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Regional Supply Chain Development: A Case Study of the Clothing and Textile Industry in SADC

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Abstract

The textile, clothing production, sugar, and agro-processing largely account for intra-regional cross-border supply chains, and drives trade within the region. These industries hold potential for strengthening ties throughout the region by integrating value-added supply chains and intra-industry trade (IIT) across borders. Moreover the Southern African Development Community (SADC) world market share is changing for these sectors, indicating a competitive dynamic that should be exploited.

The clothing and textile industry is used here as a case study to analyse the presence of such value-added supply chains in the region. The potential for more integrated trade within the region is explored, in view of the SADC Trade Protocol, which provides a mandate for a Free Trade Area in Southern Africa.

A sectoral approach is taken to assess the level of IIT and also geographical presence of cross-border supply value chains for clothing and textile industries within the region. While SITC 2 digit level IIT is high, SITC 3 digit level analysis shows that IIT is concentrated in specific product categories. We argue that increased IIT and supply chain development, specifically in these categories, provide a feasible distributive mechanism for lower cost relocation of investment from the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) to the rest of SADC.

Various countries in SADC also have a comparative advantage in these industries and significant potential exists for sourcing of raw materials from the region and producing low value-added and higher value-added goods within SADC. The working paper also examines the scope for redirection of investment in the region (and specifically from SACU to SADC) along differentials in labour market flexibility and productivity. The changing nature of skills requirements in various industries is expressly evident in the clothing and textile industries with rapidly changing demand dynamics. Flexibility to changes in demand for quality or delivery conditions translates to significant costs at a firm level. Policy measures aimed at increasing regional production and strengthening commodity chains should therefore consider the changing face of industrial activity at a firm level that is increasingly dependant on flexible arrangements.

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1. Introduction: The role of IIT and supply chains for development of the clothing and textile industries in SADC

The textile, clothing production, sugar, and agro-processing largely account for intra-regional cross-border supply chains, and drives trade within the region. These industries hold potential for strengthening ties throughout the region by integrating value-added supply chains and intra-industry trade (IIT) across borders. Moreover the Southern African Development Community (SADC) world market share is changing for these sectors, indicating a competitive dynamic that should be exploited.

The clothing and textile industry is used here as a case study to analyse the presence of such value-added supply chains in the region. The potential for more integrated trade within the region is explored, in view of the SADC Trade Protocol, which provides a mandate for a Free Trade Area (FTA) in Southern Africa. The industry in SADC is largely cotton based and a typical breakdown of the cotton supply chain involves:

Cotton seed production → Lint production → Yarn Spinning → Weaving and Knitting
(Fabric manufacture) → Clothing Manufacturing

IIT in this industry is high for a number of countries within the SADC region. Various countries in SADC also have a comparative advantage in these industries and significant potential exists for sourcing of raw materials from the region and producing low value-added and higher value-added goods within SADC. Much of the debate around sensitive products during the trade negotiations of the SADC Trade Protocol has included the clothes and textile industries. In the face of increasing liberalisation, globally and locally, most countries in the region are exhibiting protectionist sentiments where these industries are concerned.

Due to the footloose nature of the clothing and textile industries there is scope for redirection of investment in the region (and specifically from the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) to SADC) along differentials in labour market flexibility and productivity. The changing nature of skills requirements in various industries is expressly evident in the clothing and textile industries with rapidly changing demand dynamics. Flexibility to changes in demand for quality or delivery conditions translates to significant costs at a firm level. Policy measures aimed at increasing regional production and strengthening commodity chains should therefore consider the changing face of industrial activity at a firm level that is increasingly dependant on flexible arrangements.

While those in favour of regional integration may view this as an opportunity for developing supply pipelines, labour and business groups fear for the domestic implications of an FTA. It is clear that within industries there will be both winners and losers from trade liberalisation. The role of labour and industrial policy in determining firm behaviour and trade patterns is however undeniable in the regional dynamic.

2. Methodology

In this paper revealed patterns of intra-regional trade are analysed from two perspectives, namely by estimating indices of revealed comparative advantage (RCA) and IIT. A sectoral approach is taken to assess the level of IIT and also geographical presence of cross-border supply value chains

for clothing and textile industries within the region, specifically between SACU and its main SADC trade partners.

The data used to analyse trade flows are SITC 2 and 3 digit level data from the World Trade Analyser¹. Part of the aim of this paper is to investigate potential for alternative forms of trade between South Africa, the dominant economy in SADC in terms of trade flows, and other SADC members. The data however aggregate trade for the South African Customs Union and as a result trade of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland (BLNS) are included in these trade estimates. Time series data are available for the years 1980 to 1997. For a number of the countries trade data are missing for up to 5 consecutive years. At the SITC 2 digit level data was reasonably reliable. Data for 1997 were however incomplete. The SITC 3 level data that was used for analysis of the clothing and textile industries are often not complete.

2.1 Estimation of Revealed Comparative Advantage

RCA and growth in RCA is examined relative to the world but also relative to SADC and SACU markets.

The premise where upon the theory of revealed comparative advantage is based suggests that it is efficient for a country to allocate resources to sectors in which it has a comparative advantage, or in which it might develop a comparative advantage in the future. The RCA index therefore presents an estimation of relative inter-industrial specialisation based on existing levels of trade.

Balassa index of revealed comparative advantage:

$$B_j = \left[\frac{X_i}{\sum_j X_{ij}} \right] / \left[\frac{\sum_i X_{ij}}{\sum_i \sum_j X_{ij}} \right]$$

= [exports of good i for country j / total world exports of good i] / [sum of exports of country j / total world exports]

As Valentine (1998) suggests, the higher the comparative advantage indicator is for a sector, the greater the competitive advantage that sector has in trade. The RCA indicator can however be expressed in different forms that may be useful for trade analysis. The traditional index forwarded by Balassa (1969) estimates the comparative advantage of a sector in trade with the world. Hence it is possible to compare the RCAs for different sectors in one country's trade with the world. By weighting the RCA indices for differences in trade between different countries it is also possible to compare RCAs between countries. Lastly, by replacing the denominator of the RCA index which reflects the share of a specific sector in total world trade, with the share of a specific product in a given market (for example, as a share of total imports in that market) it is possible to compare the relative importance of different export sectors in the market of the given export destination.

RCA indices are estimated here for SADC (collective and for individual countries) exports to SACU and also for SADC trade with the world for the period 1994 to 1996. RCA's are also calculated for SACU's exports to the world. In order to identify sectors with potential comparative advantage, the average growth rates in RCA indices were calculated for the period 1994 to 1997 and are shown in Appendix II.

2.2 Estimation of Intra-industry Trade

¹ We thank the Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS) for making this data available.

IIT analyses are however done for the clothing and textile industries at an SITC 2 and 3 digit level, to assess if the high level of IIT for these industries can merely be ascribed to aggregation.

The first index of intra-industry trade, proposed by Balassa (1966) was formulated to measure the extent to which exports of a given good are offset by imports of an equivalent good:

$$A_j = \frac{|X_j - M_j|}{X_j + M_j}$$

Where X_j is the value of the exports of commodity by a country, and M_j is the value of the matching imports. This measure has subsequently been adapted by Grubel and Lloyd (1975) where the basic measure of IIT (B_j) for a given industry j is

$$B_j = \frac{(X_j + M_j) - |X_j - M_j|}{(X_j + M_j)} \quad 0 \leq B_j \leq 1$$

The index measures the proportion of the total value of exports (X_j) and imports (M_j) in industry j ($X_j + M_j$) which is accounted for by matched two-way trade $[(X_j + M_j) - |X_j - M_j|]$ (Milner, 1998). With the Grubel-Lloyd index, when the value is zero there is no intra-industry trade and when it is one there is perfectly matching intra-industry trade.

It should however be borne in mind that this measure is principally a share measure. Unless the share is decomposed it is not directly connected with the level of gross trade in the industry. A high IIT therefore does not necessarily reflect a high level of gross trade in the industry.

A common criticism of the Grubel-Lloyd index relates to the classification of industries in the given trade data. Aside from differences in the classification in data between countries, there are also problems with the level of aggregation of the SITC, ISIC, and HS groupings. In measuring intra-industry trade the appropriate level of disaggregating has to be selected to avoid "statistical artifact" (Musonda 1997). The intra-industry trade measure may be a function of the level of aggregation. The classification of the commodities may therefore suffer from downward or upward biases. Upward bias results from the heterogeneity of the commodities included in each statistical group. The downward bias stems from the inclusion of commodities with identical technology intensity in different statistical groups.

Previous international IIT studies have then also most commonly used SITC 4 - and 5-digit level to avoid aggregation. For some of the Southern African countries data about production conditions are usually not available at the 4-digit (SITC) aggregation. IIT analyses for Africa (Musonda 1997, Yeats 2000 and Parr 1994) have shown IIT to be erratic, as this type of trade tends to occur on an ad hoc basis.

For the purpose of this study both vertical and horizontal IIT are important in stimulating intra-regional trade. In fact, vertical IIT provides a proxy for cross-border trade along value-added supply chains.

Indices of IIT are here examined at an aggregate SITC 2 and 3 digit level for the period 1991 to 1997. The SITC 2 indices were estimated as average intra-industry trade over the period (1994 to 1996). Imports and exports for these periods were aggregated before calculating the IT index. The SITC 3 data were estimated for individual years from 1991 to 1997, though data was often insufficient to calculate estimates. The results are included in separate tables in Appendix I.

2.3 Supply chain analysis

The clothing and textile industry is used as a case study to examine the nature of existing cross-border supply chains in SADC. An overview of trade patterns with SACU is given for five SADC

member countries, namely Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritius, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Each country's revealed comparative advantage for different parts of the supply chain is estimated with respect to the world market and also with respect to the SACU market. Intra-industry trade indices calculated previously are also summarised here.

The nature of the supply chain is discussed in terms of raw material sourcing, lower value-added production and higher value-added production in the region. This information is based on literature survey and interviews with policy makers from the respective countries.

3. Revealed patterns of trade in the clothing and textile industry

3.1 Potential for increasing intra-regional trade

Evidence of the presence of intra-regional value-added supply chains and intra-industry trade is illustrated comprehensively by the clothing and textile industry in SADC. This section will briefly cover the trade flows between SADC countries and SACU, and highlight the areas of the supply chain for which each country shows an RCA. The level of IIT between SACU and each of these countries will be discussed.

The results from Von Kierchbach and Roeloffsen's study (1998) indicate that significant potential exists for increased trade in SADC exports to SACU in each level of the textile supply chain. There is considerable overlap in the value of trade in these categories, where SACU imports from the rest of the world what SADC concurrently exports to the rest of the world. In criticism of this observation, there may be important differences in consumer preferences in the SACU market and those of the markets to which the SADC countries exports. It cannot be assumed that the quality and the variety of products described here in terms of "overlap" is an exact match. Countries such as Malawi with a high dependence on the South African market, may also want to avoid increasing its reliance on the SACU market (see Table 1).

Table 1: Overlap for 1995

Rank	SITC	Product	SACU imports from SADC	Percent in SACU imports	Realised potential SACU imports/overlap)	Overlap (US\$m)	SADC exports to world (US\$m)	SACU imports from world (US\$m)
5	26	Textile fibres	35.7	18	0.19	191	191	204
6	65	Textile, yarn and fabrics	20.7	3	0.13	158	158	744
7	84	Articles of apparel and clothing	27.9	20	0.20	139	948	139

The share of each industry in total SADC exports to SACU for the period 1994 to 1996 is as follows:

- Textile Fibres (4.9 percent).
- Textile yarn and fabrics (5.3 percent).
- Articles of apparel and clothing (4.6 percent).

The average share (1994-1996) of these industries in SADC's total exports to the world is generally lower for the textile fibres (1.7 percent) and for textile yarn and fabrics (1.8 percent). The export share of articles of apparel and clothing (8 percent) is however higher in SADC's exports to the world than in its exports to SACU.

SADC's share in total SACU imports in each of the industries discussed here are:

- Textile fibres (17.8 percent).
- Textile yarn and fabrics (4 percent).
- Articles of apparel and clothing (8.5 percent).

In the data sample of 1994 to 1996 these figures remain more or less the same, but the share of SACU imports for SADC in articles of apparel and clothing is only 8 percent.

3.2 Revealed comparative advantage and other share measures

When discussing the average revealed comparative advantage of each country with respect to the SACU market and with respect to the world market, it must be remembered that these RCAs are not weighted with respect to the relative volume of trade for each country. While it is therefore possible to assess a country's comparative advantage in a specific market with respect to other products, it is not possible to compare between countries. The revealed comparative advantage of textile fibres, textile yarn and fabrics, and articles of apparel and clothing are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Average RCA of each country with respect to the SACU market and the world market respectively (1994-1996)

SITC	Commodities	SACU		Malawi		Mauritius		Mozambique		Zambia		Zimbabwe	
		WORLD	SACU	SACU	WORLD	SACU	WORLD	SACU	WORLD	SACU	WORLD	SACU	World
26	Textile fibres	1.60	6.88	2.89	6.45	0.15	12.23	16.51	15.12	0.89	7.76	6.85	
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	0.36	3.36	0.98	17.44	1.47	0.11	0.31	0.82	0.85	1.81	0.98	
84	Articles of apparel and clothing	0.18	23.45	1.41	2.42	16.38	1.64	0.162	0.23	0.02	1.95	0.90	

Countries with significant RCA in the industry (the first link in the textile supply chain) in both the SACU market and the world market are **Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe**, although **both Zambia and Mauritius** also have RCAs in the SACU market with respect to textile fibres.

In *textile yarn and fabrics*, the intermediate link to the supply chain, only **Malawi and Mauritius** have RCAs in both the SACU and the World markets. **Zimbabwe** also has an RCA in the SACU market and shows some potential in the world market, but has seen negative growth in its RCA in textile yarn and fabrics in the world market.

Malawi and Mauritius both show revealed comparative advantage with respect to the world market in *articles of apparel and clothing*. This industry has been the most important growth engine in **Mauritius** for a number of years. Except for **Zambia**, all of the countries in this study show an RCA for the clothing industry with respect to the SACU market. This may be expected considering the relatively low RCA that SACU has in the world market with respect to the clothing and textile industry.

Interesting observations can be made with respect to the shift in regional dynamics in the supply chain for textiles and clothing, when looking at the growth in RCA for these industries over the 1990 to 1997 period (Appendix II). **Malawi** has seen a growth in its RCA with respect to the South African market and the world market for all three categories in the textile and clothing industries, except of the textile fibre for which the RCA in the South African market has declined. Malawi's RCA for articles of apparel and clothing in the SACU market grew systematically from 2.64 in 1991 to 31.35 in 1996. During this time the Malawi-South Africa bilateral trade agreement gained in popularity and South African owned clothing manufacturer, Pepkor, relocated to Malawi in search of more flexible labour conditions. This also coincided with a

period when Zimbabwe and SACU were renegotiating their bilateral trade agreement resulting in a shift of the regional market structures. The role of market access for industrial organisation and location decisions is clearly instrumental in regional commodity chain developments.

Mauritius also show increases in its RCAs for the textile fibre and specifically for its textile yarn industries in the SACU market. Although not by the same factor, there has also been a substantial growth in its RCA for textile yarn on the world market.

The RCAs for **Mozambique** in the clothing and textile industry supply chain have fluctuated over the period ranging from 1991 to 1997. **Zambia** reflects a negative growth in RCA for the textile fibre and articles of clothing and apparel industries in the SACU market. The textile fibre industry in Zimbabwe in contrast has performed very well with significant increases in its RCA in the SACU and world market. Its competitiveness in other links to the clothing and textile supply chain has however decreased on both markets.

Zimbabwe's strength in its link to the textile pipeline is the textile fibre industry. Growth in RCA of this industry with respect to the SACU market, as well as, the world market has been significant. **SACU's** RCA in the clothing and textile supply chain has remained more or less unchanged on the world market.

3.3 Intra-Industry Trade

Table 3 gives estimates of intra-industry trade at the SITC 2digit level. An overview of products which are highly traded at the SITC 3 digit level is presented in Appendix I. It is insightful that the categories for which the different countries have RCA with respect to the SACU market are mainly also the categories where relatively high levels of IIT can be seen.

Table 3: Intra-Industry Trade for SADC (collective and individual countries) and SACU

	SITC Category	SADC Average IIT (1994-1996)	Malawi Average IIT (1994-1996)	Mauritius Average IIT (1994-1996)	Mozambique Average IIT (1994-1996)	Zambia Average IIT (1994-1996)	Zimbabwe Average IIT (1994-1996)
26	Textile fibres	0.36	0.25	0.47	0.27	0.61	0.24
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	0.63	0.90	0.84	0.07	0.21	0.78
84	Articles of apparel and clothing	0.94	0.25	0.79	0.18	0.06	0.56

Mauritius and Zambia have relatively high levels of IIT with SACU in the textile fibre industry. Intra-industry trade (at the SITC 2 and 3 digit level) with SACU in textile yarn and fabrics is high for Malawi, Mauritius and Zimbabwe. At the SITC 3 digit level Zambia has high levels of IIT (40-80 percent) with SACU in two categories, namely textile yarn (SITC651) and woven cotton fabrics (SITC653). In the clothing industry high levels of IIT is noticeable for Mauritius, as well as, Zimbabwe. Again this is apparent at both the SITC 2 and 3 digit levels.

A comparison of IIT levels measured at the SITC 2 digit level and the SITC 3 digit level indicates that IIT levels are in some cases ascribed to aggregation of categories at the SITC 2 digit level. In general at the SITC 3 level, IIT is high in categories with a relatively higher volume of trade and low in categories that are thinly traded. High IIT estimates at an SITC 2 level therefore points to high IIT activity at the SITC 3 digit level in specific commodities. On the whole the level of trade in individual categories are low. The overall volume of trade between Zimbabwe and SACU is much higher than between SACU and the other SADC countries.

Table 4: Intra-Industry Trade Growth between the periods 1991 –1993 and 1994-1996

SITC		SADC Ave. IITGrowth (1994-1996)	Malawi Ave. IITGrowth (1994-1996)	Mauritius Ave. IITGrowth (1994-1996)	Mozambique Ave.IITGrowth (1994-1996)	Zambia Ave. IITGrowth 1994-1996)	Zimbabwe Average IITGrowth(1994- 1996)
26	Textile fibres	-30.15	23.96	130.96	-44.17	219.95	-27.18
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	-3.43	103.64	139.09	385.16	83.83	-9.38
84	Articles of apparel and clothing	8.86	-65.76	142.89	-13.07	-56.42	32.43

Intra-industry growth between the countries studied here and the SACU market in textile fibres is noticeable for Malawi, Mauritius and Zambia. A phenomenal IIT growth in textile yarn and fabrics with the SACU market is apparent for Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique and Zambia. At the SITC 3 digit level this conclusion is less apparent as IIT indices at individual product level tend to fluctuate from year to year.

IIT growth for Mozambique and Zambia in the textile yarn and fabric category however occurs from a low base and can therefore be disregarded. IIT for both Mauritius and Zimbabwe with SACU have increased substantially in the category for articles of apparel and clothing.

4. An overview of the links in the clothing and textile industry supply chain

4.1 Raw material sourcing

With the implementation of the Rules of Origin under the SADC trade Protocol, SADC members may be forced to source inputs, as well as intermediates from the region in the production of clothes and textiles. This has however been met with resistance from the non-SACU SADC members, as countries in the region are increasingly encountering difficulties in meeting supply for input requirements.

The **cotton supply chain** (cotton fibre, cotton yarn, textile and clothing) is present in a number of SADC countries. As a result, the cotton production and processing sector is involved in extensive cross border trade in SADC.

As production capacity has increased, it has become necessary to source inputs from the region. In Malawi cotton and cotton yarn has for instance traditionally been sourced internally for domestic textile and clothing production and for export purposes (Mandindi 2000). As a result of increasing production capacities, local cotton supplies are becoming insufficient and textile manufacturers now import cotton from South Africa and Zimbabwe to supplement the locally produced cotton.

While development of the cotton supply chain can be accommodated by regional production capacity, the production of higher value-added products made from alternative materials such as silks, wool and synthetics are limited in the region. Besides for intra-regional sources, Malawian garment and clothing manufacturers obtain key inputs from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, India, and South Korea (Du Mangho 2000). Asia has also grown in importance as a source of imported yarn and fabric for Zimbabwe and in 1997 accounted for almost a third of total textile imports to the region. The heavy reliance on Asian markets for imports is largely due to relatively lower price on world markets, in addition to the good quality and the variety available.

In the case of *Mauritius*, raw materials - cotton, angora, lambswool, and dyeing materials are imported from countries, such as Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, India, China, Pakistan, England,

Italy, Germany and Switzerland (Jhamna 2000). Most firms import raw materials, from which they make fabrics, which is then used to produce garments.

SADC accounted for up to 38 percent of *Zimbabwe's* textile imports (of which SACU made up 29 percent) in 1997 (Murudzikwa 2000). Extensive IIT takes place in this sector between Zimbabwe and the rest of the SADC market, as well as, with international markets.

According to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 33.3 percent of the inputs for *Malawi's* textile and clothing industries come from South Africa and Zimbabwe, and 66,7 percent is imported from the Far East.

4.2 Lower value-added production

The smaller economies in the region are starting to emerge as important producers of lower value-added products. The growing relationship between SACU and Mozambique and also between SACU and Malawi is important for supply chain development and intra-industry trade in the region. Both Malawi and Mozambique produce clothing geared towards the lower end of the value chain. Neither has significant design and marketing capacity in terms of clothing production. South African producers such as Woolworths and Pepkor are increasingly outsourcing CMT (Cut, Make and Trim) contracts to producers in Malawi and Mozambique by presenting them with a specific design and cover (Tyesi, 2000).

Low levels of **investment** present a major constraint for the level of product differentiation in the region. The current level of investment in the textiles and clothing sector in Malawi is low compared to other SADC member states. In view of this, it is not possible for this sector in Malawi to produce all the fabric types demanded by the domestic garment or clothing manufacturing sub-sector. Malawi's textiles and clothing sector is also the least developed in the region (Du Mhango, 2000).

Mozambique is trying to attract new **investment** especially in the textile manufacturing sector. Due to the concessional bilateral agreement, garments are exported to SACU at low tariffs (Solulu 2000). The SACU market in turn demands mainly medium to lower value-added products for consumption (shirts, etc).

Production of low skills goods normally exhibits low scale economies and technological requirements. The main comparative advantage of this type of production therefore lies in low wages. As a result of these issues and also due to factor competitiveness elsewhere in the region, Zimbabwe has been partially displaced by Malawi and of late by Mozambique in the SACU market for lower value-added products.

Internal trade policy (exchange rates and tariffs) and economic conditions for Zimbabwe have led to a mismatch of supply and demand for local producers in the clothing and textile industries. The Zimbabwean cotton producers have found a niche in supplying producers of middle and higher value-added production in the EU and US with high quality inputs. Local cotton producers in Zimbabwe are increasingly selling high quality cotton to international buyers due to the high earnings from foreign exchange. This makes it difficult for local Zimbabwean producers to compete for inputs (Tyesi, DTI, 2000). The result is that local garment producers are often presented with lower quality cotton and are forced to source inputs from Asia (Murudzikwa 2000). Murudzikwa however notes that the sector's finished goods have had difficulties in meeting international requirements, reducing the Zimbabwean economy's potential for exporting higher value-added products.

At this stage *South Africa* is the only credible regional supplier of intermediates such as synthetics and this is likely to remain the case. Unless the chemical industries in the region become more diversified and specialised, textile companies of the region will be obliged to source from elsewhere (O'Brien 1997). Officials from SADC countries have argued that SACU needs to restructure its industries responsible for the production of non-traditional yarn, fabrics, dyes, chemicals, and polymers. It is paramount that these products are supplied at competitive prices while maintaining a high standard of quality, if the Rules of Origin are to be implemented successfully. On the demand side, it is also important to develop these competencies within the region if SADC is to become a credible supplier of diversified products to the EU and US markets.

4.3 Higher value-added production

The structure of production in a number of SADC countries is however changing. The larger economies such as SACU and Mauritius are increasingly targeting international markets for sales of clothing and textiles.

This move is largely being facilitated by concessional agreements with international markets. The Lomé Convention made provision for exports to the EU which are not subject to any quotas or tariffs. As a result 50 percent of Zimbabwean garment exports in 1998 were destined for the EU market. The Mauritian clothing and textile industries also grew on the back of its ACP status under the Lomé agreement.

South Africa has recently entered into a revolving trade agreement with the EU which will allow it greater access to European markets. The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) that has been extended to African producers as part of the US Trade and Development Act of 2000, offers duty-free and quota-free access to a range of products produced in Africa. The Act however also stipulates stringent rules of origin requirements for eligibility and quota limits which apply specifically to the clothing and textiles industries (Nauman 2001). The opportunities of increased access to these international markets are manifold, but significant challenges may have to be met to fulfill the specified requirements and fully reap the benefits that these agreements offer.

SACU producers of clothing and textiles are focusing increasingly on the higher value-added production that requires more intensive capital and skills (House 2000). Greater competitive pressure on South African industries during the late 1980s have been speculated as the cause for significant shifts in production patterns. Bhorat (2000) suggests that firms in the South African industry have responded to liberalisation by opting for efficiency and price gains through a leaner and more skilled work force.

Edwards (2000) confirms through the use of Input-Output analysis that technological change has been characterised by a striking skills bias in manufacturing and service sectors indicating a move to higher value-added production. This systematic move up the skills ladder in core manufacturing activities in search of higher productivity and specialised knowledge is signaling a need for increased human capital development and education in the region, if manufacturing industries are to remain globally competitive.

In **Mauritius** the production structure has shifted from low quality clothes that were produced in the 1970's when the Economic Processing Zones (EPZ) were first set up, to high priority being placed on improving product quality in the 1980s. With the rise in wages, many manufacturers of garments became aware of the importance of shifting production to higher value-added garments. The move to higher value-added production has also called for growing investment in more modern technologies which will be crucial in turning the production of garments into a more sophisticated, more advanced, and more integrated process (Jhamna 2000). There has

therefore been a systematic shift, first in terms of vertical differentiation (to high quality products) and then in terms of horizontal differentiation (to higher value-added products).

Trade liberalisation is however posing problems for a number of countries in the region. A major threat to regional producers of higher value-added goods, has however become the wave of imported textiles and clothing, which are generally cheaper on domestic markets than the locally produced final products. The imported goods are also of a comparatively higher quality than the local goods for many countries in the region. In addition, the massive importation of second-hand garments, has also negatively affected the performance of the textiles and clothing sector in *Malawi* and *Zimbabwe* (Du Mhango, 2000, Shinowa 2000). While SACU attempted to ban trade in second hand products through extremely high tariffs, informal trade is difficult to curb.

5. The role of policy measures: Implications of the Rules of Origin for supply chain development in clothing and textiles

The Rules of Origin have been tailored to facilitate trade and to ensure that only products originating within the region have access to the preferential status provided by the free trade area (Namibia Economist 04/08/2000). SACU has largely provided the motivation for the implementation of these rules.

The current structure of the Rules of Origin favours a two-stage transformation. This transformation process is particularly relevant to the cotton-textile chain, for which all levels of production there exists capacity within SADC. According to this rule if a country produces clothing, then the cotton and the fabric has to be sourced from within the region. The cotton production and processing sequence is as follows:

Basic cotton → cotton yarn → fabric → clothing

This arrangement will in its essence provide a form of intra-regional import substitution. While it holds promise in supporting the development of supply chains and IIT within SADC, it presents considerable difficulties for most of the SADC members and many have inferred that given the requirements, this may be an indirect form of protection of SACU markets. These rules are much more stringent than what was in place before (Tyesi 2000).

A significant concession has been made by SACU to accommodate the smaller economies in the region. According to the SADC Trade Protocol, different countries have different status. Part of concession that the Rules of Origin makes is that for the Least Developed or MMTZ (Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, and Zambia) countries (see also Du Mango 2000) only one stage of transformation is required for the next five years. Attached to this concession are also quota restrictions on exports to SACU. Zimbabwe and Mauritius, which were identified as developing countries still, have to abide by the two stage transformation process (Tyesi 2000).

It is commonly argued that if this Rules of Origin is implemented in full, not even SACU could supply the entire demand for inputs in the region. Although Zimbabwe and Mauritius are satisfied with a two-stage transformation process for cotton, raw materials such as silk, synthetics, and wool are not readily available in SADC. Producers therefore need to import these inputs. In addition, the existing sources for these products in the region are by no means competitive in terms of prices and quality (Mandindi 2000). There is a similar problem with wheat and milling (Shinowa 2000).

SACU's bilateral agreements with Malawi and Mozambique have required a 25 percent value-added (duty free) and 35 percent value-added (3 percent duty and subject to quota restriction) component on imported clothing and textiles. In neither of these cases have the countries been able to meet the requirements on a consistent basis (Tyesi 2000).

A Tanzanian official argued that two stage transformation and quota restriction inherent in the Rules of Origin are even more stringent than the previous Lomé Convention requirements. The quantitative restrictions are significant, and are largely determined by how much SACU manufacturing can absorb without threatening the survival of these industries (Musa 2000). Although under the current Trade agreement the SACU tariffs will be very low (in the next 5 years), the impact of lower tariffs will be minimal due to the stringent Rules of Origin which have been tightened up in all sectors which are sensitive to SACU domestic producers (e.g. textiles, clothing and motor industry) (Musa 2000).

Malawian trade official, Mandindi (2000), views the Rules of Origin as a positive development for cotton production within the region. The two-stage transformation will encourage agricultural production as well as agro-processing in Malawi.

6. Some determinants and constraints of IIT and supply chain development

The policy instruments, incentive structures, and regional strategy for trade and industrialisation play an important role in influencing firm behaviour and lowering the transaction costs for firms involved in cross-border trade. Behaviour of individual firms in the context of regional openness can perhaps best be described by drawing reference to the theory of industrial organisation. The nature of trade in a region is accordingly determined by the basic conditions, structure, conduct, and performance of specific industries. In this section we briefly discuss the role of existing bilateral agreements, tariff and non-tariff barriers, joint ventures and investment for development of supply chains within the region.

Bilateral trade agreements: Although liberalisation within the SADC Free Trade Area should theoretically effect greater levels of IIT, as discussed earlier, it seems as if pre-existing bilateral agreements within the region may remain important "pipe lines" for supply chain development and IIT. Previous studies of horizontal and vertical integration in Sub-Saharan Africa (Musonda 1997 and Yeats 2000) have concluded that special relationships (such as bilateral trade agreements and proximity) and historic links can play an important part in fostering IIT and intra-regional trade.

In a comprehensive analysis of COMESA IIT, Musonda (1997) proposed that the main factor to determine IIT was proximity. It seems communication and transport problems in these African countries compel them to trade with their next-door neighbours. Proximity effectively implies lower transaction costs and greater access to market related information and demand side requirements. Informational asymmetries are increasingly becoming an obstacle to organisational restructuring that enables flexible delivery in the presence of changing demand. Yeats made similar findings in a SSA study, namely that for land-locked countries the expected share of intra-trade is higher (Yeats, 2000). However, since the neighbours may be many, it also seems that countries of similar levels of development and size have higher levels of trade, based on similarities in tastes and preferences.

In addition trade data suggest that many of these countries tend to have a sort of specialisation as to whom to trade with through special relationships. This has been specifically evident in trade between SACU and Zimbabwe in the clothing and textile and other industries. Besides for

proximity between the two economies, political alliances between previous governments, as well as, bilateral agreements between South Africa and Zimbabwe have seen the development of strong trade linkages.

SACU also has trade agreements with Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia that have strengthened links between these countries and may become important in facilitating trade integration in future. It is evident from existing trade patterns and from discussions with officials in different SADC ministries, that the pre-existing bilateral relationships between countries forged over time will continue to play an important role in determining intra-regional trade and industrial organisation in the region. Beyond the actual trade agreements, these established networks greatly lowers the risk and uncertainty involved in trading in a regional market.

Another example in case is Mauritius. One of the most important sources of strengths for Mauritius has been based on historic connections with Europe, through its former colonial ties. Through the Lomé Convention between the European Economic Community and ACP states important further trade patterns were established between countries in the region and the rest of the world (Jhamna 2000). This is clear from the current export destinations from the Mauritian Export Processing Zones, with Europe and the United States being the most important export markets. In many cases these ties are much stronger than those with other African countries. In the case of SACU particularly, its isolation in the apartheid period meant that economic ties were forged with countries outside the region.

The high levels of IIT between Zimbabwe and SACU encountered here are a direct result of similar levels industrialization, proximity and strong economic ties between these countries in the past. The breakdown and renegotiation of the South Africa - Zimbabwe trade agreement in 1992, as well as the discontinuation of the export incentive scheme in 1994, has however led to an overall decline in Zimbabwean exports to SACU. Recent problems in foreign exchange reserves due to the fixed exchange rate policy and political instability is further having a profound negative impact on Zimbabwean trade relations with other SADC countries. A high tariff regime has also contributed to the demise of relationships between SACU and Zimbabwe in the clothing and textile industry (Shinowa 2000; Tyesi 2000). Muridzikwa (2000) notes that while Zimbabwean clothing exports to SADC has been increasing (from 5 percent to 9 percent) in the last decade, its exports to South Africa, the region's largest market have remained constant due to high tariff barriers and quota restrictions.

Tariff barriers: The main tenet of the SADC Trade Protocol revolves around the lowering of tariffs and implementing of a FTA. A number of empirical studies have focused on the impact of tariffs on IIT, which are briefly covered here.

Parr (1994) makes a premise about South Africa's 1993 General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) offer and lowering of tariffs, that it may render the South African industry uncompetitive, leading to severe adjustment costs if the ensuing trade growth is of inter-industry variety. The same goes for a SADC FTA, and the counter-argument is that lower tariffs may encourage IIT, which has lower adjustment costs and other efficiency gains associated with it. Barriers to entry, whether visible (tariff barriers) or invisible (NTBs) increase the risk profile of doing business within the region and therefore directly affect the behaviour of firms.

Although only weak correlation has been found between low IIT and high tariffs (Manrique (1987), Culem and Lundberg (1986)), Balassa and Bauwens (1987) found that *tariff dispersion* is negatively correlated with IIT. Parr (1994) also draws inference from the findings of Grubel and Lloyd (1975:12) that a high dispersion of protection *within* industries reflects the fact that industries have a comparative advantage in some products and a comparative disadvantage in others. A reduction of the variation in protection within such industries should lead to intra-industry adjustment by concentrating production and exports on a smaller range of goods

(allowing the development of scale economies) and encouraging the importation of other varieties. A comparison of Korean trade and protection data by Gunasekera (1989) yielded some support for the argument that a reduction in the variation of protection will lead to increased IIT in the industries concerned (Parr, 1994).

In a study by Culem and Lundberg (1986) trade barriers are treated as just another form of trade resistance. A variable of distance between trade partners was used as a measure of trade barriers, both natural and artificial. They hypothesised that because the demand for differentiated goods from a given firm or country is price elastic (substitutes are available), trade resistance is likely to inhibit intra- more than inter-industry trade.

In criticism of the standing bilateral agreements between SACU and its neighbours, intra-regional trade has in most cases been free only for qualifying imports. Moreover, various of the bilateral agreements only cover a limited range of products and may have quota restrictions, further limiting the volume of preferential trade. South African agreements with Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe for example all have quota and product restrictions (Imani 1997). Another problem with SACU regional trade policies are that specific rates are applied (not ad valorem²) based on actual quantities of imports (R/kg). Zimbabwean officials for instance argue that SACU were blocking clothing imports through specific restrictive requirements (eg. boys shirts), although this has to some extent been relaxed in SACU's most recent trade offer (Shoniwa 2000).

Musonda's work on IIT indicated that tariff barriers, as well as, distance exert a negative influence on trade. This implies that further liberalisation in SADC will induce higher levels of IIT at vertical and horizontal levels, but also that member countries need to put more efforts into IIT and supply chain development by offering incentives to traders.

Non-tariff barriers: The most important factors that constrain the current levels of vertically integrated inter-industry as well as intra-industry trade are non-tariff barriers such as lack of infrastructure, services, and communication. Transactions costs associated with inadequate financial services, inflexible forms of collateral and the absence of efficient telecommunications systems limits firm-level access to regional markets enormously. Again drawing on the theory of industrial organisation the nature of the underlying market structure wherein these industries operate has enormous impact on firm-level behavior and performance. The role of these factors as probable determinants of the low intra-regional trade should carefully be considered in the formulation of any policies.

Tariff peaks and NTBs are prevalent in the policy regimes of various SADC countries. This has been cited as one of the main reasons for non-SACU SADC firms not being able to penetrate SACU markets. While the SADC Trade Protocol requires a systematic phase-down of tariffs from each of its members, there are still many outstanding issues that may define barriers to trade. Of these the list of sensitive products are possibly the most obvious, but the uncertainty associated with the range on invisible NTBs is likely to be the most significant obstacles to integration.

The implication of mixed messages from conflicting policies within countries but also between countries in the region is a major deterrent to cross border investment. Lengthy bureaucratic /customs procedures, lack of access to information about trading partners and investment opportunities and incentives all contribute to hesitance on the part of firms to extend their undertakings within the region.

Investment and joint ventures: Successful implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol by member states will lend considerable opportunity to regional industrial growth and development

² Ad valorem would be a fixed percentage of total value.

(Musa 2000). The structure of the FTA will lead to an increase in investment. It is however the nature of that investment and the policy framework in which it operates which will largely stimulate growth and integration in the region. Investment by Trans-National Companies (TNCs) is generally responsible for the establishment of intra-regional networks in terms of IIT and cross-border trade along value-added supply chains. The role of joint projects between these companies and resident governments/firms are an important mechanism for technology transfer and knowledge sharing which will contribute to higher levels of capital and skills intensive, value-added production in the region. Non-tariff barriers raise transactions costs of operating within local and regional markets considerably and thereby provides a disincentive for international firms to locate themselves geographically within the region. Policy plays an important part in lowering these non-tariff barriers and thereby increasing market access for potential investors.

SMEs: Investment by multinationals in the clothing and textile industries has indicated that these are mostly established industries that operate along an entire supply chain with parts of the chain (such as raw material sourcing or value-added production) located in the country of origin (House and Williams 2000). While creating incentives for largescale investment is imperative to regional industrialisation, developing intra-industry specialisation also calls for the support and development of small and medium sized enterprise (SMEs). Increasing specialisation and diversification of the industrial base at the micro level, creates higher competitiveness and greater efficiency within the domestic economy (Imani 1998a).

There is a prolificacy of flexible arrangements and sub-contracting of SMEs by larger clothing and textile producers in South Africa. Cooperation amongst SMEs are however uncommon. At the same time limited capacity of these producers prevents them to enter into bulk delivery agreements with US and EU buyers. There may be scope for joint delivery by smaller producers across the region if policy could facilitate cooperation amongst them.

7. Conclusions

In this paper a sectoral approach was taken to assess the level of IIT and also geographical presence of cross-border supply value chains for clothing and textile industries within the region. While SITC 2 digit level IIT is high, SITC 3 digit level analysis shows that IIT is concentrated in specific product categories. We argue that increased IIT and supply chain development, specifically in these categories, provide a feasible distributive mechanism for lower cost relocation of investment from SACU to the rest of SADC.

The cotton supply chain (cotton fibre, cotton yarn, textile and clothing) is present in a number of SADC countries. As a result, the cotton production and processing sector is involved in extensive cross border trade in SADC. A closer examination of the existing supply chain for clothing and textile industries in the region indicate that countries tend to differentiate production in terms of lower and higher value-added production depending on the relative competitiveness of different factors of production.

With the implementation of the Rules of Origin under the SADC trade Protocol, SADC members may be forced to source inputs, as well as intermediates from the region in the production of clothes and textiles. The current structure of the Rules of Origin favours a two-stage transformation. This arrangement will in its essence provide a form of intra-regional import substitution. While it holds promise in supporting the development of supply chains and IIT within SADC, it presents considerable difficulties for most of the SADC members and many have inferred that given the requirements, this may be an indirect form of protection of SACU markets.

The policy instruments, incentive structures, and regional strategy for trade and industrialisation play an important role in influencing firm behaviour and lowering the transaction costs for firms involved in cross-border trade. Behaviour of individual firms in a context of regional openness can best be described by drawing reference to the theory of industrial organisation. The nature of trade in a region is accordingly determined by the basic conditions, structure, conduct, and performance of specific industries. The economic geography of the region may therefore increasingly be shaped by transactions costs associated with inflexible labour agreements in certain regions and technological and human capital advances in others.

Intra-industry trade and cross-border supply chain development could potentially lower the cost of regional integration and industrialisation significantly. Mechanisms for facilitating development of intra regional supply chains such as the role of existing bilateral agreements, elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers, encouraging joint ventures to facilitate technological and skills transfer, as well as, fostering subcontracting arrangements with SMEs to allow for more flexible production at different stages of production, should be investigated in further detail. It is clear that rather than an overarching regional trade policy, there should be synchronisation of industrial, labour and trade policy which focus on lowering transactions cost involved with trade at a micro level.

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Appendix I

Intra-industry trade at the SITC 3 digit level (1991-1997) for trade in clothing and textiles between SACU and specific SADC countries

SACU-Malawi IIT

SITC	Product category	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Total - All commodities	-	0.324	0.315	0.417	0.446	0.420	0.471	-
	26 Textile fibres (except wool tops)	-	0,179	0,181	0,526	0,219	0,284	0,258	-
	261 Silk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	263 Cotton	-	0,004	0,000	0,000	0,003	0,000	0,071	-
	264 Jute & other textile bast fibres, nes, raw/p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	265 Vegetable textile fibres and waste of such	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	266 Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	267 Other man-made fibres suitable for spinning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	268 Wool and other animal hair (excluding wool)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	269 Old clothing and other old textile article	-	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,714	0,442	0,000	-
	26x Res: Textile fibres (except wool tops) and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made	-	0.354	0.327	0.625	0.957	0.898	0.826	-
	651 Textile yarn	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.021	#DIV/0!
	6511 Silk yarn & yarn spun from noil/other silk	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6512 Yarn of wool or animal hair (including wool)	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6513 Cotton yarn	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6514 Yarn contain.85% by wgt.of synth.fibres, no	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.068	#DIV/0!
	6515 Yarn contain.85% by wgt.of synth.fibres, fo	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6516 Yarn of discont.synth.fibres, contain. less	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6517 Yarn of regenerated fibres, not for retail	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6518 Yarn of regenerated fibres, put up for reta	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6519 Yarn of text.fibres, n.e.s., incl. yarn of gl	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
651X	Res: Textile yarn	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	652 Cotton fabrics, woven	#DIV/0!	0.320	0.280	0.313	0.567	0.556	0.845	#DIV/0!
	6521 Cotton fabrics, woven, unbleached, not mercer	#DIV/0!	0.132	0.146	0.143	0.121	0.000	0.700	#DIV/0!
	6522 Cotton fabrics, woven, bleach.merceriz. dyed,	#DIV/0!	0.566	0.512	0.418	0.959	0.768	0.671	#DIV/0!
652X	Res: Cotton fabrics, woven	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	653 Fabrics, woven, of man-made fibres	-	0.000	0.042	0.631	0.452	0.486	0.529	-
	6531 Fabrics, woven of continuous synth. textil. m	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.046	0.645	0.376	0.601	0.443	#DIV/0!
	6532 Fabrics, woven contain.85% of discontin. syn	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6534 Fabrics, woven, of discontinuous synthetic f	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6535 Fabrics woven of contin.regenerat.textil. m	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6536 Fabrics, woven contain.85% of discont. regen	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6538 Fabrics, woven, of discontinuous regenerated	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6539 Pile & chenille fabrics, woven of man	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.582	0.000	0.109	0.576	#DIV/0!
653X	Res: Fabrics, woven, of man	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	654 Textil. fabrics, woven, oth. than cotton/man	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6541 Fabrics, woven, of silk, of noil or other was	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6542 Fabrics, woven, contain.85% of wool/fine ani	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6543 Fabrics, woven, of wool or of fine animal ha	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6544 Fabrics, woven, of flax or of ramie	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6545 Fabrics, woven, of jute or of other textile	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6546 Fabrics of glass fibre, pile fab. tulle, lace	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6549 Fabrics, woven, n.e.s.	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
654X	Res: Textil. fabrics, woven, oth. than cotton/	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	655 Knitted or crocheted fabrics	-	0.000	0.000	0.315	0.000	0.000	0.000	-
	6551 Knitted/croch. fab. not elast. nor rubberiz. o	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6552 Knitted/crocheted fabrics of fibres oth. th	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6553 Knitted/crocheted fabrics elastic or rubbe	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!

656 Tulle,lace,embroidery,ribbons,& other smal	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6560 Tulle,lace,embroidery,ribbons,& other smal	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
657 Special textile fabrics and related produc	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.039	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.025	#DIV/0!
6571 Felt & articl.of felt,nes,whether/not impr	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6572 Bonded fibre fabrics,similar bonded yarn f	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6573 Coated/impregnated textile fabrics & produ	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.040	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
6574 Elastic fabrics and trimmings	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6575 Twine,cordage,ropes & cables.& manufactur.	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.162	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.316	#DIV/0!
6576 Hat shapes,hat	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6577 Wadding,textil.fabrics for use in machiner	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
6579 Special products of textile materials	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
657X Res: Special textile fabrics and related p	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
658 Made-up articles,wholly/chiefly of text.material	-	0.079	0.510	0.276	0.571	0.731	0.220	-
6581 Sacks and bags,of textile materials	#DIV/0!	0.000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.418	0.279	0.791	#DIV/0!
6582 Tarpaulins,sails,awnings,sunblinds,tents e	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6583 Travelling rugs and blankets,not knitted/c	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6584 Bed linen,table linen,toilet & kitchen lin	#DIV/0!	0.272	0.702	0.782	0.532	0.105	0.061	#DIV/0!
6589 Other made	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.977	0.899	#DIV/0!
658X Res: Made	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
659 Floor coverings,etc.	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.097	0.000	#DIV/0!
6591 Linoleum and similar floor coverings	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6592 Carpets,carpeting and rugs,knotted	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.097	0.000	#DIV/0!
6593 Kelem,schumacks and karamanie rugs and the	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6594 Carpets,carpeting,rugs,mats & matting,of w	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6595 Carpets,rugs etc.of man	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6596 Carpets,rugs etc.of other textile material	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6597 Plaits and similar products of plaiting ma	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
659X Res: Floor coverings,etc.	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
65X Res: Textile yarn,fabrics,made	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	0.130	0.218	0.619	0.672	0.858	0.724	-
84 Articles of apparel and clothing	-	0.654	0.990	0.341	0.567	0.259	0.132	-
842 Outer garments,men's,of textile fabrics	-	0.107	0.730	0.835	0.445	0.249	0.200	-
8421 Overcoats and other coats, men,s	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.231	0.246	#DIV/0!
8422 Suits,men's,of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	0.241	0.265	0.000	0.000	0.261	0.074	#DIV/0!
8423 Trousers,breeches etc.of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	0.136	0.961	0.208	0.172	0.122	0.084	#DIV/0!
8424 Jackets,blazers of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8429 Other outer garments of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.930	0.683	0.983	0.580	0.210	#DIV/0!
842X Res: Outer garments,men's,of textile fabri	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
843 Outer garments,women's,of textile fabrics	-	0.689	0.495	0.386	0.836	0.159	0.087	-
8431 Coats and jackets of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	0.000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.048	0.089	#DIV/0!
8432 Suits & costumes,women's,of textile fabric	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.440	0.000	0.432	#DIV/0!
8433 Dresses,women's,of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	0.885	0.803	0.492	0.899	0.230	0.022	#DIV/0!
8434 Skirts,women's,of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	0.000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.409	0.123	0.083	#DIV/0!
8435 Blouses of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8439 Other outer garments of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
843X Res: Outer garments,women's,of textile fab	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
844 Under garments of textile fabrics	-	0.457	0.846	0.231	0.675	0.528	0.111	-
8441 Shirts,men's,of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	0.597	0.781	0.220	0.568	0.608	0.115	#DIV/0!
8442 Under garments,excl.shirts,of textile fabr	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.041	#DIV/0!
8443 Under garments,women,s,of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
844X Res: Under garments of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
845 Outer garments and other articles,knitted	-	0.582	0.249	0.213	0.247	0.395	0.688	-
8451 Jerseys,pull	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.765	0.849	0.269	#DIV/0!
8452 Dresses,skirts,suits etc,knitted or croche	#DIV/0!	0.239	0.000	0.741	0.414	0.152	0.109	#DIV/0!
8459 Other outer garments & clothing,knitted	#DIV/0!	0.797	0.618	0.161	0.230	0.375	0.616	#DIV/0!
845X Res: Outer garments and other articles,kni	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
846 Under garments,knitted or crocheted	-	0.364	0.262	0.030	0.348	0.088	0.021	-
8461 Under garments,knitted or crocheted of woo	#DIV/0!	0.339	0.262	0.030	0.347	0.088	0.021	#DIV/0!
8462 Under garments,knitted of cotton	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!

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8463 Under garments, knitted, of synthetic fibres	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8464 Under garments, knitted of other fibres	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8465 Corsets, brassieres, suspendres and the like	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
846X Res: Under garments, knitted or crocheted	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
847 Clothing accessories of textile fabrics	-	0.000	0.782	0.000	0.000	0.790	0.000	-
8471 Clothing accessories of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.865	0.000	#DIV/0!
8472 Clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted,	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.775	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
847X Res: Clothing accessories of textile fabri	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
848 Art. of apparel & clothing accessories	-	0.000	0.072	0.230	0.000	0.000	0.000	-
8481 Art. of apparel & clothing accessories, of l	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.256	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
8482 Art. of apparel & clothing accessories, of p	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8483 Fur clothing, articles made of furskins	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8484 Headgear and fittings thereof, n.e.s.	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.451	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
848X Res: Art. of apparel & clothing accessories	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
84X Res: Articles of apparel and clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SACU-Mauritius IIT

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total - All commodities	0.089	0.050	0.155	0.085	0.065	0.056	0.114	0.064
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	0.156	0.136	0.158	0.240	0.272	0.294	0.131	0.092
26 Textile fibres (except wool tops)	0.157	0.082	0.254	0.657	0.710	0.837	0.246	0.164
261 Silk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2613 Raw silk (not thrown)	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2614 Silk worm cocoons suitable for reeling & si	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
261X Res: Silk	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
263 Cotton	0.453	0.097	0.167	0.226	0.228	0.000	0.754	0.152
2631 Cotton (other than linters), not carded or	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2632 Cotton linters	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2633 Cotton waste (including pulled or garnette	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2634 Cotton, carded or combed	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
264 Jute & other textile bast fibres, nes, raw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2640 Jute & other textile bast fibres, nes, raw/p	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
265 Vegetable textile fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2651 Flax & ramie, flax tow, ramie noils, & waste	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2652 True hemp, raw or processed, not spun	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2654 Sisal & other fibres of agave family, raw o	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2655 Manila hemp, raw or processed, not spun	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2659 Vegetable textile fibres, n.e.s. and waste	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
266 Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning	0.246	0.380	0.378	0.923	0.472	0.000	0.000	0.112
2665 Synth. fibr. not carded, combed or otherwise	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2666 Continuous filament tow for the manufac. of	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2667 Synth. fibres, carded, combed or otherwise pr	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
267 Other man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2671 Regenerated fibres suitable for spinning	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2672 Waste of man	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
268 Wool and other animal hair	0.005	0.012	0.205	0.080	0.200	0.388	0.101	0.012
2681 Seep's or lambs' wool, greasy or fleece	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2682 Sheep's or lambs' wool, degreased, in the mas	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2683 Fine animal hair, not carded or combed	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2685 Horsehair & other coarse animal hair (excl	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
2686 Waste of sheep's/lamb's wool or of other a	0.833	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.397	0.087
2687 Sheep's/lamb's wool/other animal hair, carde	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
268X Res: Wool and other animal hair (excluding	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
269 Old clothing and other old textile article	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2690 Old clothing and other old textile article	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
26X Res: Textile fibres (except wool tops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly	0.051	0.028	0.099	0.078	0.043	0.082	0.286	0.120
65 Textile yarn and fabrics	0.349	0.156	0.441	0.489	0.330	0.614	0.884	0.742
651 Textile yarn	0.383	0.028	0.057	0.034	0.078	0.076	0.124	0.089
6511 Silk yarn & yarn spun from noil/other silk	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6512 Yarn of wool or animal hair (including woo	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.016	0.069	0.080	0.000
6513 Cotton yarn	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6514 Yarn contain. 85% by wgt. of synth. fibres, no	0.439	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.123	0.000	0.058
6515 Yarn contain. 85% by wgt. of synth. fibres, fo	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6516 Yarn of discont. synth. fibres, contain. less	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6517 Yarn of regenerated fibres, not for retail	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6518 Yarn of regenerated fibres, put up for reta	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6519 Yarn of text. fibres, n.e.s., incl. yarn of gl	0.505	0.043	0.099	0.107	0.229	0.000	0.369	0.131
651X Res: Textile yarn	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
652 Cotton fabrics, woven	0.245	0.415	0.735	0.618	0.793	0.526	0.180	0.549
6521 Cotton fabrics, woven, unbleached, not mercer	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6522 Cotton fabrics, woven, bleach. merceriz. dyed,	0.285	0.495	0.685	0.612	0.772	0.423	0.178	0.499
Res: Cotton fabrics, woven	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!

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652X								
	653 Fabrics, woven of man-made fibres	0.760	0.898	0.720	0.739	0.080	0.000	0.202
	6531 Fabrics,woven of continuous synth.textil.m	0.872	0.748	0.720	0.739	0.102	0.000	0.259
	6532 Fabrics,woven contain.85% of discontin.syn	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6534 Fabrics,woven,of discontinuous synthetic f	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6535 Fabrics woven of contin.regenerat.textil.m	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6536 Fabrics,woven contain.85% of discont.regen	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6538 Fabrics,woven of discontinuous regenerated	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6539 Pile & chenille fabrics,woven of man	0.508	0.206	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.151
653X	Res: Fabrics,woven,of man	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	654 Textile. fabrics, woven, other than cotton/man	0.000	0.000	0.442	0.606	0.000	0.000	0.783
	6541 Fabrics,woven,of silk,of noil or other was	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6542 Fabrics,woven,contain.85% of wool/fine ani	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6543 Fabrics,woven,of wool or of fine animal ha	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6544 Fabrics,woven,of flax or of ramie	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6545 Fabrics,woven,of jute or of other textile	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6546 Fabrics of glass fibre,pile fab.tulle,lace	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6549 Fabrics,woven,n.e.s.	0.000	0.000	0.139	0.976	0.000	0.000	0.872
654X	Res: Textil.fabrics,woven,oth.than cotton/	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	655 Knitted or crocheted fabrics	0.416	0.456	0.292	0.038	0.021	0.000	0.869
	6551 Knitted/croch.fab.not elast.nor rubberiz.o	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6552 Knitted/crocheted fabrics of fibres oth.th	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6553 Knitted/crocheted fabrics elastic or rubbe	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	656 Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons	0.000	0.142	0.000	0.276	0.218	0.255	0.125
	6560 Tulle,lace,embroidery,ribbons,& other smal	0.000	0.142	0.000	0.276	0.218	0.255	0.125
	657 Special textile fabrics and related products	0.000	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.000	0.634
	6571 Felt & articl.of felt,nes,whether/not impr	0.000	0.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	6572 Bonded fibre fabrics,similar bonded yarn f	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6573 Coated/impregnated textile fabrics & produ	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	6574 Elastic fabrics and trimmings	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6575 Twine,cordage,ropes & cables.& manufactur.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.352
	6576 Hat shapes,hat	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6577 Wadding.textil.fabrics for use in machiner	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.057	0.000	0.000
	6579 Special products of textile materials	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
657X	Res: Special textile fabrics and related p Made-up articles, wholly/chiefly of textile	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	658 materials	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.011
	6581 Sacks and bags,of textile materials	#DIV/0!	0.000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000
	6582 Tarpaulins,sails,awnings,sunblinds,tents e	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6583 Travelling rugs and blankets,not knitted/c	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6584 Bed linen,table linen,toilet & kitchen lin	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	6589 Other made	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.016
658X	Res: Made	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	659 Floor coverings, etc.	0.710	0.222	0.182	0.000	0.028	0.053	0.000
	6591 Linoleum and similar floor coverings	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6592 Carpets,carpeting and rugs,knotted	0.710	0.222	0.182	0.000	0.028	0.053	0.000
	6593 Kelem,schumacks and karamanie rugs and the	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6594 Carpets,carpeting,rugs,mats & matting,of w	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6595 Carpets,rugs etc.of man	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6596 Carpets,rugs etc.of other textile material	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	6597 Plaits and similar products of plaiting ma	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
659X	Res: Floor coverings,etc.	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
65X	Res: Textile yarn and fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.442	0.278	0.110	0.084	0.164	0.190	0.178
	8310 Travel goods,handbags,brief	0.627	0.615	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	0.730	0.636	0.185	0.124	0.711	0.898	0.777
	842 Outer garments, men's, of textile fabrics	0.060	0.000	0.060	0.007	0.977	0.706	0.347
	8421 Overcoats and other coats, men,s	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	8422 Suits,men's,of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!

8423 Trousers,breeches etc.of textile fabrics	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000
8424 Jackets,blazers of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8429 Other outer garments of textile fabrics	0.000	0.000	0.080	0.007	0.977	0.465	0.690	0.377
842X Res: Outer garments,men's,of textile fabri	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
843 Outer garments, women's, of textile fabrics	0.000	0.000	-	-	-	0.893	0.000	1.000
8431 Coats and jackets of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	0.000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	#DIV/0!	0.000
8432 Suits & costumes,women's,of textile fabric	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.545	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
8433 Dresses,women's,of textile fabrics	0.000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000
8434 Skirts,women's,of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8435 Blouses of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8439 Other outer garments of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
843X Res: Outer garments,women's,of textile fab	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
844 Under garments of textile fabrics	0.374	0.476	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.269	0.114	0.333
8441 Shirts,men's,of textile fabrics	0.374	0.476	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.269	0.114	0.184
8442 Under garments,excl.shirts,of textile fabr	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.952
8443 Under garments,women,s,of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
844X Res: Under garments of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
845 Outer garments and other articles, knitted	0.536	0.073	0.082	0.075	0.753	0.667	0.322	0.000
8451 Jerseys,pull	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.912	0.000	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000
8452 Dresses,skirts,suits etc,knitted or croche	0.593	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000
8459 Other outer garments & clothing,knitted	0.518	0.305	0.006	0.104	0.753	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
845X Res: Outer garments and other articles,kni	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
846 Under garments, knitted or crocheted	0.421	0.824	0.227	0.405	0.000	0.697	0.518	0.488
8461 Under garments,knitted or crocheted of woo	0.293	0.824	0.000	0.405	0.000	0.902	0.657	0.269
8462 Under garments,knitted of cotton	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8463 Under garments,knitted,of synthetic fibres	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8464 Under garments,knitted of other fibres	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8465 Corsets,brassieres,suspendres and the like	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
846X Res: Under garments,knitted or crocheted	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
847 Clothing accessories of textile fabrics	0.014	0.238	0.255	0.519	0.875	0.571	0.788	0.389
8471 Clothing accessories of textile fabrics	0.060	0.278	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.400	0.000
8472 Clothing accessories,knitted or crochetem,	0.000	0.000	0.467	0.737	0.000	0.960	0.000	0.000
847X Res: Clothing accessories of textile fabri	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
848 Articles of apparel & clothing accessories	0.375	0.974	0.697	0.974	0.923	0.863	0.615	0.661
8481 Art.of apparel & clothing accessories,of l	0.000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000
8482 Art.of apparel & clothing accessories,of p	0.266	0.856	0.438	0.000	0.000	0.269	0.000	0.000
8483 Fur clothing,articles made of furskins	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8484 Headgear and fittings thereof,n.e.s.	0.838	0.563	0.748	0.554	0.692	0.579	0.764	0.987
848X Res: Art.of apparel & clothing accessories	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
84X Res: Articles of apparel and clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SACU-Mozambique IIT

SITC Product Categories	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total - All commodities	-	-	0.136	0.115	0.163	0.170	0.189	-
O Food and live animals chiefly for food	-	-	0.224	0.232	0.377	0.350	0.371	-
26 Textile fibres (except wool tops) and thei	-	-	0,000	0,405	0,241	0,221	0,424	-
261 Silk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
263 Cotton	-	-	0,000	0,015	0,013	0,045	0,096	-
264 Jute & other textile bast fibres, nes, raw/p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
265 Vegetable textile fibres and waste of such	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
266 Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
267 Other man-made fibres suitabl. for spinning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
268 Wool and other animal hair (excluding woo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
269 Old clothing and other old textile article	-	-	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,018	0,404	-
26X Textile fibres (except wool tops) and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly	-	-	0.141	0.055	0.072	0.152	0.047	-
62XX Res: Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up part., related p	-	-	0,0054	0,0194	0,1529	0,0770	0,0120	-
651 Textile yarn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
652 Cotton fabrics, woven	-	-	0,071	0,376	0,000	0,335	0,361	-
653 Fabrics, woven, of man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
654 Textil. fabrics, woven, oth. than cotton/man-m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
655 Knitted or crocheted fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
656 Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons, & other sma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
657 Special textile fabrics and related produc	-	-	0,000	0,000	0,935	0,359	0,000	-
658 Made-up articles, wholly/chiefly of text. ma	-	-	0,000	0,000	0,018	0,034	0,000	-
659 Floor coverings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65X Res: Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up part., rela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	0.057	0.047	0.034	0.074	0.153	-
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	-	-	0.191	0.233	0.227	0.262	0.147	-
842 Outer garments, men's, of textile fabrics	-	-	0.031	0.313	0.512	0.059	0.088	-
8421 Overcoats and other coats, men's	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8422 Suits, men's, of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.381	0.526	#DIV/0!
8423 Trousers, breeches etc. of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.389	0.940	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
8424 Jackets, blazers of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8429 Other outer garments of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.010	0.034	0.318	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
842X Res: Outer garments, men's, of textile fabri	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
843 Outer garments, women's, of textile fabrics	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.273	0.217	0.000	-
8431 Coats and jackets of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.248	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
8432 Suits & costumes, women's, of textile fabric	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.430	0.000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
8433 Dresses, women's, of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8434 Skirts, women's, of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8435 Blouses of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8439 Other outer garments of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
843X Res: Outer garments, women's, of textile fab	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
844 Under garments of textile fabrics	-	-	0.277	0.636	0.243	0.600	0.449	-
8441 Shirts, men's, of textile fabrics	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.283	0.636	0.181	0.603	0.449	#DIV/0!
8442 Under garments, excl. shirts, of textile fabr	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
8443 Under garments, women's, of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
844X Res: Under garments of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
845 Outer garments and other articles, knitted	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.108	0.000	-
8451 Jerseys, pull	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8452 Dresses, skirts, suits etc, knitted or croche	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8459 Other outer garments & clothing, knitted	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.134	0.000	#DIV/0!
Res: Outer garments and other articles, kni	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!

845X									
	846 Under garments, knitted or crocheted	-	-	0.606	0.104	0.223	0.635	0.635	-
	8461 Under garments, knitted or crocheted of woo	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.606	0.105	0.223	0.845	0.515	#DIV/0!
	8462 Under garments, knitted of cotton	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	8463 Under garments, knitted, of synthetic fibres	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	8464 Under garments, knitted of other fibres	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	8465 Corsets, brassieres, suspendres and the like	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
846X	Res: Under garments, knitted or crocheted	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	847 Clothing accessories of textile fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8471 Clothing accessories of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	8472 Clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted,	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
847X	Res: Clothing accessories of textile fabri	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	848 Art. of apparel & clothing accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8481 Art. of apparel & clothing accessories, of l	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	8482 Art. of apparel & clothing accessories, of p	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	8483 Fur clothing, articles made of furskins	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	8484 Headgear and fittings thereof, n.e.s.	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
848X	Res: Art. of apparel & clothing accessories	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
	Res: Articles of apparel and clothing								
84X	accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SACU-Zambia IIT

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total - All commodities	-	-	0.075	0.107	0.167	0.136	0.101	-
O Food and live animals chiefly for food	-	-	0.022	0.189	0.130	0.074	0.100	-
26 Textile fibres (except wool tops) and thei	-	-	0,200	0,180	0,161	0,605	0,797	-
261 Silk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
263 Cotton	-	-	0,017	0,008	0,020	0,000	0,000	-
264 Jute & other textile bast fibres, nes, raw/p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
265 Vegetable textile fibres and waste of such	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
266 Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
267 Other man-made fibres suitabl. for spinning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
268 Wool and other animal hair (excluding wool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
269 Old clothing and other old textile article	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26X Res: Textile fibres (except wool tops) and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly	-	-	0.071	0.094	0.325	0.288	0.116	-
65 Textile yarn and fabrics	-	-	0.123	0.097	0.242	0.260	0.133	-
651 Textile yarn	-	-	0.255	0.413	0.656	0.699	0.579	-
6511 Silk yarn & yarn spun from noil/other silk	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6512 Yarn of wool or animal hair (including woo	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6513 Cotton yarn	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6514 Yarn contain.85% by wgt.of synth.fibres,no	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6515 Yarn contain.85% by wgt.of synth.fibres,fo	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6516 Yarn of discont.synth.fibres,contain.less	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6517 Yarn of regenerated fibres,not for retail	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6518 Yarn of regenerated fibres,put up for reta	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6519 Yarn of text.fibres,n.e.s.,incl.yarn of gl	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.998	0.543	0.399	0.571	0.994	#DIV/0!
651X Res: Textile yarn	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
652 Cotton fabrics,woven	-	-	0.500	0.000	0.739	0.868	0.713	-
6521 Cotton fabrics,woven,unbleached,not mercer	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.844	0.000	0.258	0.305	0.000	#DIV/0!
6522 Cotton fabrics,woven,bleach.merceriz.dyed,	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.176	0.000	0.355	0.000	0.824	#DIV/0!
652X Res: Cotton fabrics,woven	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
653 Fabrics,woven,of man-made fibres	-	-	0.034	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-
6531 Fabrics,woven of continuous synth.textil.m	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.186	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
6532 Fabrics,woven contain.85% of discontin.syn	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6534 Fabrics,woven,of discontinuous synthetic f	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6535 Fabrics woven of contin.regenerat.textil.m	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6536 Fabrics,woven contain.85% of discont.regen	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6538 Fabrics,woven of discontinuous regenerated	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6539 Pile & chenille fabrics,woven of man	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
653X Res: Fabrics,woven,of man	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
654 Textil.fabrics,woven,other than cotton	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.394	0.000	0.000	-
6541 Fabrics,woven,of silk,of noil or other was	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6542 Fabrics,woven,contain.85% of wool/fine ani	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6543 Fabrics,woven,of wool or of fine animal ha	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6544 Fabrics,woven,of flax or of ramie	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6545 Fabrics,woven,of jute or of other textile	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6546 Fabrics of glass fibre,pile fab.tulle,lace	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6549 Fabrics,woven,n.e.s.	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.394	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
654X Res: Textil.fabrics,woven,oth.than cotton/	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
655 Knitted or crocheted fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6551 Knitted/croch.fab.not elast.nor rubberiz.o	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6552 Knitted/crocheted fabrics of fibres oth.th	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6553 Knitted/crocheted fabrics elastic or rubbe	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
656 Tulle,lace,embroidery,ribbons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6560 Tulle,lace,embroidery,ribbons,& other smal	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
657 Special textile fabrics and related products	-	-	0.000	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	-
6571 Felt & articl.of felt,nes,whether/not impr	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!

6572 Bonded fibre fabrics,similar bonded yarn f	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6573 Coated/impregnated textile fabrics & produ	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6574 Elastic fabrics and trimmings	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6575 Twine, cordage, ropes & cables.& manufactur.	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0,000	0,097	0,000	0,000	0,000	#DIV/0!
6576 Hat shapes, hat	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6577 Wadding, textil. fabrics for use in machiner	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6579 Special products of textile materials	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
657X Res: Special textile fabrics and related p	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
658 Made	-	-	0,049	0,000	0,008	0,000	0,008	-
6581 Sacks and bags, of textile materials	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6582 Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents e	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6583 Travelling rugs and blankets, not knitted/c	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6584 Bed linen, table linen, toilet & kitchen lin	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0,000	0,000	0,038	0,000	0,000	#DIV/0!
6589 Other made	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0,149	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,043	#DIV/0!
658X Res: Made-up articles, wholly/chiefly of te	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
659 Floor coverings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6591 Linoleum and similar floor coverings	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6592 Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6593 Kelem, schumacks and karamanie rugs and the	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6594 Carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats & matting, of w	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6595 Carpets, rugs etc. of man	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6596 Carpets, rugs etc. of other textile material	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6597 Plaits and similar products of plaiting ma	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
659X Res: Floor coverings, etc.	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
65X Res: Textile yarn and fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65XX Res: Textile yarn, fabrics, made	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessori	-	-	0,215	0,103	0,250	0,000	0,012	-
842 Outer garments, men's, of textile fabrics	-	-	0,310	0,508	0,614	0,000	0,000	-
843 Outer garments, women's, of textile fabrics	-	-	0,028	0,013	0,905	0,000	0,000	-
844 Under garments of textile fabrics	-	-	0,000	0,144	0,000	0,000	0,030	-
845 Outer garments and other articles, knitted	-	-	0,865	0,322	0,000	0,000	0,000	-
846 Under garments, knitted or crocheted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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847 Clothing accessories of textile fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
848 Art.of apparel & clothing accessories,no t	-	-	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,064	-
84X Res: Articles of apparel and clothing acce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SACU-Zimbabwe IIT

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
O Food and live animals chiefly for food	0.244	0.253	0.999	0.447	0.527	0.896	0.793	0.760
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	0.767	0.972	0.576	0.843	0.759	0.875	0.885	0.743
26 Textile fibres (except wool tops) and thei	0,277	0,416	0,217	0,285	0,171	0,142	0,443	0,203
261 Silk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
263 Cotton	0,003	0,027	0,050	0,006	0,002	0,016	0,015	0,021
264 Jute & other textile bast fibres, nes, raw/p	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-
265 Vegetable textile fibres and waste of such	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
266 Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning	0,039	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,132
267 Other man-made fibres suitabl. for spinning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
268 Wool and other animal hair (excluding wool	-	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,227	0,256	0,588	0,000
269 Old clothing and other old textile article	-	0,000	0,224	0,104	0,308	0,032	0,035	0,006
26X Res: Textile fibres (except wool tops) and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly	0.634	0.511	0.640	0.764	0.621	0.398	0.411	0.489
64XX Res: Paper, paperboard, artic. of paper, paper	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
65 Textile yarn and fabrics	0.584	0.671	0.987	0.982	0.976	0.890	0.505	0.642
651 Textile yarn	0.751	0.981	0.705	0.661	0.525	0.768	0.740	0.692
6511 Silk yarn & yarn spun from noil/other silk	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6512 Yarn of wool or animal hair (including woo	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6513 Cotton yarn	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6514 Yarn contain.85% by wgt. of synth. fibres, no	0.000	0.000	0.056	0.028	0.000	0.000	0.025	0.007
6515 Yarn contain.85% by wgt. of synth. fibres, fo	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6516 Yarn of discont. synth. fibres, contain. less	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6517 Yarn of regenerated fibres, not for retail	0.266	0.174	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6518 Yarn of regenerated fibres, put up for reta	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6519 Yarn of text. fibres, n.e.s., incl. yarn of gl	0.838	0.847	0.476	0.180	0.214	0.362	0.257	0.245
651X Res: Textile yarn	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
652 Cotton fabrics, woven	0.813	0.676	0.850	0.559	0.561	0.474	0.781	0.923
6521 Cotton fabrics, woven, unbleached, not mercer	0.220	0.029	0.660	0.959	0.122	0.897	0.562	0.788
6522 Cotton fabrics, woven, bleach. merceriz. dyed,	0.147	0.295	0.862	0.497	0.428	0.458	0.737	0.931
652X Res: Cotton fabrics, woven	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
653 Fabrics, woven, of man-made fibres	0.229	0.646	0.964	0.188	0.475	0.135	0.170	0.027
6531 Fabrics, woven of continuous synth. textil. m	0.286	0.644	0.978	0.164	0.485	0.153	0.194	0.032
6532 Fabrics, woven contain.85% of discontin. syn	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6534 Fabrics, woven, of discontinuous synthetic f	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6535 Fabrics woven of contin. regenerat. textil. m	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6536 Fabrics, woven contain.85% of discont. regen	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6538 Fabrics, woven of discontinuous regenerated	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6539 Pile & chenille fabrics, woven of man	0.000	0.793	0.571	0.434	0.416	0.044	0.000	0.000
653X Res: Fabrics, woven, of man	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
654 Textil. fabrics, woven, other than cotton/man	0.000	0.070	0.000	0.000	0.991	0.380	0.000	0.385
6541 Fabrics, woven, of silk, of noil or other was	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6542 Fabrics, woven, contain.85% of wool/fine ani	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.051
6543 Fabrics, woven, of wool or of fine animal ha	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6544 Fabrics, woven, of flax or of ramie	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6545 Fabrics, woven, of jute or of other textile	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6546 Fabrics of glass fibre, pile fab. tulle, lace	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6549 Fabrics, woven, n.e.s.	0.000	0.071	0.000	0.000	0.928	0.258	0.000	0.644
654X Res: Textil. fabrics, woven, oth. than cotton/	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
655 Knitted or crocheted fabrics	0.324	0.144	0.123	0.367	0.531	0.888	0.343	0.223
6551 Knitted/croch. fab. not elast. nor rubberiz. o	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6552 Knitted/crocheted fabrics of fibres oth. th	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6553 Knitted/crocheted fabrics elastic or rubbe	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!

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656 Tulle,lace,embroidery,ribbons	0.830	0.550	0.955	0.767	0.808	0.595	0.328	0.119
6560 Tulle,lace,embroidery,ribbons,& other smal	0.830	0.550	0.955	0.767	0.808	0.595	0.328	0.119
657 Special textile fabrics and related products	0.134	0.134	0.188	0.195	0.191	0.083	0.095	0.119
6571 Felt & articl.of felt,nes,whether/not impr	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.722	0.764	0.416	0.000	0.000
6572 Bonded fibre fabrics,similar bonded yarn f	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6573 Coated/impregnated textile fabrics & produ	0.079	0.000	0.080	0.086	0.143	0.040	0.022	0.070
6574 Elastic fabrics and trimmings	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6575 Twine,cordage,ropes & cables.& manufactur.	0.868	0.978	0.806	0.675	0.381	0.285	0.664	0.892
6576 Hat shapes,hats	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6577 Wadding,textil.fabrics for use in machiner	0.049	0.183	0.422	0.166	0.147	0.028	0.205	0.055
6579 Special products of textile materials	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
657X Res: Special textile fabrics and related p Made/up articles,wholly/chiefly of textile	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
658 materials	0.358	0.352	0.201	0.453	0.865	0.903	0.275	0.829
6581 Sacks and bags,of textile materials	0.688	0.201	0.000	0.000	0.299	0.638	0.986	0.568
6582 Tarpaulins,sails,awnings,sunblinds,tents e	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6583 Travelling rugs and blankets,not knitted/c	0.000	0.207	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.210	0.097	0.125
6584 Bed linen,table linen,toilet & kitchen lin	0.041	0.089	0.103	0.053	0.232	0.348	0.718	0.228
6589 Other made	0.746	0.423	0.857	0.465	0.309	0.229	0.123	0.187
658X Res: Made	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
659 Floor coverings,etc.	0.029	0.090	0.076	0.048	0.050	0.032	0.077	0.030
6591 Linoleum and similar floor coverings	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6592 Carpets,carpeting and rugs,knotted	0.029	0.090	0.033	0.048	0.051	0.032	0.077	0.028
6593 Kelem,schumacks and karamanie rugs and the	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6594 Carpets,carpeting,rugs,mats & matting,of w	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6595 Carpets,rugs etc.of man	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6596 Carpets,rugs etc.of other textile material	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
6597 Plaits and similar products of plaiting ma	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
659X Res: Floor coverings,etc.	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
65X Res: Textile yarn,fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65XX Res: Textile yarn,fabrics,made	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
69XX Res: Manufactures of metal,n.e.s.	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.913	0.878	0.806	0.710	0.844	0.880	0.703	0.553
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	0.825	0.633	0.269	0.399	0.461	0.603	0.612	0.962
842 Outer garments,men's,of textile fabrics	0.412	0.202	0.199	0.078	0.164	0.229	0.790	0.661
8421 Overcoats and other coats, men,s	0.935	0.698	0.976	0.000	0.519	0.906	0.491	0.952
8422 Suits,men's,of textile fabrics	0.000	0.000	0.492	0.000	0.333	0.000	0.099	0.756
8423 Trousers,breeches etc.of textile fabrics	0.578	0.287	0.157	0.070	0.124	0.143	0.147	0.260
8424 Jackets,blazers of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8429 Other outer garments of textile fabrics	0.198	0.098	0.222	0.095	0.101	0.206	0.493	0.773
842X Res: Outer garments,men's,of textile fabri	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
843 Outer garments,women's,of textile fabrics	0.760	0.794	0.243	0.000	0.732	0.010	0.449	0.904
8431 Coats and jackets of textile fabrics	0.964	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.237	0.115	0.000	0.615
8432 Suits & costumes,women's,of textile fabric	0.000	0.000	0.538	0.000	0.956	0.000	0.848	0.000
8433 Dresses,women's,of textile fabrics	0.956	0.665	0.000	0.000	0.223	0.000	0.327	0.630
8434 Skirts,women's,of textile fabrics	0.541	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.241	0.000	0.216	0.203
8435 Blouses of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8439 Other outer garments of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
843X Res: Outer garments,women's,of textile fab	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
844 Under garments of textile fabrics	0.358	0.319	0.161	0.267	0.365	0.830	0.770	0.872
8441 Shirts,men's,of textile fabrics	0.358	0.324	0.162	0.301	0.389	0.830	0.766	0.756
8442 Under garments,excl.shirts,of textile fabr	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!	0.839	0.000
8443 Under garments,women,s,of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
844X Res: Under garments of textile fabrics	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
845 Outer garments and other articles,knitted	0.821	0.436	0.389	0.271	0.421	0.140	0.392	0.977
8451 Jerseys,pull	0.542	0.549	0.661	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.032	0.506

8452 Dresses,skirts,suits etc,knitted or croche	0.914	0.000	0.721	0.459	0.788	0.070	0.485	0.145
8459 Other outer garments & clothing,knitted	0.332	0.520	0.006	0.025	0.181	0.180	0.844	0.943
845X Res: Outer garments and other articles,kni	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
846 Under garments,knitted or crocheted	0.932	0.445	0.113	0.534	0.436	0.607	0.278	0.805
8461 Under garments,knitted or crocheted of woo	0.872	0.369	0.084	0.541	0.426	0.601	0.217	0.717
8462 Under garments,knitted of cotton	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8463 Under garments,knitted,of synthetic fibres	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8464 Under garments,knitted of other fibres	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
8465 Corsets,brassieres,suspendres and the like	0.000	0.111	0.576	0.294	0.500	0.000	0.000	0.000
846X Res: Under garments,knitted or crocheted	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
847 Clothing accessories of textile fabrics	0.024	0.011	0.309	0.069	0.053	0.030	0.117	0.032
8471 Clothing accessories of textile fabrics	0.027	0.013	0.307	0.055	0.058	0.042	0.000	0.000
8472 Clothing accessories,knitted or crochetem,	0.000	0.000	0.317	0.172	0.000	0.000	0.524	0.071
847X Res: Clothing accessories of textile fabri	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
848 Art.of apparel & clothing accessories	0.529	0.448	0.919	0.661	0.267	0.295	0.156	0.112
8481 Art.of apparel & clothing accessories,of l	0.780	0.000	0.852	0.800	0.776	0.957	0.286	0.000
8482 Art.of apparel & clothing accessories,of p	0.358	0.092	0.385	0.141	0.000	0.056	0.000	0.114
8483 Fur clothing,articles made of furskins	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
8484 Headgear and fittings thereof,n.e.s.	0.373	0.563	0.691	0.737	0.335	0.376	0.238	0.127
848X Res: Art.of apparel & clothing accessories	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Res: Articles of apparel and clothing								
84X accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix II

RCA indicators for consecutive years in the Clothing and Textile industry for respective SADC countries (1991-1997)

Malawi	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
26-Textile fibres SACU	0.00	15.65	12.45	0.14	9.38	6.90	4.91	0.00
26-Textile fibres World	1.53	2.37	5.32	0.09	2.20	1.97	4.33	2.48
65-Textile yarn SACU	0.00	0.82	0.67	1.35	2.35	3.23	4.18	0.00
65-Textile yarn World	0.55	0.41	0.51	0.64	1.33	0.79	0.89	0.12
84-Articles of apparel and clothing SACU	0.00	2.64	3.52	8.90	12.81	21.32	31.35	0.00
84- Articles of apparel and clothing World	0.52	0.23	0.50	0.93	0.94	0.95	2.18	0.02
Mauritius	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
26-Textile fibres SACU	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.20	0.14	0.25
26-Textile fibres World	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.75	9.12	19.68	7.00	0.00

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65-Textile yarn SACU	6.51	5.32	4.93	8.00	5.78	10.74	26.83	16.96
65-Textile yarn World	0.89	0.92	0.84	0.99	1.17	1.53	1.66	1.69
84-Articles of apparel and clothing SACU	33.87	17.44	2.96	2.02	3.05	3.53	1.54	4.06
84-Articles of apparel and clothing World	15.99	14.83	13.95	15.35	15.33	16.18	16.76	16.23
Mozambique								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
26-Textile fibres SACU	0.00	0.00	20.75	9.12	19.68	7.00	0.00	0.00
26-Textile fibres World	0.17	3.78	11.85	15.27	16.57	22.30	12.10	18.57
65-Textile yarn SACU			0.01	0.06	0.22	0.12	0.02	
65-Textile yarn World	0.17	0.35	0.48	0.77	0.53	0.27	0.18	0.96
84-Articles of apparel and clothing SACU			2.41	2.15	0.97	1.66	2.04	
84-Articles of apparel and clothing World	0.55	0.14	0.18	0.38	0.22	0.33	0.28	0.02
Zambia								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
26-Textile fibres SACU	0.00	0.00	29.76	23.63	25.22	6.09	11.64	0.00
26-Textile fibres World	0.71	0.73	1.15	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.84	1.94
65-Textile yarn SACU	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.39	0.84	0.87	0.69	0.00
65-Textile yarn World	0.24	0.21	0.26	0.39	0.64	0.87	1.03	1.10
84-Articles of apparel and clothing SACU	0.00	0.00	1.41	1.16	0.61	0.00	0.08	0.00
84-Articles of apparel and clothing World	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Zimbabwe								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
26-Textile fibres SACU	7.85	6.78	4.81	3.10	9.59	7.02	6.26	16.41
26-Textile fibres World	9.20	7.90	4.27	4.22	6.32	5.65	8.50	15.63
65-Textile yarn SACU	2.81	2.88	2.75	2.08	1.98	2.00	1.34	1.96
65-Textile yarn World	0.94	1.08	1.41	1.45	1.17	1.05	0.72	0.81
84-Articles of apparel and clothing SACU	6.28	4.65	5.37	2.41	1.82	2.50	1.54	1.09
84-Articles of apparel and clothing World	0.83	0.90	1.11	1.06	0.94	1.04	0.74	0.64
SACU								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
26-Textile fibres World	1.81	2.93	1.75	1.38	1.40	1.46	2.07	1.15
65-Textile yarn World	0.26	0.39	0.36	0.32	0.28	0.28	0.59	0.36
84-Articles of apparel and clothing World	0.13	0.25	0.22	0.27	0.14	0.17	0.27	0.28