

TREND ANALYSIS OF SELECTED SEGMENTS OF THE TEXTILE-CLOTHING MARKET IN THE WORLD AND EUROPE: KNITWEAR, INDUSTRIAL TEXTILES, TAPESTRY AND CLOTHING

Zofia Wysokińska

Technical University of Lodz
Department of World Trade and Marketing of Textiles
Zeromskiego 116, 90-534 Lodz, Poland

Abstract

The present state of the European Union textile & clothing industry and its changes within the period of the late 1980's and the 1990's are described. The transition in textile production and trade characteristic for this period is special emphasised. On the basis of the present and recent situation in export and import a trend analysis of selected segments of the textile - clothing market, such as knitwear, industrial textiles, tapestry, and clothing are presented. A review of export and import data concerned with the total amounts for EU & CEFTA countries and Poland, as well as the values for the individual countries (within the period of 1995 – 2000) are listed together with export and import dynamic data presented each time in relation to the previous year.

Keywords

textiles and clothing, exporters and importers, European internal market, CEE countries

The EU textile and clothing industry in a period of transition

Since the early 1990s, the textile and clothing industry in the European Union has undergone a deep restructuring aimed at reducing its capacity, improving the productivity of manufacturing processes (especially of labour), and relocating part of the labour-intensive processes to countries with lower labour costs (including Central and Eastern Europe, and to the newly industrialised Asian countries). The EU's textile and clothing industry is concentrated in Italy, Germany, France and the UK, which countries contribute around 78% of the value added in all light industry (Italy 26%, Germany 20%, France 16%, UK 15%, respectively)¹. However, member states such as Greece, Spain and Portugal are frequently more specialised in the industry's products.²

At the beginning of the 1990s, both production and employment in the West European textile and clothing industry grew less than in the whole manufacturing industry. Consumption, which had risen steadily in the late 1980s, declined at the beginning of the 1990s throughout the whole EU economy and in light industry, but then, after a sharp drop in 1993, it started to grow again. The major destinations of EU exports are developed countries such as USA, Switzerland and Japan. Some traditional buyers (Austria, Sweden and Finland) have joined the EU, and their markets have merged with the single internal market. The EU imports come from a few major suppliers, China, Turkey, India and Hong Kong, which represent over one-third of import transactions.

The EU textile and clothing industry has faced the need to improve its competitiveness on the internal and global markets. More attention has been paid to aspects such as model, design and quality, whose importance resulted from the growing proximity of the global market after completion of the Uruguayan Round; in addition new forms of co-operation, the development of company strategies, and new structures of distribution processes were emphasised.

The textile and clothing industry is particularly sensitive to the general development of the EU and world economy. Moreover, the share of clothing in consumers' total expenditures shows a downward trend with growing incomes. Until 1991 consumption of textile, clothing, leather and footwear products showed an upward trend in real terms, but then it started to decline.

¹ Panorama of EU Industry, 1997/1996, Brussels.

² Inside the EU the textile industry is mainly concentrated in Lombardy and Catalonia, whereas the major centres of the clothing industry can be found in Lombardy, Catalonia, Valencia and Murcia.

The observable stagnation of output compelled a stimulation of productivity, which grew throughout the period in question, and a permanent downsizing of the industry's workforce. Within the period at 1985-1995 the number of textile and clothing enterprises employing more than 20 workers dropped from 2.6 million in 1985 to less than 2 million in 1995, which represents a decline of almost 25% during the decade.

The competitiveness of the labour-intensive light industry largely depends on labour costs. High and unchanging labour costs undermined its competitiveness in comparison with the developing countries. This gave an impulse to the industry to cut manufacturing costs in order to improve productivity. In general, this industry has shown considerable growth in the productivity of labour as measured by value added per worker, which exceeds the rate characterising the whole manufacturing industry. This is especially true of the textile industry, where productivity grew by 43% during 10 years of particularly intensive restructuring, largely surpassing the 31% rate in the clothing industry. As clothing companies have limited opportunities to enhance the productivity of labour, they decided to pursue a different strategy to keep their production costs at a competitive level. This strategy was built on increasing the share of orders by offering so-called *outside processing* and on seeking foreign raw materials. Other new strategies were aimed at consolidating marketing actions. Enterprises are developing new products & services and enhance quality in order to find new markets, as much in third countries as in the developed world. A number of them have transferred their manufacturing capacity to countries with cheap labour, either to improve their competitiveness or to provide better service to new markets. A large number of enterprises constantly work on developing their own distribution networks in order to have better contact with buyers and to increase profits. Integration of retailers and producers is viewed as a significant factor which improves international competitiveness. The latter is also enhanced by co-operative strategies pursued by companies and strategic alliances.

It is estimated that in the mid-1990s the total number of enterprises in the textile and clothing industry was approx. 60 000. Most of them were small or medium-sized, employing up to 20 workers. However, a relatively low number of large organisations employed 70-80% of workers involved in manufacturing and distribution in the whole industry, which is particularly true regarding the textile industry. Yet the number of enterprises operating in the sector is steadily declining. In the second half of the 1990s the largest EU textile organisations were: Coast Viyella (UK), Beaulieu (Belgium) and Moelnlycke (Sweden), whereas the clothing industry was dominated by organisations such as Levi Strauss Europe (Belgium), Triumph (Denmark) and Benetton (Italy).

Furthermore, the structure of product distribution evolved significantly with EU development, even though it is different across member states. Particularly in the northern member states, traditional, small-sized and independent retailers have been replaced by large department stores, mail order houses and supermarkets. Such a concentration of sale posed problems for small-sized manufacturers, who also became dependent on large chains of retailers. However, the industry started to build its own distribution network, including outlets. In the UK the textile and clothing sector is in the phase of gradual recovery. Inevitably, competition within the sector will intensify as retailers attempt to capture a share of the market. Floor space will continue to increase as clothing retailers compete to establish a presence in new shopping centre developments. Furthermore, with demand growth limited and supply burgeoning, prices will fall in real terms and profitability will suffer. As a result, there is likely to be a shake-out in the market. Many clothing retailers will have to rethink their strategic direction if they are to survive in an increasingly competitive environment.³

Developing countries with low manufacturing costs, particularly China, India, Thailand, Tunisia and (by the end of the 1990s) Ukraine, Vietnam and Moldova⁴ have become more important regarding the production and export of textile and clothing goods, whereas developed countries have suffered from declining output. Compared with the USA and Japan, the EU is a larger producer and exporter as well as consumer of textile and clothing products. Beneficial trading agreements with the EU have helped Tunisia to become a low-cost manufacturing centre for the delocalised European clothing industry. But after years of rapid and consistent expansion, Tunisia has begun to experience a slowdown in clothing export growth and a slight loss of market share in Western Europe. Tunisian producers face strong competition from Eastern Europe and the Far East.⁵ The situation will get even more difficult for Tunisia as well as for the CEE countries in the years up to 2005 and beyond, as global quotas are eliminated and Tunisia and the CEE countries lose their special advantage of quota-free access to the EU internal market.

³ Textile Outlook International, Economist Intelligence Unit, UK, March 2000 No 86, p.6

⁴ Ibid., p. 7.

⁵ Ibid., p. 6.. See also Z. Wysokińska, 'Effects of Liberalisation on Trade in Textiles and Apparel', in *Contemporary Developments in International Business*, ESKA, Paris, 2002

The textile industry is among the most sensitive industrial sectors in the EU. Suppliers from developing countries can access the EU market on terms provided in the common trade policy defined at the supranational level. As a result of the regulations developed by the Uruguayan Round and the WTO, many quotas regulating transactions on the European market and imposed on suppliers from third countries are being abolished today, with the year 2004 being the deadline for their complete withdrawal. By that time the EU will have gradually adjusted its trade policy to the WTO rules, reducing the tariffs in several stages: the first in 1995, then in 1998 and 2004.⁶ The integration process within the ACT (Agreement on Textiles and Clothing 1995-2004) WTO Agreement is laid down in ATC Article 2 and stipulates how members are to integrate the products listed in the Annex into the rules of GATT 1994 over the 10-year period.⁷

New requirements concerning market access are connected with the environmental impact of textile production. This impact starts with the use of pesticides during the cultivation of plants from which natural fibres are obtained, the erosion caused by sheep farming, and of the emissions of gases during the production of synthetic fibres. Ecolabels are especially used to distinguish a product in a positive, 'greener' way from the competitors. They are relatively important in the textile and clothing sector, and their role is very positive in creation of cleaner production.⁸

Exports

In 2000 the global export of industrial textiles grew by US\$1.1 bn in value terms compared with the previous year, and the export of clothing grew by almost US\$13 bn. A slight drop in world exports in 2000 (compared with 1999) affected tapestry (over US\$1 bn) and knitwear (ca. US\$300m)⁹. As regards industrial textiles, a similar upward trend occurred in export directed outside the Community (over US\$100m increment), but this came after a very clear decline in 1999 export, amounting to almost US\$1 bn vis-a-vis 1998), around half of which was absorbed by the CEFTA countries (see Table 1)¹⁰. Weak upward trends in EU external export in 2000 were also observable in the case of knitwear, tapestry and clothing (growth rates of 1.5%, 1.7% and 0.3% respectively, in relation to very weak results in the preceding year). Particularly high (144%) dynamics of export in the year 2000 compared with 1999 can be observed in EU export to the CEFTA countries; EU export to Poland showed dynamics estimated at up to 204%, which means that the volume doubled compared with 1999, but with respect to 1997 it was only slightly higher (see Table 1)¹¹. The share of the CEFTA countries in EU external export of industrial textiles grew in 2000 to almost 31% (compared to ca. 11% in 1995); the export of tapestry accounted for around 20%, and knitwear and clothing for ca. 27% and 12% respectively. In 2000 Poland's share in EU export of industrial textiles, tapestry and knitwear to the CEFTA countries amounted to about one-third, and in the case of clothing to about one-fifth (see Table 1).

Among EU exporters to the world clothing market, Italian companies prevailed, although they noted a growth in exports compared with the previous year, together with German companies (but their export declined by almost US\$300m compared with the previous year) and Spanish companies which after a temporary fall in export in 1997 have been regularly increasing their volume since 1998 by over US\$250m. Portugal, even though it has remained a significant exporter of clothing, has suffered from a steady drop in its export since 1995 (in 2000 the drop was almost one-third of the 1995 volume) (see Table 2).

Throughout the second half of the 1990s, the largest EU exporters of industrial textiles remained German (export estimated at ca. US\$1.2-1.3 bn) and Italian companies (a half of the German volume, that is around US\$600m), Spanish companies with their 2000 export estimated at US\$106m, which

⁶ Z. Wysokińska, op. cit. pp. 403-405.

⁷ This process is to be carried out progressively in three stages (3 years, 4 years, 3 years) with all products being integrated at the end of the 10-year period. The first stage began on 1 January 1995 with the integration by members of products representing not less than 16 per cent of that member's total 1990 imports of all the products in the Annex. At stage 2, on 1 January 1998, not less than a further 17 per cent was integrated. At stage 3, on 1 January 2002, not less than a further 18 per cent will be integrated. Finally at the end, on 1 January 2005, all remaining products (amounting up to 49 per cent of 1990 imports into a member) will stand integrated, and the Agreement terminates. Each importing member decides itself which products it will integrate at each stage to reach these thresholds. The only constraint is that the integration list must encompass products from each of the four groupings: tops and yarns, fabrics, made-up textile products and clothing <http://www.wto.org/>. See also, Market Access: Unfinished Business: Post-Uruguay Round Inventory and Issues, WTO, Geneva, 2001.

⁸ Environmental Quick Scan Textiles, CBI, Rotterdam, 1998, p.7-9

⁹ Calculations based on data from Comtrade-UN

¹⁰ Calculations based on data from Comext 2.Eurostat

¹¹ With respect to the highest value of export (1997) being US\$191.7 bn; in 1999 the value dropped to the level of US\$97.4m - see above

represented a very sharp drop compared with 1999, when their export reached the level of almost US\$250m. On the other hand, Portugal boosted its export of industrial textiles in the second half of the 1990s by over US\$10m, from ca US\$46m in 1995 to around \$57.5m in 2000 (see table 1c).

The largest shares in external EU export of knitwear and tapestry were held by German and Italian companies and to a smaller degree by Spanish companies. In all these cases their export in the second half of the 1990s showed an upward trend, evidencing a strong competitive position of European companies in those countries in the world export (this especially concerns the position of Germany, Italy and Spain on the knitwear market) - see Table 2.

Imports

In the second half of 1990s the European Union enlarged considerably also external import of clothing and knitwear (over US\$6.2bn and ca US\$250m, respectively), with import of clothing from CEFTA countries growing by almost US\$1 bn between 1997 and 1998 (from US\$4.91 bn to US\$5.84bn) and regarding knitwear from US\$4.8m in 1995 to 12.7m in 2000). However, import of clothing from Poland steadily declined in the second half of 1990s and dropped by almost US\$700m, that is from US\$1.92bn in 1995 to 1.25bn in 2000. External import of industrial textiles and tapestry to the EU was continuously declining in the period under analysis, especially in the years 1999-2000 (compared with 1998, the 2000 drop in industrial textiles and tapestry was ca. US\$445m and \$243m respectively): see Tables 3 and 4. At the same time, in the second half of the 1990s, the import of clothing, industrial textiles, tapestry and knitwear from CEFTA countries to the EU grew considerably (see 2). Regarding imports from Poland to the EU, the trend characterising industrial textiles, tapestry and knitwear did not change much, but clothing revealed a clear downward trend in the second half of the 1990s, showing that Poland had lost its comparative advantage resulting from labour costs being lower than in the EU, which it had held in the first half of the decade.

In the year 2000 Polish export of industrial textiles and tapestry grew significantly compared with previous years, especially export to the European Union, and (to a much smaller degree) to CEFTA (see Table 5). Yet, both directions of trade showed lower amounts of exported clothing and knitwear compared with the late 1990s. The year 2000 noted coinciding drops in the import of clothing, knitwear and industrial textiles; an upward trend maintained only in the case of tapestry imported from the European Union (a growth of ca. US\$2m) - see Tables 5)¹².

Throughout the second half of the 1990s, Polish import of light industry products grew steadily (see Table 6). For some commodity groups, such as tapestry and knitwear, it largely exceeded export (over three- and sixfold, respectively; see Table 6). Excluding tapestry, import declined in 2000 (see Tables 5 and 6). The EU share in Polish import of knitwear, tapestry and industrial textiles exceeds 80%. In the case of clothing, the share declined in the period under analysis from over 57 to ca. 40% (see Table 6).

¹² Based on data brie Comext 2 Eurostat

Table 1. World and European Union export in the millions USD and export dynamics in percent as well as the European Union shares during the years 1995-2000 of some textile products and footwear. The export dynamic is presented in the same row as export, but in italic, below the export amount and given in relation to the previous year. The European Union shares in percent in relation to the EU ext. import counting 100% are shown in italic, underlined immediately after the export dynamics

| Specification | Year | All named products | Knitwear | Tapestry | Industrial textiles | Clothing | Footwear |
|------------------|------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| WORLD | 1995 | 232605,9 | 9744,1 | 13947,4 | 17440,5 | 150669,4 | 40804,5 |
| | 1996 | 244474,8 <i>105,1</i> | 10241,4 <i>105,1</i> | 14304,8 <i>102,6</i> | 17851,6 <i>102,4</i> | 158726,0 <i>105,3</i> | 43351,1 <i>106,2</i> |
| | 1997 | 260600,9 <i>106,6</i> | 11314,5 <i>110,5</i> | 15632,3 <i>109,3</i> | 18389,1 <i>103,0</i> | 171652,3 <i>108,1</i> | 43612,6 <i>100,6</i> |
| | 1998 | 270339,2 <i>103,7</i> | 11593,8 <i>102,5</i> | 14243,5 <i>91,1</i> | 17914,8 <i>97,4</i> | 186020,0 <i>108,4</i> | 40567,1 <i>93,0</i> |
| | 1999 | 272592,6 <i>100,8</i> | 12097,7 <i>104,3</i> | 14432,9 <i>101,3</i> | 16342,0 <i>91,2</i> | 186110,0 <i>100,0</i> | 43610,0 <i>107,5</i> |
| | 2000 | 288310,0 <i>105,8</i> | 11801,3 <i>97,5</i> | 13420,4 <i>93,0</i> | 17485,6 <i>107,0</i> | 198940,0 <i>106,9</i> | 46662,7 <i>107,0</i> |
| EU - ext. export | 1995 | 29919,2 <i>100,00</i> | 2165,1 <i>100,00</i> | 4899,6 <i>100,00</i> | 6407,9 <i>100,00</i> | 11421,4 <i>100,00</i> | 5025,2 <i>100,00</i> |
| | 1996 | 30772,2 <i>102,9 100,00</i> | 1435,8 <i>66,3 100,00</i> | 2300,5 <i>47,0 100,00</i> | 3529,3 <i>55,1 100,00</i> | 16363,5 <i>143,3 u100,00</i> | 7143,1 <i>142,1 100,00</i> |
| | 1997 | 29830,0 <i>96,9 100,00</i> | 1506,8 <i>104,9 100,00</i> | 2252,9 <i>97,9 100,00</i> | 3483,7 <i>98,7 100,00</i> | 15747,7 <i>96,2 100,00</i> | 6838,9 <i>95,7 100,00</i> |
| | 1998 | 29614,8 <i>99,3 100,00</i> | 1738,2 <i>115,4 100,00</i> | 2094,3 <i>93,0 100,00</i> | 3519,9 <i>101,0 100,00</i> | 15810,0 <i>100,4 100,00</i> | 6452,4 <i>94,3 100,00</i> |
| | 1999 | 25633,7 <i>86,3 100,00</i> | 1723,3 <i>99,1 100,00</i> | 1954,7 <i>93,3 100,00</i> | 2538,6 <i>72,1 100,00</i> | 14604,0 <i>92,4 100,00</i> | 4813,1 <i>74,6 100,00</i> |
| | 2000 | 25949,1 <i>101,2 100,00</i> | 1749,1 <i>101,5 100,00</i> | 1988,6 <i>101,7 100,00</i> | 2652,8 <i>104,5 100,00</i> | 14642,9 <i>100,3 100,00</i> | 4915,8 <i>102,1 100,00</i> |
| Including: | | | | | | | |
| 1. CEFTA/B/ | 1995 | 3568,7 <i>116,2 11,93</i> | 267,612,36 | 467,4 <i>9,54</i> | 756,5 <i>11,81</i> | 1383,6 <i>12,11</i> | 693,7 <i>13,80</i> |
| | 1996 | 4147,8 <i>105,0 13,48</i> | 371,2 <i>138,7 25,86</i> | 538,7 <i>115,3 23,42</i> | 856,2 <i>113,2 24,26</i> | 1601,6 <i>115,8 9,79</i> | 780,0 <i>112,4 10,92</i> |
| | 1997 | 4356,9 <i>109,0 14,61</i> | 426,9 <i>115,0 28,33</i> | 537,8 <i>99,8 23,87</i> | 867,2 <i>101,3 24,89</i> | 1691,7 <i>105,6 10,74</i> | 833,2 <i>106,8 12,18</i> |
| | 1998 | 4749,6 <i>85,9 16,04</i> | 470,6 <i>110,2 27,07</i> | 603,0 <i>112,1 28,79</i> | 981,3 <i>113,2 27,88</i> | 1849,4 <i>109,3 11,70</i> | 845,4 <i>101,5 13,10</i> |
| | 1999 | 4081,5 <i>100,2 15,92</i> | 353,7 <i>75,2 20,52</i> | 602,0 <i>99,8 30,80</i> | 782,3 <i>79,7 30,82</i> | 2008,7 <i>108,6 13,75</i> | 334,8 <i>39,6 6,96</i> |
| | 2000 | 4089,3 <i>15,76</i> | 484,5 <i>137,0 27,70</i> | 583,3 <i>96,9 29,33</i> | 835,4 <i>106,8 31,49</i> | 1865,8 <i>92,9 12,74</i> | 320,3 <i>95,7 6,52</i> |
| 2. Poland | 1995 | 863,9 <i>2,89</i> | 83,83,87 | 133,92,73 | 264,8 <i>4,13</i> | 286,6 <i>2,51</i> | 94,81,89 |
| | 1996 | 1088,3 <i>126,0 3,54</i> | 155,7 <i>185,9 10,85</i> | 138,9 <i>103,7 6,04</i> | 288,3 <i>108,9 8,17</i> | 364,1 <i>127,1 2,22</i> | 141,4 <i>149,1 1,98</i> |
| | 1997 | 1190,3 <i>109,0 3,99</i> | 191,7 <i>123,1 12,73</i> | 137,0 <i>98,7 6,08</i> | 301,2 <i>104,5 8,65</i> | 391,5 <i>107,5 2,49</i> | 168,8 <i>119,4 2,47</i> |
| | 1998 | 1258,2 <i>105,7 4,25</i> | 163,6 <i>85,3 9,41</i> | 153,0 <i>111,7 7,31</i> | 333,5 <i>110,7 9,47</i> | 427,1 <i>109,1 2,70</i> | 180,9 <i>107,2 2,80</i> |
| | 1999 | 1058,4 <i>84,1 4,13</i> | 97,4 <i>59,5 5,65</i> | 138,2 <i>90,3 7,07</i> | 271,6 <i>81,5 10,70</i> | 443,1 <i>103,7 3,03</i> | 108,1 <i>59,7 2,25</i> |
| | 2000 | 1069,0 <i>101,0 4,12</i> | 199,2 <i>204,4 11,39</i> | 139,1 <i>100,6 6,99</i> | 271,2 <i>99,8 10,22</i> | 359,7 <i>81,2 2,46</i> | 99,9 <i>92,4 2,03</i> |

Source: author's calculations based on data from "Eurosai", UN, OECD and national statistics

Table 2. EU member states export in millions USD and export dynamics in percent during the years 1995-2000 of some textile products and footwear

| Specification | Year | All named products | Knitwear | Tapestry | Industrial textiles | Clothing | Footwear |
|----------------|------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| EU ext. export | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 1995 | 792,7 | 84,9 | 103,8 | 107,8 | 349,1 | 147,0 |
| | 1996 | 827,2 104,4 | 91,4 107,7 | 98,5 94,8 | 108,2 100,3 | 387,1 110,9 | 142,0 96,6 |
| | 1997 | 849,7 102,7 | 93,8 102,6 | 95,2 96,7 | 128,0 118,4 | 386,1 99,7 | 146,5 103,2 |
| | 1998 | 883,5 104,0 | 116,9 124,6 | 108,6 114,0 | 117,1 61,5 | 407,6 105,6 | 133,3 91,0 |
| | 1999 | 845,8 95,7 | 115,6 98,9 | 105,9 97,6 | 110,1 94,0 | 396,5 97,3 | 117,7 88,2 |
| | 2000 | 787,7 93,1 | 110,1 95,3 | 104,6 98,8 | 97,5 88,6 | 344,0 86,8 | 131,4 111,7 |
| Belgium | 1995 | 1138,4 | 28,1 | 765,0 | 137,3 | 189,2 | 18,7 |
| | 1996 | 1202,7 105,7 | 29,8 105,7 | 791,9 103,5 | 155,6 113,3 | 204,2 107,9 | 21,3 113,7 |
| | 1997 | 1063,2 88,4 | 29,7 99,9 | 732,7 92,5 | 152,0 97,7 | 143,1 70,1 | 5,6 26,4 |
| | 1998 | 897,6 84,4 | 35,3 118,7 | 567,4 77,4 | 145,6 95,8 | 145,2 101,4 | 4,1 73,5 |
| | 1999 | 962,3 107,2 | 34,6 98,1 | 526,3 92,8 | 158,0 108,5 | 229,2 157,9 | 14,2 343,9 |
| | 2000 | 977,9 101,6 | 30,9 89,2 | 547,9 104,1 | 170,6 108,0 | 214,5 93,6 | 14,1 99,2 |
| Denmark | 1995 | 603,6 | 39,8 | 41,0 | 45,9 | 391,4 | 85,4 |
| | 1996 | 601,5 99,7 | 47,5 119,3 | 39,8 96,9 | 45,5 99,1 | 375,9 96,0 | 92,8 108,7 |
| | 1997 | 615,1 102,3 | 47,7 100,3 | 37,0 93,1 | 45,9 101,0 | 374,8 99,7 | 109,7 118,2 |
| | 1998 | 664,2 108,0 | 62,3 130,8 | 38,7 104,6 | 52,7 114,8 | 421,0 112,3 | 89,4 81,5 |
| | 1999 | 688,2 103,6 | 66,0 105,8 | 37,4 96,5 | 55,6 105,4 | 418,2 99,3 | 111,0 124,1 |
| | 2000 | 641,0 93,1 | 64,4 97,6 | 37,4 100,0 | 57,1 102,8 | 387,0 92,5 | 95,0 85,6 |
| Finland | 1995 | 260,2 | 8,9 | 9,2 | 58,1 | 122,5 | 61,5 |
| | 1996 | 256,1 98,4 | 9,4 105,2 | 9,6 104,3 | 46,5 80,1 | 121,5 99,1 | 69,2 112,5 |
| | 1997 | 275,8 107,7 | 8,8 94,0 | 9,5 98,9 | 79,2 170,2 | 122,5 100,9 | 55,8 80,7 |
| | 1998 | 259,2 94,0 | 9,3 104,7 | 9,8 102,8 | 69,8 88,2 | 121,8 99,4 | 48,6 87,1 |
| | 1999 | 217,6 84,0 | 9,5 102,3 | 9,1 93,7 | 67,0 96,0 | 98,4 80,8 | 33,6 69,1 |
| | 2000 | 224,2 103,0 | 9,6 101,3 | 8,4 92,1 | 67,9 101,3 | 102,8 104,4 | 35,5 105,6 |
| France | 1995 | 3691,3 | 212,2 | 304,9 | 289,1 | 2410,3 | 474,7 |
| | 1996 | 3678,9 99,7 | 191,9 90,4 | 302,8 99,3 | 297,7 103,0 | 2418,7 100,3 | 467,8 98,6 |
| | 1997 | 3395,6 92,3 | 235,3 122,6 | 293,3 96,9 | 274,1 92,1 | 2180,2 90,1 | 412,7 88,2 |
| | 1998 | 3484,9 102,6 | 289,1 122,9 | 304,6 103,8 | 291,9 106,5 | 2172,7 99,7 | 426,6 103,4 |
| | 1999 | 3357,9 96,4 | 281,1 97,2 | 309,9 101,8 | 280,1 96,0 | 2059,7 94,8 | 427,0 100,1 |
| | 2000 | 3328,5 99,1 | 284,3 101,1 | 302,6 97,6 | 304,0 108,5 | 2043,7 99,2 | 393,9 92,2 |
| Germany | 1995 | 5389,8 | 488,9 | 355,9 | 1335,6 | 2589,4 | 620,1 |
| | 1996 | 5434,7 100,8 | 508,5 104,0 | 379,5 106,6 | 1349,1 101,0 | 2629,0 101,5 | 568,5 91,7 |
| | 1997 | 5175,5 95,2 | 484,1 95,2 | 365,4 96,3 | 1191,3 88,3 | 2571,8 97,8 | 562,9 99,0 |
| | 1998 | 5387,0 104,1 | 534,9 110,5 | 372,0 101,8 | 1258,5 105,6 | 2658,8 103,4 | 562,8 100,0 |
| | 1999 | 5084,5 94,4 | 534,3 99,9 | 367,7 98,9 | 1237,0 98,3 | 2435,0 91,6 | 510,5 90,7 |
| | 2000 | 4843,0 95,3 | 546,0 102,2 | 364,8 99,2 | 1252,9 101,3 | 2192,0 90,0 | 487,3 95,4 |
| Greece | 1995 | 332,0 | 14,1 | 19,7 | 3,8 | 265,0 | 29,2 |
| | 1996 | 442,5 133,3 | 12,1 85,6 | 23,5 119,1 | 6,2 161,4 | 358,5 135,3 | 42,2 144,2 |
| | 1997 | 537,8 121,5 | 17,8 147,2 | 19,3 82,0 | 8,0 130,6 | 448,7 125,1 | 44,0 104,3 |
| | 1998 | 518,8 96,5 | 24,1 135,6 | 19,3 100,1 | 10,9 135,3 | 431,4 96,1 | 33,1 75,2 |
| | 1999 | 498,1 96,0 | 20,9 86,6 | 14,2 73,6 | 10,5 96,6 | 427,1 99,0 | 25,3 76,5 |
| | 2000 | 529,9 106,4 | 25,4 121,3 | 14,7 103,4 | 14,3 136,1 | 451,2 105,6 | 24,4 96,2 |
| Ireland | 1995 | 81,0 | 1,1 | 15,9 | 10,1 | 51,8 | 2,0 |
| | 1996 | 80,3 99,2 | 2,1 182,8 | 14,5 91,3 | 10,5 104,3 | 50,3 97,1 | 2,9 140,5 |
| | 1997 | 73,6 91,6 | 3,5 169,9 | 13,6 93,8 | 9,1 86,2 | 43,3 86,1 | 4,0 139,5 |
| | 1998 | 55,0 74,8 | 0,5 14,0 | 14,1 103,3 | 7,3 80,5 | 31,4 72,4 | 1,8 44,2 |
| | 1999 | 91,1 165,5 | 1,0 200,0 | 20,2 143,6 | 9,0 123,6 | 58,2 185,5 | 2,7 150,3 |
| | 2000 | 103,3 113,5 | 0,5 51,2 | 21,7 107,0 | 9,5 105,4 | 69,1 118,8 | 2,5 94,8 |
| Italy | 1995 | 10132,8 | 227,2 | 121,5 | 491,3 | 5725,4 | 3567,4 |
| | 1996 | 11947,0 117,9 | 296,4 130,5 | 140,0 115,2 | 592,3 120,6 | 6833,5 119,4 | 4084,8 114,5 |
| | 1997 | 11381,2 95,3 | 299,3 101,0 | 147,6 105,5 | 606,3 102,4 | 6514,1 95,3 | 3813,8 93,4 |
| | 1998 | 11168,1 98,1 | 338,0 112,9 | 163,0 110,4 | 627,3 103,5 | 6455,1 99,1 | 3584,7 94,0 |
| | 1999 | 10118,7 90,6 | 346,8 102,6 | 155,1 95,2 | 561,9 89,6 | 5793,4 89,7 | 3261,4 91,0 |
| | 2000 | 10784,6 106,6 | 375,5 108,3 | 173,4 111,8 | 602,3 107,2 | 6080,9 105,0 | 3552,6 108,9 |
| Luxembourg | 1995 | 105,4 | 1,3 | 41,2 | 49,8 | 11,7 | 1,4 |
| | 1996 | 129,4 122,8 | 0,7 53,2 | 19,7 47,8 | 92,6 186,1 | 7,3 62,3 | 9,1 662,5 |
| | 1997 | 211,3 163,2 | 0,0 0,0 | 0,3 1,7 | 118,6 128,0 | 76,5 1048,8 | 15,9 174,6 |
| | 1998 | 206,1 97,5 | 0,3 | 3,6 1105,8 | 117,4 99,1 | 71,4 93,3 | 13,3 83,6 |
| | 1999 | 119,2 57,8 | 0,0 1,6 | 0,4 10,0 | 112,9 96,2 | 5,5 7,8 | 0,3 2,6 |
| | 2000 | 119,4 100,2 | 0,0 51,9 | 0,4 102,6 | 113,8 100,7 | 5,1 91,4 | 0,2 49,0 |
| Netherlands | 1995 | 713,1 | 51,6 | 163,0 | 162,9 | 270,2 | 65,4 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1996 | 711,6 99,8 | 63,7 123,5 | 124,1 76,1 | 185,3 113,7 | 280,3 103,7 | 58,3 89,1 |
| | 1997 | 785,3 110,4 | 71,7 112,5 | 183,2 147,6 | 208,3 112,4 | 242,6 86,5 | 79,5 136,5 |
| | 1998 | 719,0 91,6 | 83,9 117,0 | 156,1 85,2 | 164,0 78,7 | 230,2 94,9 | 84,8 106,6 |
| | 1999 | 697,1 97,0 | 70,9 84,5 | 144,0 92,3 | 175,7 107,2 | 230,7 100,2 | 75,7 89,3 |
| | 2000 | 697,0 100,0 | 68,3 96,4 | 129,0 89,6 | 182,3 103,7 | 219,5 95,1 | 97,8 129,2 |
| Portugal | 1995 | 757,8 | 5,3 | 8,9 | 46,0 | 405,2 | 292,4 |
| | 1996 | 717,3 94,7 | 7,7 146,2 | 9,3 104,6 | 42,1 91,5 | 373,3 92,1 | 284,8 97,4 |
| | 1997 | 607,9 84,8 | 7,4 95,0 | 8,4 90,8 | 46,0 109,3 | 326,2 87,4 | 219,9 77,2 |
| | 1998 | 579,9 95,4 | 7,5 101,9 | 8,6 102,3 | 55,1 119,8 | 330,8 101,4 | 177,8 80,8 |
| | 1999 | 500,3 86,3 | 12,3 164,3 | 7,3 84,9 | 48,0 87,1 | 276,9 83,7 | 155,7 87,6 |
| | 2000 | 463,8 92,7 | 8,6 70,2 | 8,5 115,4 | 57,5 119,7 | 267,5 96,6 | 121,6 78,1 |
| Spain | 1995 | 1660,3 | 41,4 | 47,5 | 108,3 | 639,9 | 823,2 |
| | 1996 | 1766,9 106,4 | 58,2 140,5 | 54,7 115,1 | 122,8 113,4 | 655,5 102,4 | 875,8 106,4 |
| | 1997 | 1503,9 85,1 | 67,8 116,5 | 45,7 83,5 | 112,6 91,7 | 424,7 64,8 | 853,2 97,4 |
| | 1998 | 1553,8 103,3 | 71,0 104,8 | 49,2 107,7 | 109,7 97,5 | 518,6 122,1 | 805,3 94,4 |
| | 1999 | 2365,3 152,2 | 202,4 285,0 | 91,4 185,7 | 249,6 227,4 | 579,9 111,8 | 1242,1 154,2 |
| | 2000 | 1556,9 65,8 | 80,6 39,8 | 49,5 54,2 | 106,0 42,5 | 675,2 116,4 | 645,7 52,0 |
| Sweden | 1995 | 375,4 | 26,0 | 21,9 | 106,1 | 183,9 | 37,4 |
| | 1996 | 403,6 107,5 | 31,3 120,5 | 25,1 114,5 | 114,9 108,2 | 198,6 108,0 | 33,8 90,2 |
| | 1997 | 390,5 96,8 | 33,9 108,3 | 28,1 111,8 | 102,8 89,5 | 191,4 96,4 | 34,4 101,9 |
| | 1998 | 415,8 106,5 | 38,6 113,9 | 30,6 109,0 | 112,9 109,7 | 198,7 103,8 | 35,1 101,9 |
| | 1999 | 415,2 99,9 | 35,5 92,0 | 32,5 106,1 | 113,1 100,2 | 199,9 100,6 | 34,3 97,8 |
| | 2000 | 405,0 97,5 | 36,1 101,6 | 34,4 106,1 | 120,3 106,4 | 183,9 92 | 30,3 88,4 |
| UK | 1995 | 2333,0 | 73,0 | 238,8 | 339,9 | 1334,1 | 347,2 |
| | 1996 | 2572,4 110,3 | 85,2 116,7 | 267,6 112,0 | 360,0 105,9 | 1469,8 110,2 | 389,9 112,3 |
| | 1997 | 2963,7 115,2 | 106,3 124,8 | 273,6 102,3 | 401,4 111,5 | 1701,6 115,8 | 480,8 123,3 |
| | 1998 | 2822,1 95,2 | 126,5 119,0 | 248,8 90,9 | 379,6 94,6 | 1615,5 94,9 | 451,7 93,9 |
| | 1999 | 2530,1 89,7 | 122,7 96,9 | 245,8 98,8 | 346,8 91,4 | 1417,5 87,7 | 397,3 88,0 |
| | 2000 | 2475,4 97,8 | 108,7 88,6 | 260,4 105,9 | 343,3 99,0 | 1423,2 100,4 | 339,8 85,5 |
| Source: author's own calculation based on the Eurostat, OECD | | | | | | | |

Table 3. World and European Union import in the millions USD and import dynamics in percent as well as the European Union shares during the years 1995-2000 of some textile products and footwear. The import dynamic is presented in the same row as import, but in italic, below the import amount and given in relation to the previous year. The European Union shares in percent in relation to the EU ext. import counting 100% are shown in italic, underlined immediately after the import dynamics

| Specification | Year | All named products | Knitwear | Tapestry | Industrial textiles | Clothing | Footwear |
|------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| WORLD | 1995 | 259098,1 | 9624,1 | 13476,7 | 16918,2 | 171027,6 | 48051,5 |
| | 1996 | 275704,1 <i>106,4</i> | 10465,1 <i>108,7</i> | 13963,6 <i>103,6</i> | 17562,5 <i>103,8</i> | 182141,9 <i>106,5</i> | 51571,1 <i>107,3</i> |
| | 1997 | 291811,2 <i>105,8</i> | 11167,6 <i>106,7</i> | 14416,2 <i>103,2</i> | 17932,5 <i>102,1</i> | 194224,4 <i>106,6</i> | 54070,4 <i>104,8</i> |
| | 1998 | 291236,0 <i>99,8</i> | 11556,9 <i>103,5</i> | 13452,8 <i>93,3</i> | 17755,0 <i>99,0</i> | 198606,9 <i>102,3</i> | 49864,4 <i>92,2</i> |
| | 1999 | 288857,5 <i>99,2</i> | 12059,2 <i>104,3</i> | 13631,7 <i>101,3</i> | 16296,3 <i>91,8</i> | 199000,0 <i>100,2</i> | 47870,3 <i>96,0</i> |
| | 2000 | 303113,8 <i>104,9</i> | 11402,0 <i>94,6</i> | 13594,0 <i>99,7</i> | 17436,7 <i>107,0</i> | 212000,0 <i>106,5</i> | 48681,1 <i>101,7</i> |
| EU - ext. export | 1995 | 51730,3 <i>100,00</i> | 568,2 <i>100,00</i> | 2249,9 <i>100,00</i> | 1381,4 <i>100,00</i> | 40664,3 <i>100,00</i> | 6866,5 <i>100,00</i> |
| | 1996 | 54030,5 <i>104,4 100,00</i> | 578,3 <i>101,8 100,00</i> | 2193,0 <i>97,5 100,00</i> | 1401,5 <i>101,5 100,00</i> | 42379,3 <i>104,2 100,00</i> | 7478,3 <i>108,9 100,00</i> |
| | 1997 | 56289,6 <i>104,2 100,00</i> | 796,0 <i>137,6 100,00</i> | 2079,0 <i>94,8 100,00</i> | 1464,5 <i>104,5 100,00</i> | 43976,9 <i>103,8 100,00</i> | 7973,2 <i>106,6 100,00</i> |
| | 1998 | 58213,7 <i>103,4 100,00</i> | 911,5 <i>114,5 100,00</i> | 2027,4 <i>97,5 100,00</i> | 1555,8 <i>106,2 100,00</i> | 45880,2 <i>104,3 100,00</i> | 7838,7 <i>98,3 100,00</i> |
| | 1999 | 57208,2 <i>98,3 100,00</i> | 824,6 <i>90,5 100,00</i> | 1857,9 <i>91,6 100,00</i> | 1112,1 <i>71,5 100,00</i> | 46557,4 <i>101,5 100,00</i> | 6856,2 <i>87,5 100,00</i> |
| | 2000 | 57705,2 <i>100,9 100,00</i> | 814,0 <i>98,7 100,00</i> | 1784,7 <i>96,1 100,00</i> | 1111,3 <i>99,9 100,00</i> | 46882,6 <i>100,7 100,00</i> | 7112,5 <i>103,7 100,00</i> |
| Including: | | | | | | | |
| 1. CEFTA/8/ | 1995 | 7015,1 <i>13,65</i> | 7,1 <i>1,24</i> | 445,0 <i>19,78</i> | 66,0 <i>4,77</i> | 5323,1 <i>13,09</i> | 1174,1 <i>17,10</i> |
| | 1996 | 6631,8 <i>94,5 12,27</i> | 4,4 <i>61,7 0,75</i> | 428,6 <i>96,3 1955</i> | 57,5 <i>87,2 4,11</i> | 5008,7 <i>94,1 11,82</i> | 1132,5 <i>96,5 15,14</i> |
| | 1997 | 7118,1 <i>107,3 12,65</i> | 4,8 <i>110,9 0,61</i> | 405,9 <i>94,7 19,52</i> | 68,3 <i>118,6 4,66</i> | 5269,8 <i>105,2 11,98</i> | 1369,3 <i>120,9 17,17</i> |
| | 1998 | 8090, <i>13,909 113,7</i> | 6,4 <i>131,9 0,70</i> | 439,8 <i>108,4 21,69</i> | 85,7 <i>125,6 5,51</i> | 6211,1 <i>117,9 13,54</i> | 1347,8 <i>98,4 17,19</i> |
| | 1999 | 7679,7 <i>94,9 13,42</i> | 7,9 <i>124,2 0,96</i> | 413,3 <i>94,0 22,25</i> | 98,5 <i>114,9 8,85</i> | 6059,5 <i>97,6 13,02</i> | 1100,5 <i>81,6 16,05</i> |
| | 2000 | 7337,9 <i>95,5 12,72</i> | 12,7 <i>159,8 1,56</i> | 410,5 <i>99,3 23,00</i> | 108,3 <i>110,0 9,75</i> | 5634,8 <i>93,0 12,02</i> | 1171,6 <i>106,5 16,47</i> |
| 2. Poland | 1995 | 2071,9 <i>4,01</i> | 1,7 <i>0,30</i> | 0,5 <i>0,02</i> | 12,4 <i>0,90</i> | 1917,9 <i>4,72</i> | 139,4 <i>2,03</i> |
| | 1996 | 1785,0 <i>86,2 3,30</i> | 2,4 <i>138,6 0,41</i> | 7,8 <i>149 0,365,5</i> | 8,5 <i>68,1 0,60</i> | 1673,4 <i>87,3 3,95</i> | 92,9 <i>66,7 1,24</i> |
| | 1997 | 1802,6 <i>101,03,20</i> | 0,9 <i>37,0 0,11</i> | 9,6 <i>122,7 0,46</i> | 18,8 <i>221,4 1,28</i> | 1698,7 <i>101,5 3,86</i> | 74,7 <i>80,3 0,94</i> |
| | 1998 | 2056,4 <i>114,1 3,53</i> | 0,6 <i>64,3 0,06</i> | 10,5 <i>109,0 0,52</i> | 16,9 <i>90,3 1,09</i> | 1881,8 <i>110,8 4,10</i> | 146,6 <i>196,4 1,87</i> |
| | 1999 | 1847,9 <i>89,9 3,23</i> | 2,0 <i>360,1 0,25</i> | 23,2 <i>220,9 1,25</i> | 26,9 <i>158,6 2,42</i> | 1683,5 <i>89,5 3,62</i> | 112,3 <i>76,6 1,64</i> |
| | 2000 | 1386,5 <i>75,0 2,40</i> | 6,5 <i>320,1 0,80</i> | 21,4 <i>92,5 1,20</i> | 24,4 <i>91,0 2,20</i> | 1255,0 <i>74,5 2,68</i> | 79,1 <i>70,4 1,11</i> |

Source: author's calculations based on data from "Eurosat", UN, OECD and national statistics

Table 4. EU member states import in millions USD and import dynamics in percent during the years 1995-2000 of some textile products and footwear

| Specification | Year | All named products | Knitwear | Tapestry | Industrial textiles | Clothing | Footwear |
|----------------|------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| EU ext. import | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 1995 | 1180,2 | 31,4 | 95,7 | 33,8 | 810,8 | 208,4 |
| | 1996 | 1336,7 113,3 | 28,9 91,9 | 104,1 108,7 | 34,6 102,3 | 945,1 116,6 | 224,1 107,5 |
| | 1997 | 1209,3 90,5 | 20,1 69,8 | 79,9 76,8 | 31,3 90,3 | 861,7 91,2 | 216,2 96,5 |
| | 1998 | 1257,3 104,0 | 26,1 129,8 | 74,1 92,7 | 35,9 114,9 | 900,2 104,5 | 221,0 102,2 |
| | 1999 | 1274,8 101,4 | 18,9 72,3 | 76,3 103,0 | 36,2 100,9 | 908,6 100,9 | 234,7 106,2 |
| | 2000 | 1137,6 89,2 | 17,5 92,6 | 74,6 97,7 | 37,9 104,7 | 768,6 84,6 | 239,0 101,8 |
| Belgium | 1995 | 2056,8 | 31,6 | 60,4 | 169,5 | 1584,8 | 210,4 |
| | 1996 | 2626,0 127,7 | 25,2 79,7 | 64,1 106,2 | 176,3 104,0 | 1904,2 120,2 | 456,2 216,9 |
| | 1997 | 3073,4 117,0 | 35,5 140,8 | 65,6 102,2 | 179,7 101,9 | 2129,3 111,8 | 663,4 145,4 |
| | 1998 | 3274,1 106,5 | 60,7 170,9 | 73,4 111,9 | 165,3 92,0 | 2416,4 113,5 | 558,4 84,2 |
| | 1999 | 3394,0 103,7 | 46,4 76,5 | 71,7 97,9 | 151,1 91,4 | 2488,3 103,0 | 636,5 114,0 |
| | 2000 | 3124,4 92,1 | 36,1 77,7 | 61,6 86,0 | 150,5 99,6 | 2305,0 92,6 | 571,2 89,7 |
| Denmark | 1995 | 1308,6 | 3,4 | 26,0 | 35,4 | 1106,1 | 137,7 |
| | 1996 | 1359,5 103,9 | 4,4 129,5 | 24,2 92,9 | 37,9 107,1 | 1154,3 104,4 | 138,9 100,8 |
| | 1997 | 1496,0 110,0 | 8,0 182,7 | 24,7 102,2 | 39,1 103,1 | 1266,9 109,8 | 157,4 113,3 |
| | 1998 | 1579,5 105,6 | 12,7 159,3 | 25,7 104,3 | 39,3 100,7 | 1332,1 105,1 | 169,5 107,7 |
| | 1999 | 1651,4 104,6 | 14,5 114,0 | 25,1 97,4 | 36,6 93,0 | 1415,1 106,2 | 160,1 94,4 |
| | 2000 | 1627,5 98,6 | 15,2 104,9 | 23,3 92,8 | 37,6 102,7 | 1380,1 97,5 | 171,4 107,1 |
| Finland | 1995 | 454,3 | 2,0 | 12,6 | 26,3 | 347,2 | 66,3 |
| | 1996 | 509,9 112,2 | 2,0 101,5 | 14,1 112,1 | 28,7 109,2 | 384,2 110,6 | 80,9 122,1 |
| | 1997 | 520,1 102,0 | 2,8 134,8 | 16,8 118,9 | 28,5 99,6 | 400,1 104,1 | 72,0 88,9 |
| | 1998 | 522,1 100,4 | 3,0 107,3 | 16,3 97,0 | 29,1 101,9 | 408,4 102,1 | 65,4 90,9 |
| | 1999 | 507,6 97,2 | 2,6 87,1 | 14,1 86,8 | 26,9 92,5 | 399,4 97,8 | 64,7 98,9 |
| | 2000 | 475,9 93,7 | 2,1 79,7 | 13,9 98,2 | 24,3 90,5 | 374,8 93,8 | 60,9 94,1 |
| France | 1995 | 7102,8 | 106,6 | 150,1 | 105,9 | 5841,8 | 898,3 |
| | 1996 | 6959,5 98,0 | 97,0 91,0 | 158,8 105,8 | 103,8 98,0 | 5767,2 98,7 | 832,7 92,7 |
| | 1997 | 7085,3 101,8 | 141,1 145,5 | 148,9 93,8 | 110,1 106,1 | 5843,0 101,3 | 842,2 101,1 |
| | 1998 | 7454,0 105,2 | 150,9 106,9 | 150,7 101,2 | 120,7 109,6 | 6181,3 105,8 | 850,5 101,0 |
| | 1999 | 7593,1 101,9 | 150,9 100,0 | 161,0 106,9 | 129,2 107,1 | 6262,0 101,3 | 889,8 104,6 |
| | 2000 | 7618,7 100,3 | 148,7 98,5 | 165,9 103,0 | 133,3 103,1 | 6247,9 99,8 | 922,9 103,7 |
| Germany | 1995 | 20164,3 | 109,9 | 1146,6 | 426,3 | 16623,4 | 1858,1 |
| | 1996 | 19900,1 98,7 | 100,3 98,7 | 1064,7 92,9 | 404,2 94,8 | 16398,8 98,6 | 1932,1 104,4 |
| | 1997 | 19150,0 96,2 | 89,5 96,2 | 942,8 88,6 | 396,2 98,0 | 15864,3 96,7 | 1857,2 96,1 |
| | 1998 | 19129,5 99,9 | 119,4 99,9 | 898,8 95,3 | 462,2 116,7 | 15870,7 100,0 | 1778,4 95,8 |
| | 1999 | 18524,7 96,8 | 115,2 96,8 | 798,7 88,9 | 470,4 101,8 | 15291,0 96,3 | 1849,5 104,0 |
| | 2000 | 17497,5 94,5 | 121,5 94,5 | 720,2 90,2 | 474,4 100,8 | 14359,1 93,9 | 1822,3 98,5 |
| Greece | 1995 | 272,8 | 16,7 | 34,9 | 11,5 | 146,2 | 63,6 |
| | 1996 | 398,0 145,9 | 27,6 165,7 | 39,0 111,9 | 14,7 127,5 | 223,1 152,6 | 93,7 147,2 |
| | 1997 | 483,4 121,4 | 42,3 153,3 | 42,0 107,5 | 16,8 114,5 | 270,8 121,4 | 111,5 119,0 |
| | 1998 | 491,2 101,6 | 52,0 122,9 | 31,5 75,1 | 13,4 79,7 | 310,4 114,6 | 83,9 75,2 |
| | 1999 | 511,1 104,1 | 46,2 88,8 | 27,8 88,1 | 19,4 145,1 | 340,1 109,6 | 77,6 92,5 |
| | 2000 | 568,1 111,1 | 41,0 88,7 | 29,6 106,5 | 19,5 100,6 | 389,6 114,5 | 88,4 113,9 |
| Ireland | 1995 | 214,9 | 3,2 | 9,2 | 12,6 | 133,0 | 56,9 |
| | 1996 | 250,7 116,7 | 4,1 129,7 | 8,3 89,9 | 12,8 102,0 | 169,8 127,7 | 55,7 97,9 |
| | 1997 | 275,6 109,9 | 7,3 178,7 | 5,6 67,9 | 13,9 108,3 | 216,3 127,4 | 32,5 58,4 |
| | 1998 | 296,4 107,5 | 6,9 94,7 | 4,7 84,2 | 15,4 110,7 | 238,7 110,4 | 30,7 94,4 |
| | 1999 | 321,6 108,5 | 4,8 69,6 | 4,3 91,5 | 15,3 99,7 | 264,8 110,9 | 32,3 105,3 |
| | 2000 | 361,5 112,4 | 4,2 87,1 | 5,8 134,3 | 13,0 84,6 | 299,9 113,3 | 38,7 119,6 |
| Italy | 1995 | 4981,6 | 100,8 | 218,6 | 137,9 | 3174,1 | 1350,3 |
| | 1996 | 5350,5 107,4 | 91,5 90,8 | 193,4 88,5 | 150,1 108,9 | 3420,2 107,8 | 1495,3 110,7 |
| | 1997 | 5959,6 111,4 | 162,0 177,1 | 218,9 113,2 | 165,7 110,4 | 3741,4 109,4 | 1671,5 111,8 |
| | 1998 | 6431,6 107,9 | 180,0 111,1 | 208,2 95,1 | 193,6 116,8 | 4161,5 111,2 | 1688,3 101,0 |
| | 1999 | 6446,3 100,2 | 160,0 88,9 | 201,9 97,0 | 208,0 107,4 | 4154,2 99,8 | 1722,2 102,0 |
| | 2000 | 6909,6 107,2 | 190,7 119,2 | 221,4 109,7 | 192,4 92,5 | 4453,1 107,2 | 1852,0 107,5 |
| Luxembourg | 1995 | 184,1 | 2,2 | 6,5 | 17,5 | 143,8 | 14,0 |
| | 1996 | 128,6 69,9 | 5,6 251,1 | 3,4 52,2 | 14,6 83,7 | 93,0 64,6 | 12,0 85,7 |
| | 1997 | 64,6 50,2 | 0,0 0,0 | 1,7 49,8 | 21,1 144,3 | 41,8 44,9 | 0,0 0,0 |
| | 1998 | 61,7 95,5 | 0,1 | 1,2 71,7 | 16,5 78,0 | 42,8 102,5 | 1,0 |
| | 1999 | 84,6 137,1 | 0,1 91,2 | 1,7 137,5 | 7,3 44,0 | 75,4 176,1 | 0,2 14,5 |
| | 2000 | 110,4 130,5 | 0,3 288,7 | 1,0 60,8 | 7,9 109,4 | 99,9 132,5 | 1,3 833,7 |
| Netherlands | 1995 | 3724,3 | 17,6 | 89,2 | 80,7 | 3047,0 | 489,8 |
| | 1996 | 4004,8 107,5 | 20,9 118,5 | 84,7 95,0 | 81,6 101,1 | 3316,2 108,8 | 501,3 102,4 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1997 | 4323,5 108,0 | 31,2 149,5 | 95,8 113,0 | 88,4 108,4 | 3562,6 107,4 | 545,5 108,8 |
| | 1998 | 4735,0 109,5 | 39,8 127,6 | 99,0 103,4 | 91,5 103,4 | 3855,8 108,2 | 648,9 119,0 |
| | 1999 | 4781,6 101,0 | 35,6 89,4 | 101,5 102,4 | 90,2 98,6 | 3783,4 98,1 | 770,9 118,8 |
| | 2000 | 4588,1 96,0 | 33,4 93,8 | 95,9 94,5 | 81,3 90,1 | 3626,8 95,9 | 750,7 97,4 |
| Portugal | 1995 | 198,4 | 11,8 | 21,8 | 19,4 | 69,7 | 75,7 |
| | 1996 | 203,5 102,6 | 14,3 121,0 | 25,1 115,3 | 14,8 76,1 | 74,1 106,3 | 75,2 99,4 |
| | 1997 | 211,2 103,8 | 16,0 112,3 | 23,2 92,3 | 11,3 76,6 | 75,8 102,3 | 84,9 112,8 |
| | 1998 | 212,3 100,5 | 11,6 72,7 | 25,4 109,3 | 14,5 128,6 | 76,9 101,5 | 83,8 98,8 |
| | 1999 | 195,1 91,9 | 8,7 74,7 | 23,1 91,2 | 14,9 102,3 | 74,2 96,5 | 74,2 88,5 |
| | 2000 | 217,3 111,4 | 8,7 100,4 | 28,0 120,9 | 28,8 193,6 | 76,8 103,5 | 75,0 101,1 |
| Spain | 1995 | 1110,7 | 7,6 | 50,1 | 43,6 | 791,0 | 218,4 |
| | 1996 | 1183,8 106,6 | 9,4 123,4 | 55,3 110,4 | 44,5 102,1 | 879,9 111,2 | 194,7 89,1 |
| | 1997 | 1507,7 127,4 | 19,5 206,3 | 60,4 109,2 | 52,8 118,7 | 1120,1 127,3 | 254,9 130,9 |
| | 1998 | 1534,2 101,8 | 25,6 131,6 | 67,7 112,2 | 54,1 102,4 | 1142,7 102,0 | 244,1 95,8 |
| | 1999 | 1913,0 124,7 | 31,0 121,2 | 67,3 99,3 | 72,0 133,1 | 1487,2 130,1 | 255,4 104,7 |
| | 2000 | 2303,2 120,4 | 45,4 146,1 | 73,1 108,6 | 85,1 118,3 | 1818,2 122,3 | 281,4 110,2 |
| Sweden | 1995 | 1463,0 | 8,4 | 55,4 | 39,9 | 1228,1 | 131,2 |
| | 1996 | 1448,5 99,0 | 7,0 83,3 | 59,8 107,8 | 36,8 92,2 | 1204,6 98,1 | 140,4 107,0 |
| | 1997 | 1470,3 101,5 | 7,2 102,7 | 61,3 102,6 | 35,9 97,7 | 1219,8 101,3 | 146,1 104,1 |
| | 1998 | 1477,4 100,5 | 10,3 143,8 | 49,6 80,8 | 37,6 104,8 | 1251,7 102,6 | 128,2 87,7 |
| | 1999 | 1440,1 97,5 | 8,7 84,5 | 52,0 105,0 | 36,7 97,4 | 1205,0 96,3 | 137,7 107,4 |
| | 2000 | 1509,5 104,8 | 7,1 81,1 | 51,7 99,4 | 34,5 94,0 | 1258,6 104,5 | 157,6 114,5 |
| UK | 1995 | 7313,6 | 114,9 | 272,9 | 221,2 | 5617,4 | 1087,3 |
| | 1996 | 8375,5 114,5 | 145,2 126,4 | 294,0 107,8 | 246,4 111,4 | 6444,8 114,7 | 1245,1 114,5 |
| | 1997 | 9480,5 113,2 | 214,0 147,3 | 297,6 101,2 | 282,7 114,7 | 7363,1 114,2 | 1323,2 106,3 |
| | 1998 | 9769,0 103,0 | 212,3 99,2 | 301,2 101,2 | 275,3 97,4 | 7693,6 104,5 | 1286,5 97,2 |
| | 1999 | 10630,2 108,8 | 180,9 85,2 | 294,6 97,8 | 271,6 98,7 | 8448,2 109,8 | 1434,8 111,5 |
| | 2000 | 11663,0 109,7 | 142,2 78,6 | 287,8 97,7 | 269,1 99,1 | 9457,8 112,0 | 1506,1 105,0 |

Source: author's own calculation based on the Eurostat, OECD

Table 5. Poland export in the millions USD and export dynamics in percent as well as Poland's EU and CEFTA shares in export in percent of some textile products and footwear. The export dynamic is presented in the same row as the export amount, but in italic, below the export amount and given in relation to the previous year. The Poland's, EU and CEFTA shares in export in relation to the total export counting 100% are shown in italic, underlined immediately after the export dynamics

| Specification | Year | All named products | | Knitwear | | Tapestry | | Industrial textiles | | Clothing | | Footwear | |
|-----------------|------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| EKSPORT - total | 1995 | 2646,6 | <i>100,00</i> | 46,4 | <i>100,00</i> | 20,0 | <i>100,00</i> | 26,5 | <i>100,00</i> | 2300,5 | <i>100,00</i> | 253,2 | <i>100,00</i> |
| | 1996 | 2806,5 | <i>106,0</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 57,6 | <i>124,1</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 25,4 | <i>126,7</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 41,9 | <i>158,1</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 2370,2 | <i>103,0</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 311,4 | <i>123,0</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> |
| | 1997 | 2657,2 | <i>94,7</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 59,5 | <i>103,4</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 28,4 | <i>111,8</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 57,5 | <i>137,3</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 2223,9 | <i>93,8</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 287,9 | <i>92,5</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> |
| | 1998 | 2822,6 | <i>106,2</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 67,9 | <i>114,1</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 32,2 | <i>113,7</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 65,8 | <i>114,3</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 2386,4 | <i>107,3</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 270,3 | <i>93,9</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> |
| | 1999 | 2644,9 | <i>93,7</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 52,9 | <i>78,0</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 45,7 | <i>141,8</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 79,3 | <i>120,6</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 2200,5 | <i>92,2</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 266,4 | <i>98,6</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> |
| | 2000 | 2363,9 | <i>89,4</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 35,0 | <i>66,1</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 53,6 | <i>117,3</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 93,3 | <i>117,6</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 1917,8 | <i>87,2</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> | 264,1 | <i>99,1</i> <u><i>100,00</i></u> |
| Including to: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. EU | 1995 | 2371,7 | <i>89,61</i> | 15,6 | <i>89,61</i> | 12,5 | <i>62,34</i> | 14,7 | <i>55,61</i> | 2151,0 | <i>93,50</i> | 177,9 | <i>70,24</i> |
| | 1996 | 2432,9 | <i>102,6</i> <u><i>86,69</i></u> | 16,0 | <i>102,3</i> <u><i>86,69</i></u> | 15,8 | <i>126,5</i> <u><i>62,23</i></u> | 19,2 | <i>130,2</i> <u><i>45,79</i></u> | 2204,0 | <i>102,5</i> <u><i>92,99</i></u> | 177,9 | <i>100,0</i> <u><i>57,13</i></u> |
| | 1997 | 2273,7 | <i>93,5</i> <u><i>85,57</i></u> | 14,7 | <i>92,1</i> <u><i>85,57</i></u> | 15,0 | <i>95,1</i> <u><i>52,93</i></u> | 27,7 | <i>144,3</i> <u><i>48,14</i></u> | 2052,2 | <i>93,1</i> <u><i>92,28</i></u> | 164,1 | <i>92,2</i> <u><i>56,99</i></u> |
| | 1998 | 2458,6 | <i>108,1</i> <u><i>87,11</i></u> | 18,7 | <i>126,8</i> <u><i>87,11</i></u> | 22,7 | <i>151,0</i> <u><i>70,33</i></u> | 37,2 | <i>134,3</i> <u><i>56,56</i></u> | 2211,4 | <i>107,8</i> <u><i>92,67</i></u> | 168,7 | <i>102,8</i> <u><i>62,40</i></u> |
| | 1999 | 2295,1 | <i>93,3</i> <u><i>86,77</i></u> | 17,1 | <i>91,8</i> <u><i>86,77</i></u> | 34,6 | <i>152,6</i> <u><i>75,66</i></u> | 37,9 | <i>101,7</i> <u><i>47,72</i></u> | 2035,7 | <i>92,1</i> <u><i>92,51</i></u> | 169,8 | <i>100,7</i> <u><i>63,74</i></u> |
| | 2000 | 1988,6 | <i>86,6</i> <u><i>84,12</i></u> | 15,7 | <i>91,6</i> <u><i>84,12</i></u> | 40,4 | <i>116,8</i> <u><i>75,32</i></u> | 45,1 | <i>119,1</i> <u><i>48,33</i></u> | 1740,5 | <i>85,5</i> <u><i>90,75</i></u> | 146,9 | <i>86,5</i> <u><i>55,62</i></u> |
| 2. CEFTA/8/ | 1995 | 41,1 | <i>1,55</i> | 2,0 | <i>4,28</i> | 0,4 | <i>1,87</i> | 2,3 | <i>8,62</i> | 30,1 | <i>1,31</i> | 6,4 | <i>2,51</i> |
| | 1996 | 45,6 | <i>111,1</i> <u><i>1,63</i></u> | 2,4 | <i>122,8</i> <u><i>4,24</i></u> | 0,9 | <i>249,4</i> <u><i>3,67</i></u> | 2,7 | <i>117,7</i> <u><i>6,41</i></u> | 38,4 | <i>127,6</i> <u><i>1,62</i></u> | 1,2 | <i>18,5</i> <u><i>0,38</i></u> |
| | 1997 | 55,1 | <i>120,7</i> <u><i>2,07</i></u> | 2,6 | <i>106,0</i> <u><i>4,35</i></u> | 0,7 | <i>74,2</i> <u><i>2,44</i></u> | 3,0 | <i>110,7</i> <u><i>5,17</i></u> | 35,8 | <i>93,1</i> <u><i>1,61</i></u> | 13,1 | <i>1112,5</i> <u><i>4,53</i></u> |
| | 1998 | 65,6 | <i>119,2</i> <u><i>2,33</i></u> | 4,5 | <i>172,6</i> <u><i>6,57</i></u> | 1,1 | <i>159,5</i> <u><i>3,42</i></u> | 3,6 | <i>120,2</i> <u><i>5,44</i></u> | 41,0 | <i>114,8</i> <u><i>1,72</i></u> | 15,5 | <i>118,4</i> <u><i>5,72</i></u> |
| | 1999 | 73,5 | <i>112,0</i> <u><i>2,78</i></u> | 3,1 | <i>68,5</i> <u><i>5,77</i></u> | 1,0 | <i>86,1</i> <u><i>2,08</i></u> | 7,5 | <i>209,6</i> <u><i>9,46</i></u> | 46,0 | <i>112,1</i> <u><i>2,09</i></u> | 16,0 | <i>103,5</i> <u><i>6,01</i></u> |
| | 2000 | 69,6 | <i>94,7</i> <u><i>2,95</i></u> | 3,4 | <i>111,4</i> <u><i>9,73</i></u> | 1,7 | <i>183,9</i> <u><i>3,26</i></u> | 7,7 | <i>102,4</i> <u><i>8,23</i></u> | 42,3 | <i>92,0</i> <u><i>2,21</i></u> | 14,5 | <i>90,6</i> <u><i>5,49</i></u> |

Source: own calculation based on GUS data

Table 6. Poland import in the millions USD and import dynamics in percent as well as Poland's EU and CEFTA shares in import in percent of some textile products and footwear. The import dynamic is presented in the same row as the import amount, but in italic, below the import amount and given in relation to the previous year. The Poland's, EU and CEFTA shares in import in relation to the total import counting 100% are shown in italic, underlined immediately after the import dynamics

| Specification | Year | All named products | | | Knitwear | | | Tapestry | | | Industrial textiles | | | Clothing | | | Footwear | | |
|-----------------|------|--------------------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------|---------------------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------|
| IMPORT - total | 1995 | 1066,0 | | <u>100,00</u> | 157,8 | | <u>100,00</u> | 103,0 | | <u>100,00</u> | 324,0 | | <u>100,00</u> | 320,9 | | <u>100,00</u> | 160,3 | | <u>100,00</u> |
| | 1996 | 1351,4 | 126,8 | <u>100,00</u> | 187,5 | 118,8 | <u>100,00</u> | 122,1 | 118,5 | <u>100,00</u> | 369,9 | 114,2 | <u>100,00</u> | 455,1 | 141,8 | <u>100,00</u> | 216,9 | 135,3 | <u>100,00</u> |
| | 1997 | 1512,5 | 111,9 | <u>100,00</u> | 202,9 | 108,2 | <u>100,00</u> | 137,7 | 112,8 | <u>100,00</u> | 392,5 | 106,1 | <u>100,00</u> | 519,5 | 114,2 | <u>100,00</u> | 260,0 | 119,9 | <u>100,00</u> |
| | 1998 | 1684,7 | 111,4 | <u>100,00</u> | 222,3 | 109,6 | <u>100,00</u> | 165,2 | 120,0 | <u>100,00</u> | 422,8 | 107,7 | <u>100,00</u> | 601,4 | 115,8 | <u>100,00</u> | 273,0 | 105,0 | <u>100,00</u> |
| | 1999 | 1653,4 | 98,1 | <u>100,00</u> | 219,4 | 98,7 | <u>100,00</u> | 167,4 | 101,3 | <u>100,00</u> | 406,7 | 96,2 | <u>100,00</u> | 617,3 | 102,7 | <u>100,00</u> | 242,5 | 88,8 | <u>100,00</u> |
| | 2000 | 1535,0 | 92,8 | <u>100,00</u> | 215,2 | 98,1 | <u>100,00</u> | 169,2 | 101,1 | <u>100,00</u> | 389,5 | 95,8 | <u>100,00</u> | 544,3 | 88,2 | <u>100,00</u> | 216,8 | 89,4 | <u>100,00</u> |
| Including from: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. EU | 1995 | 731,8 | | <u>68,65</u> | 143,6 | | <u>91,02</u> | 87,8 | | <u>85,17</u> | 247,4 | | <u>76,35</u> | 183,9 | | <u>57,33</u> | 69,1 | | <u>43,11</u> |
| | 1996 | 849,0 | 116,0 | <u>62,82</u> | 167,5 | 116,6 | <u>89,33</u> | 102,1 | 116,3 | <u>83,61</u> | 264,9 | 107,1 | <u>71,61</u> | 215,3 | 117,0 | <u>47,31</u> | 99,2 | 143,5 | <u>45,75</u> |
| | 1997 | 946,0 | 111,4 | <u>62,54</u> | 177,9 | 106,2 | <u>87,66</u> | 115,9 | 113,5 | <u>84,16</u> | 283,3 | 107,0 | <u>72,18</u> | 237,3 | 110,2 | <u>45,68</u> | 131,7 | 132,7 | <u>50,65</u> |
| | 1998 | 1064,0 | 112,5 | <u>63,16</u> | 194,4 | 109,3 | <u>87,45</u> | 141,7 | 122,3 | <u>85,79</u> | 322,2 | 113,7 | <u>76,21</u> | 264,3 | 111,4 | <u>43,95</u> | 141,4 | 107,4 | <u>51,78</u> |
| | 1999 | 1039,3 | 97,7 | <u>62,86</u> | 188,5 | 96,9 | <u>85,91</u> | 145,4 | 102,6 | <u>86,90</u> | 323,8 | 100,5 | <u>79,62</u> | 252,1 | 95,4 | <u>40,83</u> | 129,4 | 91,6 | <u>53,37</u> |
| | 2000 | 982,8 | 94,6 | <u>64,03</u> | 178,6 | 94,8 | <u>82,99</u> | 147,2 | 101,3 | <u>87,04</u> | 317,6 | 98,1 | <u>81,54</u> | 226,4 | 89,8 | <u>41,58</u> | 113,0 | 87,3 | <u>52,13</u> |
| 2. CEFTA/8/ | 1995 | 39,9 | | <u>3,74</u> | 4,1 | | <u>2,60</u> | 2,5 | | <u>2,39</u> | 25,7 | | <u>7,94</u> | 3,8 | | <u>1,19</u> | 3,7 | | <u>2,33</u> |
| | 1996 | 75,9 | 190,3 | <u>5,62</u> | 5,5 | 133,2 | <u>2,92</u> | 3,9 | 159,3 | <u>3,22</u> | 34,0 | 132,2 | <u>9,20</u> | 27,3 | 711,3 | <u>5,99</u> | 5,2 | 139,6 | <u>2,41</u> |
| | 1997 | 80,8 | 106,5 | <u>5,34</u> | 4,6 | 83,6 | <u>2,25</u> | 5,7 | 145,3 | <u>4,15</u> | 28,8 | 84,6 | <u>7,33</u> | 35,4 | 129,7 | <u>6,81</u> | 6,4 | 122,8 | <u>2,47</u> |
| | 1998 | 103,4 | 128,0 | <u>6,14</u> | 3,9 | 85,1 | <u>1,75</u> | 7,3 | 127,3 | <u>4,40</u> | 26,9 | 93,4 | <u>6,35</u> | 57,2 | 161,8 | <u>9,51</u> | 8,2 | 127,9 | <u>3,00</u> |
| | 1999 | 98,1 | 94,9 | <u>5,94</u> | 3,8 | 97,8 | <u>1,74</u> | 6,5 | 89,0 | <u>3,86</u> | 23,6 | 87,8 | <u>5,80</u> | 55,7 | 97,5 | <u>9,03</u> | 8,5 | 104,1 | <u>3,52</u> |
| | 2000 | 69,0 | 70,3 | <u>4,49</u> | 2,6 | 69,2 | <u>1,22</u> | 6,9 | 106,5 | <u>4,07</u> | 20,6 | 87,4 | <u>5,29</u> | 31,5 | 56,4 | <u>5,78</u> | 7,4 | 86,6 | <u>3,41</u> |

Source: own calculation based on GUS data