West Germany	12.3	1.2	16.1	1.3	28.4	1.8	46.8	2.8	70.2	3.4
France	27.0	2.7	32.5	2.7	45.5	2.8	57.6	3.4	67.4	3.3
United Kingdom	18.8	1.9	24.0	2.0	28.5	1.8	38.9	2.3	49.5	2.4
Japan	11.9	1.2	19.7	1.6	25.6	1.6	30.0	1.8	35.5	1.7
Sub-total	214.0	21.7	238.4	19.9	318.4	19.8	369.3	22.1	473.5	23.2
LOW-COST COUNTRIES										
Hong Kong	222.1	22.5	287.3	24.0	342.4	21.2	321.9	19.3	383.4	18.8
South Korea	192.0	19.5	218.7	18.3	286.8	17.8	271.3	16.2	314.8	15.4
Taïwan	155.9	15.8	204.4	17.1	247.7	15.4	244.5	14.6	298.2	14.6
China, P.R.	63.7	6.5	93.6	7.8	140.5	8.7	143.1	8.6	179.1	8.8
India	26.3	2.7	29.5	2.5	49.5	3.1	60.6	3.6	54.0	2.6
Thailand	6.1	0.6	10.4	0.9	27.0	1.7	27.7	1.7	36.7	1.8
Sub-total	666.1	67.6	843.9	70.6	1,093.9	67.9	1,069.1	64.0	1,266.2	62.0
"OTHER" SOURCES	105.1	10.7	113.6	9.5	199.0	12.3	234.2	14.0	301.6	14.8
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	**985.2**	**100.0**	**1,195.9**	**100.0**	**1,611.3**	**100.0**	**1,672.6**	**100.0**	**2,041.3**	**100.0**

(1) Including knitted garments.

SOURCE: Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, based on Statistics Canada data.

Table 24

RELATIVE SHARES OF CLOTHING IMPORTS BY CATEGORY OF IMPORTERS, 1978-1986, BASED ON UNITS IMPORTED
Per cent

Category of Importers	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Importers/wholesalers	67.6	65.0	62.1	59.1	59.6	58.2	60.0	57.6	56.8
Retailers	13.8	15.3	16.9	19.4	16.8	16.5	17.2	18.2	18.2
Clothing manufacturers	18.6	19.7	21.0	21.5	23.6	25.3	22.8	24.2	25.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-11.

Table 25

RELATIVE SHARES OF CLOTHING IMPORTS BY CATEGORY OF IMPORTERS, 1978-1986, BASED ON VALUE OF IMPORTS
Per cent

Category of Importers	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Importers/wholesalers	60.3	57.6	52.0	50.0	51.2	51.6	53.3	52.6	53.1
Retailers	18.8	19.6	23.0	24.7	21.1	21.3	23.0	23.8	23.8
Clothing manufacturers	20.9	22.8	25.0	25.3	27.7	27.1	23.7	23.6	23.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-12.

Table 26

WEIGHTED AVERAGE UNIT VALUE OF IMPORTS BY CATEGORY OF IMPORTERS, 1978-1986
Dollars

Category of Importers	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Importers/wolesalers	2.86	3.43	3.73	3.95	4.21	4.37	5.01	5.12	5.93
Retailers	4.37	4.98	6.07	5.94	6.12	6.38	7.53	7.33	8.34
Clothing manufacturers	3.60	4.48	5.30	5.46	5.73	5.27	5.87	5.46	5.85

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-13.

Importers/wholesalers have in the past imported goods of lower unit values than have clothing manufacturers. However, they have been trading up and in 1986 they actually imported goods of a higher unit value than clothing manufacturers.

The Board has published for the first time, data on imports of broadwoven fabrics by category of importers for those firms importing 5,000 dollars and more of these fabrics for the years 1984 to 1986. The data, presented in Appendix Table A-15, accounts for 60 per cent of imports of all types of fabrics in 1986.

Five major importer categories were readily identifiable: clothing manufacturers, importers/wholesalers, furnishing manufacturers, fabric manufacturers and converters. Of these five categories, clothing manufacturers and importer/wholesalers import the bulk of broadwoven fabrics. However, their share of such imports is decreasing. In 1986, it stood at 72 per cent by volume and 78 per cent by value as compared to 78.5 per cent and 82 per cent respectively in 1984 (Tables 27 and 28).

Table 27

RELATIVE SHARES OF BROADWOVEN FABRIC(1) IMPORTS BY CATEGORY OF IMPORTERS, 1984-1986, BASED ON VOLUME IMPORTED

Per cent

Category of importers	1984	1985	1986
Clothing manufacturers	34.4	36.2	32.7
Importers/wholesalers	44.1	42.0	39.2
Furnishing manufacturers	9.4	7.5	8.2
Fabric manufacturers	5.9	8.3	12.7
Converters	6.2	6.0	7.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Includes cotton, polyester/cotton, wool, man-made broadwoven fabrics.

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-15, excluding non-definable categories.

Table 28

RELATIVE SHARES OF BROADWOVEN FABRIC(1) IMPORTS BY CATEGORY OF IMPORTERS, 1984-1986, BASED ON VALUE IMPORTED

Per cent

Category of importers	1984	1985	1986
Clothing manufacturers	42.3	45.0	43.2
Importers/wholesalers	39.7	36.8	35.1
Furnishing manufacturers	9.6	8.9	9.4
Fabric manufacturers	4.2	5.4	7.8
Converters	4.2	3.9	4.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Includes cotton, polyester/cotton, wool, man-made broadwoven fabrics.

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-15, excluding non-definable categories.

Manufacturers of furnishings (mostly household) imported 8 per cent by volume and 9 per cent by value of all broadwoven fabric imports in 1986. Their share of imports has stayed relatively the same for the three years surveyed.

Fabric manufacturers have doubled their share of imports of broadwoven fabrics since 1984. In that year their share of imports stood at 5.9 per cent by volume and 4.2 per cent by value, while in 1986 it had increased to 12.7 per cent by volume and 7.8 per cent by value. During that same period converters increased their share of imports by volume from 6.2 per cent in 1984 to 7.2 per cent in 1986. In terms of value, the converters' share of total imports increased only slightly from 4.2 per cent in 1984 to 4.5 per cent in 1986.

There are substantial differences in the average value per pound of broadwoven fabrics imported by these various importers (Table 29). Clothing manufacturers import the most expensive broadwoven fabrics while fabric manufacturers and converters import the least expensive ones. The difference in prices can be attributed to the fact that clothing manufacturers import finished fabrics which are ready to use in their sewing operations while fabric manufacturers and converters import mainly greige fabrics for further processing (dyeing and finishing).

Table 29

AVERAGE VALUE PER POUND OF BROADWOVEN FABRIC[1] IMPORTS BY CATEGORY OF IMPORTERS, 1984-1986
Dollars

Category of importers	1984	1985	1986
Clothing manufacturers	5.49	5.40	6.26
Importers/wholesalers	4.04	3.80	4.23
Furnishing manufacturers	4.60	5.15	5.44
Fabric manufacturers	3.19	2.79	2.92
Converters	3.00	2.76	2.97

(1) Includes cotton, polyester/cotton, wool, man-made broadwoven fabrics.

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-15, excluding non-definable categories.

d) Import Restraints and Their Utilization

Restraints for primary textiles (yarns and fabrics) were utilized at 85.0 per cent and 74.7 per cent respectively in 1986, representing a slight decrease from 1985 (Table 30). For end products of the textile

Table 30

RESTRAINT LEVELS AND UTILIZATION RATES, TEXTILE PRODUCTS, 1982-1986

Metric tonnes

Products	1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate (per cent)	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate (per cent)	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate (per cent)	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate (per cent)	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate (per cent)
Yarns	2,423	2,025	83.6	2,773	2,085	75.2	3,132	2,273	72.6	3,375	2,945	87.3	3,639	3,095	85.0
Fabrics	7,330	3,856	52.6	11,283	8,523	75.5	11,882	8,197	69.0	12,525	10,661	85.1	13,224	9,879	74.7
Sheets and pillowcases	1,838	548	29.8	1,925	986	51.2	2,015	1,037	51.5	2,116	823	38.9	2,213	1,052	47.5
Towels	2,156	1,619	75.1	2,376	2,581	108.6	2,527	2,681	106.1	2,687	2,108	78.5	4,257	3,515	82.6
Other household products	1,007	524	52.0	1,372	540	39.4	1,454	737	50.7	1,545	671	43.4	1,644	622	37.9
Misc. textiles: cordage, rope, twine; coated fabrics	2,300	604	26.3	2,510	949	37.8	2,740	789	28.8	2,991	1,025	34.3	3,267	1,179	36.1
TOTAL	**17,054**	**9,178**	**53.8**	**22,239**	**15,664**	**70.4**	**23,750**	**15,714**	**66.2**	**25,239**	**18,233**	**72.2**	**28,244**	**19,342**	**68.5**

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board, based on data provided by the Department of External Affairs.

industry (household and miscellaneous textile products) utilization rates varied from 36 to 48 per cent. However, restraints for towels were used at 82.6 per cent.

On the clothing side, utilization rates continued to exceed 90 per cent as they have done since 1983. Several products (pants, tailored collar shirts, sweaters) saw their restraint levels utilized at 100 per cent or more (Table 31).

Among exporting countries, the major ones continued to utilize their restraints at near 100 per cent or more: People's Republic of China 107.6 per cent, Hong Kong 102.6 per cent, Macau 102.2 per cent, South Korea 98.6 per cent, Taiwan 98.3 per cent, and Thailand 97.6 per cent (Table 32).

For work gloves and hosiery, utilization rates of the restraints remained high at 91.9 per cent and 90.7 per cent respectively, while that for handbags was lower at 51.8 per cent (Table 33).

e) Per Capita Value of Textile and Clothing Imports

All highly industrialized countries increased their per capita value of imports of textiles and clothing from low-cost countries in 1986. While Canada traditionally occupied a middle position among eighteen countries until the recessionary period of 1982, it ranked fifth in both 1984 and 1985 when the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar was high. However, its seventh rank was regained in 1986 – seventh rank for clothing imports but a fourth rank for textile imports (Table 34).

West Germany is the leading per capita importer of textiles and clothing. By comparison, the United States continues to be one of the lowest per capita importers of textiles and, while it was the leading per capita importer of clothing in 1984 and 1985, it has slipped to third position for that category of imports in 1986. These changes are mostly attributable to exchange rate fluctuations.

9. APPARENT MARKETS FOR TEXTILE AND CLOTHING PRODUCTS

During 1986 the market share held by Canadian producers continued to erode. The increase in 1986 imports over 1985 levels negatively affected a good performance on the part of the domestic producers.

The loss of market share for yarns and fabrics was significant, although the decrease was not as severe as it was in 1985. In 1985 the market for all yarns and all fabrics decreased by 4 per cent over 1984,

Table 31

RESTRAINT LEVELS AND UTILIZATION RATES BY PRODUCT, CLOTHING, 1982-1986

Thousand units

Products	1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate (per cent)	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate (per cent)	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate (per cent)	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate (per cent)	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate (per cent)
1. Outerwear	3,054	2,852	93.4	3,154	3,009	95.4	3,213	3,258	101.4	3,394	3,253	95.8	3,617	3,396	93.9
2. Pants, shorts, overalls coveralls	21,142	20,162	95.4	22,992	24,471	106.4	25,101	24,660	98.2	25,320	24,191	95.5	28,293	28,298	100.0
3. Shirts, tailored collar, men's and boys'	14,249	13,606	95.5	15,349	14,435	94.0	15,947	15,997	100.3	16,629	16,706	100.5	19,302	19,348	100.2
4. Blouses, shirts, T-shirts and sweatshirts	52,204	41,911	80.3	52,954	46,981	88.7	55,420	54,161	97.7	60,556	54,641	90.2	67,055	60,608	90.4
5. Sweaters, pullovers and cardigans	25,180	20,566	81.7	25,523	23,387	91.6	26,146	23,749	90.8	27,472	26,148	95.2	29,173	29,232	100.2
6. Sleepwear	4,951	4,060	82.0	5,159	5,071	98.3	5,377	5,540	103.0	5,629	5,455	96.9	6,558	5,700	86.9
7. Dresses, skirts, coordinates	10,069	6,678	66.3	10,752	9,836	91.5	15,842	15,366	97.0	17,577	15,118	86.0	21,578	19,508	90.4
8. Underwear	10,946	10,068	92.0	11,533	11,888	103.1	12,192	12,866	105.5	14,641	13,740	93.8	16,548	15,475	93.5
9. Swimwear, foundation garments	4,881	2,489	51.0	5,128	3,728	72.7	6,190	7,903	127.7	6,514	6,454	99.1	9,506	7,013	73.8
10. Coats, jackets rainwear	7,744	5,865	75.7	8,013	6,918	86.3	8,882	7,594	85.5	9,701	7,999	82.5	11,244	7,801	69.4
11. Fine Suits, sport coats	526	412	78.3	549	354	64.5	562	368	65.5	575	420	73.0	604	545	90.1
12. Non-specific(1)	2,820	2,099	74.4	8,499	7,574	89.1	9,064	9,459	104.4	9,666	9,735	100.7	9,769	7,552	77.3
TOTAL	**157,784**	**130,767**	**82.9**	**169,507**	**157,650**	**93.0**	**183,937**	**180,921**	**98.4**	**197,674**	**183,861**	**93.0**	**223,248**	**204,475**	**91.6**

(1) Non-specific: Includes clothing aggregates from India and Macau, and children's clothing Imports from the Phillippines.

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board, based on data supplied by the Department of External Affairs.

Table 32

RESTRAINT LEVELS AND UTILIZATION RATES BY COUNTRY, CLOTHING, 1982-1986

Thousand units

Country	1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate, (per cent)	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate, (per cent)	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate, (per cent)	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate, (per cent)	Restraint level	Permits issued against restraint	Restraint utilization rate, (per cent)
Taiwan	37,989	37,113	97.7	39,053	39,340	100.7	40,151	40,087	99.8	41,284	41,434	100.4	42,450	41,717	98.3
Hong Kong	38,027	31,781	83.6	38,965	37,668	96.7	39,893	38,728	97.0	40,754	41,860	102.7	42,268	43,353	102.6
Chine, P.R.	22,145	16,319	74.0	23,252	23,395	100.6	28,692	34,870	121.5	30,176	29,507	97.8	34,390	36,997	107.6
South Korea	30,847	29,828	96.7	31,642	31,211	98.6	32,465	32,439	100.0	33,318	33,362	100.1	34,203	33,710	98.6
Philippines	7,350	3,725	50.7	7,811	5,741	73.5	8,304	6,786	81.7	8,830	6,432	72.8	9,393	6,099	64.9
Indonesia	–	–	–	680	1,394	205.0	1,150	1,172	101.9	2,220	1,905	85.8	8,529	6,345	74.4
India	5,369	3,969	73.9	6,223	5,028	80.8	6,596	6,590	100.0	6,992	6,957	99.5	6,777	5,791	85.5
Thailand	2,230	1,112	49.9	2,291	2,609	113.7	4,225	3,939	93.2	6,299	5,640	89.5	6,677	6,518	97.6
Malaysia	1,991	1,095	55.0	2,065	822	39.8	3,211	3,266	101.7	4,655	3,060	65.7	5,532	4,496	81.3
Singapore	2,367	1,320	55.8	3,658	2,350	64.2	3,877	2,736	70.5	4,746	2,007	42.3	5,031	3,306	65.7
Pakistan	–	–	–	3,671	2,112	57.5	3,891	2,693	69.2	4,125	3,039	73.7	5,003	3,648	72.9
Romania	3,505	1,407	40.1	3,674	1,988	54.1	3,853	2,540	65.9	4,040	2,373	58.7	4,238	2,578	60.8
Poland	2,805	1,417	50.5	2,946	1,296	44.0	3,094	1,546	50.0	3,251	1,056	32.5	3,415	1,629	47.7
Sri Lanka	666	435	65.3	985	940	95.4	1,619	1,467	90.6	2,393	1,909	79.8	2,536	1,799	70.9
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	855	578	67.6	2,507	430	17.1
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,500	221	8.9
Bangladesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	474	333	70.3	2,195	1,966	89.6
Macau	1,200	839	70.0	1,272	1,284	100.9	1,348	1,317	97.7	1,429	1,355	94.8	1,515	1,548	102.2
Mauritius	–	–	–	–	–	–	202	102	50.5	417	407	97.6	1,150	1,060	92.2
Bulgaria	791	102	13.9	810	201	24.8	831	453	54.5	852	564	66.2	893	420	47.0
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	750	348	46.3
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	700	375	53.6
Czechoslovakia	440	273	62.0	465	267	57.4	492	177	36.0	520	71	13.7	550	101	18.4
Hungary	41	31	75.6	41	4	10.4	42	14	32.0	44	11	25.0	45	19	43.0
TOTAL	**157,764**	**130,767**	**82.9**	**169,507**	**157,650**	**93.0**	**183,937**	**180,921**	**98.4**	**197,674**	**163,661**	**93.0**	**223,248**	**204,475**	**91.6**

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board, based on data provided by the Department of External Affairs.

Table 33

RESTRAINT LEVELS AND UTILIZATION RATES, WORK GLOVES, HANDBAGS AND HOSIERY, 1982-1986

Thousand units

Products	1982 Restraint level	1982 Permits issued against restraint	1982 Restraint utili-zation rate, (per cent)	1983 Restraint level	1983 Permits issued against restraint	1983 Restraint utili-zation rate, (per cent)	1984 Restraint level	1984 Permits issued against restraint	1984 Restraint utili-zation rate, (per cent)	1985 Restraint level	1985 Permits issued against restraint	1985 Restraint utili-zation rate, (per cent)	1986 Restraint level	1986 Permits issued against restraint	1986 Restraint utili-zation rate, (per cent)
Work gloves	26,686	14,454	54.2	29,993	24,092	80.3	31,212	29,137	93.4	32,964	30,471	92.4	34,815	31,988	91.9
Handbags, textile	5,221	3,244	62.1	5,474	3,871	70.7	5,742	3,788	66.0	6,027	3,398	56.4	6,329	3,280	51.8
Hosiery	12,000	11,838	98.7	13,064	15,543	119.0	16,156	14,935	92.4	17,571	15,794	89.9	18,450	16,737	90.7
TOTAL	**43,907**	**29,536**	**67.3**	**48,531**	**43,506**	**89.6**	**53,110**	**47,860**	**90.1**	**58,582**	**49,663**	**87.8**	**59,594**	**52,005**	**87.3**

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board, based on data provided by the Department of External Affairs.

Table 34

PER CAPITA VALUE (US DOLLARS) OF TEXTILE AND COTHING IMPORTS BY HIGHLY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FROM LOW-COST COUNTRIES, 1978-1986

Rank-order 1986

	Primary Textile Products							Clothing							Total						
Country	**1978**	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**1986**	**1978**	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**1986**	**1978**	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**1986**
1. West Germany	8.29	10.60	9.97	10.78	12.29	12.54	15.92	32.53	47.38	44.90	45.48	49.76	48.41	84.96	40.82	66.26	54.87	56.26	62.05	60.94	100.88
2. Switzerland	5.39	10.26	8.53	8.49	8.85	10.23	12.03	27.43	40.37	40.58	41.42	48.87	48.54	65.59	32.82	50.63	49.11	49.91	57.72	58.76	77.62
3. United States	4.12	6.06	5.31	6.20	8.53	8.73	10.46	22.65	30.17	32.63	37.74	50.15	54.34	63.22	26.77	36.22	37.94	43.93	58.69	63.06	73.68
4. Denmark	11.88	13.55	12.38	13.48	14.76	15.42	18.31	23.03	29.04	30.73	29.18	32.43	35.39	55.18	34.91	42.65	43.12	42.66	47.19	50.82	73.49
5. Netherlands	10.41	12.22	14.15	12.03	11.11	13.33	15.48	34.89	41.05	38.64	36.37	36.54	36.28	57.67	45.30	53.26	52.79	48.40	47.65	49.61	73.16
6. Sweden	9.14	11.66	10.33	9.83	10.33	10.06	11.91	28.42	39.04	33.03	33.03	35.12	37.23	53.11	37.56	50.69	49.28	42.86	46.45	47.29	65.02
7. Canada	7.25	10.80	8.74	11.81	13.88	14.61	18.20	16.25	24.85	24.86	30.71	38.59	35.96	41.95	23.50	35.65	33.60	42.52	52.47	50.57	60.15
(Rank)	(11)	(9)	(9)	(7)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(7)	(6)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(9)	(10)	(7)	(5)	(5)	(7)
8. Australia	21.26	29.89	29.54	26.07	33.58	28.49	32.06	16.23	21.07	20.89	15.95	19.97	18.13	18.57	37.49	50.96	50.43	42.03	53.54	46.63	50.63
9. Norway	5.87	9.56	8.27	6.78	6.64	6.80	10.28	17.51	21.91	21.06	19.35	22.06	23.63	39.51	23.38	31.47	29.32	26.13	28.71	30.43	49.79
10. Belgium-Luxembourg	11.72	18.42	19.84	20.69	21.95	22.76	27.19	11.36	17.14	14.80	13.60	13.42	12.80	21.67	23.08	35.56	34.64	34.29	35.38	35.55	48.86
11. Austria	7.22	9.65	8.86	9.24	11.29	10.27	13.39	9.59	15.72	15.93	16.64	18.33	16.83	25.72	16.80	25.38	24.79	25.88	29.61	27.10	39.11
12. United Kingdom	7.60	8.08	7.74	7.90	8.56	9.15	10.62	15.35	24.91	22.43	19.25	22.44	20.73	28.15	22.95	32.99	30.18	27.15	31.00	29.89	38.77
13. France	5.03	6.82	7.46	6.53	6.90	7.75	10.03	7.07	14.19	14.72	13.61	13.90	16.44	26.23	12.10	21.02	22.18	20.14	20,86	24.19	36.26
14. Finland	5.96	11.82	12.12	12.49	11.43	12.54	13.52	5.74	14.00	14.05	12.05	11.32	13.33	20.67	11.70	25.82	26.18	24.54	22.75	25.87	34.19
15. Ireland	7.31	6.53	6.47	8.49	9.21	10.15	12.35	3.00	8.00	8.25	9.20	9.74	10.68	16.47	10.31	14.54	14.73	17.69	18.95	20.83	28.82
16. Japan	8.69	8.83	8.71	7.98	11.24	10.70	10.84	7.13	9.98	10.11	7.95	10.97	11.78	16.73	15.82	18.81	18.82	15.93	22.21	22.49	27.57
17. Italy	4.86	8.00	8.47	8.03	8.74	9.35	13.01	1.91	4.71	4.21	3.83	3.68	4.44	7.11	6.77	12.71	12.68	11.86	12.42	13.79	20.12
18. New Zealand	35.44	41.76	44.04	36.59	48.40	41.38	n/a	0.74	3.84	5.90	5.41	5.91	6.01	n/a	36.18	45.60	49.94	41.99	54.31	47.39	n/a

n.a. – Not available.

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board, based on U.N. Trade Statistics (International Trade Data Bank).

while the share held by domestic yarn producers declined from 58 per cent in 1985 to 55 per cent in 1986, and the share of domestic fabric producers decreased from 40 per cent in 1985 to 38 per cent in 1986 (Table 35 and Appendix Table A-16).

Table 35

SHARES OF APPARENT MARKETS FOR PRIMARY TEXTILES HELD BY DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS AND IMPORTS, 1981-1986

(Based on units)
Per cent

Products	Domestic Shipments						Imports					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
ALL YARNS(1)(2)	74	72	64	62	58	55	26	28	36	38	42	45
Acrylic yarns(2) (worsted spun)	60	61	61	58	56	49	40	39	39	42	44	51
ALL FABRICS(3)	52	50	50	44	40	38	48	50	50	56	60	62
Cotton and polyester/ cotton fabrics, corduroys and denims	50	48	44	37	33	*	50	52	56	63	67	*
Woollen and worsted fabrics	47	43	44	40	38	*	53	57	56	60	62	*
Sheets	71	81	79	75	*	*	29	19	21	25	*	*
Pillowcases	62	70	72	71	*	*	38	30	28	29	*	*
Towels and washcloths	53	59	53	49	53	*	47	41	47	51	47	*

* Confidential.
(1) Excludes spun yarns of rayon, nylon and polyester.
(2) 1984-1986 contain revised import data for blends of worsted spun acrylic yarns.
(3) Excludes coated fabrics.

SOURCE: Department of Regional Industrial Expansion.

The market shares of special textile products remained relatively stable in 1986. While Canadian producers of hosiery saw their market share decline to 69 per cent from 71 per cent in 1985, domestic producers of cordage, rope and twine increased their share from 35 to 36 per cent, and work glove producers lost one percentage point of share to retain 25 per cent of their market (Table 36 and Appendix Table A-17).

The apparent market for clothing, in units of apparel, increased by 5 per cent in 1986 (Table 37). While the revised data for 1985 also show an increase of 5 per cent (instead of 2 as shown in the 1986 annual report) over 1984, 40 per cent of this increase can be attributed to improved data collection procedures implemented by Statistics Canada in 1985. Starting with that year, more detailed commodity information has become available from those establishments which have responded to the Annual Census of Manufactures via a "short form" questionnaire.

Table 36

SHARES OF APPARENT MARKETS FOR "SPECIAL" TEXTILE PRODUCTS HELD BY DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS AND IMPORTS, 1981-1986

(Based on units)
Per cent

	Domestic Shipments						Imports					
Products	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**1986**	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**1986**
Hosiery	71	72	71	71	71	69	29	28	29	29	29	31
Cordage, rope and twine	29	33	35	33	35	36	71	67	65	67	65	64
Handbags of textiles	37	33	26	19	20	*	63	67	74	81	80	*
Work gloves	38	34	32	29	26	25	62	66	68	71	74	75

* Confidential.

SOURCE: Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, and Textile and Clothing Board.

Total shipments, in units of apparel, are estimated to have increased by 3 per cent in 1986, while domestic shipments increased by 2 per cent and imports by 8 per cent(1). The revised domestic shipment data for 1985 show an increase of 5 per cent (instead of zero as shown in the 1986 annual report) over 1984. Sixty per cent of this increase is due to the improved data collection procedures implemented by Statistics Canada in 1985.

The market share held by the domestic clothing producers continued to decline in 1986 in terms of value. Since 1984 this decline has occurred at a slower rate than during previous years. From 1983 to 1984, the market share held by domestic producers of clothing decreased from 62 per cent to 59 per cent. From 1984 to 1986 the decline was from 59 per cent to 57 per cent (Table 38 and Appendix Table A-18).

While 1986 domestic shipments were higher than 1985 levels in eleven product groups, domestic producers increased their market share in only five product groups out of nineteen (Tables 37 and 38). Imports in 1986 increased at a higher rate than domestic shipments, taking a 43 per cent share of the apparent Canadian market for clothing.

(1) Apparent market table surveys collect data on a unit of product basis. Real domestic product, consumption and retailing are estimated on a constant dollar value basis. Thus differences between the results are frequent and are attributable to variations of product mix, trading-up into higher quality, higher price goods, variations in inventories and estimation errors on both unit of product and constant dollar value.
It is with these reservations in mind that the 3.9 per cent increase in real domestic product for clothing, the 3.9 per cent increase in constant dollar shipments and the 3 per cent increase in units shipped have to be interpreted.

Table 37

VARIATIONS IN APPARENT MARKETS, DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS AND IMPORTS OF CLOTHING, 1984-1985 AND 1985-1986(1)

(Based on units)
Per cent

Clothing Category	Apparent Markets		Domestic Shipments		Total Imports		Imports from Low-Cost sources	
	85/84	86/85	85/84	86/85	85/84	86/85	85/84	86/85
Underwear	7	−4	4	−4	25	−2	33	−6
Foundation garments	−3	6	−6	neg.	11	30	3	54
Leather coats and jackets	−35	−27	−19	−6	−48	−56	−50	−61
Structured suits and jackets	3	10	4	2	neg.	42	−3	40
Pyjamas and sleepwear	4	−5	1	−7	15	−1	16	−4
Children's and infants' wear	9	3	8	9	11	−8	9	−8
Other men's shirts	1	9	10	5	−14	16	−15	18
Winter outerwear	−7	−3	−7	−9	−6	8	−10	13
Pants, shorts, overalls, coveralls	1	9	6	4	−7	20	−11	22
Women's sportswear, dresses	11	16	17	11	3	23	1	24
Athletic suits or sets	−22	−2	−20	−7	−25	5	−25	5
Swimwear	14	−7	19	−4	10	−9	8	−5
T-shirts and sweatshirts	−3	5	6	6	−10	4	−10	2
Rainwear	−27	13	16	1	−46	24	−47	17
Unstructured suits	2	6	31	7	−9	5	−11	5
Sweaters	10	15	12	14	9	16	7	16
Jackets, overcoats and topcoats	−3	neg.	−5	5	−2	−2	−3	−3
Women's blouses and shirts	2	11	−18	17	14	8	14	10
Men's tailored collar shirts	18	4	4	−11	26	12	22	10
Total of all clothing categories	**5**	**5**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**8**	**3**	**8**

neg – negligible.

(1) Based on estimates of domestic shipments for 1986.

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board.

The same trend is evident in the apparent Canadian market for clothing, in terms of value. While domestic shipments in current dollars increased by 8 per cent in 1986, imports increased by 23 per cent (Appendix Table A-19). In terms of value, the share of the 1986 clothing market held by imports stood at 29 per cent, an increase of two percentage points over 1985 (Table 39).

Table 38

SHARES[1] OF APPARENT MARKETS FOR CLOTHING HELD BY DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS AND IMPORTS, 1983-1986

(Based on units)
Per cent

	Domestic Shipments				Total Imports			
Clothing Category	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**1986**	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**1986**
Underwear	84	82	79	79	16	18	21	21
Foundation garments	86	84	81	77	14	16	19	23
Leather coats and jackets	66	47	58	75	34	53	42	25
Structured suits and jackets	85	79	79	73	15	21	21	27
Pyjamas and sleepwear	78	76	74	73	22	24	26	27
Children's and infants' wear	68	65	65	68	32	35	35	32
Other men's shirts	69	63	68	66	31	37	32	34
Winter outerwear	64	68	68	64	36	32	32	36
Pants, shorts, overalls, coveralls	64	63	66	63	36	37	34	37
Women's sportswear, dresses	67	59	62	60	33	41	38	40
Athletic suits or sets	60	56	58	55	40	44	42	45
Swimwear	52	46	48	49	48	54	52	51
T-shirts and sweatshirts	44	41	45	45	56	59	55	55
Rainwear	39	31	48	43	61	69	52	57
Unstructured suits	53	27	35	35	47	73	65	65
Sweaters	31	31	32	32	69	69	68	68
Jackets, overcoats and topcoats	37	30	29	31	63	70	71	69
Women's blouses and shirts	39	37	30	31	61	63	70	69
Men's tailored collar shirts	44	37	33	28	56	63	67	72
Total of clothing categories	**62**	**59**	**59**	**57**	**38**	**41**	**41**	**43**

(1) In descending order of domestic shipments estimated for 1986.

Source: Textile and Clothing Board.

Table 39

SHARES OF THE APPARENT MARKET FOR CLOTHING HELD BY DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS AND BY IMPORTS, 1980, 1983-1986

(Based on value and units)
Per cent

	Domestic Shipments					Imports				
	1980	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**1986[1]**	**1980**	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**1986[1]**
In terms of value of clothing	83	77	72	73	71	17	23	28	27	29
In terms of units of clothing	73	62	59	59	57	27	38	41	41	43

(1) Based on estimates of net domestic shipments for 1986.

SOURCE: Appendix Tables A-18 and A-19.

10. FINAL DEMAND FOR TEXTILE PRODUCTS

In 1986, the simultaneous increase in both production and imports resulted in an abundant supply of textile products in Canada. As well, consumer demand for textile products was strong. Total disposable personal income rose by 4 per cent, as in 1985. Consumer expenditures in current dollars for goods and services rose 8 per cent in 1986, compared to 9 per cent in 1985. These same expenditures, in constant dollars, showed an increase of 6 per cent in 1986, against 5 per cent in 1985. Thus, for the last two years, the increase in consumer expenditures in both current and constant dollars was greater than the increase in disposable personal income. In 1986 as in 1985, consumers preferred to consume rather than save. This attitude on the part of consumers was fully reflected in consumer expenditures for textile products.

a) Consumer Expenditures for Clothing(1)

For more than ten years, Canadian consumers decreased the clothing share of their expenditures in current dollars. This trend was reversed in 1985. Changes in Canadian lifestyle, notably the increased use of leisure time for physical exercise and travel, as well as a more casual attitude in dressing, added to the variety in clothing styles and to an increased demand for clothes. In constant dollars, the earlier relative decrease in clothing expenditures was barely noticeable because increases in clothing prices were always less than the increases in prices for other goods and services. Since 1983, the share of clothing expenditures has increased significantly (Table 40).

Table 40

RELATIVE SHARE OF CLOTHING EXPENDITURES IN TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURES ON GOODS AND SERVICES, 1981-1986

Per cent

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Expenditures in current dollars	5.50	5.25	5.24	5.21	5.23	5.26
Expenditures in constant (1981) dollars	5.50	5.44	5.53	5.59	5.65	5.77

SOURCE: Appendix Tables A-20 and A-21.

(1) Among the various categories of consumer expenditures reported by Statistics Canada, only the clothing category has textiles as a major component. Textile products are also part of the furniture and household furnishings categories, but only as minor components. The following comments therefore apply to clothing only.

In 1986, clothing expenditures in current dollars rose 8.8 per cent, compared to 9.7 per cent in 1985. In constant dollars, these increases amounted to 6.0 per cent in 1986 and 6.2 per cent in 1985. During the preceding years from 1981 to 1984 the average increase did not exceed 2.0 per cent. It is evident that demand for clothing has been exceptionally strong in both 1985 and 1986.

b) Retail Sales of Clothing

Retail sales of clothing increased in similar proportion to consumer expenditures for clothing. In current dollars, retail sales increased 9.2 per cent in 1986, compared to 10.7 per cent in 1985. In constant dollars, the respective increases were 6.2 per cent and 7.7 per cent. Data on retail sales of clothing cover only the department stores and the specialized clothing stores, both chain and independent. They do not cover general stores, drug stores, sporting goods stores and all other types of stores where clothing sales are not the major activity. It may be concluded therefore that this latter group of stores is losing market share.

In the three categories of stores covered, department stores and independent stores continued to lose market share. From 1981 to 1986, the relative market share of the department stores fell by three percentage points, while independent stores lost six points. Chain stores added nine percentage points to their share (Table 41).

Table 41

DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHING SALES, BY TYPE OF STORE, 1981-1986
Per cent

	1981	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**1986**
Department stores	41.9	43.4	40.2	39.9	38.8	38.6
Specialized stores:						
- chain	29.8	30.2	35.1	36.9	38.5	39.0
- independent	28.3	26.4	24.7	23.2	22.7	22.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-22.

In 1986, sales by specialized chain stores exceeded those of department stores for the first time.

The reasons for this evolution have been mentioned in preceding reports. Chain stores specializing in clothing sales provide the consumer with a wide range of choices at a given price point. The other two types of stores are less specialized: they cover a larger spread in price points, but with a more limited choice at each price point.

Increased retail sales have not resulted in disproportionate increases in inventories. The inventories have increased for department stores, which reflected their increased foreign purchases in 1986 in anticipation of increased restraints in the new bilateral agreements. In proportion to sales, inventories of those chain stores specializing in clothing have not moved (Table 42). Since Statistics Canada no longer collects data on inventories of independent clothing stores, no conclusion can be drawn concerning overall inventory levels.

Table 42

RATIO OF AVERAGE MONTHLY INVENTORIES TO AVERAGE MONTHLY SALES, BY TYPE OF STORE, 1981-1986

Types of stores	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Department stores	3.30	3.10	3.28	3.41	3.42	4.08
Specialized stores:						
- chain	1.96	2.12	1.86	1.76	1.61	1.63
- independent	3.17	3.09	2.83	2.88	2.93	n.a.
All stores	2.86	2.80	2.67	2.68	2.64	(2.85)(1)

n.a. - Not available.

(1) Statistics Canada no longer publishes estimates of inventory for independent stores. Thus, the total figure for 1986 reflects only the other two types of stores.

SOURCE: Appendix table A-22 and Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 63-014.

With average inventories equivalent to only 1.6 months of sales, the inventory turnover of chain stores was double that of department stores. In fact, the latter held average inventories equivalent to 4 months of sales. With such a difference in the inventory-to-sales ratios, the chain stores specialized in clothing hold a major advantage over department stores in terms of financial costs of operations.

11. CONCLUSIONS

Consumer demand for textile products remained exceptionally brisk in 1986, and despite sizeable increases in imports, 1986 turned out to be a strong year for the Canadian textile and clothing industries. All indicators of activity were up: output, employment, capacity utilization, investments and profits, and textile and clothing retailers had a prosperous year, the chain stores in particular.

There was no indication of a slow down in the textile and clothing industries during the first months of 1987. All indicators were up with imports of clothing alone lagging at a growth rate of less than 2 per cent.

At the present level of exchange rate of the Canadian dollar and with the general trend toward "just in time" production and ordering, the cost handicap of the domestic producers of textiles and clothing has tended to shrink.

In its appraisal of the Canadian bilateral restraint arrangements, as contained in Part II of this Report, the Board concluded that, in general, more restrictive restraint arrangements have been negotiated with the 25 major exporting countries covering the period from January 1, 1987 to December 31, 1991. Such arrangements should serve to maintain a strong environment for the Canadian textile and clothing industries.

There are currently a number of significant issues affecting the textile and clothing industries under review: the duty remission program, including a continuing appraisal of the effectiveness of the domestic shirt program; overall fabric availability in Canada; and the Canada-United States trade negotiations, to mention a few. While these issues certainly imply changes over the future years, the resultant changes should be of a positive nature in their effect on the textile and clothing industries.

PART II

THE CANADIAN BILATERAL RESTRAINT ARRANGEMENTS

The purpose of this paper is to analyse and compare Canada's bilateral restraint arrangements on clothing for the five-year period from January 1, 1987 to December 31, 1991 with the arrangements which were in effect during the period from January 1, 1982 to December 31, 1986.

1. BACKGROUND

During the period from January 1, 1982 to December 31, 1986, Canada negotiated a total of twenty-five bilateral restraint arrangements.

On July 30, 1986, Canada announced a textile and clothing policy which stated that the textile and clothing industries must be provided with a more stable climate in which to plan and invest, and that it was Canada's intention to renegotiate and extend the bilateral restraint arrangements which were in place at that time.

On July 31, 1986, the Textiles Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade announced that the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles - the Multifibre Agreement, or MFA - had been extended for the period from August 1, 1986 to July 31, 1991. The dominant feature of the current MFA is the extension of the fibre coverage to include, in addition to textiles of cotton, man-made fibres and wool, textiles made of other vegetable fibres; blends of such vegetable fibres with cotton, man-made fibres and wool; and blends containing silk.

2. CURRENT RESTRAINT ARRANGEMENTS

Canada has concluded twenty-four restraint arrangements for a five-year period from January 1, 1987 to December 31, 1991 (Appendix Table A-23). In addition, a one-year arrangement covering 1987 was negotiated with Brazil. The low-cost suppliers involved in these arrangements are those suppliers which were under restraint on December 31, 1986, namely:

Bangladesh	Korea, North	Poland
Brazil	Korea, South	Romania
Bulgaria	Macau	Singapore

China P.R.	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Czechoslovakia	Maldives	Taiwan
Hong Kong	Mauritius	Thailand
Hungary	Pakistan	Turkey
India	Philippines	Vietnam
Indonesia		

Of the twenty-five arrangements concluded by Canada, seventeen were unaffected by extended fiber coverage and eight have been negotiated either wholly or in part in accordance with the extended fibre coverage of the current MFA. Those eight arrangements have been negotiated with Hong Kong, People's Republic of China, Taiwan, South Korea, Macau, Indonesia, Vietnam and North Korea. In those arrangements, products of silk and vegetable fibres other than cotton are included in the levels of restraints on such products of cotton, man-made fibres and wool. There are no specific restraints for the new fibre coverage.

The restraint arrangements negotiated by Canada for the period 1987 to 1991 have four major and common elements, as was the case in respect to the arrangements for the 1982 to 1986 period. These elements are: base levels; annual growth rates; flexibility provisions including swing, carry over and carry forward; and administrative mechanisms.

While the analysis of the flexibility provisions and the administrative mechanisms is quite straight forward, the analysis of the base levels and growth rates is somewhat more complex. The levels of restraint for 1987, the first year of the new restraint period, are the result of a process which involves the deletion of some of the 1986 restrained categories from some of the 1987 arrangements, the addition of new restraints, the fibre coverage of certain restraints being extended in accordance with the current MFA, and increases and decreases in the levels of restraint for those products which were under restraint in 1986 and which continue to be under restraint in 1987.

Since it is not possible to obtain the 1986 performance equivalent of the new restraints, the approach which has been adopted for the analysis of restraint levels and growth rates is as follows:

(a) Unadjusted Restraint Levels

Comparison of unadjusted restraint levels is, strictly speaking, a comparison of the nominal levels of restraint and the growth rates as they appear in the arrangements.

(b) Adjusted Restraint Levels

Comparison of adjusted restraint levels is a comparison of the nominal levels of restraint and growth rates adjusted to reflect: deleted items (categories of garments which were under restraint for certain countries in the earlier period and are no longer under restraint in the new one. These are excluded from the previous period); added items (categories of garments which are now under restraint that were not previously. These are excluded from the new period); and fibre coverage (extension of the fibre coverage to include silk and vegetable fibres other than cotton. These are also excluded from the new period).

These comparisons are shown in detail by country in Appendix Table A-24 and by commodity in Appendix Table A-25. Those data were prepared by the Textile and Clothing Board from information supplied by the Department of External Affairs.

An analysis of the comparisons follows in the next two sections. These will be followed by sections comparing the flexibility provisions and the administrative mechanisms of the 1982 to 1986 arrangements with those of the 1987 to 1991 arrangements.

3. BASE LEVELS

In this section the restraint levels of 1986, the last year of the previous arrangements, are compared to those of 1987, the first year of the current arrangements. In general, the 1987 base levels were established by advancing the 1986 restraint levels by the growth rates negotiated for the 1987 to 1991 period. They also reflect the extention of fibre coverage and the deletion and addition of new restraints. The analysis deals with base levels from three points of view: (1) overall base levels; (2) base levels by country; and (3) base levels by commodity. Each of these elements is examined in the context of the unadjusted levels of restraint, and in the context of the adjustments.

(a) Overall Base Levels

The overall unadjusted restraint level in 1987 is 237,692,100 garments. This represents an increase of 15,407,900 units or 6.9 per cent over the 1986 level of 222,284,200 garments.

An analysis of the 15,407,900 unit increase reveals that it consists of 6,805,700 units resulting from new fibre coverage and a net amount of 4,352,900 units arising out of the deletion and addition of restraints. The remaining 4,249,300 units represent the increase in those items which were restrained in 1986 and which continue to be restrained in 1987. The increase in the latter case is 2.0 per cent. (Table 43).

Table 43

OVERALL LEVELS OF RESTRAINT AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE

	Levels of Restraint Thousand Units		Change	
	1986	1987	Thousand Units	Per cent
Unadjusted	222,284.2	237,692.1	15,407.9	6.9
Adjusted	217,457.0	221,706.3	4,249.3	2.0

Source: Appendix Table A-24.

(b) Base Levels by Country

While the overall increase in the unadjusted base level of restraint from 1986 to 1987 is 6.9 per cent, the increase in the collective base level for Canada's four major suppliers is 4.3 per cent. In terms of the individual restraint levels for these suppliers, the People's Republic of China's base level increases by 10.5 per cent, Hong Kong's by 9.5 per cent and South Korea's by 4.0 per cent. Taiwan's 1987 base level is 5.7 per cent lower than the 1986 level. With respect to countries other than the four major suppliers, their overall base level in 1987 is 12.8 per cent above the 1986 level.

In the context of the overall level of restraint, approximately 71 per cent of the 6.9 per cent increase from 1986 to 1987 is accounted for by the extended fibre coverage and the deletion and addition of restraints. After making adjustments for these factors, the composite 1987 restraint level of Canada's four major suppliers for those items which were under restraint in 1986 shows a decrease of 0.2 per cent. Individually Hong Kong's restraint increases by 2.2 per cent, South Korea's by 1.3 per cent and People's Republic of China's by 5.5 per cent. There is a reduction of 8.2 per cent in the case of Taiwan. With respect to all other countries there is an increase of 7.0 per cent (Table 44).

(c) Base Levels by Commodity

An examination of the levels of restraint on a commodity basis provides a more focused view of the impact of such factors as extended fibre coverage and the deletion and addition of restraints. While the 1987 base level of restraint is 15,407,900 units higher than 1986, the changes which have occurred in individual garment categories range from a reduction of 1,904,100 units in foundation garments to an increase of 3,322,000 units in tailored collar shirts.

Table 44

LEVELS OF RESTRAINT FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE

	Levels of Restraint Thousand Units		Change	
	1986	1987	Thousand Units	Per cent
UNADJUSTED				
Hong Kong	42,126.6	46,137.2	4,010.5	9.5
South Korea	34,202.6	35,555.2	1,352.6	4.0
Taiwan	42,450,2	40,032.6	−2,417.6	−5.7
China	34,370.1	37,988.5	3,618.5	0.5
Total for the four	153,149.5	159,713.5	6,564.0	4.3
Other countries	69,134.7	77,978.6	8,843.9	12.8
All countries	222,284.2	237,692.1	15,407.9	6.9
ADJUSTED				
Hong Kong	42,126.6	43,034.3	907.7	2.2
South Korea	34,202.6	34,657.8	455.2	1.3
Taiwan	42,450.2	38,963.5	−3,486.7	−8.2
China, P.R.	34,370.1	36,259.0	1,889.0	5.5
Total for the four	153,149.5	152,914.6	−234.9	−0.2
Other countries	64,307.1	68,791.7	4,484.2	7.0
All countries	217,457.0	221,706.3	4,249.3	2.0

Source: Appendix Table A-24.

Approximately 70 per cent of the increase in the 1987 level of restraint is accounted for by increases in four product categories: tailored collar shirts, pants, sweaters, and sportswear. These items, which collectively represent 46 per cent of the total 1987 restraint, are 11.0 per cent above the 1986 level. In contrast, the increase in the level of restraint for all other products is 3.8 per cent.

After excluding that portion of the 1987 restraint level attributable to the extended fibre coverage and the deletion and addition of restraints, the increase in 1987 for those items which were restrained in 1986 is 4,249,300 garments. The changes in individual garment categories range from a decrease of 425,300 units in underwear to an increase of 1,115,100 units in sportswear. Of the total increase in the level of restraint for 1987, 77 per cent is accounted for by the same four products noted in the preceding paragraph. (Table 45). The increase in tailored collar shirts alone represents 25 per cent of the total increase from 1986 to 1987.

Table 45

LEVELS OF RESTRAINT FOR SELECTED GARMENT CATEGORIES

	Levels of Restraint Thousand Units		Change	
	1986	1987	Thousand Units	Per cent
UNADJUSTED				
Tailored collar shirts	19,302.4	22,624.4	3,322.0	17.2
Pants	28,432.4	31,636.9	3,204.5	11.3
Sweaters	29,003.5	31,525.1	2,521.7	8.7
Sportswear	21,221.4	22,905.5	1,684.1	8.0
Sub-total	97,959.7	108,691.9	10,732.3	11.0
Other	124,324.5	129,000.2	4,675.7	3.8
Total	222,284.2	237,692.1	15,407.9	6.9
ADJUSTED				
Tailored collar shirts	19,302.4	20,369.5	1,067.1	5.5
Pants	28,432.4	29,271.4	839.1	3.0
Sweaters	29,003.5	29,261.7	258.2	0.9
Sportswear	20,244.8	21,359.9	1,115.1	5.5
Sub-total	96,983.1	100,262.5	3,279.5	3.4
Other	120,473.9	121,443.8	969.9	0.8
Total	217,457.0	221,706.3	4,249.2	2.0

Source: Appendix Table A-25.

The level of restraint for the four products in question, which represents 45 per cent of the total 1987 restraint, is 3.4 per cent higher than the 1986 level for those items. The increase in the level for the remaining products from 1986 to 1987 is 0.8 per cent.

With respect to the impact on the levels of restraint of extending the fibre coverage, it will be recalled that 6,805,700 units of the 15,407,900 increase was attributable to this factor. An analysis of the restraint by garment category reveals that 65.4 per cent of the 6,805,700 unit figure is accounted for by the restraints negotiated on pants and sweaters.

4. GROWTH RATES

The analysis of the annual rates of growth in the bilateral restraint arrangements for the 1982 to 1986 period and for the 1987 to 1991 period follows the same pattern as the analysis of the base levels. The analysis has three sections: (a) overall growth rates; (b) growth rates by country; and (c) growth rates by commodity. Each section deals with the subject in the context of the nominal levels of restraint and in the context of the adjustments.

For the purposes of the analysis, annual rates of growth are identified as nominal and effective. Nominal rates of growth are those annual growth rates specified in the bilateral arrangements. The effective rates of growth are a combination of the nominal rates of growth and the bridging arrangements applied to the 1986 levels of restraint to arrive at the base levels of the current arrangements. It will be recalled that the 1987 base levels are the result of a process which took into account adjustments due to extending the fibre coverage, the deletion and addition of restraints and, of course, revisions in the levels for those items which continue to be restrained beyond 1986. In essence, the effective rates of growth measure annual increases in the levels of restraint from 1986 to 1991.

(a) Overall Growth Rates

The nominal rate of growth in the overall level of restraint from 1987 to 1991 is 3.1 per cent, which is somewhat lower than the 3.6 per cent growth for the 1982 to 1986 restraint period. (Table 46). The effective rate of growth from 1986 to 1991 is 3.9 per cent.

In the case of those items which were restrained in 1986 and which continue to be restrained in the 1987 to 1991 period, the nominal rate of growth is 3.0 per cent and the effective rate of growth is 2.8 per cent. The difference between the latter figure and the effective growth rate in the preceding paragraph reflects the impact of the deletion and addition of restraints.

Table 46

RATES OF GROWTH IN OVERALL LEVELS OF RESTRAINT
Per cent

	Nominal		Effective
	1982-1986	1987-1991	1986-1991
Unadjusted	3.6	3.1	3.9
Adjusted	3.6	3.0	2.8

Source: Appendix Table A-24.

(b) Growth Rates by Country

In most instances, the nominal rates of growth for individual countries during the 1987 to 1991 restraint period are lower than the growth rates of the 1982 to 1986 restraint period. The most significant downward movement is experienced by Canada's four major suppliers. (Table 47). Collectively, the nominal rate of growth for Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and the People's Republic of China drops from 3.1 per cent for the 1982 to 1986 restraint period to 1.8 per cent for the 1987 to 1991 period. The effective rate of growth for these suppliers for the 1986 to 1991 period is 2.3 per cent, compared to 3.9 per cent for all suppliers.

The nominal rate of growth for the four major suppliers, based on those products which were restrained in 1986 and which continue to be restrained for the 1987 to 1991 period, is 1.8 per cent. The effective rate of growth over the 1986 to 1991 period is 1.4 per cent.

Table 47

RATES OF GROWTH IN THE LEVELS OF RESTRAINT FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES
Per cent

	Nominal		Effective
	1982-1986	**1987-1991**	**1986-1991**
UNADJUSTED			
Hong Kong	2.6	1.1	2.8
South Korea	2.6	0.5	1.2
Taiwan	2.8	0.5	−0.8
China, P.R.	5.1	5.0	6.1
All four together	3.1	1.8	2.3
ADJUSTED			
Hong Kong	2.6	1.1	1.3
South Korea	2.6	0.5	0.7
Taiwan	2.8	0.5	−1.3
China, P.R.	5.1	5.1	5.1
All four together	3.1	1.8	1.4

Source: Appendix Table A-24.

(c) Growth Rates by Commodity

The nominal rate of growth in the level of restraint for each garment category from 1987 to 1991 is lower than the corresponding growth rate for the 1982 to 1986 restraint period with the exception of tailored collar shirts. The nominal rate of growth for all garment categories from

1987 to 1991 is 3.1 per cent, whereas the effective rate of growth is 3.9 per cent. The actual changes in the rates of growth are shown in Table 48 for some product categories and in Appendix Table A-25 for all categories.

With respect to restraints for those garment categories which were restrained in 1986 and which continue to be restrained in the 1987 to 1991 period, the effective rates of growth for 1986 to 1991 are higher than the nominal growth rates in five of the twelve categories. The effective growth rates for six garment categories with growth rates higher or equal to the nominal rates are noted in Table 48. The effective rate of growth for all garment categories from 1987 to 1991 is 2.8 per cent.

Table 48

RATES OF GROWTH IN THE LEVELS OF RESTRAINT FOR SELECTED GARMENT CATEGORIES

Per cent

	Nominal		Effective
	1982-1986	1987-1991	1986-1991
UNADJUSTED			
Outerwear	1.9	1.6	2.8
Sportswear	4.9	4.1	4.9
Jackets and coats	5.7	3.1	4.3
Fine suits	2.6	2.5	5.3
Tailored collar shirts	2.5	3.0	5.8
Foundation garments	6.0	3.7	−6.6
All garments	3.6	3.1	3.9
ADJUSTED			
Outerwear	1.9	1.5	1.8
Sportswear	4.9	4.2	4.4
Jackets and coats	5.7	3.3	3.4
Fine suits	2.6	2.7	2.7
Tailored collar shirts	2.5	2.6	3.2
Foundation garments	6.0	3.7	4.1
All garments	3.6	3.0	2.8

Source: Appendix Table A-25.

5. FLEXIBILITY PROVISIONS

Swing, carryover and carry forward are usually referred to as flexibility provisions. In essence, the purpose of these provisions is to allow importing countries to respond to changes in market demand by permitting limited increases in restraint levels. Swing – a percentage increase allowed in the restraint level of a particular category within a certain year of the arrangement resulting from a transfer from another category in that same year. Carryover – the transfer of a portion of an underutilized restraint from one year to the next. Carry forward – the increase of a restraint level in a current year resulting from an equivalent transfer from the restraint level of that product for the following year. A summary of the flexibility provisions of the arrangements for 1987 to 1991 and for 1982 to 1986 is contained in Appendix Tables A-26 and A-27.

With respect to swing the provisions of the arrangements for 1987 to 1991 are essentially the same as those contained in the 1982 to 1986 arrangements. The percentages for swing for the majority of products remain in the range of 5 per cent to 7 per cent, with the most notable exception being outerwear in the South Korean and Taiwanese arrangements which is 2 per cent in each period.

As in the case of swing, the provisions for carryover and carry forward in the arrangements for 1987 to 1991 are generally the same as those contained in the 1982 to 1986 arrangements. The percentages for carryover and carry forward for most garment categories continue to be either 10 per cent or 11 per cent depending on the products. These percentages apply only if either carryover or carry forward is used exclusively. If the exporting countries choose to use both carryover and carry forward in the same period, the maximum allowance for each is 6 per cent or 7 per cent depending on the product.

The provisions dealing with the combined use of swing, carryover and carry forward in the 1987 to 1991 arrangements are also essentially the same as in the previous arrangements. The percentages continue to range from 11 per cent to 15 per cent.

A more detailed analysis of the arrangements reveals that while there were incidences of reductions in the flexibility accorded the exporting country, there were several situations where greater flexibility was included. The latter refers primarily to the arrangements with South Korea and Taiwan. In the case of South Korea, the minimum allowance granted for carryover and carry forward increases from 2 per cent to 6 per cent. In the case of Taiwan the increase is from 1 per cent to 6 per cent. These changes have occurred mainly in five product categories: outerwear, jackets and coats, fine suits, tailored collar shirts, and sweaters. (Appendix Tables A-26 and A-27).

6. ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISMS

The administrative mechanisms included in the arrangements establish clear guidelines for the implementation of their various provisions. Overall, the administrative mechanisms included in the arrangements for 1987 to 1991 are very similar to those contained in the arrangements for the 1982 to 1986 period.

As in the past, these arrangements are implemented on the basis of an export control system operated by the exporting countries. In essence, Canada's undertaking in this respect is to admit imports of the garments under restraint provided such imports are covered by an export licence endorsed by the exporting country. The arrangements also provide for the exchange of statistics relating to exports of the products under restraint from the exporting country to Canada, and relating to permits issued by Canada for imports from that exporting country.

The consultation provisions of the majority of the 1987 to 1991 arrangements have been strengthened considerably as compared to the provisions of the previous arrangements. The consultation provisions in fourteen of the twenty-five arrangements now grant Canada the right to establish the level of restraint for those items which are covered by the arrangements but for which no specific limits have been set. Of equal importance is the fact that the provisions obligate the exporting country to recognize the level of restraint requested by Canada, should negotiations not lead to a mutually satisfactory solution. Generally, the relevant provisions of the arrangements contain an agreed formula for calculating the level to be established.

The consultation provisions were strengthened further by the recognition of Canada's right to request consultation in those cases where sharp and substantial increases in imports occur. In seventeen of twenty-five arrangements for 1987-1991, this right has been recognized together with the exporting country's agreement to consult. In this respect, the July 31, 1986 Protocol of Extension of the MFA notes that real difficulties could be caused by sharp and substantial increases (or so-called surges) in imports, as a result of significant differences between larger restraint levels on the one hand and actual imports on the other and envisages consultations to arrive at mutually satisfactory solutions.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The bilateral restraint arrangements concluded by Canada for the period from January 1, 1987 to December 31, 1991 are generally more restrictive than the arrangements which were in effect during the 1982 to 1986 period.

Following MFA tradition, base levels of restraint for 1987 should have progressed at a rate comparable to the 3.6 per cent average growth rate of the 1982 to 1986 period. The actual increase in the base levels for 1987 is 6.9 per cent. However, the latter is misleading because it is mainly attributable to extended fiber coverage, additions of new restraints on products originating from some exporting countries and deletions of some restraints. The actual growth in the base levels for those items which were restrained in 1986 and which will continue to be restrained in the 1987 to 1991 period does not exceed 2.0 per cent. This 2.0 per cent growth rate in base levels is the result of a 0.2 per cent decrease in the base levels for the four major, traditional exporters (Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and People's Republic of China) and a 7.0 per cent increase in the base levels of other exporting countries.

The annual growth rates specified in the new arrangements average 3.1 per cent, compared to 3.6 per cent in the 1982 to 1986 arrangements. After adjusting for extended fiber coverage and additions and deletions of restraints, annual growth rates average 3.0 per cent. The average adjusted growth rates of the four major exporters is 1.8 per cent while exports of other restrained countries to Canada will progress at a rate of 5.6 per cent.

The adjusted growth rates of the different garment categories over the 1987 to 1991 period are generally well below the growth rates of the 1982 to 1986 period, with the exception of fine suits (2.7 per cent in 1987 to 1991 compared to 2.6 per cent in 1982 to 1986) and tailored collar shirts (2.6 per cent in 1987 to 1991 compared to 2.5 per cent in 1982 to 1986).

The flexibility provisions, which include swing, carryover and carry forward, are substantially the same in the new arrangements as those of the 1982 to 1986 arrangements.

The consultation provisions have been strengthened considerably. This should facilitate future requests for restraints in those cases where injury may be caused or threatened by imports.

More restrictive bilateral arrangements do not, however, guarantee that imports will grow moderately over the next five years. New sources of imports will appear as they did in the past and will probably push the rates of growth of imports well above the average 3 per cent annual rate of the existing bilateral arrangements.

APPENDIX

Table A-1

GROSS NATIONAL OR GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS COMPONENTS IN MAJOR INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES(1), 1982-1986, AT CONSTANT PRICES

Percentage change from previous year

Country and GNP or GDP Component	1982/81	1983/82	1984/83	1985/84	1986/85
CANADA					
Consumers' Expenditure	−2.0	3.0	3.6	5.0	4.0
Government Expenditure	1.2	0.3	3.2	2.0	0.5
Private Domestic Fixed Investment	−11.5	−1.7	0.4	6.6	3.6
Exports of Goods and Services	−1.6	6.4	17.5	5.8	3.2
Imports of Goods and Services	−11.2	7.8	16.4	7.7	5.1
GDP	−4.4	3.1	5.5	4.0	3.1
UNITED STATES					
Consumers' Expenditure	1.3	4.7	4.7	3.5	4.1
Government Expenditure	2.0	1.1	4.0	6.8	3.5
Private Domestic Fixed Investment	−6.7	8.2	16.1	7.7	1.9
Exports of Goods and Services	−7.8	−3.8	6.2	−2.0	2.5
Imports of Goods and Services	1.4	9.6	23.2	3.8	10.4
GNP	−2.1	3.6	6.4	2.7	2.5
JAPAN					
Consumers' Expenditure	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7
Government Expenditure	0.8	0.8	1.2	−1.7	6.7
Private Domestic Fixed Investment	2.6	0.3	8.1	10.1	7.2
Exports of Goods and Services	3.5	4.2	17.5	5.3	−4.8
Imports of Goods and Services	2.6	−5.1	11.1	−0.1	3.3
GNP	3.3	3.2	5.1	4.7	2.5
FRANCE					
Consumers' Expenditure	3.4	1.0	1.1	2.4	3.5
Government Expenditure	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.9
Private Domestic Fixed Investment	0.7	−2.3	−1.3	3.2	5.9
Exports of Goods and Services	−2.6	4.4	7.2	2.3	−0.9
Imports of Goods and Services	6.8	−0.6	3.6	5.2	7.0
GDP	1.8	0.7	1.5	1.4	2.3
ITALY					
Consumers' Expenditure	0.5	−0.3	2.2	2.7	3.2
Government Expenditure	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.5	3.0
Private Domestic Fixed Investment	−5.2	−3.8	4.4	3.3	1.2
Exports of Goods and Services	0.4	3.4	7.6	4.0	3.1
Imports of Goods and Services	1.5	−0.4	11.3	5.3	5.1
GDP	−0.5	−0.2	3.5	2.7	2.7
UNITED KINGDOM					
Consumers' Expenditure	0.7	4.0	2.1	3.6	4.7
Government Expenditure	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.2	1.2
Private Domestic Fixed Investment	6.4	5.7	9.0	1.8	0.6
Exports of Goods and Services	1.2	2.2	6.9	5.8	3.0
Imports of Goods and Services	5.3	5.5	9.2	3.1	5.8
GDP	1.4	3.8	2.1	3.6	2.4
WEST GERMANY					
Consumers' Expenditure	−1.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	4.2
Government Expenditure	−0.9	0.2	2.5	2.2	2.5
Private Domestic Fixed Investment	−5.3	3.2	0.8	−0.4	3.3
Exports of Goods and Services	3.2	−0.6	8.5	7.3	−0.5
Imports of Goods and Services	−0.1	0.8	5.5	4.7	3.2
GNP	−1.0	1.8	3.0	2.5	2.4

(1) GDP for Canada, France, Italy and the United Kingdom; GNP for other countries.

SOURCE: O.E.C.D. *Quarterly National Accounts,* 1987 (1st quarter) - for France; *Main Economic Indicators,* 1986 (Jan.), 1987 (Jan.) and 1987 (May) - for other countries.

Table A-2

TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION IN MAJOR INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, 1982-1986

Percentage change from previous year

	Total Industrial Production					Manufacturing Production				
Country/Region	**1982/81**	**1983/82**	**1984/83**	**1985/84**	**1986/85**	**1982/81**	**1983/82**	**1984/83**	**1985/84**	**1986/85**
Canada	−10.0	5.6	7.2	4.8	1.0	−10.9	5.6	7.3	4.9	1.4
United States	−8.7	6.3	10.9	1.8	0.9	−8.7	8.5	11.8	2.6	1.7
Japan	0.0	4.0	10.5	5.2	−0.8	0.0	4.0	11.4	4.3	0.0
France	−2.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	−1.3	−1.0	0.0	2.1	−1.0	1.1
Italy	−3.1	−2.1	3.2	1.0	3.1	−4.1	−2.1	3.3	2.1	3.1
United Kingdom	2.1	3.0	1.0	4.9	1.9	0.0	3.2	4.1	3.0	0.0
West Germany	−3.0	1.1	3.1	6.1	1.9	−3.1	1.1	3.1	5.1	2.9
E.E.C.	−2.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	1.9	−2.1	0.0	3.1	3.0	2.0
O.E.C.D. Europe	−1.0	1.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	−1.0	1.1	3.1	3.0	2.0
O.E.C.D. North America	−7.8	5.3	11.0	2.7	0.9	−8.8	7.4	11.9	2.7	1.7
O.E.C.D. Total	**−4.0**	**3.1**	**7.0**	**2.8**	**1.8**	**−4.0**	**3.1**	**8.1**	**2.8**	**1.8**

SOURCE: O.E.C.D. *Indicators of Industrial Activity,* 1984-IV, 1985-IV, 1986-IV and 1987-I.

REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE IN TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1981-1987 1st QUARTER

Percentage change from previous year

Year	Textiles				Clothing[1]				All Manufacturing Industries			
	RDP Million dollars	Empl. Thousands	RDP per Employee Dollars	Change Per cent	RDP Million dollars	Empl. Thousands	RDP per Employee Dollars	Change Per cent	RDP Million dollars	Empl. Thousands	RDP per Employee Dollars	Change Per cent
1981	1741.9	70.5	24707.8		2074.8	116.3	17840.1		61579.6	1853.7	33219.8	
1982	1464.7	61.2	23933.0	−3.1	1845.5	109.6	16838.5	−5.6	54768.9	1708.9	32049.2	−3.5
1983	1740.1	61.8	28157.0	17.6	1941.8	108.7	17863.8	6.1	57970.0	1738.6	33342.9	4.0
1984	1710.9	61.5	27819.5	−1.2	2038.4	101.4	20102.6	12.5	62211.3	1669.7	37259.0	11.7
1985	1703.5	61.2	27835.0	0.1	2042.0	102.3	19960.9	−0.7	65194.2	1703.9	38261.8	2.7
1986	1797.7	62.4	28809.3	3.5	2119.8	106.8	19848.3	−0.6	66279.2	1738.9	38115.6	−0.4
1987 - 1	1873.6	61.8	30317.2	1.7	2166.0	115.3	18785.8	−6.7	68484.4	1786.0	38345.1	−1.9

[1] Includes "Knitting".

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 61-005, 15-001, 31-203 and 72-002.

Table A-4

INVESTMENT EXPENDITURES(1) (CURRENT DOLLARS) IN TEXTILE, CLOTHING AND KNITTING INDUSTRIES AND IN TOTAL MANUFACTURING, 1981-1987

INDUSTRY/TYPE OF INVESTMENT		Investment (in millions of current dollars)							Change in per cent from previous year					
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 (revised intentions)	1982/81	1983/82	1984/83	1985/84	1986/85	1987/86
TEXTILES														
New	– Buildings	20.9	22.0	24.4	25.3	27.0	32.5	18.7	5.3	10.9	3.7	6.7	20.4	–42.5
Investments	– Mach. & Equip.	142.9	121.7	129.3	161.4	179.5	216.9	234.7	–14.8	6.2	24.8	11.2	20.8	8.2
Total	– Buildings	39.9	37.3	39.3	41.5	42.9	48.7	34.5	–6.5	5.4	5.6	3.4	13.5	–29.2
Investments	– Mach. & Equip.	221.3	204.9	217.2	258.6	290.7	323.7	342.8	–7.4	6.0	19.1	12.4	11.4	5.9
CLOTHING														
New	– Buildings	13.1	4.9	4.1	4.3	5.8	3.4	9.4	–62.6	–16.3	4.9	34.9	–41.4	176.5
Investments	– Mach. & Equip.	24.1	14.6	18.7	24.7	23.6	30.9	27.5	–39.4	28.1	32.1	–4.5	30.9	–11.0
Total	– Buildings	15.8	7.3	7.5	7.7	9.1	5.9	11.7	–53.8	2.7	2.7	18.2	–35.2	98.3
Investments	– Mach. & Equip.	32.0	21.8	27.5	32.6	34.0	40.3	36.7	–31.9	26.1	18.5	4.3	18.5	–8.9
KNITTING														
New	– Buildings	3.1	2.5	9.2	8.9	1.7	1.1	5.3	–19.4	268.0	–3.3	–80.9	–35.3	381.8
Investments	– Mach. & Equip.	13.9	13.4	17.2	16.6	14.8	16.1	18.4	–3.6	28.4	–3.5	–10.8	8.8	14.3
Total	– Buildings	5.1	3.7	11.1	11.2	2.9	2.0	6.4	–27.5	200.0	0.9	–74.1	–31.0	220.0
Investments	– Mach. & Equip.	19.8	18.3	24.1	23.3	19.5	20.7	22.9	–7.6	31.7	–3.3	–16.3	6.2	10.6
ALL TEXTILE INDUSTRIES														
New	– Buildings	37.1	29.4	37.7	38.5	34.5	37.0	33.4	–20.8	28.2	2.1	–10.4	7.2	–9.7
Investments	– Mach. & Equip.	180.9	149.7	165.2	202.7	217.9	263.9	280.6	–17.2	10.4	22.7	7.5	21.1	6.3
Total	– Buildings	60.8	48.3	57.9	60.4	54.9	56.6	52.6	–20.6	19.9	4.3	–9.1	3.1	–7.1
Investments	– Mach. & Equip.	273.1	245.0	268.8	314.5	344.2	384.7	402.4	–10.3	9.7	17.0	9.4	11.8	4.6
TOTAL MANUFACTURING														
New	– Buildings	3,074.3	2,908.7	1,895.9	1,823.5	2,565.6	2,417.4	2,604.4	–5.4	–34.2	–3.8	40.7	–5.8	7.7
Investments	– Mach. & Equip.	9,665.0	8,583.8	6,962.5	7,063.2	8,950.5	11,492.1	13,331.9	–11.2	–18.9	1.4	26.7	28.4	16.0
Total	– Buildings	3,925.1	3,706.3	2,680.4	2,741.8	3,459.7	3,281.4	3,561.4	–5.6	–27.7	2.3	26.2	–5.2	8.5
Investments	– Mach. & Equip.	13,769.3	12,640.5	11,189.4	11,892.8	14,138.3	16,660.3	18,739.9	–8.2	–11.5	6.3	18.9	17.8	12.5

(1) Actual Expenditures for 1981-85, preliminary actual for 1986, and revised intentions for 1987.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 61-205 and 61-206.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEW INVESTMENTS(1) IN TEXTILE, CLOTHING AND KNITTING INDUSTRIES AND IN TOTAL MANUFACTURING, 1981-1987

Millions of current dollars

SECTOR	Buildings 1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 (Revised intentions)	New Machinery and Equipment 1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
TEXTILES														
Quebec	11.5	11.8	4.9	8.6	13.8	13.6	8.6	70.7	68.8	58.8	66.4	59.8	58.6	74.5
Ontario	8.2	9.0	17.2	15.9	12.2	18.1	9.6	64.3	50.9	63.2	90.3	116.2	152.3	154.0
Rest of Canada	1.2	1.2	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	7.9	2.0	7.3	4.7	3.5	6.0	6.2
Canada	**20.9**	**22.0**	**24.4**	**25.3**	**27.0**	**32.5**	**18.7**	**142.9**	**121.7**	**129.3**	**161.4**	**179.5**	**216.9**	**234.7**
CLOTHING														
Quebec	5.2	0.8	1.6	2.1	3.5	1.9	2.6	8.0	6.5	8.7	11.5	12.0	17.8	12.5
Ontario	4.8	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.6	3.2	7.9	4.7	6.9	9.6	8.0	8.8	10.7
Rest of Canada	3.1	2.9	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	3.6	8.2	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.6	4.3	4.3
Canada	**13.1**	**4.9**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**5.8**	**3.4**	**9.4**	**24.1**	**14.6**	**18.7**	**24.7**	**23.6**	**30.9**	**27.5**
KNITTING														
Quebec	2.2	1.5	3.8	3.1	0.7	0.7	5.1	8.8	9.7	11.4	11.4	7.2	9.5	10.7
Ontario	0.8	1.0	5.4	5.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	4.7	2.9	5.4	4.9	7.0	5.6	5.6
Rest of Canada	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.1
Canada	**3.1**	**2.5**	**9.2**	**8.9**	**1.7**	**1.1**	**5.3**	**13.9**	**13.4**	**17.2**	**16.6**	**14.8**	**16.1**	**18.4**
TOTAL - TEXTILE SECTORS														
Quebec	18.9	14.1	10.3	13.8	18.0	16.2	16.3	87.5	85.0	78.9	89.3	79.0	85.9	97.7
Ontario	13.8	11.2	23.2	22.7	14.8	19.1	13.0	76.9	58.5	75.5	104.8	131.2	166.7	170.3
Rest of Canada	4.4	4.1	4.2	2.0	1.7	1.7	4.1	16.5	6.2	10.8	8.6	7.7	11.3	12.6
Canada	**37.1**	**29.4**	**37.7**	**38.5**	**34.5**	**37.0**	**33.4**	**180.9**	**149.7**	**165.2**	**202.7**	**217.9**	**263.9**	**280.6**
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES														
Quebec	524.4	581.8	493.6	652.1	912.9	741.5	735.7	1748.0	1578.0	1594.2	2098.9	2481.6	2894.3	3422.7
Ontario	1158.4	924.8	720.5	727.4	1292.7	1204.4	1148.2	4488.3	3676.2	3167.6	3276.9	4573.5	6557.1	7097.3
Rest of Canada	1391.5	1402.1	681.8	444.0	360.0	471.5	720.5	3428.7	3329.6	2200.7	1687.4	1895.4	2040.7	2811.9
Canada	**3074.3**	**2908.7**	**1895.9**	**1823.5**	**2565.6**	**2417.4**	**2604.4**	**9665.0**	**8583.8**	**6962.5**	**7063.2**	**8950.5**	**11492.1**	**13331.9**

(1) Actual Expenditures for 1981-85. Preliminary actual for 1986 and revised intentions for 1987.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 61-205 and 61-206.

Table A-6

ESTIMATED FINANCIAL RATIOS FOR THE TEXTILE AND KNITTING INDUSTRIES, 1981-1986

In per cent except where otherwise indicated

RATIO	1981	1982	1983	1984[1]	1985 Quarterly Average	1985 Estimate	1986 Quarterly Average	1986 Estimate
Fixed assets to equity[2]	52.7	64.2	57.2	58.4	65.7	57.0	61.4	53.3
Long-term debt to equity[2]	28.9	31.1	27.5	27.1	31.3	27.6	25.9	22.8
Interest to total cost	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Sales to inventory (ratio)	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.5
Collection period (days)	56.0	52.1	52.1	52.4	59.7	53.4	59.5	53.3
Current assets to current liabilities (ratio)	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8
Profits before tax on capital employed	12.1	2.2	11.7	10.0	9.1	9.3	14.0	14.3
Profits before tax on equity[2]	16.9	3.0	16.0	15.5	12.8	13.0	19.0	19.4
Profits before tax on total income	5.0	0.9	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.1	6.9	6.7
Profits before tax on total income excluding investment income	4.5	0.4	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.6	6.5	6.3
Cash earnings to sales	5.3	3.4	6.4	5.9	4.6	4.7	7.2	7.4
Profits after tax on capital employed	7.4	1.7	8.6	6.6	4.0	4.6	8.6	9.8
Profits after tax on equity[2]	10.2	2.4	11.8	10.3	5.4	6.2	11.7	13.4
Profits after tax on total income	3.0	0.7	3.8	3.2	1.8	2.0	4.2	4.6

(1) Preliminary results, subject to revision.

(2) For purposes of these ratios, long-term debts due to affiliated companies have been added to total equity.

Note: Quarterly averages are based on quarterly financial statistics of companies having $10 million or more of total assets. Ratios are matched as closely as possible to their actual annual counterparts; however, in some instances the matches are less than ideal.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 61-003, *Industrial Corporations (Financial Statistics)*, and 61-207, *Corporation Financial Statistics*.

Table A-7

ESTIMATED FINANCIAL RATIOS FOR THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY, 1981-1986

In per cent except where otherwise indicated

RATIO	1981	1982	1983	1984[1]	1986 Quarterly Average	1985 Estimate	1986 Quarterly Average	1986 Estimate
Fixed assets to equity[2]	27.5	31.9	26.2	28.3	25.9	24.8	23.3	22.3
Long-term debt to equity[2]	9.6	11.6	9.7	11.8	7.6	12.7	6.5	10.9
Interest to total cost	2.5	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Sales to inventory (ratio)	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.8	5.9	4.7	5.8
Collection period (days)	59.4	52.5	57.7	58.3	62.5	56.0	59.9	53.7
Current assets to current liabilities (ratio)	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.9
Profits before tax on capital employed	17.0	10.3	16.7	16.6	18.8	21.1	21.1	23.7
Profits before tax on equity[2]	19.1	11.8	18.8	19.0	20.6	23.8	23.0	26.6
Profits before tax on total income	3.8	2.4	3.9	3.9	6.1	4.9	7.2	5.7
Profits before tax on total income excluding investment income	3.5	2.0	3.6	3.6	5.6	4.3	6.6	5.1
Cash earnings to sales	3.6	2.9	4.0	4.1	6.2	5.6	5.9	5.3
Profits after tax on capital employed	8.6	7.7	12.7	13.1	14.4	16.8	13.6	15.9
Profits after tax on equity[2]	11.2	8.8	14.3	15.0	15.8	19.8	14.8	18.6
Profits after tax on total income	2.9	1.8	3.0	3.1	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.3

(1) Preliminary results, subject to revision.

(2) For purposes of these ratios, long-term debts due to affiliated companies have been added to total equity.

Note: Quarterly averages are based on quarterly financial statistics of companies having $10 million or more of total assets. Ratios are matched as closely as possible to their actual annual counterparts; however, in some instances the matches are less than ideal.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 61-003, *Industrial Corporations (Financial Statistics)*, and 61-207, *Corporation Financial Statistics*.

Table A-8

ESTIMATED FINANCIAL RATIOS FOR TOTAL MANUFACTURING, 1981-1986

In per cent except where otherwise indicated

RATIO	1981	1982	1983	1984(1)	1985 Quarterly Average	1985 Estimate	1986 Quarterly Average	1986 Estimate
Fixed assets to equity(2)	74.4	79.9	79.0	74.5	78.5	73.3	76.9	71.9
Long-term debt to equity(2)	31.5	34.4	33.4	29.6	28.6	30.0	27.1	28.5
Interest to total cost	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sales to inventory (ratio)	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.4	7.0	6.8
Collection period (days)	41.6	38.9	38.8	37.8	49.7	38.2	48.8	37.5
Current assets to current liabilities (ratio)	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
Profits before tax on capital employed	11.9	3.6	6.7	11.0	12.1	9.0	11.2	8.3
Profits before tax on equity(2)	17.4	5.4	9.9	15.7	17.7	13.0	16.2	11.9
Profits before tax on total income	6.1	2.0	3.6	5.5	7.0	4.8	6.7	4.6
Profits before tax on total income excluding investment income	4.8	0.4	2.4	4.2	5.7	4.1	5.5	4.0
Cash earnings to sales	6.5	3.9	5.2	6.6	6.9	6.2	7.0	6.3
Profits after tax on capital employed	7.9	2.4	4.6	7.8	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.2
Profits after tax on equity(2)	11.5	3.5	6.8	11.1	9.9	9.2	9.5	8.8
Profits after tax on total income	4.0	1.3	2.4	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.9	3.3

(1) Preliminary results, subject to revision.

(2) For purposes of these ratios, long-term debts due to affiliated companies have been added to total equity.

Note: Quarterly averages are based on quarterly financial statistics of companies having $10 million or more of total assets. Ratios are matched as closely as possible to their actual annual counterparts; however, in some instances the matches are less than ideal.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 61-003, *Industrial Corporations (Financial Statistics)*, and 61-207, *Corporation Financial Statistics*.

Table A-9

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS[1] (IN CURRENT DOLLARS) IN THE TEXTILE, CLOTHING AND KNITTING INDUSTRIES AND IN TOTAL MANUFACTURING, 1981-1987, BY QUARTER, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM SAME PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEAR

	Textiles		Clothing		Knitting		All Manufacturing	
Year/Quarter	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**
1981								
Quarter I	6.87	9.9	5.58	6.9	5.42	11.1	8.78	11.1
II	7.01	10.6	5.69	7.6	5.53	12.6	9.07	12.5
III	7.12	9.7	5.83	9.8	5.59	11.4	9.22	11.3
IV	7.25	8.2	5.94	9.8	5.73	9.4	9.61	12.5
Year 1981	7.06	9.6	5.76	8.5	5.57	11.2	9.17	12.0
1982								
Quarter I	7.48	8.9	6.12	9.7	5.81	7.2	9.93	13.1
II	7.85	12.0	6.24	9.7	6.00	8.5	10.17	12.1
III	7.94	11.5	6.27	7.5	6.08	8.8	10.33	12.0
IV	8.01	10.5	6.32	6.4	6.07	5.9	10.56	9.9
Year 1982	7.82	10.8	6.24	8.3	5.99	7.5	10.25	11.8
1983								
Quarter I	8.16	9.1	6.45	5.4	6.17	6.2	10.61	6.8
II	8.22	4.7	6.48	3.8	6.18	3.0	10.49	3.1
III	8.31	4.7	6.55	4.5	6.19	1.8	10.56	2.2
IV	8.43	5.2	6.76	7.0	6.20	2.1	10.78	2.1
Year 1983	8.28	5.9	6.56	5.1	6.19	3.3	10.61	3.5
1984								
Quarter I	8.73	7.0	6.71	4.0	6.69	8.4	11.00	3.7
II	8.82	7.3	6.59	1.7	6.76	9.4	11.13	6.1
III	8.86	6.6	6.65	1.5	6.64	7.3	11.18	5.9
IV	8.86	5.1	6.59	−2.5	6.55	5.6	11.32	5.0
Year 1984	8.81	6.4	6.64	1.2	6.66	7.6	11.16	5.2
1985								
Quarter I	9.11	4.4	6.70	−0.1	6.75	0.9	11.47	4.3
II	9.17	4.0	6.91	4.9	6.75	−0.1	11.52	3.5
III	9.20	3.8	7.00	5.3	6.69	0.8	11.56	3.4
IV	9.38	5.9	6.97	5.8	6.94	6.0	11.80	4.2
Year 1985	9.21	4.5	6.89	3.8	6.78	1.8	11.59	3.9
1986								
Quarter I	9.67	6.1	7.15	6.7	7.00	3.7	11.90	3.7
II	9.65	5.2	7.14	3.3	6.86	1.6	11.86	3.0
III	9.56	3.9	6.98	−0.3	6.95	3.9	11.89	2.9
IV	9.74	3.8	7.19	3.2	7.07	1.9	12.18	3.2
Year 1986	9.65	4.8	7.12	3.3	6.97	2.8	11.96	3.2
1987								
January	9.88	3.7	7.29	2.2	7.24	1.3	12.25	3.1
February	10.05	3.7	7.42	3.5	7.40	5.4	12.31	3.4

(1) Data prior to March 1983 based on 1960 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC); from March 1983 onward, on 1970 SIC. Data from january 1987 onward contain sampling frame improvements which render them not perfectly comparable to March 1983-December 1986 data. Data relate to hourly-paid-employees, and include overtime.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 72-002.

COMPARISON BETWEEN AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS[1] (IN CURRENT DOLLARS) IN THE TEXTILE, CLOTHING AND KNITTING INDUSTRIES AND IN TOTAL MANUFACTURING, BY QUARTER, 1981-1987

	Current Dollars				Per cent			
Year/Quarter	Textiles	Clothing	Knitting	All Manufacturing	Textiles	Clothing	Knitting	All Manufacturing
1981								
Quarter I	270.01	202.71	211.18	340.03	79.4	59.6	62.1	100.0
II	273.89	204.06	212.89	351.56	77.9	58.0	60.6	100.0
III	274.92	211.67	215.37	348.85	78.8	60.7	61.7	100.0
IV	277.65	208.58	218.04	364.28	76.2	57.3	59.9	100.0
Year 1981	274.12	206.76	214.37	351.18	78.1	58.9	61.0	100.0
1982								
Quarter I	284.17	216.87	224.11	378.17	75.1	57.3	59.3	100.0
II	289.51	212.59	224.60	382.98	75.6	55.5	58.6	100.0
III	299.86	219.25	227.14	385.20	77.8	56.9	59.0	100.0
IV	312.41	219.51	231.35	392.82	79.5	55.9	58.9	100.0
Year 1982	296.24	217.06	226.80	384.79	77.0	56.4	58.9	100.0
1983								
Quarter I	322.69	229.71	244.77	403.43	80.0	56.9	60.7	100.0
II	324.37	226.35	241.76	402.09	80.7	56.3	60.1	100.0
III	325.60	231.15	239.96	406.68	80.1	56.8	59.0	100.0
IV	331.39	247.25	240.94	414.46	80.0	59.7	58.1	100.0
Year 1983	326.01	233.61	241.86	406.66	80.2	57.4	59.5	100.0
1984								
Quarter I	348.88	242.71	259.01	427.58	81.6	56.8	60.6	100.0
II	346.69	230.19	264.20	430.22	80.6	53.5	61.4	100.0
III	350.26	235.71	257.49	430.45	81.4	54.8	59.8	100.0
IV	344.72	227.55	256.36	431.30	79.9	52.8	59.4	100.0
Year 1984	347.64	234.04	259.27	429.89	80.9	54.4	60.3	100.0
1985								
Quarter I	357.78	243.40	260.01	444.95	80.4	54.7	58.4	100.0
II	364.99	252.65	262.02	448.75	81.3	56.3	58.4	100.0
III	371.06	251.61	261.93	448.25	82.8	56.1	58.4	100.0
IV	366.31	251.16	283.67	459.83	79.7	54.6	61.7	100.0
Year 1985	365.04	249.70	266.91	450.44	81.0	55.4	59.3	100.0
1986								
Quarter I	381.68	253.81	274.00	464.39	82.2	54.7	59.0	100.0
II	376.69	250.25	263.14	460.40	81.8	54.4	57.2	100.0
III	360.64	249.48	264.50	457.15	78.9	54.6	57.9	100.0
IV	375.31	259.88	268.60	470.15	79.8	55.3	57.1	100.0
Year 1986	373.58	253.36	267.56	463.02	80.7	54.7	57.8	100.0
1987								
January	379.48	257.96	277.01	474.26	80.0	54.4	58.4	100.0
February	397.15	269.86	292.48	478.99	82.9	56.3	61.1	100.0

(1) Data prior to March based on 1960 Standard industrial Classification (SIC); from March 1983 onward, on 1970 SIC. Data from January 1987 onward contain sampling frame improvements which render them not perfectly comparable to March 1983-December 1986 data. Data relate to hourly-paid-employees, and include overtime.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 72-002.

Table A-11

IMPORTS OF CLOTHING BY CATEGORY OF IMPORTERS, BY CONTROL NUMBER, IN UNITS OF CLOTHING, 1978-1986

Firms importing 1000 units or more

Year	No. of Firms	32 Winter Outerwear	37 Pants, Slacks	38 Unstructured Suits	39 Blouses	40 Pyjamas and Sleepwear	41 Raincoats	42 Dresses, Skirts, Coordinates, Ladies Suits	43 Foundation Garments	44 Swimsuits	45 Underwear	46 Outer Jackets, Topcoats	47 Structured Suits, Sportcoats Blazers	48 Leather Jackets	49 Tailored Collar Shirts	50 Sweaters	Total for Category of Importer	Per Cent of Imports
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS																		
1978	178	225,419	4,100,818	62,155	7,071,196	931,346	70,813	1,472,890	1,235,148	881,700	3,289,898	681,481	32,917	1,452	2,492,721	1,972,161	24,522,115	16.4
1979	200	453,240	4,353,330	85,236	6,801,687	1,092,645	195,113	1,547,109	1,446,180	721,868	4,125,717	1,011,197	197,638	7,501	2,870,640	1,964,264	26,873,365	17.3
1980	222	194,488	4,464,650	now	5,729,412	597,588	305,451	1,816,577	866,124	626,066	2,466,616	1,097,279	66,388	now	2,925,236	2,940,438	24,096,313	18.6
1981	234	316,374	4,306,930	included	6,119,417	878,129	194,055	2,288,395	1,427,700	467,028	3,058,105	1,884,663	89,948	included	4,095,421	3,749,721	28,875,886	18.8
1982	274	304,251	3,542,217	in	6,749,040	1,071,741	131,126	1,920,954	1,078,656	431,361	3,184,364	2,569,590	307,570	in	6,267,293	4,213,001	31,771,164	20.6
1983	299	263,750	5,141,771	42	9,669,828	1,626,061	134,037	3,407,718	2,124,984	678,886	3,900,815	2,661,995	173,753	46	6,192,863	5,030,373	41,006,834	21.9
1984	325	294,686	5,525,182		11,171,985	2,124,237	130,959	5,353,199	2,311,068	913,702	4,342,702	3,807,287	186,005		5,696,221	4,676,544	46,533,777	21.0
1985	319	373,735	5,611,825		11,222,551	2,053,042	166,866	5,241,341	2,093,712	964,261	5,838,517	3,952,322	185,013		7,723,482	4,040,225	49,466,892	21.7
1986	338	511,015	6,426,498		12,045,174	2,403,250	308,847	5,983,908	3,049,848	503,410	7,183,400	3,851,959	215,015		7,480,865	4,264,481	54,227,670	22.0
RETAILERS																		
1978	274	174,408	3,135,783	38,659	4,998,587	686,550	95,085	1,641,247	189,360	288,834	1,428,402	581,632	88,184	16,873	1,650,456	3,139,107	18,153,167	12.1
1979	296	370,666	2,863,155	36,573	5,800,185	988,422	57,538	2,231,659	261,336	272,952	1,317,168	589,851	42,634	17,290	2,155,980	3,832,977	20,838,386	13.4
1980	354	349,042	2,474,237	now	5,062,746	801,485	66,558	1,811,745	209,352	359,024	1,270,902	769,740	47,181	now	2,512,792	3,714,194	19,448,998	15.0
1981	377	212,995	3,411,256	included	7,167,145	1,075,257	151,972	2,540,485	236,628	324,588	2,030,314	1,130,486	61,963	included	2,854,967	4,843,703	26,041,759	16.9
1982	418	207,769	2,686,910	in	6,687,099	930,652	136,835	2,199,671	140,304	388,191	1,485,837	1,264,078	70,887	in	2,046,124	4,359,164	22,603,521	14.7
1983	407	315,709	3,064,041	42	7,083,997	1,065,751	147,589	2,986,601	174,816	257,679	2,272,962	1,381,280	67,424	46	2,533,721	5,328,359	26,679,929	14.2
1984	465	270,693	4,209,594		10,845,575	1,566,694	143,579	4,001,415	201,312	461,120	2,498,488	1,912,088	12,621		2,574,493	6,264,350	35,062,022	15.8
1985	453	217,814	4,348,501		10,264,125	2,318,040	134,930	4,633,752	190,904	630,958	3,101,556	1,868,644	174,129		2,654,160	6,687,219	37,224,232	16.3
1986	483	225,519	4,657,680		11,475,066	1,842,407	151,458	5,438,379	357,504	859,878	2,231,522	1,539,729	205,817		3,003,597	7,305,112	39,293,668	15.9
IMPORTERS/WHOLESALERS																		
1978	310	900,758	13,207,904	202,032	34,089,447	2,581,143	994,204	5,448,176	110,148	1,098,184	5,674,968	1,989,519	413,664	6,419	8,788,053	13,583,352	89,087,971	59.7
1979	341	1,340,136	12,960,494	220,921	30,947,616	3,691,169	1,213,311	6,933,660	458,688	1,614,785	6,883,288	2,683,583	484,821	7,609	8,853,212	10,466,524	88,759,817	57.1
1980	349	790,343	10,357,716	now	22,154,802	2,241,552	1,075,569	5,527,893	633,396	1,612,558	7,558,475	2,733,043	430,096	now	7,127,850	9,055,382	71,298,675	54.9
1981	369	743,361	12,210,530	included	26,421,536	2,444,873	826,317	6,540,259	207,360	2,000,058	7,798,275	3,460,604	194,175	included	6,353,450	10,074,063	79,274,861	51.6
1982	448	816,401	12,278,254	in	24,712,002	2,485,360	670,239	7,731,038	128,880	2,124,738	8,078,333	4,061,055	166,194	in	7,171,601	9,626,473	80,050,568	52.0
1983	484	884,748	16,383,373	42	26,047,595	3,021,711	997,367	11,842,367	155,256	2,914,201	7,844,208	4,210,168	131,617	46	7,902,907	11,802,609	94,138,127	50.2
1984	575	854,545	20,306,703		38,446,669	3,592,194	1,278,867	14,821,845	206,340	4,650,300	9,383,951	5,860,371	293,753		7,816,241	14,920,615	122,432,394	55.3
1985	569	778,571	14,861,763		35,444,277	4,151,535	563,923	13,490,211	731,448	4,602,667	11,109,898	5,085,440	257,449		10,140,255	16,350,806	117,568,243	51.5
1986	578	710,228	18,221,804		36,215,644	3,601,595	488,284	13,999,434	856,320	3,943,707	8,864,605	5,120,224	371,910		11,600,539	19,102,225	123,096,519	50.0
OTHER																		
1978	566	141,768	1,397,117	49,910	6,237,393	119,213	309,276	2,067,053	138,732	113,232	1,669,199	586,553	74,572	6,887	858,788	3,879,295	17,648,988	11.8
1979	650	111,504	2,065,934	106,887	7,076,674	143,004	151,496	2,609,040	143,652	105,739	1,208,215	620,540	51,760	9,428	1,640,903	3,003,997	19,048,773	12.2
1980	658	66,161	2,639,624	now	4,068,903	141,979	192,524	1,728,904	117,084	85,113	1,179,278	723,002	36,435	now	1,372,449	2,604,294	14,955,750	11.5
1981	709	119,399	3,214,571	included	6,101,113	478,641	183,991	2,637,862	93,120	56,309	924,152	878,824	35,859	included	1,640,762	3,199,691	19,564,294	12.7
1982	677	216,735	3,654,291	in	5,864,465	205,159	181,047	2,072,917	85,296	45,485	902,690	1,414,003	58,968	in	1,910,647	2,919,024	19,530,727	12.7
1983	660	111,310	4,507,616	42	8,266,864	304,436	388,479	2,706,139	194,844	287,735	1,582,494	1,536,806	39,994	46	2,268,465	3,461,997	25,657,179	13.7
1984	611	60,560	2,098,255		5,020,410	77,179	736,879	2,502,109	304,776	442,578	2,237,405	1,268,334	50,531		1,051,361	1,603,546	17,453,923	7.9
1985	603	79,618	4,142,955		6,739,623	349,177	337,956	3,767,528	330,408	611,269	2,763,565	1,146,025	26,623		1,543,391	2,292,246	24,130,384	10.6
1986	661	97,933	4,800,389		7,402,538	524,376	507,459	5,193,417	164,592	871,857	3,454,516	1,110,718	124,695		2,131,111	3,318,755	29,702,356	12.1

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board and External Trade Division, Statistics Canada.

IMPORTS OF CLOTHING BY CATEGORY OF IMPORTERS, BY CONTROL NUMBER, 1978-1986, IN THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN DOLLARS F.O.B. COUNTRY OF EXPORT

Firms importing 1000 units or more

		CONTROL CATEGORY																
		32	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50		
Year	No. of Firms	Winter Outerwear	Pants, Slacks	Unstructured Suits	Blouses	Pyjamas and Sleepwear	Raincoats	Dresses, Skirts, Coordinates, Ladies Suits	Foundation Garments	Swimsuits	Underwear	Outer Jackets, Topcoats	Structured Suits, Sportcoats Blazers	Leather Jackets	Tailored Collar Shirts	Sweaters	Total for Category of Importer(1)	Per Cent of Imports
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS																		
1978	178	2,740	24,889	612	18,424	2,828	649	9,667	2,121	1,988	1,461	6,467	522	60	7,146	8,925	88,479	18.3
1979	200	6,799	26,020	1,453	23,459	3,598	1,413	11,527	2,910	2,204	1,985	12,717	3,898	283	11,489	10,578	120,333	19.7
1980	222	3,410	29,091	now	21,023	2,616	3,478	16,264	1,820	2,635	1,399	14,250	1,532	now	12,641	17,663	127,821	21.7
1981	234	4,725	25,574	included	25,775	3,632	1,881	20,150	2,710	1,710	2,160	23,749	2,190	included	19,037	24,374	157,666	21.5
1982	274	4,805	19,926	in	29,832	4,406	2,062	20,936	1,852	1,435	2,026	31,007	9,041	in	27,382	27,207	181,917	23.5
1983	299	3,891	28,024	42	42,022	7,282	1,721	30,702	3,267	1,770	2,347	32,468	6,059	46	26,289	30,384	216,226	23.0
1984	325	5,576	34,259		52,510	9,825	1,122	42,390	3,693	2,497	2,799	50,247	6,220		27,812	34,197	273,147	21.4
1985	319	7,005	35,101		48,382	9,468	1,173	39,936	3,108	2,910	3,236	47,018	6,087		37,609	29,168	270,202	20.9
1986	338	10,793	39,820		56,532	13,109	1,695	50,772	3,991	1,972	4,588	51,390	6,210		37,282	38,954	317,108	20.0
RETAILERS																		
1978	274	1,861	11,091	483	12,412	2,576	568	15,054	495	686	1,474	6,858	2,592	1,852	4,892	16,519	79,410	16.4
1979	296	5,141	11,391	49	18,303	4,140	665	19,025	710	846	1,462	9,332	1,198	1,879	7,906	21,241	103,788	17.1
1980	354	4,999	13,233	now	20,077	3,626	944	23,159	722	1,008	1,432	11,992	1,706	now	10,644	24,424	117,966	20.0
1981	377	3,620	18,512	included	28,483	5,078	1,044	29,938	806	1,068	2,399	15,419	1,728	included	13,155	33,349	154,599	21.1
1982	418	3,977	13,703	in	26,056	4,385	877	22,948	550	1,042	2,036	19,405	2,241	in	10,159	30,997	138,376	17.9
1983	407	4,505	16,939	42	30,123	5,507	933	31,340	697	896	2,650	22,833	2,933	46	12,543	38,256	170,155	18.1
1984	465	6,599	28,861		52,387	7,930	1,181	48,978	854	1,747	3,000	34,946	6,164		14,348	57,007	263,963	20.7
1985	453	5,690	32,195		50,006	10,887	902	50,059	839	2,046	2,878	35,875	9,941		16,030	55,642	272,991	21.1
1986	483	6,413	36,271		60,614	10,318	1,282	65,952	1,615	3,069	3,320	33,731	14,455		19,679	70,948	327,667	20.7
IMPORTERS/WHOLESALERS																		
1978	310	9,937	39,003	2,447	64,050	6,141	3,410	32,858	252	2,226	3,926	13,700	10,945	468	20,364	44,799	254,526	52.6
1979	341	18,897	47,869	2,959	70,389	9,415	4,350	39,654	1,036	3,325	4,648	23,216	14,912	459	24,678	38,338	304,146	50.0
1980	349	10,558	40,874	now	54,686	6,573	4,015	34,054	1,477	3,456	5,077	23,397	14,850	now	24,955	42,120	266,093	45.2
1981	369	9,566	55,923	included	71,308	7,631	2,469	40,470	796	4,044	4,971	31,026	7,623	included	22,948	54,035	312,810	42.6
1982	448	11,376	59,628	in	72,228	7,347	2,374	48,264	681	3,895	5,042	39,226	6,177	in	26,730	54,050	337,017	43.5
1983	484	13,451	80,672	42	80,970	9,814	2,952	71,909	879	6,380	6,056	38,095	4,245	46	28,705	67,052	411,180	43.8
1984	575	14,033	107,697		132,518	11,809	3,636	110,367	1,184	10,554	7,608	65,245	9,567		33,432	105,348	612,997	48.0
1985	569	13,671	92,188		132,471	14,683	2,381	99,846	2,190	9,420	8,045	61,422	9,083		45,629	110,953	601,983	46.6
1986	578	14,455	114,494		155,483	13,889	2,213	124,809	2,848	8,609	9,149	65,749	11,154		53,141	154,115	730,108	46.2
OTHER																		
1978	566	2,176	6,018	498	13,081	595	660	15,303	470	418	1,353	4,413	2,123	671	2,878	11,227	61,884	12.8
1979	650	2,208	8,938	1,297	18,359	796	548	20,695	511	345	1,246	6,206	1,517	631	6,179	10,773	80,249	13.2
1980	658	1,334	13,372	now	14,159	801	872	17,352	338	236	968	7,164	1,192	now	6,080	13,427	77,295	13.1
1981	709	1,964	18,325	included	23,267	760	900	24,991	350	220	1,102	8,546	1,453	included	7,858	18,884	108,600	14.8
1982	677	3,872	21,006	in	23,035	944	1,040	23,235	375	195	992	14,810	1,886	in	8,900	16,281	116,570	15.1
1983	660	1,829	26,297	42	31,083	1,113	1,104	25,401	829	744	1,542	18,094	1,835	46	10,789	20,838	141,498	15.1
1984	611	2,027	16,575		24,548	638	1,623	28,106	951	828	1,983	23,771	2,071		6,202	16,446	125,769	9.9
1985	603	2,421	24,834		27,909	1,744	1,046	33,403	1,077	1,268	2,614	19,514	1,655		8,517	21,529	147,530	11.4
1986	661	3,714	31,479		40,256	3,590	1,459	46,979	1,355	1,788	3,828	21,085	4,991		12,149	34,337	207,010	13.1

(1) Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board and External Trade Division, Statistics Canada.

Table A-13

IMPORTS OF CLOTHING BY CATEGORY OF IMPORTERS, BY CONTROL NUMBER, 1978-1986, AVERAGE VALUES IN CANADIAN DOLLARS F.O.B. COUNTRY OF EXPORT

Firms importing 1000 units or more

		CONTROL CATEGORY																
		32	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
Year	No. of Firms	Winter Outerwear	Pants, Slacks	Unstructured Suits	Blouses	Pyjamas and Sleepwear	Raincoats	Dresses, Skirts, Coordinates, Ladies Suits	Foundation Garments	Swimsuits	Underwear	Outer Jackets, Topcoats	Structured Suits, Sportcoats Blazers	Leather Jackets	Tailored Collar Shirts	Sweaters	Total for Category of Importer
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS																		
1978	178	12.16	6.06	9.85	2.61	3.04	9.16	6.56	1.72	2.25	0.44	9.49	15.86	41.32	2.87	4.53	3.60
1979	200	15.00	5.98	17.05	3.45	3.29	7.24	7.45	2.01	3.05	0.48	12.58	19.72	37.73	4.00	5.39	4.48
1980	222	17.53	6.52	now	3.67	4.38	11.39	8.95	2.10	4.21	0.57	12.99	23.08	now	4.32	6.01	5.30
1981	234	14.93	5.94	included	4.21	4.14	9.69	8.81	1.90	3.66	0.71	12.60	24.35	included	4.65	6.50	5.46
1982	274	15.79	5.63	in	4.42	4.11	15.72	10.90	1.72	3.41	0.64	12.07	29.40	in	4.37	6.46	5.73
1983	299	14.75	5.45	42	4.35	4.48	12.84	9.01	1.54	2.61	0.60	12.20	34.87	46	4.24	6.04	5.27
1984	325	18.92	6.20		4.70	4.63	8.56	7.92	1.60	2.73	.64	13.20	33.44		4.88	7.31	5.87
1985	319	18.74	6.25		4.31	4.61	7.03	7.62	1.48	3.02	.55	11.90	32.90		4.87	7.22	5.46
1986	338	21.12	6.20		4.69	5.45	5.49	8.48	1.31	3.92	.64	13.34	28.88		4.98	9.13	5.85
RETAILERS																		
1978	274	10.67	3.54	12.49	2.48	3.75	5.97	9.17	2.61	2.38	1.03	11.79	29.39	109.76	2.96	5.26	4.37
1979	296	13.87	3.99	15.01	3.16	4.19	11.56	8.53	2.72	3.10	1.11	15.82	28.10	108.68	3.67	5.54	4.98
1980	354	14.32	5.35	now	3.97	4.52	14.18	12.78	3.45	2.81	1.13	15.58	36.16	now	4.24	6.58	6.07
1981	377	17.00	5.43	included	3.97	4.72	6.87	11.78	3.41	3.29	1.18	13.64	27.88	included	4.61	6.89	5.94
1982	418	19.14	5.10	in	3.90	4.71	6.41	10.43	3.92	2.69	1.37	15.35	31.61	in	4.96	7.11	6.12
1983	407	14.27	5.53	42	4.25	5.17	6.72	10.49	3.99	3.48	1.17	16.53	43.50	46	4.95	7.18	6.38
1984	465	24.23	6.86		4.83	5.06	8.22	12.24	4.24	3.79	1.20	18.28	54.74		5.57	9.10	7.53
1985	453	26.12	7.40		4.87	4.70	6.68	10.80	4.41	3.24	.93	19.20	57.09		6.04	8.32	7.33
1986	483	28.44	7.79		5.28	5.60	8.47	12.13	4.52	3.57	1.49	21.91	70.23		6.55	9.71	8.34
IMPORTERS/WHOLESALERS																		
1978	310	11.03	2.95	12.11	1.88	2.38	3.43	6.03	2.29	2.03	0.69	6.89	26.46	72.91	2.32	3.30	2.86
1979	341	14.10	3.69	13.39	2.27	2.55	3.59	5.71	2.26	2.06	0.68	8.65	30.76	60.32	2.79	3.66	3.43
1980	349	13.36	3.95	now	2.47	2.93	3.73	6.16	2.33	2.14	0.67	8.56	34.53	now	3.50	4.65	3.73
1981	369	12.87	4.58	included	2.70	3.12	2.99	6.19	3.84	2.02	0.64	8.97	39.26	included	3.61	5.36	3.95
1982	448	13.93	4.86	in	2.92	2.96	3.54	6.24	5.28	1.83	0.62	9.66	37.16	in	3.73	5.61	4.21
1983	484	15.20	4.92	42	3.11	3.25	2.96	6.07	5.66	2.19	0.77	9.05	32.25	46	3.63	5.68	4.37
1984	575	16.42	5.30		3.45	3.29	2.84	7.45	5.74	2.27	.81	11.13	32.57		4.28	7.06	5.01
1985	569	17.56	6.20		3.74	3.54	4.22	7.40	2.99	2.05	.72	12.08	35.28		4.50	6.79	5.12
1986	578	20.35	6.28		4.29	3.86	4.53	8.92	3.33	2.18	1.03	12.84	29.99		4.58	8.07	5.93
OTHER																		
1978	566	15.35	4.31	9.98	2.10	4.99	2.13	7.40	3.39	3.69	0.81	7.52	28.47	97.43	3.35	2.89	3.51
1979	650	19.80	4.33	12.13	2.59	5.57	3.62	7.93	3.56	3.26	1.03	10.00	29.31	66.93	3.77	3.59	4.21
1980	658	20.16	5.07	now	3.48	5.64	4.53	10.04	2.88	2.78	0.82	9.91	32.72	now	4.43	5.16	5.17
1981	709	16.45	5.70	included	3.81	1.59	4.89	9.47	3.75	3.90	1.19	9.72	40.53	included	4.79	5.90	5.55
1982	677	17.86	5.75	in	3.93	4.60	5.74	11.21	4.40	4.29	1.10	10.47	31.98	in	4.66	5.58	5.97
1983	660	16.43	5.83	42	3.76	3.65	2.84	9.39	4.26	2.59	0.97	11.77	45.89	46	4.76	6.02	5.51
1984	611	33.46	7.90		4.89	8.26	2.20	11.23	3.12	1.87	.89	18.74	40.99		5.90	10.26	7.21
1985	603	30.41	5.99		4.14	5.00	3.10	8.87	3.26	2.07	.95	17.03	62.18		5.52	9.39	6.11
1986	661	37.92	6.56		5.44	6.85	2.87	9.05	8.23	2.05	1.11	18.98	40.02		5.70	10.35	6.97

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board and External Trade Division, Statistics Canada.

SUMMARY, TOTAL IMPORTS OF CLOTHING BY CONTROL NUMBER, 1978-1986

Firms importing 1000 units or more

Year	No. of Firms	32 Winter Outerwear	37 Pants, Slacks	38 Unstructured Suits	39 Blouses	40 Pyjamas and Sleepwear	41 Raincoats	42 Dresses, Skirts, Coordinates, Ladies Suits	43 Foundation Garments	44 Swimsuits	45 Underwear	46 Outer Jackets, Topcoats	47 Structured Suits, Sportcoats Blazers	46 Leather Jackets	49 Tailored Collar Shirts	50 Sweaters	Total All Categories of Importers[1]	Percentage Change
TOTAL UNITS																		
1978	1,328	1,442,353	21,841,622	352,756	52,396,623	4,318,252	1,469,378	10,629,366	1,673,388	2,381,950	12,062,467	3,839,185	609,337	31,631	13,790,018	22,573,915	149,412,241	n.a.
1979	1,487	2,275,546	22,242,913	449,617	50,626,162	5,915,240	1,617,458	13,321,468	2,309,856	2,715,344	13,534,388	4,905,171	776,853	41,828	15,520,735	19,267,762	155,520,341	+4.1
1980	1,583	1,400,034	19,936,227	now	37,015,863	3,782,604	1,640,102	10,885,119	1,825,956	2,682,761	12,475,271	5,323,064	580,100	now	13,938,327	18,314,308	129,799,736	−16.5
1981	1,689	1,392,129	23,143,287	included	45,809,211	4,876,900	1,356,335	14,007,001	1,964,808	2,847,983	13,810,846	7,354,577	381,945	included	14,944,600	21,867,178	153,756,800	+18.5
1982	1,817	1,545,156	22,161,672	in	44,012,606	4,692,912	1,119,247	13,924,580	1,433,136	2,989,775	13,651,224	9,308,726	603,619	in	17,395,665	21,117,662	153,955,980	neg
1983	1,850	1,575,517	29,096,801	42	51,068,284	6,017,959	1,687,472	20,942,825	2,649,900	4,138,501	15,600,479	9,790,249	412,788	46	18,897,956	25,623,338	187,482,069	+21.8
1984	1,976	1,480,484	32,139,934		65,484,639	7,360,304	2,290,284	26,678,568	3,023,496	6,467,700	18,462,546	12,848,080	642,910		17,138,316	27,465,055	221,482,116	+18.1
1985	1,944	1,449,738	28,965,044		63,670,576	8,871,794	1,203,675	27,132,832	3,346,472	6,809,155	22,813,536	12,052,431	643,214		22,061,288	29,370,496	228,389,751	+ 3.1
1986	2,060	1,544,695	34,106,371		67,138,422	8,371,628	1,456,048	30,615,138	4,428,264	6,178,852	21,734,043	11,622,630	917,437		24,216,112	33,990,573	246,320,213	+ 7.9
TOTAL VALUE ($'000) CANADIAN F.O.B. COUNTRY OF EXPORT																		
1978	1,328	16,714	80,981	4,040	107,967	12,140	5,287	72,882	3,338	5,318	8,214	31,438	16,182	3,051	35,280	81,470	484,302	n.a.
979	1,487	33,046	94,219	6,258	130,510	17,949	6,976	90,901	5,167	6,720	9,341	51,471	21,525	3,252	50,252	80,930	608,517	+25.6
1980	1,583	20,301	96,570	now	109,945	13,616	9,309	90,829	4,357	7,335	8,876	56,803	19,280	now	54,320	97,634	589,175	−3.2
1981	1,689	19,875	118,334	included	148,833	17,101	6,294	115,549	4,662	7,042	10,632	78,740	12,994	included	62,998	130,622	733,675	+24.5
1982	1,817	24,030	114,263	in	151,151	17,082	6,353	115,383	3,458	6,567	10,096	104,448	19,345	in	73,171	128,535	773,882	+5.5
1983	1,850	23,676	151,932	42	184,198	23,716	6,710	159,352	5,672	9,790	12,595	111,490	15,072	46	78,326	156,530	939,059	+21.3
1984	1,976	28,195	187,392		261,963	30,202	7,562	229,841	6,682	15,626	15,390	174,209	24,022		81,794	212,998	1,275,876	+35.9
1985	1,944	28,787	184,318		258,768	36,782	5,502	223,244	7,214	15,644	16,773	163,829	26,766		107,785	217,292	1,292,706	+ 1.3
1986	2,060	35,375	222,064		312,885	40,906	6,649	288,512	9,809	15,438	20,885	171,955	36,810		122,251	298,354	1,581,893	+22.4

n.a. - Not available.

neg - negligible.

(1) Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board and External Trade Division, Statistics Canada.

Table A-15

BROADWOVEN FABRIC(1) IMPORTS BY CATEGORY OF IMPORTERS, 1984-1986

Category of Importers	No. of Importers			Quantity (thousand pounds)			Value (thousand dollars)			Unit Value (dollars)			Per Cent of Total: Quantity			Per Cent of Total: Value		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
Clothing Manufacturers(2)	621	615	639	36,816	45,766	42,692	203,091	246,924	267,125	5.52	5.40	6.26	30.9	32.4	29.3	37.4	40.1	38.4
Importers/wholesalers(3)	362	362	341	47,283	53,236	51,270	190,402	202,441	216,621	4.04	3.80	4.23	39.1	37.7	34.2	34.8	32.9	31.1
Furnishing Manufacturers(4)	247	270	254	10,057	9,495	10,729	46,246	48,893	58,329	4.60	5.15	5.44	8.4	6.7	7.4	8.5	7.9	8.4
Fabric Manufacturers(5)	46	45	52	6,305	10,559	16,558	20,132	29,436	48,467	3.19	2.79	2.92	5.2	7.5	11.4	3.7	4.8	7.0
Converters(6)	19	21	20	6,657	7,577	9,384	19,944	20,930	27,903	3.00	2.76	2.97	5.5	5.4	6.4	3.7	3.4	4.0
Others	409	497	527	8,914	13,791	13,206	41,401	63,875	71,371	4.64	4.63	5.40	7.4	9.8	9.1	7.6	10.4	10.2
Unidentifiable	174	87	93	4,087	841	1,727	23,805	3,169	6,715	5.82	3.76	3.89	3.4	0.5	1.2	4.4	0.5	0.9
TOTALS	**1,876**	**1,697**	**1,926**	**120,120**	**141,265**	**145,566**	**545,021**	**615,666**	**696,531**	**4,54**	**4.35**	**4.76**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(1) Cotton, wool, man-made broadwovens.
(2) Firms importing fabrics for use in the clothing manufacturing process.
(3) Firms importing fabrics for resale.
(4) Mfrs. of curtains, draperies, bedding, linens, various other home furnishings; also, makers of furniture, upholsterers (excl. automotive), and interior decorators.
(5) Weavers of fabrics who also import.

Table A-16

VARIATIONS IN APPARENT MARKETS, DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS AND IMPORTS OF PRIMARY TEXTILE PRODUCTS, 1981-1986

Per cent

Products	Apparent Market					Domestic Shipments Net of Exports					Total Imports				
	1982/1981	1983/1982	1984/1983	1985/1984	1986/1985	1982/1981	1983/1982	1984/1983	1985/1984	1986/1985	1982/1981	1983/1982	1984/1983	1985/1984	1986/1985
Yarns															
Acrylic yarns (worsted spun)(1)	3.6	3.1	11.6	17.9	21.8	6.2	1.9	6.7	13.0	7.8	-0.3	5.0	19.2	24.4	39.3
Acrylic yarns (cotton spun)	-0.8	1.5	-17.8	7.0	*	-0.8	-0.4	-13.3	9.8	*	-0.8	12.3	-39.5	-12.4	34.3
Cotton yarns	-18.9	24.8	1.4	-15.2	*	-19.5	-3.8	9.1	-23.5	*	-18.1	59.7	-4.2	-8.2	28.3
Polyester/cotton yarns	21.0	38.1	5.1	16.5	*	24.4	10.4	11.7	-15.1	*	13.0	109.1	-3.9	66.3	35.4
Nylon filament yarns	-29.3	36.8	-10.9	15.7	*	-21.2	25.4	-14.6	23.8	*	-56.3	105.1	3.0	-8.9	25.5
Polyester filament yarns	-9.7	26.4	-25.9	-5.4	*	-28.9	7.0	-40.2	-38.6	*	59.6	57.6	-10.2	18.9	8.8
Acetate rayon filament yarns	-23.1	20.9	1.0	-8.4	*	-24.2	12.4	7.4	-16.6	*	-10.1	97.9	-32.4	59.7	-36.8
Fabrics															
Wollen and worsted fabrics	-15.7	23.9	22.2	3.1	*	-22.6	26.4	9.9	-2.3	*	-9.5	22.0	31.9	6.7	-12.9
Cotton and polyester/cotton fabrics, corduroys and denims	-29.3	21.7	6.6	4.8	*	-32.6	11.5	-10.3	-19.4	*	-26.1	31.0	19.7	17.7	4.5
Coated fabrics	-14.5	13.2	12.2	10.8	-6.5	-12.7	2.7	-6.8	39.4	0.1	-16.2	23.7	28.1	-6.5	-12.4
Nylon fabrics	-28.4	16.3	8.6	-8.3	*	-28.0	1.9	22.6	-7.2	*	-29.5	53.7	-15.6	-11.1	2.0
Polyester fabrics	-9.1	23.4	1.4	6.8	*	0.5	26.0	-4.1	4.1	*	-16.3	21.2	6.6	9.1	-3.8
Rayon fabrics	-12.7	16.4	0.0	11.7	*	-11.2	23.9	-9.5	3.5	*	-17.9	-10.2	46.9	36.7	86.8
Products															
Towels and washcloths	-15.6	33.6	10.3	-7.3	*	-6.1	20.3	1.2	-0.4	*	-26.5	53.0	20.8	-14.0	8.1
Sheets	-20.1	26.7	-14.1	*	*	-7.8	22.9	-19.0	*	*	-49.7	43.6	4.3	2.2	91.1
Pillowcases	-21.6	25.1	-11.5	*	*	-11.1	28.3	-13.1	*	*	-38.6	17.5	-7.6	18.0	79.1

* Confidential.

(1) 1984-1986 contain revised import data for blends of worsted spun acrylic yarns.

SOURCE: Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, and Textile and Clothing Board.

Table A-17

VARIATIONS IN APPARENT MARKETS, DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS AND IMPORTS OF "SPECIAL" TEXTILE PRODUCTS, 1981-1986

Per cent

Products	Apparent Market					Domestic Shipments					Total Imports				
	1982/1981	1983/1982	1984/1983	1985/1984	1986/1985	1982/1981	1983/1982	1984/1983	1985/1984	1986/1985	1982/1981	1983/1982	1984/1983	1985/1984	1986/1985
Hosiery	0.7	19.5	7.7	−7.9	0.5	3.1	17.8	7.3	−7.5	−2.3	−5.1	24.2	8.6	−8.8	7.3
Cordage, rope and twine	−20.8	11.1	4.0	0.4	0.1	10.7	18.9	−3.2	7.7	2.4	−25.0	7.4	7.8	−3.1	1.1
Handbags of fabric	−5.9	18.7	10.5	−6.0	*	16.3	−8.9	−19.1	2.1	*	0.3	32.5	20.6	−7.9	8.4
Work gloves	−24.1	29.2	26.1	19.7	0.2	31.9	23.1	14.2	4.4	−2.5	−19.4	32.3	31.8	26.0	1.1

* Confidential.

SOURCE: Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, and Textile and Clothing Board.

Table A-18

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET,
ALL CLOTHING SUBJECT TO RESTRAINT MEASURES,
1975, 1979-1986

CONTROL NOS. 32, 37-50

	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	— Thousand garments —								
Total Shipments	345,834	360,570	378,982	372,876	336,112	338,500	339,724	355,592	364,843
Less Exports	3,531	3,168	5,108	4,383	4,606	4,426	4,998	5,137	6,240
Domestic Shipments	342,303	357,403	373,874	368,493	331,506	334,074	334,726	350,455	358,603
Imports	180,933	167,306	141,320	165,489	166,402	202,453	237,277	247,539	267,064
of which 'Low-Cost'	(151,726)	(144,464)	(121,726)	(146,078)	(148,698)	(184,683)	(213,941)	(220,088)	(237,709)
Apparent Canadian Market	523,236	524,708	515,193	533,982	497,908	536,527	572,003	597,994	625,667
Share of market held by:	— Per cent —								
Domestic Shipments	65	68	73	69	67	62	59	59	57
Imports	35	32	27	31	33	38	41	41	43
of which 'Low-Cost'	(29)	(28)	(24)	(27)	(30)	(34)	(37)	(37)	(38)

SOURCE: Total shipments: Estimates by the Textile and Clothing Board for 1986; Statistics Canada, Census of Manufactures for other years.
Imports and Exports: Statistics Canada, External Trade Division.

Table A-19

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKET
ALL CLOTHING SUBJECT TO RESTRAINT MEASURES, 1979-1986

CONTROL NOS. 32, 37-50

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	— Thousand dollars —							
Total Shipments	3,074,573	3,349,128	3,543,655	3,398,647	3,588,404	3,714,402	4,076,145	4,502,657
Less Exports	65,817	80,921	77,811	84,405	83,588	105,065	114,977	130,236
Domestic Shipments	3,008,756	3,268,207	3,465,844	3,314,242	3,504,816	3,609,337	3,961,168	4,372,421
Imports	675,792	662,097	820,417	858,834	1,048,451	1,402,508	1,454,484	1,783,256
of which 'Low Cost'	(514,042)	(510,811)	(658,844)	(699,770)	(870,586)	(1,161,740)	(1,141,399)	(1,373,059)
Apparent Canadian Market	3,684,548	3,930,304	4,286,261	4,173,076	4,553,267	5,011,845	5,415,652	6,155,677
Share of market held by:	— Per cent —							
Domestic Shipments	82	83	81	79	77	72	73	71
Imports	18	17	19	21	23	28	27	29
of which 'Low-Cost'	(14)	(13)	(15)	(17)	(19)	(23)	(21)	(23)

SOURCE: Total shipments: Estimates by the Textile and Clothing Board for 1986; Statistics Canada, Census of Manufactures for other years.
Imports and Exports: Statistics Canada, External Trade Division.

Table A-20

PERSONAL EXPENDITURES ON CONSUMER GOODS AND SERVICES, 1981-1986

Millions of current dollars and percentage distribution

Expenditure Category	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	$ Million	%	$ Million	%	$ Million	%	$ Million	%	$ Million	%	$ Million	%
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	36335	18.5	39924	18.8	42349	18.2	45055	17.9	48191	17.5	51854	17.5
CLOTHING	10798	5.5	11145	5.2	12193	5.2	13106	5.2	14377	5.2	15637	5.3
Footwear	2039	1.0	2085	1.0	2284	1.0	2412	1.0	2613	1.0	2848	1.0
Gross Rent, Fuel and Power	40651	20.7	47323	22.3	52235	22.5	57159	22.7	62273	22.7	67010	22.5
Furniture, Furnishings, etc.	18794	9.6	19278	9.1	20882	9.0	22083	8.8	23688	8.6	26102	8.8
Medical Care and Health Services	7155	3.7	7985	3.7	8725	3.8	9372	3.7	10250	3.7	11087	3.7
Transportation and Communications	29615	15.1	30524	14.4	33620	14.5	37461	14.9	42793	15.6	45137	15.2
Recreation, Education, etc.	20137	10.3	21677	10.2	23778	10.2	26248	10.5	28215	10.3	31278	10.5
Personal Goods and Services	30250	15.4	31910	15.0	34988	15.0	37194	14.8	41139	15.0	46177	15.5
Net Expenditures Abroad	417	0.2	617	0.3	1447	0.6	1263	0.5	1119	0.4	121	0.04
TOTAL	**196191**	**100.0**	**212468**	**100.0**	**232501**	**100.0**	**251353**	**100.0**	**274658**	**100.0**	**297251**	**100.0**

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 13-201 Annual.

Table A-21

PERSONAL EXPENDITURES ON CONSUMER GOODS AND SERVICES, 1981-1986

Millions of constant (1981) dollars and percentage distribution

Expenditure Category	1981 $ Million	1981 %	1982 $ Million	1982 %	1983 $ Million	1983 %	1984 $ Million	1984 %	1985 $ Million	1985 %	1986 $ Million	1986 %
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	36335	18.5	36539	19.0	36695	18.5	36676	17.8	37631	17.4	37900	16.9
CLOTHING	10798	5.5	10479	5.4	10978	5.5	11482	5.6	12196	5.7	12931	5.8
Footwear	2039	1.0	1479	1.0	2097	1.1	2173	1.1	2296	1.1	2445	1.1
Gross Rent, Fuel and Power	40651	20.7	42249	21.9	43333	21.8	44952	21.9	46500	21.6	48129	21.5
Furniture, Furnishings, etc.	18794	9.6	17709	9.2	18260	9.2	18746	9.1	19626	9.1	20868	9.3
Medical Care and Health Services	7155	3.7	7118	3.7	7265	3.7	7437	3.6	7774	3.6	7971	3.6
Transport and Communications	29615	15.1	26733	13.9	28138	14.2	30313	14.8	33354	15.4	34624	15.4
Recreation, Education, etc.	20137	10.3	20138	10.5	21136	10.6	22869	11.1	23926	11.1	25616	11.4
Personal Goods and Services	30250	15.4	28843	15.0	28989	14.6	29735	14.5	31627	14.7	33762	15.0
Net Expenditures Abroad	417	0.2	783	0.4	1501	0.8	1113	0.5	753	0.3	29	0.01
TOTAL	**196191**	**100.0**	**192570**	**100.0**	**198392**	**100.0**	**205496**	**100.0**	**215683**	**100.0**	**224275**	**100.0**

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 13-201 Annual.

Table A-22

RETAIL SALES OF CLOTHING, 1981 - 1986
ANNUAL SALES AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Types of Store	Sales (Millions of Dollars) 1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Percentage Change 1982/81	1983/82	1984/83	1985/84	1986/85
	(Current Dollars)										
Department stores	3,064.2	3,296.8	3,278.5	3,509.1	3,775.2	4,100.5	7.6	−0.6	7.0	7.6	8.6
Specialized clothing stores:											
- chain	2,183.0	2,295.0	2,861.1	3,249.1	3,754.0	4,153.0	5.1	24.7	13.6	15.5	10.6
- independent	2,069.4	2,006.9	2,012.7	2,046.2	2,214.7	2,384.6	−3.0	0.3	1.7	8.2	7.7
TOTAL	**7,316.6**	**7,598.7**	**8,152.3**	**8,804.4**	**9,743.9**	**10,638.1**	**3.9**	**7.3**	**8.0**	**10.7**	**9.2**
	(Constant Dollars)										
Department stores	3,064.2	3,122.0	2,985.9	3,110.7	3,256.4	3,442.2	1.9	−4.4	4.2	4.7	5.7
Specialized clothing stores:											
- chain	2,183.0	2,173.3	2,605.7	2,881.6	3,239.8	3,487.7	−0.4	19.9	10.6	12.4	7.7
- independent	2,069.4	1,900.5	1,833.1	1,816.3	1,912.8	2,004.2	−8.2	−3.5	−0.9	5.3	4.8
TOTAL	**7,316.6**	**7,195.8**	**7,424.7**	**7,808.6**	**8,409.0**	**8,934.1**	**−1.7**	**3.2**	**5.2**	**7.7**	**6.2**

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 62-001, 63-002 and 63-005.

CLOTHING CATEGORIES UNDER RESTRAINT IN 1987, BY COUNTRY

Products	Restraining Countries																								
	Bangladesh	Brazil	Bulgaria	China, P.R.	Czechoslovakia	Hong Kong	Hungary	India	Indonesia	Korea North	Korea South	Macau	Malaysia	Maldives	Mauritius	Pakistan	Philippines	Poland	Romania	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Taiwan	Thailand	Turkey	Vietnam
Winter Outerwear	R		R	R		R			R*	R*	R	R*		R			R		R	R	R	R	R		R*
Pants, Shorts, Overalls																									
Pants, wool MB	R		CL	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R*
Pants, other MBWG	R		CL	R*	R	R*		R	R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R*	R	R	R*
Shorts MWG	R		CL	R*	R	R*		R	R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R*	R	R	R*
Overalls MBWG	R		CL	R*	R	R*		R		R*	R*	R*		R			R		R	R	R	R*	R	R	R*
Misc. CI	R		CL	R*	R	R*		R	R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R*	R	R	R*
Blouses, Shirts, etc.																									
Blouses WG	R		CL	R		R*		R	R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R		R	R		R	R	R	R	R		R*
T-Shirts MBWG		R		R		R*		R	R*	R*	R	R*	R	R		R	R		R	R	R	R	R		R*
Sweatshirts MBWG		R		R		R*		R	R*	R*	R	R*	R	R		R	R		R	R	R	R	R		R*
Misc. CI	R			R		R*		R	R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R		R	R		R	R	R	R	R		R*
Shirts, Other MB	R			R		R*		R	R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R		R	R		R	R	R	R	R		R*
Sleepwear																									
Sleepwear MBWG				R		R*			R*	R*	R	R*		R				R	R			R	R		R*
Bathrobes MBWG				R		EA			R*	R*	R	R*		R				R	R			R	R		R*
Sleepwear CI				R		EA			R*	R*	R	R*		R				R	R			R	R		R*
Sportswear																									
Dresses MBWG			R	R		R*		R	R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R			R			R	R	R*	R		R*
Skirts MBWG			R	R		R*		R	R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R			R			R	R	R*	R		R*
Coordinates MBWG		R	R	R		R*		R	R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R			R			R	R	R*	R		R*
Athletic Suits MBWG				R		R*		R	R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R			R			R		R*	R		R*
Misc. CI		R	R	R		R*		R	R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R			R			R	R	R*	R		R*
Foundation Garments				R		R*				R*	R*	R*		R								R			R*

(continued)

CLOTHING CATEGORIES UNDER RESTRAINT IN 1987, BY COUNTRY

	Restraining Countries																								
Products	**Bangladesh**	**Brazil**	**Bulgaria**	**China, P.R.**	**Czechoslovakia**	**Hong Kong**	**Hungary**	**India**	**Indonesia**	**Korea North**	**Korea South**	**Macau**	**Malaysia**	**Maldives**	**Mauritius**	**Pakistan**	**Philippines**	**Poland**	**Romania**	**Singapore**	**Sri Lanka**	**Taiwan**	**Thailand**	**Turkey**	**Vietnam**
Swimwear				R		R				R*	R	R*		R			R					R	R		R*
Underwear				R		R*			R*	R*	R	R*		R		R	R			R	R	R*	R	R	R*
Jackets, Coats																									
Jackets	R		R	R		R*		R	R*	R*	R	R*		R			R	R	R	R	R	R*	R		R*
Overcoats			R	R		R			R*	R	R*	R*		R			R	R	R			R*	R		R*
Shopcoats			R			R*			R*	R	R*	R*		R								R*			R*
Rainwear			CL	R		R			R*	R	R*	R*		R				R	R			R*			R*
Fine Suits																									
Sportcoats, Blazers			R	CL	R	R	R			R*	R	R*		R			R	R	R	R		R			R*
Fine Suits			R	CL	R	R	R			R*	R	R*		R			R	R	R	R		R			R*
Tailored Collar Shirts	R		R	R		R*		R	R*	R*	R	R*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R*
Sweaters																									
Sweaters MB			R	R*		R*			R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R	R			R	R	R	R	R*	R		R*
Sweaters WG			R	R*		R*			R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R	R			R	R	R	R	R*	R		R*
Sweaters CI			R	R*		R*			R*	R*	R*	R*	R	R	R			R	R	R	R	R*	R		R*

Explanation of the symbols.

M - Men
B - Boys
W - Women
G - Girls
C - Children
I - Infants

R - Restrained
R* - Restrained including new fibre coverage
CL - Consultation level
AE - Export Authorization

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board, based on data supplied by the Department of External Affairs.

Table A-24

DETAILS OF CANADA'S BILATERAL RESTRAINT ARRANGEMENTS, BY COUNTRY

	UNADJUSTED							ADJUSTEMENTS (000 units)			ADJUSTED						
	GROWTH RATES Per cent				BASE LEVELS Thousand units						GROWTH RATES Per cent				BASE LEVELS Thousand units		
COUNTRY	NOMINAL 82-86	NOMINAL 87-91	EFFECTIVE	87/86	1986	1987	CHANGE	DELETED ITEMS	ADDED ITEMS	EXTENDED COVERAGE	NOMINAL 82-86	NOMINAL 87-91	EFFECTIVE	87/86	1986	1987	CHANGE
Bangladesh	N/A	7.1	15.3	55.1	2401.0	3723.0	1322.0		1150.0		N/A	7.2	7.2	7.2	2401.0	2573.0	172.0
Brazil	N/A	6.0	6.5	8.7	2509.6	2728.0	218.4				N/A	6.0	6.5	8.7	2509.6	2728.0	218.4
Bulgaria	4.2	3.9	14.8	71.1	593.1	1014.8	421.8		350.0		4.2	3.8	5.4	12.1	593.1	664.8	71.8
China, P.R.	5.1	5.0	6.1	10.5	34370.1	37988.5	3618.5			1729.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.5	34370.1	36259.0	1889.0
Czechoslovakia	5.7	4.0	−8.8	−46.0	550.0	297.0	−253.0				5.7	4.0	−8.8	−46.0	550.0	297.0	−253.0
Hong Kong	2.6	1.1	2.8	9.5	42126.6	46137.2	4010.5		84.6	3018.3	2.6	1.1	1.3	2.2	42126.6	43034.3	907.7
Hungary	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	45.0	46.4	1.4				2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	45.0	46.4	1.4
India	6.0	6.0	9.6	25.2	6776.5	8485.4	1708.9		1174.1		6.0	6.0	6.4	7.9	6776.5	7311.3	534.9
Indonesia	N/A	6.0	6.0	6.0	8118.8	8605.9	487.1				N/A	6.0	6.0	6.0	8118.8	8605.9	487.1
Korea, North	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	200.0	0.0				N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	200.0	0.0
Korea, South	2.6	0.5	1.2	4.0	34202.6	35555.2	1352.6			897.4	2.6	0.5	0.7	1.3	34202.6	34657.8	455.2
Macau	6.0	6.0	7.2	12.0	1515.0	1697.3	182.3			91.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	1515.0	1605.9	90.9
Malaysia	6.0	4.6	5.0	6.8	5532.3	5908.7	376.4				6.0	4.6	5.0	6.8	5532.3	5908.7	376.4
Maldives	N/A	6.0	6.0	6.0	2500.0	2650.0	150.0				N/A	6.0	6.0	6.0	2500.0	2650.0	150.0
Mauritius	N/A	6.0	5.6	4.2	1150.0	1198.5	48.5				N/A	6.0	5.6	4.2	1150.0	1198.5	48.5
Pakistan	N/A	6.7	2.2	−13.8	5002.6	4313.3	−689.3	976.6			N/A	6.7	6.8	7.1	4026.0	4313.3	287.3
Philippines	6.7	6.9	3.6	−8.8	8893.0	8111.8	−781.2	2020.0	596.4		6.7	7.0	7.5	9.4	6873.0	7515.4	642.4
Poland	5.0	4.1	−10.7	−51.7	3415.5	1648.9	−1766.6	1830.6			5.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	1584.9	1648.9	64.0
Romania	4.9	5.0	6.0	10.3	4238.0	4673.7	435.7				4.9	5.0	6.0	10.3	4238.0	4673.7	435.7
Singapore	5.9	4.7	4.9	6.0	5030.9	5332.8	301.9				5.9	4.7	4.9	6.0	5030.9	5332.8	301.9
Sri Lanka	7.7	4.7	11.0	40.2	2536.3	3555.0	1018.7		855.0		7.7	5.0	5.3	6.5	2536.3	2700.0	163.7
Taiwan	2.8	0.5	−0.8	−5.7	42450.2	40032.6	−2417.6			1069.1	2.8	0.5	−1.3	−8.2	42450.2	38963.5	−3486.7
Thailand	6.0	4.9	8.5	24.1	6677.1	8288.0	1610.9		1220.0		6.0	4.7	5.0	5.9	6677.1	7068.0	390.9
Turkey	N/A	6.0	51.9	540.0	750.0	4800.0	4050.0		3750.0		N/A	6.0	12.1	40.0	750.0	1050.0	300.0
Vietnam	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0	700.0	0.0				N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0	700.0	0.0
TOTAL	**3.6**	**3.1**	**3.9**	**6.9**	**222284.2**	**237692.1**	**15407.9**	**4827.2**	**9180.1**	**6805.7**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**217457.0**	**221706.3**	**4249.3**

Nominal: 87-91 average annual growth rate.
Effective: 86-91 average annual growth rate.

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board, based on data supplied by the Department of External Affairs.

Table A-25

DETAILS OF CANADA'S BILATERAL RESTRAINT ARRANGEMENTS, BY CONTROL NUMBER

	UNADJUSTED							ADJUSTMENTS (000 units)			ADJUSTED						
	GROWTH RATES Per cent				BASE LEVELS Thousand units			Thousand units			GROWTH RATES Per cent				BASE LEVELS Thousand units		
CONTROL NO.	NOMINAL 82-86	NOMINAL 87-91	EFFECTIVE	87/86	1986	1987	CHANGE	DELETED ITEMS	ADDED ITEMS	EXTENDED COVERAGE	NOMINAL 82-86	NOMINAL 87-91	EFFECTIVE	87/86	1986	1987	CHANGE
32-Outerwear	1.9	1.6	2.8	7.2	3557.8	3815.5	257.6		150.0		1.9	1.5	1.8	3.0	3557.8	3665.5	107.6
37-Pants	4.2	3.4	5.0	11.3	28432.4	31636.9	3204.5			2365.5	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	28432.4	29271.4	839.1
39-Blouses and Shirts	3.5	2.7	2.2	−0.1	67029.8	66974.4	−55.4	1830.6	1000.0	640.9	3.5	2.7	2.2	0.2	65199.2	65333.5	134.3
40-Sleepwear	4.7	3.5	4.7	9.7	6258.5	6863.8	605.3		570.0	11.7	4.7	3.3	2.7	0.4	6258.5	6282.1	23.7
42-Sportswear	4.9	4.1	4.9	7.9	21221.4	22905.5	1684.1	976.6	1025.0	520.6	4.9	4.2	4.4	5.5	20244.8	21359.9	1115.1
43-Foundation Garments	6.0	3.7	−6.6	−47.6	3999.7	2095.7	−1904.1	2020.0			6.0	3.7	4.1	5.9	1979.8	2095.7	115.9
44-Swimwear	4.8	3.8	7.4	21.4	5506.2	6686.8	1180.6		1246.4		4.8	3.3	2.4	−1.2	5506.2	5440.4	−65.8
45-Underwear	4.5	3.4	6.2	17.3	16547.7	19417.4	2869.7		2700.0	595.0	4.5	3.1	2.0	−2.6	16547.7	16122.4	−425.3
46-Jackets and Coats(1)	5.7	3.1	4.3	9.1	11441.3	12476.7	1035.4			557.9	5.7	3.3	3.4	4.2	11441.3	11918.8	477.5
47-Fine Suits	2.6	2.5	5.3	16.4	627.0	730.1	103.1		84.6		2.6	2.7	2.7	3.0	627.0	645.5	18.5
49-T C Shirts	2.5	3.0	5.8	17.2	19302.4	22624.4	3322.0		2224.1	30.8	2.5	2.6	3.2	5.5	19302.4	20369.5	1067.1
50-Sweaters	1.6	1.4	2.9	8.7	29003.5	31525.1	2521.7		180.0	2083.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.9	29003.5	29261.7	258.2
99-Clothing Aggregates	7.8	6.9	6.7	6.2	9356.5	9939.8	583.3				7.8	6.9	6.7	6.2	9356.5	9939.8	583.3
TOTAL	**3.8**	**3.1**	**3.9**	**8.9**	**222284.2**	**237692.1**	**15407.9**	**4827.2**	**9180.1**	**6805.7**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**2.6**	**2.8**	**217457.0**	**221706.3**	**4249.3**

Nominal: 1987-91 average annual growth rate.
Effective: 1986-91 average annual growth rate.

(1) Includes rainwear.

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board, based on data supplied by the Department of External Affairs.

Table A-26

FLEXIBILITY PROVISIONS OF CANADA'S BILATERAL RESTRAINT ARRANGEMENTS BY COUNTRY

Per cent

Restraints Countries	1982-1986 Restraint Period			1987-1991 Restraint Period		
	Swing	Carryover Carry forward	Combinod flexibility	Swing	Carryover Carry forward	Combined flexibility
MAJOR SUPPLIERS						
China	5 to 7	10/5 to 11/5	10 to 12	5 to 7	10/5 to 11/5	10 to 12
Hong Kong	5	10/5	11 to 12	5	8/5 to 10/5	10 to 12
South Korea	2 to 5	2/1 to 11/6	3.5 to 12	2 to 5	6/3 to 10/5	6 to 12
Taiwan	2 to 5	1/.5 to 10/5	3 to 11	2 to 5	6/3 to 10/5	6 to 12
OTHER SUPPLIERS						
Bangladesh	6	100	-	7	10/5	13
Brazil	7	10/5	-	7	-	-
Bulgaria	5	10/5	-	5	10/5	12
Czechoslovakia	5	10/5	11	5	10/5	11
Hungary	-	10/5	-	-	10/5	-
India	7	10/5	-	7	10/5	15
Indonesia	5 to 7	-	-	5 to 7	7/5	15
Macau	6	11/6	15	6	11/6	15
Malaysia	7	11/6 to 50	15	7	11/6	15
Maldives	7	11/6	15	7	11/6	15
Mauritius	-	11/6	-	-	11/6	-
North Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	7	11/6	-	7	11/6	16
Philippines	7	11/6	-	7	11/6	-
Poland	5	10/5	11	5	10/5	12
Romania	5	10/5	11	5	10/5	11 to 12
Singapore	7	11/6	15	7	10/5	15
Sri Lanka	7	11/6	15	7	10/5	15
Thailand	7	11/6	-	5 to 7	10/5	-
Turkey	-	-	-	7	11/6	16
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board, based on data supplied by the Department of External Affairs.

FLEXIBILITY PROVISIONS OF CANADA'S BILATERAL RESTRAINT ARRANGEMENTS BY COMMODITY

Per cent

Control Number and Commodity	1982-1986 Restraint Period Swing	1982-1986 Restraint Period Carryover Carry forward	1982-1986 Restraint Period Combined flexibility	1987-1991 Restraint Period Swing	1987-1991 Restraint Period Carryover Carry forward	1987-1991 Restraint Period Combined flexibility
32-Outerwear	2 to 7	2/1 to 11/6	3.5 to 15	2 to 7	6/3 to 11/6	6 to 15
37-Pants	5 to 7	10/5 to 11/6(1)	11 to 15	5 to 7	8/5 to 11/6	8 to 16
39-Blouses and Shirts	3 to 7	6/3 to 11/6	9 to 15	5 to 7	8/5 to 11/6	8 to 16
40-Sleepwear	5 to 7	10/5 to 11/5	11 to 15	5 to 7	7/5 to 10/5	11 to 15
42-Sportswear	5 to 7	10/5 to 11/6(1)	11 to 15	5 to 7	7/5 to 11/6	11 to 15
43-Foundation Garments	5 to 7	10/5 to 11/6	12	5 to 7	10/5 to 11/5	12
44-Swimwear	5	10/5	11 to 12	5	10/5	12
45-Underwear	5 to 7	10/5 to 11/6	11 to 15	5 to 7	7/5 to 11/6	11 to 16
46-Jackets and Coats	2 to 7	1/.5 to 11/6(1)	3.5 to 15	2 to 7	6/3 to 11/6	8 to 15
47-Fine Suits	2 to 7	1/.5 to 11/6	3.5 to 15	2 to 7	6/3 to 11/6	8 to 15
49-Tailored Collar Shirts	2 to 7	2/1 to 11/6(1)	3.5 to 15	2 to 7	6/3 to 11/6	6 to 15
50-Sweaters	2 to 7	1/.5 to 11/6	3 to 15	2 to 7	6/3 to 11/6	6 to 15

(1) Not included in the carryover/carry forward columns are:

Bangladesh's 100 per cent for pants, tailored collar shirts, jackets and coats.
Malaysia's 50 per cent for sportswear.

SOURCE: Textile and Clothing Board, based on data supplied by the Department of External Affairs.

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