by year. Because there are many sewing factories which want to buy the cheap sewing machines ex other foreign countries.

The export to Mexico recorded 2,360 units showing a considerable increase of 50.4%, 791 units compared with the previous year.

Though Mexico is the popular country of the sewing industry. Regarding 2012, it is thought that the import of the sewing machine decreased by the influence of quiet situation of U.S. market.

The export to Peru recorded 1,671 units showing an increase of 5.0%, 81 units compared with the previous year, though in 2012 Peru recorded 2,100 units showing drastic increase of 77.5%, 900 units compared with the previ-

ous year. Development of the sewing industry is expected in Peru.

The export to Brazil recorded 401 units, showing a considerable decrease of 74.9%, 1,192 units compared with the previous year.

Although the Brazilian market in sewing is not bad, the demand for Japan-made sewing machines have fallen off. After all, prices are considered to be a major factor.

[Africa]

The export to Egypt recorded 3,458 units showing a decrease of 14.1%, 566 units compared with the previous year.

Egyptian sewing industry is prosperous and sewn goods are exported at the same time. But, the purchase of Japanese sewing machine shows a tendency of decreasing year by year. After all, it is thought that Egyptian market is requiring the cheaper priced sewing machines.

[Conclusion]

When seeing the results, the export from Japan to each country in the world tends to decrease year by year.

But, as always mentioned, the leading Japanese manufacturers have already been transferred its production of most of models to their China factories.

Because of that, they are producing only special sewing machines at Japanese factories. As a result, it becomes an expected result that the production numbers fall year by year.

Production of Japan-made Industrial Sewing Machine in 2014 Recorded 116,243 Units

Increasing 17.0% compared with The Previous Year

The statistics for production of Japan's industrial sewing machine in 2014 have recently been announced by Japan Sewing Machinery Manufacturers Association (JASMA).

The total production recorded 116,243 units showing increase of 17.0%, 16,960 units compared with the previous year.

In classification by machine type, 19,800 units of single needle straight sewer for fabrics were produced showing increase of 29.6% compared with the previous year.

The production of overlock machine was 9,600 units showing sharp decrease of 27.3% compared with the previous year. In addition to them, the production of other special machine was recorded 86,800 units showing increase of 22.6% compared with the previous

year.

As for the difference of total volume compared with the previous year, following balance can be seen.

The production of single needle straight sewer was the sharp increase of 4,500 units. Actually, the mass production model like this is being produced by each company at their own Chinese and Vietnamese factory, and production in Japan is decreasing year by year. Specially, as regards unit price of these models, it is cheaper than other models.

As for the overlock machine, it was a decrease of 3,600 units. Juki, Brother, Pegasus and Yamato which are the manufacturers of overlock and interlock machines have already transferred almost production to China and Vietnam factories.

Therefore, only high value

models are produced in Japanese factories. When seeing from quantitative results, it is thought that the management of many of these types of production was transferred to the China and Vietnam factories.

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Concerning the production of other special machine, it was the increase of 16,000 units. The special sewing machine which adopted the computer is still produced at the Japanese factories. Because the high end special machine are produced at Japanese factories due to maintaining quality. On the other hand, however, a lot of special sewing machine is produced in China factories respectively.

The economic conditions of Spain, Italy, and Portugal got worse sharply at the timing of the turmoil of Greek economy. For this reason, general con-